1		STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
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4	October 3, 20 Concord, New	13 - 10:09 a.m.
5	Concordy New	NHPUC OCT18'13 pm 3:35
6	RE:	DE 12-295
7		PNE ENERGY SUPPLY, LLC d/b/a POWER NEW ENGLAND:
8		Petition for Review of Public Service Company of New Hampshire's Services
9	E WEELSTEIN	and Charges to Competitive Electric Suppliers.
10		
11	PRESENT:	Chairman Amy L. Ignatius, Presiding
12		Commissioner Robert R. Scott Commissioner Michael D. Harrington
13		national desired and the second secon
14		Clare Howard-Pike, Clerk
15	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. PNE Energy Supply: James T. Rodier, Esq.
16		Christopher Cole, Esq. (Sheehan, Phinney)
17		Reptg. Public Service of New Hampshire: Matthew J. Fossum, Esq.
18		Reptg. North American Power:
19		Robert J. Munnelly, Jr., Esq. (Murtha Cullina)
20		Reptg. Retail Energy Supply Association: Douglas L. Patch, Esq. (Orr & Reno)
21		Reptg. Electricity N.H., LLC d/b/a ENH Power:
22		Christopher G. Aslin, Esq. (Bernstein Shur)
23	Cou	rt Reporter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52

1		
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4		(To monitor only) Office of Consumer Advocate
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{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

Τ	PROCEEDING
2	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Welcome, everyone.
3	I'd like to open the hearing in Docket DE 12-295. This
4	was initially filed by Power New England, PNE. And, after
5	a series of rounds of testimony and discovery, we are
6	ready now for a hearing on the merits.
7	So, let's begin first with appearances
8	please.
9	MR. RODIER: Good morning, Chairman
10	Ignatius and Commissioners. My name is Jim Rodier,
11	appearing for PNE Energy Supply. And, with me, also
12	appearing, is Chris Cole, of Sheehan, Phinney, Bass &
13	Green.
14	MR. COLE: Good morning.
15	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Good morning.
16	MR. PATCH: Good morning, Commissioners.
17	Doug Patch, from Orr & Reno, on behalf of the Retail
18	Energy Supply Association. And, with me are Dan
19	Allegretti and Jeanne Dworetzky, both from Exelon.
20	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Good morning.
21	MR. ASLIN: Good morning. Chris Aslin,
22	from Bernstein Shur, on behalf of Electricity NH, ENH
23	Power, for ENH Power
24	(Court reporter interruption.)

1	MR. ASLIN: Can't hear? I'm sorry.
2	CMSR. HARRINGTON: Use the microphone.
3	MR. ASLIN: It is on.
4	CMSR. HARRINGTON: You got to get close,
5	real close.
6	MR. ASLIN: Okay. Chris Aslin, from
7	Bernstein Shur, on behalf of Electricity NH, doing
8	business as ENH Power. With me today is Kevin Dean, from
9	ENH Power.
10	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Good morning.
11	MR. MUNNELLY: Good morning, Chairman
12	Ignatius and Commissioners. Robert Munnelly, from Murtha
13	Cullina, representing North American Power & Gas, LLC.
14	And, with me is Taff Tschamler from the Company.
15	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Good morning.
16	MS. HOLLENBERG: Good morning,
17	Commissioners. Rorie Hollenberg, on behalf of the Office
18	of Consumer Advocate, monitoring the hearing today for
19	Susan Chamberlin, who is the attorney assigned to this
20	matter. Thank you.
21	MR. FOSSUM: Good morning. Matthew
22	Fossum, for Public Service Company of New Hampshire.
23	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Good morning.
24	MS. AMIDON: Good morning. Suzanne

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1
       Amidon, for Commission Staff. And, with me today is
       Al-Azad Iqbal, an Analyst with the Electric Division.
 2
 3
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Good morning,
 4
       everyone. Thank you. Ms. Hollenberg, if it's easier for
 5
       you to be up closer in your usual spot, feel free.
 6
       Although, I understand you're monitoring. I assume that
 7
       means you're not questioning witnesses or presenting
       witnesses?
 8
 9
                         MS. HOLLENBERG:
                                          That is correct.
                                                            Thank
10
       you very much.
11
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Do we have any
       administrative matters to take up before we begin with
12
13
       evidence? And, is there a plan of presentation of
14
       evidence? Mr. Patch.
15
                         MR. PATCH: Yes. The suppliers had --
16
       are suggesting that their four witnesses be done as a
17
      panel. And, we ran that by PSNH and Staff, and they
18
       didn't seem to have any issues with that. So, that's what
      we'd suggest.
19
20
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
21
       then, that would be followed by PSNH witnesses?
22
                         MR. FOSSUM: That's correct. Yes.
23
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, I take it
24
       that's it, in terms of, we don't have any other prefiled
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1
       testimony, that's it for witnesses?
                         MS. AMIDON: That's correct.
 2
 3
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: That's fine. I
 4
       should also notify everyone that we have a conference call
 5
       we have to do at 1:00. So, if we're not done, not looking
 6
       like we're going to get done by then, we will take a lunch
 7
       break at 12:45, to run until about 2:15, and then resume.
       But it may be that we're done before that anyway.
 8
 9
                         All right. Then, why don't we go ahead
10
       with seating the panel and swearing in the witnesses.
11
                         (Whereupon Daniel W. Allegretti,
                         August G. Fromuth, Taff Tschamler, and
12
13
                         Kevin Dean were duly sworn by the Court
14
                         Reporter.)
15
                         MR. PATCH: If I could just say one more
16
       clarification.
                       I think --
17
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: Just hold on just one
18
       second until Chairman Ignatius gets back please.
19
                         (Short pause.)
20
                         MR. PATCH: Just one more point of
       clarification. And, that is that the way we had planned
21
22
       to do it was a brief direct by each of the -- the
23
       attorneys for each of the witnesses, and then make them
24
       available for cross and questions from the Commissioners.
```

1	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
2	MR. PATCH: And, since the rebuttal
3	testimony came in subsequent to the original testimony,
4	then, what we'd like to do is be able to ask just a brief
5	question "Do you have anything you would like to say in
6	response to the rebuttal testimony that PSNH filed?"
7	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Is that agreeable to
8	everyone? That makes sense.
9	MR. FOSSUM: So that, if that's what the
10	Commissioners want to hear, then, that's fine.
11	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Then, otherwise, we
12	have to keep bringing people back and it seems more
13	cumbersome. All right. We want to begin then. Mr.
14	Patch, are you going to lead off, or Mr. Rodier?
15	MR. PATCH: Mr. Rodier.
16	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Okay.
17	MR. RODIER: Thank you.
18	AUGUST G. FROMUTH, SWORN
19	DANIEL W. ALLEGRETTI, SWORN
20	TAFF TSCHAMLER, SWORN
21	KEVIN DEAN, SWORN
22	DIRECT EXAMINATION
23	BY MR. RODIER:
24	O. Mr. Fromuth, what's your full name?

- 1 A. (Fromuth) August G. Fromuth.
- Q. And, you -- what's your capacity with PNE Energy
- 3 Supply?
- 4 A. (Fromuth) I'm the Managing Partner.
- Q. Okay. And, did you file some prefiled testimony in this proceeding on or about September 27th, said
- 7 testimony being part of a package that was filed with
- 8 the Commission to commence this proceeding?
- 9 A. (Fromuth) Yes, I did.
- 10 Q. Do you have that testimony with you today?
- 11 A. (Fromuth) I do.
- MR. RODIER: Okay. Madam Chairman, can
- 13 I just mark the testimony for identification?
- 14 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Please.
- MR. RODIER: And, it's fine with us if
- this is "PNE 1" or anything else you want to call it.
- 17 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I think it's easier
- 18 | if we just run them sequentially. So, is one our first or
- do we have any -- all right. So, this will just be
- 20 "Exhibit 1". And, that would be the -- Commissioners, I
- 21 think, already have it.
- MR. RODIER: Oh, they do. Okay.
- 23 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: This would be the
- testimony filed August 20th, 2013, of Mr. Fromuth? Or,

```
1
       I'm sorry, I'm looking at data requests. Excuse me.
                         MR. RODIER: Yes. I think this is the
 2
 3
       27th, if I'm right.
 4
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: Is this "Exhibit 1"
 5
       then?
 6
                         CMSR. SCOTT: Well, why don't you give
 7
       us a copy anyways, at least me, since you have them right
 8
       there.
                         (Atty. Rodier distributing documents.)
 9
10
                         MR. RODIER: I have a cover letter on it
11
       that I sent you as being dated September 27th.
12
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Somebody needs to
13
       invent some sort of app that, when you read things on the
14
       computer, and then you go back into the file, you can
15
       actually make the two worlds come together.
16
                         You don't need to put that in the
17
       record.
18
                         (Laughter.)
19
                         CMSR. SCOTT: It's our new docket.
20
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I will take a copy
21
       after all. I can't find it here.
22
                         MR. RODIER: Okay.
23
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.
24
                         MR. RODIER: You're welcome.
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1
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So, we're marking
 2
       that testimony of Mr. Fromuth as "Exhibit 1" for
 3
       identification.
 4
                         MR. RODIER: Right.
 5
                         (The document, as described, was
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 1 for
 6
 7
                         identification.)
 8
                         MR. RODIER: Does anybody else need a
 9
       copy?
10
     BY MR. RODIER:
11
          So, Mr. Fromuth, as you just heard, I think that the
     Ο.
12
          program here this morning is that we want to go back to
13
          September of 2012, you to briefly summarize this
14
          filing, what you had in mind when you made this filing.
15
          I believe I asked you if you had any corrections, you
16
          said "no", correctly -- is that correct?
17
          (Fromuth) Yes.
     Α.
18
     Q.
          And, then, I think I heard that there's going to, after
19
          you do that, you're going to have an opportunity to
20
          briefly respond to the PSNH rebuttal testimony.
21
                         MR. RODIER: And, let me just make sure
22
       I understand that correctly. Is that correct? Okay.
23
     BY MR. RODIER:
24
          Briefly respond to the PSNH rebuttal testimony.
     Q.
                                                            So,
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that would be your chance. I want you to just stick to your prefiled testimony to begin with, and then what else you might want to say in rebuttal, would be the second matter for you to address.

So, let's begin with, number one, would you summarize your prefiled testimony please.

A. (Fromuth) Good morning, Commissioners. Thank you for this opportunity to appear here. We filed this petition in about a year ago, maybe more than a year ago now, to address what we thought were some basic inequities in the tariff — I'll call it the "tariff scheme", to levy certain charges, Selection Charge Billing Charge, a Collection Charge, on market participants, specifically retail energy market participants that were starting to serve, as we were starting to serve in a big way the retail, small retail marketplace, consisting of small businesses and residentials.

And, it came to our attention, as we surveyed the marketplace and have experience, of course, in other markets in New England, that PSNH was alone in its assessment of these charges at these levels. So, we thought that there was something rather inequitable about that. And, we probed it to see what

the justification was. We couldn't come up with any rationale that we thought was sound.

So, we put together this request, we submitted it to the Commission, asking the Commission to investigate whether or not it was appropriate that PSNH alone, amongst the utilities, electric utilities in New Hampshire, and pretty much alone among the electric utilities in New England, were charging these fees, levies, for these services, that, in other settings are incorporated and recovered in some other fashion in the tariff.

And, the numbers that we have here really do add up. And, they are considerable, in terms of trying to make sure that this market offers the very best price, the very lowest price to the marketplace.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Fromuth, you've now exceeded your prefiled testimony. So, we've read it, we know what you filed. And, if you have a very brief extra summary of what you actually filed, that's fine. But I think you're going beyond what you actually prefiled. So, people can bring things out on questioning, but would ask you to stick to what was filed. And, then, as Mr. Rodier said, any response to PSNH's filings as well.

BY THE WITNESS:

1

9

- A. (Fromuth) Well, I guess I would simply wrap up by
 saying, madam Chairman, that we think that this is a
 very, very useful evaluation. We hope that we get to
 probe it deeply. And, we look forward to the
- opportunity to have a full and free exchange on the

7 matter.

8 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.

MR. RODIER: Go ahead.

10 BY MR. PATCH:

- Q. Mr. Allegretti, would you state your name and your employment for the record.
- A. (Allegretti) My name is Daniel W. Allegretti. And, I

 am employed by Exelon Business Service Corp. as a Vice

 President of State Government Affairs. I am here today

 as the New England Chairman of the Retail Energy Supply

 Association.
- Q. And, did you submit prefiled testimony in this docket dated March 26th of 2013?
- 20 A. (Allegretti) Yes, I did.
- Q. And, if you were asked the same questions today, would your answers be the same?
- 23 A. (Allegretti) Yes, they would.
- 24 Q. Is this a copy of that testimony?

- 1 A. (Allegretti) Yes, it is.
- 2 MR. PATCH: I'd ask that this be marked
- 3 as "Exhibit Number 2", I believe.
- 4 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, this is the
- 5 March 26, 2013 testimony?
- 6 MR. PATCH: Yes.
- 7 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. We'll
- 8 mark that for identification as "Exhibit 2".
- 9 (The document, as described, was
- 10 herewith marked as **Exhibit 2** for
- identification.)
- 12 BY MR. PATCH:
- 13 Q. Since you prefiled testimony in this docket, has PSNH
- 14 filed testimony that has been the subject of discovery,
- essentially rebuttal testimony?
- 16 A. (Allegretti) Yes.
- 17 Q. And, is there anything you'd like to tell the
- Commission briefly in response to that PSNH testimony
- 19 and discovery?
- 20 A. (Allegretti) Yes. I have several points I'd like to
- 21 make in response to the prefiled testimony of Mr.
- Goodwin and Mr. Hall, which I understand is now
- sponsored by Ms. Tebbetts instead. I noted the
- 24 discussion that Mr. Goodwin had of the consolidated

billing, in which he indicates and refers to the option of supplier billing. And, I was concerned that Mr. Goodwin's testimony conflates consolidated billing and supplier billing, which, from the perspective of RESA, are two separate products that are distinct. They're not the same billing and collection. And, in our experience, customers have a strong preference for a consolidated bill.

While PSNH is correct that supplier billing is something suppliers are allowed to do for the commodity portion of the electric bill, it's our view that PSNH continues to have a monopoly in providing consolidated billing services. And, therefore, its charges for those services must be just and reasonable.

I note that Mr. Goodwin suggests, on
Page 20 of his testimony, that PSNH be relieved of the
obligation to provide consolidated billing. And, I
think it's important to bear in mind that the
Commissioner must either allow suppliers to provide
consolidated billing for their customers, just as PSNH
provides it for default service customers, or that
default service customers receive separate billing for
the commodity portion. It's important, because default

service and supplier service compete directly in the New Hampshire marketplace for PSNH service territory. Something that's not necessarily the case in fully restructured utilities.

I also note that Mr. Goodwin, at
Page 16, suggests that suppliers are asking PSNH to
provide valuable services for free. And, I think that
that's not entirely correct. The suppliers are merely
asking for the charges to be eliminated because they're
unsupported. I've reviewed the discovery in this case,
and I see no evidence that would support the marginal
cost or the incremental cost incurred by PSNH
associated with any of these charges. They're rather
treated as embedded costs.

I also note that, in particular, for the \$5.00 switching fee, I've not seen any evidence to support the embedded cost of that charge, or any allocation. It seems to have been put in as a placeholder, with a promise to revisit. I think it's important, in allocating embedded costs, to consider the policy implications. And, I would note for the Commission that customer choice is consistent with our State Constitution and the policy principles adopted by the Legislature, specifically, that allowing customers

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to choose among electricity suppliers will help ensure fully competitive and innovative markets under the restructuring policy principles.

Lastly, I note that Mr. Goodwin suggests, at Page 16, that any reduction in supplier fees will be too small to affect competition. think, again, the testimony misses the point. Because PSNH default service is in competition with supplier service, and charges for monopoly services cannot be allowed to favor PSNH default service to the detriment of its competitors. To allow that would, in my view, be an exercise of vertical market power. And, to address this, the Commission must either allocate the actual incremental cost of these services to suppliers or make an allegation of embedded cost that does not favor default service. Given the vested financial interest that PSNH has in retaining default service customers, I would suggest that the Commission err on the side of promoting competition. Thank you.

MR. PATCH: The witness is available for cross-examination.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ MUNNELLY: I going to be next on this one.

(Court reporter interruption.)

- 1 MR. MUNNELLY: Thank you. Is this
- 2 better, Steve?
- MR. PATNAUDE: Yes. That's better.
- 4 MR. MUNNELLY: Okay. Thank you.
- 5 BY MR. MUNNELLY:
- Q. Mr. Tschamler, can you state your name, the company you work for, and your title?
- 8 A. (Tschamler) My name is Taff Tschamler. I work for
 9 North American Power. And, I'm Senior Vice President.
- Q. And, you're the same Taff Tschamler who sponsored prefiled testimony for the Company in this docket, dated March 20, 2013?
- 13 A. (Tschamler) I am.
- Q. And, you're also the responsible person listed on various North American Power information responses?
- 16 A. (Tschamler) I am.
- Q. Okay. Let me -- this is your testimony that you spoke of?
- 19 A. (Tschamler) Yes.
- MR. MUNNELLY: Okay. Can I have that
- 21 marked as "Exhibit 3"?
- 22 CMSR. HARRINGTON: What's the date
- 23 please?
- MR. MUNNELLY: March 20, 2013.

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1
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: We have March 27th.
 2
                         MR. MUNNELLY: I'm sorry. Let me check.
 3
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: The cover letter
 4
       dated the 26th, and received, stamped in on the 27th.
 5
                         MR. MUNNELLY: Sorry about that. Let me
 6
       look.
 7
                         (Short pause.)
                         MR. MUNNELLY: Sorry, you are correct,
 8
 9
       madam Chairman.
10
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
11
                         MR. MUNNELLY: It is the -- the cover
12
       letter is dated the 26th on that. So, apologies for that.
13
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: No problem. So,
14
       we'll mark that for identification as "Exhibit 3".
15
                         (The document, as described, was
16
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 3 for
17
                         identification.)
18
                         MR. MUNNELLY: Okay. And, one
19
       procedural question, before I proceed. There are going to
20
       be other discovery exhibits that I'll want to have marked
       at some point in the case that we want to have in the
21
22
       record. Are we going to be handling that at a later point
23
       in the proceeding?
24
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Well, are they
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- things you're going to be putting to witnesses to address?
- 2 MR. MUNNELLY: Yes.
- 3 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Then, I think, when
- 4 you get to that line of questioning, you should mark it at
- 5 the time.
- 6 MR. MUNNELLY: Okay. Thank you. Okay.
- 7 BY MR. MUNNELLY:
- 8 Q. Mr. Tschamler, well, first of all, let me just close on
- 9 that. Do you adopt here today your previously filed
- 10 testimony and your responses as if you've given them to
- 11 the Commission?
- 12 A. (Tschamler) I do.
- 13 Q. Okay. Now, have you also, similar to what's been asked
- of other witnesses, have you reviewed the rebuttal
- 15 testimony offered by PSNH and the associated PSNH
- 16 discovery responses?
- 17 A. (Tschamler) I have.
- 18 Q. Okay. And, do you have some brief comments to share?
- 19 A. (Tschamler) I do. I'd like to share three points that
- 20 are observations --
- MS. AMIDON: Madam Chair? This is just
- 22 a procedural point, and I may be off base. But
- 23 Mr. Munnelly asked him to address data requests. And, to
- 24 the extent that they are not in the record at this point,

1 and the agreement was to respond to rebuttal testimony, I 2 think he should limit it to that. 3 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Well, Mr. Munnelly, 4 why don't you explain further. 5 MR. MUNNELLY: Just, I mean, I just 6 wanted to cover the bases. I mean, certainly, the focus of this is on the rebuttal testimony. I don't know if --7 I mean, to the extent there was some clarification of what 8 9 they said during the discovery process, I just wanted to 10 be clear on that. And, I certainly can, if we want to --11 I think we can limit, for the most part, what we have to the rebuttal testimony. 12 13 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: That's fine. I 14 quess I'm not, Ms. Chamberlin -- excuse me -- Amidon, help 15 me. Is there a concern that the Company should not be 16 able to put in data responses? Since I don't know what

the data responses are, I don't really know what we're arguing about.

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

MS. AMIDON: No. Well, no. My concern is, at this point, the record is what it is. And, when the parties want to introduce and to identify data responses through their witness, then they can comment on them.

