| 1  | STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE   |
|----|--|
| 2  | PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION  |
| 3  | February 10, 2017 - 9:13 a.m. Concord, New Hampshire   |
| 4  | NHPUC FEB27'17 PM 3:40   |
| 5  | RE: DG 16-827 CONCORD STEAM CORPORATION  |
| 6  | NON-GOVERNMENTAL CUSTOMERS: Joint Petition to Establish  |
| 7  | Interconnection/Transition Fund for Non-Governmental Concord   |
| 8  | Steam Customers.   |
| 9  | <pre>PRESENT: Chairman Martin P. Honigberg, Presiding</pre>  |
| 10 | Commissioner Robert R. Scott Commissioner Kathryn M. Bailey  |
| 11 | Candy Done Clark   |
| 12 | Sandy Deno, Clerk<br>Clare Howard-Pike, Clerk (at 4:11 p.m.)   |
| 13 | APPEARANCES:   |
| 14 | Reptg. the Joint Petition: State Senator Dan Feltes (District 15)  |
| 15 | Kenneth E. Traum (Concord Family YMCA)  James Doremus (Concord Family YMCA)  |
| 16 | Remi Hinxhia (Associated Enterprises, Inc.) Peggy Senter (Concord Community Music School)  |
| 17 | Michael Gfroerer (South Congregational Church) Hansi Glahn (Woman's Club of Concord)   |
| 18 | Carolyn Stiles (Woman's Club of Concord) Linda Graham (Woman's Club of Concord)  |
| 19 | Ron Snow (Brain Injury Assn. of New Hampshire)   |
| 20 | Nicolette B. Clarke (Capitol Center for the Arts) Peter Wright (First Church of Christ, Scientist) Mark Cibaravaki (Cibaravaki Associates) |
| 21 | Mark Ciborowski (Ciborowski Associates) Dana Nute (Resilient Buildings Group) Tamas W. Kannady, City Salisitor (City of Canaard)           |
| 22 | James W. Kennedy, City Solicitor (City of Concord)   |
| 23 | Court Reporter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52   |



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 2
    APPEARANCES:
                 (continued)
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    Kate Foley
 4
    Roy Schweiker, pro se
 5
    Reptg. Liberty Utilities (EnergyNorth
 6
    Natural Gas) Corp.:
 7
    Michael J. Sheehan, Esq.
 8
    Reptg. Residential Ratepayers:
    D. Maurice Kreis, Esq., Consumer Advocate
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    Office of Consumer Advocate
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    Reptg. PUC Staff:
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    Stephen P. Frink, Asst. Dir./Gas & Water Div.
11
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## 1 PROCEEDING

everyone. We're here in Docket DG 16-827,
which is a Petition to Establish a Transition
Fund for Concord Steam customers. There were
numerous parties that signed on to the
Petition. We have at least one pending
intervention petition. We've had a flurry of
filings in the last few days, including a
modification to the Proposal. There's some
testimony that came in this morning. So, lots
of moving pieces here.

Before we go any further, let's take appearances.

SEN. FELTES: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission. Dan Feltes, State Senate District 15.

MR. HEAVENER: Stephen Heavener,
Capital Regional Development Council.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  TRAUM: Ken Traum and Jim Doremus, on behalf of the Concord YMCA.

MS. GLAHN: Hansi Glahn. I'm with the Woman's Club of Concord. I'm with Linda Graham and Carolyn Stiles.

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1
                   MR. GFROERER: Michael Gfroerer,
         South Congregational Church, Concord.
 2
 3
                   MR. SHEEHAN: Good morning,
         Commissioners. Mike Sheehan, on behalf of
 4
         Liberty Utilities (EnergyNorth Natural Gas)
 6
         Corp.
 7
                   MR. SCHWEIKER: Roy Schweiker,
 8
         intervenor.
                   MR. SNOW: Ron Snow, on behalf of the
9
10
         Brain Injury Association of New Hampshire.
11
                   MR. NUTE: Dana Nute, with Resilient
12
         Buildings Group.
13
                   MS. HEARD: Rosemary Heard, CATCH
14
         Neighborhood Housing.
15
                   MS. FOLEY: Kate Foley, CATCH
16
         Neighborhood Housing.
17
                   MR. HINXHIA: Remi Hinxhia, with
18
         Associated Enterprises, Inc.
19
                   MR. KENNEDY: Jim Kennedy, with City
20
         of Concord.
21
                   MR. KREIS: Good morning. I'm D.
22
         Maurice Kreis, of the Office of the Consumer
23
         Advocate, here today on behalf of residential
24
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ratepayers.

| 1  | MR. SPEIDEL: Good morning,                      |
|----|---|
| 2  | Commissioners. Alexander Speidel, representing  |
| 3  | the Staff of the Commission. And I have with    |
| 4  | me Stephen Frink, Assistant Director of the Gas |
| 5  | and Water Division.                             |
| 6  | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Anyone here from            |
| 7  | Brady Sullivan?                                 |
| 8  | [No verbal response.]                           |
| 9  | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Did anyone file             |
| 10 | anything in response to Brady Sullivan's Motion |
| 11 | to Intervene? I don't remember seeing           |
| 12 | anything.                                       |
| 13 | [No verbal response.]                           |
| 14 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Does Staff have             |
| 15 | any position on Brady Sullivan's Motion to      |
| 16 | Intervene?                                      |
| 17 | MR. SPEIDEL: Staff does not object              |
| 18 | to the Motion to Intervene. And, as I may have  |
| 19 | recalled, I thought that their motion had been  |
| 20 | approved by the Commission at the prehearing    |
| 21 | conference. I'm trying to jog my memory. No?    |
| 22 | So, no objection in any event.                  |
| 23 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I don't even                |
| 24 | recall that it was here before the prehearing   |

1 conference. I could be wrong about that. 2 Mr. Feltes. 3 SEN. FELTES: Obviously, the 4 intervention petition was filed late. But I don't have a specific position on granting it 6 or not granting it. 7 MR. SPEIDEL: Commissioners, there was a letter issued on January the 12th, 8 9 "Secretarial letter approving procedural 10 schedule and intervention matters". You may 11 want to take a look at that. 12 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Do you happen to 13 have it? 14 MR. SPEIDEL: I don't have it at my 15 fingertips, no. It's Tab 25, for the Clerk's 16 purposes. 17 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You are right. 18 You're right, Mr. Speidel. That motion was granted in that secretarial letter. Thank you 19 20 very much for refreshing our memories on that. 21 But, since no one's here from Brady Sullivan, 22 we don't have to worry about that. 23 How do you intend to proceed today, 24 folks? Tell me who's grabbing the microphone

1 first and what's going to be happening. MR. SPEIDEL: Would you like to 2 3 speak, Senator Feltes? SEN. FELTES: No. Go ahead. 4 5 MR. SPEIDEL: I can as well. Well, 6 my understanding, I had a conversation with 7 Senator Feltes, and he indicated that he would like to go by himself, as the moving party, 8 first in testimony, then Mr. Heavener. 9 10 And he had indicated, Senator Feltes 11 had, that a few of these ancillary intervenors 12 may wish to have their own oral testimonial 13 presentations. They haven't quite identified 14 themselves. But I think, if we do a 15 round-robin, we could find out exactly who 16 would like to go up. And, then, Mr. Frink 17 would go last, on behalf of Staff. 18 And just for your information, Staff 19 has no cross-examination questions for 20 Mr. Heavener or any of the other ancillary 21 intervenors. We do have some limited cross for 22 Senator Feltes. 23 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis, what 24 do you anticipate doing today?

| 1  | MR. KREIS: I kindly offered to                  |
|----|---|
| 2  | conduct the direct examination of Senator       |
| 3  | Feltes, just so that he doesn't have to ask     |
| 4  | himself questions and then answer them, just    |
| 5  | for purposes, essentially, of entering his      |
| 6  | prefiled direct testimony into the record, so   |
| 7  | that he can then subject himself to             |
| 8  | cross-examination.                              |
| 9  | And I do not have a witness. We                 |
| 10 | didn't file any prefiled testimony. We are      |
| 11 | signatories to the Settlement Agreement that    |
| 12 | you alluded to earlier that makes what we       |
| 13 | regard as a fairly important change in the      |
| 14 | terms of the Petition.                          |
| 15 | And, at the end of the hearing, I               |
| 16 | intend to offer up a brief argument for why we  |
| 17 | support the Petition as amended.                |
| 18 | That's about all I intend to do                 |
| 19 | today, Mr. Chairman.                            |
| 20 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Mr.              |
| 21 | Feltes, anything you want to add? It sounds     |
| 22 | like you are the first witness, so              |
| 23 | SEN. FELTES: No. Just, you know,                |
| 24 | the Joint Petitioners will have the opportunity |

| 1   | to testify, and I'm happy to go up first and be |
|-----|---|
| 2   | sworn in and get it going.                      |
| 3   | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. If               |
| 4   | there's nothing else we need to deal with then, |
| 5   | we'll have Mr. Feltes take the stand.           |
| 6   | Let's go off the record for just one            |
| 7   | second.   |
| 8   | [Brief off-the-record discussion                |
| 9   | ensued.]  |
| L 0 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Let's go back on            |
| L 1 | the record. I note we'll note for the           |
| L 2 | record that there was one of the Petitioners'   |
| L 3 | representatives who came in late. So, why       |
| L 4 | don't you identify yourself for the record      |
| L 5 | while the stenographer has his hands working.   |
| L 6 | MR. WRIGHT: Yes. Peter Wright. I'm              |
| L 7 | a member of the board of the First Church of    |
| L 8 | Christ, Scientist, in Concord.                  |
| L 9 | (Whereupon <b>Dan Feltes</b> was duly           |
| 20  | sworn by the Court Reporter.)                   |
| 21  | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis, I                |
| 22  | understand you are doing the honors here.       |
| 23  | MR. KREIS: Yes, I am. It seems to               |
| 2 4 | me, Mr. Chairman, that as a preliminary matter  |

[WITNESS: Feltes]

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1
         we ought to assign exhibit numbers to Senator
 2
         Feltes's prefiled direct testimony, and also to
 3
         the Settlement Agreement that was filed by me,
         as it happens, on February 6th.
 4
 5
                   And I would suggest what the exhibit
 6
         number ought to be, but I actually don't know.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: It is "1" as it
 7
 8
         turns out.
                   MR. KREIS: That makes sense.
9
10
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, which you
         are you going to have be "1"? You want the
11
         Feltes testimony to be "1"?
12
13
                   MR. KREIS: Yes, sir.
14
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And the
15
         Settlement Agreement is "2"?
16
                   MR. KREIS: That would be just great,
17
         from my standpoint this morning.
18
                         (The documents, as described,
19
                         were herewith marked as
20
                         Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2,
21
                         respectively, for
22
                         identification.)
23
                   MR. KREIS: Okay. With that, I think
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         we're ready to go. Good morning, Senator
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1 Feltes.

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WITNESS FELTES: Good morning. 2

# DAN FELTES, SWORN

# DIRECT EXAMINATION

- BY MR. KREIS:
- Will you be kind enough to identify yourself 6 Q. 7 for the record.
  - Dan Feltes. I serve in the State Senate, representing Concord, Hopkinton, Henniker, and Warner. And one of the Joint Petitioners on this Petition and a signatory to the Settlement Agreement filed on Monday.
  - So, just to be clear, you are yourself a Q. Petitioner in this proceeding?
- That's correct. 15 Α.

16 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis, it's 17 probably best that we not go there.

MR. KREIS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Because, in all honesty, there's some doubt about what Mr. Feltes's true standing is in this matter. Regardless of what it is, it's perfectly

appropriate for Mr. Feltes to testify, for

Mr. Feltes to make arguments on behalf of

however many Petitioners he feels he is representing here or speaking for, if "representing" is too loaded a word.

But, regardless, I don't think it's necessary, we don't think it's necessary to get too deep into what Mr. Feltes's status is here today.

MR. KREIS: That was as deep as I was planning on going. I just wanted to make clear that whatever he's doing in his representative capacity, he is also -- he considers himself to be a Petitioner.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We understand that as well.

MR. KREIS: Okay. Great.

## 16 BY MR. KREIS:

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- 17 Q. Senator Feltes, have you ever testified here at the PUC before?
- 19 A. Yes, one time previously, in the divestiture 20 docket, DE 14-238.
- Q. And you filed prefiled direct testimony on February 8th in this proceeding, yes?
- 23 A. That's correct.
- 24 Q. And your prefiled testimony is the document

1 that we have marked for identification as 2 "Exhibit 1", is it not?

It is. Α.

3

- And, if I asked you all of the questions that 4 Q. 5 are set forth in your prefiled testimony today, are those the answers that you would give under 6 7 oath here in the hearing room today?
- They are, yes. 8 Α.
- 9 And do you have any changes or updates to that Q. 10 testimony?
- 11 No, I do not. Α.
- 12 Your testimony is in support of the Petition Q. 13 as -- well, as amended by Exhibit 2, which is 14 the Settlement Agreement, yes?
- 15 Α. Correct.

24

- 16 Could you briefly describe for the Commission 17 what the Settlement Agreement does to change 18 the original terms of the Petition.
- 19 Α. Thank you. Yes. It does a couple important 20 things. First, in an effort to respond to Mr. 21 Frink's testimony, regarding the lack of 22 specificity of the Fund administration and the 23 quidelines, we worked together as Joint

Petitioners, in our individual capacities,

working together to flesh out what could be a, you know, a set of guidelines and a rubric for the Fund administration. And then we worked together with the Capital Regional Development Council on that Fund administration guidelines and administration, to put forward the Exhibit A to the Settlement Agreement that deals in detail, in my view, with the concerns raised by Mr. Frink, that we took carefully into consideration when crafting the Fund guidelines and administration.

The second key component is in terms of the rate recovery, adjusting the rate recovery provision of the Joint Petition, to do rate recovery, with respect to this regulatory asset, on non-residential customers. We think that's appropriate for a variety of reasons. First, there's only a few residential customers of Concord Steam that could potentially benefit from this Fund. And, if you look at the potential total amount, as I laid out in the testimony, upward bounds of maybe 12,000 for a conversion for those three. So, 36,000 potentially upper bounds is only about

3.6 percent of, you know, the million bucks in the Fund. And, so, it is appropriate and it's reasonable to do cost recovery, because the beneficiaries of the Fund -- overwhelming majority of the beneficiaries of the Fund, both in terms of the accounts and the money, would be commercial and industrial accounts on Concord Steam. So, it makes sense to limit the cost recovery to commercial/industrial accounts of Liberty. And, so, that's why we did that approach in the Settlement Agreement.

Q. And all of the Petitioners are signatories to the Settlement Agreement?

A. There is only one Petitioner that did not sign, and that's -- I didn't hear back from him, and that's Snaphouse [Snaphaunce?] Real Estate

Trust, Arthur Aznive. Everybody else signed the Settlement Agreement. I just didn't hear back from Arthur. And he's not here today.

So, I don't know what his position may or may not be.

And, then, obviously, the intervenors

Angela and Josh Ford signed on, CATCH Housing
signed on as well, and, obviously, the Office

| 1   |    | of the Consumer Advocate signed on to the       |
|-----|----|---|
| 2   |    | Settlement Agreement.                           |
| 3   | Q. | And if I told you that I inadvertently left off |
| 4   |    | the name of "Associated Enterprise" in my cover |
| 5   |    | letter, you would agree with me that that       |
| 6   |    | doesn't necessary nevertheless, that does       |
| 7   |    | not reflect that they are not, in fact, a       |
| 8   |    | signatory to the Settlement Agreement?          |
| 9   |    | Associated Enterprises is a signatory, is it    |
| L 0 |    | not?  |
| L1  | Α. | They are. And Remi, on behalf of Associated     |
| L 2 |    | Enterprises, is here today, and they do support |
| L3  |    | the Settlement Agreement.                       |
| L 4 |    | MR. KREIS: And I apologize for                  |
| L 5 |    | leaving them off of my cover letter. There      |
| L 6 |    | were just a lot of moving parts as that         |
| L 7 |    | Settlement was coming together, as you know.    |
| L 8 |    | I believe that's all I have on direct           |
| L 9 |    | examination. I am happy to make Senator Feltes  |
| 20  |    | available for cross-examination.                |
| 21  |    | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Who,             |
| 22  |    | other than Staff, has questions for Senator     |
| 23  |    | Feltes, let me see hands?                       |
| 2 4 |    | [Show of hands.]                                |

1 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay.

Mr. Kennedy, why don't you go first.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. KENNEDY:

- Q. Mr. Feltes, why did you raise the issue of this Transition Fund in the earlier dockets of Docket 16-769 and Docket 16-770? And that was APA docket and the closing of Concord Steam's docket.
- A. As it's articulated in the Joint Petition, and also in the testimony, as I've heard from many nonprofits, business owners, and residential customers that needed some relief, and thought it was unfair they were not getting any relief for consumer protection in the transition to an alternative source, under a tight timeframe and unusual circumstances where a public utility is being shut down.

So, thought it was important to raise the issue. You know, obviously, during that discussion, you know, there was a discussion at the hearing about it on October 5th, and Mr. Frink testified, you know, we can consider this after the after-the-fact. And I think now

that's why we're here. So, --

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- Q. Should this Transition Fund be considered completely separate discounted cash flow analysis than the one the Commission approved under the 770 docket?
- No, and my testimony I think is clear on that. There is no practical or legal reason to do that. As a practical matter, the collection of the 1.9 hasn't begun. And, as a legal matter, you know, again, we had this conversation on October 5th. If this was going to be an argument that was going to be raised, that, you know what, we can consider this petition after-the-fact, but we're not going to consider it part of a discounted cash flow, I think I would have bounced up right away and said "Well, then let's consider it right now." I think everybody here relied upon that. And, to the extent that, you know, raising it as a technical issue, I think it's elevating a technicality over substance.

The reality is that, in terms of a discounted cash flow, it makes perfect sense to consider it together. As I said, as a

practical matter, it hasn't even started on the 1.9. It's justified under 2.9. So, adding the one makes sense.

24

And I think, to the extent that there's an argument that was made, as I mentioned in my testimony, by Staff that somehow we don't have an ability to make that argument, I think they waived that ability on October 5th.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I think you're making a legal argument that goes far beyond Mr. Kennedy's question.

Mr. Kennedy, do you have another question?

## 14 BY MR. KENNEDY:

- 15 Q. Did you finish the answer to my prior question,
  16 Senator Feltes?
- 17 A. Yes.

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Α.

Q. You touched on the Settlement Agreement on direct examination with Mr. Kreis. If you could expand a little bit here as to why it's appropriate under the Settlement Agreement for the Fund to be limited to recovery from the commercial and industrial customers of Liberty?

So, it's appropriate, in my view, as I

mentioned in response to Mr. Kreis's questions, is that, you know, the primary beneficiaries of this Fund will be commercial and industrial accounts and in transition. So, doing cost recovery with respect to the regulatory asset on commercial/industrial accounts makes sense and, in my view, is not unreasonable.

- Q. Why do you think it's appropriate for the

  Commission to offer this Fund, this Transition

  Fund, for Concord Steam customers?
- A. Well, again, this is an unusual situation.

  It's not every day that a public utility gets shut down, and on short notice. And, you know, I think, as a matter of customer protection and looking out for the public interest and the public good, it's my opinion anyways that some relief ought to be provided to non-governmental customers who are faced in the situation and need to transition. And, while it may be a legal argument, it's not inconsistent with what this Commission has done in the past.

And, you know, look, these nonprofits and businesses who are incurring these costs, even if they're in the midst of transition, these

1 are costs that are hampering their 2 organizations, their businesses. They're going 3 to be passed on to tenants. They're going to 4 be impacting programming. They're going to 5 be -- you know, for all the reasons that are 6 laid out in the testimonies, in the preliminary 7 statements and in the testimonies filed, there's a real significant impact. And, you 8 9 know, in my view, I think it's more than 10 appropriate to not just let it happen without 11 providing some help and some assistance. 12 Do you think that it's a problem that the Fund Q. 13 is providing relief to customers in the Concord 14

area only?

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And I think it's perfectly appropriate. Α. No. You know, this is -- the fact of the matter is that the customers of Concord Steam are in Concord. If it was Manchester Steam, and it was Manchester customers, I think it would be appropriate, too. It's a utility that's getting shut down, and the customers in that area need assistance, need some relief. It's only appropriate. And it's even short of what this Commission has approved in the past when

1 utilities are going out of business.

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So, if you look at the 1.9 million, in terms of a preference for Concord, you can make the same argument on the 1.9, that the, you know, cost recovery of the 1.9 was directly related to Concord's customers of Concord Steam. So, I don't think you can now make the argument that the one that also benefits Concord's customers is now somehow an unreasonable preference.

And, again, the question I think is whether or not it's unreasonable? And, under these circumstances, it's -- I think it's more than reasonable, but it's certainly not unreasonable.

- Q. Do you have anything else to offer, Mr. Feltes?
- 17 No, I do not. Thanks. Α.

18 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Traum, you 19 have a question for Mr. Feltes?

MR. TRAUM: Yes, I do.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Traum, of all people, I would expect you to know how to operate the microphones here.

> This is about five MR. TRAUM:

[WITNESS: Feltes]

1 generations beyond where I left. CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And probably 2 3 three or four generations from being actually 4 up-to-date. 5 MR. TRAUM: So be it. 6 BY MR. TRAUM: 7 Senator Feltes, you talked a little bit about some Commission precedents. Specifically, I'd 8 9 be looking at the Claremont Gas Corporation 10 case, DE 94-056. Could you elaborate on why 11 you would feel that provides some precedent? 12 Yes, I can. Although, it may be a legal Α. 13 argument, I think that --14 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I think that's a 15 fair assumption, Mr. Feltes. I think, if you 16 can limit your answer to why you think this is 17 something we should do in light of Claremont, 18 the Claremont decision, rather than making a 19 technical legal argument about how binding or 20 not it may be, that would probably be the best 21 for you and for me. 22 WITNESS FELTES: Thank you, Mr. 23 Chairman.

CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

[WITNESS: Feltes]

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    Α.
         Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, in
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         Claremont, the customers of a failed utility, a
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         utility getting shut down, were afforded a
         no-cost conversion option, no-cost conversion
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                 Here, we're not even asking for that.
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         We're not asking for a no-cost conversion
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         option. We're asking for a relief fund, a
         assistance fund.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I think you've
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         answered the question, I think, which was that
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         we should do that because, in Claremont, the
         customers there got a no-cost conversion.
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         it sounded like you were about to say beyond
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         that was an awful lot like legal argument.
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                   Is there any other factual reason
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         that might be responsive to Mr. Traum's
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         question that you'd want to get into?
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                   WITNESS FELTES: No.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Traum, do
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         you have any other questions for Mr. Feltes?
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                   MR. TRAUM: Yes. I have one other.
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    BY MR. TRAUM:
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         With regards to you had mentioned the last time
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you testified at this Commission was in the

1 Eversource divestiture case?

A. Correct.

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- Q. In that specific case, as part of the Settlement, which was approved by the Commission, were their protections included for employees and for impacted towns?
- There were. And this goes to the question of Α. whether or not we're providing some kind of unreasonable preference for Concord. In DE 14-238, part of the Settlement Agreement that was approved by this Commission was property tax stabilization payments to help relieve municipalities of the reduced -- potentially reduced, in all likelihood reduced in many situations, appraisal of the generation facilities, which would reduce the property tax assessment. And that was bundled in to the rate reduction bond, which, obviously, that hasn't proceeded, but, in all likelihood, upwards of tens of millions of dollars of ratepayer relief for specific municipalities, and ratepayer relief across all of Eversource's customers for those municipalities that have those generation assets in those

[WITNESS: Feltes]

1 municipalities. So, I think, if you compare this situation 2 3 to that, I think that situation is significantly more significant. That's 4 5 redundant, but not a legal argument. 6 (Laughter.) 7 CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS: And, so, I think it's more than reasonable in 8 9 this particular situation to approve the Fund. 10 MR. TRAUM: Thank you. That's all I 11 have. 12 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I believe 13 Mr. Schweiker, who is an intervenor, has a 14 question for Mr. Feltes. Is that right, 15 Mr. Schweiker? Why don't you find a 16 microphone. 17 MR. SCHWEIKER: Right here. 18 BY MR. SCHWEIKER: 19 Senator Feltes, in your proposed Settlement Q. 20 Agreement you state that the 10.15 percent rate 21 of return that's being offered to Liberty 22 Utilities is "just and reasonable", whereas

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this are more like 4 percent. So, I'm kind of

most of the loans that are being offered on

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interested in why you think it is "just and reasonable" for them to be awarded a rate of return that's about triple what is ordinarily available in this case?

- A. Thank you, Mr. Schweiker. I didn't determine the rate of return for Liberty. The Commission has previously. It's a regulatory asset, and the Commission has approved rate of returns on regulatory assets, including on the 1.9. So, the Commission has already approved that rate of return on the 1.9. It's the same treatment, in terms of the rate of return, on the one.
  - So, the Commission has already made this approval. The Commission, in prior cases, have determined the rate of return. And, so, I think it's more than appropriate.
- Q. That sounded like a legal argument to me, which I thought you weren't to be making. I would ask a question, do you personally think it is reasonable for them to be awarded a rate of return that's three times what the going rate is?
- A. This is public utility law, Mr. Schweiker.
- 24 Q. I'm not asking a legal question. I'm asking

your personal opinion.

A. My personal opinion? I didn't -- I was not part of the rate of return docket, when the rate of return for Liberty was constructed.

So, I haven't reviewed all of the documents to determine whether or not the Commission's decision on their rate of return already approved is appropriate. I assume it was. It wasn't appealed.

MR. SCHWEIKER: Has he given me a nonlegal answer yet?

not, he has. I think it would probably be best for, at the break, perhaps one of the Staff members of the Commission who's here could have a conversation with you about ratemaking, and where and how the rate of return on a utility's assets is determined.

The proposal here is to create an asset. Under the last --

MR. SCHWEIKER: Mr. Chairman, I -CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I'm just going
to try and explain this briefly. And, since
I'm not a regulatory expert or an analyst or a

[WITNESS:

rate-maker myself, I try to speak in plain

English about these things. But, basically, a

utility is entitled to a reasonable rate of

return on its regulatory assets, in exchange

for its ability not to charge whatever rates it

wants, because it is a monopoly. And,

historically, those are developed in

complicated, sometimes years-long what are

called "rate cases".

Feltes]

This proposal would have the Company create a regulatory asset, which would then be entitled to the rate of return that all of its regulator assets earns. Its plant, its hard assets, the pipes in the ground, the compressors that push gas through, and everything else that they own, subject to depreciation and all kinds of other factors.

It may be a bad idea. Maybe we shouldn't create that asset. In which case, some other treatment of a similar fund might be created. Or, a decision might be made that we would do nothing, and say "no, that's what's going to happen."

But, if the asset is created as

proposed, it would be entitled to the same rate of return that every other asset that the Company would earn, and that's the rate that has been set.

It really bears little relation to what someone could borrow money at. And, so, the premise of your question misses the mark a little bit, and that's why Senator Feltes gave you the answer that he gave you, I think.

Is there -- is there some -- I think it's fair to say that you believe, and I think we read in your submission, that you believe that this rate of return is unreasonable. You disagree with Senator Feltes about how this should go. I think Senator Feltes is giving you the best answer he can give you under these circumstances.

Is there something else you want to ask him?

MR. SCHWEIKER: Yes.