But, to the extent that, in an opening

```
1
       statement, you could comment on data requests that haven't
 2
       been introduced into evidence, I'm just concerned
 3
       procedurally that it goes beyond what the agreement was
       with Mr. Patch, to be able to comment to rebuttal
 4
 5
       testimony. And, I'm actually doing this trying to be of
       assistance to the Commission. And, if you don't share my
 6
 7
       concern, that's fine.
 8
                         MR. MUNNELLY: Okay. Sorry. I was
 9
       going to respond that, as far as, to date, I mean, we
10
       don't even have the PSNH testimony in the record, because
11
       they haven't had their turn yet. So, it's something that
       I thought it would make sense. You know, again, I don't
12
13
       think there's an evidentiary concern, I would hope not,
14
       with respect to the PSNH responses.
15
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: No, I'm not troubled
16
       by that. I think it's, if you have a specific document
17
       you want to identify and comment on, I think that's fine.
18
                         MR. MUNNELLY: No, not at that point.
19
       Again, it would just be covering the bases, in terms of
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       what's gone before. Mr. Tschamler certainly has his brief
       statement to make about the key points of the PSNH
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22
       presentation.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
                                                         I'm a
24
       little lost on what it is that you're seeking to
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introduce. So, why don't we keep on going. And, if
there's particular data responses you want introduced,
then, let's go into them. I think discussing them kind of
in general is difficult, if you don't have the document.
But, remember, we don't see discovery. So, any reference
you make to a data response is only what we hear from you
right now, they don't come to us. So, we're in the dark
about what you're talking about.

MR. MUNNELLY: Okay. Certainly understand, madam Chairman.

BY MR. MUNNELLY:

- Q. Why don't you proceed, Mr. Tschamler.
- A. (Tschamler) Yes. And, I think my comments are really addressing the rebuttal testimony. So, I have three points that I'd like to share. Which is, the first one is that in the testimony there are assertions by PSNH that the revenues derived from the charges levied on retail suppliers will be "credited to distribution rates". As I understand the process, that is a misleading statement. And, I say that, because, under current distribution rates, there are no there have been no changes for the dramatic increase in the revenue derived from CEPS charges, nor is there any commitment by the Settlement or other requirements for

PSNH to track all of the revenue accumulated from retail suppliers during this current rate period, and then to somehow credit it back against distribution rates in a subsequent rate case.

And, so, the point there is that a test year determination for what future rates would be in the next rate case is not equal to a crediting of all the revenues that have been accumulated by PSNH to date. So, the point is that the CEPS charges, as of right now, do not lower distribution rates. That's in contrast to what's in the testimony.

Second point is that PSNH asserts that competitive suppliers are seeking a valuable service for free. And, I want to clarify that point. In North American Power's case, we are seeking a valuable service for free, only if the default service business of PSNH receives those same services for free. If they're a legitimate cost of administering the supply market in New Hampshire, then, it is appropriate for all suppliers in the market, including PSNH's default supply business, to incur those costs. But, in the absence of the default service rates reflecting the cost of those services, we would argue that it is unfair and anti-competitive to charge retail suppliers

1 for services that PSNH gets, on the default service 2 side, gets for free. 3 And, then, the third point is --4 MR. FOSSUM: Commissioners, may I 5 interject for a moment? Mr. Allegretti commented on it, 6 and now Mr. Tschamler has as well, about what is 7 competitive or not competitive. And, I wanted to interject, because, in the Commission's order of 8 9 June 25th, Order 25,528, in this docket, the Commission 10 specifically says that "We will not expand this docket to 11 examine the effects of the charges on the development of the competitive market or the effect of the charges on the 12 13 profitability of competitive suppliers." 14 So, those comments clearly fall outside 15 the scope of the docket. So, I would ask that the 16 Commission take note of that order and the scope as 17 appropriate for the comments that it's receiving. 18 (Chairman and Commissioners conferring.) 19 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Fossum, your 20 comments are correct, that the order did talk about how 21 far this proceeding gets into the question of impacts on 22 the competitive market. And, we clarified that that isn't 23 what this proceeding is all about. I do think, though, 24 that it's important to put some context in these

discussions, some limited reference to the suppliers' and PSNH's view of whether or not it implicates competitive services. And, we are in a very unusual situation of this hybrid model, that's kind of multiple structures put together.

And, so, I guess I would allow some limited reference to what the competitive suppliers identify as "competitive issues", with the understanding that we make clear that isn't — the results of this proceeding are not to determine "are these charges curtailing or enhancing the competitive market in any way?" We made clear that isn't what we're here to find. But I do think that there are aspects of those competitive market issues that are relevant to the context of this whole conversation, otherwise why would we be here at all?

So, it's not probably as absolute black-and-white as people would like as a ruling. It's to allow some limited reference to those things, if it's important to the context of your concerns, and,

Mr. Fossum, to you as well, in response to those things, as in the same way that your witness talked about the impacts on the competitive market being "minimum", by your calculations. So, I think it's part of the discussion, but in a sort of context-setting way.

So, why don't we -- who was questioning?

Where are we in this?

MR. MUNNELLY: I think Mr. Tschamler was working through the final piece his presentation.

WITNESS TSCHAMLER: Sure. And, I think, on that second point, and thank you, Chairman. One aspect of this that I'd say is important to consider is that the standard of reasonableness in this proceeding, from my vantage point, should not be just based on the cost justification, but the standard of reasonableness should address the restructuring policy principles, which is the state law, and the broader context of what an "unfair advantage" is, and, if there is an unfair advantage, is it reasonable?

BY THE WITNESS:

A. (Tschamler) So, that was the -- the second point was on the issue of the valuable service for free. The third point is that, in the rebuttal testimony, there was language, which basically said something to the effect of "now is the time to eliminate the competitive supplier services in question that PSNH is providing", or to charge a "market price" for those services that we receive.

And, I think, on the issue of

eliminating those services, that is to say billing and collections, as Mr. Allegretti pointed out, customers do want to have a single bill, at least large numbers of them do. And, for PSNH to no longer provide these services, that would mean that, in my estimation, the competitive retail market would have enormous harm dealt to it.

But, on the issue of charging a market-based price, what I'd say to that is that, if there is only one provider in the PSNH market for a single bill, since competitive suppliers cannot provide a single bill with the wires charges on them, there would only be one provider, PSNH, of a single bill at a market price. It's not a market price, if it's a monopoly. It's a monopoly price. And, so, I would object to the proposal on either front, to either eliminate or to charge a "market-based price" for these services, unless the Commission were to consider, it's obviously outside of this docket, the ability for retail suppliers to do their own billing. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.

MR. MUNNELLY: Thank you. And, again,
Mr. Tschamler is available when the time comes for cross.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. Mr.

- 1 Aslin.
- MR. ASLIN: Thank you. Excuse me.
- 3 Thank you, Chairman.
- 4 BY MR. ASLIN:
- 5 Q. Mr. Dean, would you please state your name and spell it
- for the record.
- 7 A. (Dean) Kevin Dean, D-e-a-n.
- 8 Q. Thank you. And, Kevin -- or, Mr. Dean, which company
- 9 are you associated with?
- 10 A. (Dean) Provider Power.
- 11 Q. And, what is your position with Provider Power?
- 12 A. (Dean) I'm the President.
- 13 Q. And, does Provider Power have a company that does
- 14 business in New Hampshire?
- 15 A. (Dean) Yes. That company is ENH Power.
- 16 Q. Can you briefly describe the business of ENH Power?
- 17 A. (Dean) ENH Power provides supplier services as a
- competitive energy supplier for residential and small
- businesses in the State of New Hampshire.
- 20 Q. Thank you. Does Provider Power have any other
- 21 affiliated entities?
- 22 A. (Dean) Yes, it does.
- Q. What are they?
- 24 A. (Dean) Yes. Electricity Maine, is a retail supplier in

- 1 the State of Maine.
- Q. Thank you. And, have you previously testified before this Commission?
- 4 A. (Dean) I have not.
- 5 Q. Have you testified before any other commissions?
- 6 A. (Dean) I have not.
- Q. And, did you assist in preparing the testimony that was filed with the Commission on March 26, 2012 [2013?]?
- 9 A. (Dean) Yes, I did.
- Q. And, I'll bring you a copy of that. And, Mr. Dean, is that the testimony that you prepared, helped prepare, entitled the "Direct Testimony of Kevin Dean"?
- 13 A. (Dean) Yes.
- Q. Okay. And, do you have any corrections to that testimony today?
- A. (Dean) Yes, I have two minor corrections. On Page 1 of
 my testimony, Lines 19 and 20, there is a typo. ENH
 Power started serving customers in New Hampshire in
 "July of 2012", not "August of 2013". So, I'd like to
 make that change for the record.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. And, with that correction, is the testimony true and accurate to the best of your knowledge and belief?
- 24 A. (Dean) Yes, it is.

- 1 Q. And, did your testimony include attachments?
- 2 A. (Dean) It did.
- 3 Q. Could you tell us what those were?
- 4 A. (Dean) Sure. Attachment A is the Electric Supplier
 5 Services Master Agreement ENH entered into with PSNH.
- 6 And, Attachment B is a portion of the Direct Testimony
- of Gary Long and Stephen Hall, submitted on August 2nd,
- 8 1999, in Docket DR 99-099.
- 9 Q. Thank you. Now, are you adopting that testimony as
- 10 your direct testimony today?
- 11 A. (Dean) Yes.
- MR. ASLIN: All right. Thank you. I
- would like to ask to have this marked as "Exhibit Number"
- 14 4" for identification?
- 15 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: It's so marked for
- 16 identification.
- 17 (The document, as described, was
- herewith marked as **Exhibit 4** for
- identification.)
- 20 MR. ASLIN: Do any of the Commissioners
- 21 need a copy of that?
- 22 CMSR. SCOTT: And, just for
- clarification, the -- what you're calling "Attachment A"
- and "B" is also labeled, in handwriting, as "Exhibit A"

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1
       and "B". And, on Exhibit -- what I think is "Attachment
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       A", in typing, is Exhibit A and B within Attachment A, is
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       that all correct?
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                         MR. ASLIN: That is correct.
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                         CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you.
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                         MR. ASLIN: The handwritten "Exhibit A"
 7
       and "B" are the ones that were referenced. All right.
       Thank you. And, Mr. Dean will take cross-examination at
 8
 9
       this time.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.
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       are we ready then, I quess, for cross-examination from
       Mr. Fossum? Or, did the parties have any intention of
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13
       sort of friendly cross of each other's witnesses?
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                         (No verbal response)
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Seeing nothing, I
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       don't think that's necessary, but --
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                         MR. FOSSUM: Before I begin, if I
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       remember correctly, when Mr. Rodier was questioning his
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       witness, he asked him to keep his comments limited to his
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       initial filing, and not to rebuttal of PSNH's testimony.
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       But the other parties have rebutted or offered responses
       to PSNH's rebuttal testimony. So, I didn't know if you
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23
       wanted to have his witness have that opportunity before we
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       begin?
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Yes. I thought he
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       had offered it. And, then, maybe in our confusion over
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       some others issues, it got lost. So, that's fine, if Mr.
       Rodier --
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                         MR. RODIER: Well, let me just say this,
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 6
       madam Chairman. We do have one other thing that I'm going
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       to cross-examine on. But, at this point, I think there's
 8
       no need for any rebuttal testimony from Mr. Fromuth,
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       because he is fully going to agree with what the other
10
       suppliers said. And, given the exigencies of keeping this
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       hearing moving, you know, I'm going to ask the
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       cross-examination by PSNH begin.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. And, I
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       think that's fine. I appreciate that. As long as there's
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       no suggestion that, because Mr. Fromuth didn't say
16
       anything about PSNH's testimony, --
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                         MR. RODIER: No.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: -- then, it must be
19
       assumed that he's in agreement with it. If we're not
20
       concerned about that sort of maneuvering, then, I'm
21
      perfectly happy with --
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                         MR. RODIER: Okay.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: -- with not having
24
       him repeat things that others have already said.
                                                         {\tt Mr.}
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1 Fossum.

MR. FOSSUM: Thank you. That's fine.

3 No, that was just a procedural thing. I wasn't implying

4 that Mr. Fromuth agreed with PSNH's testimony in any

5 regard.

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6 Actually, I don't have extensive -- I

7 don't have extensive cross-examination this morning. So,

I'll try to keep things relatively brief.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

- 10 BY MR. FOSSUM:
- 11 Q. Mr. Dean, if you could turn to Page 13 of your testimony please. Are you there?
- 13 A. (Dean) Yes.
- 14 Q. And, on Pages -- I'm sorry, on Lines 8, 9, and 10, if I
- may paraphrase it, does your testimony essentially
- state that "PSNH's charges exceed incremental cost for
- the services provided"? Is that an accurate
- description of what you -- of your testimony at that
- 19 point?
- 20 A. (Dean) Yes.
- 21 Q. Do you know of any incidence in New Hampshire where
- 22 utility's rates are set at incremental costs?
- 23 A. (Dean) I don't have any knowledge of what the other
- 24 utilities charge for their rates. My only experience

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1 is with Maine.
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- Q. Do you have any experience in Maine where a utility's rates are set at incremental costs?
 - A. (Dean) I do.

- 5 Q. Could you describe those instances please.
 - A. (Dean) In Exhibit B of my testimony, I'm sorry let me get the -- actually, it's not Exhibit B of my testimony. I do have the Chapter 322 from the Public Utilities Commission in Maine. Under "Bill Issuance for Generation Service", it says "The transmission and distribution" --

CMSR. HARRINGTON: Excuse me just one second. This is not part of your testimony, this is a separate document you're reading from?

WITNESS DEAN: I'm reading from Chapter 322 from the Public Utilities Commission in Maine.

CMSR. HARRINGTON: Which is not part of your testimony, your prefiled testimony?

WITNESS DEAN: I'm not sure if it's in the prefiled testimony or not.

CMSR. HARRINGTON: If it is, could someone direct us to where it is, and, if it's not, can you let us know that as well?

MR. ASLIN: Commissioner Harrington, I

- believe there is reference in the testimony to the Maine
 rules, and I'm just looking for the page reference for you
 right now. Yes. I would direct the Commission and Mr.

 Dean to Page 8 of his prefiled testimony, which speaks to
 the charges that are applied in Maine. And, Mr. Dean can
 fill in additional detail.
- 7 WITNESS DEAN: Right. It shows, at Page 8, Line 14, of my testimony says "Do utilities in 8 9 Maine charge anything akin to the Billing and Payment 10 Service Charge?" And, I reference a 26 cent fee that is 11 charged by the utilities in Maine. And, if I added to 12 that the actual specific language from Chapter 322 of the 13 Public Utilities Commission, it says "A transmission and 14 distribution utility shall charge a competitive 15 electricity provider the utility's incremental cost of 16 providing basic bill issuance, bill calculations, and 17 collections."

18 BY MR. FOSSUM:

- 19 Q. Okay, then. So, to the extent that you're aware, there
 20 is a charge in Maine that's just based on a specific
 21 Maine law for billing and bill issuance?
- 22 A. (Dean) For incremental, for incremental costs.
- Q. Thank you. But, to the best of your knowledge, there's no incidence in New Hampshire where utility rates are

- 1 set at an incremental cost?
- 2 A. (Dean) That's correct.
- Q. Now, Mr. Tschamler, I have the same question for you.

 Are aware of any instance in New Hampshire where

 tility rates are set at an incremental cost?
- 6 A. (Tschamler) I am not.

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- 7 Q. Thank you. And, since Mr. Allegretti mentioned setting
 8 it at incremental cost, I guess I'll ask you as well.
 9 Are you aware of any incidence in New Hampshire where
 10 utility rates or charges are set at incremental cost?
 - A. (Allegretti) I have not conducted that research,

 Mr. Fossum. So, I don't know of any. But I certainly
 think that there are reasons why incremental cost is
 relevant to the allocation of charges to suppliers
 here.
 - Q. So, to the best of the witnesses' knowledge -- I'm sorry, I'll return back to Mr. Dean, so we don't get confused as to who is testifying on what. There's no instance in New Hampshire that you're aware of where utility rates are set at incremental cost, why do you believe that to be the appropriate measure for rate-setting in this instance?
 - A. (Dean) The costs of consolidated billing are already in the tariff, in T&D supplier. So, to separately assess

- the same allocated cost to a competitive supply
 customer would have that customer paying for that
 billing cost twice.
- Q. Mr. Dean, are the charges at issue here billed to customers of PSNH?
- A. (Dean) The charges are not billed to -- they are billed, because they're in every customer's T&D charge.

 So that, in effect, they are.
 - Q. Now, on that point, if you could turn to Page 9 of your testimony. So, that would be consistent with your testimony on Page 9, at Lines 2 through 5? And, I'll allow you a moment to read that.
- 13 A. (Dean) Yes.

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- Q. So, then, would you agree that -- I assume then there
 would be -- you would have no argument that PSNH would
 be providing these services regardless of the existence
 of competitive suppliers in New Hampshire?
- 18 A. (Dean) Those services and those costs would be in the
 19 distribution tariff, yes.
- Q. Would you also degree that there must be some changes or that there would be changes to various systems to accommodate competitive suppliers in New Hampshire?
- A. (Dean) My understanding is that there is nothing additional that has to happen to accommodate the

- changes for competitive suppliers.
- Q. Perhaps I'm confusing my question. PSNH has a billing system in place or would have to have a billing system
- in place regardless of whether there are competitive
- 5 suppliers in New Hampshire. Would you agree with that?
- 6 A. (Dean) Yes.
- Q. Would you agree that that system would not be the same system that it would use if competitive suppliers did operate in New Hampshire?
- 10 A. (Dean) The system would have to accommodate competitive 11 supply, according to Commission rules, correct.
- Q. But that system would still make use of the underlying system that PSNH would be required to have? Whatever changes it might make to systems, those systems would have to marry with the underlying systems?
- 16 A. (Dean) Yes.
- Q. Mr. Dean, does ENH -- is ENH required to use PSNH's billing system?
- A. (Dean) The consolidated billing, if it wants to use consolidated billing, the answer is "yes".
- 21 Q. And, if it doesn't choose consolidated billing?
- A. (Dean) Then, it would have to generate a separate bill, and the customer would receive two bills; one for
- 24 distribution and one for supply.

- 1 Q. But that is a choice by ENH Power, is that correct?
- 2 A. (Dean) Correct.
- Q. So, in that regard, is ENH Power choosing to use PSNH's systems, both the systems meant to accommodate competitive suppliers and the underlying systems that
- 6 PSNH would have to bill its own customers?
- A. (Dean) The customers are demanding it. They want one bill, one consolidated bill. And, if the suppliers were able to provide one consolidated bill, in other words, bill the T&D portion, then, we would, in fact, elect to do that.
- 12 Q. I understand that. I'm asking whether that's ENH's choice, not the choice of customers generally?
- 14 A. (Dean) Yes.
- 15 Q. Thank you. Remaining on Page 9 of your testimony, at
 16 Lines 6 through 8, your testimony states that "PSNH
 17 should be required to update the costs of competitive
 18 supply-related billing." Is that an accurate
 19 description of your testimony there?
- 20 A. (Dean) Sorry. "Page 8", you said?
- 21 Q. I'm sorry. Page 9.
- 22 A. (Dean) Page 9, Line 8?
- 23 Q. On Lines 6, 7, and 8.
- 24 A. (Dean) Okay. And, what's the question again?

- 1 Q. Just does your testimony state that "PSNH should be
 2 required to update the costs of competitive
 3 supply-related billing"?
- A. (Dean) Correct. The original testimony had basically a \$5.00 charge in there, with no supporting documentation, which was in Exhibit B of my testimony.

 And, --
- 8 Q. I'm sorry. Is that -- the \$5.00 charge, is that
 9 competitive supply-related billing?
- 10 A. (Dean) Correct. It's a Selection Charge.

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- 11 Q. And, how is that related to "competitive supply-related billing"?
- 13 A. (Dean) It's one of the three charges that PSNH places
 14 upon CEP.
- Q. Okay. Mr. Dean, if PSNH undertook the updating that
 you ask for in your testimony, and the results
 demonstrated that the costs or the charges for these
 services should, in fact, be higher now, let's assume
 that that would be the case, would ENH be willing to
 pay the higher charges, if they were based on more
 up-to-date information?
 - A. (Dean) The answer is, I think, if all of the billing costs were updated and uniformly applied, the competitive suppliers should pay the same rate as part

- of distribution as all customers, and shouldn't be -and it shouldn't be one way or the other. So, the
 answer is "yes". Both up or down, we should pay our
 fair share, and so should our customers.
 - Q. Okay. On Page 12 of your testimony, at Lines 3, 4, 5, and 6, is it a correct description of your testimony that you state that "To the extent that PSNH is performing additional collection services for the supply-related portion of the bill, that suppliers should pay a service based on the cost of that collection"?
- 12 A. (Dean) Correct.

- Q. So, then, is it your contention, based upon that, that collection activities for supplier-related and utility-related amounts can be separately tracked and accounted for?
 - A. (Dean) My contention there is that using the face value of the gross receipts are not a -- in and of itself a way of calculating the actual incremental cost of supply-related collection costs.
 - Q. I understand. I'm trying to get at the specific recommendation that you make there in your testimony to understand how that would operate. So, I'm trying to learn from you whether you believe that collection

activities for supplier-related and utility-related
amounts can be separately tracked and accounted for?

- A. (Dean) Well, in fact, they are. When PSNH only does collection efforts or disconnect notices or collect payments on behalf of PSNH, instead of the suppliers, they are done separately. The work activities of PSNH collection efforts are dictated by, you know, the direct outstanding balances for the distribution. So, they are, their activities and business processes are separate, and then performed differently.
- Q. How are they performed differently?

- A. (Dean) Well, when they send -- when they send a person to someone's home to disconnect the power or not disconnect -- or, collect a payment on that, they're not doing that on behalf of the suppliers. So, they have already -- their work activities are already and those collection efforts are already geared towards the collection of the T&D payments.
- Q. In that you believe that or that you stated that PSNH's collection activities for suppliers and utilities are or, for PSNH, not utilities generally, excuse me, are already separately addressed, would you support or object to PSNH ending any individual collection activities that it performs for supplier-related

1 amounts?

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- A. (Dean) Well, obviously, if I'm paying a Collection

 Charge, I would expect that those would be performed in the same way. And, I wouldn't advocate -- wouldn't be an advocate of discontinuance of collection activities.
- Q. I understand, if you are paying for it. I guess my question is, since you already believe that the -- or, that you have stated that the collection activities performed by PSNH for its own receivables and for supplier receivables are separate, would you object or support a recommendation that PSNH no longer perform collection activities for suppliers?
- A. (Dean) No, I would object to that. Because I think the customer and our customers want one consolidated bill and wants to mail in one payment to a single source.
- 16 Q. I understand that's for billing.
- 17 A. (Dean) Yes.
- 18 Q. I'm asking you about collection activities?
- A. (Dean) It's the same thing. When the bill is dropped,
 there's no specific collection activities that are
 performed for the people that pays -- pay their bill
 automatically. There's no collection activity for
 those on-time payments.
 - Q. Again, I understand. For collection activities,

[WITNESS PANEL: Fromuth~Allegretti~Tschamler~Dean]

though, that are performed, follow-up with customers,

telephone calls, letters, visits to the residence,

things of that nature, is it your testimony that PSNH

performs those services differently for competitive

suppliers than it does for PSNH's own arrearages

currently?

- A. (Dean) No. Only the posting of those payments, and the amounts that are collected for partial payments, I believe that it performs differently.
- 10 Q. Well, I don't need to, I guess, belabor the point any further.
- 12 A. (Dean) Okay.

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- Q. Mr. Tschamler, just for a reference, I guess it's not essential that you reference it, but I'll do so just for completeness. Would you turn to Page 9 of your testimony please.
- 17 A. (Tschamler) Okay.
- Q. Oh, I'm sorry. I gave the wrong portion. Down near the bottom, at Lines 22, 23, and 24. Does your testimony state that you believe "The appropriate policy for recovering billing, collections and switching costs is to include them in distribution rates"?
 - A. (Tschamler) Yes.

- Q. Would you agree that to include those sorts of costs in distribution rates, it would be most appropriate to do so in the context of a rate case?
 - A. (Tschamler) If the circumstances allowed for it, but current circumstances do not.
- Q. So, if I may paraphrase then. As a general matter, yes, but not for the issues we're here upon today?
- A. (Tschamler) Not for the exogenous event, which is the retail market has developed rapidly, and the policies that were put in place, I think, didn't have competitive suppliers such as us deliberating the policy or providing commentary on the policy.
- Q. Would changing rates, moving costs to the distribution rates in this instance, would that amount to single-issue ratemaking?
- 16 A. (Tschamler) I'm not in a position to make that
 17 judgment.
- Q. Well, I'll back in, just to make sure that everybody is clear. You understand the idea of "single-issue ratemaking", I assume?
- 21 A. (Tschamler) Generally, yes.

- Q. Could you, just very quickly, describe your understanding of what that is.
- 24 A. (Tschamler) As a non-attorney in regulatory matters in

- 1 New Hampshire, I'm going to give you my layman's
- 2 understanding.
- 3 Q. That's fine.
- 4 A. (Tschamler) You can't change existing tariff for a
- 5 single factor that would drive those rates either up or
- 6 down.
- 7 Q. And, do you know the underlying reason -- or, I'm
- 8 sorry. Do you know if single-issue ratemaking is
- 9 favored or disfavored in New Hampshire?
- 10 A. (Tschamler) Only from testimony put forth by PSNH do I
- 11 understand it to be favored.
- 12 Q. I'm sorry, you understand it to be "favored"?
- 13 A. (Tschamler) No, sorry. Not favored. That there is no
- 14 -- according to, I think, your rebuttal testimony, that
- it is not -- single-issue ratemaking is not favored.
- 16 Q. Okay. But, beyond PSNH's rebuttal testimony, you've
- not looked into the issue?
- 18 A. (Tschamler) I have not.
- 19 Q. Okay. Thank you. Could you turn to Page 11 of your
- 20 testimony please.
- 21 A. (Tschamler) Okay.
- 22 Q. Down at the bottom of the page, Lines 22 and 23.
- 23 A. (Tschamler) Yes.
- Q. Does your testimony state that "two other

- investor-owned utilities in New Hampshire, specifically
- 2 Unitil and Liberty Utilities, have no Customer
- 3 Selection Charge"?
- 4 A. (Tschamler) Correct.
- Q. Are you aware that Liberty does have a Selection
 Charge?
- 7 A. (Tschamler) I'm aware that Liberty may have in its
 8 tariff a Selection Charge. We are not charged a
 9 Selection Charge by either of those utilities.
- Q. So, is it more correct to say that "you are not charged by Liberty Utilities, but it does have a charge that it could levy for selection"?
- 13 A. (Tschamler) Yes. In the context of how I wrote this,
 14 we are not receiving a charge.
- 15 Q. Okay.
- 16 A. (Tschamler) We are not levied this charge.
- MR. FOSSUM: Okay. Thank you. I guess
- 18 that's all I have.
- 19 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. Ms.
- 20 Amidon -- actually, before we begin.
- 21 (Chairman Ignatius conferring with the
- 22 court reporter regarding a recess.)
- 23 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Why
- don't you ahead. We'll take a break at around 11:30.

- 1 MS. AMIDON: All right. And, I have
- 2 very few questions. Thank you, madam Chairman. Good
- 3 morning.
- 4 BY MS. AMIDON:
- 5 Q. And, I guess we'll start with Mr. Dean, and move down
- 6 to Mr. Allegretti. Is it your company's position, Mr.
- Dean, and each in turn, that the tariff pages, the
- 8 three tariff charges represented in the PNE petition
- 9 are unreasonable?
- 10 A. (Dean) Yes.
- 11 Q. Mr. Tschamler?
- 12 A. (Tschamler) Yes.
- 13 A. (Fromuth) Yes.
- 14 Q. Mr. Allegretti?
- 15 A. (Allegretti) It's certainly RESA's position that the
- \$5.00 switching fee is unreasonable. I don't think
- we've taken a clear position, one way or the other,
- 18 | with regard to the other two charges. But we've
- certainly taken the position that we believe the
- 20 charges are unsupported.
- 21 Q. And, this is, and I know this is going to seem
- redundant here, this is a tariff charge that was
- approved by the Commission back in its 99-099, is that
- correct? Mr. Dean, I think you had your testimony

- 1 reference that?
- 2 A. (Dean) Yes.
- Q. Thank you. So, again, beginning with Mr. Dean, what would be your request for relief from the Commission, given your position that the tariff charges are unreasonable?
- 7 A. (Dean) Removal of the Selection Charge; evaluation of the collection costs for incremental cost versus embedded cost.
- Q. And that, I think there was a billing and collection cost. Were you talking -- were you grouping those two subjects together, Mr. Dean?
- 13 A. (Dean) Correct.
- 14 Q. Thank you.
- 15 A. (Dean) Correct. And, the same would go for the billing
 16 cost, should be evaluated and be only incremental,
 17 instead of embedded.
- 18 Q. Okay. Thank you. Mr. Tschamler?
- 19 A. (Tschamler) I think the remedy would be to eliminate
 20 all charges, until and unless the default service
 21 rate-setting structure accommodates similar costs for
 22 the provision of the same services.
- Q. Okay. So, that's somewhat different than what Mr. Dean said. Do you have your testimony in front of you, Mr.

- 1 Tschamler?
- 2 A. (Tschamler) I do.
- Q. If you look at the last page of your testimony,
 Page 15.
- 5 A. (Tschamler) Yes.
- Q. So, would you read the sentence that begins about midway in on Line 7.
- A. (Tschamler) "In addition, PSNH should be required to refund all CEPS charges applied to date, either to affected CEPS or, alternatively, to a fund dedicated to providing independent information regarding retail electric competition."
- Q. So, looking at the first half of that sentence, is that still your position today, that PSNH should refund all those charges?
- 16 A. (Tschamler) It is.
- Q. Okay. So, that would be an additional remedy that you would ask of this Commission?
- 19 A. (Tschamler) It is.
- Q. Okay. Mr. Fromuth, what is the remedy that your company would request of the Commission today?
- A. (Fromuth) We agree that the Selection Charge is
 inappropriately assessed and should be eliminated.

 And, that there should be a rebate to the participants

for the incurrence of Selection Charges to date. We think that the Billing and Payment Service Charge and the Collections Service Charge are out of step with similar assessments in other markets, and that we think that a market-sensitive analysis of what those charges ought to be is appropriate, given that this market is now much more mature and in an activation mode, as opposed to in an abstract and theoretical mode when these charges were first derived. So, the Selection Charge, we want that to be gone. And, the other two we think are subject to some very intense and rigorous scrutiny as to their appropriate level.

- Q. And, do you believe, whereas I heard, and correct me if I'm wrong, Mr. Tschamler, you think all the charges should -- all the Selection Charge, the Billing and Payment, and the Collection Charge should be rebated to competitive suppliers, is that correct?
- A. (Tschamler) It is. Or, alternatively, to include those same charges in the determination of the default service rate.
- Q. Understood. And, Mr. Fromuth, your position was just a rebate on the Selection Charge, is that correct?
 - A. (Fromuth) Well, no. My position was rebate on the Selection Charge. And, the other charges, you could

easily incorporate my position with that of Mr.

Tschamler's, because what he is saying is that there's an appropriate level to charge for that, but, through their analysis, they're seeing that being routed through the distribution charge. So, if that's the case, then, the charge is obviously being adequately collected, in my case. And, I'm saying is, absent that information, we should find out whether or not this charge is at an appropriate level, and, frankly, whether or not this service that we're paying for is actually being performed. That's also very much in doubt.

- Q. But are you arguing that the distribution customers should pay for all competitive supplier costs?
- A. (Fromuth) No. I'm saying that the distribution rate includes a collection a collection fee and a billing fee, and whether or not that is redundant, because it's also being assessed to the third party market. It seems to me that there is an examination that needs to take place as to whether or not that is a double assessment.
- Q. Understood. Thank you. And, Mr. Allegretti, what would your remedy be that you would ask of the Commission today?

- A. (Allegretti) My recommendation is contained on Page 5 of my prefiled testimony, where I state: "I recommend that the Commission shift the burden onto PSNH to justify these charges, to require them to revisit the fee now that the actual costs are better known, as they said they would in 1999. Once PSNH has provided further information regarding its costs, the Commission should give Staff, the OCA and the parties to this docket the ability to conduct discovery so that any justification PSNH provides for these charges can be closely scrutinized."
- Q. Thank you. And, Mr. Dean, you also said that you would not object to a further examination of the underlying costs associated with the Billing and Collection Charge, is that correct?
- A. (Dean) That is correct. And, to the extent that they are -- I would echo that, to the extent that those costs for billing and collection are found to be in the T&D fee, then, again, they shouldn't be again duplicated for the competitive supplier.
- Q. Well, my point is that one of the things that the

 Commission could do today or could do as a remedy, if

 they -- if they make any particular finding that

 supports it, would be an independent evaluation of the

- 1 costs that are subject of this docket, in other words,
- 2 the three tariff charges.
- 3 A. (Dean) Correct.
- 4 Q. Is that fair?
- 5 A. (Dean) Yes.
- 6 Q. And, Mr. Tschamler, would you object to the review of
- 7 those charges?
- 8 A. (Tschamler) No.
- 9 Q. And, Mr. Fromuth, I believe you already said that you
- 10 thought it was appropriate to evaluate them?
- 11 A. (Fromuth) I did.
- MS. AMIDON: Okay. Thank you. I have
- 13 no further questions.
- 14 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.
- 15 Commissioner Harrington, questions?
- 16 CMSR. HARRINGTON: Yes. Good morning.
- 17 I've got a few questions.
- 18 BY CMSR. HARRINGTON:
- 19 Q. I want to start out by trying to figure out at least
- 20 the perception of people on there as to how they think
- 21 this particular thing works. Let's start with the
- \$5.00 per request Selection Charge. And, maybe if you
- could just, you can have one person answer, however you
- want to do this, I don't think it's necessary to have,

unless somebody else has a different answer, maybe one will suffice.

So, when a competitive supplier has a customer sign up, competitive supplier then contacts

Public Service. And, at that point, the competitive supplier is required to pay a \$5.00 Selection Charge to Public Service. Is that correct?

- And, then, my colleagues can jump in, if I drop the ball here. The enrollment activity that you described is one in which a notification is made to what's called an "EDI vendor". And, the EDI vendor is a neutral party that serves all of this as a vendor, and you have different different companies have these functions. So, my vendor might not be the same as NAPG's. And, that vendor, the EDI vendor, then undertakes the enrollment action, you know, and it's dictated by an electronic action on our part, and that hits up at PSNH. And, the consequence of that is a \$5.00 enrollment charged.
- 21 Q. That is charged to your company?
- 22 A. (Fromuth) It is.

- 23 Q. Okay. Well, is everybody else --
- 24 A. (Witnesses Allegretti, Tschamler and Dean nodding in

1 the affirmative.)

- Q. Okay. So, we'll just keep moving along. So, now, when, for whatever reason, a customer that you have now decides they want to go back to Public Service as a default service customer. Can you walk through how that would work?
- A. (Fromuth) If the customer notifies us of the desire to go back to Public Service, then we file what's called a "drop notification" with our EDI vendor, and that drop notification is then electronically relayed to Public Service. And, the customer goes back on the next meter read, and we are assessed a \$5.00 drop fee, which is also called a "Selection Charge".
- Q. Okay. So, you're paying \$5.00 when you sign up a customer, and then you're also paying \$5.00 when the customer -- if the customer chooses to return to default service?
- 18 A. (Fromuth) Right. And, then, there's an extension on that as well.
- 20 Q. I'm sorry, what does that mean?
- A. (Fromuth) What that means is, if the customer were to
 leave our company, and go to one on either side of me,
 that company that enrolled the customer would be
 assessed the enrollment fee as I described earlier, and

- 1 -- and we are assessed a \$5.00 drop fee.
- 2 Q. Okay. Okay, I think I understand what's going on now 3 on that. And, what you're saying, I think you're 4 correct, that what you're implying by your previous 5 testimony, your submitted prefiled testimony, is that, 6 if a fee is going to be applied at all, it should be 7 applied the same to everybody. And, by that I mean, if a customer decides to leave default service and go to a 8 9 competitive supplier, there's a charge. Let's just say 10 it's whatever you want to call it, a "Selection 11 Charge". If that customer then decides to go back from the competitive supplier to default service, that the 12 13 default service supplier, in this case, which is, 14 obviously, Public Service, they should be charged the same fee? 15
- 16 A. (Fromuth) Well, they are the recipient --
- 17 Q. Uh-huh.

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A. (Fromuth) -- of the newly arrived customer. So, they are the beneficiary of that new business. So, just in terms of a equity issue, that is where the \$5.00 ought to be, ought to hit up. But there is another instance that we haven't talked about, which I think is very relevant here. And, that is, when a selection charge is assessed to the enrolling party, if the party is

leaving another competitive provider, and going to a new competitive provider, the party that it's leaving is assessed a drop fee, and that is a "no notice" event. You wake up one morning, you get your bill from Public Service, and you find out that Tschamler here is taking one of my customers. So, he gets charged 5 bucks for picking up the customer, and I get charged \$5.00 for losing the customer. Although I haven't filed a drop, I have done -- I've initiated no activity, yet I'm charged a fee, simply because they left my book and went to his book. That is a \$10.00 fee collected by Public Service for one transaction. And, that's, obviously, a double problem for all of us here at the table.

- Q. And, to the best of your knowledge, Public Service collects this \$10.00 in that case, or, in the case of a one-way exchange, \$5.00, what do they do with the money?
- 19 A. (Fromuth) Commissioner, I don't know what they do with the money.
- 21 Q. Okay. Does anyone else care to comment on that?
- A. (Allegretti) Yes. Two things, Commissioner Harrington.

 I think you suggested the possibility of assessing the

 fee both to the default service provider, as well as

the competitive suppliers, as a way of leveling it.

And, that certainly is an intriguing suggestion. The norm, I would say, in the industry is not to assess a supplier switching fee at all. I would say that Public Service is very much out of step with our experience across the country with restructured utilities. They generally don't assess a fee for proposing an add or a drop through EDI transactions. AEP did at one time, I think they no longer do, but the norm is not to assess the fee. But you also made a suggestion that's quite intriguing as to an even-handed approach.

The other question was "what do they do with the funds?" And, although I'm not an authority on how they're applied, my understanding, through the discovery in this proceeding, is that they are allocated towards the embedded costs.

- Q. Which would be in the distribution rates?
- 18 A. (Witness Allegretti nodding in the affirmative.)
- 19 Q. Okay. Thank you.

- A. (Dean) Commissioner, one thing that I would add is Mr.

 Fromuth mentioned the EDI electronic exchange of this information, and the cost of that is roughly a nickel.

 And, so, it's one of the reasons that it is not
 - generally assessed. Specifically, because it happens

- electronically, and some of these things really weren't available in 1999, these ways to transmit and enroll customers, and it might have been a physical event, where someone had to get up and do something when that charge was created.
- Q. So, what you're saying is, regardless of the charges, they ought to be reviewed, because circumstances have changed substantially over the last 15 years?
- A. (Dean) Yes.

- Q. Okay. There was some discussion on reconciliation or what -- how we should deal with the previously collected charge. Well, let me go, for a second, just let me go back and do one other thing on that Selection Charge, excuse me. So, you're contending that the Selection Charge is just unnecessary, because there's basically little or no cost associated with the actual transfers of a customer from default service to a competitive supplier?
- A. (Fromuth) It's been overtaken by technology.
- Q. Okay. So, and you would also, I'm not sure, I think
 this maybe appeared in a couple of different people's
 testimony, but you've stated that there's no other
 company in the NU system that makes a similar charge?
 - A. (Fromuth) Not according to our research.

- Q. And, there was some discussion, we'll get into this one now, on what should be done with the money already collected. And, some people said it should be rebated back to the person the Company that paid it. Is that the position?
- 6 A. (Fromuth) That would be our position.
- 7 Q. Does anyone else care to comment on that?
- 8 A. (Tschamler) Ours as well.
- 9 A. (Dean) ENH Power as well.

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- 10 A. (Allegretti) RESA has not taken a position on that issue.
- Q. Okay. Well, maybe I can try to narrow this down to
 what I think what I'm hearing on that. As a group, you
 seem to be saying that the costs should be incremental,
 because there's already -- the embedded costs are
 already being charged on the distribution rates?
 - A. (Allegretti) I would put it this way, Commissioner.

 There has to be some rationale to support the charge.

 It either has to be that somehow, in a restructured market, the Company has been asked to do something they never had to do before, they have incurred an incremental cost to provide it. So, one rationale would be to say "well, let's tie the incremental cost of providing this service to a charge for that

service." Another way of looking at it is to say "it's all part of their embedded cost." And, the question then becomes "how do those embedded costs get allocated to customers?" Certainly, embedded costs of electric distribution service get allocated to distribution customers in accordance with their consumption. The question then becomes, what is the appropriate rationale for allocating a portion of the embedded cost to a new charge, a separate charge that's assessed on competitive suppliers. And, if it's unrelated to incremental cost, then there must be some sort of underlying policy rationale, some basic purpose that's being served.

And, I think, in the case of Public

Service New Hampshire, because it has a pecuniary
interest in keeping customers on default service, this

Commission needs to be particularly sensitive to
whether or not there are policy implications associated
with these charges, in terms of their effect on the
competitive retail market.

And, so, I would encourage you to either look toward what is the incremental cost or to make a decision based on the public policy, to minimize these charges and to promote competition to the greatest

extent possible, given the unusual circumstance we have here in New Hampshire.

- Q. Let me follow up on that a little bit more, and ask people to respond to the rebuttal testimony of Public Service on the issue of incremental costs. They use a specific example, and without quoting it exactly, it goes something to the effect that UPS is delivering a package down the street to House A, that and then they're also going to go down the street further to House B. Why should House B pay more than the incremental costs, which, in fact, they are charged, since the truck is going to be on the street anyways? How would you reply to that in the circumstances we're discussing here with dealing with these charges?
- A. (Tschamler) I would say that their analogy is flawed.

 The equivalent would be that, if every person got a monthly fee by UPS, that that would be more equivalent then, because they're in a regulated environment, and UPS is not.
- A. (Fromuth) Excuse me, Commissioner, I'd like to answer that as well. I think that another analogy might be something along the lines of my bank charges -- or, I should say it doesn't charge an ATM fee when I use my ATM, but your bank does. So, to install the ATMs and