#### BY MR. SCHWEIKER:

Q. In other words, I think I understand this legal lecture you gave me. I guess my question is, do you feel that, given that the rate of return

1 that would have to be awarded to Liberty 2 Utilities is 10.15 percent, do you feel that 3 they should, instead of having this thing, come up with a better solution in which these poor 4 5 people would pay a lower rate of interest? 6 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Do you 7 understand the question, Senator Feltes? 8 WITNESS FELTES: I think I do. Thank 9 you, Mr. Schweiker. BY THE WITNESS: 10 11 And I think that the grant program that was --12 that hopefully is established pursuant to 13 Exhibit A of the Settlement Agreement will 14 provide the necessary relief for nonprofits, 15 businesses, and residential customers to 16 transition and to help them transition, and for 17 those who are also already in the midst of 18 transitioning, help them defray and get some of 19 that relief, so it doesn't have a negative 20 consequential impact on the community. 21 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: In other words,

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affirmative).

(Witness Feltes nodding in the

"yes"?

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[WITNESS: Feltes]

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                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You believe that
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         that's the appropriate treatment, correct?
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                   WITNESS FELTES: Yes, I do.
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                   MR. SCHWEIKER:
                                    Thank you.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Any
         of the other Petitioners or intervenors have
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 7
         any questions for Senator Feltes before
         Mr. Speidel goes?
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                         [No verbal response.]
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
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         Mr. Speidel, you may proceed.
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                   MR. SPEIDEL:
                                  Thank you, Mr.
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         Chairman.
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    BY MR. SPEIDEL:
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         Senator Feltes, does the Fund proposal, as
    Q.
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         modified by the Settlement, adjust for the
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         potential energy savings offered by conversion
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         to natural gas, such as with a pro rata
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         reduction of the grant to reflect such
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         potential savings for a given customer?
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         The Fund helps with the up-front costs, and
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         defraying the up-front costs of transitioning.
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         So, you know, just like in Claremont, where
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         there was a no-cost option for transitioning
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potentially to more efficient fuel sources,

this is a grant fund to help with the up-front

costs.

- Q. So, the answer is it does not modify it to reflect potential energy savings, just it's a strict grant to reflect up-front costs?
- A. It's a grant to reflect up-front costs, correct.
  - Q. Would you recognize that there is a distinction between a statement on the part of a party that a separate proceeding to consider a given matter for administrative efficiency, on the one hand, and a substantive argument regarding the merits of such a proposal to be considered in a separate proceeding exists?
  - A. I would think, if someone's going to argue

    "Look, let's have a separate proceeding, but

    the whole entire underlying basis of that

    separate proceeding, the DCF, you can't use

    it", that they would raise that argument when

    they make that statement.
  - Q. Okay. Regarding Page 6 of your testimony,
    which has been noticed as -- or, marked as
    "Hearing Exhibit 1", February the 8th, and also

1 today you mentioned the property tax 2 stabilization payments that were provided as 3 part of the PSNH Divestiture Settlement? 4 Correct. Α. 5 Q. Would you agree that, in the context of the 6 PSNH Divestiture Settlement, the Legislature 7 and the Governor enacted special legislation that approved the terms of the Settlement 8 9 Agreement in 2015? 10 The Legislature did not approve the terms of 11 the Settlement Agreement. The Legislature gave 12 to the Commission the opportunity to approve 13 the Settlement Agreement on an expedited basis. 14 And the Commission did approve the Settlement 15 Agreement. And, now, we're -- there's an 16 auction docket, and things are moving along. 17 But wouldn't you agree that the authorization Q. 18 for the Commission to examine the terms of the 19 Settlement Agreement emanated from special 20 legislation from the Legislature regarding one 21 specific issue involving a specific utility? 22 Specifically, the rate reduction bond mechanism Α. 23 needed to be -- and securitization needed to be

legislatively authorized.

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There were other

elements and guideposts provided to the

Commission in its review of the Settlement

Agreement, but it did not dictate to the

Commission "Approve this Settlement Agreement

and do this." In fact, it expressly did not.

- Q. So, there were no findings that the Settlement
  Agreement was in the public interest by the
  Legislature?
- 9 A. The Legislature gave to the Commission the

  10 authority to approve the Settlement Agreement.

  11 Just like, as a general proposition, the

  12 Legislature, you know, giving the broad public

  13 interest and public good authority of this

  14 Commission, this Commission clearly has the

  15 authority to approve this Fund.
  - Q. And, Senator Feltes, did you originate the idea of the Transition Fund?
    - A. I don't know who came up with the idea. And I know that, obviously, I helped put together the Petition, and, you know, there was plenty of conversations amongst nonprofits and business owners and residential ratepayers about the concern that there was no relief being provided and no help being provided in transition. So,

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         I don't know who actually came up with the idea
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         of a fund. But I was the one that approached
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         Liberty and said "Hey, we got to do something
         to help out." And looked at the DCF, and
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         talked with them. And, then, you know, showed
         up here on October 5th and talked about it, and
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         South Church was here, I think, and raised the
         issue. And, then, obviously, it was determined
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         that it would be considered after-the-fact.
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         And, so, that's now why we're here.
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                   MR. SPEIDEL: Thank you. Staff has
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         no further cross-examination -- hold on a
13
         second.
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                         (Atty. Speidel conferring with
15
                        Mr. Frink.)
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                   MR. SPEIDEL: Thank you. No further
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         questions from Staff. Thank you.
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                   WITNESS FELTES: Thank you.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
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         Scott.
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                   CMSR. SCOTT: Good morning.
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                   WITNESS FELTES: Good morning.
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    BY CMSR. SCOTT:
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         So, I understand your argument about I think,
    Q.
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effectively, regarding the DCF analysis, I

think your argument is this is really just a

continuation of the earlier docket. Is that

a -- I know that's oversimplifying, but is that

roughly --

Yes. I mean, just like 769 and 770 are
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connected, 827 is connected to those two, too.

I mean, and I think, obviously, there's one component that the Commission can work on here, and that's helping with the relief in transition. But they are all connected, yes.

Q. So, given I understand your position on that, that we should be looking at the 2.9, rather than the 1.9. So, if you bear with me, to the extent they are discrete, we've already issued an order on the 1.9, you know, the original APA, help me out here. Because one of the balancing things we do to look at the existing Liberty ratepayers' impact, you know, basically, what's in it for them, right? So, we have issues generally, when we look at these type of things, for cross-subsidization and that type of concern. So, for the additional million dollars, which, again, is a grant in

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this request, can you help me a little bit more with what do existing Liberty customers get out of that additional 1 million that they wouldn't already get out of the already approved agreement for the purchase?

I think that this Fund, if you look at the 1.9, you know, it's a customer list and there's some easements ostensibly, in terms of helping getting folks onto Liberty and defraying the fixed costs of the system. This Fund will help actually transition and actually get people interconnected, and arguably sooner than they would have otherwise done. And, you know, the more people that, obviously, are on the system, and that we ensure orderly transition to the system, the more people on the system, the quicker they are, the more the fixed costs are spread across the system, the more it benefits Liberty's customers. And there's already the infrastructure, you know, downtown to do that. And, you know, Liberty's customers across the state are already paying for the maintenance of that infrastructure in downtown Concord, and people just need to hook up. And, once they

- 1 start hooking up to Liberty and paying, it 2 defrays their costs for everybody. 3 Do we expect any additional customers because Q. of this or additional load because of this? 4 5 heard you just say that the temporal 6 difference, it may mean people come on sooner. 7 But do you think we'll see additional at the end of the day? 8 I think -- I think that's reasonable to assume. 9 10 I don't know, but I think it's reasonable to 11 assume. Because I think, if people don't have 12 assistance to go to an alternative source, are 13 they going to make the May 31 deadline? What 14 happens if they don't? Do they go out of 15 business? Do they -- I mean, if you're a 16 landlord and you have tenants, you have a legal 17 requirement to provide heat and hot water. 18 What happens May 31 if you hadn't made it, and you hadn't had assistance or any relief in 19 20 doing that? Do you reduce programming, if
  - So, I think it -- you know, the Fund guidelines also, Commissioner Scott, created in conjunction with Capital Regional Development

you're a nonprofit? That kind of thing.

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1 Council, and also, obviously, checking in with 2 Liberty, say that the grant application 3 materials will be mailed out to that customer 4 list that -- in the 1.9 that Liberty got. So, it effectuates, you know, the process here. 5 6 You get the grant materials. People, again, 7 are reminded "Hey, you have to transition". You get the grant materials, you submit the 8 9 grant application. I'm confident in Capital 10 Regional Development Council's ability to 11 administer this, and people will get the assistance to get on the -- you know, get on 12 13 the system. And maybe folks that might 14 otherwise slip through the cracks don't, and 15 they actually get on the system, rather than 16 potentially, you know, going out of business or 17 whatever, or lingering throughout the course of 18 the summer. You know, it is May 31 that is the 19 cease operations. But, you know, it could be 20 cooler in June, but also hot water is 21 necessary. And there are legal obligations for 22 landlords in particular that they have to do 23 this for their tenants. And, you know, there's 24 a number of landlords that intervened in this

1 docket. So, --

- Q. So, to paraphrase it, on my more granular point, you're not suggesting they would go to other fuel sources. You're suggesting there's a potential without this Fund that they would basically not be a customer at all and they would close perhaps. Is that a fair statement? And I don't want to --
- May be they shut down over the course of the summer and they go to biomass in the fall.

But the May 31 deadline, as Mr. Nute laid out in his testimony, as a practical matter, the only place to go, as a practical matter, paraphrasing his testimony, is Liberty. But, if you don't do it by May 31, and then maybe you shut down and you go through the fall and you do biomass, maybe later, next year or the year -- whatever, that's less people on the

system, too, because people didn't get the relief or get any assistance in transition.

And, right now, there's not any relief or assistance in transition.

If we effectuate that, if we, you know, I think the 1.9 for the customer list and the easements works better if you actually have the Fund, the Transition Fund in place. I think it makes more sense. And it's an opportunity for the -- in these interrelated dockets, for the Commission to approve that and really serve the public interest.

- Q. Thank you. If we were to approve the Settlement, what is your expectation regarding the uptake for the million? Do you expect it all to be used, do you think?
- A. I think there's -- I mean, there's certainly, obviously, people in the room that I would anticipate are going to apply for it. And I would anticipate many other folks would apply for it. To the extent that it's not used, there's provisions that it's remitted back. If you look at Item 10 of Exhibit A to the Settlement Agreement, titled "Remittance".

"Consistent with Paragraph 11 of the Joint Petition, the CRDC shall remit to Liberty any unused and remaining Fund balance on or by October 31, 2017."

And, then, if you look at the Joint

Petition, Liberty is required, under the Joint

Petition, to not put those into rates. You

know, if only 600,000 is used, then 400,000 is

not going to end up going into rates. And

Liberty can talk about that, too, I'm sure.

- Q. So, let me ask the question another way. Why is a million dollars the right number?
- A. It could be a lot more. I mean, it could be, you know, we heard at the preliminary hearing, you know, you hear people talking about 300,000 individually for their cost of conversion.

  And, again, this is not a no-cost conversion option. This is helping -- trying to help everybody as much as possible.

And, Commissioner Scott, if you look at
Page 1 of the Fund guidelines, Item 2, "Grant
Program Allocation", it says "Grants of up to
50,000 for residential or nonprofit customers,
for the purpose of the direct grant support, or

paying down/reimbursing expenses or refinancing
existing loans."

"Grants of up to 75,000 for business customers, for the purpose of direct grant support, or paying down/reimbursing expenses or refinancing loans."

And, obviously, business customers, bigger enterprises, and we've heard in the preliminary hearing and we heard throughout the costs that they're facing.

But, if you look at Item 4, --

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: If you're going to read, read slowly, so Mr. Patnaude can keep up with you.

WITNESS FELTES: I'm sorry.

## CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

A. If you look at -- if you look at Item 4, "Fund Management", second sentence: "Where the amount of eligible and qualifying applications exceeds either Paragraphs 2(c) or 2(d), grants will be provided on an equiproportional basis, subject to financial hardship determinations.

And, if the amounts in Paragraphs 2(c) or 2(d) above are either not used or not committed by

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1 August 1, then a transfer...is allowed." 2 So, you know, it may be that 15 nonprofits 3 apply and they all have expenses of \$100,000, and five businesses apply and they all have 4 5 expenses of \$300,000. It just gives the 6 flexibility to manage the grant program in the 7 most effective way to provide some relief. Again, it's not going to be a no-cost 8 9 conversion in all likelihood. And, if you look 10 at the outstanding conversions, Commissioner 11 Scott, you know, this is, I mean Liberty could tell you, probably, in terms of the load, I 12 13 mean, but, you know, this is millions of 14 dollars, I mean, that are out there in 15 conversion costs that are hitting downtown 16 Concord right now. So, this is not going to 17 meet the need. It will provide some relief. 18 And, obviously, we can't predict how many 19 people will apply. 20 But, I think, in developing this, in 21 response to carefully considering Mr. Frink's 22 testimony, we tried to put in place clear 23 guidelines, fair guidelines that the Joint 24 Petitioners, and then, obviously, everybody who 1 signed the Settlement agree with.

2 BY CMSR. SCOTT:

- Q. Thank you. So, again, assuming this were approved, and to the extent there was -- you have some of these determinations I think that would go for the Capital Regional Development Council, you know, could be contentious. To the extent that somebody is aggrieved by one of their decisions, how does this Settlement address that?
- A. So, the Capital Regional Development Council does retain final authority on all decisions.

  And this would only be modified to the extent that there would be a petition to the Commission for consideration. The grant program allocation, I think, Commissioner Scott, lays it out pretty clearly what's a qualifying and eligible expense. And it also clearly says that, to the extent that grant applications and amounts exceed those paragraphs, that the grants are filled on an equiproportional basis. So, you know, it's pretty clear.

One of the difficulties in doing, say,

maybe a loan fund is that becomes a lot more subjective, and potentially leads to more subjectivity and more contentiousness. This is pretty clear. If you're eligible, you're eligible. Capital Regional Development Council will fund it. To the extent that the Fund requests exceed the certain mark, it will be equiproportional.

So, I think the short answer to your question is I anticipate that this won't be contentious or as contentious as some iterations. And, second, I'm also confident in Capital Regional Development Council's ability to, having worked on grants and applications, to know how to handle those, including CDBG grants and other grants that can become contentious, too.

- Q. Well, I'm not suggesting CRDC would do a poor job. But I'm just -- any time, as you well know, when there's determinations to be made, somebody may be aggrieved.
- 22 A. Right.

Q. So, I guess my question again is, so, I have a hypothetical that the CRDC says "No, you don't

meet the qualification for the grant." Would
they then, if they're aggrieved, would they be
able to go to the Commission? Is that what --

- A. Under this, under Item 7, on Page 2, as written, "The CRDC has final, non-appealable authority on all decisions and amounts."
- 7 Q. I see that. Okay.
  - A. As written.

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- 9 Thank you. So, help me out here, too. Why a Q. 10 grant? Why not a low-interest or even 11 non-interest loan? Maybe on-bill financing? 12 Why a grant? Again, one of the things, you 13 know, we're grappling with, at least I am, is 14 concerns about cross-subsidy with existing 15 Liberty ratepayers. Wouldn't something like 16 that mitigate much of that risk to the existing 17 ratepayers?
  - A. Well, I think a grant is, as formulated here, is not, in most situations, it's not going to be a no-cost conversion option. And, also, you know, if you look at the administration of this and the clarity of it, as opposed to a loan program, I think this is clearly administrable, provides the relief, albeit, in most cases, not

a no-cost conversion option relief.

And I think, you know, if you -- you know, just in thinking about how this is administered and what people need, right now, in terms of refinancing, if they have already gone out and they're transitioning, in terms of refinancing, in terms of the different status of different customers in different locate -- you know, some are transitioning right now, some are starting to, some have no ability to right now. It offers the utmost flexibility to leverage private money to get that kind of transition done, and hopefully quicker, rather than done later.

- Q. So, on the same vein, I believe some of the intervenors have what appear to be, because of the different cost of energy, certainly compared to Concord Steam right now, a fairly quick payback for the price of gas, you know, what they would pay for gas service for their investment. So, why wouldn't, again, some kind of loan financing make sense for those situated like that?
- A. Well, I think it's just a matter of, if we want

to provide, certainly, you know, that's a concept that folks have talked about. But, if we want to provide some relief and get it out the door and make it work right away, especially with the deadlines, you know, a direct grant program is the easiest and most effective way to do that.

And, so, yes, most customers are going to save money in the long run. But some customers are going to be doing loans. And, if you carry loans on your books, that, in some cases, and nonprofits are here and they can testify to this better than I can, but carrying loans on your book, that affects your ability to get other grants and other loans for your programming in carrying that kind of liability.

And, you know, on some of these cases, when these grants go out, Commissioner Scott, they're not going to -- like I said, it's not going to be a no-cost conversion for most, and they will pay down the life of existing loans. There's some flexibility built in here, refinancing and paying down. So, if someone already went out and got a loan, could pay down

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the life of the loan perhaps, and they provide relief -- it can provide relief that way. then, hopefully, you know, a couple years, two years or whatever sooner you pay off the loan and you don't have the liability on the books, and it doesn't have the kind of same impact that it would otherwise have.

So, I think the grant program offers the kind of flexibility for the relief that's needed right now, given the time constraints.

- You were questioned about Claremont Gas 0. Corporation. And, obviously, if you don't know, that's a good answer, too. My understanding was Claremont was not -- the owner of Claremont wasn't going out of business, they were just pulling out of Claremont. So, there was a corporate entity still there that had some money. Is that your understanding also?
- Α. That's my -- subject to check, that's my understanding.
- 22 Sure. And that was -- that corporate entity, basically, the cost of conversions did not go to any ratepayers, per se, correct? You know,

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         the corporate entity, to your knowledge, was
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         not a utility that was -- that ratepayers were
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         supporting, is that not correct?
         I think that's correct.
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    Α.
         And, again, if you don't know, I'm not trying
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    Q.
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         to --
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         You know, I read it a thousand times, but I
 8
         think that's correct.
                   CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. Thank you. I
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         think that's all I have.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
12
         Bailey.
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                   CMSR. BAILEY: Thank you. Good
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         morning, Senator Feltes.
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                   WITNESS FELTES: Good morning.
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                   CMSR. BAILEY: I have a couple
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         questions. But Commissioner Scott asked a lot
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         of my questions, I may ask some follow-ups.
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         But a couple on the mechanics of the Agreement.
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    BY CMSR. BAILEY:
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         There's a provision in here that says "No
    Q.
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         person, owner, developer, business
23
         organization, or any subsidy thereof --
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subsidiary thereof, may qualify for more than

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1 one application to the Fund." That's number 7. And I'm wondering if a business like the 2 3 person who owns the Remi building or the CATCH buildings where they have residential units and 4 5 business units in their building, would they 6 only qualify for one \$75,000 grant or would 7 they -- could they qualify for one \$75,000 grant and one \$50,000 grant? 8 9 If it's the same -- the goal of this is, if 10 it's the same entity, they would only qualify 11 for one. So, they may have more accounts. You 12 know, they may have, you know, they may have 13 two or three accounts. But, if it's the same 14 entity, they would only qualify for one grant. Okay. In Paragraph 2, where you divide the 15 Q. 16 amount of the Fund between -- equally between 17 commercial customers and residential customers, 18 I think I heard you testify that you expect 19 that there would probably only be three 20 residential customers, and they would probably

21 only need about \$12,000 each, so that would be

22 \$36,000 out of the residential pool of

23 \$485,000?

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(Witness nodding in the affirmative). Α.

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   Q.
        But, then, the remainder of that would wait
        until August 1st and then be reallocated for
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        commercial customers. Is that the way you
        think it would work?
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- The first part is correct, that, you know, to the extent that those three residential customers apply and they get, you know, the upper bound of, say, 12,000, roughly, that's 36,000. However, that grant is for residential -- that bucket is for residential and nonprofits. So, if you look at 2(a), --
- 12 Okay. Q.

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- -- it says "Grants of up to 50,000 for 13 14 residential and nonprofit customers". And, 15 then, 2(c) is "485,000 of that amount will be 16 set aside for grants for residential and 17 nonprofit customers".
- 18 Q. Okay.
- 19 So, and there may be -- all three may apply, Α. 20 maybe just the Fords apply, I don't know, and there may be 15 nonprofits that apply, there 21 22 may be only 5, I don't know.

23 But will then happen, to answer the back 24 end of your question, is there's an opportunity 60

[WITNESS: Feltes]

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         to shift, subject to demand, in August.
                                                   And
         should also note there's also reporting
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         requirements from the Capital Regional
         Development Council to you, so you know what's
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 5
         going on and where the money's going, and
 6
         making sure that you have oversight over how
 7
         many people are actually being transitioned and
 8
         interconnected as a consequence of this relief.
9
         Okay.
               Thank you. If the commercial
10
         customers in -- or, business customers in Item
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         (d) each got $75,000, how many grants would
12
         that fund?
13
         Quick math, six or seven.
14
         Right.
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    Α.
         Maybe 6.7. But, if it exceeds, so, based on
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         Paragraph 4, if it exceeds, let's say there's
17
         ten businesses that are qualifying and
18
         eligible, and they all apply for -- they all
19
         need $300,000, you're going to -- and they all
         qualified, "equiproportional" would mean that
20
21
         the 485,000 is divided by ten.
22
         So, they would each get $48,500?
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Α.

Q.

500,000 --

Okay.

A. -- or, 48,500.

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- Q. Okay. So, let's say that happens. And, then,
  August 1st more money gets shifted into that
  bucket, and a new business customer comes along
  and says "I need 75,000"?
- This Paragraph 3, last sentence, as it's written, says "Grant applications to the Fund shall be due within thirty (30) days of the date made available." So, folks, you know, there's a process here where everybody is made aware using the existing customer list, which the 1.9 helped get. The grant applications are made available on the website. There's going to be an effort to make public through the Concord Monitor, hopefully, Mr. Brooks will help with that. And people will be aware of it. They have to apply within 30 days. And, so, when you look at that August 1, what happens is is that all of that, let's say ten businesses apply under that scenario, and they each get 48 -- they're all qualifying, and they each get 48,500. But the 485,000 for residential and nonprofits had not been used, then the Capital Regional Development Council

- could supplement those existing ten with more assistance on an equiproportional basis.
  - Q. Even if -- yes, okay. I get that. Even if they have secured other financing? Because by that point, by August, I think they would have had to, you know, get bank loans, and it might have been --
  - A. Yes. There's going to be certain terms, you're right, there's going to be certain terms that they're not going to be able to refinance and not, you know, you're not going to be able to adjust to it.

But, I think, again, the language up in 2(a) and (b), at least right now, is broad enough to capture paying down existing expenses, reimbursing expenses, or refinancing, but --

- 18 Q. Okay. I'd like to talk a little bit about that.
- 20 A. Sure.

Q. Why do you think that that is reasonable, if a business is able to get financing, and they get it at a low-cost interest rate, why should utility customers pay back that loan early,

effectively, that's what you're saying they
should be allowed to do there?

- A. They didn't have a choice. That those business customers, the nonprofits, the residentials had no choice. This is a, you know, in effect, a mandate not of their choosing to convert.

  And, --
- Q. But isn't that a business -- somewhat, to some extent, isn't that a business expense? I mean, I can understand your argument if they couldn't qualify for a loan because their, you know, debt covenants wouldn't allow it. But, for somebody who can get a loan, and has secured a loan, I don't understand why we would have utility customers pay that business -- other businesses actually pay back that expense for that particular business?
  - A. I mean, I think one of the -- this is going to a broader issue I think, I mean, some of the approach here, and I think in Mr. Frink's testimony and to some degree in prior Commission order, talking about folks can go do, you know, do their transition and go to an alternative. I think we need to come back to

the fact that Concord Steam is a regulated public utility. And there's assuring help and relief and customer protection, and providing basic, you know, heat and hot water, they never chose — I understand the notion that it's a potential unexpected business expense, but they're not the ones that created a failed utility.

You know, Concord Steam is doing okay.

The principals of Concord Steam are doing okay.

The business owners and the nonprofits, they're incurring expenses as a result of a failed utility, that was out of their hands, a closure May 31, it's out of their hands.

I believe, Commissioner Bailey, they deserve some relief, you know, rather than carrying these liabilities indefinitely into the future.

Q. Okay. I understand your position. I think it was attached to Mr. Frink's testimony. There was an indication that the City of Concord -- the City of Concord had a meeting in November and they were going to grant the YMCA -- well, the Y had requested a \$500,000 grant to

partially finance the renovation of the daycare
facility, which included \$125,000 for the
heating system. And, according to the minutes
of this meeting, the body in Concord who were
reviewing this were going to recommend approval
of that grant. Do you know what the status of
that is?

- A. I think that, Commissioner, I think the Y is probably better to --
- 10 Q. Okay. All right. If they did receive that grant, should they also receive this grant?

- A. I don't -- I'm not sure of the details of that.

  I'd be happy to come back up here and testify
  after Ken and Jim testify and give you my
  opinion. But I'm not sure of the details of
  that grant, and I'm not sure of all those --
  - Q. Well, let's just assume that they got that grant. How would it work, under the provisions of the Settlement Agreement, if they applied for a grant under this Settlement?
  - A. So, there's leveraging -- there's a leveraging requirement. Let's assume that it's the -- the Y has a couple buildings and a couple accounts. One of them transitioned and wouldn't be

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applicable for this Fund, one of them has not. Whether or not the one that has not transitioned yet and could be a qualifying expense under this Fund also went for the 125, I don't know.

But assuming, let's say, they would otherwise qualify under these grant applications, under the qualifying guidelines, and they received some assistance elsewhere, there is a leveraging component, Commissioner Bailey, in the Settlement Agreement and the guidelines, Item number 6, that you have to come up with a minimum of 10 percent elsewhere, either yourself financing it or elsewhere, and it says "Customers shall provide a minimum of 10 percent of the total project costs in order to secure a grant, either by the applicant or a third party entity secured by the applicant." However, that required leverage could be waived if there's financial hardship. So, there's probably plenty of those applications that will be out there.

So, if -- but, to answer your general question, if the 125,000 has been paid and the

Y has the support, and it costs \$100,000, I don't know, I mean Ken and Jim can talk about this. But, if they got all the support for their transition, I don't think they're going to be eligible for this. If they got partial support, it could qualify for leveraging, if that makes sense.

Q. So, in the minutes from the Community

Development Advisory Committee meeting in

Concord on November 3rd, it says that "The

Concord YMCA submitted a proposal seeking

\$500,000 to partially finance a \$700,000

renovation at the daycare facility." So,

that's the facility that we're talking about
that they need money for.

It says "Proposed renovations would include, but not be limited to, conversion of the heating system, which is going to cost about 125,000."

So, if they get 500,000, they need

700,000, the -- one of the reasons that the

Community Development Advisory Committee

approved it was to take care of the conversion

costs of the heating system, which is only 125

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[WITNESS: Feltes]

out of the 500,000. But they still have to

come up with another \$200,000 to do the whole

thing. Do they qualify under this?

- 4 A. Commissioner, I don't know --
- 5 Q. Okay.
- A. -- if I should prejudge whether or not they qualify.
- 8 Q. Okay.

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- 9 A. And, in terms of the specifics, the Y can
  10 certainly testify to that.
- Okay. I know Commissioner Scott asked you a similar question, but I'm going to ask it again just so I can hear the answer again. Is there a reason why you didn't include energy savings and property improvement values as an offset to the amount of money that would be granted?
  - A. So, in terms of getting the money out the door as much as possible -- as quick as possible, the grant program is the quickest way to do it. And, you know, we're bumping up to, depending on if this is approved, you know, we're bumping up -- we're on a short timeframe. And doing loan financing, just as a practical matter, grants are better able to get out the door and

1 easier, number one.

Number two is, the grant programs have more flexibility in providing that relief to folks. You know, as we mentioned and we went over the language, it's broad language about how qualifying and eligible applications could get relief under the grants.

And, so, you know, whether or not someone has, for example, if there's an entity that already can convert or is in the process of converting, and financially they just took it out of their own pocket, they reduced programming, let's say, and took it out of their own pocket and paid for it, I mean, they're eligible for reimbursement, you know, it offers the maximum flexibility to deal with that.

Now, of course, Merrimack County Savings

Bank is starting to help more with customers

and people are reaching out to them. But also

keep in mind there is a leveraging component.

And, so, we want to make sure that we get the

money, if it's created, that, in order to

ensure what this Commission said, "an orderly

- transition", getting the money out the door

  sooner, rather than later, a grant program is

  the most effective way to do that.
  - Q. Did you consider the possibility of, rather than having the C&I customers repay Liberty the million dollars plus the return on their investment, did you consider maybe a long-term repayment by the people who benefit from the grant? But it wouldn't be a grant, in that case, --
- 11 A. Right. Yes.

- 12 Q. -- it would be a loan. But, I mean, if it's a

  13 cash flow problem right now, and they repaid it

  14 over ten years on their bill, is that something

  15 that you considered?
  - A. I think, I mean, you know, certainly Liberty could speak to this if they want to. But, I think, in terms of the purpose of this and helping people, and helping residential customers and nonprofits and businesses to help defray that cost right now, and to not carry on the books some more liabilities down the road, which can affect programming, which can affect the ability, for a nonprofit, it can affect

your ability, in some cases, to get additional grants for programming. You know, a lot of the nonprofits are running very tight margins.

You've heard it in the preliminary hearing statements, you saw it in their testimonies.

Businesses are even running tight margins. So, you carry that expense moving forward, somebody incurs it. Maybe it's a tenant, the downtown tenant of one of the landlords that are part of this Joint Petition incurs that carrying cost moving forward. Someone pays. Right now, it's downtown Concord Steam customers are paying the full freight.

Now, in the end, down the road, they're going to save money on energy, yes. But, right up front, they're getting hit and getting hit hard. And, as of right now, there's no relief or assistance for those upfront costs.

CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Feltes, I want to do one housekeeping thing with you before we go too much further. It seems to me that the original filing is probably something that you'd want marked as an exhibit, is it

1 not? 2 WITNESS FELTES: Yes. The Joint 3 Petition? 4 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Right. 5 WITNESS FELTES: Yes. 6 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, we should 7 probably make that "Exhibit 3". 8 (The document, as described, was herewith marked as **Exhibit 3** for 9 10 identification.) 11 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: A lot of my 12 questions were answered either in your initial 13 testimony or questioning by others. So, I may 14 rehash some things, although I hope not to. 15 BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: 16 Q. From your perspective, I understand that where 17 we are today, you believe a grant program is 18 the simplest, most straightforward, least 19 complicated way of getting money out where it 20 needs to be. Is that right? 21 Α. Correct. 22 So, ultimately, you're less concerned about how 23 it's paid back than you are to get that money 24 out into the hands of those who need it.

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[WITNESS: Feltes] 1 You're concerned that it not be all on the 2 "innocent", in quotation marks, because it's 3 not really a guilt or innocence issue, --4 Right. Α. 5 -- but the "innocent" rate customers of Concord Q. 6 Steam? 7 I think it -- Mr. Chairman, I think it's a bit of both. Because I think, again, carrying 8 9 costs, having that liability on the books, if 10 provided some direct grant relief, including 11 for people who have already gotten loans, pay down a little bit, it's not going to 12 13 potentially get that asset or that liability 14 off the books in the near term, but curbing the 15 life of that loan could help them down the 16 road. It's just some relief that's, I think, a 17 matter of fairness, and a decision that, as you 18 put it, you know, it's outside of their hands. 19 It was a mandate not of their choosing.

Q. But, focusing on how and who pays back, pays it back, and I'm not sure, really, if it's Liberty fronting the money, I, although it may not have seemed like it, I share Mr. Schweiker's

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concern, and the issue that he identified here

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1 that treating this as a regulatory asset is a 2 little odd, wouldn't you agree? This isn't 3 something that's going to be used and useful in 4 the rate base. And it's kind of a high return 5 for what is essentially a guaranteed return 6 what they're going to get, is it not? 7 Well, I think this Commission already weighed Α. 8 in on that in approving the 1.9. 9 Well, I think you recognize the difference Q. 10 between the 1.9 and this 1 million. I mean, 11 the 1.9, as you know, because you were part of 12 that proceeding, had some very specific uses, 13 did it not? And none of them have to do with 14 those conversions that you're talking about, 15 correct? 16 Α. Well, Mr. Chairman, respectfully, in the 17 Commission's order, this Commission said that 18 the 1.9 will "help with an orderly transition". 19 So, --Fair, if you speak broadly, yes. If you 20 Q. 21 characterize the purpose as to "facilitate the 22

- transition", yes, you can make anything the same.
- 24 Right. And, in terms of facilitating Α.

transition, and making sure more people get on the system to effectuate that DCF analysis, this Fund builds off of, as I mentioned with the line of questioning with Commissioner Scott, it builds off of providing the customer list, providing the easements, and it builds off of that to make sure people get on the system, and then make sure that we effectuate that DCF analysis.

- Q. And that may be fair from a 50,000 foot view of things looking down that this is all one thing.

  But, once you get past -- once you get a little bit closer to it, there's a very different usage of that kind of money here.
- A. Well, I mean, you could say there's a different usage of a customer list, as compared to easements, theoretically. But the goal of the customer list, the easements, and this transition assistance, is to make sure people get to Liberty, get on the system, share the fixed costs, so that DCF is effectuated.
- Q. I don't disagree with you. And I'm not -- I'm not trying to argue with you about that aspect of things. But, I mean, I want you to think

about whether there is something you would be comfortable with, if there were a lower return to Liberty. I mean, you're not Liberty, you wouldn't care, right, if Liberty only got 4 percent or 5 percent on this particular asset? That may or may not be legal. But we're not here to make legal arguments at each other, just trying to --

[Laughter.]

# BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:

- Q. -- find out from you if you'd be comfortable with that substantively?
- A. Mr. Chairman, I think the Commission has already approved the 1.9 at a rate of return that Liberty has been approved. As I said at the preliminary hearing, in other cases, in other jurisdictions, and can provide this to the Commission after-the-fact, but there are other cases in other jurisdictions where one utility stepping in to take care of a failed utility, again, not fully stepping in to take care of a failed utility, but stepping in to some degree, got not just the rate of return, but an adder on top of the rate of return.

1 So, I think it's reasonable for Liberty to 2 get their already Commission-approved rate of return on the full 2.9. And I think it's 3 reasonable. 4 5 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan 6 appreciates your support. 7 I believe Commissioner Scott has another question. 8 CMSR. SCOTT: Apologize, I said I had 9 10 no more questions, but the Commission knows 11 that's rarely true. 12 BY CMSR. SCOTT: 13 I want to go back to the grant financing 14 discussion. I appreciate and understand your 15 position that a grant would be more nimble, a 16 grant program. I think I heard you, not use 17 that language, but say that to that effect. I 18 want to talk a little bit more with you about on-bill financing. 19 So, I think it's understood that the cost 20 21 of gas, compared to the Concord Steam service, 22 would be a savings generally for, I think, all 23 customers. Would you agree with that? 24 Generally, yes. Α.

[WITNESS: Feltes]

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Q. So, to the extent there were -- effectively,
the utility fronted the money, so now people
could do what they need to do to transition.

And, to me, on-bill financing would be
similar -- are you familiar with ESCOs, energy
service companies?
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A. Yes.

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- Q. Similar, right? So, you make the investment, and you pay back in the savings that you get.
- 10 A. Right.
- 11 Correct? So, one of the things I struggle with 0. 12 is, given that even with that, the people we're 13 talking about, the companies we're talking 14 about would see that savings, you're using that 15 savings, which you've already budgeted in 16 favor, you're already expecting to pay your 17 Concord Steam rate, that delta, if you will, 18 goes to fund this back over time. How are they 19 disadvantaged by doing it in that mode? 20 that, in your view, it would be a liability 21 still on their books that they couldn't do 22 other things still? I mean, I think that's 23 what I was hearing you say.
  - A. I'm certainly saying that with respect to

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loans. In terms of on-bill financing, where there would be some reduction, but not as big a reduction as you would otherwise get, because you're paying back, I'm not sure that that would necessarily affect the books. I don't think it would. But the nonprofits here can talk about that.

In terms of a practical matter, and making sure that the money gets out the door, is as flexible as possible, and it's not just a matter of timing, Commissioner Scott, because we got this May 31 shutdown coming up and we got to get it out the door, and this is, I think, the best way to do it, it's also a matter of people couldn't wait, you know, there's a lot of folks who took money out of their own pocket to do this. And, so, you don't reimburse people money out of their own pocket with on-bill financing, right? The grant -- the direct grant can do that and can provide that relief to defray some of those costs. So, it's not just a matter of speed, it's a matter of flexibility. And I think that's why this is, I would respectfully

1 suggest, the preferred route. 2 CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. Thank you. 3 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. I don't think we have any further questions for 4 5 you, Senator Feltes. I'm going to go off the record for a second. 6 7 [Off-the-record discussion ensued.] 8 9 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. 10 We're going to go back on the record. 11 MR. SPEIDEL: Commissioners, Staff would suggest that, in the next phase of this 12 13 hearing after the break, there be a numbering of the various pro se intervenors' testimonies 14 15 that were prefiled pursuant to the 200 rules. 16 And that it is our understanding that certain 17 of these intervenors may have questions amongst 18 each other, but we don't know for sure. We 19 will ask them right now, during the break, as 20 to whether any of them have questions. Staff 21 does not. Does not mean that we're agreeing to 22 all of the statements made in their testimony. But, given that these are pro se intervenors 23 24 and that they have a right to be heard, we

1 would like to just have these marked as 2 exhibits without objection for the 3 administrative convenience of the Commission, and to enable the Commission to have a better 4 5 sense of the positions of these various 6 intervenors. 7 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you, Mr. Speidel. And that is consistent with the 8 9 conversation we were having off the record, and 10 so to put that on the record. 11 We're going to take a break now. 12 It's going to be a little bit longer than we 13 would normally break, because we're going to 14 ask you to do some work while we're out of the 15 room. 16 The first thing that's going to 17 happen is Mr. Kreis and Senator Feltes are 18 going to caucus about whether there's more 19 questioning that needs to be done of 20 Mr. Feltes. We're also going to ask all of you 21 22 who have submitted prefiled testimony to coordinate through Mr. Speidel, who is Staff, 23

and treat this as sort of a mini-technical

1 session, coordinate who has questions for whom, 2 and what order you want to go, and mark the 3 submissions with the Clerk and Mr. Patnaude, so that everybody knows what numbers everybody is 4 5 going to have, and decide on an order that we're going to go. 6 7 We will also be looking at all of your testimony and decide who we would want to 8 9 ask questions of, even if you don't, we may. 10 So, when we come back at about five 11 after eleven, we will resume from that point. So, we will take our break now. 12 13 (Recess taken at 10:47 a.m. and 14 the hearing resumed at 11:17 15 a.m.) 16 MR. KREIS: Mr. Chairman, I believe, 17 if we're ready, that we have just one very 18 brief question for the Senator, and then he 19 will or at least I will be done with him. 20 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. 21 MR. KREIS: Thank you. Okay. 22 Senator Feltes, welcome back to the stand. 23 WITNESS FELTES: Thank you. 24 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

# BY MR. KREIS:

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- Q. I happen to be a fan of on-bill financing. And I noticed that there was some discussion between you and the Commissioners about on-bill financing. Is there any further light you can shed about the extent to which the problem that we're attempting to address here could be solved through the use of on-bill financing?
- Well, I think the purpose of a grant program, as I mentioned in my testimony, is to have that flexibility, not just timing, but flexibility to be employed to help folks that, for example, have taken money out of their own pocket. And on-bill financing is not an option, if you've already pursued some of these other options under the time constraints that we have. So, a direct grant program makes the most sense under the circumstances. I know that people are doing the best they can under this tough situation, and people are already incurring costs. So, on-bill financing, and approving that, you know, may have been potentially an option several months ago. But, as a practical matter, with the time constraints that we're

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under, and how everybody has, in some cases, spent money out of their own pockets, it's just not a practical solution, in my view, under the circumstances.

And, also, I would just add to that, in terms of on-bill financing, the general concept of reducing costs moving forward, this --Concord Steam has been in operation for 100 plus years. It's just steam heat comes into the building. People are transitioning, they're going to incur the costs of ongoing maintenance and operation of an entirely new system that they didn't choose to go to. So, it's, you know, many buildings have been designed around the concept of Concord Steam, and now it's going to be gone. So, providing some relief for folks who are going to incur additional costs moving forward, I think, when we talk about the costs moving forward, we've got to also think about the maintenance costs and so on and so forth, not just you're going to save some money moving forward on your base energy expenses. Thank you.

MR. KREIS:

Thank you.

That's it for

1 redirect, Mr. Chairman.

2 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
3 Bailey has a follow-up.

# BY CMSR. BAILEY:

- Q. I just want to make sure that we're -- that when you're talking about "on-bill financing" and we're talking about "on-bill financing" we're thinking about the same thing. So, the way I would think about it is, Liberty grants the million dollars to the CRDC, and they dispense the money as if it were a grant, but it gets paid back through billing by the utility, or partly paid back maybe even. Is that what you're thinking about? Because that seems like it solves the cash flow problem to me, but it doesn't sound like that's what you were thinking about.
- A. I think -- I don't know practically how that would work for people who have already incurred expenses. But I suppose, theoretically, if people have already incurred expenses and they get a direct grant, and then they pay back the direct grant through on-bill financing after reimbursement of expenses, is that the

[WITNESS: Feltes]

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1 construct that --
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- 2 Q. Yes, something like that.
- A. Okay. I haven't thought that out as a practical matter. I think the way it's constructed right now has the utmost
- 6 flexibility. But I think your --
- 7 Q. But it also has some problems, I think.
- 8 A. Well, you can speak to what your opinion is and
  9 I'll speak to mine. I think the problem we
- 10 have, Commissioner, is that nothing, in terms
- of transition relief and assistance, is being
- done right now. There's a wonderful
- opportunity for the Commission to correct that.
- 14 So, --
- 15 Q. And that's what we're here trying to figure out.
- 17 A. Right. I appreciate that.
- 18 CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. I appreciate
- 19 your testimony. Thank you.
- 20 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I have a
- follow-up, Senator Feltes.
- 22 BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:
- Q. Are people who put money out two years ago or 18 months ago, are they eligible to apply for

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[WITNESS: Feltes] 1 money? No. The guidelines are pretty clear about 2 Α. 3 what's a qualifying eligible expense. It's after the announcement of the deal between PUC 4 5 Staff and Concord Steam. 6 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Just wanted C(H) 7 to confirm that. All right. I think we have nothing 8 9 further. So, I think you can return to your 10 seat. 11 WITNESS FELTES: Thank you. 12 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Off the record. 13 [Off-the-record discussion 14 ensued.] 15 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, we're going 16 to go on the record. What's the numbering 17 scheme for the testimony? 18 MR. SPEIDEL: The numbering scheme 19 for the testimony is as follows: Mr. 20 Schweiker's number 4; the First Church of 21 Christ, Scientist --22 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Slow down. 23 MR. SPEIDEL: -- the First Church of

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Christ, Scientist, number 5; the Woman's Club

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of Concord, number 6; the Capitol Center for
 1
 2
         the Arts --
 3
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Hang on. Slow
 4
         down.
                We are trying to keep up.
 5
                   MR. SPEIDEL: -- the Woman's Club of
 6
         Concord, number 6; the Capitol Center for the
 7
         Arts, number 7; the South Congregational
         Church, number 8; --
 8
9
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Stop. What was
10
         7?
11
                   MR. SPEIDEL: The Capitol Center for
12
         the Arts, number 7.
13
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: What was 5?
14
                   MR. SPEIDEL: The First Church of
15
         Christ, Scientist.
16
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: What was 4?
17
                   MR. SPEIDEL: Mr. Schweiker.
18
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Next
19
         is 9, I think, right?
20
                   MR. SPEIDEL: The Brain Injury
21
         Association of New Hampshire, number 9.
22
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
23
         What's 10?
24
                   MR. SPEIDEL: The Resilient Buildings
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1
         Group, number 10. Joshua and Angela Ford,
         number 11.
 2
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Twelve?
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 4
                   MR. SPEIDEL: Concord Family YMCA,
         number 12.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Next?
 6
 7
                   MR. SPEIDEL: Associated Enterprises,
         Incorporated, number 13.
 8
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Fourteen?
9
10
                   MR. SPEIDEL: Capital Regional
         Development Council, number 14.
11
12
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Fifteen?
                   MR. SPEIDEL: Fifteen is with an
13
14
         asterisk. It's CATCH Neighborhood Housing.
15
         There is an open question in the Clerk's office
         as to whether the appropriate number of copies
16
17
         was provided. Rosemary said that they did
18
         tender the appropriate number of copies, but we
         have to check that, to make sure that the
19
20
         filing was properly made.
21
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Sixteen?
22
                   MR. SPEIDEL: There is no 16.
23
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: What is Mr.
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Frink's testimony going to be?

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1
                   MR. SPEIDEL: Well, Mr. Frink's
 2
         testimony is going to go over Staff's position
 3
         regarding the Settlement Agreement.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Number?
 4
                   MR. SPEIDEL: Ah. That would be
 6
         "16", I'm sorry.
 7
                         (The documents, as described,
 8
                        were herewith marked as
                        Exhibit 4 through Exhibit 16,
9
10
                        respectively, for
                        identification.)
11
12
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. And
13
         there may be other things that have to get
14
         marked as we go, but we now have that down.
15
                   All right. Are we ready then to
         proceed with Mr. Schweiker?
16
17
                   SEN. FELTES: Mr. Chairman.
18
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Feltes.
19
                   SEN. FELTES: Thank you very much,
20
         Mr. Chairman. Mr. Heavener has to depart very
21
         shortly. If possible, could we --
22
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Oh. Sure.
23
                   SEN. FELTES: -- put him on the
24
         stand?
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91 Heavener] [WITNESS:

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CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Yes.
 1
 2
                    SEN. FELTES: Thank you, Mr.
 3
         Chairman.
 4
                         (Whereupon Stephen A. Heavener
                         was duly sworn by the Court
 5
 6
                         Reporter.)
 7
                    WITNESS HEAVENER: I'll summarize
         very quickly my testimony. We were asked by
 8
         the City -- should I? Or am I answering
9
10
         questions?
11
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Typically, it's
12
         a little bit easier to follow if there's
13
         questions and answers.
14
                    SEN. FELTES: Mr. Heavener, I'll ask
15
         you some questions.
16
                    WITNESS HEAVENER: Okay.
17
                  STEPHEN A. HEAVENER, SWORN
                      DIRECT EXAMINATION
18
    BY SEN. FELTES:
19
         Marked item number "14", is that your
20
21
         testimony?
22
    Α.
         Yes.
23
         And do you have anything to add, in light of
24
         the discussion that we had this morning?
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{DG 16-827} {02-10-17}

- A. Actually, a lot, but I'll answer specific questions only if the Commissioners decide they have some related to managing the program.
- Q. Let me just ask one specific question then.

  Why do you think a grant program, like the one that's configured, makes sense?
- A. Let me answer that by giving a little background on what Capital Regional Development Council, and I'll refer to --

[Court reporter interruption.]

# CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

manage a substantial number of loan programs, sourced from five different federal agencies.

To evaluate a loan is a lot more complex. You have to evaluate risk analysis, you have to evaluate the creditworthiness of the customer, the covenants of some of their existing loans.

So, to manage this as a loan program through CRDC, we would not have the capacity or there would be a lot of subjectivity involved. There would be some yeses and some noes, so then not everyone would be eligible.

Just because you might need to do the

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1 transition, but, if your financial statement 2 and your ability to pay a loan back were not 3 eligible, like all other programs, we would deny the loan. 4 5 A grant program I think is a lot more 6 equitable. We would not be making subjective 7 questions about your eligibility, other than the fact that you're eligible based on the 8 criteria and the guidelines. 9 10 I don't know if that answers your question 11 completely. 12 SEN. FELTES: Thank you. I have no 13 further questions. 14 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Does anyone else 15 have any questions for Mr. Heavener? 16 [No verbal response.] CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner 17 18 Scott. BY CMSR. SCOTT: 19 20 So, I'll ask your opinion here. I have asked 21 different questions not -- less so on a loan at 22 this point, but on on-bill financing. What do 23 you think the viability of that is? How does

that work, in your opinion? Do you have any

thoughts on that?

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Just from a cost impact to the company point of Α. view, even though it's not going to show up in their balance sheet, per se, but it's going to show up on their cash flow. I mean, so, the short answer is it makes it more complex. And we would not be able to make that determination. But let's say, as Commissioner Bailey noted, we would still administer the program, make the awards, and then the bills would then be -- then the companies or the grantees or the applicants would then have to pay whatever the amount we awarded back through their bill. That's something we have the capacity to do, because we still would not make a subjective determination.

But what it does do, it kind of negates
the impact of the relief, in my opinion, on the
capital costs. Because, when we look at
businesses as a lender, we look at the upfront
capital costs to do a project and the ongoing
cash flow, the impact of that project. And I
think what we're trying to solve -- the problem
we're trying to solve here is the upfront

capital expenditures needed that are required by something that's out of the control of the applicant.

So, I think there's a distinction to be made, and that's a philosophical thing about whether you're saving money in your energy costs down the road. From a balance sheet point of view of expending monies today, I think it's smarter and more equitable, I should say, in my opinion, to do it as a grant program.

- Q. Would not, and I think Commissioner Bailey mentioned as a potential, an on-bill financing program, as you had alluded to, would it not look like a grant program up front for --
- A. I mean, yes, it would. But, from the cash flow of the company, you still have to incur those costs. And I don't even know how -- nuances of how the on-bill program actually works. But it adds additional cash flow on a monthly basis to your normal operations of the business.

And I guess my philosophical answer to that question is, this is a cost that the business did not plan to incur. Most of our

1 borrowers are businesses that are privately 2 held New Hampshire small companies, they're not 3 giant corporations. Cash flow, every dime that 4 a company can inject into what they do as a 5 business is stronger for the health of that 6 business. Having a larger utility bill to 7 cover a capital cost that they didn't have to incur or didn't choose to incur is somewhat of 8 9 a challenge, I guess, from my point of view.

- Q. So, let me attack this another way. Would you agree that -- you already suggested that this is kind of a surprise, unexpected expense for a lot of these companies we're talking about.

  What they did expect, failing this happening, was to have to pay their Concord Steam bill, correct?
- 17 A. Correct.

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- 18 Q. So, that's a given that they, in theory, should
  19 be budgeting for and have expected.
- 20 A. Correct.
- 21 Q. And the concept we're talking about is, it
  22 seems to be understood that the bill, the cost
  23 of energy from Liberty, from gas, Liberty gas
  24 customers would be less than what their

expectation would have been if they stayed on

Concord Steam. And, effectively, the financing

would be you'd be paying back from that

difference. So, how --

A. You know, I mean, that's an argument that I can't dispute at this point. Not looking at the particulars of any particular business or any particular company that that's the case, I can't dispute that.

CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. Thank you. Oh, excuse me. I did have one more question. So, rather than come back around and say "I don't have any more questions".

# 14 BY CMSR. SCOTT:

Q. You heard my discussion with Senator Feltes on the existing proposal, I understand it's a lot less complicated, the grant program than a loan program, I think I understood that, your statement. But I did see some potential for some controversy over you still have to make the determination in the existing proposal whether somebody is in or out, whether they qualify or not for the program.

A. And, actually, I don't think it's as

complicated. The way we intend to do it, if, in fact, it's implemented as prepared in the guidelines. There's a 30-day window of applications. During that 30-day window, number of applications will go in. We will not even begin to -- I mean, we'll do some preliminary analysis, but we're not going to do any determination. Because until we know, so 30 days comes, the window closes, we know we now have 16 residential nonprofit applications and 12 business applications.

We would then make a determination,
initially on eligibility, "what did you spend
the money on?" So that the technical
eligibility is easy. "Did you do high energy
efficiency?" "Did you do a connection?"
You're going to show us the contractor list,
and we will make certain that the costs are
eligible. And, then, we'll determine, we'll
divide those numbers by the amount that's in
each fund based on what your costs were.

So, I don't see a lot of subjective decisions. My expectation is everyone will get less than the 50,000 or 75,000 based on our

presumed demand. And that's why we had the "hold harmless" section added at the end, because we consulted our attorney.

And, also, with the loan program, I think the loan program would be a lot more subjective, because we would make an analysis that you're not eligible for the normal underwriting reasons that we do on our other loans. I think that would open up to more controversy or more dispute possibly.

So, I don't foresee, as structured, I mean there's probably some nuances in there and that's why it's good for us to have the authority, but we do -- we have 150 loans in our portfolio. We make much harder decisions all the time. So, I'm confident that we would be able to manage this program, not with zero conflict, because that doesn't exist anymore, but my expectation would be I think the guidelines are strong enough to enable us to administer this program with very, very few challenges.

CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner

1 Bailey.

2 BY CMSR. BAILEY:

- Q. Can you explain what you mean by the "hold harmless" provision? Is that number 12?
  - A. Yes. That basically means, if, based on Commissioner Scott's proposition, that we awarded somebody 30,000, and they should have they thought they would have gotten 40,000, and they decide to litigate. As you know, in the U.S., despite the fact there are documentation and they will be signing on documents that say otherwise, anybody can sue anybody.

So, CRDC was asked to do this. We're not a petitioner. We didn't come up with this idea. We were asked by the City of Concord and Senator Feltes, "Because you have the capacity to manage these kind of programs, the Staff doesn't want to do it, the City didn't have the capacity, would you do it?" And our position is "Of course, we would do it. This is part of our mission." But we'll do it for a small fee to cover our normal fees to do with all our other lending. We're not going to expose

| 1  | ourselves to unknown litigation. That's kind    |
|----|---|
| 2  | of what the intent of that is.                  |
| 3  | CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you.                  |
| 4  | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I just want to              |
| 5  | make sure everyone's satisfied that the         |
| 6  | testimony that has been submitted is a full     |
| 7  | exhibit, or do we need him to go through the    |
| 8  | formal process of adopting it? Can we just all  |
| 9  | stipulate that it's all going to go in?         |
| 10 | [Multiple parties nodding in the                |
| 11 | affirmative.]                                   |
| 12 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I see nodding               |
| 13 | heads, that's always encouraging.               |
| 14 | MR. KENNEDY: Yes.                               |
| 15 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.                  |
| 16 | Mr. Heavener, you can return to your seat or    |
| 17 | go, if you need to, I think.                    |
| 18 | WITNESS HEAVENER: Thank you.                    |
| 19 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.                  |
| 20 | Who's next?                                     |
| 21 | SEN. FELTES: The YMCA, Mr. Chairman.            |
| 22 | MR. KREIS: Mr. Chairman, I think it             |
| 23 | is I who get the honor of conducting the direct |
| 24 | exam of these particular distinguished          |

[WITNESS: Traum~Doremus]

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1
         witnesses.
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We'll have them
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 3
         sworn in, and then you can have at it.
                         (Whereupon Kenneth E. Traum and
 4
 5
                         James Doremus were duly sworn by
 6
                         the Court Reporter.)
 7
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis.
                    MR. KREIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
 8
         Good morning, gentlemen.
9
10
                   KENNETH E. TRAUM, SWORN
                     JAMES DOREMUS, SWORN
11
12
                      DIRECT EXAMINATION
13
    BY MR. KREIS:
14
         Mr. Traum, would you be kind enough to identify
15
         yourself for the record.
16
    Α.
         (Traum) Certainly. And, in this proceeding
17
         particularly, I'm a Board of Director member of
18
         the Concord Family YMCA. I'm a Chair of the
19
         Buildings & Grounds Committee, which,
20
         obviously, the steam conversion is impacting
21
         the buildings at the Y.
22
              And, in a prior life, I've been involved
23
         in utility regulation for many decades,
24
         spending over 20 years at the Office of
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[WITNESS: Traum~Doremus]

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Consumer Advocate, which is why I find it
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- 2 interesting I'm looking over at this side of
- 3 the room.
- 4 Q. Meaning the side of the room that the Consumer
- 5 Advocate is sitting on, along with the Staff of
- 6 the Commission.
- 7 A. (Traum) Correct.
- 8 Q. And, so, therefore you are no stranger to this
- 9 hearing room?
- 10 A. (Traum) That's correct. But it's been a few
- 11 years.
- 12 Q. And, Mr. Doremus, you are a newcomer to our
- hearing room, yes?
- 14 A. (Doremus) Yes, I am.
- 15 Q. You are?
- 16 A. (Doremus) I am the Executive Director of the
- 17 Concord Family YMCA.
- 18 Q. And, gentlemen, with reference to what has been
- marked for identification as "Exhibit 12", that
- is the prefiled direct testimony that the two
- of you jointly filed on February 8th of this
- 22 year, correct?
- 23 A. (Traum) Correct.
- 24 Q. And, if I went through and asked you each of

[WITNESS: Traum~Doremus]

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these questions that you answered in Exhibit 12
while you were sitting here, would each of you
give those exact same answers?
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- 4 A. (Traum) Yes, sir.
- 5 Q. Mr. Doremus?
- 6 A. (Doremus) Yes.
- Q. Are there any corrections or additions to that testimony?
- 9 A. (Traum) There are no corrections or additions.
- 10 Q. There were a few issues that came up during the
  11 testimony of the previous witnesses that I
  12 think it might be fruitful for both of you,
  13 particularly, Mr. Traum to address.