to begin at the beginning of the ATM world, there were fees commonplace for everybody, because it was necessary to retire the cost of the ATM installation.

Now, competition has driven that price, that marginal cost down to zero. So, the activity that we would like in our process to, is not the UPS driver, who has incremental costs of delivery, fuel, labor, and so forth, to move down the street, but it's an ATM fee.

And, it's the ATM fee that's appropriately levied at some level, but it's almost too small to measure.

A. (Allegretti) You could take the concept of incremental cost as the driver of rate design to the absurd extreme of a separate rate for every single customer. That's, obviously, not a practical way to do rate design. But I do think that the concept of an incremental cost is appropriate to think about here, particularly in the context of supplier charges. We're looking at a switching fee. And, the cost justification for that fee is "Well, we saw another utility put it in their rate schedule, and we really don't know what it is for now, but we'll sort of figure out what it is down the road. So, for now, we'll put the same number in."

And, that's all we've really been able to find to support that charge.

It seems appropriate for the Commission to take a look and ask the question "do these transactions really impose additional costs on the Company or is this just part of their business as a regulated electric monopoly distribution company that ought to be allocated differently?" And, I think that's really the question for the Commission.

- Q. Okay. Moving on, off of the Selection Charge then, to complete, only a few more questions. On the 50 cents per Billing and Payment Service Charge, that's -- on that, I'm trying to get what your position on that is, that there should be some charge, but it should be a cost-based charge, somehow split between distribution customers and Energy Service customers, whether they be Energy Service on default service or competitive service? I mean, there is a fee associated with sending the billing out.
- A. (Allegretti) Absolutely. And, there needs to be some, for any charge, there needs to be some cost-based justification. I mean, it's cost of service regulation. There's got to be a cost if you're going to put a charge in, and it's got to be an appropriate charge. You know, our experience is 50 cents a bill is not uncommon for consolidated billing. But we've

generally seen a lot more cost support behind it, at least in the case of the Exelon utilities, than what PSNH has provided here. And, so, our position at RESA is that that really needs to be examined more closely and better supported.

Q. Okay.

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(Fromuth) Commissioner, I'll go back again to the Α. banking example. My bank, in exchange for my maintaining an account there, handles and inordinate number of bills for me each month that they send out at no charge. So, what's the analogy? The analogy is that there is an inordinate amount of cash flow running through PSNH's coffers coming from the companies represented here at this table today, which is, obviously, access to cash and use of cash has a value. That value is not given any attribution with respect to a value that's handed off to us. It's absorbed at PSNH. No one, I believe, has challenged that, but I'm only pointing out that, from the standpoint of a banking analogy, they are, in effect, performing banking services for all of us. They are our agent. So, therefore, in keeping with today's banking technology and skill set and cost of service, that would be a very good analogy to examine, opposite to

- 1 what PSNH is assessing for its billing charge.
- Q. Okay. And, moving on -- does anyone else want to comment on that?
 - A. (Tschamler) I would just say that, whatever the rationale would be, and I think NAP's position is flexible on a specific rationale for determining how to allocate costs, the fundamental principle is to ensure that the default service rates include those costs.

go to a new topic, we should take a break. It's about 11:25. Let's take a break until 11 -- oh, excuse me, 11:35. So, let's take a break until 11:45, resume at 11:45.

(Whereupon a recess was taken at 11:37 a.m. and the hearing resumed at 11:51 a.m.)

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. We're back on the record. Thank you, everyone, for getting back quickly. So, Commissioner Harrington, you still were questioning the witnesses?

CMSR. HARRINGTON: Yes.

BY CMSR. HARRINGTON:

Q. I wanted to go to the third charge, the Collection

Services Charge. And, this -- various testimonies said

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it's billed at 0.252 percent of total monthly
receivable dollars. So, does that mean, if there's a
bill that someone receives, and it's, let's make it
easy, $50 is for the energy portion of the bill and $50
is for everything else, the 0.252 percent is applied to
the total bill of $100? Do I have that correct?
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- 7 A. (Dean) No.
- 8 Q. No, okay.

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- 9 A. (Dean) Just the supply piece.
- 10 Q. Oh. So, it's just the supply piece?
- 11 A. (Dean) Correct. It's assessed on the supplier portion.
- Q. Okay. And, I'm trying -- your concern with this is that the 0.252 is too high or is that it should be applied differently? Or, can you explain your opposition to this a little bit more?
 - A. (Tschamler) I would say that it's the similar point from the other charges that I've been making, which is that it's unfair for suppliers to pay for a service that the default service company, and the largest supplier in the marketplace, gets for free. And, so, in the absence of the default service business of PSNH having these costs as part of how the rate gets set, we're advocating for removing it.
 - A. (Dean) I would say I would -- I would echo that. The

bill is already being dropped, the collection activity is already happening, there's nothing incremental about it. We used several different analogies in your last, with UPS and different kinds of things. But, the fact of the matter is, all of the bills are already getting printed, all the collection activity is already happening. There's nothing incremental going on, just because someone is on competitive supply versus default supply.

- Q. And, so, what you're saying, let's go back to our hypothetical \$100 bill here, where 50 is for energy from a competitive supplier and 50 is for everything else that would be paid to the utility. And, if they if that bill isn't paid, and there's got to collection activities done, your contention is the cost associated with those collection activities are exactly the same, whether they're collecting only \$50 or \$100?
- A. (Dean) Correct.
- 19 Q. Okay.

A. (Tschamler) And, if I could add to that. There is an actual benefit to PSNH for the rule that's in place with us. It's related to payment hierarchy, but from a collections perspective. If a customer only has to pay the distribution charge to keep the lights on, they

could theoretically pay, in that \$100 bill example, they could just pay \$50 every month, and we wouldn't get paid, ever. And, PSNH would be paid, and that customer would be current. And, so, in that case, you could imagine the collections activity, in which, if that customer was with a -- on default service, and they had that same payment behavior, PSNH would have to send out a truck with a person in it, to either disconnect or collect. If they had switched to a competitive supplier, and that was the payment behavior, they wouldn't have to do that.

A. (Fromuth) Commissioner, I haven't heard this from my colleagues, so, I will add this myself. The other problem with this charge, in addition to what's already been cited, is that the value received, in the form of data and promptness, is altogether paltry. We go for weeks, if not months, waiting to find out whether or not certain customers are in a "no pay", "slow pay", "about to pay" category. And, this information, as you can imagine, makes for horrific cash flow management, when you're trying to run a business, especially one as cash-dependent as this one. So, we're paying a fee, and then we're getting — we're being provided information by PSNH on who's delinquent when it suits

them. And, this is a common problem that we've all had, and we've expressed it in other settings. But, since we're talking about paying a fee, let's talk about what we're getting in exchange for that fee at this point in time, which wouldn't be tolerated in a competitive marketplace, if we were talking about a true collections activity in a commercial sense.

Once again, we're stuck with one choice, one vendor for this service, no place else to go, and they can provide whatever services they want, whether it's private sector standard or DMV standard. Thank you.

Q. Okay. And, just one final area I want to pursue just briefly. And, you've mentioned it a couple of times now, various people on the panel have talked about how "default service is being treated differently, they need to be treated the same". So, I guess I'm trying to figure out exactly where you're heading with this. So, let me give an example. On the Selection Charge, whatever that Selection Charge was, let's assume there was some basis on that that was based on cost. And, it was X amount of dollars. So, when a customer decided to go from default service to a competitive supplier, that competitive supplier would be charged X amount of

dollars. And, if the same customer went back to the default service, is what you're proposing is that that X amount of dollars would then be, obviously, it can't be charged, in the sense it would be charged to the competitive supplier, but it would be made as a cost into the default service rate that would increase the rate a slight amount, at the same way that the cost of X amount of dollars to the competitive supplier would have to increase their rate a slight amount?

- A. (Fromuth) Is your -- are you postulating that there is a charge we have to live, and going from there as to how it would be levied?
- Q. If there was, that's what I'm saying, if there was a charge, or, actually, for any of these things, let's assume, the combination of the three of them, there is some actual cost involved in the sending out the bills, the collection services, whatever. So, what I think I'm hearing, and I want to make sure I'm hearing this correctly, is what you're saying is that, whatever that charge is, that X amount of dollars that's charged to a competitive supplier for any of these services that was justified, that what you're contending is that that same charge should be put into the rates of the default service, so that that would balance them and put them

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- A. (Allegretti) That would be very helpful.
- A. (Fromuth) I think that would make sense, because it would be done under the -- in your situation of total visibility and transparency as to what that charge was, and we'd all understand why it was there and what the value was.
 - (Tschamler) That's certainly our position. I think, Α. the -- as I understand the default service ratemaking process, in setting those rates, there are no costs associated with things on the customer side, the collections, the billing. And, in doing that, what the core structure leaves out is that there are services provided to that business, which has a separate profit line, a separate ratemaking structure, and is a direct competitor to all of us here. And, so, there, in the restructuring policy principles, there's a concept of the Commission, if they deem it in the public interest, to initiate actions that would prevent the misuse or long-term use of default service. From my vantage point, if the rules that are in place charge competitive suppliers for services that the default service business gets for free, that's a misuse, it's an unfair advantage. And, so, whatever, as you say,

- the appropriate or justifiable costs that should be incurred by suppliers in the marketplace should be on equal footing included in the rates that are set for default service.
- 5 CMSR. HARRINGTON: Okay. That's all I 6 had. Thank you.
- 7 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Commissioner Scott. 8 CMSR. SCOTT: Good afternoon, for
- 9 another two minutes, I think.
- 10 BY CMSR. SCOTT:
- 11 Q. Let me gather my thoughts here. So, I'll try to

 12 coordinate this a little bit, as far as the topics we

 13 were discussing. So, on the issue of a Selection

 14 Charge, I'll go with Mr. Tschamler, excuse me.
- 15 A. (Tschamler) "Tschamler".
- 16 Q. Thank you. Sorry about that.
- 17 A. (Tschamler) No problem.
- Q. On Page 11, I just want to clarify, you -- at the
 bottom of Page 11, we had discussed a little bit in the
 cross, I think you had discussed that Unitil and
 Liberty, to your knowledge, you do know they don't
 charge you that, is that correct?
- 23 A. (Tschamler) That's correct.
- Q. Do you know if they charge anybody that?

[WITNESS PANEL: Fromuth~Allegretti~Tschamler~Dean]

- 1 A. (Tschamler) I'm not aware of anyone that's being charged with it, no.
- 3 A. (Dean) They do not charge ENH Power.
- 4 A. (Fromuth) They don't charge PNE.

- 5 A. (Allegretti) No one charging us a switching fee, other than PSNH.
 - Q. Thank you. And, I didn't say this, but please do that.

 I would like to hear from you all, if it's appropriate,
 if you care to answer. Okay. Thank you for that
 clarification. And, on the Billing and Payment Charge,
 on Page 12 of your testimony, you mention that "the
 incremental costs should be either non-existent or so
 low", basically, that they're incidental, so they
 shouldn't be charged. Do you know that to be the case
 or you say that should be the case?
 - A. (Tschamler) Well, I can't say I know that is the case for PSNH's specific system. What I know is we've recently put in something similar. And, the idea of placing an additional name onto the bill or replacing PSNH as the default supplier with North American Power doesn't have any incremental costs. The postage is same, the bill format is the same. And, so, I'd say there aren't any.

Now, there is, I can understand, some

costs in terms of administering the rates. So, we provide rates to PSNH for them to calculate and put on the bill. But that's a separate charge, which we pay for, and they're not -- is not part of this.

But the actual calculation of the bill, assuming rates are in place, printing of the bill and mailing of the bill, I would say, based on our experience, that is de minimus.

- Q. Thank you. Be right with you. And, for Mr. Fromuth, you had made the statement, I think, if it's not in your testimony, at least from your chair there, that, again, there's an assumption of no cost, and there's this concept we've talked about for the different charges, that it's going to happen anyways, it's already embedded. I guess I would ask you the same thing. So, that that's an assumption, correct? I mean, you don't know it to be the case?
- A. (Fromuth) Well, let me answer that the way a lawyer would, I guess, on information and belief. I would have to say that there's been a significant and serious and mature attempt to extract from PSNH such information, so that there could be a look at it and an assessment made of it, to be more responsive to your question, and so we all would have that answer. But we

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haven't been able to have any visibility on that at all. So, you're right. We're going into it with that assumption. But, as Mr. Allegretti said, the burden of proof, we think, should be on the host utility. They're the ones making the charges, levying the charges, they've had them in statute or in regulation for going on 15 years. Obviously, in this day and age, something that has had that kind of a track -- time around the track, it's very reasonable that we should look at it. There's a lot that's changed in 15 years in the area of technology. And, I would say that I would really welcome the results of an analysis, because I think it would favor very much what we're trying to get accomplished here. Okay. Thank you. And, again, for you all, if you are

- Q. Okay. Thank you. And, again, for you all, if you are so inclined. I was -- for my own, I just want to, for my own edification, I wanted to verify regarding bill collection. Is it correct that PSNH is the only entity doing the bill collection or do the CEPSs take any additional action on their own?
- A. (Tschamler) The primary collections activity is conducted by PSNH on our behalf. We also, I wouldn't call it "collections", it's really payment reminders.

 We have no authority to disconnect, of course. But we

- communicate with customers that reach a certain point
 of owing us some amount past due. And, so, we do
 communicate with customers that have reached that level
 of arrears.
 - Q. And, do you contract with like collection agencies, that type of --
 - A. (Tschamler) We do not, no. We don't -- when a customer leaves us, and if they owe us a balance, we simply contact them. We don't have a collections agency of any type.
- 11 Q. Okay. Thank you.

A. (Allegretti) Yes, I'll answer that. We're free to pursue collection independently, of course. But, where a customer is on consolidated billing, where they're receiving a single bill from PSNH for all charges, there's a certain economy to having one entity that sends the bill also do the collection activity. It's less confusing for the customer. And, there's just an economy to it, since there are two companies' charges on the bill, having one company pursue the collection of the bill, rather than two, just fundamentally makes more sense. So, and where suppliers have the ability to provide a consolidated bill, that includes the T&D charges and remit them to the company, they would be

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the logical entity to pursue collection. Where consolidated billing is provided as a regulated monopoly service by the utility, it makes sense for them to provide a collection service as well, and for that to be at a just and reasonable rate established by the Commission, based on some showing of the underlying cost.

(Fromuth) Yes. We all like prompt payment, and, Α. obviously, it's necessary that we minimize our arrearages. But, again, I'll return to the earlier statement that I made, which was that, when payment is not prompt, and when you can't identify who's in arrears in a convenient amount of time, so that you can go and pursue collections independent of what PSNH is doing, that compounds the problem. And, it is -- it's really kind of not discussed here, but it's part and parcel of the service that's not being provided, because, if we're going to pay a collection service charge, then there ought to be some doctrine as to how promptly we're informed of who is in arrears and their identity, because we want to get on the stick and get after those accounts. If you wait months and months and months to tell us, then, obviously, things really do slip. So, the underlying problem here is the

- provision of information to us, under this agreement that we have with them to be our vendor, so that we can go after accounts that are in arrears. Thank you.
- A. (Dean) ENH Power does pursue customers when they are in arrears, both by phone and e-mail and/or physical mail.

 But payment is directed to PSNH per the services agreement. We don't collect funds, as long as someone is still on consolidated billing. But, if a customer has returned to consolidated billing, we do, in fact, continue collection efforts for our balances.
- Q. Thank you. And, there's been some discussion about, getting to the same general topic of PSNH is doing this anyways, so, there's no -- maybe no incremental cost or not extra costs. To that extent, to the layman, the optics would be "well, the opposite would be true then." So, if PSNH has made the investment, is doing all this work, and the CEPSs aren't charged for it, isn't that kind of a form of free ridership, and why would that be fair? So, I guess I would ask that question also.
- A. (Tschamler) I think, to the degree that an equitable cost allocation of collections, both capital and O&M costs, could be determined, then, for the service that we receive, it would be fair to be charged some fee.

Again, the point is that the default service business gets this for free. They have a separate stream of earnings regulated by the Commission, in which there are no such charges that are part of its rate. And, so, it has a lower rate that is anti-competitive, because they do not have to incur these kinds of costs. But we'd be, you know, to the degree the service is valuable, and that the costs are appropriately allocated, we'd be happy to pay those.

- A. (Allegretti) Yes, I agree with Mr. Tschamler. The billing and collections is the cost of doing business.

 But, if you think about it, the one thing you can say about every electric customer is everyone gets a bill.

 And, so, allocating the cost of providing billing and collection service to all customers would seem reasonable.
- A. (Fromuth) I would agree with my colleagues.
- A. (Dean) As well, separately, doing it separately makes
 no sense. It should be in one fee, all the same, and
 allocated in the T&D.
 - Q. Thank you. And, I think my last question, again, this is more getting into philosophy, I suppose, is, especially for Selection Charges, would it not be the case that the presence of competitive electric

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suppliers and that market working as I think we all hope it would be, and customers are pursuing the lowest — the lowest cost provider, doesn't that in itself create extra work, if you will, as far as transactions going back and forth, doesn't that drive that to be more than perhaps it would be otherwise? Is that — again, it's a broader level question, I suppose.

(Fromuth) Well, I think that the increased traffic that Α. you're referencing, because of the competitive forces at work here, are right now, in this state we're in right now, in terms of the state of play with respect to these charges, it's very friendly to Public Service. Because, when there was zero activity five or six years ago, these charges were on the tariff and they were, obviously, ignored, because nobody was facing them. Now, increased activity and increased switching, if you will, between providers, is a real revenue stream for Public Service. These are real dollars. I mean, we've all referenced, I think, elsewhere in our testimony how much we have laid out for our outlays to date for selection charges. And, as I referenced earlier, a customer leaving one of us and going to another one of us, not going to default service, but going from one to the other, amasses a \$10.00 income fee to Public

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Service for that transaction. So, there is, I suppose, to put it in a quip, there's some joy in Mudville about the increased activity, that is maybe benefiting the host utility more than they are perhaps allowing.
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- integrated monopoly has to process adds and drops as people move in and out of the service territory.

 Certainly, processing customer switches is increased traffic, it's a larger number of transactions. And, it may require a capital investment to modify the systems that process those transactions. But it largely tends to be an automated process. So, it tends to be more of a capital investment than an operating expense. And, I think that's the explanation for why we don't see other restructured utilities in other states, or even here in New Hampshire, with a fee like this in place. They have simply recovered the capital cost of putting the EDI system in, and they process the transactions through an electronic data interchange.
- 20 A. (Tschamler) I agree.
- 21 A. (Dean) Same.
- 22 CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. Thank you very
- 23 much.

24 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I have a few more

- questions, although many of these have been covered, which is good.
- 3 BY CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:
- Q. We talked a bit about National Grid, now Liberty,

 having a charge on its books that isn't being applied,

 isn't being assessed to anyone. Does anyone know what

 the actual charge is for a Selection Charge?
- 8 A. (Fromuth) I do not.

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- A. (Allegretti) I don't know for sure. My impression, from reading the Commission's decision in 99-099, was that it was also \$5.00. But I may be incorrect.
- 12 Q. Thank you. Are the charges that we're talking about
 13 here being paid by the suppliers or is there some
 14 withholding, because you find them inappropriate? And,
 15 the testimony uses words like "invoices" and
 16 "assessed", but I didn't see the word "paid". And, so,
 17 I just -- I may be overreading it. Is that an issue or
 18 are the --
- 19 A. (Dean) It is being paid by ENH.
- 20 A. (Tschamler) Yes.
- 21 A. (Fromuth) Yes.
- A. (Allegretti) I can answer affirmatively as to

 Constellation. As to the other RESA members, it's my

 general belief that it is being paid.

- Q. All right. And, another thing I was a little bit lost on, it seemed like a number of you were saying that, to be fair, whatever the charges are, and whatever support is produced to justify those charges, that they ought to equally be imposed on, some of you said, on default service, and, then, Mr. Dean, I think you just said should be imposed on T&D?
- A. (Dean) On the default service, as part of the T&D portion, in the basic overhead of the delivery. All of those capital costs should be in one place, and then uniformly allocated. In that way, it puts both the default service customers, as well as CEP customers, on the same playing field.
- 2. Mr. Fromuth, your analogy of the ATM machine got me thinking about how those systems work. And, you know, it's generally that, if it's your own bank, you don't get charged a fee, but, when you're using one ATM to access your bank's accounts, you do get charged a fee. And, that seemed somewhat analogous to PSNH's situation, where it's performing a service on behalf of you, and seemed also to work in the opposite direction with the argument that you were making. So, did I misunderstand your ATM analogy?
- A. (Fromuth) No, madam Chairman, you didn't. And, I

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appreciate what you're saying. But I can point to several banks in my neighborhood in Manchester that, in an effort to maybe lure my business, are also not charging me an ATM fee, just because I guess they don't want me to come inside.

I would also point out that I think that, if we were to use that analogy and look upon PSNH as having some sort of an entitlement to charge external market players a fee, such as they do, then, we almost have to -- we can't look at it as an island, because PSNH default service, while not competitive right now, could some day become competitive, certainly according to what the Company has been saying about future prospects for energy prices. They maintain that perhaps some day default service will become competitive. So, therefore, there may be a run back to default service from the very people that we are all now serving. And, another point I would make would be that, if service Rate ADE is offered, as the Company proposes it will be, to residential customers somewhere down the pike, that rate, as you know, is about a penny below the current default rate. So, that would entice people to come back to PSNH, if they have been away for So, if it does, then, what's the marginal cost a year.

of processing that transaction when they go back to the house, and who is assessed that transaction, or do they eat it, because they're, obviously, content and pleased to have that customer return?

So, I think that what's good for the goose is good for the gander. And, there is an argument out there that PSNH is behaving, in some respects, like a competitive energy provider itself, with, certainly, the introduction of ADE. So, are these charges going to be levied on themselves to therefore affect the P&L on those transactions?

Q. One more question on the ATM issue. You had said that, initially, those charges were commonplace, that they were really there to help defray the cost of the investment to have ATMs out there when they never existed before. And, at this point, there's less of a need for those charges, because those costs are fully recovered. That, again, made me think about the transition we've come from in developing billing systems and selection transactions that out of a time when there was no such thing and had to be created. But that now, 10 or 15 years later, those systems are in place, and there may be little incremental costs, I think, if I follow your argument well. And, if that's

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the case, then, why would it be appropriate to rebate past amounts? I can see your argument for going forward. But why would it be appropriate to rebate prior costs, if you recognize that, in a changing world, there are upfront expenses required in that transition?

(Fromuth) Well, I think that what we have here today is Α. a voice that's been expressed by the supplier side as to how to dispose of selection charges going forward, and what to do with the accumulated Selection Charge that's in the coffers of the Company. And, I think that the view that I would take would be that we have not had satisfactory divulgement to us of what PSNH -the cost causation argument coming from PSNH, on "Why do we assess these costs? Where do they come from? To what do we owe them to -- to what do we attribute them to?" These are all things that we have talked about today. And, if we can walk backwards and have demonstrated to us that there is some build-out cost or some, you know, cost associated with getting the systems up and ready, for the dawn of competition in the residential arena, certainly, then, I think that we would be willing to be impressed by that. But we haven't -- we really have not had that information

provided to us. And, if we were, then, we might be much more open to what you're suggesting, madam Chairman.

- Q. Thank you. Again, we'll stick with you, Mr. Fromuth. The comments you made about the services that you're receiving for the payments you're making, these charges, are you describe them as "paltry", and you even said "it's questionable whether the service is being done", and I don't know what you were referring to specifically. Can you elaborate on any written protocols you have, if any, on PSNH's obligation to provide you the information that you're finding and that you could use? That you're feeling it's inadequate delivery of information. But is there an agreement, is there any kind of protocol that lays out what everyone is responsible for exchanging, in terms of information?
- A. (Fromuth) Yes, Chairman. The documents that govern our relationship with our vendor, in this case, Public Service, who they perform certain agency services for us, are governed and detailed in a Supplier Services Agreement. And, as a second document, the name of which is very similar to that, but I can't recall it off the top of my head, but they're both very

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detailed. They've both been drafted and redrafted by Public Service over the years. In fact, there's been fresh ones issued, for our company anyway, in January of this year. So, they're very current with respect to trying to reflect the changes in the marketplace as seen by Public Service. They are non-negotiable documents, in the sense that we can't make changes to them, and we can't offer suggestions on language improvement, because it's a take-it-or-leave-it situation. And, in it, they provide for the very detailed protocols of how we move data around, what our entitlement is to certain information that we need in order to undertake our billing. Our entitlement for information, with respect to actions that we need to take to collect on arrearages. And, when you have a large number of accounts, and you have arrearages amongst a smattering of them, it's very, very important that, for internal reporting purposes, much less the collection activity, that we know exactly who is not paying us, and then we can go and pursue that, if we choose to. That information, as I said before, is very scant and very -- and is not provided in a timely fashion.

The other big piece for us, a new big

data piece for us, is the inadequacy of their promptness with respect to providing us with information that we need to conduct our bills, prepare our bills. When I say "prepare our bills", I mean the data that we need to identify the cost of the product, and being able to turn it around and provide them with the numbers so they can go out and put them on the consolidated bill.

So, we have — and these are agreements, of course, that have been vetted by the Commission, and are documents that are part of the record. But they're — they are documents that obviously refer to exactly the kind of services that are provided, and describe in great detail how we're to get those services. So, we have documents, we have agreements, but the performance under those documents is lacking, in our view.

- Q. And, have you taken steps to challenge the Company's performance, raised objections? I don't know what rights you have under those agreements to go forward, if you think that they're not performing as required?
- A. (Fromuth) Yes, we have, madam Chairman. And, we actually have a separate proceeding before this body that addresses that.
- Q. All right. I understand we have a docket that has to

[WITNESS PANEL: Fromuth~Allegretti~Tschamler~Dean]

- do with payment --
- 2 A. (Fromuth) Right.
- 3 Q. -- and withholding, and if that's what you're referring
 4 to?
- 5 A. (Fromuth) Yes.
- Q. When you were describing how you get a customer removed, the transactions involved in moving a customer to your service and away from your service, and you say you work through your EDI vendor, does that vendor also charge some fee for the transaction to bring on a customer or take off a customer?
- 12 A. (Fromuth) Yes.

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- Q. And, so, separate from that fee is the \$5.00 that goes to PSNH?
 - A. (Fromuth) That's correct. I believe, and I don't know about the other gentlemen here at the table, but, in our experience, the EDI vendor, to enroll or to drop an account, the charge is somewhere between 10 and 15 cents.
 - Q. And, does it follow the same pattern that, if you were to move from one supplier to the other, both suppliers would be charged an EDI charge? Both on the enrolling side and the dropping side?
- 24 A. (Fromuth) Yes. The EDI vendor, for company PNE,

charges PNE for enrolling a customer. The EDI vendor
for Company B, whether or not it charges Company B for
dropping that customer, I can't say. I know that our
EDI vendor charges us when a customer is dropped.

- Q. And, is the experience of the other companies similar, that those EDI charges tend to be in the 10 to 15 cent range?
- A. (Tschamler) No, not in our case. There are no charges for enrollments or drops. Our primary, and I provided this under cover to the Commission, what exactly we are charged, but it's -- I can tell you that it's basically a per meter or per customer charge that we receive every month, essentially. So, there's no add or drop charges we incur.
- Q. So, your EDI vendor just negotiates a flat fee per customer, independent of the transactions that take place?
- A. (Tschamler) That's correct. There are many other transactions besides this one of enrolling. There's payments and meter reads and all kinds of things, and it's just a per customer charge.
- A. (Dean) ENH, as well, the charge is roughly a third of what Mr. Fromuth describes, and it is all transactions.

 If a customer made four or five payments, there would

[WITNESS PANEL: Fromuth~Allegretti~Tschamler~Dean]

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          be a transaction; when the bill drops, we get a
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          notification of the charges; if they moved and changed,
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          it's all transactions for the meter, not just an add or
          drop.
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     Α.
          (Allegretti) I'm afraid those charges are outside my
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          expertise.
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          All right. Well, thank you. And, it's a little
     Q.
          tangential, but we are learning this process as we go,
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          as things evolve.
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                         MR. MUNNELLY: Chairman, could I
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       interject for one moment on that?
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
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                         MR. MUNNELLY:
                                        There is a discovery
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       response, as Mr. Tschamler noted on that. You know, for
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       the record, I should just note that it's the confidential
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       exhibit "PSNH NAPG 1-33". I hadn't planned to offer that.
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       But I don't know if you want the -- to keep the record
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       clear, is that something that we should have marked as an
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       exhibit, a confidential exhibit, for the record?
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: It's up to you. I
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       don't feel the need to have that level of detail. But
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       I'll leave it to you, if you want to introduce it.
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                         MR. MUNNELLY: Okay. I don't feel
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       compelled to offer it. It's something, if the Commission
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1 wants it or PSNH wants it, we're happy to offer it.

BY CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:

- Q. A couple of you have said that there is really no opportunity for you to go elsewhere for consolidated billing. And, I wonder if that's something that also could evolve over time. Rather than the regulated utility taking information from the competitive supplier and creating a consolidated bill, would it be possible for the competitive supplier to take data from the regulated utility and you create a consolidated bill? Is that in the realm of possibility? Is anyone looking at that in other locations?
- A. (Tschamler) North American Power currently does that in the Georgia natural gas market. The utility sends us a bill for what the customer charges are, we pay it, regardless of whether the customer pays, and they send us the determinants for calculating their charges for individual customers. We prefer that model.

 Obviously, it gives us a better relationship with the customer. But, as I understand it, that's currently not allowed under New Hampshire regulation. But we would welcome a change in that policy.
- Q. And, I should be telling you, rather than you telling me, bit do you know where that would come from in New

- Hampshire regulation that would only allow it from the regulated utility? It may well be, I just don't know.
 - A. (Tschamler) I can't off the top of my head. But I do remember reading an official document at some point on that. And, so, I can't say off the top of my head.
 - Q. Okay.

A. (Allegretti) I think it's in the statutes. It was an issue at the time that we did electric restructuring in New Hampshire, whether metering, billing, and information services would be opened to competition or whether they would remain monopoly functions with the utility. That issue was actually joined in a number of jurisdictions at the time that they opened retail markets. And, I think, in the majority of jurisdictions, consolidated billing was not allowed, that service was retained as a monopoly service in many jurisdictions. Organized labor interests, a number of factors were on the minds of policymakers at the time.

But, certainly, I would agree with my colleague that there are some jurisdictions that allow it. It's entirely feasible. It certainly is done, and this may be the time to revisit that.

A. (Dean) ENH Power would echo that of my counterpart, that we would welcome the opportunity to do

1 consolidated billing for both sides.

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- Α. (Fromuth) Madam Chairman, I just would quickly respond and say that, in my study of the literature on this, and I'm not in markets where the vendor or the supplier/vendor CEPS can do consolidated billing, but I am familiar with markets where it is happening. And, I think it's tied in many ways to grid modernization. There is a metering barrier in some markets to being able to accomplish this seamlessly, and to do it cheaply, and to advantage oneself of the advance metering that's out there in some jurisdictions, of course, not here. But, where it does happen, it's linked to the ability of that meter to spout out information to whoever the host vendor is for the energy, and that makes moving a bill out to that entity by the supplier a lot easier.
- Q. Thank you. Mr. Allegretti, you had said that, from your knowledge in the industry, a 50 cent per bill billing and payment fee wasn't uncommon, although you've seen more cost support for it. How about a collection rate? Is the PSNH rate within the norm or an outlier from what you've seen?
- A. (Allegretti) It's an unusual service. I think the trend is to move toward purchase of receivables

programs. Certainly, the Exelon utilities that I'm familiar with have POR. It's a very different type of collection service, because they're buying the entire receivable. And, so, it's just a more valuable service.

And, the discount rates, which we explored in another docket here, vary across the board depending on the level of uncollectibles in any given jurisdiction, at any given time, and are periodically adjusted. So, I really haven't had much experience with a separate collections charge, akin to what PSNH has. Usually, it's a POR program that we encounter.

- Q. And, as you know, that there is another docket on that issue as well?
- 15 A. (Allegretti) Was.

- 16 Q. Oh. Has that been closed?
- 17 A. (Allegretti) Yes.

18 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. All
19 right, that's it for questions. Any other? Commissioner
20 Harrington.

CMSR. HARRINGTON: I'm sorry, I dropped one of my yellow stickies here, and, so, I lost one question. That's how we all run things up here, yellow stickies, just so you know.

BY CMSR. HARRINGTON:

- Q. And, it goes to Mr. Tschamler, on your Page 14. In the first full paragraph on it, it starts "Like the billing cost estimates", and it ends with the following two statements: "These estimates allocate 100 percent of the costs to CEPS and zero percent to the distribution-related receivables." And, this is my question part: "In addition, this charge includes a 14 and a half percent return to PSNH paid by the CEPS."

 Can you tell me what that is? I never quite understood that when I read it.
- A. (Tschamler) Well, it's based on a review of -- I'm not exactly sure, maybe Rob, if you could point me to the place in the documents of where this is, but there was a fairly detailed calculation that was put together on the cost, I think, as of 1998, of the various --
- Q. The costs -- excuse me, cost of what are we talking about?
- 19 A. (Tschamler) Of collections.
- 20 Q. Oh, this is the collections.
- A. (Tschamler) So, there are several line items, labor and vendors, and some other things I don't have a total recall on, but it kind of went through and said "this is what the costs were last" -- well, "in 1998." And,

1 then --

MR. MUNNELLY: Sorry, just to interrupt for the record. I think that information is contained in one of the exhibits to Mr. Dean's testimony. But, on top of that, it's also in a data response as well. I think it's Staff First Set, Number 4, I think has the attachment that includes Mr. Hall and Mr. Long's exhibit, that's tied back to that 1999 rate case.

MR. PATCH: I can just clarify that,
too, a little further, if it would be helpful. It's also
attached to Mr. Allegretti's testimony. It's Page 3 of 5,
it's part of Attachment A, I think it is, to
Mr. Allegretti's testimony. So, it's an excerpt, "Exhibit
A" we called it, to Mr. Allegretti's testimony at the
back. It's Attachment GAL/SRH-8. And, in the upper
right-hand corner, it says "Page 3 of 5". And, I see that
14.5 percent on that page.

- 18 BY CMSR. HARRINGTON:
- 19 Q. So, this is one of the elements that goes into making up that 0.252 percent charge then?
- 21 A. (Tschamler) That's correct.

22 CMSR. HARRINGTON: Okay. That clarifies 23 it. I just couldn't follow where that was coming from. 24 Thank you.

1 CMSR. SCOTT: And, I have a quick 2 follow-up. I couldn't help but ask the question. BY CMSR. SCOTT: 3 It was -- you talked about on consolidated billing, 4 Q. 5 that North American Power, if I heard you right, was 6 saying, in your Georgia LDAC, that it did work that 7 way, that the competitive supplier did the consolidated billing. If I understood that right, my question is 8 9 is, in that case, did the competitive supplier bill the 10 utility for charges? 11 (Tschamler) No, we do not. Not only do we not bill Α. 12 them, but we have the receivables risk fully. Meaning, 13 if a customer doesn't pay us for the pipes, we have to 14 pay the utility no matter what, or we don't get to have 15 our license. So, there are no charges that we levy 16 against the utilities. And, that's the same that 17 exists in Texas, on the electric side, in which a 18 similar situation exists. That all retail suppliers 19 are required to bill there, same as in Georgia. 20 are no utility billing services provided by regulation. 21 CMSR. SCOTT: Interesting. Thank you. 22 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Then, is 23 there any redirect from counsel for these four witnesses?

MR. RODIER: I have maybe a couple

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1 questions.
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2 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.

3 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

- 4 BY MR. RODIER:
- Q. Mr. Tschamler, you heard Mr. Fromuth explain PNE's experience with PSNH and billing the second charge, the Selection Charge?
- 8 A. (Tschamler) Yes.
- 9 Q. If you take a customer away from PNE, you pay \$5.00 to
 10 PSNH and PNE pays \$5.00 to PSNH. So, it's \$10.00
- recovery for PSNH, not just 5, is that correct?
- 12 A. (Tschamler) That's what I heard, yes.
- 13 Q. And, is that consistent with your experience?
- 14 A. (Tschamler) Well, I actually don't know.
- 15 Q. Okay.
- 16 A. (Tschamler) All we receive is a monthly invoice --
- 17 Q. All right.
- 18 A. (Tschamler) -- from PSNH that contains the number of units, times the \$5.00.
- 20 Q. Okay.
- 21 A. (Tschamler) What I've heard, there was a working
- 22 session, that a PSNH representative explained it a
- 23 little differently from Mr. Fromuth, but I -- you know,
- 24 to me, from my vantage point, it is not clear on the

- invoices, it's not clear, you know, in kind of how I've
- 2 heard it. I've heard it two ways from PSNH.
- 3 Initially, when we first entered the market, their
- 4 manager of supplier relations informed me over the
- 5 phone that that was applied on both the add and the
- 6 drop. And, then, in a working session, it was
- 7 explained that only when a supplier initiates a
- 8 transaction do you incur that.
- 9 Q. Okay.
- 10 A. (Tschamler) But I can't tell from the information
- 11 provided.
- 12 Q. Okay. I'll take that. Now, just to be specific, this
- was the so-called "technical conference" on
- 14 September 4th?
- 15 A. (Tschamler) I don't know if it --
- 16 Q. The technical --
- 17 A. (Tschamler) I think it was before. It was a technical
- session, but I don't think it was the September 4th
- one.
- 20 Q. Okay.
- 21 A. (Tschamler) I think it was over the summer. I don't
- remember the date.
- 23 Q. All right. That's not necessary. And, PSNH was
- 24 explaining how the charge worked in response to

- 1 questions from the Staff, do you recall that?
- A. (Tschamler) As I recall, it was initiated by the Staff, but there was a discussion about it generally.
 - Q. All right. And, you think what PSNH said, in response to discovery at that point, was different than what you heard from Mr. Fromuth today?
 - A. (Tschamler) Correct.

MR. RODIER: Thank you.

MR. FOSSUM: Madam Chairman, I have an issue with that entire line of questioning. We're here about whether the charge is just and reasonable, and not whether PSNH had an employee at some point say something to somebody somewhere else. You know, this is about whether the \$5.00 is just and reasonable, among the other charges at issue here.

So, you know, I don't know what anybody said in some other forum to somebody else really matters at all.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Well, I think it -- MR. FOSSUM: It shouldn't be a line of questioning for today.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I think it would be useful, you can tell we have a lot of questions about just the mechanics of this.

[WITNESS PANEL: Fromuth~Allegretti~Tschamler~Dean]

1	MR. FOSSUM: Certainly.
2	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: That, when your
3	witness is on the stand, you can clarify how it actually
4	is applied, would be helpful to know.
5	MR. FOSSUM: And, our witnesses are
6	prepared to do that.
7	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: That would be great.
8	And that, you're right, it's more important than
9	recollections of who said what, it's really "how has it
LO	been applied?"
L1	MR. RODIER: But I would just add that
L2	we have a lot people here who recall what was said at that
L3	session. Those technical sessions, as the Commission has
L 4	said even recently, are discovery, and the information
L5	provided must be accurate. So and, Mr. Fossum was
L6	there. So,
L 7	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: If you want to
L8	question PSNH's witness on that issue when they're on the
L9	stand, we'll
20	MR. RODIER: Okay. Thank you very much.
21	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: we'll see if it's
22	appropriate.
23	MR. RODIER: Yes. Okay.
24	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Patch.

```
MR. PATCH:
                                     I have one question.
 1
    BY MR. PATCH:
 2
 3
          Mr. Allegretti, I think you recall that Mr. Fossum
     Q.
          asked a question about "single-issue ratemaking".
 4
                                                             And,
 5
          do you have anything you'd like to add on that
 6
          particular issue?
 7
          (Allegretti) Just that my opinion on the question is
     Α.
 8
          that I agree with what the Commission said in their
          order that was issued in this docket on March 5th.
 9
10
          They indicated the view that the "prohibition on
11
          single-issue ratemaking does not serve to cut off all
12
          Commission inquiry into the existing rate", and that
13
          "the Commission may investigate any rate for
14
          reasonableness at any time on its own motion or on
15
          petition of a utility or other party."
16
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Excuse me,
17
       Mr. Munnelly, any further questions, redirect?
18
                         MR. MUNNELLY: I don't believe I have
19
       any at this time.
20
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Aslin?
21
                         MR. ASLIN: Yes, Chairman. Just one or
22
       two quick questions.
23
     BY MR. ASLIN:
```

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Mr. Dean, Attorney Fossum had asked you some questions

24

Q.

about how the competitive suppliers are paying for the cost of billing and collections, and he had discussed whether you would be willing to pay those costs if there was a reassessment of what the charges should be, updating from 1999 or 1998. And, I wanted to ask you if you could clarify your answer as to whether you were saying that — well, what type of updated charges would you think would be acceptable to pay?

A. (Dean) Incremental, any incremental costs.

- Q. So, you're saying "incremental costs", not just updating postage and other factors that were used in the original calculation?
- A. (Dean) Well, the original -- the original calculation includes all of those things. And, I guess, to use an analogy, you got -- you use the ATM analogy and you use the bank -- and the UPS analogy. I'm saying the UPS truck is already going to the home. It's not going farther down the street. And, I'm saying we all have a bank account at the bank, there's nothing more. So, anything more than that being charged just shouldn't be done.
- Q. And, there were also some questions about the manner in which collection activities are conducted by PSNH.

 And, I wanted to clarify whether you have any direct

- 1 knowledge of the specific collection activities that
 2 PSNH conducts for any customer?
- A. (Dean) I do not. I'm not privy to the specific mechanics of it.
- Q. And, do you recall Mr. Tschamler made some points about the disparity in the power or the effect of the collection activities favoring PSNH? Do you agree with those comments?
- 9 A. (Dean) Yes.

12

13

14

15

16

17

- 10 Q. And, that was with regard to the payment hierarchy and the ability to disconnect?
 - A. (Dean) Correct. To the extent that they use -- they make an effort to collect the entire balance, and the payment hierarchy allows them to post that payment completely to the delivery charge, that places the delivery company at an advantage to suppliers.
 - MR. ASLIN: Thank you. I have no further redirect.
- 19 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Thank
 20 you. The witnesses are excused. Thank you very much for
 21 your testimony. We'll take a break now, and resume at -22 we'll say 2:15. Thank you.
- 23 (Recess taken at 12:47 p.m. and the hearing resumed at 2:15 p.m.)

1	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: We're back on the
2	record at 2:15. Thank you, everyone, for being prompt.
3	And, we were able to attend to another matter, so that was
4	good timing.
5	So, I think we're now ready for the PSNH
6	witnesses, which you've already been seated, that's a good
7	thing. Anything to take up before swearing the witnesses?
8	(No verbal response)
9	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Seeing nothing,
LO	Mr. Patnaude, then will you swear the witnesses.
L1	(Whereupon <i>Charles R. Goodwin</i> and
L2	Heather M. Tebbetts were duly sworn by
L3	the Court Reporter.)
L 4	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Fossum.
L5	MR. FOSSUM: Thank you. Good afternoon.
L6	CHARLES R. GOODWIN, SWORN
L7	HEATHER M. TEBBETTS, SWORN
L8	DIRECT EXAMINATION
L9	BY MR. FOSSUM:
20	Q. I'll start with Mr. Goodwin. Could you state your name
21	and position and your responsibilities for the record
22	please.
23	A. (Goodwin) Yes. My name is Charles R. Goodwin. And,
24	I'm the Director of Rates and Forecasting for Northeast

- 1 Utilities. And, among my responsibilities is to
- 2 oversee the rate design and cost of service activities 3 for PSNH.
- Q. Thank you. And, Ms. Tebbetts, could you also state your name and title and responsibilities please.
- A. (Tebbetts) Yes. My name is Heather M. Tebbetts. And,

 I work at Public Service Company of New Hampshire. I'm

 a Senior Analyst in our New Hampshire Revenue

 Requirements Department. And, my primary

 responsibility is docket management.
- 11 Q. And, Mr. Goodwin, have you testified previously before this Commission?
- 13 A. (Goodwin) Yes.
- 14 Q. And, Ms. Tebbetts, have you?
- 15 A. (Tebbetts) No.
- Q. Thank you. Now, don't know that I've ever had to do it quite this way, but, back on July 24th of this year, did you, Mr. Goodwin, submit testimony, prefiled
- 19 testimony of yourself and Stephen Hall in this matter?
- 20 A. (Goodwin) Yes, I did.
- Q. Now, Ms. Tebbetts, are you today going to be adopting the testimony of Mr. Hall?
- 23 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 24 Q. Okay. With that in mind, do you have any changes --

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1
          or, do either of you have any changes or updates to the
 2
          testimony that was previously provided?
 3
          (Goodwin) No.
     Α.
 4
          (Tebbetts) No.
     Α.
 5
     Q.
          And, if you were asked the same questions in that
          testimony today, would your answers be the same?
 6
 7
          (Goodwin) Yes.
     Α.
          (Tebbetts) Yes.
 8
 9
                         MR. FOSSUM: And, with that, I would
10
       offer the testimony of July 24th of Stephen Hall and
11
       Charles Goodwin, now Ms. Tebbetts, as Exhibit, I believe,
12
       5 for identification.
13
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So marked for
14
       identification.
                        Thank you.
15
                         (The document, as described, was
16
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 5 for
17
                         identification.)
18
                         MR. FOSSUM: The witnesses are prepared
19
       to offer a summary of the direct testimony, if the
20
       Commissioners or other parties wish to hear it. If not,
21
       then, we can proceed directly to cross-examination.
22
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: We've read the
```