MR. KREIS: And, with the

Commission's permission, I'd like to go through
those?

17 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Go ahead.

#### 18 BY MR. KREIS:

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24

Q. The first has to do with the PUC's decision in the Claremont case that has been talked about considerably here. And I guess -- I think my question is really for Mr. Traum. And, bearing in mind the admonition that, since this is testimony and not argument, the discourse

[WITNESS: Traum~Doremus]

| 1  |    | really focuses on the extent to which the facts |
|----|----|---|
| 2  |    | in this case are either similar to or different |
| 3  |    | from the facts that applied in the Claremont    |
| 4  |    | case. Is there anything that you would like to  |
| 5  |    | add to the record that we have heard so far on  |
| 6  |    | that subject, Mr. Traum?                        |
| 7  | Α. | (Traum) Yes. Thank you for that question. And   |
| 8  |    | it really goes back to when the Claremont       |
| 9  |    | settlement was reached and the Commission had   |
| 10 |    | approved. There one of the driving issues was   |
| 11 |    | "how do we provide the necessary customer       |
| 12 |    | protections for those customers impacted by the |
| 13 |    | conversion?" And, as has been noted, on Page    |
| 14 |    | 15 of the Commission analysis in DE 94-056,     |
| 15 |    | Report and Order Number 21,309, "Claremont will |
| 16 |    | bear all costs of conversion to an alternate    |
| 17 |    | source at a comparable level of service,        |
| 18 |    | including the replacement of appliances. We     |
| 19 |    | believe this is an appropriate safeguard."      |
| 20 |    | That was included because it was an             |
| 21 |    | unknown for the downtown businesses, could they |
| 22 |    | have bottled propane outside of their           |

the conversion. And I think the City Manager

businesses. We didn't know that at the time of

23

was also involved in wanting those kind of protections, which the Commission approved.

And that was the driving issue, and I think that should be the driving issue here, that the Commission has to provide the necessary customer protection.

- Q. Gentlemen, there was some colloquy earlier today about the grant that the Y is in the process of receiving or maybe has already received with respect to its facilities, and whether the existence of that grant either does or does not make the Y suitable for being a recipient of the financial assistance that we're talking about here today. And I wonder if either of you can shed any further light on that subject?
- A. (Traum) Sure. The Concord Y has two buildings.

  So, our Main Building, which we have converted in the past, and we converted based upon, financially, it made sense to do it. That's not part of this proceeding in our viewpoint whatsoever. The other building, the Fire House Building, yes, we are pursuing a grant. What Commissioner Bailey had seen I believe in the

[WITNESS: Traum~Doremus]

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paper is that was preliminary approval from the City. That was just one step along the way.

It's part of a statewide competition to receive the CDBG grant. Since then, we have made the formal filing.
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A. (Doremus) Correct.

- A. (Traum) And the conversion costs are our match.

  They're not part of the grant, per se. That's a change from what you had seen previously,

  Commissioner.
- 11 Q. I think I only have one further question. And
  12 I guess, since this is direct exam, it's okay
  13 to ask softball questions, but --
- 14 A. (Traum) We appreciate it.
  - Q. I'm not used to doing that, though. There's been a lot of testimony and argument in this case about the extent to which it is in the "public interest", and the extent to which it either harms or helps the overall body of Liberty ratepayers if the Commission grants this Petition. Do you have anything, any further light to shed on that general question?

    A. (Traum) I would agree with what Senator Feltes

had said earlier, that the million dollars

[WITNESS: Traum~Doremus]

should not be viewed independently, it should be viewed as part of -- in addition to the 1.9. So that the 2.9 we're looking at, per the DCF, will still benefit all of Liberty's ratepayers over time. And I think that was -- would be consistent with, as the Senator mentioned, with the divestiture of Public Service and the protection of, particularly, Bow from property tax -- loss of property tax revenues and for customer employees.

One other thing that I found concerning and inconsistent with the Commission's Mission Statement to "provide necessary customer protection", was Data Response 1 of Mr. Frink to the joint commission — the Joint Petitioners, where he said in the last sentence, and I'll quote, "There is no exceedingly long payback period that would lead to a Staff recommendation for financial assistance for Concord Steam customers through the proposed Transition Fund." And I found that to be very inconsistent with the Commission's Mission Statement.

MR. KREIS: Assuming that Mr. Doremus

[WITNESS: Traum~Doremus]

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1
         has nothing that he would like to add to what
         Mr. Traum just said, I think that concludes the
 2
         direct examination.
 3
 4
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Does anyone out
 5
         there have questions for the YMCA witnesses?
                   Mr. Speidel.
 6
 7
                   MR. SPEIDEL: Thank you, Mr.
         Chairman.
 8
9
                      CROSS-EXAMINATION
10
    BY MR. SPEIDEL:
11
         This is for the panel. Will the YMCA convert
12
         this summer with or without the funding
13
         available to natural gas service?
14
         (Doremus) We have to. Yes, we will.
15
                   MR. SPEIDEL: Thank you.
16
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
17
         Scott.
18
                   CMSR. SCOTT: Good morning. Still
19
         morning.
20
                   WITNESS TRAUM: Good morning.
21
                   CMSR. SCOTT: My usual caveat, when
22
         there's more than one person on a panel,
23
         whoever feels best to answer, please do.
24
    BY CMSR. SCOTT:
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[WITNESS: Traum~Doremus]

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1
    Q.
         I assume by now you've heard my back-and-forth
         with other panelists on on-bill financing.
 2
 3
         would that work -- why would that not be
 4
         appropriate for even the YMCA?
 5
         (Traum) Well, I guess one thing, and I was
         scratching my head about is, and maybe it's
 6
 7
         changed since I left, but I didn't realize that
         utilities were doing on-bill financing.
 8
              Okay. If I move beyond that, what's the
9
10
         carrying charge that the utility would be
11
         seeking to loan those funds out? Those are two
12
         concerns I have, --
13
         Uh-huh.
    Q.
14
         (Traum) -- beyond what has been raised so far.
15
         Would you agree the carrying costs, etcetera,
    Q.
16
         are the same whether you do a grant -- concerns
17
         are the same whether you do a grant program or
18
         on-bill financing?
19
    Α.
         (Traum) Potentially.
20
                   CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. Thank you.
21
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
22
         Bailey.
```

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Thank you.

CMSR. BAILEY:

23

24

BY CMSR. BAILEY:

[WITNESS: Traum~Doremus]

5

6

16

17

18

```
Q. What -- well, I think in your testimony you say that the Y expects to get "$4,500" a year in savings, the difference between the -- can you tell me what -- is that accurate?
```

- A. (Traum) That was based on, I believe, the Concord Steam rates last year.
- 7 Q. Okay. So, it will be even more than that?
- (Traum) That's correct. And, when I had used 8 the "4,500" estimate, versus the "125,000 9 10 conversion costs", even with the minimum 11 financing rate, we were still looking at 12 probably something in 30 years for a payback 13 period. And that's why, when we converted the 14 Main Building, we didn't consider converting 15 the Fire House Building.
  - Q. What do you expect the savings to be now, if the rate continued for Concord Steam to be at the rate that it is now, 20 percent higher than it was last year, right?
- 20 A. (Traum) We would probably still be looking at a
  21 25-year payback or something in that
  22 neighborhood.
- 23 Q. I'm not asking you how long the payback period 24 is, I want to know what the savings on an

[WITNESS: Traum~Doremus]

```
1
         annual basis would be?
         (Traum) Instead of 4,000, it could be five or
 2
    Α.
 3
         six.
 4
         Okay. And how do you, with your ratemaking
    Q.
 5
         expertise, how do you justify allowing a
 6
         customer to get money that's funded by other
 7
         utility customers and not have to contribute
 8
         those savings toward the conversion?
         (Traum) I guess the same issue could be raised,
9
10
         why did you approve allowing property tax
11
         assistance, when that, if looked at
12
         independently, would cost ratepayers money?
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: The cool thing
13
14
         about the way this works, Mr. Traum, is we get
         to ask the questions. So, --
15
16
                         [Laughter.]
17
                   WITNESS TRAUM: Okay.
18
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You could
19
         probably recast that as an answer. Do you want
20
         to give it a whirl?
21
                   WITNESS TRAUM: Could you repeat the
22
         question?
    BY CMSR. BAILEY:
23
24
         Why shouldn't the Y have to contribute the
    Q.
```

[WITNESS: Traum~Doremus]

savings that it gets, not to mention the

improvement in the property value that you will

have as a result of a brand new heating system,

why shouldn't you have to contribute that

toward repayment of a grant or on-bill

financing?

- 7 A. (Traum) It was not our choice to convert. That was imposed upon us.
- 9 Q. Would you be willing to pay a 20 percent

  10 premium on your Liberty gas bill for ten years

  11 to pay a portion of the grant back, assuming

  12 that about 20 -- you're going to get a

  13 20 percent savings in your bill?
- 14 A. (Traum) Well, --
- 15 A. (Doremus) I think we'd have to take a look at

  16 that. I don't think we can do that, make a -
  17 agree to anything like that until we have an

  18 opportunity to analyze it further.
  - Q. So, if we had allowed Concord -- if we had denied Concord Steam's request to go out of business, your bill would be 20 percent higher than it will be if you convert your heating system. Agree?
- 24 A. (Traum) Yes.

19

20

21

22

[WITNESS: Traum~Doremus]

```
Q. Okay. Mr. Traum, in the Claremont case, did utility customers have to pay any of the conversion costs?
```

4 A. (Traum) The utility customers were covered,
5 they were protected.

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

- Q. No. I'm talking about the general body of utility customers, not the -- did any utility customer have to pay for the conversion costs?
  - A. (Traum) And I'm not sure we're connecting. If it was the Claremont Gas utility customers, they were protected. They had the option, so they didn't have to pay conversion costs.
  - Q. They had the option. They didn't have to pay the conversion costs. The Company, who was leaving the franchise, abandoning the franchise, paid for that, not other customers. Is that right?
- A. (Traum) That's correct. And that's why I
  emphasized that, as part of the settlement, you
  know, looking at the Commission's Mission
  Statement to "provide the necessary customer
  protection", the concern was to provide the
  necessary customer protection.
  - Q. And would you agree that there may be different

```
115
                   [WITNESS:
                              Traum~Doremus]
 1
         ways of providing the necessary customer
 2
         protection?
 3
         (Traum) I'm sure there may be other ways.
    Α.
 4
                    CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. I think that's
 5
         all I have. Thank you.
 6
                    WITNESS TRAUM: You're welcome.
 7
    BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:
         Mr. Traum, further on the Claremont Gas
 8
    Q.
9
         situation, you were involved in that, weren't
10
         you?
11
         (Traum) Yes, I was.
    Α.
12
         Can you help me just map out how the players in
    Q.
13
         the Claremont Gas situation match up? So,
14
         who's analogous to whom in this docket? The
15
         customers are, obviously, the customers.
16
         They're the ones who are having to convert.
17
         Who's Claremont Gas here? Concord Steam?
18
    Α.
         (Traum) Yes.
19
         Who's Liberty in -- who's the analogous party
    Q.
         to Liberty in the Claremont Gas situation?
```

- 20
- 21 (Traum) Well, it's not really analogous, but 22 the closest would have been their non-regulated 23 parent.
- 24 They being Claremont Gas's non-regulated Q.

[WITNESS: Traum~Doremus]

```
1 parent?
```

2

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

- A. (Traum) Correct.
- Q. Because that's the entity that was going to pay for the conversions that needed to happen, is that right?
- A. (Traum) That's correct. And one of the other

  active players in that proceeding was the City

  of Claremont, just like there's the City of

  Concord here.
- 10 Q. What was the City of Claremont's role in the
  11 Claremont Gas situation? What did they
  12 actually do, other than be the entity in which
  13 all of this took place?
- 14 A. (Traum) Well, I believe their interest was the

  15 same as -- consistent with the OCA's, to

  16 provide customer protections.
  - Q. So, the player that's really different here is the Liberty type entity. I think you even said "there's really no analogue to Liberty from the Claremont Gas situation". Isn't that because there was no regulated entity, I think you said that in response to Commissioner Bailey's question, is that right?
  - A. (Traum) Yes.

[WITNESS: Traum~Doremus]

Q. So, there's no one who was going to be called upon to reimburse the unregulated parent as a result of their expenditures in this, correct?

- A. (Traum) That's correct. And you have to -okay, while that's correct, there's also the
  Commission's mission of protecting customer
  protections.
- Q. Oh, clearly, I understand. I understand your argument, and I understand why you think that's significant. I just -- I want to make sure I understand what the differences are. Because you've said there are similarities, and I see those similarities, and I see the mission, which really hasn't changed. I just want to make sure I understand what the differences are. Are there other differences from the Claremont situation that we should be aware of?
- A. (Traum) Nothing that comes to mind.
- Q. The question you were asked about which we had the lighthearted exchange, I want to make sure I understand. I actually think there's more of an answer that you wanted to give to that question, regarding why shouldn't the customers who are affected by this contribute some of the

## [WITNESS: Traum~Doremus]

```
1
         savings they're going to realize. I think
 2
         the -- I'm going to put words in your mouth,
 3
         you tell me if you agree. That, for the same
 4
         reason that we didn't require the taxpayers of
 5
         Bow to do or pay more as a result of what was
 6
         happening in the divestiture docket, is that
 7
         roughly what you were saying when you asked
         your rhetorical question?
 8
9
         (Traum) Yes.
    Α.
10
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. I don't
11
         think I have any other questions.
12
                   Mr. Kreis, I assume there's nothing
13
         you would follow up with with these gentlemen?
14
                   MR. KREIS: No, there is not.
15
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. So,
16
         you gentlemen can return to your seats. Thank
17
         you.
                   Who's next? Mr. Kennedy, are you --
18
19
                   MR. KENNEDY: Yes. I think I'll
20
         assist here, to the extent that's appropriate,
21
         Your Honor. The people call Dana Nute, from
22
         Resilient.
23
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That would be
24
         Exhibit 10.
```

[WITNESS: Nute]

```
1
                         (Whereupon Dana Nute was duly
 2
                         sworn by the Court Reporter.)
 3
                    MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Nute, my name is
 4
         Jim Kennedy.
                        I'm counsel for the City of
 5
         Concord. And I've been asked to help
 6
         facilitate your direct testimony this morning
 7
         still.
 8
                       DANA NUTE, SWORN
                      DIRECT EXAMINATION
9
10
    BY MR. KENNEDY:
11
         Please identify yourself for the record.
12
         Dana Nute. I'm the General Manager of
13
         Resilient Buildings Group.
14
         Where is that group located?
15
         We are located right on Dixon Ave., right here
    Α.
16
         in Concord.
17
         What source of heat does your group use?
    Q.
18
    Α.
         We are on natural gas.
19
         And did you make a conversion at any point?
    Q.
20
         It was converted last year.
21
    Q.
         You provided testimony in this proceeding?
22
    Α.
         Correct.
23
         And you did that on February 8th?
```

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That is correct.

24

Α.

[WITNESS: Nute]

- Q. Is there anything that you would like to add to that testimony here today?
- A. Well, I just want to follow up with what

  Senator Feltes said about maintenance

  after-the-fact. It's not just the maintenance

  costs, because they are on steam. They're

  still on the steam within the building, and the

  steam traps take care of it and everything.

But also there's insurance, because now you have a combustible unit inside in the building. There's taxes, perhaps the City may retax them, I don't want to give them any ideas, but it may happen, so --

CMSR. SCOTT: Too late.

# CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

A. And I also wanted to add that there's a lot of contractors out there that are already tied up, and this has to happen fast. And some of these nonprofits, I know them very well, and they do not have the funds to do this. And I think the grant program is a perfect way for them to -- a stepping stone for them to get started on.

And I guess I'm just saying they're running out of time. Because if you shut off

```
[WITNESS: Nute]
 1
         the 31st, these contractors are all very busy
         and everything, and it's going to very hard to
 2
 3
         get things going. So, that's it.
    BY MR. KENNEDY:
 4
 5
    Q.
         Okay. Is there anything else you'd like to
         offer?
 6
 7
         No.
    Α.
         So, if I went through your full testimony here
8
         that you submitted on February 8th, is there
9
10
         anything that you would change?
11
         No, I wouldn't.
    Α.
12
                    MR. KENNEDY: We'd like to offer
         Exhibit 12 as a full exhibit, Your Honor.
13
14
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you,
15
         Mr. Kennedy. My understanding is that they're
16
         all going to be full exhibits.
17
                    Does anyone have questions for
18
         Mr. Nute?
                   Mr. Schweiker, why don't you find a
```

19 20 microphone.

21 MR. KREIS: This isn't the right 22 microphone to use.

23 MR. SCHWEIKER: Okay.

24 BY MR. SCHWEIKER:

[WITNESS: Nute]

```
1
    Q.
         There was a question I asked you during the
         break -- the question I asked you during the
 2
 3
         break. You're talking about having to have
         this done by May 31st. My understanding is
 4
 5
         Concord Steam is shut off during the summer
 6
         anyway, and they don't really have to have the
 7
         steam back on until maybe October 1st. Would
         that be an easier timeframe to meet?
 8
9
         Well, I don't think everyone could be converted
10
         by May 31st anyway. So, it's going to have to
11
         go through the summer, and up till maybe
12
         October 1st.
13
                   MR. SCHWEIKER:
                                    That's all.
14
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Anyone else?
15
         Mr. Speidel.
16
    BY MR. SPEIDEL:
17
         Mr. Nute, why did your organization convert to
    Q.
18
         natural gas?
19
         Well, I'm a renter. So, it was the landlord
    Α.
20
         that -- CDFA that converted to gas. And it was
21
         due to cost, the high cost of heating.
22
                   MR. SPEIDEL:
                                  Thank you.
23
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
```

24

Scott.

[WITNESS: Nute]

1 CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you. 2 BY CMSR. SCOTT: 3 You may know what I'm going to ask, hopefully. 0. So, you've heard some of the discussion of 4 5 on-bill financing as an alternative to what the 6 Settlement is, at least in my mind. Presuming 7 it was -- this is a hypothetical, obviously, but, if it was treated in a retroactive 8 fashion, it sounds like the concern I think the 9 10 Senator voiced, this would be how fast could we 11 do something like this. But can you tell me 12 how that would not work for your facilities? 13 Why wouldn't on-bill financing work? 14 It would work, for my facility, it would. 15 I see some of these other clients, the 16 nonprofits and everything, that would be very 17 difficult. Again, they don't have the funds to 18 start right out and change over the heating 19 system, and I don't know. You know, the 20 on-bill financing, are they going to pay for 21 everything up front?

Q. Well, at least in my mind, the concept would be some approved amount would be paid for up front, that would be just like the grant,

22

23

[WITNESS: Nute]

1 correct?

- 2 Α. Right.
- 3 But, out of the cost savings, again, we talked Q. 4 about the savings in the fuel costs, --
- 5 Uh-huh.
- 6 -- I understand there is some operational and Q. 7 maintenance, and, for your sake, hopefully not tax differences. Though, that's in the record 8 9 now, by the way. So, --
- 10 I know. Α.
- 11 It's basically, effectively, those who Q. 12 participate would be paying in that delta, if 13 you will, of what they would have paid and what 14 they, in theory, should have been budgeting for 15 for Concord Steam service, they have to -- you 16 know, the bills for Liberty would be cheaper, 17 so in that delta would be where you'd be paying 18 back over time. So, you get the money up front 19 to do what you need to do, in theory, and then 20 you'd pay back based on your savings. So, that 21 would be the concept in my mind.
- 22 Correct. Α.
- 23 And I guess my question would be, even for 24 those that you're aware of, I'm just trying to

[WITNESS: Nute]

understand how that wouldn't work? 1

- Well, I think some of them -- I think it would 2 Α. 3 probably work for a majority of them. But I think some are on such a shoestring budget that 4 5 they really need the savings to keep going. That's my opinion. 6
  - And that could be argumentative. But wouldn't Q. they, if this -- none of this happened, they wouldn't have those savings to use, right? So, they're going to have for Concord -- the baseline is you have to pay for Concord Steam service, which is higher. Does that make sense?
- 14 Yes. Correct.
- 15 CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. All right.
- 16 Thank you.
- 17 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
- 18 Bailey.

7

8

9

10

11

12

- BY CMSR. BAILEY: 19
- 20 Q. Do you know when the building that you are 21 occupying was converted? When the conversion 22 was completed?
- 23 October of 2015. Α.
- 24 Okay. So, that building would not qualify for Q.

```
[WITNESS:
                                  Nute]
 1
         any of this under the provisions in the
 2
         Settlement?
 3
         Yes. That is correct.
    Α.
 4
                   CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you.
 5
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I have no
         questions. Thank you, Mr. Nute. Mr. Feltes?
 6
 7
                   SEN. FELTES: Mr. Chairman, I
         apologize. I just wanted to, if I can ask him
 8
9
         one question.
10
    BY SEN. FELTES:
11
    Q. And, to be clear, Mr. Nute --
12
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Oh, sure.
                                                    Why
13
         not.
14
                   SEN. FELTES: Okay. Thank you, Mr.
15
         Chairman.
16
    BY SEN. FELTES:
17
         Just to be clear, Mr. Nute. Part of your
    Q.
18
         testimony, we haven't covered this, but part of
19
         your testimony is you have a dozen plus years
20
         of energy installation experience, and part of
21
         your testimony is that the grant application
22
         and the timeframe makes sense in light of your
```

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experience. Is that right?

That is correct.

23

24

Α.

1 SEN. FELTES: Just wanted to make 2 that --3 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You thought that needed to be clarified further? 4 SEN. FELTES: Well, I guess --5 6 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: No, we got it 7 now. 8 SEN. FELTES: Okay. CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. 9 10 Thank you, Mr. Nute. You can return to your 11 seat. 12 Who's next? 13 MR. KREIS: Remi, over at Associated 14 Enterprises, Inc. Turn my mike on, that might 15 help. 16 (Whereupon **Remi Hinxhia** was duly 17 sworn by the Court Reporter.) CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Yes, 13. 18 19 REMI HINXHIA, SWORN 20 DIRECT EXAMINATION 21 BY MR. KENNEDY: 22 Yes, sir. Please identify yourself for the 23 record. My name is Remi Hinxhia. And I'm the 24 Α. Yes.

[WITNESS: Hinxhia]

President of Associated Enterprises, Inc., a real estate, management, and development company in downtown Concord.

Q. And where is that --

5 [Court reporter interruption.]

## BY THE WITNESS:

4

6

- 7 A. At 136 North Main Street.
- 8 BY MR. KENNEDY:
- 9 Q. Yes. You submitted testimony in this matter on 10 February 8th?
- 11 A. Yes, we did.
- 12 Q. And, if we went through that testimony, would
  13 you maintain all the answers that you provided
  14 in response to the questions in that testimony?
- 15 A. Yes, I do.
- 16 Q. Is there anything that you would like to add
  17 for the Commission today?
- A. Yes, I do, actually. Is I want to express

  again that the shutdown of Concord Steam on May

  31st will really give a financial burden, not

  just to my family, but to my tenant, and

  potentially to my company. Because it was

  totally out of the blue, very unsurprised

  [sic]. And we are in a project that have

invested nearly \$5 million to the old Vegas
Block, now it's called "Remi's Block". And I
think at this moment I have exhausted every
potential way to go and get a loan added to the
bank to redo my buildings. The 136 North Main
Street that is 40,000 square feet building and
11 Depot Street.

For us to go out there, when we put everything on the line, it will be very difficult to get money. So, when we're talking 435,000 for the businesses to get a potential grant, all I'm going to say is that that amount is very little compared that, if three of the biggest landlords, like me, Mark Ciborowski, or Arthur Aznive, who need money for our buildings, that money will be spent within a minute. So, won't be enough. However, it's better to get something than nothing, that we can potentially put down or show to the banks or financial institution that we have something to start to continue.

And I'd also like to say that we're really looking to PUC to help us in their decision.

Because, if we don't get some kind of

1 protection from you guys, I don't think will be any other agency that can help us out on this 2 3 matter. 4 I talk from my perspective, because my 5 buildings are very old, are 1860s. And we're 6 trying to fix the windows, which are very 7 significant in downtown. So, trying to deal with that, and trying to deal with unexpected 8 9 costs with Concord Steam is a mess that I hope 10 none of you guys will ever yourself in. So, 11 that's all. 12 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Does anyone have 13 questions for Mr. Hinxhia? 14 Mr. Feltes. 15 SEN. FELTES: Thank you, Mr. 16 Chairman. 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SEN. FELTES: 18 19 Remi, you mentioned that this came out of the Q. 20 blue, the August agreement between the PUC 21 Staff and Concord Steam. Shortly before that, 22 didn't Concord Steam approach you about a

They -- actually, they -- it wasn't just

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long-term contract?

23

24

Α.

Yes.

me, but there were a couple of other landlords, and they wanted us to write a ten year lease agreement -- I mean, ten year agreement that we can buy steam from them, so we still can be their customers. When I bought Remi Block, they already had steam and they wanted us to continue with them.

And, actually, on 2016, last summer, they came, and I asked them what to do, because at this particular building, at 136, as I said the building is old, and there's only one pipe system. So, the same way that the steam come in, the same way it goes out. So, I invited them that summer to take a look and see how we can fix and do something better. They came and did an initial visit. They know the building on top of their fingers. They came, but didn't see them anymore. And, then, on September, we were all invited to the Red River Theatre to hear the news that they are shutting down on May 31st, 2017.

So, this -- and, actually, what gives me more, and I made sure to come up here today is we received a letter last week from them that

1 says, because we are on a budget plan with 2 them, and my monthly bill goes between nine to 3 \$12,000. It says that beginning this month 4 invoice, if we not get your payment, you are in 5 the danger of shutting off. How you can shut 6 me off, 32 apartment of low-income people or 7 storefronts or retails, when we were on a budget plan for, let's say, \$5,000 each month, 8 9 and now you want nine or \$12,000 up front. 10 I believe that somebody can take their 11 decision for this life what to do. But, when it implements other people's lives, they better 12 13 think twice or three times, because it's very 14 important. 15 SEN. FELTES: Thank you. 16 WITNESS HINXHIA: You're very 17 welcome. 18 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner 19 Scott. 20 CMSR. SCOTT: I think I can say now, 21 yes, good afternoon. 22 WITNESS HINXHIA: Good afternoon. 23 BY CMSR. SCOTT:

Did you understand the questioning that I had

24

Q.

asked of the past panelists about on-bill financing? Did you understand the question?

A. Yes, I do. And I'd like to say that I kind of -- back on the day when I came here almost 20 years ago, Concord -- Liberty Utilities used to be the tenant of my God mother, was called "Concord Gas". They were our tenants. And they had the system, they had the plan that they will provide -- whoever turns from oil service to natural gas, they were given free furnaces.

I'll tell you right now, I do not mind going with that system, if they can provide for my buildings the system to provide, because natural gas already is in that building. If they can provide me a furnace, so my tenants, starting on October 15, when we turn the heat on, can have it, I don't mind then making monthly payment as I do to Concord Steam right now.

But to get that in bill just to pay for that \$75,000 and increase my loan anyways, it won't do any good to me. Because right now we are on a very tight budget anyways. You know,

[WITNESS: Hinxhia]

```
1
         if we weren't -- if I hadn't had that expense,
         and I think CATCH will say the same thing to my
 2
 3
         testimony, because CATCH and I are the two
 4
         companies that took among ourselves the
 5
         renovation of two very old buildings in
         downtown Concord, and they know the same
 6
 7
         burdens as I have right now. It won't work for
         us, because it's loan after loan, you know?
 8
9
         Uh-huh. So, I heard you say that your
    Q.
10
         estimating the monthly bill from Concord Steam
11
         was nine to $12,000 a month, is that correct?
12
         That's what they sent to me this month, yes.
    Α.
13
         Do you have an idea at this point what you
    Q.
14
         expect your gas bill to be from Liberty?
15
    Α.
         I honestly don't know. But all I know is that
16
         I'm asked for two or three companies that to
17
         turn my building over, because of the age that
18
         it is and the system it is, I need $300,000.
19
    Q.
         Right. And that's for conversion costs,
20
         correct?
         Conversion costs, yes.
```

- 21
- 22 So, it sounds like the answer is you don't know 23 yet. I was just curious --
- 24 The saving, I do not know yet. But even if it Α.

```
1
         is something, I never was able, during those
 2
         six years that I've been operating Associated
 3
         Enterprises, we never paid this amount to
 4
         Concord Steam up front, because the rents that
 5
         we get are low. I mean, we have low-income
         people who are renting there, 750, 800 bucks a
 6
 7
         month. So, and even with the office that we
         rent, because there's so much vacancy in
 8
         downtown, we've tried to even include the heat
9
10
         on these rents, so downtown can get what it is
11
         right now. If we didn't rent it, we would be
12
         out of business.
13
              So, that's why we've gone to budget
14
         planning. So, it's not that I pay Concord
15
         Steam up front. I never paid 9,000 up front.
16
         We always paid budget planning to extend it
17
         till September, and then October 15, when we
18
         turn -- next year when we turn the heat, then
19
         it started the new cycle.
20
                   CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. Thank you.
21
                   WITNESS HINXHIA: You're very
22
         welcome.
```

23 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner 24 Bailey.

[WITNESS: Hinxhia]

1 BY CMSR. BAILEY:

- Q. In your testimony, you say that one of the buildings will cost 300,000 to renovate.

  You've renovated one building for 50,000.
- 5 A. Yes.

15

16

17

18

19

- 6 Q. Why is there such a difference in the amount?
- 7 Because the building that we're talking, Α. thankfully, Concord Gas was there, and they 8 9 already had installed it for my family member 10 that ran the company at the time. He had gas 11 in the building. Those boilers -- so, it was 12 gas boiler, and we converted to, I mean, and we 13 changed from old boiler to a new one. That's 14 why it was 50,000.

Where 136, we have to change from steam, total line from one pipe, to two-system baseboard, all -- all nine yards.

- Q. You can't put a boiler in that and run steam from there?
- 20 A. No, because the system is so old. You only can
  21 continue, even -- that's why I brought Concord
  22 Steam last summer, in 2016, I said "What we can
  23 do? The noise from the radiator is so much,
  24 spitting water all over."