testimony. I don't think we need a summary. Although we gave that opportunity to others, so, if you'd like it, go

23

1 ahead. If not, then, we can move directly to questioning. 2 MR. FOSSUM: No. Then, with that, I 3 think we're fine to move directly to cross-examination. 4 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Thank 5 you. Then, I don't know if the parties have a preferred 6 order of cross-examination? Mr. Patch, you're nodding 7 "ves"? 8 MR. PATCH: Yes. I mean, we had decided that Mr. Rodier would go first, I'd go second, 9 10 Mr. Munnelly, and then Mr. Aslin. 11 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. The same 12 as this morning. Then, why don't you begin, Mr. Rodier. 13 MR. RODIER: Thank you. 14 CROSS-EXAMINATION 15 BY MR. RODIER: 16 Q. Mr. Hall -- "Mr. Hall", force of habit. You said 17 you're "Director of Rates", I thought you were 18 "Director of Pricing Strategy"? 19 (Goodwin) With the merger with NSTAR, of Northeast Α. 20 Utilities into a different, larger Northeast Utilities, 21 I have slightly different responsibilities now. 22 Q. Oh. Okay.

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and load forecasting for all of the operating

(Goodwin) So, I am responsible for rates and revenue

23

24

Α.

- 1 companies.
- 2 So, "rates" is a broader term than "pricing strategy", Q.
- 3 I guess?
- (Goodwin) Different -- "pricing strategy" is a fancier 4 Α.
- term for rates. 5
- Well, "pricing strategy" implies there's a strategy. 6 Q.
- 7 (Goodwin) And, what I'm telling you is that it was a Α.
- 8 fancier term for "rates".
- Oh, okay. All right. In substance, it was rates? 9 Q.
- 10 (Goodwin) It was rates. Α.
- 11 As we have known rates or utility rates, okay. Q.
- 12 (Goodwin) Correct. Α.
- 13 All right. Good. Okay. And, you report to who --Q.
- 14 whom?
- 15 Α. (Goodwin) Christine Vaughan, who's the Vice President
- 16 of Rates and Regulatory -- Rates and Revenue
- 17 Requirements for Northeast Utilities.
- 18 Q. And, where is Lisa Thibdaue these days?
- 19 Α. (Goodwin) Retired, in Michigan.
- 20 Q. Okay. And, does Heather report to you?
- 21 (Goodwin) No. Heather reports to Mr. Chung, who is the
- 22 Director of Revenue Requirements.
- 23 And, where is - is it -- how do you pronounce it? Q.
- 24 Would you spell it please.

- 1 A. (Goodwin) C-h-u-n-g.
- 2 Q. Okay. And, Mr. Chung, is his office in Connecticut?
- 3 A. (Goodwin) His office is in Massachusetts.
- 4 Q. In Westwood?
- 5 A. (Goodwin) Yes.
- 6 Q. Okay. And, --
- 7 A. (Goodwin) His reporting base, although I will tell
- 8 you --
- 9 (Court reporter interruption.)

10 **BY THE WITNESS:**

- 11 A. (Goodwin) His reporting base is Massachusetts. I'll
- tell you that I see him more when I'm in New Hampshire,
- because he tends to spend quite a bit of time in New
- 14 Hampshire as well, at Energy Park.
- 15 BY MR. RODIER:
- 16 Q. And, that leads me to my next question. Who's left in
- New Hampshire on the rate end of the business?
- 18 A. (Goodwin) I have two people that report directly to me,
- 19 Lois Jones and Janet Kelleher. If you're familiar with
- 20 Mr. Hall's old organization, the functions are still
- 21 there, in New Hampshire.
- 22 Q. Okay.
- 23 A. (Goodwin) Rather than reporting singularly up to Mr.
- Hall, they report to different areas, but still under

- 1 the same vice president, who's my boss.
- 2 Q. And, where are the cost of service studies done?
- A. (Goodwin) That would be under my responsibility. We no longer have a full-blown Cost of Service Department within my organization. That was scaled back. We do have some cost of service skills, but certainly not to
- 7 the breadth that we had had previously.
- 8 Q. Why is that?

decision --

- 9 A. (Goodwin) I think it was a business decision that was
 10 made. Cost of service is really more used primarily in
 11 rate cases. So, I think, rather than staffing
 12 full-time cost of service, it was viewed as a business
- 14 Q. Okay.

- 15 A. (Goodwin) -- to rather seek cost of service assistance when we need it.
- Q. All right. So, there has been a lot of attrition at

 NU, and also at PSNH, it appears, correct? As a result

 of the merger or at least --
- 20 A. (Goodwin) Well, that's fair to say. We've got a fair amount of attrition.
- Q. Well, you know, what I think I want to ask you here,
 I'm reading a lot about all the layoffs in the IT
 Department at NU.

119

- 1 A. (Goodwin) In the what department? I'm sorry.
- 2 Q. IT.
- 3 A. (Goodwin) IT, okay.
- 4 Q. IT. It's going to be done in China now, I guess. I'm
- 5 just wondering, is that going to affect any of this
- 6 billing? Are the bills going to come from China now?
- 7 A. (Goodwin) I have absolutely no idea.
- 8 Q. Okay.
- 9 A. (Goodwin) I'm not the least bit involved in that part
- of the business.
- 11 Q. Ms. Tebbetts, I don't recognize your name. Now, did
- 12 you -- were you formerly here under a different name?
- 13 A. (Tebbetts) Yes. I have recently been married, and it
- was Arvinitis.
- 15 Q. Okay. All right. So, you're one in the same, you're
- 16 Heather Arvinitis.
- 17 A. (Tebbetts) One in the same.
- 18 Q. It's a big name in Manchester, particularly in sports.
- 19 Am I right? Do I recall that correctly?
- 20 A. (Tebbetts) You recall it correctly, Mr. Rodier.
- Q. Yes. Okay. So, Ms. Tebbetts, just before the break,
- we were talking about the Selection Charge. And, do
- you recall that various exchanges, too, don't you?
- 24 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.

1 Q. You were in the room. And, earlier than that, Mr. 2 Fromuth described how the Selection Charge worked. 3 And, I want you to -- can you just tell me what you understood Mr. Fromuth said? 4 5 (Tebbetts) I understand Mr. Fromuth explained about 6 how --7 MR. FOSSUM: Could I ask, before she 8 does that, what the purpose of having one witness summarize another witness's testimony is? 9 10 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I agree, Mr. Rodier. 11 MR. RODIER: Okay. All right. That's a 12 fair point. BY MR. RODIER: 13 14 So, how does the -- picking up on a example that was 15 being used, --16 Α. (Tebbetts) Could you be more specific about that 17 example please. 18 Q. Yes, I'm gonna. I just getting to it. 19 Α. (Tebbetts) Thank you. 20 Q. This was the case where PNE had a customer, the customer, for whatever reason, signed up with NAPG. 21

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hypothetical, but we have people here, madam Chairman,

And, Mr. Fromuth was describing one of -- in this

instance, which is it's admittedly kind of a

22

23

- who would testify this actually happened, okay? But I
 think that I recall that Mr. Fromuth said, and I want
 to ask if you agree with what he said, that the new
 supplier, NAPG, gets billed \$5.00, and the supplier
 that was left behind, that the customer left, also gets
 billed the \$5.00 Selection Charge. Do you recall that?
- 7 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 8 Q. Okay. And, is that a correct characterization?
- 9 A. (Tebbetts) Yes. The supplier who has received the
 10 enrollment gets charged \$5.00, and the supplier who has
 11 been dropped also receives a \$5.00 charge.
- 12 Q. So, on that one transaction, you collect \$10.00?
- 13 A. (Tebbetts) In that instance, yes.
- Q. Okay. And, the other instance that we talked about,
 there was, and Mr. Harrington asked the question, what
 happens when a supplier, for example, is with PNE, and
 they don't pay PNE's bill, PNE drops them, they go back
 to default service, correct?
- 19 A. (Tebbetts) That may be true.
- Q. What's the -- in your mind here when you're qualifying that answer? Is it true or --
- A. (Tebbetts) Well, we may have received an enrollment that PNE is unaware of.
- Q. Oh. Okay. So, let's assume, okay, there is -- that

- 1 it's just they didn't pay the bill, PNE drops them,
- 2 even though you did not receive an enrollment from
- 3 another supplier, okay?
- 4 (Tebbetts) Okay. Α.
- 5 Q. Now, in that instance, PNE gets billed the \$5.00.
- 6 (Tebbetts) Yes. That's correct. Α.
- 7 So, you collect the \$5.00 on that one, on that set of Q. 8 circumstances?
- (Tebbetts) Yes. That's correct. 9 Α.
- 10 You collect 10, if there is a new supplier in the Q.
- 11 picture, correct?
- 12 (Tebbetts) Yes. That's correct. Α.
- 13 Now, here's what I want to ask you. What's the basis Q.
- 14 for levying the selection charge to both the new and
- 15 the old supplier, in that first example that we gave?
- 16 Α. (Tebbetts) Okay. Well, I'd like to quote PSNH's
- 17 tariff.
- 18 Okay. So, what -- well, let me interrupt you, --
- 19 Α. (Tebbetts) Okay.
- 20 -- because I have copies of it here.
- 21 MR. RODIER: I think I'll have it marked
- 22 for evidence, if that's okay?
- 23 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: If you'd like,
- 24 that's fine.

```
1
                         MR. RODIER: Okay. I would.
                         (Atty. Rodier distributing documents.)
 2
                         MR. RODIER: Three for the
 3
 4
       Commissioners. And, I have a few extras. I need one for
 5
       myself. So, --
 6
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Rodier, you're
 7
       seeking to have this marked for identification?
                         MR. RODIER: Yes, let's identify this.
 8
 9
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: It will be
10
       "Exhibit 6".
11
                         (The document, as described, was
12
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 6 for
13
                         identification.)
14
                         MR. RODIER: Okay. I'm sorry. Did you
15
       say you have a copy of this?
16
                         WITNESS TEBBETTS: Yes. I have a copy
17
       of the tariff.
18
                         MR. RODIER: Can I approach the witness
19
       and ask her if she's got the same thing that we're going
20
       to mark as "Exhibit 6"?
21
                         WITNESS TEBBETTS: I can use yours, Mr.
22
       Rodier.
23
                         MR. RODIER: Then, I don't have one.
24
       So, --
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1
                         MS. HOLLENBERG: You can take this, if
 2
       you'd like.
                         MR. RODIER: Even marked it as "Exhibit
 3
       6", okay.
 4
                                            Thank you.
 5
                         WITNESS TEBBETTS:
                         MR. RODIER: Exhibit 6. Thank you,
 6
 7
       Rorie.
 8
     BY MR. RODIER:
          Is this -- this is Exhibit 6. And, what I'm giving you
 9
10
          is a section of PSNH's tariff, it consists of Original
11
          Page 31 through Page 38, inclusive, and it's entitled
12
          "Terms and Conditions for Energy Service Providers".
13
          And, did I read that correctly? Did I identify it
14
          correctly?
15
          (Tebbetts) Yes.
     Α.
16
     Q.
          Okay. And, of course, if we look on Page Original 32,
17
          says "Section 2. Schedule of" -- Services and Schedule
18
          of Charges". And, this ties into a lot of the
19
          questioning this morning. Why don't we start out, and
20
          you can read Section (a), "Customer Change of
21
          Supplier". Let me just ask you. This has to do with
22
          the Selection Charge, when it's imposed, is that
23
          correct?
24
          (Tebbetts) Yes.
     Α.
```

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- 1 Q. Okay. So, why don't you just read it.
- 2 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Well, can I ask,
- 3 just for the sake of our court reporter? We all have it
- 4 now.
- 5 MR. RODIER: Okay.
- 6 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: We can all read it.
- 7 So, do you have a question specifically about that
- 8 paragraph?
- 9 MR. RODIER: I do. I do. Okay.
- 10 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.
- MR. RODIER: Good. Yes. I'm happy to
- 12 skip that step.
- 13 BY MR. RODIER:
- 14 Q. How do you interpret this section? I'm looking for
- authority for PSNH to assess the charge twice, that's
- what I'm doing. Okay? So, I'm asking you, can you
- explain to us where your authorization is in this
- paragraph to assess the charge to the new supplier and
- 19 the old supplier?
- 20 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 21 Q. Okay. Go ahead.
- 22 A. (Tebbetts) As you read under Section (a), it states
- 23 that "The Company will be entitled to make a Selection
- Charge for any changes initiated by a Customer,

- Supplier, or an authorized agent to a different

 Supplier or to Default Service or Self-Supply service."

 So, in that statement right there is where I read that

 we are able to collect the \$5.00 charge on the drop and

 the enrollment.
 - Q. Is that exclusively your reasoning, your basis for charging this \$5.00 twice?
- 8 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.

6

7

15

16

17

18

- 9 Q. Okay. Would you read the second sentence.
- 10 A. (Tebbetts) "For customers who are currently taking
 11 Supplier Service, Default Service or Self-Supply
 12 Service, the Selection Charge will be assessed to the
 13 new Supplier at the time the Company receives an
 14 enrollment transaction from the new Supplier."
 - Q. Okay. So, if I paraphrase this, this second sentence says "if you receive an enrollment from a new Supplier, you assess the \$5.00 charge to the new Supplier." Is that, I'm just focusing on the second section, is that correct?
- 20 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 21 Q. And, the third section, would you just read that quick.
- 22 A. (Tebbetts) "For Suppliers [Customers?] who are taking"

 -- currently taking Supplier Service, the Selection

 Charge will be assessed to the existing Supplier at the

- time the Company receives a drop transaction from the
 existing Supplier."
 - Q. Okay. So, in our example, we're saying, if PNE is the existing supplier, and the customer doesn't pay their bill, they get dropped, and you assess a Selection Charge to PNE?
- 7 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.

- Q. Because it submitted a drop transaction. So, what you

 -- so, what I'm trying to get at here is you are not
 relying on the second sentence or the third sentence,
 you're relying on the first sentence?
- A. (Tebbetts) The first sentence is the overall concept of the Supplier Selection Charge. The rest of the sentences are more specific, to explain different instances, but it is not all-encompassing. The first sentence is all-encompassing of how we charge.
- Q. Okay. Now, so, -- okay. Let me ask you a question about the first sentence. When NAPG is a new supplier, submits an enrollment to PSNH, that involves a customer currently being served by PNE, who is the initiating supplier -- who initiates that transaction?
- A. (Tebbetts) In your example, you're asking me, if North

 American Power sends an enrollment, is that correct?
- 24 Q. That's correct.

```
1
   Α.
         (Tebbetts) And, who is -- I'm sorry, and who pays the
```

- 2 fee for the enrollment? Is that what you're asking?
- 3 Yes. Well, you know what, let me clarify here. Sorry Q.
- 4 to jump around. It says you can make the charge "for
- 5 any changes initiated", does it not?
- 6 (Tebbetts) Yes, it does. Α.
- 7 So, I'm asking you, under the example we're using, it's Q.
- 8 NAPG that initiates the transaction, the enrollment, is
- 9 it not? The change, is that correct?
- 10 (Tebbetts) Yes. Α.
- 11 Okay. And, PNE doesn't initiate any of it.
- 12 (Tebbetts) In that example, it does not.
- 13 MR. RODIER: Okay. I just need a very
- 14 brief moment, because I think I'm through at this point.
- 15 I just have to --
- 16 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
- 17 BY MR. RODIER:
- 18 Q. The only thing that's left then, is I asked Mr.
- 19 Tschamler, just before the break, whether or not what
- 20 Mr. Fromuth had said in his testimony was what Mr.
- 21 Tschamler heard you say at the technical session.
- 22 you recall that?
- 23 (Tebbetts) Actually, --Α.
- 24 MR. FOSSUM: Again, before -- now he's

```
1
       saying that he's asked one witness to summarize another
 2
       witness's testimony about what was said to the other
 3
       witness at some point in the past?
 4
                         MR. RODIER: Okay. Let me --
 5
                         MR. FOSSUM: I have a hard time seeing
 6
       how that matters right now or how that's a direct question
 7
       for anybody on the panel to address?
 8
                         MR. RODIER: Let me rephrase this then.
 9
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:
                                            Thank you.
10
                         MR. RODIER: Let me tell you where I'm
11
       coming from. A number of us think we heard something
12
       different at the technical session, which is discovery.
13
       And, that's all I'm trying to get at here.
14
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Okay. But why not
15
       then ask the Company what their policy is. Isn't that
16
       what you really care about? What is their policy? How do
17
       they apply this rule?
18
                         MR. RODIER: We know. I just went
19
       through that. I'm satisfied with that. Now, I would just
20
       want to know, without belaboring the point, during
21
       discovery, what was said, because we got sent down a blind
22
       alley on that. We think we heard something different on
23
       how it works. I think, if -- look, we're not here to
24
       belabor this or encumber the proceeding, if you --
```

1	(Court reporter interruption.)
2	MR. RODIER: Encumber. Okay. I don't
3	want to make a big deal out of this. I just want to find
4	out what was we heard, and some of the other suppliers
5	certainly, heard something very different.
6	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: But help me
7	understand how, because I just don't know what you heard,
8	how that has has that disadvantaged you in some way.
9	There are a lot of things we might be interested in what
10	each of us heard and understood a month ago. But, if the
11	point is how what difference does that make today? If
12	the evidence is what you're hearing now, do you have a
13	reason to doubt what she's saying?
14	MR. RODIER: Yes. We think
15	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Or have you been
16	disadvantaged somehow?
17	MR. RODIER: Well, we think what we
18	heard at the technical session is not consistent with her
19	testimony right now.
20	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Let's
21	assume that it's not consistent. Tell me why that makes a
22	difference. We're here today, this is the evidence.
23	MR. RODIER: Okay.
24	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS. If you want to

```
1
       impeach her with what you heard from the technical
       session, is that your point? Or, are you -- I just, I'm
 2
 3
       lost on what the meaning is.
 4
                         MR. RODIER: No. Just, if the Company
 5
       will just say "we said something different at the
 6
       technical session", I will happily drop this whole thing.
 7
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: But help me
 8
       understand why it makes a difference? How does it, if
 9
       someone misspoke or misunderstood, does it make a
10
       difference? I just don't -- I'm not challenging you on
11
       it.
12
                         MR. RODIER: Yeah, I know.
13
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I'm completely lost
14
       on why it's important, --
15
                         MR. RODIER: Okay.
16
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: -- and why we're
17
       spending time on it. So, help me understand why it's
18
       important.
19
                         MR. RODIER: I'm going to agree with
20
       you. And, I'm not going to pursue this. There is no
21
       really strong answer to what you're saying. Other than we
22
       -- what we heard at the technical session is consistent
23
       with what we view the tariff says, and the way the tariff
24
       should be implemented. That's all. And, we think they
```

```
1
       changed their story. So, that's all I'm trying to get at
       here. There's a lot of money involved in this, for
 2
 3
       getting bills on a lot of transactions that we did not
 4
       initiate.
 5
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I understand that.
 6
                         MR. RODIER: So, madam Chairman, having
 7
       said that, I'm going to --
 8
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Maybe I'm now --
 9
                         MR. RODIER: No, you're not. You're
10
       not.
11
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: But I'm -- I'm lost,
       because I thought your witnesses were testifying that they
12
13
       had been charged both sides of the transaction.
14
                         MR. RODIER: They did.
15
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, that's exactly
16
       what the witness just said is what happens. So, --
17
                         MR. RODIER: But, at the technical
18
       session, we believe, at the technical session, that that's
19
       not what they said. We believe they gave the correct
20
       interpretation of this paragraph at the technical session.
21
       There's a dispute here over whether they are violating
22
       their tariff.
23
                         MR. FOSSUM: Madam Chairman, I don't
24
       know that violation of the tariff was ever an issue here.
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1
       This is a proceeding about the justness and reasonableness
 2
       of the rates.
                     There is -- this is the first time that any
 3
       "violation" of the tariff has been raised at all.
 4
                         MR. RODIER: Well, okay. That's very
 5
       true.
 6
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Well, I think, as
 7
       we're going through this, trying to understand how the
       tariff has been applied, I think is a fair question.
 8
 9
       And, --
10
                         MR. FOSSUM: To that extent, our
11
       witnesses are fine with explaining how it is that PSNH
12
       applies its tariff, if that is the question that's being
13
       asked.
14
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I think that is. Is
15
       there anything further on that, Mr. Rodier? On how the
16
       tariff has been applied?
17
                         MR. RODIER: No. Just that, at this
18
       point, you know, at some point, somewhere, somehow, we
19
       will contend that that's unlawful. That it's not -- and,
20
       for the reasons I think that we just demonstrated, okay?
21
       Having said that, let me just look at my notes real quick
      here. And, I'm all set. Thank you.
22
23
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.
24
                         MR. RODIER: Thanks for your guidance,
```

1 by the way.