```
1
    Q.
         How much money do you, if we approve this, how
 2
         much money would you expect to receive from
 3
         this program?
 4
         Well, suppose we said 75,000, which won't do --
    Α.
 5
         it's better than nothing, but wouldn't
 6
         necessarily help me. And what I heard after
 7
         that, if there are potential ten other people
         that will be with us, among us, $48,000.
 8
         It's -- I won't be happy, but it's better than
9
10
         nothing. So, I can go to a bank and I says "I
11
         have something on my hand, please help me out."
12
         And, if you have that money in your hand, would
    Q.
13
         you be willing to contribute the savings that
14
         you get between your $12,000 Concord Steam bill
15
         and the bill that you get from the gas company
16
         in the future? Would you be -- would you be
17
         willing to contribute the difference towards
18
         repayment of part of that 48,000?
19
         But, as I said before, I never had paid 12 --
    Α.
20
         nine or $12,000 up front to Concord Steam.
21
         only had it in the budget plan of 5,000 a
```

nine or \$12,000 up front to Concord Steam. I only had it in the budget plan of 5,000 a month. And what make us sure that natural -- Liberty Utilities right now has the rate that it is right now. How do we know a year or two

22

23

1 from now they are going to jack up their rates? 2 So, we're assuming this situation for this 3 moment, but their rates can go up. Because, if 4 you see their bill, my understanding is like 5 two kinds of rates there, you know, one for 6 traveling and one for servicing. So, --7 So, you're not willing to contribute the Q. savings between the Concord Steam bill and the 8 9 gas bill toward repayment of this? 10 As I said before, I never -- I never paid 11 Concord Steam so much up front. I had it on the budget plan. So, what will happen in the 12 13 future, if ever will be that real saving, if it 14 really will be that saving, the age of the 15 building that we have, I was hoping this year 16 to do the windows at 136 North Main Street that 17 are exactly across from the State House. Those 18 windows are sold, I need to spend 145,000 to do 19 that. So, what good it will make to me, 20 changing new windows or putting in new gas 21 system, when my windows are old and the heat 22 still goes out?

So, I'm really on the bad situation with this. I never anticipated that Concord Steam

23

1 would do this. At least, when we had the 2 steam, or at least we had the source of heat, 3 and we were paying what we could afford. But 4 to go through all this transition, I'm really 5 in a bad spot.

CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you.

WITNESS HINXHIA: You're very

welcome. 8

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#### BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: 9

- Mr. Hinxhia, I want to understand exactly how the budget -- how your budget plan worked. Is it the situation that the steam was only on from October through May?
- 14 Steam is on from October through May, yes.
- 15 And that, what you would have paid, if you've Q. 16 been paying on a monthly basis October through 17 May, was nine to \$12,000 each of those months, 18 is that right?
- 19 Α. No. When it starts -- when it starts, for 20 example, on -- when it starts on October and November, it's a little bit lower. 21
- 22 Right. Q.
- 23 Yes. Α.
- 24 Right. But, then, do you continue to make Q.

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[WITNESS: Hinxhia]
 1
         payments throughout the summer?
 2
    Α.
         Yes.
 3
         So, you're paying essentially every month, all
         12 months, for what you use during the months
 4
         that it's turned on?
 5
         Yes, I do.
 6
    Α.
 7
         Okay. That's what I thought.
 8
         Yes.
    Α.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I have no other
9
10
         questions. Thank you.
                   WITNESS HINXHIA: You're welcome.
11
12
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You can return
13
         to your seat, unless someone is raising their
14
         hand?
15
                         [No indication given.]
16
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: No. So, you can
17
         return to your seat.
18
                   WITNESS HINXHIA: Thank you.
19
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Who is next?
20
                   MR. KENNEDY: Peggy Senter of the
21
         Concord Music School.
22
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Are we correct
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MR. KENNEDY: That's correct.

there's nothing prefiled from Ms. Senter?

23

[WITNESS: Senter]

1 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. MS. SENTER: Yes. 2 3 (Whereupon **Peggy Senter** was duly sworn by the Court Reporter.) 4 5 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kennedy. PEGGY SENTER, SWORN 6 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. KENNEDY: 8 Yes. Ms. Senter, please identify yourself for 9 10 the record. 11 I'm Peggy Senter. I'm President --12 [Court reporter interruption.] 13 WITNESS SENTER: Oh. Sorry. 14 BY THE WITNESS: 15 Peggy Senter, President of the Concord 16 Community Music School. 17 BY MR. KENNEDY: 18 Q. Ms. Senter, can you explain to the Commission 19 why you support the Transition Fund? 20 I support the Transition Fund. One of the 21 points that I would like to make that I'm not 22 sure has been made, on behalf of my nonprofit 23 colleagues, is that our -- I'll just speak for 24 ourselves, our operating budget is a million

[WITNESS: Senter]

six [1.6 million] annually. We create our operating budget before our fiscal year begins on July 1st, and our fiscal year ends on June 30th. Every operating budget is different based on what's in front of us for the coming twelve months. And I would say, in respect to this particular situation, the surprise and the speed of this situation creates a hardship for our nonprofit, and I know for our nonprofit colleagues.

So, the date that I remember that we first heard that this might be a consideration was July 21st, which was within our annual operating budget of this fiscal year, with a shutdown of May 31st. So, I'm stressing that this is an operating budget, because we didn't budget for any capital expenditures this year. We budgeted for a very, very minor amount of ongoing maintenance.

So, the difference between a capital expenditure, which this conversion is, and our operating budget, which has to fund a payroll of a million four out of our million six operating budget, there's no room for any

[WITNESS: Senter]

surprise expenses.

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We did convert, and the conversion was finished by December 15th. Compared to some of my colleagues, our expenses were not in the six figure range. Our expenses were approximately \$25,000. We were able to get a loan from Merrimack County Savings Bank for \$20,000. as I understand the current reading of the Petition, we have invested our own money, we would be within that leveraging piece. Because the loan we were able to get, the very short amortization, that was significant debt service that we also hasn't budgeted for. And we are, as some of my other colleagues have expressed, we are at the very top of our debt capacity. And, so, that leaves us with no safety net for any unexpected surprises within the fiscal year.

So, the point that I think hasn't been made quite as clearly as I hope I'm making it is that this is all within one fiscal year.

And, when we've talked this morning about what happens for the nonprofits in this situation is that we will "reduce" programming. For an

[WITNESS: Senter]

1 organization that has a million four in payroll 2 and 60 employees, that means we're laying off 3 employees within this fiscal year in order to 4 meet that cash flow. And, so, you know, those 5 are situations that takes more than a fiscal 6 year to recover from. 7 MR. KENNEDY: I have no further 8

questions, Your Honor.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Who out there has questions for Ms. Senter?

Mr. Speidel.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. SPEIDEL:

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- Ms. Senter, do you have a rough estimate of your expected annual savings resulting from converting to gas?
- I didn't come prepared with those figures today. We have continued to be billed this year through December. So, January is our first billing that we wouldn't have a Concord Steam bill. As we've noted, you know, it will be substantial. But that's next fiscal year. So, I'm just saying there's a hardship within these 12 months that many of us are on of that

[WITNESS: Senter]

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1
         July to June budgeting cycle.
                    MR. SPEIDEL:
 2
                                  Thank you.
 3
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
 4
         Scott.
                    CMSR. SCOTT: Good afternoon.
 5
 6
         Hopefully, you know what I'm going to ask,
 7
         because I'm asking the same question of
         everybody.
 8
                    WITNESS SENTER: Yes.
9
10
    BY CMSR. SCOTT:
11
         So, did you understand the questions I asked
    0.
12
         earlier to other panelists about on-bill
13
         financing?
14
         Yes, sir.
15
         Would that not work for your situation?
    Q.
16
    Α.
         This is all new information, to me anyway,
17
         about that possibility. And, as others have
18
         expressed, I would need to see it in front of
19
         me, and our board would need to see it to see
         what's -- if it's considered a loan, what is
20
         that rate? Is it different from our commercial
21
22
         loan that we're operating under? You know, gas
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rates could come go up in the coming years.

There's many unknowns in that question.

23

24

[WITNESS: Senter]

But, certainly, what -- the scenario that
Senator Feltes painted here of being sure that
we can get this reimbursable grant amount to
cover our immediate surprises, and then
consider whatever is imposed on us that we
would need to do for the next fiscal years, we
would have to look at it.

But, since there's no figures in front of us, that's hard to answer.

- Q. That's fair enough. Attorney Speidel asked you about, and I understood your answer, you don't know yet, but the energy cost savings, so, not your capital costs, but once you're all installed and converted, the difference between your Concord Steam rate and your Liberty rate, I understand you don't know that yet. But do you have an understanding that it would be considerably less?
- A. Yes. I understand that that's the probability.

  But, you know, when we're talking about a payback of a number of years, there is the unknowns of what gas rates will be. There's the unknowns of what's the billable loan for, if that's the correct term to use, in the

147

[WITNESS: Senter]

1 on-bill financing.

2 CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. Thank you.

3 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner

4 Bailey.

5 CMSR. BAILEY: Thank you.

6 BY CMSR. BAILEY:

- 7 Q. If you -- so, you're already converted. You've
- 8 spent \$25,000, and you have a bank loan, right?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. At what -- what's the interest rate of the bank
- 11 loan?
- 12 A. It's in the neighborhood of 4 percent.
- 13 Q. Okay. And, if you had the choice to continue
- 14 to pay the bank loan off or contribute your
- savings between the gas bill and the Concord
- 16 Steam bill to repay the \$25,000 at a 10 percent
- interest rate, which one would you choose?
- 18 Assuming that it was -- assuming that you were
- going to pay it back on your utility bill over
- 20 time?
- 21 A. Could you please repeat those numbers? I'm
- 22 sorry.
- 23 Q. Okay. You have your bank loan.
- 24 A. Right.

[WITNESS: Senter]

- 1 Q. It exists. So, keep that the same.
- 2 A. Okay.

- Q. And then you have a choice to apply for this grant money, but it turns out that maybe we approve it, but it's not as a grant, but as something that you have to repay over time on your utility bill.
- 8 A. Uh-huh.
  - Q. And the rate of return that the utility gets for this money is 10 percent. So, you have a choice. You can either pay it back maybe over a longer period of time with the savings from -- that you get from your reduced energy bill, or you can pay it back to the bank at 4 percent?
  - A. It would be a question of all the terms. This amortization for our commercial loan is three years. So, it's \$7,000 in debt service that we hadn't planned. And, again, I'm focusing on these 12 months that we're in, because of that short surprise period between the announcement and the closing. So, it would be a whole new analysis to look at the coming years, and knowing how long Liberty would be stretching

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[WITNESS: Senter]

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out that amount of money over a number of

years. So that amortization really makes a

difference for us, because we're all about cash

flow with these very large payrolls.
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- Q. So, you're saying that your problem for this fiscal year is the \$7,000 of the \$25,000 that you have to pay back?
- A. That's one of the problems. We also invested our -- we borrowed 20 of the 25 that was our conversion cost. I'm also trying to represent for the rest of my colleagues, who I know who had larger conversion costs, but I felt that the point that hadn't been made yet was this, within one fiscal year, was the hardship. What are the possible not temporary effects that the decisions that we make within this fiscal year will have to happen because of these surprises.
- 18 Q. And do you use Concord Steam from May through
  19 October, during the summer months?
- 20 A. No.

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- 21 Q. So, if you were somebody who hadn't yet 22 converted --
- 23 A. Well, for -- excuse me. Except for hot water.
- 24 Q. Oh, you do use the hot water?

150 [WITNESS: Senter]

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1
    Α.
         Right.
         So, you would have had to finish the conversion
 2
    Q.
 3
         by May, --
 4
         Right.
    Α.
         -- when they shut down?
    Q.
 6
    Α.
         Yes.
 7
                   CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you.
 8
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I have no
         questions for Ms. Senter. I think you can
9
10
         return to your seat.
11
                   WITNESS SENTER: Thank you.
12
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Let's go off the
         record for just a second and talk about timing.
13
14
                         [Brief off-the-record discussion
15
                         ensued.]
16
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, we'll go
         back on the record. Who's next?
17
18
                   MR. KENNEDY: Was Rosemary Heard's
19
         hand raised?
20
                   FROM THE FLOOR: Yes.
21
                   MS. HEARD: Yes.
22
                   MR. KENNEDY: Okay. Great. Rosemary
23
         Heard of CATCH Housing.
24
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Speidel,
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1
         this is the one where there's some question
         about the filing, is that right?
 2
                   MR. SPEIDEL: Yes. At least based on
 3
 4
         the representations made by the Clerk, yes.
 5
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Just wait. Do
 6
         people have copies of what was submitted by
 7
         CATCH?
 8
                   MS. DENO: I do. This whole
9
         package --
10
                         [Court reporter interruption.]
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I'm informed
11
12
         that the Clerk's office did receive everything
13
         it was supposed to receive from CATCH. So,
14
         with that understanding, I think it probably
15
         makes sense to just proceed with what was
16
         submitted.
17
                   All right. So, Mr. Patnaude.
18
                         (Whereupon Rosemary M. Heard was
19
                         duly sworn by the Court
20
                         Reporter.)
21
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And we are
22
         talking about Exhibit 15. Mr. Kennedy, you may
23
         proceed.
24
                  ROSEMARY M. HEARD, SWORN
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## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KENNEDY: 2

1

- 3 Yes, Ms. Heard. Please identify yourself for Q. 4 the record.
- 5 My name is Rosemary Heard. I'm the President 6 and CEO of CATCH Neighborhood Housing.
- 7 You provided testimony in this matter? Q.
- I have. 8 Α.
- If I was to walk through each of the questions 9 10 and answers that you provided in that prefiled 11 testimony, would they be the same here now?
- 12 Yes, they would, with the exception of some Α. 13 issues that arose in my own mind this morning 14 as I was listening to the testimony of others.
- 15 Right. But you wouldn't change any of the Q. 16 testimony that you've already provided then, 17 would you?
- 18 Α. I would not.
- 19 Okay. Now, with respect to any additional Q. 20 issues that you would like the Commission to hear, can you please state what those are now? 21
- 22 Thank you. The Endicott Hotel, which is the Α. 23 property in question, we rehabilitated in 2013. 24 And, at the time that we did that, we entered

into a seven-year contract with Concord Steam. We received a preferred customer rate that was reserved for good customers. And, at that point in time, had we been privy to the fact that Concord Steam was no longer going to exist, we would have value-engineered out approximately \$100,000 of work, which is what we believe it will cost, although we're currently in the design phase for those.

Secondly, we are subject to the covenants of our banks, and the requirement to maintain a 1.2 debt coverage ratio. And needed to make this development work was layering of a number of different financings, including 79-E, which is a real estate tax benefit offered by the City of Concord.

This is my long-winded way of saying that this property will not support additional debt, as allowed by the banks.

Each of the properties that are owned by CATCH we operate as an individual P&L. The reserves for those properties cannot be commingled, neither can they be used for another property. We do have a small amount of

funding for what we consider CATCH-owned properties. But, to divert that funding, to replace a boiler because of a failed utility, essentially means that I now have to look at not replacing a roof on an affordable housing development, perhaps not redoing a ramp for accessibility, those kinds of issues.

I would also like to add that I've heard a lot of folks talking this morning about on-bill funding. And, essentially, from my perspective, from a real estate perspective, this will impact the value of the property. If one looks at how one capitalizes or values a development, it's a capitalization rate on net operating income. To the extent that you layer more costs on your expense side, your building is going to be worth less at the end of the day. So, I don't believe that this is a one-size-fits-all.

From CATCH's perspective, we have both residential and commercial tenants in the Endicott Hotel. When we wrote the leases with our commercial tenants, they paid for their setup, and they also paid for many split

systems for those spaces. So, now, we are on the hook for essentially going out and paying for and funding an alternative heating system.

The -- I'm just looking through my notes here, because I don't want to talk just for the sake of talking. So, we have a two-fold issue. If we're all fortunate enough to get funding through this, this pot of money, it still doesn't satisfy the problem. If we were lucky enough, as CATCH, to get \$50,000 on a \$100,000 bill, we're still left with being out-of-pocket 50, and trying to fund the other 50 in whatever way you see fit. So, we're paying twice.

And, to add insult to injury, we had to replace an almost \$3,000 part on an obsolete boiler that we currently have in place with Concord Steam, which is really tough to have to do at this point, knowing full well that we're not going to be able to see any value out of that for the long term.

So, as every other nonprofit in here, we have limited operating budgets. We believed that we did the right thing for the City of Concord with the rehabilitation of the Endicott

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1
         Hotel, not that we're looking for thanks for
 2
         that. But we would certainly expect to be able
 3
         to operate it, as any other business would, in
         a profitable position. And, most importantly,
 4
 5
         at the end of the day, I don't want to have to
 6
         choose between programming and whether or not
 7
         I'm going to fund a boiler.
              So, I believe that are all of the things
 8
         that I would like to add at this point.
9
10
                   MR. KENNEDY: Very good. Thank you,
11
         Ms. Heard.
12
                   WITNESS HEARD:
                                    Thank you.
13
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Does anyone have
14
         questions for Ms. Heard?
15
                         [No verbal response.]
16
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Seeing none,
17
         Commissioner Scott.
18
                   CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you. And thanks
19
         for anticipating my questions, so I didn't
20
         really have to ask too much of it.
    BY CMSR. SCOTT:
21
22
         I am, and, again, I don't know it's an
23
         acceptable answer, too, but I was curious what
24
         your expectation would be, again, I'm talking
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- about on-bill financing, how the banks would treat that? I mean, it's not a loan from banks and that type of thing. Do you think that would violate your covenant?
  - A. You know, I'm obviously responding off the top of my head without anything in front of me.

    But my answer would be yes, because we would not be able to maintain the debt coverage ratio required in the proformas. So, to the extent that I'm increasing the operating expense side, then I'm not maintaining that 1.2 debt coverage ratio.

It's not that they would say "no, you couldn't do it", it's that I would be in violation.

Q. Okay.

A. Which could, for me, trigger a whole other sequence of events. So, if I'm in violation on one loan, and let's say the bank isn't entirely friendly and decides to call my note, that could have a domino effect right down the line on every loan that we have.

To also, if I may add, we're currently doing a development in Franklin that's a

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[WITNESS: Heard]

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$12 million development. It can only bear
$200,000 of long-term debt. So, that just
$hows how little long-term debt we can use in
any of the deals that we do.
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So, it's not that we don't want to do our part or to be stingy, it's just that, from a practical perspective, it's going to be very difficult to do it that way.

- Q. With the caveat I understand that this is the first time you've heard this and you're answering on the fly, --
- 12 A. Sure.

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- Q. -- but what I think I heard you say is the concern would be you'd be increasing your operating --
- 16 A. Our operating costs, yes.
- Q. So, again, the premise, you know, I guess reasonable people can disagree, but your Liberty operating bill, --
- 20 A. Uh-huh.
- Q. -- your monthly bill would be lower. So, even with on-bill financing, it's in that area where you'd be paying from.
- 24 A. Sure.

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Q. So, in theory, you're not increasing your operating, your bills are not increasing.
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I totally understand and respect where you're Α. coming from. However, if my bill is \$100,000, let's say, and I have to pony up the first 50 of it, because -- well, first of all, we're very fortunate not to have to pay for all of it, perhaps. But, that being said, if I pay for 50, and the 50 comes from somewhere else, then it doesn't become a case of whose money goes out longer, right? Because I have an opportunity cost to the money that I've lost. I've not only got the opportunity cost, I've also got to figure out how to replace it. And, at the same time, I'm paying back the interest on a note through the on-bill repayment process. So, I'm getting hit three ways, if you think about it that way.

And, then, it begs the question of, going back to this not being a one-size-fits-all, for myself, who has multiple buildings in our portfolio, versus a single user, it's much -- it becomes, whether it -- whether the underlying -- and I wish Stephen Heavener was

1 here, because this goes back to, you know, some pretty difficult kind of lending covenants. 2 3 But the underlying assets would support that debt or is it the full faith and credit of the 4 5 nonprofit organization? And, then, you get into kind of that whole -- those whole 6 7 semantics. 8 So, it's not as easy as it sounds. it's very difficult to find a common 9 10 denominator that would work for everybody in 11 this situation. 12 CMSR. SCOTT: Understood. Thank you. 13 WITNESS HEARD: You're welcome. 14 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner 15 Bailey. 16 CMSR. BAILEY: Thank you. 17 BY CMSR. BAILEY: 18 0. You said that on-bill financing would have an 19 impact on the value of your building, is that 20 correct? 21 That's correct, yes. 22 Do you think, if you had a brand-new heating Q. 23 system, that would have an impact on the value 24 of your building?

A. From a cerebral sense, yes. It always gives somebody the comfort that there's a new system in place. But, if you go out and you appraise a property, it's typically done in three different ways.

You'll either do it on capitalizing the net operating income of the property. So, your revenue, expenses, and whatever you can bring to the bottom line after debt service.

The other way to do it would be to stack it up against all of the other properties in the downtown. And I'm sure you're familiar with this process.

So, it would impact, to the extent that I am raising my revenue and to the extent -- or, my expenses, should I say, and to the extent that I'm anticipating that 79-E is going to go away as well, I'm going to get a double whammy.

Q. That what's going away?

A. 79-E is a program that the City of Concord uses to incentivize redevelopment of properties, where you essentially get a break on your real estate taxes. Even though we're a nonprofit, we pay about 450,000 a year in real estate

1 taxes, to various communities that we serve.

And how would this impact that? Q.

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- 3 This would impact that, to go back to your Α. question about how it impacts value, it would 4 5 further increase operating expenses that would 6 potentially diminish the value of the property. 7 And would require us to not only pay, going back to the \$100,000, if it costs \$100,000, and 8 9 we're in design phase right now, so I'm just 10 using that for simple math. And I have to find 11 50,000 somewhere, and let's presume 50 came 12 from a fund such as this, I have to pay -- I'd 13 have to still pay back 100.
- 14 If we did on-bill financing, is that what 15 you're saying?
  - Α. Yes. Yes. So, from my perspective, I am a huge proponent of this being a grant. The impact to the nonprofits, not just CATCH, but our sister organizations in the downtown, is going to be huge. Huge.

21 CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you.

22 WITNESS HEARD: Thank you.

23 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I have no

24 questions for Ms. Heard. You can return to

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1
         your seat.
                   WITNESS HEARD: Thank you.
 2
 3
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Who would be
 4
         next?
 5
                   MR. KENNEDY: So, that concludes all
 6
         of the individuals who sought to speak.
 7
         understand that there may be that the
         Commission wants to ask questions of all the
 8
         Petitioners.
9
10
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, the three
11
         then who need to leave, let's just work --
12
         we'll have Ms. Clarke, right?
13
                   MS. CLARKE: Yes.
14
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Why don't you
15
         come first, then Mr. Wright, then Mr. Gfroerer.
16
                         (Whereupon Nicolette B. Clarke
17
                         was duly sworn by the Court
18
                         Reporter.)
19
                 NICOLETTE B. CLARKE, SWORN
20
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, you're from
21
         Concord Community -- I'm sorry, you're from
22
         Capitol Center for the Arts, right?
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                   WITNESS CLARKE: That is correct.
24
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And that's
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1
         Exhibit 7. And I think the parties have all
 2
         agreed that this testimony is a full exhibit
         and is Exhibit 7, is that correct?
 3
                   MR. KENNEDY: Yes.
 4
 5
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
 6
         Commissioner Scott, do you have questions for
 7
         Ms. Clarke?
    BY CMSR. SCOTT:
8
         Ms. Clarke, did you understand the questions
9
10
         regarding on-bill financing I was asking -- I'm
11
         asking every panelist?
12
         On a certain level, I understand them. How
13
         they actually would impact the Capitol Center
14
         for the Arts and how we would do that, I'm not
15
         sure I really am -- I would need my finance
16
         people, you know, around me to truly answer
17
         that. So, --
18
                   CMSR. SCOTT: Fair enough.
                                                Thank
19
         you.
20
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
21
         Bailey.
22
    BY CMSR. BAILEY:
23
         Assume that you're going to get a 20 percent
    Q.
24
         savings in your utility bill. Would you be
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willing -- do you think it would be fair to contribute that 20 percent savings over time toward repaying this money?

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The question is "fair". I think it's fair from Α. whose perspective? I mean, again, I'm going to repeat some things other people have said. But this expense this year was not something that we planned, is not something we planned for. All of us as nonprofits operate totally on the edge. In our case, we are at our debt limit. We also had done a whole -- there's a whole sort of things, in this historic building, we've been using it for 20 plus years, all the systems have worn out. And we've been trying very desperately to sort of have a plan for like, "okay, we're going to try to attack this project this year and this project that year", you know, and trying to do it, and this was like "Hello", you know, a brand-new surprise of some substantial amount of money.

So, I must admit, from the Capitol

Center's point of view, I am looking for the relief. The relief of having this money to lower the cost of dealing with this. So, I

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         would prefer to do it that way.
              You know, if there's -- if we have to go
 2
 3
         to some other way of doing it, we will look at
         it and try to, you know, adjust to that
 4
 5
         reality. But the relief of not having to come
 6
         up with the full amount of money, that would
 7
         help with what for us is going to be
         approximately $110,000 to do the two parts of
 8
9
         the Capitol Center, that would be the most
10
         helpful.
11
                   CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you.
12
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you,
13
         Ms. Clarke. I have no questions. So, you can
14
         return.
15
                   Mr. Wright. Mr. Wright's submission
16
         is Exhibit 5. And, so, everyone stipulated
17
         that this is -- his testimony is coming in as
18
         Exhibit 5.
19
                   MR. KENNEDY: Yes. I believe, Your
20
         Honor, we stipulated to all the exhibits.
21
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I think that's
22
         correct.
23
                         (Whereupon Peter Wright was duly
24
                         sworn by the Court Reporter.)
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[WITNESS: Wright]

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1
                     PETER WRIGHT, SWORN
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
 2
 3
         Scott.
    BY CMSR. SCOTT:
 4
         Should I say -- do you have any response to my
 5
    Q.
 6
         questions on on-bill financing?
 7
         Well, in thinking about the -- actually, the
    Α.
 8
         light is not on. I think it's on now.
              Yes. In thinking about the concept of
9
10
         on-bill financing, I'm assuming that means that
11
         the Transition Fund would be managed by
12
         Liberty, they would use that Fund to make the
13
         grants, and then they would -- they would
14
         collect repayment from the customers' bills, I
15
         mean, those that had benefited from the grant.
16
         Is that -- do I have that right?
17
         That's fair.
    Q.
18
    Α.
         Okay.
19
         Why don't you assume that.
    Q.
20
         And, then, so, I know one question that was
21
         posed is, would First Church of Christ,
22
         Scientist, object to paying, I guess, paying
23
         the charge, which was incorporated into their
24
         bill, from the savings that were realized by
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[WITNESS: Wright]

1 this conversion? And I think the answer is, and if I go out on a limb a little bit and 2 3 speak for my fellow church members, I think 4 they would be willing to pay part of that 5 money, yes. I think they wouldn't want to 6 commit the whole thing, because now that, for 7 the first time, we're going to have maybe two gas furnaces on our property, we know that 8 9 there will be costs of both maintaining and 10 repairing, and it would be prudent to set aside 11 some of that money for that purpose. But, in the interest of fairness, I can 12 13 see where they might go along with committing 14 part of that savings to that payment. 15 CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you. 16 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner 17 Bailey, I think he may have answered your 18 question as well? 19 CMSR. BAILEY: He did. Thank you. 20 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. 21 Mr. Wright, you can return to your seat then. 22 Thank you. 23 WITNESS WRIGHT: Yes, sir. CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You were very 24

1 efficient. Mr. Gfroerer. Mr. Gfroerer's 2 3 testimony is Exhibit 8 for the South 4 Congregational Church. (Whereupon Michael Gfroerer was 5 6 duly sworn by the Court 7 Reporter.) 8 MICHAEL GFROERER, SWORN CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner 9 10 Scott. 11 BY CMSR. SCOTT: 12 Again, I can repeat the proposition, if you Q. 13 like. But, on on-bill financing, I was curious 14 if you had a thought on that? 15 Well, let me explain, first of all, that, and Α. 16 maybe it will be in addition to the written 17 testimony, South Congregational Church, as we 18 speak, is in the process of doing their 19 conversion from Concord Steam to gas, we have installed some boilers. And we borrowed money 20 21 from Merrimack County Savings Bank in order to 22 do this in the nature of a construction loan. 23 So, we already have the -- we've already 24 financed what we need to do, to the tune of

about \$80,000. It seems to me that the -- if I understand it correctly, the on-bill financing would essentially be a loan, we'd be paying back the money that we were hoping to get from as a grant. And, before I can answer your question, Commissioner, I would need to know essentially what the interest rate is going to be on this loan that we would be getting through Liberty, versus what we've already financed through Merrimack County Savings Bank, and we would make it as a business decision.

And, if it turned out that we were paying a higher interest rate for the on-bill financing than we've already gotten from the Merrimack County Savings Bank, then, obviously, we wouldn't even ask for the so-called grant that we'd have to pay back.

I would also like to add that we did about \$20,000 worth of improvements to the steam system in 2015. And I was on the committee at the church that decided whether to do that.

And, at the time — at the time, we weighed whether it was a good investment to be putting money into a steam system, when there was some

question back in 2015 whether Concord Steam was going to be a viable operation in the future.

We made the decision to go with Concord Steam, number one, to support a local business, but also, number two, with the apparent misconception that, in the event that Concord Steam were to go out of business, there would be a run-off time sufficient for us to make arrangements to get something done in the normal course of business.

And, like most of the other folks have testified from the nonprofits here, we were, I would say, blind-sided by a shut-off that was going to happen in less than a year, within the same fiscal year, and without a run-off that we essentially depended on the regulators to make sure happened when it happened. It didn't happen. We're stuck with those bills now. And it certainly would assist our cash flow, our situation, our financial situation, the South Congregational Church, if this were a straight grant, and not something that we had to pay back.

CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you.

1 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner 2 Bailey. BY CMSR. BAILEY: 3 Are you comfortable disclosing the interest 4 Q. rate of the loan that you got from Merrimack 5 6 County Savings Bank? 7 I would be comfortable disclosing it, if I knew what it was. But I don't know what it is. 8 9 CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you. 10 have no further questions. 11 WITNESS GFROERER: Thank you. 12 BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Assume with me for a moment that it were an 13 Q. 14 on-bill financing situation that got approved, 15 and that you were realizing savings on your 16 bills, Liberty bills versus the Concord Steam 17 bills that you would have been getting had you continued with Concord Steam. I'll ask the 18 19 question that others have been asked and 20 answered. Whether you think it would -- you'd 21 be willing to use some of that savings to pay 22 off that loan?

financial analysis to figure out whether it was

Again, it depends. We would have to do the

23

24

| 1  | to our benefit to do it that way, rather than |
|----|---|
| 2  | stick with the money that we've borrowed. And |
| 3  | we'd do the financial analysis at the time. I |
| 4  | really can't answer that question without     |
| 5  | knowing those numbers.                        |
| 6  | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Understood. No            |
| 7  | further questions.                            |
| 8  | WITNESS GFROERER: Thank you.                  |
| 9  | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, you can               |
| 10 | return to your seat. Let's go off the record. |
| 11 | [Brief off-the-record discussion              |
| 12 | ensued.]                                      |
| 13 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. So,            |
| 14 | we're going to go back on the record, Steve.  |
| 15 | Just off the record for a second.             |
| 16 | [Brief off-the-record discussion              |
| 17 | ensued.]                                      |
| 18 | (Whereupon <b>Hansi Glahn</b> ,               |
| 19 | Ronald Snow, and Mark Ciborowski              |
| 20 | were duly sworn by the Court                  |
| 21 | Reporter.)                                    |
| 22 | HANSI GLAHN, SWORN                            |
| 23 | RONALD SNOW, SWORN                            |
| 24 | MARK CIBOROWSKI, SWORN                        |

1 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, we have 2 Ms. Glahn from the Woman's Club, that's Exhibit 3 6; we have Mr. Snow from the Brain Injury Association, that's Exhibit 9; and we have 4 5 Mr. Ciborowski, who has not submitted prefiled testimony. Correct? 6 7 MR. KENNEDY: That's correct. CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. 8 Commissioner Scott. 9 10 BY CMSR. SCOTT: 11 I'll start with Ms. Glahn. I suppose I can 0. 12 reiterate my proposition, I was curious, if you 13 want me to, I will, but I was curious if you 14 had any thoughts on --15 (Glahn) Well, I think I understand it. And Α. 16 think my answer would be sort of similar to 17 what Mike Gfroerer said. We have -- we have 18 gone forward. One thing that you really 19 haven't talked about much is, as with Remi, we 20 had a sort of program payment to Concord Steam. 21 So, we were roughly paying \$700 a month throughout the year. Our bill for December was 22 23 1,600. Our bill in January was over 2,300. 24 So, we have been hit with a whammy. We're

volunteers. We don't have an income coming in, other than our membership and the fundraising that we do.

So, having looked at that and knowing what was coming, we did go ahead, and we have gotten a loan from Concord Savings Bank. We had the additional problem that we have asbestos in our basement. So, before anybody could come in, we had to have the asbestos removed, which has been done. I think it has been done. It was supposed to be done yesterday. Given the snow, I don't know.

But, anyway, we looked at our financing.

We knew what we had been paying to Concord

Steam. We knew what Liberty Utilities had

given us an estimate of what our savings would

be. We figured out that, with the cost of our

loan, we would be just about the same.

So, we're looking at paying off our loan in ten years. So, for ten years, we are going to have roughly the same payment. We're not going to feel any benefit from the lower cost of the heating. But we will be Liberty Utilities' customers. So, we will be

contributing to that pool.

So, our loan is at 3.9. If you were to offer us a loan at 10, it would kind of be crazy to take it. But we are also crazy to be doing what we're doing. We're doing it because we have to. We have a house, we have residents who live in the house. We can't just throw up our hands and say "we're done."

So, what Dan has offered to us is fantastic. It gives us a way to do what we need to do, but not totally bury ourselves.

- Q. Thank you. Mr. Snow?
- A. (Snow) And kind of what Mr. Gfroerer was saying before, without seeing the numbers in front of me, there's no way. We didn't get a -- we're in the process and almost complete, we're hoping to be complete any day, any minute, should be possibly today, I'm not positive.

But, anyhow, if -- I've heard anywhere from 20 percent savings to 75 percent savings. I honestly don't know what the right number is. At 20 percent, so, we -- our bill was approximately \$5,500, I believe somewhere in that ballpark. You know, it's a thousand

dollars or \$1,100 we'd approximately save a 2 year. To put that in some sort of rate loan, I 3 mean, wouldn't that build it out -- I mean, our project cost is around \$36,000 or 37. Wouldn't 4 5 that build it out to be almost 30 years? like there's really no difference than paying 7 Concord Steam. Does that make sense?

Uh-huh. Q.

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- (Snow) So, I'm having a hard time understanding why it would be beneficial for an organization to basically, unless -- I quess it depends on how expensive your project is, it wouldn't make sense or not make sense.
- So, just to elaborate on that. Is that the correct baseline where you were with Concord Steam? Because I would argue, if Concord Steam didn't go away, I think what you're suggesting is --
- Α. (Snow) We were going to convert anyways, but it wasn't going to be this year. You know, we knew it's more efficient, no question. But it wasn't -- it wasn't planned this year. you know, we're like my other nonprofit colleagues, it's shoestring budget, you know,

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1
         we work a lot on grants, and funding sources
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         like that. So, you know, our annual budget is
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         around 1.8 million, which sounds like a lot.
         But all of that money is dedicated money that
 4
 5
         needs to go for dedicated projects. We can't
 6
         take a DOT grant, you know, which is $125,000,
 7
         we can't take money out of that grant for
         capital expenses, you know, it's pre-dedicated.
 8
9
         So, we're looking at unrestricted funds that we
10
         would need to find.
11
         Okay. Thank you. And, Mr. Ciborowski, do you
    Q.
12
         have any thoughts? Or would you like me to
13
         explain the premise?
14
         (Ciborowski) Yes. I have some general
15
         statements or thoughts, if I could just say
16
         those, or if you want to ask questions? I have
17
         not done previous testimony, as you are aware.
18
         So, how would you like to proceed?
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I think
20
         Mr. Feltes is in a position maybe to help you
21
         get your -- the statements you want to make out
22
         on the record.
23
                    SEN. FELTES:
                                  Thank you,
24
         Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Mr. Ciborowski.
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## DIRECT EXAMINATION

2 BY SEN. FELTES:

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- Q. Can you state for the Commission why you believe it's fair to create this Grant Fund?
- (Ciborowski) Sure. I feel the Grant Fund is appropriate for a number of reasons. There's been a lot of talk about the cost savings being, you know, for the cost savings from gas could go towards the conversion costs. But the conversion costs in a building can vary enormously. I could spend anywhere from \$40,000 to several hundred thousand dollars per building for conversion costs. And, as with all things, the more expensive costs usually are the better solutions. And what's happening is, the speed of which this has happened is forcing a lot of building owners, and I have eleven buildings that I need to convert, I have eleven buildings on Concord Steam. So, it's an enormous hardship on my business. And the speed at which this is happening is forcing people to make dramatic compromises in what they would ultimately like to do over the long term with better solutions, because the better

solutions are more cost -- are far more expensive.

So, when you talk about "cost savings", it's so hard, because, you know, it depends on what your cost savings, are you going to put in a \$40,000 system or are you going to put in a \$300,000 system? The \$300 [sic] system is by far the better system, far more efficient system. So, it's ironic is that the lower efficiency systems have the quicker payback, because they're the cheaper capital cost.

So, you know, steam is like in the low 80 percents, low 80s for efficiency. Where, if you get into a forced hot water system, you get into the mid 90s. But so much is dictated by the distribution system within your building. And the old steam pipes cannot — the old steam pipes run at 3 or 4, 5 — 4 pounds pressure, and water has to run at forced hot water, which gets up in the mid 90s, has to run in the — has to run at like 20 pounds pressure. And the old steam pipes are not going to take that pressure without popping leaks everywhere throughout the building. So, you're forced to

put in new distribution systems through your building. Or, if you do ductwork, you have to run -- so, you know, you're tearing your building apart to put in new distribution systems. The distribution systems make an enormous impact on what decision you ultimately make.

And, with new boilers, a lot of buildings don't have an appropriate place to put in a boiler, even in the basement, because the buildings are, you know, all utilized, and there's no good place. You have to run flues up to the roof, you know, to vent the boiler systems.

So, you know, so, you talk about, you know, I keep hearing "well, you're going to pay this much for steam." Well, the other thing to keep — that nobody I think has mentioned is, Concord Steam has been trying to do this project for years, and they were projecting 35 to 40 percent decreases in their bills, when this — if they were able to make their new project — new plant come on line. So, now, we've gone from holding out for what we hoped

to be 40 percent decreases to these enormous increases.

And, you know, but to convert eleven buildings in one year is just an unbelievable hardship. So, we are -- I'm going to have to be forced to make compromises and do things, less efficient systems, systems I wouldn't like to do, you know, wouldn't be my preference to do, if I had to do them in a timeframe of my choosing.

And, you know, you got -- you know, boiler systems, you have the -- and it has been previously mentioned, you have now maintenance costs, you have insurance costs. The insurance rates are actually cheaper, because you don't a boiler in your building. But, now, with a boiler, you have to have boiler insurance, and possible explosions of boilers or fires, so insurance costs go up because of boilers.

So, there are a whole lot of factors that really, you know, haven't been fully fleshed out or talked about, that it's an enormously complex equation.

So, to simply -- to try to simplify it

down to "can you put your rate savings, your gas savings from gas -- from steam to gas to your conversion costs?" It's, you know, in many cases, you're looking at a 30-year payback, which you would never do normally, because a 30-year payback is far too long a period to justify on just the energy savings.

So, you know, and on top of that, to have to do eleven conversions in one year, the possibility of not getting good pricing from contractors, I mean, this is like a -- this is like a gravy train for the HVAC contractors right now. And they just, you know, they've got a captive audience that has to convert by next year or they have no heat in their buildings. So, you know, it's tough to get competitive pricing, which is a factor. Which I think also speaks to the grant, because, you know, the grants can help maybe compensate for non -- not competitive pricing that you might -- as competitive pricing as you might normally get otherwise.

And these are costs that just can't be passed on to tenants. I mean, the office

market right now is extremely competitive.

Retail stores, you know, retail is a tough gig

these days, with all online, Amazon and

Walmart. And, you know, these aren't just

costs that I can pass on to my tenants. I will

lose them.

So, and, you know, so, if I'm looking at half a million to a million dollars, I mean, \$75,000 is, you know, it might be 10 percent of it, but that 10 percent is very, very meaningful, and I think is fully justified with all the extraneous circumstances in this case for a grant application.

- Q. Thank you, Mr. Ciborowski, I have two quick questions. Your sense is that the contractors know there's a captive audience and the prices are going up, right?
- 18 A. (Ciborowski) Absolutely.

Q. And let's talk about Concord Steam for a second. You mentioned in your testimony that they were representing you're going to get 35-40 percent discounts, just have to get this deal through. You heard Remi's testimony about "let's do a ten-year project" --

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    Α.
         (Ciborowski) But I had also been approached to
 2
         sign long-term lease rates, you know, steam
 3
         rates with them, to try to, you know, when they
 4
         were trying to get all the -- they needed to
 5
         get the financing and they needed to get, you
         know, the customer base signed on. And, so,
 6
 7
         they were talking to large users about that.
         Okay. And, so, we've had some discussion about
 8
    Q.
9
         whether or not it's practical or impractical to
10
         do on-bill financing and pay back in energy
11
         savings. And, thinking about energy savings,
12
         don't you think the Commission should also
13
         think about the years that Concord Steam strung
14
         along customers at high rates?
15
         (Ciborowski) Absolutely, yes. We've been -- we
    Α.
16
         have been overpaying for energy, absolutely
17
         overpaying for energy, in the hope that
18
         things -- they were going to get this plant
19
         through, and we were going to get the
20
         35-40 percent reduction in rates that they had
         been -- they had been, you know, talking about.
21
22
                   SEN. FELTES:
                                  Thank you.
23
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
24
         Scott, do you have any further questions for
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Mr. Ciborowski?
 1
                    CMSR. SCOTT: No. Thank you, though.
 2
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
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 4
         Bailey?
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                    CMSR. BAILEY: No questions.
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I have no
 6
 7
         questions.
 8
                    So, I think we're in a position to
         take what we will try to make as short a lunch
 9
         break as we can. It's currently ten minutes
10
         after one. We will resume at two o'clock.
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12
                    Off the record.
                         [Brief off-the-record discussion
13
14
                         ensued.]
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                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Folks, we've
16
         changed it. It's 2:15.
17
                         (Recess taken at 1:12 p.m. and
                         the hearing resumed at 2:22
18
19
                         p.m.)
20
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Anything we need
21
         to know or do before we resume?
22
                         [No verbal response.]
23
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Seeing no hands.
24
         Mr. Speidel.
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1 MR. SPEIDEL: Yes, Mr. Chairman. would like to invite Mr. Schweiker -- is Mr. 2 3 Schweiker still with us? 4 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: He is. I see 5 him in the back. MR. SPEIDEL: I'd like to invite 6 7 Mr. Schweiker to take the stand and just answer a couple of short questions from Staff, and 8 then be available for questioning from the 9 10 Bench and other parties, if they're around. 11 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, all good, 12 Mr. Schweiker. If you could come up here to 13 the witness stand. 14

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MR. KREIS: Mr. Chairman, before you swear in Mr. Schweiker, this is probably a good time for the Office of the Consumer Advocate to interpose an objection to the admission of the testimony contained in Exhibit 4, which is Mr. Schweiker's testimony. When we were talking about Mr. Schweiker during our off-the-record conversation, I raised this issue. And I read to you the first — the last sentence of the first paragraph of his testimony that says "Should the Commission approve the Agreement, I

am no longer an interested party in this
proceeding and the remainder of this rebuttal
can be disregarded."

The OCA doesn't object to

Mr. Schweiker having been and continuing to be
an intervenor. But I read that sentence in his
testimony as a statement of support for the

Petition as it has been modified by the

Settlement Agreement. The remainder of his
testimony, however, is evidence in opposition
to the Settlement Agreement. And I would
respectfully suggest that a party can't have it
both ways.

I'm sure there's some Latin phrase I could use that would make that sound a lot better. But I can't think of it.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Yes. But that would make both of us unhappy, because I probably wouldn't understand what it meant.

Anyone else have any thoughts on that? Mr. Speidel.

MR. SPEIDEL: Mr. Chairman, the Staff, as a matter of procedural comity to the other parties, we agreed to the admission of a

lot of these testimonies without taking a technical fine-tooth comb to all of them regarding the various arguments and positions laid out therein. And we were okay with having them admitted and numbered on that basis.

We would hope that, in the case of a citizen intervenor like Mr. Schweiker, that the same courtesy be extended to him. And, obviously, the Commission is under no obligation to accept any of the arguments or positions presented by Mr. Schweiker, and you can give it, that is Mr. Schweiker's argument, the weight that it's due.

But we don't really see any grounds for having the entire testimonial presentation stricken or kept from the record. I think Mr. Schweiker has made very clear that he has a point of view on this proceeding. And it would be unfair to trip him up with technicalities regarding what he may or may not have said in his testimony.

MR. KREIS: I'm not trying to trip anybody up with technicalities. But for the statement that Mr. Schweiker has provided to

the Commission in writing, there is no party present here today in this proceeding who is testifying against the Petition as modified by the Settlement Agreement. And that is a -- I think a noteworthy reality that would change if this is admitted.

So, it's not a technicality. It's not a matter of courtesy. It's a matter of who -- whether all the parties in this proceeding support or do not support the Settlement Agreement.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Well, I think
Mr. Speidel has the better argument here with
respect to allowing Mr. Schweiker's prefiled
testimony to be an exhibit, and for him to
testify orally as to his perspective on this.

I do understand that, and he understands, that he's -- if the Settlement Agreement, the modified proposal were to be accepted and to become reality, he would probably not be affected by it directly. But that doesn't mean he doesn't have something useful to say. He was granted intervenor status. And we're going to allow his prefiled

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1
         testimony in and hear from him orally.
 2
                    Mr. Speidel.
 3
                    MR. SPEIDEL: Thank you, Mr. --
 4
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Oh, actually,
 5
         wait.
                 I think he needs to be sworn in first.
                    MR. SPEIDEL: Yes.
 6
 7
                         (Whereupon Roy Schweiker was
 8
                         duly sworn by the Court
9
                         Reporter.)
10
                     ROY SCHWEIKER, SWORN
                      DIRECT EXAMINATION
11
12
    BY MR. SPEIDEL:
         Mr. Schweiker, could you just state your full
13
14
         name for the record please.
15
         My name is Roy Schweiker.
    Α.
16
    Q.
         And you submitted the testimonial material that
17
         has been marked as "Hearing Exhibit 4", is that
18
         correct?
19
         Yes, I did.
    Α.
20
    Q.
         Okay. On the basis of what you heard today,
21
         would you have any substantive changes that you
22
         would like to make to your testimony, in
23
         relation to what you've heard from the various
24
         parties and the answers they gave to various
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questions?

A. Okay. The first thing I would like to say is in regarding to the first paragraph. And that is Mr. Feltes asked me if I would support the proposed Settlement. My answer to him is "I would neither support nor oppose it." Because I would no longer be affected, I didn't feel it appropriate to take a position. So, that is my position. That I am taking no position on the Settlement. I am not opposing it or supporting it, because I won't be affected if it takes effect.

And, other than that, I guess I would say a couple of things. Number one, I think that the proposed idea of the on-bill paying back would be a good thing, except for the problem that, if they get 10 percent interest on it, that's going to severely limit the amount of money that they can pay back. Just because, if you look at the numbers, anything over ten times your annual savings will never be paid back using the 10 percent interest. Whereas, if you use 5 percent interest, you can pay back a much higher portion. So, I think that, to

make that viable, you need to find some mechanism, maybe they obtain their money other than from their capital reserves, but from their own borrowing, so a lowering thing to come in.

The second thing I would have to say about that is the \$1 million is the most that can be given out as grants, but we've heard from several people that \$1 million is not going to satisfy all of the immediate issues. Whereas, if you made it loans, rather than grants, you could loan 3 million or 5 million, or whatever the total number needed is, because you'd be getting it back.

And the last thing I'd like to say is
there's been some various complaints about
behavior by Concord Steam. And people once
again seem to be placing this upon customers of
Liberty Utilities to make them whole for
adverse actions by Concord Steam, when I think
that's completely inappropriate. That, if
officials of Concord Steam have done something
inappropriate, the PUC should deal with them or
the Attorney General should deal with them,

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1
         rather than with Liberty Utilities' customers.
 2
         Thank you -- oh, excuse me. Thank you,
    Q.
 3
         Mr. Schweiker. Do you have anything you'd like
         to add to that?
 4
 5
         Not at this time.
                   MR. SPEIDEL: Thank you. Mr.
 6
 7
         Schweiker is available for questioning.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Anyone else have
 8
         questions for Mr. Schweiker?
9
10
                         [No verbal response.]
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
11
12
         Scott.
13
                   CMSR. SCOTT: Actually, I don't.
14
         He's already answered the question I was going
15
         to ask. Thank you.
16
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
17
         Bailey?
18
                   CMSR. BAILEY: You've also answered
19
         the questions that I had. Thank you.
20
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And that your
21
         statement answered my question as well,
22
         Mr. Schweiker. So, thank you.
23
                   Who's next? Mr. Frink.
                         (Whereupon Stephen P. Frink was
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| 1   | duly sworn by the Court                           |
|-----|---|
| 2   | Reporter.)  |
| 3   | STEPHEN P. FRINK, SWORN                           |
| 4   | DIRECT EXAMINATION                                |
| 5   | BY MR. SPEIDEL:                                   |
| 6   | Q. Mr. Frink, could you please state your full    |
| 7   | name for the record.                              |
| 8   | A. Stephen Frink.                                 |
| 9   | Q. And what is your position at the New Hampshire |
| L 0 | Public Utilities Commission?                      |
| L1  | A. I'm the Assistant Director of the Gas & Water  |
| L 2 | Division.   |
| L3  | Q. Did you prepare the testimonial presentation   |
| L 4 | filed on January the 20th of 2017 that has been   |
| L 5 | marked as "Hearing Exhibit 16"?                   |
| L 6 | A. Yes, I did.                                    |
| L 7 | Q. Thank you very much.                           |
| L 8 | MR. KREIS: Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry                |
| L 9 | to interrupt. This is probably a good time for    |
| 20  | the Office of the Consumer Advocate to request    |
| 21  | that the Commission rule inadmissible the         |
| 22  | following excerpts from Mr. Frink's testimony:    |
| 23  | I believe the Commission should not admit the     |
| 2.4 | testimony that begins on Page 13 of Mr. Frink's   |

1 testimony, at Line 6 --2 CMSR. SCOTT: Could you turn your 3 microphone on please. 4 MR. KREIS: It is on. I'm sorry, 5 Continuing through Page 16, Line 13. And the reason for that is that Mr. Frink 6 7 testifies at length about his legal opinion about certain issues relating to statutes and 8 prior decisions. The Commission was careful to 9 10 instruct earlier witnesses not to offer legal 11 argument in the guise of testimony. And I 12 believe the same rule ought to apply to Mr. 13 Frink and his testimony. 14 MR. SPEIDEL: Staff would disagree. 15 This is a prefiled testimonial presentation, 16 not oral testimony before the Commissioners. Ι 17 think the Commissioners want to avoid wasting 18 time going around in circles in legal arguments 19 in the hearing room. But a lot of testimonial 20 presenters have, including Senator Feltes 21 himself, have presented information that has a 22 legal flavor. 23 Mr. Frink is a utility analyst and 24 Assistant Director of the Gas & Water Division

[WITNESS: Frinkl 1 of many years of experience, measured in And he was opining regarding settled 2 decades. 3 Commission precedent in the areas of concern. 4 So, we would oppose that motion to 5 have this stricken. Thank you. 6 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Other witnesses 7 provided prefiled testimony that included legal argument. While we limited witnesses' oral 8 9 arguments along legal lines, we didn't strike 10 anyone's testimony who included legal arguments in the prefiled, and we won't strike this

11 12 either. But we will take it for what it's

13 worth, understanding that Mr. Frink is not a

14 lawyer.

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I do anticipate, at the end of the evidentiary proceedings, that we will have something of a legal discussion about some of the statutes and precedents that might be relevant to this situation.

Mr. Speidel, you may proceed.

MR. SPEIDEL: Thank you.

22 BY MR. SPEIDEL:

> Well, I think we were about ready to inquire, Mr. Frink, are you familiar with the Settlement

Agreement that has been marked as "Hearing Exhibit 2"?

A. Yes, I am.

- Q. What is Staff's position regarding the

  Settlement Agreement entered into by these

  other parties?
  - A. Well, the Settlement Agreement may or may not cure some of the deficiencies of the initial filing, but it does not address the overriding problem that the proposed Fund violates the principles of what constitutes just and reasonable rates, or that the proposal results in discriminatory rates.

One of the signatories to the Settlement, the OCA, recognized that, when stating their initial position on the proposal at the prehearing conference, the OCA stated that the proposed Fund is unfair, as many utility customers are being asked to help a relatively small group of utility customers, and that the proposal is illegal, because the regulatory asset --

SEN. FELTES: Objection, Mr.
Chairman. You know, maybe this is Don's

objection. But we have Settling Parties to this docket. So, to the extent they changed their position, Mr. Kreis can -- the Settling Parties can state their position and why they changed. I think, you know, --

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I believe Mr.

Frink was reading Mr. Kreis's statement from
the prehearing conference, from the transcript.

Am I right, Mr. Frink?

WITNESS FRINK: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Overruled.

## CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

A. So, to pick up where I left off. A relatively small group of utility customers, and that the proposal is illegal, because the regulatory asset proposed in the Petition would not be used and useful in the provision of public utility service, and requests that the Commission order that the costs be recovered from some, but not all, of Liberty's customers.

The Settlement modifies Fund guidelines and administration, but the proposal still requires Liberty ratepayers to finance it, and for some, but not all, of Liberty's customers

1 to pay the costs.

In fact, if the Settlement is approved, the rights would be even more discriminatory, as all residential customers would be exempt and the entire cost would be borne by Liberty's commercial and industrial customers, instead of spread over a more — instead of spread more evenly over more customers.

The Settlement also does not address
Staff's concerns that there is no consideration
given to the energy savings Concord Steam
customers will realize when converting to
natural gas. Not to pick on Concord Community
Music School, but they will realize an
immediate and substantial savings when
converting to natural gas, and will also be
eligible to have their conversion costs paid
for by Liberty's commercial and industrial
customers.

Now, we heard a representative of the Music School say that she wasn't aware of the savings from switching from steam to gas. But, in a data response from the Music School, the response says that the annual cost under

[WITNESS: Frink]

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         Concord Steam had been 26,000 the year before,
 2
         and that the Liberty cost was expected to be
 3
         $6,600. So, that's a very substantial savings.
    BY MR. SPEIDEL:
 4
 5
    Q.
         Mr. Frink, have you read the various rebuttal
 6
         testimony that had been filed on Wednesday?
 7
         I have.
    Α.
         What are your thoughts regarding the various
 8
         testimonial presentations?
9
10
         Most of the testimony explains the valuable
11
         community service being provided by the
12
         nonprofit organizations being served by --
13
                    SEN. FELTES: Objection, Mr.
14
                    The testimony can speak for itself.
         Chairman.
15
         I mean, we didn't, you know, there's a lot of
16
         testimony in the docket now that the Chairman
17
         and the Commission can review, and I think it
18
         speaks for itself.
19
                    Mr. Speidel had an opportunity to
20
         cross-examine the witnesses earlier to try to
         recharacterize their testimony. I don't think
21
22
         recharacterizing the testimony on the stand now
23
         is --
24
                                  Senator Feltes, we're
                    MR. SPEIDEL:
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1 asking Mr. Frink's thoughts about the 2 testimony, not about the testimony. 3 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And I quess --4 MR. SPEIDEL: And he's using English. 5 You know, you have to string some words 6 together to kind of get --7 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Speidel, thank you. I guess, Mr. Frink, I would ask if 8 9 you can provide your responses without 10 rehashing much of what is in there, except to 11 the extent you need to identify what you are 12 responding to, I guess that would be helpful. 13 WITNESS FRINK: Okay. 14 CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS: 15 Α. Well, basically, I wanted to say that Staff 16 understands and appreciates that they're doing 17 good work, and that this closing is having a 18 significant impact on those customers. 19 I wanted to add that there's a Asset 20 Purchase Agreement that Liberty entered into. That has helped to lessen the impact on those 21 22 customers. And they've also -- Liberty worked 23 with local lending institutions to establish a

loan program to assist those customers in

24

financing conversion costs. Staff is not opposed to Liberty providing further assistance, such as loan assistance or on-bill financing, or if Liberty wished to make a charitable contribution. Staff is opposed to requiring Liberty customers to pay \$1 million to fund Concord Steam customer conversion costs. It is not Liberty's obligation and their customers will be harmed by the transaction.

## BY MR. SPEIDEL:

- Q. Mr. Frink, the testimony filed on behalf of the YMCA states that the Fund proposal is consistent with the rate treatment of the property tax stabilization plan that was part of the Settlement Agreement approved by the Commission in its Eversource Divestiture order. Do you agree with that characterization?
- A. No. The property tax stabilization plan that was part of the Settlement Agreement approved by the Commission had been incorporated into special legislation in 2015. No such special authority from the Legislature exists for the Fund proposal.

| Q. | Your testimony presented in Hearing Exhibit 16 |
|----|--|
|    | says that Liberty's customers do not benefit   |
|    | from financing the Fund and are, in fact,      |
|    | harmed by doing so. Would you please elaborate |
|    | on that in light of what you heard today?      |

A. Yes. Liberty is a regulated natural gas utility serving Concord, and as such is entitled to recover the cost of providing that service. To set just and reasonable rates, the Commission considers whether or not the underlying costs were necessary to the provision of service and if they were prudent.

In Docket DG 16-769, Concord Steam's petition to the Commission for emergency rates and to terminate service, primarily due to a declining sales related to customers converting from steam to natural gas service, and creating a death spiral, in which the Company is continually forced to increase rates to make up for lost revenue, which leads to further customer losses. Concord Steam customers have been converting to natural gas, and that trend was expected to continue.

In DG 16-770, Concord Steam and Liberty

Asset Purchase Agreement, with the key provision being a \$1.9 million payment from Liberty to Concord Steam, if Concord Steam terminates service by May 31st, 2014 [2017?]. Liberty filed testimony to demonstrate that the 1.9 million payment under the Asset Purchase Agreement is a prudent investment. It considered two scenarios: A "deal" and a "no deal" scenario.

The "no deal" scenario assumed Concord

Steam customers would continue to migrate to

steam -- from steam to natural gas, and within

five years Concord Steam would no longer be

able to fund its utility operations.

In both cases, Liberty assumed it would acquire Concord Steam's customers. The major difference being the cost savings related to connecting those customers all at once and the timing of the revenue stream.

If there had been no cost savings or additional revenues associated with the APA, the "deal" scenario, requiring 1.9 million, compared to the "no deal" scenario, would have

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been -- would not have been a prudent investment, and Staff would have opposed Liberty's recovering the costs from its ratepayers.

Excuse me. The Petitioners argue that the Fund proposal, when combined with the 1.9 million APA payment, benefits Liberty's customers based on Liberty's updated analysis. But the updated analysis shows no additional savings or revenue, it simply increases the cost and the revenue requirement. In a response to a Staff data request, Liberty stated that it does not expect the Transition Fund to impact projected revenues, meaning the number of conversions and timing of those conversions are expected to be the same with or without the Fund. Therefore, the \$1 million payment is not a prudent investment. It would not be used and useful. Liberty rates that included those costs would not be just and reasonable.

Q. And, Mr. Frink, you mentioned the termination date of "May 31st, 2014". You meant "May 31st, 2017", correct?

A. That is correct.

- Q. Okay. Thank you. Your testimony explains how the proposal is not consistent with the Claremont order that required the utility or its parent company to pay for certain conversion costs. Would you please elaborate on the facts involved in that case and explain how they are different from the facts at hand here?
- A. In the Claremont case, and also in the

  Pennsylvania decision that was cited in the

  memorandum of law, the utility requesting to

  terminate service was required to pay certain

  conversion costs for certain customers.

  Approximately two-thirds of the Claremont

  customers converted to service with the

  utility's parent company, and the cost of

  converting their appliances was were paid by

  the utility or its parent. In the Pennsylvania

  decision, the utility terminating the service

  was required to pay a total of \$27,000 of the

  conversion costs of five customers. In both

  instances, the Commission decision sought to

  balance the rights of the customers with the

obligations of the utility abandoning service.

Liberty is not the utility abandoning service. It is meeting its obligation to serve Concord Steam's customers that are requesting natural gas service. Under the terms of the Asset Purchase Agreement, Liberty is to provide a \$1.9 million payment to Concord Steam that greatly reduced the revenue requirement used in setting Concord Steam's emergency rates, resulting in significantly lower rates for Concord Steam's customers.

In both the Claremont and the Pennsylvania cases, the customer conversion costs that were paid for by the abandoning utility or its parent were limited. In one instance, 27,000, in the other probably significantly less. In both instances, the conversion costs were not required through utility rates. The Fund proposal requires Liberty to pay 1 million, and to recover that cost, with interest, through its utility rates. When the cost spread over 90,000 customers — while the costs spread over 90,000 customers may not be large on a per customer basis, that does not make it legal or

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1
         fair.
                If that were the case, there would be no
 2
         reason to consider whether any expense less
 3
         than a million dollars is prudent or reasonable
         when setting utility rates.
 4
 5
    Q.
         Thank you, Mr. Frink. And, so, in summation,
 6
         would you say that your conclusion remains that
 7
         the Petition, even with the submission of the
         Settlement Agreement, should be denied by the
 8
9
         Commission in this proceeding?
10
         Yes, that's correct.
11
                    MR. SPEIDEL: Thank you very much.
12
         Mr. Frink is available for questioning.
13
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Who has
14
         questions for Mr. Frink?
15
                         [Show of hands.]
16
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kennedy
17
         does, Mr. Kreis does, Mr. Feltes does.
18
                    All right. We'll go Mr. Kennedy
19
         first, then Mr. Feltes, then Mr. Kreis.
                    Mr. Kennedy, you may proceed?
20
21
                    MR. KENNEDY: Good afternoon, Mr.
22
         Frink.
23
                    WITNESS FRINK: Afternoon.
24
                    MR. KENNEDY: I just have a few
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[WITNESS: Frink]

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         questions.
                      Everybody got that? Better?
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Off the record.
 2
 3
                         [Brief off-the-record discussion
 4
                         ensued.]
 5
                      CROSS-EXAMINATION
    BY MR. KENNEDY:
 6
 7
         Mr. Frink, you've worked for the Commission
 8
         since 1990, is that correct?
9
         That's correct.
10
    Q.
         And you're the Assistant Director of the Gas &
11
         Water Division?
12
         Yes.
    Α.
13
         You state that you have the primary
14
         responsibility for the administration of the
15
         financial aspects of the regulation of gas
16
         utilities and Concord Steam Corporation, is
17
         that correct?
18
    Α.
         That is correct.
19
         You supported the Settlement Agreement that
    Q.
20
         provided the recovery of $1.9 million in the
21
         earlier dockets, is that correct?
22
         Yes, I did.
    Α.
23
         And that was a payment from Liberty to Concord
24
         Steam?
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[WITNESS: Frink]

1 A. Yes, it is.

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- Q. And, in that payment, the ratepayers of Liberty are essentially being charged that 1.9 million, is that correct?
- A. That is not necessarily correct. The one -they're not paying that, because there are
  offsetting savings, actually savings that
  exceed the 1.9 million. So that the payment of
  that money is actually coming from --
- 10 Q. It's demonstrated in the DCF, isn't it?
- 11 A. The DCF, right, demonstrates that there's
  12 actually more earnings associated with that
  13 1.9 million.
- Q. Okay. Though, that 1.9 million, I believe,
  demonstrated that there would be an orderly
  transition of Concord Steam customers to
  Liberty gas, isn't that correct?
  - A. That was one of the reasons that the APA was approved, because Liberty would be able to convert all of its customers in one season, and that was helpful for them, as far as -- rather than coming up over the course of five years for individual customers, it was much easier to mobilize and transition those customers all at

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once. So, the orderly transition had to do
with their ability to do all those customers at
one time.
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- Q. So, the 1. -- you would agree that the

  1.9 million facilitated orderly transition of

  Concord Steam customers --
- 7 A. I agree, yes.
- 8 Q. -- to Liberty gas, yes?
- 9 A. Yes.

23

24

- 10 Q. Okay. And it also -- that 1.9 million also

  11 mitigated the significant risks posed by what

  12 may have been a disorderly conversion of

  13 Concord Steam customers?
- 14 Oh, absolutely. If there had been another year 15 of run-up, most of the customers would have 16 left this year, and the rates that Concord 17 Steam would have had to have charged would have 18 been astronomical, and the plant is in 19 disrepair. There's questions as to its 20 reliability. Extending another year would have 21 been -- there were tremendous risks and cost 22 impacts from doing that.
  - Q. You understand with this proposal before the Commission, with this Petition, is that Liberty

has offered \$1 million to finance the

Transition Fund that we're discussing here

today?

- 4 A. Yes.
- Q. And Liberty's offered to finance this

  Transition Fund is conditioned on the

  Commission's authorizing Liberty to create a

  regulatory asset, isn't that correct?
- 9 A. That is correct.
- 10 Q. And you understand that the instant Petition
  11 here contemplates and sets forth a DCF analysis
  12 that combines the 1.9 million with this \$1
  13 million Fund also funded by Liberty Utilities?
- 14 A. Which I testified was inappropriate.
- 15 Q. But, looking at that 1.9 million, with the

  16 combination of the 1 million Fund offered by

  17 Liberty, that would all be considered a

  18 regulatory asset, wouldn't you agree that this

  19 additional \$1 million creates a greater

  20 protection for the orderly transition of

  21 Concord Steam customers to Liberty gas?
- 22 A. I do not agree.
- Q. You don't think that that would make that a great protection for those customers to

[WITNESS: Frink]

1 transition?

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- I think those customers, and Liberty Α. No. expects the same thing, that those customers are going to transition to natural gas this summer, with or without the Fund.
- And you don't believe that defraying costs Q. 7 would make it an easier or more orderly transition for --8
- First, I take exception with the term "defray". 9 10 They're not defraying costs, they're paying the 11 costs. So, under this proposal, those costs 12 paid out of the Fund are never paid back by the 13 Concord Steam customers. So, those costs are 14 not being defrayed; they're being paid by 15 Liberty's customers. But, sorry.
  - Q. Okay. So, but it's your testimony here today, sir, that this additional \$1 million offered by Liberty would not provide any greater protection for any Concord Steam customers to create an orderly transition from Concord Steam to Liberty gas?
- 22 That is my position, yes.
- 23 You worked for the Commission during the Q. 24 shutdown of Claremont Gas Corporation?

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1
   Α.
         I worked here at the time, yes.
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- 2 And you know that occurred in 1994? Q.
- 3 I do. Α.
- 4 You know the Commission only allowed the Q. shutdown of Claremont Gas customers only after
- those Claremont Gas customers converted to 6
- 7 another fuel source, or it declined -- or it
- declined some assistance in converting, is that 8
- 9 correct?
- 10 Α. Yes. That's correct.
- 11 And that wasn't done in this case? 0.
- 12 No. But a time was allowed so customers were
- 13 able to convert.
- 14 And this -- you would agree that the
- 15 abandonment of Concord Steam is going on a very
- 16 rapid pace?
- 17 I do agree, yes. Α.
- 18 Q. And you'd also agree that abandonment -- a
- 19 public utility abandonment is not a common
- 20 practice or experience here in New Hampshire?
- 21 Thankfully, that's very true.
- 22 Also, in the Claremont Gas case, you understand
- 23 that those customers were provided no
- 24 conversion cost to convert off of the Claremont

1 Gas utility?

23

24

- They were provided a "no conversion cost" 2 3 option. Many of those customers actually went 4 with a competitive supplier. As I said, 5 approximately two-thirds went with the parent 6 company of the utility. But, if they went with 7 a competitor, then the parent company and the utility were not responsible for those costs. 8 9 So, they did not pay all customers' conversion 10 costs, but the ones that went with the parent 11 company were paid for.
- 12 So, they were provided an option? Q.
- 13 They were providing an option, yes.
- 14 Do you recall, I know that you've taken some 15 time to discuss that case, and you've offered 16 some legal discussion of that case in your 17 testimony, so, do you recall that the 18 Commission noted that the "fair balance between 19 the rights of the customers and the obligation 20 of a utility which is voluntarily abandoning 21 its franchise because it's no longer 22 financially viable"?
  - That is -- the distinction there is that the Α. utility, in balancing -- the statement reads

[WITNESS: Frink]

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says it is "balancing the rights of their customers with the abandoning utility".
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- 3 Liberty is not the abandoning utility.
- Q. Right. But we have an abandoning utility in this case, don't we?
- A. Yes. And they do not have the financial resources to pay customers' conversion costs.

  If they were ordered to do that, then they would have had to put that in their rates to do that, and that would be self-defeating.
- 11 Q. Right. And we didn't have an APA in the
  12 Claremont Gas case, did we?
- 13 A. Well, you didn't have a regulated natural gas

  14 utility in the area. There was no competition.

  15 The only competition was oil dealers or other

  16 propane dealers.
- 17 Q. Right. So, we didn't have an APA, did we?
- 18 A. No, there wasn't.
- 19 Q. And that's something significantly different in this case than in that case?
- A. Yes. Concord Steam was very lucky that the
  APA -- they were able to get a deal with
  Liberty, yes.
- 24 Q. Because the APA, with the DCF, supported this

Commission's approval of the APA, isn't that correct?

A. The APA --

- 4 Q. There's a lot of acronyms there.
  - A. Going back to the Commission order approving that, the approval found, and it's in the order, that Liberty's customers would not experience any harm or, if harmed, minimal, but that the APA provides substantial benefits to Concord Steam's customers. So, the decision in approving the APA wasn't simply because the 1.9 was good for Liberty. That was more -- the real benefit was to the Concord Steam customers.

But, yes, the APA was beneficial to both customers, based on the results of the discounted cash flow analysis.

- Q. So, we both agree, and I think that your testimony confirms, that public utility abandonment is not common?
- 21 A. Agreed.
- Q. Would you also agree that protecting the
  existing customers of that public utility is an
  important Commission responsibility?

| Α. | The Commission is responsible for utilities     |
|----|---|
|    | providing utility service, except in these      |
|    | instances, both instances, you can't force a    |
|    | business or a utility to stay in business when  |
|    | they're losing money. It's just not feasible.   |
|    | And that's what this circumstance is. And, so,  |
|    | as we've been over, this is a very unusual      |
|    | situation, an unusual circumstance. And I       |
|    | think the Commission, in approving the APA,     |
|    | helped those customers a great deal. And        |
|    | keeping Concord Steam open for a year, which    |
|    | may seem fast, was actually a prudent decision, |
|    | given what the option was going forward.        |
|    |   |

So, yes, I do -- the Commission has an obligation to do what's in the public interest and protect utility customers. And they have done that in this instance. How far you go with that, that I think is what's at issue here, and how you accomplish that is at issue here.

If there's another proposal that doesn't cost Liberty's ratepayers a million dollars, absolutely, that's something Staff would look at and consider.

This particular proposal is what my testimony is objecting to. And it's the size of it and it's the recovery of it. There are options that we've heard, options discussed about on-bill financing, loan guarantees.

There are different things that can be done, loan programs from lending institutions, the City could offer a program. There are other ways for these customers to actually defray costs through a loan. But, again, this is not defraying costs. This is taking — this is making Liberty Utility customers pay the million dollars and a full return on that, grossed up for taxes.