2 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Patch.

3 MR. PATCH: Thank you. I have some

- 4 questions for the panel. And, unless I indicate
- 5 otherwise, it doesn't matter to me who answers the
- 6 questions. Whoever you feel best should answer.
- 7 BY MR. PATCH:
- 8 Q. On Page 9 of the testimony, Lines 12 to 15.
- 9 A. (Goodwin) Okay.
- 10 Q. You indicate that "PSNH provided cost justification for
- the billing and collection services charges [in] the
- restructuring docket." And, said that, "While the
- costs may have changed in the interim, the analysis is
- fundamentally sound." Did I read that correctly?
- 15 A. (Goodwin) That's what the testimony says, yes.
- 16 Q. And, I think you're familiar with what has been
- attached to Mr. Allegretti's testimony, what PSNH filed
- in 1999, is it "Attachment A" or "Exhibit A" to
- 19 Mr. Allegretti's testimony, is that correct?
- 20 A. (Goodwin) I've looked at it, yes.
- 21 Q. And, as indicated, those were the charges that were
- originally submitted to the Commission in 1999, that's
- 23 the docket that was -- that's the document that was
- submitted to the Commission as part of the Settlement

- in the restructuring, is that correct?
- 2 A. (Goodwin) Yes.
- Q. With regard to the charges that are the subject of this docket. And, when that was submitted, and I'm looking at "GAL/SRH-8", in the upper right-hand corner, Page 1 of 5.
- 7 A. (Goodwin) Okay.
- Q. And, then, I'm looking at Paragraph (a). And, that's
 basically where it says that "The Company did not
 prepare a cost analysis of the administrative costs but
 rather adopted the amount used by Granite State
 Electric Company for the same transaction." Correct?
- 13 A. (Goodwin) Yes.
- Q. And, it goes on to say that PSNH said -- well, it goes on to say that "Given the uncertainty of the magnitude of administrative costs, and the number of transactions that will occur...the \$5.00 fee appears reasonable for now and PSNH will revisit the fee in the future when actual costs are better known." Did I say that correctly?
- 21 A. (Goodwin) You read well, yes.
- Q. Thank you. And, the reality is, PSNH has never revisited those costs, in any formal sense at all, has it?

- 1 A. (Goodwin) You're correct about that.
- Q. And, there's a response to a data request that I guess
- I would like to show you. But fair to say that PSNH
- 4 has not tracked the cost or the expense related to
- 5 these particular charges? And, I'm looking at ENH, and
- 6 it's ENH 1-8. Is that a fair statement, do you think?
- 7 I'll show you a copy, if you don't have one.
- 8 A. (Goodwin) PSNH 8?
- 9 (Atty. Patch distributing documents.)
- 10 BY MR. PATCH:
- 11 Q. ENH 1-8, PSNH's response to ENH's Data Request 1-8.
- 12 A. (Goodwin) I guess the only difference, if you could
- show me again a copy of what you're handing out,
- because it's not the same version that I have in my
- book.
- 16 Q. Sure. Okay.
- 17 A. (Goodwin) And, therein might lie the answer to your
- 18 curiosity.
- 19 Q. Okay. And, as I read this, it says: "PSNH objects to
- 20 this question as requiring a special study or
- analysis." And, "PSNH has not tracked the cost/expense
- information sought by the question." Did I read that
- 23 correctly?
- 24 A. (Goodwin) Well, and then let me just point out, and I

1 don't know how this happened administratively, I have a different version of our internal tracking record. 2 3 And, to my understanding, is intended to be what was 4 filed in discovery. And, I have a second paragraph to 5 that. Which reads: "Examples of such costs that may have increased since the test year in PSNH's last rate 6 7 case include, but are not limited to, labor costs, regulatory assessment, equipment and supplies, vehicle 8 9 expense, fuel and all other expenses subject to normal 10 inflationary pressures [measures?]."

So, I don't know how that got missed from your versions -- or, your version. I don't know what other people have on their versions.

- Q. Well, I'll accept that that is in a later version of it. But it didn't change the first paragraph that I -- you know, the sentences that I read to you, correct? I mean, my question to you --
- A. (Goodwin) Okay.

11

12

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- Q. -- was whether or not PSNH has tracked the cost and expense information sought by the question. And, whether it's in the version I showed you or a later version that adds to it, it's the same response, is it not?
- A. (Goodwin) That piece is the same, yes.

```
1
                         MR. PATCH: Yes. Okay. I'd like to
 2
       have this marked for identification. And, if PSNH would
 3
       prefer, I don't have extra copies now, but we could
 4
       substitute the subsequent or supplemental response to
 5
       that, you know, that would be fine.
 6
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
 7
                         MR. PATCH: But it's the response to ENH
       1-8. And, I think the next exhibit would be Exhibit 6?
 8
 9
                         MS. AMIDON: Seven.
10
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: It would be 7.
11
                         MR. PATCH: Seven.
12
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: The tariff was 6.
13
       think the idea of getting the one with the full answer is
14
      probably preferable. If, during a break, someone who's
15
       got a clean copy of that can make a copy. But we'll mark
16
       it as "7" for identification.
17
                         (The document, as described, was
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 7 for
18
19
                         identification.)
20
                         MR. PATCH: Okay.
                                            Thank you.
21
     BY MR. PATCH:
22
          So, at least in terms of the $5.00 charge, PSNH has
23
          never really done any analysis, it's just adopted the
24
          fee that Granite State had in its tariff, correct?
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{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

A. (Goodwin) That's fair. Yes.

- Q. So, when you said in your testimony that "the analysis is fundamentally sound", how can there be an "analysis"? I mean, there was never an analysis done of this particular charge. I mean, that's what it said in the original submission. So, how can the analysis be sound, if it was never done?
- A. (Goodwin) You cited me in the testimony to Page 9,
 Lines 12 and thereabouts. And, what that testimony
 says is that "PSNH provided cost justification for the
 billing and collection services charges." If you were
 to look at that same 1998 or so testimony that you were
 referring to, you would see two distinct exhibits later
 on beyond that Page 1 that show explicitly the
 development, on a cost basis, for billing and service
 -- billing and collection charges. I don't see
 anything in our testimony that suggests that we
 developed cost justification for the Selection Charge.
- Q. Okay. So, there's no sound analysis that was done for the \$5.00 charge then?
- A. (Goodwin) We acknowledged in our testimony that the basis for the \$5.00 charge was the original rate developed at the beginning of restructuring in the 1998 or so timeframe.

- Q. And, you heard this morning, and I think it's also in

 Mr. Dean's testimony, at Page 5, that Granite State

 now, in fact, doesn't even charge this fee, is that

 correct?
- 5 A. (Goodwin) I did hear that. That's fairly troubling to hear. But I did hear that.
- Q. Now, since 1999, PSNH has been before the Commission in three different rate cases, in 2003, 2006, and 2009, is that correct?
- 10 A. (Goodwin) That sounds right.
- 11 Q. There was a response to a data request from ENH in
 12 which you basically indicated that.
- 13 MR. PATCH: And, I guess, just for the 14 record, I would like to have that -- I'd like to have that 15 marked. And, that's a response to ENH 1-10.

16 BY THE WITNESS:

- 17 A. (Goodwin) That sounds reasonable. Although, I can just
 18 accept the fact that that's what we said in that
 19 response, that there were three rate cases since 1999.
- 20 BY MR. PATCH:
- Q. And, as you said here, there have been three opportunities for parties to raise this issue during a rate case?
- 24 A. (Goodwin) Right.

1 MR. PATCH: Well, I guess, before I 2 proceed further, I'd like to have this marked. I guess it 3 would be "Exhibit 8". 4 (Atty. Patch distributing documents.) 5 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So marked. (The document, as described, was 6 7 herewith marked as **Exhibit 8** for 8 identification.) 9 MR. PATCH: Thank you. 10 BY MR. PATCH: 11 So, it sounds from this response as though you felt it 12 wasn't your responsibility to raise it, somebody had to 13 intervene and raise this issue, before you would come 14 back and address, you know, any analysis of the 15 associated costs. Is that fair to say? 16 Α. (Goodwin) I think that's fair to say. Our position has 17 been that, up until this point in time, to my 18 awareness, there was never an issue raised by any 19 suppliers or any other party, as to the merits or the 20 values of those services. And, in the context of the 21 rate cases that we were involved with, there were many, 22 many issues undertaken in those cases. And, this one 23 did not come to the forefront, because there seemed to 24 be no individuals or parties taking issue with the fees

- and charges that were in place.
- Q. And, so, if I understand you correctly, you seem to be saying that it's not PSNH's burden to show that the fees are just and reasonable, it's up to somebody else to come in and raise that question. It's not your burden. Is that what you're saying?
 - A. (Goodwin) I think it would be our burden if it was raised in the context of a rate case, where we do general ratemaking.
- 10 Q. What about in this case?

7

8

- 11 A. (Goodwin) I don't believe it's our burden. My

 12 understanding is that the party that raises the issue

 13 is the party that has the burden. That's just my

 14 layman understanding of the law here in New Hampshire.
- Q. And, so, what's the basis of that understanding? Do you have something you'd like to point to for that understanding?
- 18 A. (Goodwin) My counsel.
- Q. Okay. So, if it were a rate case, you would have the burden. But, since -- and had parties raised it in a rate case, you would have the burden. But, in this particular proceeding, where parties have raised it, you don't have the burden. Did I understand that correctly?

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1
    Α.
          (Goodwin) Yes. Or, if the Commission were to undertake
 2
          an investigation on their own initiative, then, I would
 3
          suggest we'd have the burden. Now, I'm speaking from a
          non-lawyer's/layman's understanding. But I could
 4
 5
          certainly see where the Commission would expect us to
          have a different burden, if they were opening a
 6
 7
          proceeding on their own.
 8
          And, so, if the Commission were, as a result of this
     Q.
 9
          proceeding, to order you to provide some analysis of
10
          the costs or to prohibit you from charging this fee
11
          until you did provide some analysis, then, you'd accept
12
          that the Commission has that authority, correct?
13
          (Goodwin) Well, subject to my counsel's view as to what
14
          our legal options would be, we certainly would abide by
15
          the Commission's orders. That's basically what we do
16
          or what we try to do.
17
          I want to show you the response to another data
     Q.
18
          request. And, this one is one that was made by RESA.
19
          And, it's RESA 1-5.
20
                         (Atty. Patch distributing documents.)
21
                         MR. PATCH: Do you need a copy?
22
                         WITNESS GOODWIN: I have it. Thank you.
23
                         MR. PATCH:
                                     Thanks.
```

24

BY MR. PATCH:

1 Q. And, the question in this data request was "For each year since 2008 through 2012, identify all expenses 2 3 PSNH has incurred due to the switching of customers 4 from default service to competitive suppliers." And, 5 you had indicated in your response that you "don't 6 record those costs or any other costs incurred by PSNH 7 to provide supplier services." Is that fair to say? (Goodwin) Well, that's what it says. I don't know if I 8 Α. 9 can maybe help explain a little bit further, so you 10 understand better what the context of our response is. 11 Well, before you do that, --Ο. 12 (Goodwin) Okay. Α. -- have you provided any supplement to this response or 13 Q. 14 have I got the accurate response that you provided? 15 Α. (Goodwin) Well, we have subsequently, I don't know 16 remember if it's subsequent or not, but, in other 17 discovery responses, we had identified some significant 18 costs that the Company incurred to develop systems, 19 I think -- recall a cost estimate on the processes. 20 cost of EDI transactions. So, in the spirit of trying 21 to be as cooperative and helpful as we could, we spent

Northeast Utilities organization to try to get our

many, many hours dealing with many people inside of the

hands on as much data, cost data that we thought could

22

23

1 help in this proceeding. And, so, as such, I recall three or four other discovery questions in which we 2 3 were able to either track down specific cost 4 information around the development of some of those 5 systems and processes, or else work with people who 6 were more knowledgeable to develop reasonable estimates 7 of the costs of developing some of those systems and 8 processes.

Q. But you didn't change this response to the data request, did you?

9

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- A. (Goodwin) No, because the response to this data request is still accurate. You're asking in this data request "identify all expenses we've incurred due to the switching of customers from default service to competitive suppliers." I don't believe the other costs that we identified were explicitly and exclusively related to switching of customers from default to competitive suppliers.
- Q. The number of transactions have gone up over the last few years. And, by "transactions", I mean transactions involving a switch to a supplier. Is that fair to say?
- 22 A. (Goodwin) That's my understanding, yes.

23 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Patch, are you moving to a new area?

```
1
                         MR. PATCH: Yes.
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: This one I don't
 2
       think we ever marked. Did you want that data response
 3
      marked?
 4
 5
                         MR. PATCH: I did.
 6
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Then, that would be
 7
       "Exhibit 9" for identification.
 8
                         (The document, as described, was
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 9 for
 9
10
                         identification.)
11
                         MR. PATCH: Okay. Thank you.
12
    BY MR. PATCH:
13
          So, you answered "yes" to the question that
14
          transactions have gone up over the last years.
15
    Α.
          (Goodwin) I answered "That was my understanding, yes."
16
     Q.
          Okay. And, I would like to show you responses to data
17
          requests ENH 1-1 and 1-2.
18
    Α.
         (Goodwin) I have those.
19
          You've got those?
     Q.
20
          (Goodwin) Yes. Thank you.
21
                         (Atty. Patch distributing documents.)
22
                         MR. PATCH: So, I guess 1-1 would be
23
       number "10", "Exhibit 10", and 1-2, "Exhibit 11".
24
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, I assume
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{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

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1
       parties all have copies of these?
 2
                         (No verbal response)
 3
                         (The documents, as described, were
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 10 and
 4
 5
                         Exhibit 11, respectively, for
 6
                         identification.)
    BY MR. PATCH:
 7
          And, in 1-1, you were asked by ENH --
 8
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: Sorry. I didn't
 9
10
       catch what you said. One -- which one are you referring
11
       to?
12
                         MR. PATCH: I'm referring to 1-1.
13
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: Which is now Exhibit
14
       10.
15
                         MR. PATCH: Exhibit 10, yes.
16
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: Okay. Thank you.
17
    BY MR. PATCH:
18
          To quantify -- you were asked in that to "quantify the
19
          decrease in distribution rates attributable to revenue
20
          credited from Supplier Service charges for each of the
21
          past five years", and then to provide "documentation of
          PSNH's inclusion of such revenues in its submissions to
22
23
          the Commission." And, in the response, you said "In
24
          the 2008 test year, you included $16,653 to be credited
```

{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

- 1 to distribution rates annually." Is that correct?
- 2 A. (Goodwin) That's what it says, yes.
- Q. And, then, in the response, you go on to say that "The amount of revenue received from such charges on an annual basis is on track to exceed \$1 million for 2013." Correct?
- 7 A. (Goodwin) Again, that's what it says, yes.
- Q. And, then, in the response to ENH 1-2, which we've
 marked as "Exhibit 11", I believe it is, "identify the
 amount of gross revenues recovered by PSNH from the
 Supplier Service Charges." "(See attached document)."
 And, that indicates that "as of" -- maybe you can
 answer this question. As of the end of July of 2013,
 the selection charge of \$5.00 had produced "\$524,800"?
- 15 A. (Tebbetts) Actually, that figure is through the end of 16 June 2013.
- 17 Q. Okay. So, that's half a year, basically?
- 18 A. (Tebbetts) That's correct.
- Q. And, obviously, that number is driven by how many changes there will be in suppliers, either somebody leaving default service, as we've heard this morning, somebody switching suppliers, somebody switching back to default service, the number of transactions like that will directly impact that revenue, correct?

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1
    Α.
          (Tebbetts) Yes.
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8

- But, as of half a year, it was over 500,000, and you've 2 Q. 3 indicated in the response, it's on a track to exceed a million dollars, correct? 4
- 5 (Tebbetts) As I understand the response, the total 6 billed will exceed a million dollars. Which includes 7 all three charges.
- Okay. So, you're saying you think, even though it's Q. over a half a million dollars as of the end of June, 9 10 you don't think just the \$5.00 charge will exceed a million?
- 12 (Tebbetts) I do not know what migration rates will be Α. 13 for the rest of the year, so, I cannot say that is 14 correct.
- 15 Presumably, with this increase in transactions, it Q. 16 would mean that the workload for the Company has gone 17 up. Is that fair to say?
- 18 Α. (Goodwin) Some workload has. A lot of this is 19 automated.
- 20 Okay. Well, I'm going to show you a response to RESA Q. 21 1-1.
- MR. PATCH: And, I'd like this to be 22 23 marked as the next exhibit.
- 24 (Atty. Patch distributing documents.)

1 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: It will be "Exhibit 12" for identification. 2 3 (The document, as described, was herewith marked as **Exhibit 12** for 4 5 identification.) 6 MR. PATCH: Thank you. 7 BY MR. PATCH: 8 And, in this data request, you were asked whether "PSNH had hired any additional personnel since 2008". And, 9 10 maybe just to stop there, and ask, you know, why is 11 2008 relevant to migration? Is that when PSNH first 12 saw migration begin to develop as an issue? 13 (Goodwin) I don't know. You asked -- somebody else 14 asked us and referenced "2008". So, I don't know what the relevance is of "2008". 15 16 Q. Okay. Well, is that your understanding, that's when 17 migration first became an issue for the Company? 18 Α. (Tebbetts) No. 19 (Goodwin) I don't know what you mean by -- And, I don't Α. 20 know what you mean by "an issue". 21 Okay. Well, I'm prepared to show you documentation Q. 22 from testimony in two other cases. And, I could either 23 ask the Commission to take official notice of it, which

{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

I guess I would prefer to do. One is the Testimony of

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1
          Robert Baumann, and this is in Docket DE 10-160, which
          was the Migration Docket. It was prefiled testimony
 2
 3
          dated July 30th. And, at the bottom of Page 3 --
          July 30th, 2010. And, at the bottom of Page 3, he said
 4
 5
          "PSNH's ES load obligation over the past 24 months",
          so, two years prior to July 30th of 2010, "has declined
 6
 7
          significantly due primarily to the migration of some
 8
          customers." So, that suggests to me that PSNH
          identified the migration problem as beginning to be an
 9
10
          issue 24 months before July 30th of 2010.
11
          (Goodwin) Well, the disconnect I'm having with you is
     Α.
12
          you've used the word "problem" and "issue", and I don't
13
          know what you mean by that.
14
     0.
          Okay.
15
     Α.
          (Goodwin) As it relates to this proceeding, and the
16
          charges and the processes for administering and
17
          providing services to suppliers, I'm not aware of any
18
          problem or issue from the Company's perspective.
19
     Q.
          Okay. But you --
20
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, Mr. Patch, I
21
       don't see a need to --
22
                         MR. PATCH: Okay.
23
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: -- take official
24
                I mean, if he's agreeing with you that, and I
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notice.

- don't think he's disagreeing that that was the time that
- 2 migration was, according to Mr. Baumann was increasing.
- 3 It's sort of more the characterization of the terms, I
- 4 think.
- 5 MR. PATCH: No. Fair enough.
- 6 BY MR. PATCH:
- 7 Q. You know, a "problem", I'll avoid the use of that word.
- 8 But, increasing, migration increasing as of 2008, would
- 9 you agree?
- 10 A. (Goodwin) That's much, much easier to agree to that, --
- 11 Q. Okay. Good.
- 12 A. (Goodwin) -- that characterization, yes. Thank you.
- 13 Q. All right. So, back to my question about the response
- to RESA 1-1, you had responded to that request that
- 15 "PSNH has not hired any additional personnel since 2008
- to handle an increase in customers switching from
- default service to competitive suppliers."
- 18 A. (Goodwin) That's what it says, yes.
- 19 Q. Now, PSNH has taken the position in this case that the
- 20 Commission should not address these charges, other than
- in the context of a rate case, because you argue it
- 22 would be "single-issue ratemaking that is frowned on by
- 23 the Commission". Is that correct?
- 24 A. (Goodwin) That's what we've said, yes.

- Q. And, in response to data requests in this docket,
 you've made it very clear that you're not about to do a
 cost study to see whether these charges are justified,
 unless it's in the context of a distribution rate case.

 Is that correct?
 - A. (Goodwin) Yeah. Could you indulge me to kind of --
- 7 Q. Sure.

- A. (Goodwin) -- move in a direction that I don't know if
 you'll find or the Commission will find helpful. But I
 think one of the major disconnects that I think the
 suppliers and the Company is having is over how you
 define a "cost". So, --
- Q. Well, that's not the question I've asked you. I guess
 I would ask, if your counsel --
- A. (Goodwin) Well, I was trying to explain the context of
 why I thought a rate case, as opposed to somewhere
 else.
- 18 Q. Okay.
- A. (Goodwin) So, I don't know what the procedural rules
 are. If you don't think that what I'm going to say is
 helpful, I can withdraw the response or whatever. But
 I'm just trying to explain more the context of what the
 Company's position is. And, I think it's largely
 driven by a difference in how the suppliers and the

companies are defining the appropriate cost. Where the			
suppliers have taken a position, to my reading of the			
testimony, that costs should be defined as			
"incremental" costs charged as a result of directly			
as a result of activities to administer supplier			
billing and switching, incremental costs.			

My view, as a utility cost of service and rate person, is a very different definition of "cost". And, so, for me, under my definition of "costs", to provide that kind of analysis would really require a very in-depth rate case-like embedded cost of service study, that's very data-intensive, etcetera, etcetera.

So, that's largely, aside from the fact of the single-issue ratemaking, I think -- I think the controversies around how you define "costs" and how you allocate costs, is something that is more traditionally suited for a rate case, where we have cost of service witnesses and testimony and discussion around that.

Because I don't think we'll ever agree, outside of a rate case-type proceeding, on (a) what the right definition of "cost" is, and (b) how you allocate that cost.

So, I don't mean to get offtrack, but

- 1 I'm just trying to help you understand the context of
 2 our position.
 - Q. So, when will that next rate case be?
- 4 A. (Goodwin) I don't know.

20

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24

- Q. So, you're asking the suppliers and the Commission to
 wait indefinitely for some hypothetical future rate
 case, in order to do what you say should be an embedded
 cost?
- 9 A. (Goodwin) Yes. There will be a rate case in the 10 future. I don't know if it will be two years --
- 11 Q. Five years? Ten years? Two years?
- 12 A. (Goodwin) I can assure you it won't be ten years.
- 13 Q. Five years?
- A. (Goodwin) Well, no, I can't assure you of anything. I

 would be very, very, very surprised if it's ten years.

 Our settlement is up in approximately two -- our

 current rate settlement is up in approximately two

 years. I would expect, within a couple, a year or two

 of the end of that settlement, I could envision the

Company filing another rate case.

Q. So, you're telling the suppliers and the Commission

"Sit tight for three or four years. We'll do an

embedded cost study at that point in time. And, then,

we'll figure out what the appropriate charges should

- be." So, that will be, by my calculation, about 18
 years after you said you would come in when the costs
 were better known. Is that correct?
 - A. (Goodwin) Or unless the Commission were to open a separate proceeding and evaluate these costs on their own initiative.
- 7 Q. Is that what you think the Commission ought to do?
- 8 A. (Goodwin) I don't think it's a bad idea.
- 9 Q. Is that the Company's position?

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10 Α. (Goodwin) It's not my proposal. If that's where we 11 ended up in this proceeding, I would be fine with that. And, I think that it should be expanded beyond PSNH. 12 13 It seems, in listening to a lot of the testimony this 14 morning, that we're really dealing with a number of 15 policy questions. You know, there's questions about, 16 you know, where should the costs be. Should it be in 17 the default rate? Should it be in the distribution 18 rate? Apparently, other utilities in New Hampshire 19 have similar charges, but choose not to administer 20 them. Other utilities in different jurisdictions don't 21 have these charges, but they have a whole bunch of other different charges. So, it seems there's a whole 22 23 level playing field issue.

To me, these are far beyond what the

scope of this proceeding is, which was to look at three
limited charges and rule on the just and reasonableness
of them. I don't know how we can avoid going beyond
that to a broader context, that I think really needs to
go beyond this limited scope.

6 Q. So, you --

- A. (Goodwin) So, it's not, again, my proposal. I'm just giving you my opinion, in having read testimony or listened to the testimony this morning, and some of the questions from the Bench. Again, it seems like there's a lot of curiosities about the competitive rules that may be worthy of being re-reviewed.
 - Q. In the last rate case, in the Settlement Agreement approved by the Commission, there was an "Exogenous Events" provision. Are you familiar with that?
- A. (Goodwin) Generally, yes.
- Q. And, PSNH believes that that provision was meant to be utilized in situations like this one, like the one that's the subject of this docket, correct?
 - A. (Goodwin) I don't know that this, a situation exactly like this docket, was contemplated, per se. But we do believe that a result in this docket that may end up reducing the otherwise recovered distribution revenue would constitute an exogenous event under the

1 Settlement.

- Q. Okay. Well, I'd ask you to look at the response to RESA 1-8, where the question was "Please explain PSNH's position on whether the exogenous events provision contained in the settlement agreement...was meant to be utilized in situations like the one at issue in this docket", and you said "yes".
- A. (Goodwin) And, I'm saying "yes" here. My only -- my only distinction was, at the time of the settlement, I'm not so sure that somebody thought that there may be a petition by suppliers to challenge these three charges. But I'm saying this type of event is what we envisioned as being part of an exogenous event in the settlement. And, when I say "this type of event", I mean an event in which the Company's tariffs and revenue stream is changed by more than what the target threshold is under the settlement.
- Q. So, when you argue that the Commission should not do single-issue ratemaking, the reality is that the exogenous events provision in that Settlement Agreement adopted by the Commission was designed for situations like this. So, it doesn't have to be single-issue ratemaking, does it, because it actually qualifies under that?

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    Α.
          (Goodwin) Yeah. I mean, I think you're beyond my
 2
          capabilities for a legal interpretation. But the
 3
          exogenous event provision contemplated single events,
          combinations of events, whatever were to occur to drive
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 5
          to that $1 million threshold.
                         MR. PATCH: Well, I want to show you
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 7
       that provision. And, I won't belabor this too much, but I
 8
       think it would be useful for everybody to look back at
 9
       that language in that provision. And, I have here a copy
10
       of what was Exhibit 20 in DE 09-035, which was that
11
       Settlement Agreement. And, I really just want to focus on
12
       one section of the Settlement Agreement, which is the
13
       "Exogenous Events" provision. And, I believe --
14
                         (Atty. Patch distributing documents.)
15
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Patch, did you
16
       -- you never asked to mark the data response on exogenous
17
       events.
18
                         MR. PATCH: Okay.
19
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: The witness agrees
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       with your interpretation. So, I don't know if you need
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       it.
22
                         MR. PATCH: Yes. I would like it to be
23
       marked, I'm sorry.
24
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: He's agreed with
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{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

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1
       your question.
 2
                         MR. PATCH: Okay.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So, I guess I'm
       wondering what it brings that you don't already have?
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 5
                         MR. PATCH: Okay. Then, it's probably
 6
       not necessary.
 7
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
       the exogenous events information from the document you
 8
 9
       just circulated, are you going to want to have that
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      marked?
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                         MR. PATCH: Well, maybe we can wait and
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       see how he responds, --
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Okay.
14
                         MR. PATCH: -- and decide whether it
15
       should be marked. But I just wanted to make sure we had
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       it in front of us, so we could all read it.
17
     BY MR. PATCH:
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          Page 12, Section 12, "Exogenous Events". And,
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          according to the language of the exogenous events
20
          provision, "PSNH is allowed to adjust rates upward or
21
          downward", "if the total distribution revenue impact
          (positive or negative) of all such events exceeds
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23
          $1 million." Is that correct?
24
     Α.
          (Goodwin) That's what it says, yes.
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{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

Q. And, you've already indicated that you're on track to exceed a million in revenues this year, as we've indicated from prior questions, correct?

- A. (Goodwin) Yes. But I'm not connecting the two. And, again, I think it's a legal interpretation. My understanding is the exogenous events \$1 million trigger is an aggregate annual trigger.
- Q. Okay. But you would admit, wouldn't you, that the revenue that PSNH has obtained has been a benefit to PSNH's bottom line, the revenue under these Selection Charges? And, as you've already indicated, you haven't added any staff, is that correct?
- A. (Goodwin) Okay. Which question do you want me to answer? The first one, on whether we benefit from that?
- Q. I mean, you've benefited PSNH's bottom line already by over half a million, and you're own track to benefit by over a million in 2013, correct?
- A. (Goodwin) Well, those are revenues that they wouldn't have been there had the migration increase occurred.

 So, in that context, it's a benefit. But, as you know, and as we've pointed out in a number of our discovery responses, there are other costs that increased. And, so, that between-rate case risks, good or bad, becomes

- the utility's. And, so, there are many things. To
 look at this one revenue figure in isolation and
 suggest that there's some, you know, inherent benefit,
 I don't think is fair.
 - Q. But it qualifies under the exogenous events provision, correct?

A. (Goodwin) Again, I'm not an expert in the exogenous events provision. I didn't write it, I'm not involved in the administration of it. So, my understanding is based on my understanding of the Company's application of it in the past, and in reading the language and discussing it internally.

So, my understanding is that there's a \$1 million aggregate threshold per year. And, to the extent a result of this proceeding, in terms of reduced revenues, contributes towards a \$1 million threshold, that our view is that that could be included as part of an exogenous event.

Q. I mean, the response to the data request speaks for itself. Now, on Page 11 of your prefiled testimony maybe if we can turn to that for a minute.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So, did you not want to mark the exogenous events -- I noticed the part you read was included in PSNH's prefiled testimony, on their

Page 5. 1

MR. PATCH: I don't think it's 2

3 necessary. To the extent necessary, if the Commission

deems it appropriate, you could take official notice under 4

5 541-A:31. But I think I've got my point across.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. We won't 6

7 mark it then.

8 BY MR. PATCH:

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Α.

- Page 11 of your prefiled testimony, you say that the "costs PSNH incurred to program its billing systems to accomplish switching of customers, and the ongoing maintenance and upgrading of those systems are included in distribution rates and are paid for by all
- 15 (Goodwin) Yes.
- 16 Q. And, that's been the case since 2000?

customers." Correct?

17 Α. (Goodwin) Well, except for the revenue credits for 18 these particular supplier services, that we revenue 19 credit against distribution rates. So, so far, in the 20 last rate case, we only embedded \$16,000 of revenue 21 credits against distribution. I don't think the intent, necessarily, was to have distribution customers 22 23 pay for all of those costs. But, because the charges 24 to suppliers were low in those early years, there was

essentially no revenue credit, and they ended up being paid for in distribution rates by all customers.

- Q. And, from a response that you gave to RESA, and I believe this is already in the record, this is RESA 1-5, I've forgotten the exhibit number, and I apologize. But you don't seem capable of specifying what those costs are, but you've been recovering them since 2000, or roughly that period of time. And, can you say whether or not those costs have been fully recovered? Like, when you talk about costs incurred to program billing systems, have those been recovered? Ongoing maintenance and upgrading of those systems? How frequently? Have they been recovered?
- A. (Goodwin) You have like 14 questions there. Can you slow down and give me one at a time please?
- Q. Sure. The costs incurred, as you indicate on Page 11, the "costs PSNH incurred to program its billing systems to accomplish switching of customers", have they been recovered?
- A. (Goodwin) I don't know. We had discovery as a result of the technical meeting. And, I'm sure you're aware and read those responses, where we identified a variety, millions of dollars of capital investments that were made at the time of restructuring, and then

maintenance capital cost of systems. That a general ratemaking nature is that those capital costs go into distribution rates, absent any revenue credits from outside revenues, of which the supplier services are part of it. So, they're, by their nature, embedded in distribution rates. I don't know whether they're fully recovered, because I don't know the specifics of exactly what systems, what the depreciation rates are, etcetera.

- Q. And, were they put in some deferred account, those costs?
- A. (Goodwin) No. As I said, they role into distribution rates as a capital expense, for the most part. And, I'd be happy to reference those discoveries, if you don't -- aren't familiar with them.
- Q. I guess I'd like to show you one other response to a data request. And, it's actually RESA 1-12, where you were asked: "Please identify all costs for each year from 2008 to 2012", all costs regarding what we just talked about, "ongoing maintenance and upgrading of billing systems". And, PSNH objected to the question, and this is what it says: "PSNH objects to this question as requiring a special study or analysis.

- PSNH has not tracked the cost/expense information
 sought by the question. Accordingly, to gather that
 information would require a special study or analysis
 on behalf of the requestor."
- 5 A. (Goodwin) Exactly. Yes.
- 6 Q. So, that's PSNH's position?
- 7 A. (Goodwin) Yes. Would you want me to explain what I mean there, if you're not -- if it's not clear?
- 9 Q. No. I just want that information in the record,
 10 because I think that's very relevant to the Commission
 11 how you answered that question.
- 12 A. (Goodwin) And, I guess --

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- Q. If you have something you want to say, I can't stop you from saying it.
 - A. (Goodwin) Well, it goes back to, again, what I said earlier about defining, you know, how we're going to define "costs". What I provided, as a result of the technical meeting and the discovery there, were estimates reaching out to people who were involved in the process, who were able to put their hands on some cost invoices. But those do not define, in my mind, the costs of all the ongoing maintenance and upgrading of the systems. There's loaders, there's A&G. I was able to either get my hands on or get a reasonable

- estimate of the capital costs alone. And, to go beyond
 that would require a special study, akin to the type of
 cost of service study that we do in rate cases
 traditionally.
- Q. Mr. Fossum asked the panel this morning some questions
 about whether they were familiar with any -- any New
 Hampshire utilities that had rates that were based on
 incremental costs. Do you remember that question?
- 9 A. (Goodwin) I do.
- 10 Q. Are you familiar with the ADE rate that PSNH is launching?
- 12 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 13 Q. Isn't that based on incremental costs?
- 14 A. (Tebbetts) It's based on marginal costs.
- 15 Q. How is that different from incremental?
- A. (Tebbetts) An incremental cost is just that added cost
 at the top, and a marginal cost is the total costs that
 we're looking at. And, the Commission's order was
 explicit in approving a marginal cost rate, which is
 Rate ADE, in 11-216.
- 21 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I'm sorry. I missed 22 that definition of "marginal" and "incremental". Can you 23 say that again please?
- 24 WITNESS TEBBETTS: Sure. So, the

incremental cost is just that top added cost. So, you
have all of your costs in one bucket, and then the added
cost at the top is what the incremental cost is. The
marginal cost includes the incremental cost, so, they're
interrelated, but the marginal cost is the total of that
incremental cost and all the costs that would flow through
to provide the service to that next customer, to create
that next widget.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So, how would you define "embedded cost"?

WITNESS GOODWIN: "Embedded" is an average -- excuse me -- an average. So, if you were to take the total cost bucket, and divide it through by some denominator, whether it be customers or kilowatt-hours, or however you wanted to divide it through, you would get an average embedded cost.

So, an incremental cost is just looking at there's one activity, did that individual activity cost me more money, yes or no? That would be incremental.

And, then, we get into definitions around "marginal costs". And, a lot of times, in ratemaking or economics, we talk about full, long run marginal costs. And, that's really looking at an activity more generally. And, if you have to support this ongoing

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       activity for a long period of time, you will eventually
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       need to add resources. So, we try to quantify what would
 3
       be the cost of adding those resources to maintain that
 4
       business. And, that would be more of a long run marginal
 5
       cost.
 6
                         And, then, that's contrasted by embedded
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       cost, which is how we do ratemaking in New Hampshire.
       When we set distribution rates, for example, is to look at
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       the total, the total of all the Company's current cost of
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10
       service, and that defines our "embedded cost".
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So, and the original
       question was you were saying that the ADA -- ADE rate is
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       based on long run marginal cost?
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                         WITNESS TEBBETTS: Yes.
15
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Go ahead.
16
     BY MR. PATCH:
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          I want to direct your attention to Page 15 of your
     Q.
18
          prefiled testimony. And, there's a discussion at the
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prefiled testimony. And, there's a discussion at the top of the page, and it's a bit of a carryover from the previous page, but I want to make sure I understand what this percentage given in Line 3 is. And, Lines 2 and 3 it says "That calculation shows that the charges amount to only 2.2 percent of total energy revenue."

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Do you see that?

A. (Goodwin) I do.

- Q. And, what's "total energy revenue", as that term is used in that sentence?
 - A. (Goodwin) The cite was referencing a NAPG Staff response. And, I'm just trying to look at that response to answer your question. (Short pause) It looks like it's used in the context of the total revenue that the supplier would be responsible for.
 - Q. Okay. So, and, obviously, you were trying to point out, I guess, by the context in which this is given, you said "it's necessary to put", this is on the previous page, "to put the level of charges into perspective and compare those charges to the energy service rates paid by customers." So, I guess what you're saying is, based on the total revenue of what customers who have switched to a competitive supplier pay, the fees that are the subject of this docket only amount to about 2.2 percent of that. Is that what you're trying to say?
 - A. (Goodwin) Right. If you will look at the fees that were shown in the response that we just referenced, and look at it in terms of the total cost to the suppliers, best as we could identify there, it was 2.2 percent.

 And, if the supplier's cost side of the business is

- approximately seven and a half cents per kilowatt-hour,
 then 2.2 percent would be equivalent to 0.17 cents per
 kilowatt-hour, which, for an average customer, would be
 about a dollar a month, an average residential
 customer.
- 6 Q. But how is that relevant?

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- 7 A. (Goodwin) Relevant to my testimony or relevant to this 8 case?
- 9 Q. Relevant to the case, and the issues that are the subject of this. How is that in any way relevant?
 - A. (Goodwin) Well, we put this in the testimony because there were suggestions within the suppliers' testimony that these charges are a barrier to the development of competition in New Hampshire. And, so, we're trying to make a counterpoint that it was worth less than two-tenths of one cent per kilowatt-hour, and about one dollar per month. And, that we were finding a hard time to believe that an added one dollar per month fee would create a barrier to entry into the competitive market.
- Q. But it doesn't in any way assist us in determining
 whether the rates that you charge, that PSNH charges,
 are just and reasonable, does it?
- 24 A. (Goodwin) I suppose no more or less than the discussion

- this morning from the supplier panel, in which a number of competitive market issues were raised. So, I'm not suggesting that it's not relevant, I'm just suggesting it's equally as relevant as the discussions we had this morning with the supplier panel.
 - Q. And, I think, in response to a question from the Bench this morning, there was there was a question about how or what's the authority, the regulatory authority for consolidated billing. Do you remember that?
 - A. (Goodwin) Yes.

- Q. And, I think, in your testimony, there's actually an answer to that, or maybe it's just a partial answer, but, on Page 18.
- A. (Goodwin) I will admit to personally not having any knowledge as to the regulatory or legislative background. So, this was a piece of testimony that Mr. Hall wrote. But, subject to that clarification, between Ms. Tebbetts and I, we'll try to answer your question. Go ahead.

MR. PATCH: I mean, I don't have any further questions. My point in bringing that out is just I thought it might be of help to the Commission just to see that. Because I haven't verified whether that's, in fact, the authority for consolidated billing, but it's

- 1 certainly relevant to that. So, --
- 2 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. That was
- 3 for my benefit, I think. And, I appreciate that. I had
- 4 forgotten that.
- 5 BY MR. PATCH:
- 6 Q. So, if PSNH hasn't tracked the costs, you know, as
- 7 you've admitted, you haven't studied them, you refuse
- 8 to study them, except in the context of a rate case.
- 9 You don't know when that next rate case will be. But
- you didn't raise this in any of the last three rate
- cases, since the charges were instituted 13 years ago.
- 12 A. (Goodwin) Nor did the suppliers.
- 13 Q. Well, if you could let me finish my question.
- 14 A. (Goodwin) Sure.
- 15 Q. Why should the Commission allow PSNH to continue to
- 16 collect these charges indefinitely, since there's
- nothing in the record over the last 14 years for the
- 18 Commission to conclude that the charges are just and
- reasonable, which is required by New Hampshire law?
- 20 A. (Goodwin) I think you're asking for a legal opinion,
- 21 which I'm not willing to give.
- 22 Q. No, it's a policy opinion. It's not just a legal
- 23 opinion.
- 24 A. (Goodwin) Well, I don't believe that there's anything

1	that suggests that the charges are not reasonable.
2	And, I think it goes back to a disagreement as to how
3	we're defining "costs". So, if you want to say that
4	the costs are unreasonable because they're higher than
5	our incremental cost of providing service, I agree
6	100 percent. We have a different definition of "cost".
7	And, you've asked us to provide information on tracking
8	of costs that are not how we operate the business.
9	And, as I suggested before, to me, to define the costs,
10	would require an embedded cost of service study. Which
11	is very time-consuming, very expensive, will become
12	very, very controversial and contentious, I'm quite
13	certain of that.
14	So, we just have a different view as to
15	what "just and reasonableness" is as it relates to cost
16	of service. And, I'm afraid that we're not going to
17	get very far, between the utility and the suppliers on
18	that, without some help from the Commission. And, I
19	hate to put you in that position, but I think that's
20	the reality.
21	MR. PATCH: No further questions. Thank
22	you.
23	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Thank
24	you. I guess, why don't we go ahead with Mr. Munnelly.

- We're going to have to take a break at some point fairly soon, but go ahead. Do you want to begin, Mr. Munnelly?

 MR. MUNNELLY: Okay. Sure. Good
- 4 afternoon.
- 5 BY MR. MUNNELLY:
- Q. I want to do some quick clean-up of the questioning
 from earlier today. First of all, do you recall some
 questions about the exogenous events provision this
 morning?
- 10 A. (Goodwin) I do. Yes.
- 12 Q. Okay. Is there anything in that provision that makes
 12 them require that they -- that they be cost increases
 13 versus revenue increases?
- A. (Goodwin) I'm sorry, I just don't -- I'm not familiar
 enough with the provision and how it's administered or
 the legal interpretation. So, I don't know the answer.

 I don't know if Ms. Tebbetts does.
- A. (Tebbetts) There are cost implications, revenue

 implications. But I believe that they would need a

 legal opinion at this time. And, I'm not here to

 provide that.
- Q. Okay. Let me just -- one more question and I'll move
 on. So, the question is, I guess, if you have -- you
 can have a situation that would trigger the clause with

- a million plus in revenue to PSNH or a million plus in
 extra cost to PSNH. It can be either. There's nothing
 that says one or the other, correct?
- 4 A. (Goodwin) I think we could sit here, and the two of us could speculate.
 - A. (Tebbetts) Yes.

7

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- A. (Goodwin) But, unfortunately, we don't feel comfortable doing that, because, I think, at the end of the day, it's a legal document that should be left to attorneys to interpret.
- 11 Q. Okay. I'll move on. Another question, back to the 12 RESA questioning about the RESA Request 1-5, again, I 13 don't remember what exhibit that was, that was pretty 14 early in Mr. Patch's examining. As I read the request, 15 I believe that it talks in terms of PSNH costs, did you 16 record the costs each year? And, then, I think in your 17 response you said, well, you "did provide some later 18 responses that may bear on this issue." Can you just point to which ones you were talking about? 19
- 20 A. (Goodwin) Sure.
- Q. And, do they break it on a year-by-year basis, as
 requested in the request? Are you referring to Tech
 Session 2, would that might be one?
- 24 A. (Goodwin) Yes. Tech Session 2, we can start there.

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1
         And, I just want to make sure we have all of the
          questions. ENH -- well, TS-2, which refers to ENH
 2
 3
         discussion -- refers, I'm sorry, to ENH 11, which
 4
         refers to how the $1 million estimate of billing system
 5
         work was derived. And, there's not a timeframe on that
 6
          one, but let me just check ENH 11, to see if there was
 7
          a timeframe there please.
 8
                         MR. PATCH: Could you tell me which
 9
       response we're on now?
10
                         MR. MUNNELLY: We started with RESA 5.
11
                         MR. PATCH: RESA 5, okay.
12
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: Has that been
13
       submitted as an exhibit or are you just dealing with
14
       discovery that we don't have?
15
                         MR. MUNNELLY: That was. Mr. Patch
16
       discussed that earlier. I think that's --
17
                         MS. HOWARD-PIKE: Number 9.
18
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: Was it marked as
19
       Exhibit 9?
20
                         MS. HOWARD-PIKE: Nine.
21
                         MR. MUNNELLY: Exhibit 9.
22
    BY THE WITNESS:
23
        (Goodwin) Okay. So, --
24
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: That says "RESA" --
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{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

1 oh, okay. I've got it.

BY THE WITNESS:

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- Α. (Goodwin) Okay. So, TS-2 discusses the development of the \$1 million estimate for supplier billing services that were referenced in response to ENH 11 in discovery, and that was for the period 1998 to 2003. And, then, we went on in other discoveries to identify increases that had occurred subsequent to that period of time that we called "ongoing maintenance", and other costs that we had identified as it related to upgrades that were post that time period. So, the collective information that I believe the Company has provided in discovery does not have a specific year or a date certain, but it provides a range of years. For example, one set of costs went from 1998 to 2003, another set may have been post 2003. So, that's the level of detail that we were able to provide.
- 18 BY MR. MUNNELLY:
- 19 Q. Okay. So, not each year. Okay.
- 20 A. (Goodwin) Not each year, right.
- Q. Okay. One other clean-up question before I get to the things I had thought about earlier. We just had the discussion a moment ago about the testimony about the one dollar per customer per month, in that you were --

```
1
          you seemed to have a sense that that was not a, I don't
 2
          know, a large amount, not a material amount to a
 3
          competitive supplier?
          (Goodwin) Yes. In the context of a seven and a half
 4
     Α.
 5
          cent per kilowatt-hour rate, that didn't seem
 6
          significant.
 7
          Okay. Just I'm -- I'm just surprised. So, you're
     Q.
 8
          saying a $12 per year, per customer per year fee, that
          is not similarly imposed on default service is not
 9
10
          material to a competitive supplier?
11
          (Goodwin) Let me put it into the context that I'm
     Α.
12
          thinking. We have customers, residential customer uses
13
          approximately 700 kilowatt-hours a month, their bill is
14
          approximately $100 a month, in total. Their annual
          bill is approximately $1,200 a year. And, you're
15
16
          asking whether $12 a year is going to make a material
17
          difference as to whether they choose default service or
18
          not? In that context, I don't see how that's very
19
          material.
20
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Munnelly, before
21
       you go to the next items you're going to do, --
22
                         MR. MUNNELLY: Yes.
23
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: -- we need to take a
24
       break, because I've got to step out for another reason.
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{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

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       So, why don't we take a ten minute or so break, and then
 2
       just continue with your questioning.
 3
                         MR. MUNNELLY:
                                        That's fine. Thank you.
 4
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, if I'm not able
 5
       to be back in time when that begins, Commissioner
 6
       Harrington will begin, and I will check the transcript for
 7
       the portion for the few minutes that I missed.
 8
                         MR. MUNNELLY: Okay.
                                               Thank you.
 9
                         (Recess taken at 3:43 p.m. and the
10
                         hearing resumed at 3:56 p.m.)
11
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: Please be seated.
12
       you can see, Chairman Ignatius has an errand, she's got to
13
       do something else for a couple of minutes. She'll be
14
       joining back with us. And, I understand that there is an
15
       administrative issue we want to take care of?
16
                         MS. AMIDON: Yes.
                                            Thank you,
17
       Commissioner Harrington. We have found, and I can show it
18
       to -- I've shown this response to Mr. Goodwin. It's the
       corrected exhibit that's marked for identification as
19
20
       Exhibit 7, ENH 1-8. And, it's the full response,
21
       including the objection and then the three-line response.
22
       And, I think this should be substituted, as the Chair
23
       suggested, for the current exhibit marked as "Exhibit 7".
24
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: So, we're -- we seem
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1
       to be missing a few people here. Are they out in the hall
       or -- and this is the exhibit that Mr. Goodwin had the
 2
 3
       extra paragraph that we were dealing with?
                         WITNESS GOODWIN: Yes.
 4
 5
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: And, you've looked at
       this?
 6
 7
                         WITNESS GOODWIN: Yes, sir.
 8
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: Okay. So, why don't
 9
       we go ahead and do that.
10
                         MS. AMIDON: All right.
11
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: And, this will be the
12
       new number 7.
13
                         MS. AMIDON: Thank you, Commissioner.
14
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: Any luck?
15
                         MS. HOWARD-PIKE: He went to the men's
16
       room.
17
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: Okay.
18
                         MS. HOWARD-PIKE: He said to go ahead
19
       without him.
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: Okay. So, I believe
20
21
       we were -- Mr. Munnelly, you were giving your questioning?
22
                         MR. MUNNELLY: Yes. I'll continue, if
23
       that's okay?
24
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: Please.
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{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

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1
                         MR. MUNNELLY: Okay.
    BY MR. MUNNELLY:
 2
          I'd like to move to Staff -- your response to -- PSNH's
 3
 4
          response to Staff 3.
 5
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: And, you want this
 6
       marked as an exhibit?
 7
                         MR. MUNNELLY: Yes.
 8
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: This will be marked
       "Exhibit 13".
 9
10
                         (The document, as described, was
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 13 for
11
12
                         identification.)
13
                         WITNESS GOODWIN: Okay. We have that
14
       response.
15
                         MR. MUNNELLY: Thank you.
16
    BY MR. MUNNELLY:
17
     Q.
          Okay. The request does ask the question of whether
          "Billing and Payment Service and Collection Services
18
19
          for default service customers are recovered", was the
20
          costs recovered? And, the response, you can confirm
21
          that this is correct, is that the rates are -- the
22
          "costs for Billing and Payment and Collection Services
23
          are all covered through distribution rates", is that
24
          correct?
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Α. (Goodwin) Yes.

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- Okay. The question did not ask the question, I don't Q. believe, of "what about the costs, any costs for default services associated with the customer selection type activities, the moving on and off from default service to competitive supply and back again?" And, to the extent there are any costs for that that, are they also in the distribution rates?
- (Goodwin) One hundred percent of the Company's 9 Α. distribution costs, and I use that term broadly, or distribution revenue requirement, 100 percent of those costs are in distribution rates, except for what we call "other revenues", which are credited in the rate case against distribution revenue requirement. And, the rate charges that are at the heart of this discussion, the supplier charges, are part of that other revenue. So, the only costs that are not recovered in distribution rates would be, really, the revenue level associated with the test year supplier services.
 - Okay. I think I'd like to thank you for that response. Q. I'd like to just maybe hone in to make sure it's clear.
- 23 (Goodwin) Okay.
- 24 So, there are not any customer selection type Q. Okay.

- 1 costs that are recovered in default service rates,
 2 correct?
 - A. (Goodwin) Correct.

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- 4 Q. Just turn to NAPG 6, your response.
- 5 A. (Goodwin) I'm sorry, just excuse me please.
- 6 (Tebbetts) The only thing I would like to add to that Α. 7 is there are uncollectible costs, expenses, let's say, that are included in energy service default service 8 9 rates. So, anything that's uncollectible, we do 10 recover part of that through energy service rates. 11 Which one could construe that as part of our collection 12 services costs, anything that's uncollectible, that 13 becomes uncollectible.
 - Q. Okay. I don't -- I think the question I just asked related to the customer switching charges and the Selection Charge. Does that answer respond to that question?
 - A. (Tebbetts) Well, the Selection Charge, but the answer you referred to, Staff 1-3, talks specifically about "Billing and Payment Service and Collection Charges".
 - A. (Goodwin) We were just trying to clarify the record to make sure that it was clear what was in default service rates.

24 CMSR. HARRINGTON: And, just so we're

1	clear on that. You say that they're in the default	
2	service rates, you're referring to the part of the energy	
3	service cost that was not collected, not the distribution	
4	costs that was not collected?	
5	WITNESS TEBBETTS: There is a portion of	
6	uncollectibles that is collected through the energy	
7	service rate overall, and that was last decided through	
8	our distribution rate case, that we would take some of	
9	that and collect it through energy service rates.	
10	WITNESS GOODWIN: Intended to represent	
11	a value associated with energy service.	
12	BY MR. MUNNELLY:	
13	Q. Ms. Tebbetts, a follow-up on that then. Is that	
14	something, if I look at the default service rate	
15	filing, the last one, is there going to be a separately	
16	identified item for those uncollectible costs?	
17	A. (Tebbetts) Unfortunately, I don't have the filing in	
18	front of me. So, I cannot determine at this moment if	
19	that is a separate line item. I'd have to look into	
20	that. I don't know off the top of my head.	
21	Q. Okay. I'd like to turn to the Company's response to	
22	NAPG 6.	
23	MR. MUNNELLY: Welcome back.	
24	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.	

{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

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[WITNESS PANEL: Goodwin~Tebbetts]
 1
                         MR. MUNNELLY:
                                        I'd also like to have
 2
       this marked as an exhibit.
 3
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So, I think we're at
 4
       Exhibit 14, is that right?
 5
                         MS. HOWARD-PIKE: Yes.
                         (The document, as described, was
 6
 7
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 14 for
 8
                         identification.)
    BY MR. MUNNELLY:
 9
10
          Are you ready?
11
          (Goodwin) Yes, we have that. Thanks.
12
          (Tebbetts) Yes.
     Α.
13
          Thank you. Okay. The request seeks to figure out the
          "extent to which default service customers of PSNH are
14
15
          required to pay charges akin to the $5.00 Selection
16
          Charge, the Billing and Payment Service Charge, and the
17
          Collection Services Charge", is that correct?
18
     Α.
          (Goodwin) Yes.
19
     Q.
          And, the request says that it's -- it asks whether
20
          that's "separate and part from" -- whether "any costs
          for these services that are incorporated into
21
22
          distribution or default service rates", correct?
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{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

Okay. And, I think the answer we just figured from the

23

24

Α.

Q.

(Goodwin) Yes.

- 1 last line of questions is that these three charges are
 2 not in the default service rates?
 - A. (Goodwin) Right. They're all in distribution rates.
 - Q. Okay. And, the -- okay. And, then, the other part of the request said "separate and" -- are these charges applied "separate and apart from distribution", correct?
 - A. (Goodwin) Yes. We're saying that they're not separate and apart from distribution. They're embedded inside distribution rates.
 - Q. Okay. The response then goes on with -- leads with "all default service customers are distribution customers." And, I guess I was wondering why you gave a distribution charge answer to a question that asked for "how these charges were separate and apart from distribution rates?"
 - A. (Goodwin) Okay. The question is asking "are these charges separate and apart from any costs for these services that are incorporated into distribution or default?" So, then, our answer is pointing out that "Default customers are distribution customers. And, so, therefore, they would pay distribution rates."
 - Q. Okay.

24 A. (Goodwin) So, that's what I thought that the premise of

- the question was, was to differentiate default from distribution. And, what we're saying there is that "Default customers are distribution customers, and, therefore, pay distribution rates."
 - Q. Okay. But they do not pay for these fees in distribution service, correct?
 - A. (Goodwin) No, they do. That's what we're trying to say here. That, to the extent we have to render a bill to a default service customer, they pay for that as part of their distribution rates. From the standpoint that we have staff and costs related to collections, that labor and related costs is part is recovered as part of the distribution rate.
 - Q. Okay. When you're -- sorry to go back to this. When you're saying that they're not part of the default, putting aside the distribution piece, it's not being recovered through the default service rates?
 - A. (Goodwin) Exactly. Yes. And, I'm sorry. If that's what you're really after, just to be clear, my answer is that none of these costs are recovered in the default rate. They are all recovered in the common distribution rate.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you.

MR. RODIER: Excuse me for a second,

1 Rob. Madam Chairman, my wife is on a bus, coming back 2 from Logan, a 4:00 bus. I have to pick her up at 5:00, in 3 Portsmouth. So, I just want you to know that. And, this is -- I'm not doing a disappearing act, because that's the 4 5 way I am. I've really got a reason. 6 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I understand. 7 MR. RODIER: Chris is going to take off. 8 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Good. Thank you. 9 MR. RODIER: You're welcome. 10 BY MR. MUNNELLY: Now, with that response you just gave, Mr. Goodwin, 11 Ο. 12 does that mean that customers of CEPSs are paying twice 13 for the cost of billing, collection -- billing, 14 payment, collections, and switching? Because they're 15 paying once through the CEPS charges, and they're 16 paying again for a portion of the default service 17 customer charges that are in the distribution rates. 18 Α. (Goodwin) Well, I think switching is something 19 different. Switching doesn't have to do with a 20 customer who is a default customer. Switching happens, 21 happens when they come or go to a competitive supplier. 22 But, as it relates to the other services, like billing, 23 for example, I don't view the competitive customer as

paying twice for billing. I view the customer pays for

- their billing inside of the distribution rate. And, by

 charging the suppliers, suppliers pay for their portion

 of the billing as part of our supplier charges. What

 happens to the charges rendered to the supplier, I

 don't know. But we don't charge customers twice.

 Okay. That's true. PSNH doesn't. But, by imposing
 - Q. Okay. That's true. PSNH doesn't. But, by imposing these fees, you get a scenario where the supplier may very well pass on these charges to its customers, correct? They can do it through either higher rates to the customers or separate line items, correct?

- A. (Goodwin) Sure. I'd expect that, because every supplier pays the same, that they may either all or not, but that's part of the competitive market determinations, I suppose.
- Q. True. And, in that case then, but still the customer would pay twice, because they would be getting some extra cost relating to these fees from the supplier charges that the supplier would be paying them, and then they have to pay again for the default service customer's pieces of the billing, collections, payment type costs, is that true?
- A. (Goodwin) Well, I think a couple of perspectives on that. Again, we don't charge the customer twice. What the supplier does is their business. I view suppliers

as customers of PSNH. We have terms and conditions, and we have tariffs that relate to services and fees and charges for suppliers. So, I view suppliers as a form of customers. So, what we're trying to do is share the costs among our customers. And, so, suppliers have a cost related to that billing. that regard, I mean, I can't agree that, you know, we charge them twice, maybe they pay twice, it depends on what the suppliers do with that. But, from PSNH's perspective, where we're trying to equitably allocate our costs and recover cost of service from all of our customers, I view suppliers as part of that customer base. And, from the standpoint that they may or may not pay twice, those supplier charges are credited, in the rate case process, back to distribution revenues. So, there is some value or benefit to all distribution customers from those fees that we collect. Okay. I'll get to the ratemaking issue in a moment.

- Q.
- 19 Α. (Goodwin) Okay.

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Q. But I still want to just pin this one down before I move on. So, right now, if I'm a default service customer, I am not charged for billing, payment, collections, in the default service rate, except for the possible -- the uncollectible piece that Ms.

- 1 Tebbetts talked about earlier, correct?
- 2 A. (Goodwin) Not in the default rate, that's right.
- 3 Q. Correct. Yes. It's in the distribution rate for them?
- 4 A. (Goodwin) Right.
- Q. Okay. Those default -- those costs of serving, those costs for the default service customers are not charged through default service, they're in the distribution rate. Okay. And, so, that's one pay, they pay in the
- 9 distribution rate, and that's it, correct?
- 10 A. (Goodwin) Correct.

- Q. Okay. Okay. And, I think I've gone through already
 that what happens on the supply side. Which is that,
 as distribution customers, they have to pay a portion
 of those default service customer costs, isn't that
 correct?
- 16 A. (Goodwin) I'm sorry, repeat that please.
- Q. Sure. Okay. But, if you're a competitive supply

 customer, as part of their distribution payments, their

 distribution charges, a portion of that goes to the

 costs that are incurred associated with billing,

 payment, collections, for default service customers,

 correct?
 - A. (Tebbetts) I'd have to disagree with you, Mr. Munnelly, because the way that we've calculated the rates is over

a band -- we look at all the kilowatt-hours during that test year, all the costs incurred, and we calculate it based on the amount of customers. So, this 2 -- this quarter of a percent that we're charging for total monthly receivable dollars is calculated figuring that each distribution customer would incur -- cause us to incur those costs. So, for those customers who choose to move to a supplier, we may still incur those costs. There's no guarantee that they're going to pay their monthly bill. And, we still may be going out there to collect. And, so, we are still incurring those costs. And, for those customers who are paying their bills, then, they are actually incurring paying for those customers who are not.

So, there's lots of ways that you could try to say that "customers who are on default are paying for customers who are not on default", and vice versa. But the way that we've calculated our embedded costs through the rate case, we calculated it to, in effect, collect these costs from all customers who are on distribution, which is all of our customers.

- Q. I'm not getting your answer at all. I just want to follow through on it.
- A. (Tebbetts) Okay.

Q. So, I'm still not -- I think I'm not seeing that you've addressed the core question, and I'll ask it before I move on. Which is that, I think you've acknowledged that there are costs associated, at least some costs associated -- (Court reporter interruption.)

MR. MUNNELLY: Sorry about that. I keep

jerking backwards. I apologize.

BY MR. MUNNELLY:

- Q. That for the, you know, default service customers, there are costs incurred relative to billing, payment, collections, that are not recovered in default service rates, they're recovered in distribution rates, correct. But then what happens is the suppliers are separately charged for that, and, in many cases, and I think it's reasonable to expect that some of those supplier costs are going to get passed onto the customers. So, customers pay supplier-related billing and collection costs, and they also separately have to pay for the portion of the default service customer billing/collection costs through distribution rates.
- A. (Tebbetts) And, I would suggest that, in this original calculation, as Mr. Goodwin had described earlier, our suppliers, who work with PSNH, are also our customers.

And, they were not included in these rates. And, so, now, we are charging them separately, whereas, when we originally calculated these rates, they were never expected to be charged, except for that 16,000 that you had seen. And, so, we are recovering those dollars after-the-fact, and that is where these revenues are coming from. Because they are our customers, no differently than any residential or general service customer that we have.

Q. Okay. I'm just going to move on. I don't understand your question [answer?], I guess we'll have to take a look at it later. But I'll move on. There were some questions asked, I don't need to go through the requests, in the PSNH request to NAPG and the other supplier witnesses about "Did the supplier receive any value from using certain PSNH services?"

I'd like to ask the question back to PSNH. In other words, does PSNH, as a default service provider, receive any benefit, receive any value from using PSNH billing services, without being having to pay anything for it?

A. (Goodwin) We are the same entity. So, it's our system.

So, do we get value to bill our customers through our system? Of course, we do. It's the same system,

- regardless of whether we, you know, it's third party
 supply or not. Those core customers have to be
 rendered a bill from our system.
- Q. But isn't it true that the Company calculates default
 service -- well, let me just step back on that. I
 mean, isn't it true that -- and those are separate
 entities. You have a -- PSNH as a default service
 provider and PSNH as a distribution company, isn't that
 true?
- 10 A. (Goodwin) Yes.
- 11 Q. Okay. And, isn't there a separate rate structure that
 12 applies to default service rates?
- 13 A. (Goodwin) Yes.
- 14 Q. And, PSNH earns a return on default service?
- 15 A. (Goodwin) Yes.
- 16 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.

- Q. And, the question is, does PSNH, as a default server -service provider, who is serving default service
 customers, do they benefit from receiving billing
 services from the PSNH distribution plant?
- A. But that's where I'm not connecting with you. There is no PSNH default service company. PSNH is a distribution and default service company. Now, if we

had a separate subsidiary that provided default

service, and that subsidiary was going to have to include their subsidiary costs on the distribution bill, then, I think your question is fair.

Q. Okay.

- 5 A. (Goodwin) But we are the same entity. There is no difference.
- Q. Okay. So, you're treating -- you're saying that the
 PSNH -- there's no distinction between PSNH default
 service customers and PSNH distribution customers for
 ratemaking purposes?
 - A. (Goodwin) No. What I said is that they're both PSNH customers. A default customer is the same customer as our distribution customer. You know, as opposed to a third party supply customer, that customer is a customer of, say, your company, and a customer of PSNH. So, there are two different transactions, two different sets of services that have to be accommodated, etcetera. When we provide default service, it's effectively bundled service. It is bundled service. It's just priced separately, from one company, a single provider of service, PSNH, as opposed to two separate providers of service. Do you follow what I mean? We don't have an energy supplier subsidiary company that serves retail customers.

- 1 Q. Yes, I understand that.
- 2 A. (Goodwin) Okay.
- Q. Okay. So, you're not -- you don't grant that there's
 any sort of distinction to be made that PSNH is a -are you effectively a provider of default service,
 however you name it?
- 7 A. (Goodwin) We are -- we are the provider of default service, that's right.
- 9 Q. Yes. Okay. And, the customers of your default service business receive bills?
- 11 (Goodwin) I guess that's where I'm -- I'm sorry, I'm Α. 12 not trying to be difficult. That's where I'm really 13 just not connecting. I don't view that we have a 14 default service business. We are a company, and we 15 have a business. And, our core business is to provide 16 poles and wires delivery service. Another piece of our 17 business is, for those customers who choose to take 18 supply service from us, we provide them that through 19 default service. When they do that, we're effectively 20 providing a bundled service to that customer, that we 21 price out separately, in an unbundled fashion, for 22 billing purposes. But they are -- we are one company, and they are our one customer. Do you know what I 23 24 mean?

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Q. Yes. Is there something, and I'm sorry, is there something in the law that where PSNH, they were -- is -- can't even talk about that, I'm sorry about that. Is there an order that says that PSNH is required or permitted to offer its default service in a bundled fashion? I don't think I've ever heard that concept on this.
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- A. (Goodwin) I said, "as a service, it's bundled." We are one provider to one company to one customer, providing all of the service. As opposed to part of their service coming from PSNH, part of their service coming from a third party supplier. So, we are providing a bundled service. It is priced out separately, and shown to customers on their bills separately, it's accounted for separately. But it's one company providing a bundled service of delivery and energy.
- Q. Okay. And, your bundled service, when you account for it, does not impose a separate billing charge on its default service customers?
- 20 A. (Goodwin) A separate billing charge?
- Q. Yes. It's not they do not see a line item that says
 "50 cents per month to generate a bill for them",
 correct?
- 24 A. (Goodwin) That's right. They do not.

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Q. Okay. So, if I ask you the same question, value
question about the other services and supplier charges,
you'd have the same answer on that?
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- A. (Goodwin) Yeah, that might be easier than having that exchange again.
- 6 Q. And, so, I'll save time on that.
- 7 A. (Goodwin) Yes.
- Q. Okay. I do want to shift over to the issue of ratemaking a little bit. I do want to clear up on the record exactly how these things are accounted for. I'd like to direct your attention to NAPG 9.
- 12 A. (Goodwin) Okay.
- MR. MUNNELLY: One moment.
- 14 (Atty. Munnelly distributing documents.)
- MR. MUNNELLY: Thank you. Sorry about
- 16 that.

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- 17 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: No problem.
- 18 MR. MUNNELLY: Okay. I would like this
- 19 to be an exhibit as well.
- 20 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Do you have a copy
- 21 for the court reporter?
- MR. MUNNELLY: I gave it.
- 23 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: The court reporter?
- MR. MUNNELLY: Do I need to get one for

{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

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1
       him now or should I --
 2
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: No, later. We'll
 3
       make sure that he has a set of everything.
 4
                         MR. MUNNELLY: Sure.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. So, you
       wanted to mark this for identification as "Exhibit --
 6
 7
                         MS. HOWARD-PIKE: Fifteen.
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: -- 15". Thank you.
 8
 9
                         (The document, as described, was
10
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 15 for
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                         identification.)
12
                         MR. MUNNELLY: Thank you.
13
     BY MR. MUNNELLY:
14
          Okay. This is one of the -- the question, actually,
15
          the specific question is "Did PSNH ever reduce its
16
          amount of return on rate base to reflect these payments
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          for CEPS charges?" And, the answer I think below there
18
          talks about the -- kind of the ratemaking process that
19
          Mr. Goodwin I think has mentioned at least a little bit
20
          earlier, and Ms. Tebbetts answered a little bit earlier
21
          in the day. I think the response drills in on the --
22
          it says that "the charges are credited to the
23
          distribution revenue requirement, thus reducing
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          distribution rates for all customers." Is that
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1
          correct?
          (Goodwin) Right.
 2
    Α.
 3
          Okay. And, it does cross reference some other
     Q.
          responses. I think -- so, the question, that's one
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          thing I wanted to focus on, you mentioned that it is a
          -- it reduces distribution rates for all customers.
 6
 7
          And, I think you stated the same thing in your rebuttal
 8
          testimony, on Page 6. Why don't you look at that. I
          think we're down, starting on -- the discussion
 9
10
          starting on Page 10. That they -- they said that the
11
          -- it says "For ratemaking purposes, the revenues PSNH
12
          receives from these charges" -- "from the charges are
13
          credited to PSNH's distribution revenue requirement,
14
          thus decreasing distribution rates." Is that correct?
15
          (Goodwin) Yes.
     Α.
16
          Okay. Now, here's the part I wanted to get to, which
17
          is that, look at your rebuttal testimony at Page 24.
18
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: Excuse me, the last
19
       thing you read, what page was it on?
20
                         MR. MUNNELLY: Page 6.
21
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: Okay.
                                                   Then, you
22
       said "10".
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I was reading. I apologize to the Commission. Yes, it

MR. MUNNELLY: Oh, sorry. It was Page 6

{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

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     was Page 6, starting on Line 10. Sorry.
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- 2 WITNESS GOODWIN: And, then, you were
- 3 asking --
- 4 MR. MUNNELLY: Actually, --
- 5 WITNESS GOODWIN: Oh, I'm sorry. Go
- 6 ahead.
- 7 MR. MUNNELLY: Yes, sorry about that.
- 8 Just one moment.
- (Short pause.) 9
- 10 BY MR. MUNNELLY:
- 11 Actually, I'll just ask the question without looking,
- 12 without referring to testimony.
- 13 (Goodwin) Thank you.
- 14 But isn't it correct that the revenues from these
- 15 charges are applied during a distribution rate case?
- 16 Α. (Goodwin) Yes.
- 17 Q. Okay. So, it's not one of these things that, as we
- 18 make these payments, they automatically go to reduce --
- 19 they're not immediately credited to distribution
- 20 revenue, correct?
- 21 (Goodwin) Correct. Α.
- 22 They don't immediately reduce rates, correct? Q.
- 23 (Goodwin) That's right. Α.
- 24 Q. Okay.

- A. (Goodwin) Well, I was going to say, they may contribute to helping to avoid an increase in rates sooner than later.
- Q. True. Yes. I mean, I think there was questions
 earlier from Mr. Patch, for RESA, that identified that
 there's 16 -- just under \$17,000 assumed in the 2008
 test year --
- 8 A. (Goodwin) Yes. That's.
- 9 Q. -- that are in the rate settlement?
- 10 A. (Goodwin) Yes. That was all that was in there.
- 11 Q. Okay. And, I think there was some questions also that
 12 the revenues have been substantially higher than
 13 \$17,000 in subsequent years?
- 14 A. (Goodwin) Right.

Α.

15 So that it went from \$72,000 in 2009, to 133,000, then Q. 16 187,000, and then up the next year to 547,000. And, 17 then, total supplier charges are 824,000. All these 18 are in -- it's ENH 2, which I think is marked 19 separately as a response. I think it's Exhibit 11, 20 okay. Now, just want to confirm that, to the extent 21 that these supplier fees exceeded the \$17,000 assumed 22 in rates, PSNH, to date, has not taken the excess above 23 \$17,000, and you said, to reduce rates, correct?

(Goodwin) I can give you a simple "yes" or "no" answer,

and you can probably guess that it needs to be
explained. But that's correct. But, as we've said in
our testimony, there's -- everything that happens
between rate cases is at shareholder risk. So, there's
lots of things that have changed. Revenues go up,
revenues go down; costs go up, costs go down. They all
get thrown into the big bucket. And, whatever it is in
between rate cases, it is.

So, no, we haven't taken these added distribution revenues or supplier revenues and reduced distribution rates. Nor have we taken higher labor costs and increased distribution rates.

- Q. Okay. But this one is a particularly nice up, since it's -- I think the revenues, according to the EN -- the Exhibit 11 there, I think there's been approximately 1.7 million in these supplier charges between 2008 and the time when you filed the response, in mid 2013?
- A. (Goodwin) True. And, I'm sure we've had plenty of expenses that have gone up by a million dollars since the last rate case as well. So, this, in the context of the Company's overall profitability, is not very much different than other inflationary or risks that happen between rate cases. I acknowledge it's more

- 1 significant in the context of these charges.
- 2 Q. Okay.

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- A. (Goodwin) But, to suggest that somehow, you know,
 there's a windfall profit to the Company, and I'm not
 saying those were your words, but, if that's the
 suggestion, I just don't agree with that.
 - Q. Okay. So, let me just be clear then. Let's move past the issue that right now the revenues are just coming in and not getting to offset the rates. Let's look towards the next rate case. So, whenever that happens, you indicated you don't know when it will be, but it will happen at some point. The Company will have a test year?
- 14 A. (Goodwin) Yes.
- Q. And, it will have, for this type of particular item, and that will be used to set the distribution rates going forward, right?
- A. (Goodwin) Right. And, if the number in the test year
 was a million dollars, then, the credit in distribution
 rates in the next rate case would be a million dollars.
 - Q. Okay. So, what's going to happen, has PSNH taken a position yet on whether the monies, the revenues above \$17,000 received in 2012, '13, '14, '15, are they going to be -- somehow go into the ratemaking process? Are

- 1 they going to be credited in the next rate case?
 - A. (Goodwin) Whatever is in the test year.

- Q. Okay. So, that means that the stuff that's prior to the test year is not going to be, you know, you're not going to reduce the test year amount by the revenues that have occurred over the past five or six years?
- A. (Goodwin) That's not how regulatory ratemaking works in New Hampshire. So, no, we would not.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. I do have to say that, in light of that response, I think you took, in the testimony, at Page 6, I believe the Company said that the assertion of ENH that this was a "profit center for PSNH" was inaccurate. Could you explain why it's not inaccurate, at least up until the point when you file your next rate case?
- A. (Goodwin) Well, for all the reasons that I just described. We've got tons of things that go on in conducting business that increase costs, reduce revenues, increase revenues, reduce costs. We don't view any piece of the distribution business in isolation. It all aggregates up to one distribution income statement. And, part of that income statement is increased revenues from these services, increased revenues from pole attachment rates, maybe decreased

1		revenues from one particular rate class, increased
2		costs in that income statement for certain things for
3		inflationary pressures, maybe decreased costs for
4		things that we can reduce our costs on and become more
5		competitive or productive. But the aggregate of all of
6		that generates one PSNH distribution income statement.
7		We don't look at all of those activities separately as
8		a profit center or a profit loss or anything like that.
9		It's the cost of doing business in aggregate.
10	Q.	Okay. But doesn't isn't this one a little unique,
11		because you are dealing with a charge that's applied to
12		your competitor in the default service market, the
13		energy supply market? Because you get the double
14		benefit, don't you, of having money that goes right to
15		your bottom line until the next rate case, and your
16		competitors in the market have to pay the fees?
17	Α.	(Goodwin) I've never viewed it that way, no.
18	Q.	Okay. I want to shift gears again. We had we went
19		through, in some of the earlier questions, about the
20		setting of these three particular rates.
21	Α.	(Goodwin) Okay.
22		CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Before you begin,
23		MR. MUNNELLY: Yes.
24		CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: we have to think

1 about timing a little bit. All right? Why don't we go off the record for a moment. 2 3 (Brief off-the-record discussion 4 ensued.) 5 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Let's go 6 back on the record. All right. We took a brief break 7 just to sort out timing and steps involved in bringing the 8 adjudicative hearings to a close. We're going to ask 9 Commissioner Harrington, who has another commitment at 10 5:00, if he has questions, to go ahead now, then go back 11 to Mr. Munnelly and other parties, and Staff. And, I 12 think we can stay, you know, through till 5:30 or so, but 13 we should be able to hopefully wrap everything up today 14 with the witnesses. So, Commissioner Harrington. 15 CMSR. HARRINGTON: Thank you for 16 indulging me. I really don't want to have us come back for an hour or something. But I did have some questions I 17 18 wanted to ask. 19 BY CMSR. HARRINGTON: 20 Q. So, just one thing to get things clear, so I'm 21 perfectly clear on this one. On the selection charges, 22 I'll just say it, and you can answer "yes" or "no" on 23 If you're going from default service to a

competitive supplier, there's a \$5.00 fee. If you're

going from one competitive supplier to another

competitive supplier, each of those suppliers is

charged the \$5.00, making the total fee 10, is that

correct?

A. (Tebbetts) Yes.

- Q. Okay. There was a commitment that we discussed that was made in the 1999 testimony, that's been attached to a couple of the exhibits here, about revisiting the selection cost, because they were based on a charge from Granite State Credit Union [Granite State Electric?], and that, once more information was known about actual costs, that Public Service would be revisiting them. Now, let's start out with the Granite State charge that you based it on. We're being told now that Granite State no longer charges that. Do you agree with that?
- 17 A. (Goodwin) I don't think we have any firsthand knowledge, but we've heard that as well.
- 19 A. (Tebbetts) Uh-huh.
 - Q. Okay. And, at the time you adopted Granite State's charges, are you aware of whether they were charging a \$10.00 fee for this competitive supplier to competitive supplier, or they only charged one, like they did when you're going from default service to competitive

1 supplier?

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- A. (Goodwin) I wasn't involved in this part of the Company back then. So, I don't know.
 - Q. So, you don't know whether Granite State would have charged \$10.00 for going from one competitive supplier to another for \$5.00?
- 7 A. (Goodwin) No, I'm sorry. I have no idea.
- 8 Q. But, for your company, that's the basis of the \$5.00
 9 charge is strictly that Granite State charged it, and
 10 you have nothing else to back up that \$5.00 charge?
- 11 A. (Tebbetts) Yes. That's correct.
- 12 A. (Goodwin) I would say, at this point in time.
- Q. Could you comment on why, assuming this is correct,
 we've been told that Public Service is the only NU
 company that makes these type of charges, the selection
 charge. Can you comment on why they're the only one?
 - A. (Goodwin) Yes. This answer isn't necessarily going to be a real quick one. But the different jurisdictions around the region have taken different policy positions on how we're going to recover some of these supplier-related restructuring costs, what fees we'll charge, what fees we won't charge, and etcetera. So, inasmuch as, say, any of the Northeast Utilities companies in Connecticut or Massachusetts, we may not

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have a switching fee, per se. But there is a number of other charges that CL&P charges for that we don't do in New Hampshire. And, I think there's one good example, as I was just gathering my thoughts and research on this, and that is something called a "customer list", just as an example. I'm just trying to point out, you know, a fundamental difference in philosophy. Connecticut, the Connecticut Commission has ruled that CL&P is allowed to charge for developing a customer list to provide to competitive suppliers for potential candidates, and to charge a fee for that. In contrast, the Massachusetts Commission has required that the utility provide the same customer list, but enhanced with some additional billing information, so, even a more robust customer list. But the Massachusetts Commission has said we can't charge for that. Hampshire, we don't provide any such customer list. So, that happens to be one type of service, if you will, that we all provide the same type of service through the Northeast Utilities system; one jurisdiction we charge, another jurisdiction we provide a better service and don't charge, and another jurisdiction we don't charge at all. So, I think it's unfair to look at these in isolation and say "how come

- nobody charges those?" Because I can give you a list of a number of charges that CL&P applies to suppliers that we don't charge here.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. That was a good answer. In the testimony, there's a discussion of how these, I'm trying to find exactly where it is, how these charges should be, whether they should be cost-based or market-based. And, basically, it says that, I believe it's on Page 18, at the bottom, it says "the time has come to remove this requirement from utilities, or at least allow the utilities to price such services at market rather than cost." Do you see where I'm referring to?
- A. (Goodwin) Yes.

- Q. Okay. And, my question would be, how do you have market-based rates for a service that only one company can provide, which is Public Service? I mean, there is nobody else out there that can do it. So, and you're a public utility, and your rates are supposed to be based on cost. Are you saying that market rates should be applied to other services that Public Service supplies or just this one particular one?
- A. (Goodwin) No, I think we're conceptually thinking the same way. What I'm saying, what our testimony is

1 saying is, to the extent it's a monopoly service, it 2 should be cost of service-based, just like all other 3 traditional, you know, utility ratemaking. To the 4 extent the service is optional, or that there is more 5 than one potential provider, then, you know, 6 traditional ratemaking suggests that there is not the 7 need for the protection of regulation. And, so, therefore, a market-based service could potentially be 8 9 applied. So, as it relates to billing, from the 10 standpoint that suppliers could do their own billing or 11 go seek a billing service from somebody else, there are 12 choices there.

- Q. Okay. So, to the point that there are no choices, you think it should be based on cost?
- 15 A. (Goodwin) Absolutely.

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- Q. Okay. And, if it's based on cost, especially with regard to this selection cost, Selection Charge, you've stated it a number of times that you don't know -- really know what the costs are. And, in the original, the 1999 testimony, which I realize isn't yours, --
- 21 A. (Goodwin) Yes.
- Q. -- it was said "We don't have a basis for this, we're using \$5.00, because that's what Granite State used.

 But, as we develop a history over time, we'll be able

to address this and give us a cost-based charge." And, yet, what I've heard today is, years have gone by, you've been collecting this now for a number of years, it's a substantial amount of money, half a million — over half a million dollars in the first half of this year, and, yet, you've never bothered to go back and fulfill your promise to adjust the rates based on costs through experience. How come?

- A. (Goodwin) Well, I think the only answer I can give you is what we've provided. And, that is, in our view, the opportunities well, two things. We had never heard from suppliers that these charges were an "issue", and there were opportunities within rate cases where intervenors and suppliers, as you're well aware, come into the case with concerns and issues they have about the utility's rates or costs or rate structures. And, in none of those subsequent rate cases did anyone bring this issue forward. So, you know, we tend to, in a rate case, to the extent there is not a problem or an issue with something, tend to leave it alone, and then address in rate cases things that we think need to be addressed. So, that's the reason.
- Q. Again, I realize it wasn't your testimony, but it's your company's testimony. There's nothing in there

- that I can see that talks about "We will adjust this
 rate based on experience, if someone raises the
 question in a rate case. Otherwise, we're going to
 leave it the way it is forever." Which is sort of what
 you're implying, if nobody kicks the can, we're not
 going to bother.
- 7 A. (Goodwin) I understand your perception around that, 8 yes.
- 9 Q. And, when was the last rate case?
- 10 A. (Goodwin) 2008.
- 11 A. (Tebbetts) '09.
- 12 A. (Goodwin) '09? I'm sorry, 2009.
- 13 And, I guess one might say, in 2009, the selection Q. 14 charges were, since that was the year, the case was 15 during that year, we should go back to 2008, they were 16 a little over a thousand dollars. Maybe that's the 17 reason that nobody brought it up, being that this year 18 they're a little over a half a million dollars for the 19 first half of the year. There's quite a significant 20 difference there, isn't there?
- A. (Goodwin) I can appreciate that. Could I just add one thing please?
- 23 Q. Sure. Certainly.
- 24 A. (Goodwin) You know, it is termed a "Selection Charge".

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Q.

I believe the 1998 testimony said that it was intended to recover all administrative costs related to transactions. And, so, in that context, my read, and, again, I wasn't here in 1998, at least not working at PSNH, I was with Northeast Utilities. My read is that it is not necessarily intended to recover only the cost absolutely of the selection process, but to acknowledge the fact that there are administrative costs. And, in that context, that's why I'm suggesting that we really need to look at this in a broader context, to understand the millions of dollars that have been invested into systems and processes in order to accommodate the transactions that happen on our system. So, no. Can I absolute point you to, you know, here's an x, y, and z algebra that gets you to \$5.00? But, I think, if we step back and look at it in a broader context, and said "what is the cost of accommodating supplier transactions, within the bigger revenue requirement picture?" I'm not saying \$5.00 is or is not the right answer, but I think you would get a different answer than what you would get if you were saying my absolute collection costs, direct incremental costs.

I guess I'm not questioning whether \$5.00 is right or

wrong. It's just the fact that the \$5.00 was set back in 1999, based on the fact that somebody else did it, who now no longer charges that. And, at that time, there were no -- you didn't know what the costs were going to be, as far as implementation or millions of dollars of costs associated with new computer systems or whatever. But, now, 13 years later, you do. And, the fact that you haven't revisited that \$5.00 charge to figure out, maybe it should be \$15, I don't know. But the fact is, an arbitrary \$5.00 assessment in 1999, should have been adjusted after 13 years of actual cost. That's what troubles me.

A. (Goodwin) I don't think that's unfair.

- Q. Getting back to the charge itself, and since you've said that it should be based on cost, whatever the cost is, and let's not get into the \$5.00 thing again. Why does it cost twice as much to move a customer from one CEP to another CEP, as it does to move a customer from default service to a CEP, because you charge twice as much for the transaction? So, like, what accounts for the doubling of the cost, assuming, again, we're dealing with a cost-based system here?
- A. (Goodwin) Yes. Again, I can't testify to the cost of why it's one or two, I don't know the answer to that.

- But what I would suggest is that, the implication that there should be, say, two in the default situation, is that we would be charging ourselves, and that wouldn't make a heck of a lot of sense.
- Q. Okay. And, kind of going down that same line on the 0.252 percent of the total monthly receivable dollars, which I think, as I asked earlier, and do you agree, that's charged on the receivable dollars that based on the energy portion of the bill that the of the energy provided by the competitive supplier, is that correct?
- A. (Tebbetts) Yes. That's correct. That is a charge to the suppliers for customers who are not paying their bills on time.
- Q. Okay. And, that is to -- I'm trying to figure out exactly what that involves. Does that involve the collection cost associated with it? Is the carrying cost of the debt in there? How does that -- How does it work? Because, presumably, if someone doesn't pay Public Service, Public Service doesn't pay the competitive supplier.
- A. (Tebbetts) And, that's correct. And, so, PSNH -- and, excuse me for one moment, I just want to go back to Exhibit B, where that calculation came from, from I

- 1 believe ENH's testimony. And, I don't know what
- 2 exhibit number that was exactly. And, on Page 3 of
- 3 5 --
- 4 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Is that Mr. Dean's
- 5 testimony?
- 6 WITNESS TEBBETTS: Yes. That is.
- 7 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: That's Exhibit 4.

8 BY THE WITNESS:

- 9 A. (Tebbetts) Exhibit 4. Okay. And, so, on Exhibit 4,
- 10 you'll see the attachments. And, on Page 3 of 5,
- 11 you'll see how the quarter of a percent was calculated.
- 12 BY CMSR. HARRINGTON:
- 13 Q. Yes. Yes.
- 14 A. (Tebbetts) Okay.
- 15 Q. That's in the chart in the back?
- 16 A. (Goodwin) Yes.
- 17 A. (Tebbetts) Uh-huh. Okay. So, if you could just repeat
- 18 the question please.
- 19 Q. Okay. I understand those numbers here.
- 20 A. (Tebbetts) Uh-huh.
- 21 Q. I'm trying to figure out, this is basically the cost it
- takes to collect delinquent bills?
- 23 A. (Tebbetts) Yes. That's correct.
- 24 Q. Okay. My question then is, if Public Service has a

customer that has a delinquent bill of \$500, and that person is a default service customer, how does it cost more or where do these costs get addressed as compared to \$500ed from a distribution customer with a competitive supplier, where it is, say, split 250/250?

A. (Tebbetts) Uh-huh.

- Q. Are there additional costs associated with collecting from the customer who has the competitive supplier?
- A. (Tebbetts) There may be. The way that the customer pays their bill, possibly. If a customer has paid their delivery portion of the bill, and they have not paid the supplier portion of the bill, we will follow the 1200 rules all the way up, until disconnection, as we can't disconnect for the generation portion of the bill, to try to collect on those.
- Q. But that would apply equally to a default service customer, if they only pay 250, and they -- I don't know what they do, say "I'm paying my distribution costs with these \$250. And, then, you'd still be collecting the 250 for the default service, and you'd be in the same situation, wouldn't you?
- 22 A. (Tebbetts) Yes. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. I'm almost done here, because I'm going to have to go. But, just getting back to the default -- to the

I guess, when looking at these figures. We started out with \$430 was generated in the first year, it's in the back of one of these exhibits here. I think it's Exhibit 11, I believe. It shows you, in 2007, the \$5.00 charge generated \$430. And, then, we can all see, and we went through, so, in 2013, the first half delivered over half a million dollars.

A. (Tebbetts) Uh-huh.

- Q. And, the statement was made by Mr. Goodwin that, to the

 -- something to the effect that the costs have gone up

 -- have not gone up much, because a lot of this is
 automated. And, again, I'm troubled that nobody in
 Public Service looked and saw the revenues we're
 receiving went from 430, to probably a million dollars
 this year, or, even if we look at last year, it was
 over a quarter of a million dollars, and our cost

 "basically not gone up much due to automation". Why
 didn't you think that it was necessary to come in and
 say we want to address our tariff on this, and drop
 that charge to substantially less, because, you know,
 on a per customer basis, it's gone down by, you know,
 thousands of times?
- A. (Goodwin) I think, because it would get it involved

with asking the question about how the total costs of providing the service should fairly be paid for. And, I think that's a rate case question. So, yes, have those revenues gone up dramatically? Yes. At the current level of revenues, are these suppliers paying for the full cost of what PSNH and Northeast Utilities did, had to do to accommodate the supplier services on our system? I don't know that that answer is so obvious. And, so, that's why I think it's a broader question that is really more suited for a rate case.

- Q. Okay. And, just getting back to one thing. I mean, there is one substantial difference between Public Service and all these other utilities we've been discussing, whether they be in New Hampshire or in other parts of New England. And, they're the only ones that has the default service that they produce the electricity themselves.
- 18 A. (Goodwin) Yes.

Q. Everybody else just simply goes out and bids out to other suppliers on it. So, it would seem that that kind of puts them into competition with the other suppliers of electricity, in that, as it was mentioned earlier, the Rate ADE, which is something that they wanted, Public Service wanted, to be more competitive,

so they would have less migration. So, they stated
before they're trying to minimize migration, because it
works out better for the Company.

So, if you have that, and I just want to make the -- just humor me for a second on this, because we went all through this, and I don't want to go through every detail again on this, default service rate versus distribution rates. But, effectively, for ratemaking purposes, the Company has a default service rate for energy, that's correct?

11 A. (Goodwin) Yes.

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- 12 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 13 Q. And, they have a separate rate for distribution?
- 14 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- Q. Okay. And, as a customer, I may, if I'm a customer of

 Public Service, I'm in your franchise area, unless I'm

 off the grid, I'm paying the distribution costs,

 correct?
- 19 A. (Goodwin) Yes.
- 20 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- Q. The same rate as everybody pays. But I may or may not be paying those default service rates, because I can go to a competitive supplier?
- 24 A. (Goodwin) Exactly.

- Q. Okay. So, if I go to a competitive supplier, and these various charges that you charge come up to be so much, a dollar, whatever it is, a dollar a month I think someone postulated. So, that dollar a month now, as a customer, the competitive supplier has to do something with that charge. They're either going to lower their profits, but, I think, because everyone is getting charged a dollar a month that I can buy electricity from as a competitive supply, they're probably going to add it on to my cost. So, that dollar a month I pay, now I pay through the competitive supplier, it goes in to Public Service to go into the distribution rate fund. But, then, I get my distribution bill as well, and I'm also paying part of that, just the same as if I got my electricity energy from Public Service, I'm paying it there as well, correct?
- 17 A. (Goodwin) Yes.

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- Q. Okay. So, -- but, if I'm getting customers, if I'm a customer of default service, I don't see any charge associated with those three charges as part of my default service rate, is that correct?
- 22 A. (Goodwin) Right.
- 23 Q. And, I pay that once in my distribution rate?
- 24 A. (Goodwin) Right.

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1
     Q.
          So, if I'm a competitive -- a customer who elects to
 2
          get a competitive supplier, I'm paying these charges
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          through my competitive supplier, as part of that rate,
          presuming they charge me for it, and I'm also paying it
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 5
          again in my distribution costs. Is that correct?
 6
          (Goodwin) I wouldn't disagree with that as a
     Α.
 7
          fundamental. But, again, Mr. Commissioner, that's why
          I suggested that it seems to me that we've introduced a
 8
 9
          whole slew of competitive market issues here, rather
10
          than just "is that charge just and reasonable?"
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          Because a lot of what you're raising has to do with
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          "should we do something different to the default
13
          service rate?" You know, there are level competitive
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          playing field implications to this. And, so, I
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          acknowledge that all of those are valid questions and
16
          issues.
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                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: All right.
                                                        Thank you
18
       very much.
                   That's the end of my questions. And, thank
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       you for bearing with me and allowing me to go out of order
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             I appreciate it. I do have to leave.
21
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.
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       think we go back to Mr. Munnelly.
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                         MR. MUNNELLY: Yes. I'll jump back in.
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       I have two last lines.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Okay.
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                         MR. MUNNELLY: I want to mark two
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       responses for exhibits. One of them is the Company's
       response to -- supplemental response to PNE 9. And, it's
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       both a cover sheet and the chart after it. And, that will
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       be one. And, then, the second one -- what number is that
 7
       one going to be?
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                         MS. HOWARD-PIKE: Sixteen.
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                         MR. MUNNELLY: Okay. The other one is a
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       supplemental response to NAPG 16, which is a one-page
11
       exhibit.
12
                         Sorry. And, I'll settle up with Steve
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       later, in terms of his exhibits. There should be a few
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       copies of each one.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So, to make sure I
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       got this right, the Exhibit 16 would be the two-page PNE
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       1-1, that's a two-page response?
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                         MR. MUNNELLY: Yes. The PNE -- I think,
       it was -- is it PNE 09?
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm
21
       sorry.
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                         WITNESS GOODWIN: And, it's a --
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: PNE 1-9.
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                         WITNESS GOODWIN: -- supplemental.
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{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

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1
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Exhibit 16.
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                         (The documents, as described, were
 3
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 16 and
 4
                         Exhibit 17, respectively, for
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                         identification.)
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                         MR. MUNNELLY: And, first, just so I can
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       get through this, I just wanted to make clear that that's
       a chart that they responded to PNE, which lays out -- we
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 9
       asked the question of "what are the charges, the supplier
10
       charges, and --
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                         (Court reporter interruption.)
12
                         MR. MUNNELLY: Sorry about that. Let me
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       start again. I apologize for that. I just wanted to get
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       in the record the Company response to the question about
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       what the charges were in the other jurisdictions of NU,
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       and then -- just so we have that for discussion purposes.
17
     BY MR. MUNNELLY:
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     0.
          Okay. This is something separate from the chart. I'll
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          ask this one of Mr. Goodwin. Again, you mentioned
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          earlier the discussion about "what "cost" means?"
                                                            And
21
          "Does it mean "embedded cost"? Does it mean
22
          "incremental cost"?"
23
          (Goodwin) Right.
24
          And, the Company's position is it should be embedded
     Q.
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{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

- cost. Since these rates were created in 1999, that was
 the dawn of competition -- that was before
 competition had fully flowered in other jurisdictions,
 correct?
- A. (Goodwin) Yes. Now, when you say "these rates", you mean the three that we're talking about here?
- 7 Q. Yes. Or, actually, particularly, I'm focusing on the two that were based on embedded rates.
- 9 A. (Goodwin) Oh. Okay. And, so, your question is, "were they pre the evolution of competition?"
- 11 Q. Yes.

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- 12 A. (Goodwin) For the most part, yes.
- Q. Yes. Now, has -- since competition has now developed in many jurisdictions throughout the Northeast, the Mid-Atlantic, the Midwest, has PSNH done a study of how utilities, other than PSNH, are handling these three specific types of supplier charges?
 - A. (Goodwin) Not a study, per se, but I am aware of the fact that there are different policy positions and decisions that have come out from the other state commissions that largely dictate what we charge in other states and how we charge them.
 - Q. True. And, with respect to these three specific type of supplier charges that are at issue today, based on

- that exhibit it's clear that they're not charged in

 Connecticut and they're not charged in your

 Massachusetts jurisdictions, correct?
 - A. (Goodwin) That's true. But, like I was explaining to the Commissioner when he was asking, I think that's an unfair characterization to conclude anything from that, given the fact that there are many charges that are charged in other jurisdictions that are not charged here. So, your statement is an accurate one, but I think it leads to an unfair characterization that, because something is done here, and not somewhere else, that it's not appropriate.
- 13 Q. Okay.

- A. (Goodwin) Because there's more consideration than that.
- Q. Okay. Fair enough. Has the Company done a study
 whether there's any supplier charges anywhere that have
 been based on fully embedded cost, as opposed to some
 other methodology?
 - A. (Goodwin) Well, I can say for CL&P, as an example, a lot of the charges that are developed there are charged are developed on what we call "fully marginal costs", and they're effectively embedded costs. They look at "how long does it take to do" "a person to do a function?" And, if that person is paid \$50 an

- hour, and it takes two hours to do that function, then,
 we'll charge you \$100 for it. So, it does look at the
 embedded cost, the actual embedded cost, effectively
 allocating that person's time out to that function.
 - Q. But it's not --

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- 6 A. (Goodwin) That's how CL&P's are developed.
- 7 Q. Yes. But that's not a fully embedded cost, it's a modified version, is that what you're saying?
- 9 A. (Goodwin) Yes. I guess a fully embedded cost would be
 10 higher than that, because you would start adding
 11 potentially A&G and overheads and those types of
 12 things.
 - Q. Yes, it would. I guess I'd like you to answer the question then. Is the Company aware of any supplier charges anywhere that are based on fully embedded cost?
 - A. (Goodwin) My knowledge is limited to the Northeast

 Utilities companies. And, only to the extent that I

 just described, which is a cost that's probably less
 than fully embedded cost.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you. Final question. Which is, there were some questions earlier about whether there was a -- the issue of single bills, and whether suppliers would be allowed to offer consolidated bills at some point in the future. Would PSNH support a policy of

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allowing competitive suppliers to issue a single bill
that includes PSNH's distribution charges?
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- A. (Tebbetts) I'd have to say that PSNH would need more information about what suppliers would be proposing.

 PSNH owns the meters. And, so, that's our property.

 And, so, for suppliers to read those meters, they would be taking over a process that we own. And, so, we'd need more information in order to be for or oppose anything that would deal with PSNH handing over any kind of billing to suppliers, on the distribution, transmission, and other pieces of our bill besides.
- MR. MUNNELLY: Okay. One moment.
- 13 That's all I have. Thank you.
- 14 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. Mr.
- 15 Aslin.

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- MR. ASLIN: Thank you, madam Chairman.
- I will try to keep this brief. I think we've covered a
- 18 lot of territory already. But there are a couple of
- 19 points I want to try and touch on and circle back to.
- 20 BY MR. ASLIN:
- 21 Q. In one of your answers earlier, you made a
- characterization that you, PSNH, treats suppliers as if
- they were customers.
- 24 A. (Goodwin) I said "I view suppliers as customers."

1 Q. Okay.

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- A. (Goodwin) And, excuse me, what I meant by that is, for the purposes of my function, which is rates and cost of service.
- Q. Okay. And, I want to dive into that a little bit.

 Would you say that you would -- that the Company treats suppliers and default service customers equivalently, in terms of the rate-setting process?
 - A. (Goodwin) I think that's what we're trying to do by developing an appropriate allocation of embedded costs.

 That's what I'm trying to do. So, if we're not doing that, then we need to figure out how to do that.
 - Q. Okay. And, that's what I understood your suggestion before to be. And, as part of that or as part of the process you put in place, you are charging suppliers for certain embedded costs for collection and billing, is that correct?
- 18 A. (Goodwin) Yes.
- Q. But you are not charging default customers on their supply portion of their bill those same types of embedded costs?
- A. (Goodwin) Well, again, because I don't think we have
 them. You know, we have one customer that we render a
 bill to. Then, the supplier comes in and we have a

- customer that we effectively have to render two bills to.
 - Q. Could you explain that a little bit more, because my understanding from earlier testimony was that there is no second bill. It's simply a switch within the automated system that changes the name of the supplier from "Public Service Company" to whatever the supplier is?
- 9 A. (Goodwin) Right. And, there were costs that were
 10 incurred by the Company to accommodate that switch.
 - Q. Those were capital improvements to your billing system?
- 12 A. (Goodwin) That's right.

- 13 Q. And, not operational one-off each time you make a bill?
 - A. (Goodwin) And, I think I've testified before, there's not a lot of direct incremental costs, because investments have been made to accommodate the restructured competitive marketplace.
 - Q. And, to the extent that you are treating suppliers as customers and charging them for a portion of the embedded costs of billing and collections, are you suggesting that the suppliers and their customers are using those services differently?
 - A. (Goodwin) Could you say that again. I didn't quite follow.

- Q. Sure. I think we've agreed that all customers, whether they're on default service or receiving competitive supply service, are paying for embedded costs of collections and billings on the distribution side of their bill.
- 6 A. (Goodwin) Yes.
- Q. In addition to that, you've made the point that suppliers should be paying a portion of those embedded costs as well.
- 10 A. (Goodwin) Right.

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- Q. And, I'm asking, are the suppliers, separate from their customers, using billing and collection services in another way than their customers are?
- 14 A. (Goodwin) I would say yes.
- 15 Q. Could you explain that?
 - A. (Goodwin) Yes. In the billing context, you suppliers rely on PSNH, by your choice, to render a bill on your behalf, and add it to our bill. So, we are providing a billing service to suppliers, using resources that are supported through distribution rates. And, to me, fairness dictates that the suppliers that are utilizing those services, and the resources that are paid for by all customers, should contribute to that cost recovery, and that those costs should be shared with both

- distribution customers and suppliers for that service.
- Q. But not for default energy supply customers. They're
 paying on the distribution side, but not on the supply
 side. Whereas, supply customers are paying on the
 distribution side, and the supplier is paying on the
 supply side.
- 7 A. (Goodwin) And, this gets back to my discussion earlier. 8 We don't have a PSNH default service company.
- 9 Q. I'm saying "customer", not --

- A. (Goodwin) No, but what I'm responding to is why I view that we charge suppliers like we do customers. And, so, you're saying "well, how about default customers?"

 Well, I'm not charging -- we're not charging the competitively served customer, we're charging the supplier, who is utilizing the system and the services.

 And, we don't have a default supplier to charge, because we are them.
 - Q. I think I understand your point. And, what I'm trying to get at is, you are the way that your cost embedded cost analysis provided in 1999 is set up, you're essentially charging suppliers the same, on an equivalent basis, as you are charging customers for the same services, is that correct?
- A. (Goodwin) Yes. Well, I guess, in 1999, we weren't

- charging anything, because it was a conceptual rate and nobody was paying it.
 - Q. That was the concept.

4 Α. (Goodwin) Yes. I guess the practical reality is, over 5 time, it's a function of what's in your test year, relative to your costs, and then what's in your 6 7 successive test year, relative your costs. So, for example, if, in our next rate case, there's a million 8 9 dollars of revenue from these services, then 10 distribution customers will be charged a million 11 dollars less effectively for these services, if you wanted to call it a one-for-one. But there would be 12 13 the value of what we're charging suppliers would 14 directly translate to all customers through a lower 15 bill. So, you know how ratemaking works, you can't say 16 that this dollar goes to exactly that activity. You 17 know, I kind of refer to it sometimes as the "Ragú 18 effect". So, it's all in there. But the fact of the 19 matter is that we will be recovering part of the costs 20 of billing, for example, from suppliers, and crediting 21 that to customers. So, therefore, distribution customers are paying -- they effectively would be 22 23 paying less for billing, because we're recovering part 24 of that from suppliers.

- Q. Would you agree that, if you are reducing the cost of
 the distribution rate by some increment, let's just say
 1 percent, that's probably grossly overstating, but, if
 supplier charges are incorporated into the rates in the
 next rate case, you reduce the distribution rate by
 1 percent for all customers.
- 7 A. (Goodwin) Right.

9

- Q. At that time, customers who are on default service would be paying 99 percent of the former distribution rate?
- 11 A. (Goodwin) All other things equal.
- Q. And, customers on supply service would be paying

 99 percent of former cost on distribution, plus the

 charges that are creating that reduction?
- 15 A. (Goodwin) I don't -- really, I'm not intending to be difficult.
- 17 Q. That's all right.
- A. (Goodwin) But you view it as customers of the -
 competitively served customers would be paying for. I

 view it as, we're charging suppliers and we're charging

 customers. So, I understand that the likelihood is

 that you all will pass those costs on. But, again, I

 don't view the competitively served customer as who I'm

 trying to administer charges to. I view the supplier

- is who I'm trying to administer charges to.
- 2 Q. But --
- 3 A. (Goodwin) Do you understand the distinction?
- 4 Q. I understand the distinction you're making.
- 5 A. (Goodwin) Yes. Okay.
- 6 Q. I don't agree that there is such a distinction.
- 7 A. (Goodwin) Okay. Fair enough.
- 8 Q. But that's why we're here.
- 9 A. (Goodwin) Yes.
- Q. Would do you agree then that suppliers are, in effect, subsidizing default service customers by reducing their
- distribution rate, if you implement these charges
- potentially in a rate case?
- 14 A. (Goodwin) I think, again, that's really a question that
- is, I think, a legitimate one, that speaks to where and
- how should some of these costs be recovered. And, I
- think there are fundamental questions around
- competitive market rules. That I don't know all the
- 19 history that goes back to 1998 here in New Hampshire.
- 20 But I'm sure those types of considerations were fleshed
- out when restructuring rules happened here. I know
- 22 that they were in other states. And, at times, they
- change along the way. So, I think, to me, you're
- 24 driving at a question that really is deeper than how we

- 1 -- you know, what we charge for what service. It's
 2 really more akin to how the competitive market rules
 3 are structured, and is there a fairness issue there.
- 4 Q. Would you say that "fairness" is different from "unjustness" or "reasonableness"?
- 6 A. (Goodwin) Yes.
- 7 Q. I believe that we've covered, at some point today, that
 8 there are -- that all the costs of collections and
 9 billings are currently recovered through distribution
 10 rates?
- 11 A. (Goodwin) Well, I think we just talked about a small
 12 piece of collection costs in default rates, Ms.
 13 Tebbetts had mentioned that.
- Q. I think that's a distinguishment, that's not a collection service, that's --
- 16 A. (Goodwin) Uncollectibles.
- 17 Q. -- uncollectibles.
- 18 A. (Goodwin) Right.
- Q. So, in terms of the services that are being provided to suppliers for collections and billing, those services the cost of those services are recovered through distribution rates?
- A. (Goodwin) Less any revenue credits that we build into the rate case from these revenue streams.

- Q. At this point, they have been essentially zero, like 16,000 or some amount.
 - A. (Goodwin) Based on the last rate case.

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- Q. If you then have a new rate case, you add additional revenue, and apply it back to the distribution rate, will that offset the costs that have already been recovered through the distribution rate? Will it somehow find its way to the customers who paid those costs through their distribution rates over the last 10 years or 15 years?
- 11 A. (Goodwin) If they haven't migrated, left the state or left the service territory, then, yes.
 - Q. In addition to a going-forward basis, it will also cover a retroactive basis?
- 15 Α. (Goodwin) Well, the implication is that we're 16 overcharging, and that there ought to be some 17 retroactive treatment. And (a) I don't agree with 18 that. And (b), as I indicated in some earlier 19 testimony, that's not how ratemaking works in the 20 regulated environment here in New Hampshire. Between 21 rate case, good and bads, are at the risk of the 22 Company. And, we don't turn around in the next rate 23 case and say "Hey, guess what, our labor expenses went 24 up each of the last four years, so we want to

- accumulate the four years of added costs." In the same
 way you don't accumulate the four years if it happened
 to be a benefit.
- Q. But I think I heard you, in your discussion with

 Mr. Harrington, that -- to say that, in effect, if you

 go past the supplier and supplier customer distinction,

 the supplier customers are paying twice for the same

 services currently?
- 9 A. (Goodwin) Okay. I didn't catch that. Did I say that?
 - Q. In the sense that customers who migrated are paying for their billing and collections costs through distribution, and then they are also paying, because it's passed through from the supplier charges.
- 14 A. (Goodwin) Yes. Right. I recall that.

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- Q. But you don't see that as an indication that you are currently overcharging for the billing and collection services, you're charging them in two different places for the same services?
 - A. (Goodwin) I really don't mean to be difficult, but, you know, we're getting into the weeds of our disagreement.

 And, so, again, I don't view my role, our role, PSNH's role to solve the competitive market issues. I view our role to charge for our fees and services fairly among all of our customers. And, those customers

1 include suppliers. So, the end result of that may mean that competitively served customers end up with fees 2 3 that conceptually can be viewed as recovery of the same cost twice. But that's not, I don't think, PSNH's 4 5 issue or problem to resolve, because the fact of the 6 matter is that, if we were not to do that, if we were 7 not to charge suppliers, then we would be providing free service or a form of some highly discounted 8 service, to what I view as customers using the system. 9 10 So, again, I think our differences are 11 you're -- I don't -- I acknowledge that you're raising 12 legitimate questions and issues. But I think they go 13 beyond whether we, Public Service of New Hampshire, is 14 developing our charges fairly. I think it's in how 15 they're administered and how they're applied in the 16 market is the bigger question. 17 Let me ask you a different question, and I think I'm Q. 18 just about finish. Are there any costs that are 19 incurred directly from the -- that are directly from 20 supplying supplier services -- providing supplier 21 services that have not been recovered by PSNH? 22 (Goodwin) Well, EDI is one that comes to mind. Α. Wе 23 don't charge for EDI, per se. The last --

But you do charge a Selection Charge, a switching

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Q.

1 charge?

- A. (Goodwin) We charge a -- right, as opposed to some of the other NU companies who have EDI-specific charges. So, you know, we do incur in the neighborhood of \$100,000 or so a year of EDI charges. So, from the standpoint that, you know, you could argue that's part of the selection, okay? But that's one to speak of specifically.
- Q. Maybe I should turn the question around a little bit to get to the point. If all of the migrated customers returned to PSNH, would your costs of billing and collections change?
 - A. (Goodwin) Not significantly, because of the investments that had been made previously to develop those set of systems and processes to accommodate. So, I think in the same way that there would be there are not significant direct incremental costs associated with this activity, there wouldn't be, if the activity went the other way as well.
 - Q. And, those are costs that you can't say for sure have all been recovered, but they are likely recovered to some extent?
- A. (Goodwin) Right. And, the extent they're recovered would be the subject of a rate case review, I think.

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                         MR. ASLIN: If I could just have one
 2
       second, I think I'm finished.
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                         (Short pause.)
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                         MR. ASLIN: Okay.
                                            Thank you.
                                                        That's
 5
       all I have.
 6
                         WITNESS GOODWIN:
                                           Thank you.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. Ms.
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       Amidon, do you have questions?
                         MS. AMIDON: No. No. Our questions
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10
       have been asked and answered. Thank you.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
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       Commissioner Harrington -- Commissioner Scott.
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                         CMSR. SCOTT: The other Commissioner.
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       And, good afternoon.
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                         WITNESS GOODWIN: Good afternoon.
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                         CMSR. SCOTT: A couple quick questions
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       for you.
    BY CMSR. SCOTT:
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          You were talking about other NU entities. I was just
     Q.
20
          curious, do the other NU entities in Massachusetts and
21
          Connecticut we were discussing, do they have comparable
22
          migration rates?
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          (Goodwin) I'd say, yes. It happened sooner there. But
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24
          I'd say generally comparable to where New Hampshire is
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{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

1 approaching now, yes.

- Q. Okay. So, to paraphrase your earlier discussion, so, despite that the fees may be apples and oranges or a different mix, but they have a similar challenge, as far as competitive suppliers?
- A. (Goodwin) Sure. Yes.
 - Q. Interesting. Thank you. I was curious, on Page 6 of your testimony, in Lines 5, 6, and 7, you discuss, I'm paraphrasing a little bit, but it basically says, "If we accept the suppliers' position prospectively, PSNH distribution rates would need to be increased in July of 2014 to recover the revenue shortfall resulting from the policy changing, assuming there are no other offsetting changes." Can you elaborate on that a little bit, just to make sure I understand what you're saying there?
- A. (Goodwin) Yes. I'm afraid I don't want to overstep my bounds here. It's in the context of the rate settlement and the exogenous event provision.
- 20 Q. Okay.
 - A. (Goodwin) So, all I can tell you is that, based on advice from my counsel, that's our interpret that a ruling in this decision that were to dramatically reduce the fees and charges, and, therefore, the

Company's revenues, that event could be considered an exogenous event.

- Q. Okay. Thank you. That's helpful, to put it into context. I suppose I could have guessed that by the earlier verbiage, but I just wanted to make sure I understood. Thank you. You mentioned earlier, well, many times, a "cost of service study". I don't expect anything refined, but can you give me a rough, if one were to be done, what kind of timeframe? I mean, these things don't happen overnight, obviously.
- A. (Goodwin) No. And, it's a fairly extensive process. I think, to do it the right way. I mean, you know, we could go and kind of slap some estimates around for the lack of a better word. But, I think, you know, because of the nature of the interest in these charges, I would think that the next time around we really want to do a robust review.

And, I don't mean to turn it around, but I really do think, before we consider, really, you know, what the scope of that work might be, would be to kind of, again, help define where we're trying to get to. If, for example, the Commission were to make some form of a ruling, that cost, in the context of cost recovery here or cost causation, is truly short run

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marginal or incremental costs, we don't need to do a real big study to get to that, because I can tell that they're not very many.

If you were to rule or decide or interpret that "cost" means a fully embedded allocated cost, which means that we want to look at the total cost of the capital, the overheads, the A&G, you know, all of the support people and systems that go around with that, identify that cost. And, then, secondly, try to figure out how to fairly spread that cost across all of our customers, and whether that includes suppliers or doesn't include suppliers, and how might we bill it, if it is for suppliers. You know, that gets to a whole -- a whole much more greater and elaborate and detailed and sophisticated, and time-consuming and costly "full cost of service". that's, when I use the term "full cost of service", that's really what I'm thinking. It doesn't have to be there, if the Commission decides that there's a simpler, easier, less robust definition of "cost".

But, I'm sorry, but to answer your question, that's probably a six-month process, in fairness, to build out a cost of service study like that.

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1
     Q.
          And, again, I know I'm asking the unknown here, because
 2
          you don't know the parameters and scope, but can you
 3
          venture an order of magnitude for cost also?
 4
          (Goodwin) Well, I can say that we've looked at some of
     Α.
 5
          these costs from recent rate cases, in the order of I'd
 6
          say -- the numbers I've seen are from about $120,000,
 7
          to about $400,000, for a study like this.
 8
                 Thank you. And, to fill out some of the
     Q.
          Okay.
 9
          discussion, there's been a lot of discussion,
10
          obviously, if, regarding the Selection Charge, if you
11
          go from competitive supplier to competitive supplier.
          What I didn't catch, and I just wanted you to comment
12
13
          on, if somebody were to go from, it doesn't matter, the
14
          competitive supplier back to default service, what
15
          charges -- what selection charges are entailed there?
16
     Α.
          (Tebbetts) So, the Selection Charge would be a $5.00
17
          fee to the supplier who the customer has dropped. And,
18
          that would be the only Selection Charge levied.
19
                         CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. Thank you. That's
20
       all I have.
                    Thank you.
21
                                           Thank you.
                         WITNESS GOODWIN:
22
                         WITNESS TEBBETTS: Yes.
                                                  Thank you.
23
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: We're getting close.
24
       I just have a couple questions, but really not much.
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BY CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:

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- Q. Looking at your tariff, and, Ms. Tebbetts, this probably goes to you, we marked the tariff as Exhibit 6. And, I'm looking at Page 32.
- 5 A. (Tebbetts) Yes. I'm there.
 - Q. Which is the second page in. For the selection charge, it says it's "\$5.00 per Request". And, in the beginning of that section, it talks about "changes initiated by", and then a number of different entities. So, it seems consistent that it's talking about someone making a request for the Company to do something, correct?
- 13 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- Q. When you have a competitive supplier requesting enrollment, that seems like a pretty clear request?
- 16 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- Q. But help me understand why that reciprocal side, if the request is by a different competitive supplier, and, as a result, the customer, who had previously been by certified, let's say, Supplier B comes forward to take the customer, Supplier A is no longer in the picture, and, so, there's a drop. Is the prior supplier making any request to you?
 - A. (Tebbetts) Well, the way I interpret this is that this

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is the start, initiation from the supplier that the customer is looking to enroll with is the start. drop is then an EDI transaction we would send back to the supplier that has been dropped. So, there is two sets, you know, there's two transactions to be completed, and not just one. And, so, one is initiated by the supplier and one would be initiated by the customer. It could be a supplier who does drop them. It depends on the circumstance. We do receive drops from suppliers and enrollments from suppliers, due to the fact that the customer may call a supplier to be dropped, and then call the other supplier to be enrolled. We do not ask, we do not know why the customer is dropping. And, so, we charge the \$5.00 and stay out of the customer's choice, as far as how it happened.

- Q. But, also, it sounds like, in a number of cases, the one supplier who's no longer going to be the provider doesn't make the request, it simply happens, and they find out that, through a bill from you, that the drop has been made?
- 22 A. (Tebbetts) Yes. And, that could be the case.
- Q. And, so, your -- the reason under your tariff that you would charge in that case, it's not because you've

- gotten a request from that company, and it's not
 because the company initiated a change, it's just the
 final piece of the two transactions that you see
 happening?
 - A. (Tebbetts) It's the information sent back to the supplier, the EDI transaction to the supplier to say "Your customer has dropped you. We don't know why, but they have dropped you." So, it's information again sent between the supplier and the Company.
 - Q. Well, I understand there's two transactions that are happening, to make the entire thing make sense. It's just whether there's a -- under the tariff, whether there's a request that would trigger the Selection Charge under the language of your tariff?
 - A. (Tebbetts) As far as the drop?
- 16 Q. Yes, the drop.

- A. (Tebbetts) And, again, like I said, we don't ask as to

 why the customer has -- why we have received anything

 or, you know, what's going on. So, you are correct

 that there are times when the supplier has initiated an

 enrollment and the other supplier gets charged for a

 drop.
 - Q. The other thing I wondered, in looking at the testimony that backed up the original charge, and this was

- attached to the back of Exhibit 2, this was Mr. Hall's

 testimony back in 1999. And, it said -- it was

 describing the \$5.00 fee, we've talked a lot about

 this, to recover administrative costs.
 - A. (Tebbetts) Uh-huh.

- Q. The next sentence says "The fee will only be assessed to customers upon a successful enrollment with a new supplier." And, that struck me. It says it's being "assessed to customers", rather than being assessed to the supplier. Can you explain what that means to you, because it seems different than what the tariff actually says?
- A. (Tebbetts) And, honestly, I can't explain as to what happened between what's in Mr. Hall and Mr. Long's testimony, versus what is currently in our tariff that was approved in 2010. All I know is, at some point there was a change, and the Commission approved our tariff for whatever reasons they did.
- Q. Yes. That's fair. And, do you know of any instances where the customer is actually billed these charges, rather than the supplier?
- A. (Tebbetts) Excuse me for a moment, I just want to look at the tariff.
- 24 Q. Other -- I mean, your tariff does talk about

1 "Self-Supply" --

- A. (Tebbetts) Yes. And, I was going to suggest that maybe Self-Supply service when receiving default service or supplier service. I cannot tell you a customer where an example of a customer when this has happened. But it is in our tariff that we would charge for Self-Supply.
- Q. But, in the standard competitive supplier transactions, you're not aware of times where you've applied it against a customer?
- 11 A. (Tebbetts) I am not.
 - Q. In the prefiled testimony, on Page 7, there was a reference to, in the context of revenues and expenses changing since the last rate case, on Line 6 it says that there's been "no overrecovery". And, then, down at Page 12 [Line 12?], says "The fact that PSNH is not earning its allowed rate of return supports the conclusion that there is no overrecovery." What is PSNH's current earnings? What is its -- where is it coming out on rate of return, actual rate of return?
 - A. (Tebbetts) I believe, in our second quarter filing, we filed somewhere in the middle 8s, 8 percent range. I don't know the number off the top of my head, though.
 - Q. And, what's the allowed return, do you know?

- 1 A. (Tebbetts) 9.67 percent, I believe.
- Q. Thank you. So, somewhere, 8.5 or somewhere in that range?
- 4 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- Q. And, that you said -- you just said it, but I didn't get it, that was filed in the last quarter?
- 7 A. (Tebbetts) Yes, we file our allowed -- or, our rate of
 8 return every quarter. So, I have to guess it was filed
 9 in the July timeframe, maybe August.
- Q. All right. Mr. Goodwin, you had said it would not make sense for the Company to charge itself, say, for billing charges to default service customers.
- 13 A. (Goodwin) Right.
- Q. But you could allocate those costs to the default service rate, couldn't you?
- A. (Goodwin) I think, conceptually, you could. You know,
 I know I'm kind of sounding repetitive, but, I mean, I
 think those are some of the considerations around just
 the whole structure of the competitive market. For
 example, there are jurisdictions that have carved some
 of these types of costs out and put them into their
 default rate.
- Q. And, in fact, in New Hampshire, haven't we had some readjustment of where costs are allocated between

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          distribution and transmission or certain costs that
 2
          have been pulled out of one bucket and put in
 3
          specifically into a particular rate?
 4
          (Goodwin) That's happened in the past at times, yes.
     Α.
 5
     Q.
          I think, it seems to me, the ones I recall, as some of
 6
          these issues have evolved over time, we realize now
 7
          costs we might not even have thought existed before or
          to think through how best they should be allocated,
 8
 9
          we've gone back and made those kinds of adjustments?
10
          (Goodwin) Yes. I think that's fair and very
11
          reasonable.
12
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
                                                         Those
13
       are my questions. Mr. Fossum, do you have any redirect
14
       for your witnesses?
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                         MR. FOSSUM: Actually, I did, but it got
16
       covered.
                 So, no.
17
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Okay. All right.
18
                         WITNESS GOODWIN: Excuse me,
19
       Ms. Chairman?
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Yes.
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                         WITNESS GOODWIN: Could I confer for a
22
       second with my attorney?
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Certainly.
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                         (Atty. Fossum conferring with the
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{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

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                         witnesses.)
 2
                         WITNESS GOODWIN:
                                           Thank you.
 3
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Certainly.
 4
                         MR. FOSSUM: Still have none.
 5
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: You still have no
 6
       redirect, all right. Then, the witnesses are excused.
 7
       Thank you. And, thank you to everyone for staying later
       than expected. I didn't actually ask you if you were free
 8
 9
       to stay, because I didn't want to hear anything other than
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       "Of course, I can stay." So, I'm glad we were able to
11
       finish the testimony.
12
                         I want to make sure, where there's any
13
       issues regarding exhibits, to address those. And, then,
14
       we'll talk about closings.
15
                         First, on exhibits, is there any
16
       opposition to striking the identifications and making all
17
       of the exhibits a permanent part of the record?
18
                         MR. COLE: No.
19
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Seeing none, we will
20
       do that. On closing statements, I think we could go
21
       either way on that. If people would like to do it in
       written statements, that's fine with us. We ought to set
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23
       a deadline for when they should be submitted. If, as a
24
       group, people would rather do it orally, that's fine, too.
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So, if you want to confer with yourselves a few minutes,
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 2
       and then let us know. Why don't we take a sort of
 3
      majority vote here.
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                         MS. AMIDON: Are we off the record?
 5
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Yes.
 6
                         (Off-the-record discussion ensued.)
 7
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. We're
       back on the record. We've been talking about just the
 8
 9
      mechanics of closings. It sounds like most people would
10
      prefer to do written closing statements. Though, PSNH and
11
       the Staff are prepared to do it orally. I think, and
12
       those that have talked about written statements are
13
      particularly interested in seeing the transcript, which
14
       Mr. Patnaude said would take two weeks to prepare. So, I
15
       think what we'll do, we'll offer anyone who would like to
16
       do an oral closing to do so now, and offer anyone who
17
       would rather do it written, to do it in writing. You can
18
       only pick one.
19
                         And, so, I guess, Mr. Fossum, think
20
       about if you'd like to do it in writing or go ahead right
21
       now and do it orally.
22
                         MR. FOSSUM: Well, I suppose, if my
23
       options are "do it right here with the best my notes can
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provide and my memory can conjure", versus "a couple of

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1
       weeks for the transcript and a written document, in line
       with the written documents that would be submitted
 2
 3
       otherwise", I'll wait and do it in writing.
 4
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Let's
 5
       set the deadline then for -- if the transcript is going to
 6
       take two weeks, if we were to require it one week after, I
 7
       don't have a calendar to see what that gets us to. Maybe
       I do have a calendar. Yes. Two weeks from today would be
 8
 9
       Friday, the 18th of October. If briefs were due either
10
       the 25th, or, Monday, the 28th of October. Do people have
11
       a preference on Fridays versus Mondays?
12
                         MR. COLE: I'd like to have that
13
       weekend.
14
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: See, some people say
15
       "get it over with".
16
                         MS. AMIDON: And, I would say Friday, so
17
       you don't have to work on the weekend.
18
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So, Monday, the 28th
19
       of October?
20
                         MR. COLE: Thank you.
21
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Is that acceptable?
22
                         MR. COLE: Sure.
23
                         MR. PATCH: Yes. Page limit?
24
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Oh, a page limit.
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{DE 12-295} {10-03-13}

1	Fifteen was described, that's fine. You don't need to use
2	fifteen. All right. And, we will send out a letter that
3	records those details as well, since Mr. Rodier is not
4	here.
5	All right. Thank you. It's quarter of
6	6:00. This has been a long day. And, for those of you
7	being witnesses, I know it's tiring to do that. So, thank
8	you very much for being attentive and allowing us to get
9	through this today, it really helps a lot.
10	MR. COLE: Thank you.
11	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So, we'll await the
12	filing of the briefs, we'll get out a letter recording
13	that for everyone's information. And, we'll take all of
14	this under advisement. Thank you. We're adjourned.
15	MR. PATCH: Thank you.
16	MR. COLE: Thank you.
17	(Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at
18	5:43 p.m.)
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