And the Concord Steam customers, even though some of them will realize substantial savings, I don't know how many that they are, but that's, you know, the proposal, as I've testified to, those are problems. That's why I oppose it.

Q. Right. And this DCF analysis is, for all intents and purposes, identical to the DCF analysis that was used to approve the APA, isn't that correct?

1 Α. No.

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- I see Mr. Speidel shaking his head. 2 Q.
- 3 No. It is not correct, because the DCF Α. 4 analysis for this project, for the million 5 dollars, includes the revenues and savings from the 1.9. This, the 1.9, only analyzed the 6 7 benefits of the 1.9. The \$1 million payment should only analyze the benefits associated 8 with the million dollars. 9

It's like when the Y looked at their two buildings, they said "we're going to convert the main building, because we have these savings. But we're not going to convert the other one because we don't." Well, if they combined them, maybe they would have converted them both. But that's not the way you do business. "Is it a prudent investment or not?" You've got to look at them on a stand-alone basis.

Right. But, as you know, this was raised in Q. the earlier dockets, in 769 and 770, and the parties agreed to put this off, and actually the Commission noted in its order that it would take up this matter in the 827 docket, and

[WITNESS: Frink]

1 that's why we're here today?

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- A. That is absolutely correct. The Commission said "we will consider this proposal in the immediate docket and decide on the record in that docket."
- Q. Okay. And I don't mean to belabor the point, but it's the Petitioners' position that combining the \$1 million with the 1.9 as a regulatory asset makes good business sense or it follows the same analysis as the DCF used in the APA. Would you agree with that?
- 12 A. That is the Petitioners' position, yes.
- 13 Q. And Liberty supports this, isn't that correct?
- 14 A. Liberty has offered conditional support. It's

  15 conditioned on them earning their full allowed

  16 rate of return, and the million dollars from

  17 their customers.
- 18 Q. Under the APA agreement, I understand that

  19 there were some -- Liberty has access to some

  20 135 Concord Steam customers, is that correct?
- 21 A. Concord Steam customers, total is I believe 85
  22 customers. There are a number of -- some
  23 customers have more than one meters.
- 24 Q. More than one. Right. So, there might be more

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1 than one account. So, maybe that's the total 2 amount?

- Right. So, I think what you're referring to Α. would be the meter count.
- 5 Q. Have you had the opportunity to determine or assess those 135 accounts as to what that would 6 7 equate to in residential customers?
  - Well, I heard testimony today that there were Α. three residential customers. Before that, I believe there was only one, but --
- Yes. I'm sorry. Maybe my question is not Q. 12 making sense here. The point I'm making is 13 that getting 135 accounts that may be equal to 14 them gaining 2,000 residential customers, by 15 the usage of those 135 accounts. Have you had 16 an opportunity to review that?
- 17 I didn't really understand the question. Could Α. 18 you restate that.
- So, for the 135 accounts that Liberty has 19 Q. 20 access to now under the APA, following that 21 agreement, --
- 22 Well, the APA does not give them access to that Α. 23 information. It is an agreement where Concord 24 Steam will seek to get permission from those

1 customers, --

Q. Right.

- 3 A. -- to allow Concord Steam to provide them that information.
- Q. Okay. Well, let me shorten the analysis. It
  was a good deal for Concord Steam -- for
  Liberty Utilities, under the APA, to gain
  access or have the right to gain access to
  these customers?
- 10 I don't think the access has anything to do with the merits of the deal. I think the 11 12 benefit comes from Concord Steam discontinuing 13 service at this point in time, so there could 14 be an orderly transition by Liberty. So, 15 whether they had access to their customers or 16 not, I believe every one of those customers 17 would have contacted Liberty on their own.
- 18 Q. Well, and that's your opinion.
- 19 A. Yes, it is.
- Q. But Liberty decided to pay for that access, didn't they?
- 22 A. Liberty did pay -- Liberty paid for that,
  23 first, again, it's not access, it's for Concord
  24 Steam to try and get them that access. They

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225 [WITNESS: Frink]

1 paid for a lot of things. I'm saying the value of that access is minimal in considering that 2 3 deal.

- You've had the opportunity to read Liberty Q. Utilities' letter to the Commission back in I believe it was late October 2016?
- You'll have to tell me what that -- if you Α. could show me that letter, that would be helpful.
- It's under the docket, it's an October 21st, Q. 2016 letter, and it was prior to the orders being released in 769 and 770. And I'll just read the letter to you, or at least the section of the letter that I'm pointing to.

Liberty stated in the letter to the Commission "If the Commission approves Concord Steam's request to discontinue service in DG 16-769 and the Asset Purchase Agreement in DG 16-770, then Concord Steam will cease operations as of May 31st, 2017, leaving customers with no source of energy for heating."

Liberty further stated "To help alleviate the unanticipated financial consequences for

[WITNESS: Frink] 1 customers as they convert to fuel, Liberty 2 agreed to provide a funding source for those 3 customers, with that administered by a third party." 4 5 And that was in a letter by Liberty. And, 6 so, they're in support of this Transition Fund? 7 I agree they're in support, with the condition Α. 8 that they are allowed to recover it from their 9 ratepayers. 10 In the same way that they were allowed to Q. 11 recover from the ratepayers on the APA, isn't 12 that correct? 13 The proposed recovery mechanism is the same. 14 MR. KENNEDY: I have nothing further 15 at this time, Your Honor. 16 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Feltes. 17 SEN. FELTES: Thank you, Mr. 18 Chairman. Oops. Thank you, Mr. Chair. 19 you, Mr. Frink. BY SEN. FELTES: 21 Q. During your testimony you talked about a 22

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distinction, in your view, a factual distinction between this case and Claremont, that being that the company abandoning service

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[WITNESS: Frink]

in Claremont, the company or its parent was the one that was providing assistance. And, in this particular situation, under this proposal, it's not Concord Steam that's providing the assistance.

Why didn't you request Concord Steam provide any assistance with the conversion costs for Concord Steam customers?

- A. Because they would have had to recover those funds from the existing customers, and then give them back the money. It really didn't make much sense.
- Q. Or the \$500,000 that went to pay the Bloomfield Trust, couldn't -- that could have went to help customers, correct?
- A. That was a debt that they incurred to provide service, and that is they're allowed -- I mean, utilities have to -- well, most utilities borrow money, issue stock, they have to fund their operations, especially their -- especially their fixed costs. So, that's a debt. It's the same as if they had a loan with TD North, which they did.
- Q. Part of the 1.9 million, according to Peter

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Bloomfield's testimony, went to "increase wages", isn't that right?
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A. That is correct.

- Q. Why is it appropriate for Liberty ratepayers to subsidize increased wages for Peter Bloomfield and Mark Saltsman, but not subsidize and help the conversion of Concord Steam customers to Liberty?
- 9 A. You're missing the point. Liberty --
- 10 Q. What's the point?
- 11 A. Liberty paid the \$1.9 million to, basically,

  12 earn -- to earn a return of whatever it was,

  13 \$1.5 million over ten years as a net present

  14 value. The fact that the 1.9 million reduced

  15 the rates for Concord Steam was beneficial to

  16 Concord Steam. But they weren't paying --
- 17 Q. And wage increases, too?
- 18 A. If you go back to that docket, if Concord

  19 Steam's employees know the utility is going out

  20 of business, they're looking for other jobs.
- Q. How much did Peter Bloomfield and Mark Saltsman get of those wage increases?
- A. I believe approximately -- I think Mr. Saltsman was earning 100,000, and he went up to 125,000.

## [WITNESS: Frink]

- Q. Uh-huh. All right. So, you recall answering data requests in this docket, correct?

  A. Yes, I do.
- 4 Q. I'm going to hand you -- first, I'm going to

  ask the question, during your testimony you

  6 said that we're going to, and correct me if I'm

  7 wrong, assume that folks are going to

  8 transition to Liberty. That this is going to

  9 happen. And that -- am I accurately stating

  10 what your testimony is?
- 11 A. No, that's accurate.
- 12 Q. So, -- but, after the Commission approved the
  13 November -- on November 10th, the Commission
  14 approved the APA, by the end of December only
  15 16 percent of Concord Steam's customers has
  16 transitioned, isn't that right?
- 17 A. I wouldn't expect them to be transitioning in
  18 December and January. That's a tough time to
  19 turn off your heat.
- 20 Q. Okay. Well, I'm going to hand you a data request.
- 22 A. Sure.
- [Sen. Feltes distributing documents.]

1 MR. SPEIDEL: And, right off the bat, 2 for the purposes of administrative clarity, the 3 docket number reference, the heading should be "Docket Number DG 16-827". There was a macro 4 5 error in the document production. So, I think everyone will want to cross out "769" and put 6 7 in "827". That's the docket that this pertains to, this instant docket. 8 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And this is 9 10 going to be "Exhibit 17". 11 (The document, as described, was herewith marked as Exhibit 17 12 13 for identification.) 14 SEN. FELTES: Thank you, Mr. 15 Chairman. Thank you, Attorney Speidel. 16 BY SEN. FELTES: 17 Mr. Frink, turning to Exhibit 17, let me read Q. 18 the question: "How many Concord Steam customers have completed a physical transition 19 20 and interconnection to an alternative heat and/or hot water source?" And "What percentage 21 22 of Concord Steam customers have completed a 23 physical transition and interconnection to an 24 alternative heat and/or hot water source?" Did

1 I read that correctly?

Α. You did.

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3 In response: "Staff does not know how many Q. Concord Steam customers have completed a 4 5 physical transition and interconnection to an alternative heat and/or hot water source. 6 7 Concord Steam provides the meter count in its monthly Usage Revenue Report filed with the 8 Commission; the number of meters in service in 9 10 December 2016 was 135, compared to 165 meters 11 in December 2015, or a decrease of 26 meters, 12 16 percent. The meter count is a more accurate 13 measure of the number of conversions than the

15 Did I read all that correctly to that 16 point?

17 Yes, you have. Α.

customer count".

- 18 Q. Do you have any updated information of what 19 percentage of customers have actually made this 20 transition at this point?
- 21 No, I don't.
- 22 So, it's safe to assume, at this time, in mid 23 February, and with a shutdown in May, there's 24 only about 16 percent, maybe a little bit

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         higher, that the customers have actually
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         transitioned to something else at this point?
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         That's fair. Yes.
    Α.
         Mr. Traum earlier talked about the Mission
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    Q.
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         Statement of the Public Utilities Commission.
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         Do you agree that an element of the Mission
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         Statement is to "to provide necessary customer
         protection"?
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         Yes. I will agree with that.
10
         During this entire process, the only thing that
    Q.
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         Staff has done to help with customer
12
         conversions is to attend an informational
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         session at Red River Theatres, correct?
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         That is -- that's correct.
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                   SEN. FELTES: Thank you. I would
16
         like to enter the data request this pertains
17
         to. Could we have it marked as "18"?
18
                         [Sen. Feltes distributing
19
                         documents.]
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                         (The document, as described, was
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                         herewith marked as Exhibit 18
22
                         for identification.)
23
                    SEN. FELTES: And, for the record,
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         this data request, like the last one, should be
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[WITNESS: Frink]

1 marked at the top "Docket Number 16-827".

- 2 BY SEN. FELTES:
- Q. Mr. Frink, is this the response to the question
  I just asked you?
- 5 A. Yes, it is.

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- 7 Thank you. Mr. Frink, in another data request
  7 alluded to earlier by Mr. Traum, he quoted you
  8 as saying, and I quote, "There is no
  9 exceedingly long payback period that would lead
  10 to a Staff recommendation for financial
  11 assistance for Concord Steam customers through
  12 the proposed Transition Fund."
  - A. You read the second sentence of that response.

    It's taken out of context. Staff objected to the Fund. And the first sentence says "It is not" -- "it has nothing to do with the payback period is why we object to this. We're objecting to this because it's being paid for by Liberty's ratepayers for the reasons in my testimony.
- 21 SEN. FELTES: Thank you very much.
  22 No further questions.
- 23 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner 24 Scott.

1 MR. KREIS: I think you forgot me. CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Oh, I'm sorry. 2 I'm sorry. Mr. Kreis, I forgot you. I 3 4 apologize for that. Mr. Kreis. 5 MR. KREIS: I don't necessarily 6 object going after the Commissioners, but... 7 Mr. Frink, my able colleagues, Mr. Kennedy and Senator Feltes, asked most of my 8 questions, but I do have a few. 9 10 BY MR. KREIS: 11 Senator Feltes asked you some questions about 0. 12 where the \$1.9 million paid to Concord Steam in 13 connection with the petition in Docket 16-770 14 went. And I want to make sure I understand the 15 answers that you gave. Because what I thought 16 I heard was some of the money went to pay 17 increased wages to people who work for Concord 18 Steam. Did I get that right? The 1.1 -- the 1.9 million is paid to the 19 Α. 20 utility. 21 Q. Right. 22 What they do with that money, they apply it, 23 for whatever purposes, if it's to pay their --24 to pay wages, to buy wood, to do whatever they

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[WITNESS: Frink]

1 do. So, --

- 2 Q. Okay. So, is it --
- 3 A. It's not tied specifically to an item.
- 4 Q. Well, I guess what I'm trying to establish is,
- 5 do you know what the utility did with that \$1.9
- 6 million?
- 7 A. I know that, in the emergency rates, when they
- 8 did the revenue requirement, which includes any
- 9 number of items, as you well know, that
- 1.9 million was in there as a revenue. So,
- 11 that was \$1.9 million that reduced the
- deficiency that was used to set the emergency
- rates that was charged to Concord Steam's
- customers.
- 15 Q. Right. And, so, that reduction in deficiency
- that you just referred to, that really was for
- the benefit of the, whatever it is, 135
- customers of Concord Steam, yes?
- 19 A. Whatever number, yes.
- 20 Q. Okay. You testified, I think when Mr. Kennedy
- 21 was asking you questions, that "this is a very
- 22 unusual situation". Are you aware of any other
- 23 situations in New Hampshire that might be
- similar to this one?

- A. There have been a number of water utilities
  that have basically gone bankrupt. But, in
  those instances, and I don't do much in water
  cases any longer, but, typically, Pennichuck
  Water Works acquired a lot of those companies.
  So that those situations arise, they're usually
  very small, troubled companies, and --
  - Q. But those situations, do they not, don't involve situations where a customer has to convert from one kind of service to another, right?
- 12 A. That is true, yes.

- 13 Q. You can't substitute water for some other commodity that might be useful?
- 15 A. That's a good distinction, yes.
  - Q. Indeed. And, so, what I'm really trying to establish is, as far as I know or as far as you know, if the Commission were to approve the Petition, as conditioned by the Settlement Agreement, there isn't much of a threat, there isn't any threat, really, that two weeks from now there will be another utility and another scenario and another situation where some other party could wave the Commission's decision in

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this docket and say "Look what you did for
those Concord Steam customers. Now, you have
to do the same thing for our customers"?
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A. I would not put that past somebody.

- Q. Well, but what I'm really asking is, are you aware of any situations where that could happen?
- 8 A. I'm not aware of those situations, no.
- 9 Q. To your knowledge, are there any commercial and industrial customers of Liberty Utilities who are concerned about or are opposing the Petition, as it has been modified by the Settlement Agreement?
- 14 A. Of their 90,000 customers, I think we've heard from two.
- 16 Q. But my question is, have any of them, either
  17 formally or informally, expressed any
  18 opposition to the Petition, as it has been
  19 modified?
- 20 A. No. Not that I'm aware of.
- Q. Would you agree with me that the Petition, as
  it has been modified by the Settlement
  Agreement, holds residential customers,
  residential gas customers, of Liberty Utilities

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completely harmless? With respect to their
liability for or recovery from them of the
million dollar Fund that we're talking about
here?
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- A. I believe, under the Settlement, since the cost
  of the Fund would not be allowed to be charged
  to residential customers, they're protected.
  - Q. You, in your direct testimony, read some comments that you attributed to me, did you not?
- 11 A. I did.

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- 12 Q. Just to be clear, from what were you reading?
- 13 A. That was from the transcript of the prehearing conference we held.
- 15 Q. Mr. Frink, if I asked you subject to check,

  16 will you agree with me that the Commission's

  17 rule that covers prehearing conferences is Rule

  18 203.15?
- 19 A. Subject to check, sure.
- Q. And would you further agree with me, subject to check, that Paragraph (d)(1) of that rule says that among the things that can be covered at prehearing conferences is the following, and I quote: "Statement of preliminary, non-binding

positions and other issues of concern of the parties identified after initial review of the filing."

Would you agree with me, subject to check, that that is, in fact, part of what Rule 203.15 says?

7 A. Yes.

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- 8 Q. So, is it your understanding that what you read 9 from me was a "statement of a preliminary and 10 non-binding position" --
- 11 A. Absolutely.
- 12 Q. -- from the Office of the Consumer Advocate?
- 13 A. Yes, it was.
- Q. So, and what does the word -- what does the phrase "non-binding" mean to you?
- 16 A. It means you can change your position.
- 17 Right. Okay. And, at the risk of belaboring a Q. 18 point that may have already been made, there's 19 been testimony, you testified that there are 20 other things that could have been done and 21 still could be done for the customers that this 22 Petition is intended to benefit. The 23 Commissioners, I think it's fair to say, are 24 interested in this question of on-bill

financing. Could you describe what -- or,

could you summarize what efforts the Staff of

the Commission has undertaken to encourage any

of the parties, meaning customers, the utility,

to explore ideas like that?

A. I can tell you that, at the prehearing conference that we were speaking of, the subject came up. After the hearing, people gathered and discussed it. Oh, I'm sorry.

MR. SPEIDEL: We ought to be careful to make sure that wasn't a settlement negotiation. That's all I'll say, Mr. Frink.

WITNESS FRINK: Okay.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  SPEIDEL: Just be careful about what you describe.

WITNESS FRINK: Right.

## CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

A. There was no discussions of any settlement, but Staff expressed at -- before that prehearing conference, in the room full of everybody that's here, said that it was opposed to the proposal, which was in very broad terms. And, afterwards, I think maybe the Commissioners suggested there might be -- we'll explore other

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options. Discussed with the utility, and I don't know if I had a discussion with Senator Feltes, that this particular proposal was not acceptable. That, you know, there are other options that would be, you know, might be acceptable to Staff, but this particular proposal wasn't.

And I specifically mentioned, and I think it's in a data request to Liberty that "do you have these programs?" And, you know, so, we would have liked to have seen a different proposal. We didn't see a different proposal. We expressed that we weren't -- didn't look at this favorably, and that we would look at another one perhaps more favorably.

## BY MR. KREIS:

- Q. But, if I'm understanding your answer correctly, Staff itself did not undertake any affirmative effort, either before or after the date of the Petition and the date of the prehearing conference, to try to develop an alternative to the proposal that Senator Feltes has made?
- A. Yes. I believe, and I'd have to go back and

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Q.

look at the record, the transcript, I believe the Commissioners directed the parties to look at that. And it was really between -- Liberty is the one that supported this proposal conditionally. And I believe that, you know, whoever worked that deal out, if Liberty and Senator Feltes worked this whole thing out ahead of time, I don't know. But I believe it was, you know, the proposal came from the Petitioners, and it's up -- and they knew Staff's position, our preliminary position, and it was suggested that, you know, there are other alternatives, and it was suggested to Liberty as well, that they would sit down and work something out. But, no, Staff did not sit down with the parties and direct them. It's a little

But, no, Staff did not sit down with the parties and direct them. It's a little difficult to do that when you're going to get a submittal that then you have to advise the Commission on, we try to be impartial. So, I don't want to be negotiating deals between, you know, parties. I'd rather see them come in, then evaluate them and make a recommendation. Is it your position that Staff never negotiates

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         deals among parties to cases at the Commission?
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    Α.
         If somebody files a petition, and we're
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         evaluating it, and we can find some common
         ground, then we will negotiate a settlement.
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 5
         We do not negotiate deals before they get filed
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                That is a policy that we try very hard
 7
         to adhere to. So, we don't want to be -- the
         state wants a special contract, we don't want
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9
         to negotiate that and then come in and rule --
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         and advise the Commission on that. That's just
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         not how we want to do business.
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                   MR. KREIS: That's very interesting.
         And I have no further questions for Mr. Frink.
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                    SEN. FELTES: Mr. Chairman?
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Feltes, what
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         can I do for you?
                    SEN. FELTES: At this time, well,
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         I'll follow up in closing, at this time, if we
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         can strike the IDs on 17 and 18 and enter them
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         as full exhibits, those are the data requests,
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         if that's possible?
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We generally do
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         that at the end, unless there's some
         stipulation in advance.
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                   SEN. FELTES:
                                  Okay.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I don't
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         anticipate there being any objection to the
         striking ID of 17 or 18?
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                         [No verbal response.]
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Seeing none, we
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         will strike the ID on 17 and 18.
                   SEN. FELTES: Thank you, Mr.
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         Chairman.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
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         are we ready for Commissioner Scott? I do
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         apologize, Mr. Kreis. That was totally my
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         fault before.
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                   MR. KREIS: Not at all. I'm always
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         happy to go after Commissioner Scott, if that's
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         the Commission's pleasure.
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                   MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Chairman?
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kennedy.
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                   MR. KENNEDY: Yes. I've got about
         ten minutes or so, I got it pushed to about
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         3:35 that I can leave now. So, maybe 3:38, if
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         I'm driving fast to where I need to be.
23
                   So, I don't know if it's appropriate
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         now for me to state that, to the extent that I
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1 miss closing statements, the City of Concord 2 did provide a legal memorandum of law, and I 3 would adopt that as the City's legal position here for a closing statement, to the extent 4 5 that I am unable to present the City's oral position. 6 7 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Understood, Mr. Kennedy. Thank you. 8 9 I think Commissioner Bailey has a 10 question for you. 11 CMSR. BAILEY: Mr. Kennedy, I think I read somewhere that the City of Concord may 12 13 have some source of funding to offset 14 unexpected costs of businesses in the City. 15 Has the City attempted to alleviate any of this 16 problem? 17 MR. KENNEDY: We do have a Community 18 Block Grant Program that individuals are 19 welcome to apply. It's got limited funds in 20 there. And I'm not certain if it's got the 21 million that we're looking at here. I don't 22 have all that information at my disposal right However, I do know that we do have funds 23 now. 24 where individuals might have, who qualify

| 1  | financially, who might have problems with their |
|----|---|
| 2  | home, that might need financing or assistance,  |
| 3  | where they can't get a bank loan or something   |
| 4  | to that effect, to apply and get financing.     |
| 5  | So, we do have something.                       |
| 6  | CMSR. BAILEY: Is that the program               |
| 7  | that the Concord YMCA had the application in?   |
| 8  | MR. KENNEDY: I'm not sure yes.                  |
| 9  | Was that a CDBG grant that you applied for? I   |
| 10 | think they got a                                |
| 11 | MR. TRAUM: It comes through the                 |
| 12 | State, not the City.                            |
| 13 | MR. KENNEDY: Yes. I think that was              |
| 14 | a different program. But we have another grant  |
| 15 | program.  |
| 16 | CMSR. BAILEY: Have any of Concord               |
| 17 | Steam's customers applied for those grants, do  |
| 18 | you   |
| 19 | MR. KENNEDY: Not to my knowledge,               |
| 20 | but I don't have anything to do I don't run     |
| 21 | that program. But not to my acknowledge, I      |
| 22 | haven't seen any.                               |
| 23 | CMSR. BAILEY: Do you think that                 |
| 24 | they're aware that that's a possibility?        |

| 1   | MR. KENNEDY: It's a publicly                    |
|-----|---|
| 2   | available program. I believe the information    |
| 3   | is on the City's website. Whether or not that   |
| 4   | fund has sufficient funds here to provide any   |
| 5   | type of relief to the relief that's requested,  |
| 6   | I don't know. To the extent that this hearing   |
| 7   | is continued, I can have somebody from the City |
| 8   | available to testify on that matter.            |
| 9   | CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you.                  |
| 10  | SEN. FELTES: Commissioner Bailey, if            |
| 11  | I may, just a question for Attorney Kennedy.    |
| 12  | This is an income-eligible low-income           |
| 13  | fund, isn't it not?                             |
| 14  | MR. KENNEDY: Matt Walsh, you're                 |
| 15  | asking if Matt Walsh runs that? But, yes, it's  |
| 16  | a low-income fund.                              |
| 17  | SEN. FELTES: Yes.                               |
| 18  | MR. KENNEDY: Absolutely. Yes. It's              |
| 19  | a federally, income rates, you have meet        |
| 20  | certain levels in order to qualify for this     |
| 21  | program. So, whether or not any of the          |
| 22  | entities here would qualify, I don't know.      |
| 23  | CMSR. BAILEY: But it's possible that            |
| 2.4 | maybe CATCH and the Remi Building might         |

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                   MR. KENNEDY: Maybe.
                   CMSR. BAILEY: -- if they have
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 3
         low-income housing in there?
                   MR. KENNEDY: It's possible.
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 5
                   CMSR. BAILEY: Okay.
                   MR. KENNEDY: But I, you know,
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 7
         there's a qualification criteria that I don't
         have we me right now.
 8
9
                   CMSR. BAILEY: Okay.
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                   MR. KENNEDY: But, like I said, if
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         you guys want to continue it or if you want to
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         provide -- keep the record open, I could
13
         provide information.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Well, having
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         made the offer then, --
16
                   MR. KENNEDY: Yes.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: -- what we're
18
         going to do is ask you to provide information
         for the record. We'll reserve Exhibit
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         Number 19 --
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21
                   MR. KENNEDY: Okay.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: -- for you to
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23
         provide that information.
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                         (Exhibit 19 reserved)
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: How long do you
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         think that will take, Mr. Kennedy?
                   MR. KENNEDY: I can have it for you
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         Monday.
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 5
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Monday it is.
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                   CMSR. BAILEY: Thank you.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
         Scott, we keep interrupting this. So, are you
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9
         ready?
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                   CMSR. SCOTT: This better be good
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         after all that then. Good afternoon, Mr.
12
         Frink.
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                   WITNESS FRINK: Good afternoon.
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    BY CMSR. SCOTT:
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         So, you've heard a lot of the testimony. One
16
         of the questions I asked Senator Feltes was, I
17
         was trying to understand what the extra
18
         million, you know, the 1.9 to 2.9, would buy
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         for Liberty customers? I'm paraphrasing, of
         course. And what I think I heard is it would
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21
         help firm up the conversion, and I think there
22
         was an allusion to perhaps, without that extra
23
         firmness, for want of a better word, that
24
         there's risk that some of the businesses may go
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- under, so they wouldn't be using gas. Can you help me with that?
- 3 Well, Mr. Remi's [Hinxhia's?] testimony made it Α. sound like, you know, he could go under even 4 5 with that Fund. But that's a possibility. 6 From Liberty's perspective, if a business owner 7 goes out of business, somebody else moves in oftentimes. And, so, it doesn't necessarily --8 9 they may lose revenue for a year or two years, 10 they may not lose revenue at all. But, I 11 think, for Liberty's analysis, they assume that 12 these buildings would be converted to gas, most 13 of them, this summer. To the extent that this 14 Fund might prevent somebody from going 15 bankrupt, I suppose it's possible. But it 16 would not be -- I wouldn't expect it would 17 be -- have a large impact on Liberty's sales 18 that are likely to increase without this Fund 19 or with it.
  - Q. So, again -- excuse me. Again, it's been talked about a little bit, but, on the Agreement, so, Liberty would -- the return on -- rate of return that Liberty would get on the loan, clearly -- excuse me, the "loan" --

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the grant, Liberty clearly would be tying up
their money to do this. So that it would make
sense, in that type of situation, there would
be some return. Do you agree with that?

A. Oh, absolutely.

- Q. Do you agree that -- it occurs to me, though, that this has little risk. So, there's not a lot of risk for the Company associated with this. So, is that rate of return appropriate, in your opinion?
- A. Well, I look at investments whether they're prudent or not, and this is not a prudent investment, in my analysis. So, if you -- the return increases the payment from 1 million to 1.3 million, that's the return. I have a problem with the million. So, whether you make it 1.3 or 1.1, I still don't -- I don't think any return is appropriate on a bad investment.
- Q. I understood that. But, if you could divorce that thought from it, meaning let's say we decided it was prudent, and Liberty, you know, it was basically were to now go do this, and I'll go back to my original question is, for that type of application, is that an

appropriate rate of return?

- A. Generally, I mean, it depends on the return -the overall return is tied to their weighted
  cost of capital. So, if they're using, and
  it's usually a mix of equity and debt, if
  they're using debt, I believe their cost to
  debt is about 4 percent, and that's not grossed
  up for taxes. So, that is more palatable. So,
  if they were to finance this \$1 million, took
  out a loan themselves to fund this, then that
  would be -- that would reduce it, and that
  would probably be more appropriate.
- Q. So, obviously, I've asked a lot of questions of everybody else, so you know the question I'm about to ask, is I am interested in exploring further on-bill financing. Can you help me a little bit with that? You know, you've kind of stated generally that that type of thing would be something Staff would be willing to look at and maybe even support. Can you help me with that a little bit?
- A. I think that makes a lot of sense. And I think it would be a help for the customers. It would certainly reduce the harm or maybe even

eliminate it for Liberty's customers, if that were the case. And there's no question that the natural gas rates are substantially below the Concord Steam rates. And there will be a savings.

Now, I've heard that there's insurance costs and maintenance costs. But a new gas boiler, I can't imagine that, you know, they have a 20-year life or longer, that that's really going to require a whole lot of maintenance. And I don't know what the insurance cost is. Again, it would be a brand-new, assumed high-efficiency system. So, I think those are fairly -- would expect those to be fairly minimal.

But there will be, and the Y, in their testimony, said they converted their main building, and there was a substantial savings with a four-year payback. And I believe at the prehearing conference Mr. Traum said it was like a 75 percent savings on the energy costs. So, there is a real savings that these customers are going to experience on their energy bill, even factoring in an increase in

1 insurance and maintenance costs.

What that is, of course, is how does that compare to the up-front cost? So, for some customers, there's an immediate savings and improved cash flow. For other customers, the Y said it would be 30 years. So, yes, it's all over the place. But there's no question that, because the gas rates are so much lower than steam rates, there will be a savings. At some point, it will pay for itself. Nobody would make a 30-year -- an investment with a 30-year payback, if they didn't have to.

But that's -- when they proposed a fund that said, you know, "they're facing financial hardship". Well, some are and some aren't. It really comes down to what your upfront costs are and what's your savings. And this fund does not take into consideration the savings.

Q. So, still on the topic of, you know, a on-bill financing scheme, one of the impediments I think we heard from some of the panelists were, "if it's at a high interest rate, well, gee, I might as well go to a bank" or "it's not really going to help, in the payoff, it won't help".

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[WITNESS:
                                   Frink]
 1
              Back to my rate of return question, is
 2
         that an appropriate -- is the rate of return
 3
         that's being entertained in this Settlement,
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         would you support that same rate of return for
 5
         on-bill financing?
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         I'm really not very familiar with on-bill
 7
         financing. I think, for some energy efficiency
         programs, they have it. I don't know what kind
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9
         of return is provided on those. So, I don't --
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         I really don't know what an appropriate number
11
         would be.
12
         But perhaps, it's sound like you alluded to,
    Q.
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         for the -- if we were to approve the Agreement,
14
         and I understand your position on the
         Agreement, you were suggesting that it wouldn't
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16
         be -- it would be more like the cost of debt
17
         financing would be your suggestion. Would that
18
         be perhaps the same for an on-bill financing
19
         rate of return?
20
         It would be -- I think that would be
21
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- reasonable.
- 22 CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. That's all I 23 have for now.
- CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: 24 Commissioner

[WITNESS: Frink]

1 Bailey.

2 CMSR. BAILEY: Thank you. Good

3 afternoon, Mr. Frink.

4 WITNESS FRINK: Good afternoon.

5 BY CMSR. BAILEY:

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Q. On Page 10 of your testimony, you express some concerns about Capital Regional Development Council administering the Fund. And, primarily because you hadn't seen their offer, and you didn't have enough information on their qualifications and other things.

Now that we have the Agreement, and there are a whole lot more details, are any of those concerns alleviated? I understand your position --

- A. Oh, yes. I think they would do a good job managing the Fund, if it were approved.
- 18 Q. Okay. All right. Thank you. Do you know how many residential customers Concord Steam has?
- 20 A. Well, I heard the same thing you heard today,
  21 that there are three residential customers. I
  22 was only aware of one before today, but --
- 23 Q. Okay.
- 24 A. So, somewhere between one and three.

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## [WITNESS: Frink]

1 [Laughter.]

- 2 BY CMSR. BAILEY:
- Q. Okay. Do you have any idea how many nonprofit customers they have or do we not have that information?
- 6 A. I don't have that information.
- Q. Okay. Do you know what the bill impact on commercial customers would be, if we approve this? What the monthly bill impact would be?
- 10 A. You're talking about the Liberty ratepayers?
- 11 Q. If Liberty -- yes. The Liberty commercial

  12 customers, how much would this cost them every

  13 month, and for how long?
- A. Well, I looked at -- basically, what I did is
  looked at the revenue requirement that's
  associated with \$1 million. And it calls for
  the revenue requirement, based on the DCF
  analysis, would be about 250,000 a year, 264 --
- 19 Q. Sixteen or sixty?
- 20 A. 264,000 a year would be the revenue

  21 requirement. So, the assumption is, when they

  22 come in for rates, that 264,000 would go -
  23 would be recovered from commercial/industrial

  24 customers. I assume that C&I, whether they're

transportation or are firm sales customers, would all be paying it. And, if that is the case, then the cost to a middle-sized commercial/industrial customer, at the G-42, that's high winter load/medium use, I think, that would be \$83 a year. And, for the G-52, which is a very large low winter use customer, that would be about \$82 a year. I believe the annual bill for a G-52 on average, and this was provided as part of the cost of gas, is about 14,000 a year, and, for the G-42, it's about 16,000 a year.

- Q. Thank you. Can you help me out on the argument about the DCF analysis? I understand that your position is that they've already made a \$1.9 million investment, and your analysis showed that there would be savings from doing all the connections at once, and the number of conversions, in an orderly manner, would -- they would save money from that --
- A. Just a correction. That was Liberty's analysis.
- Q. Okay. Liberty's analysis. And that the revenue produced by adding those customers and

1 the savings together, exceeds \$1.9 million in 2 ten years or less than ten years? 3 The net present value, actually, in the very Α. 4 first year, Liberty would -- the revenue 5 requirement associated with this 1.9 million 6 would be a positive 162,000. So, they're 7 filing a rate case this career. They paid the 8 1.9 million, but they recognized it as a 9 regulatory asset. And they're going to put, I 10 forget what the amount is, but the additional 11 revenues and savings exceed what that 12 regulatory charge would be. So, in year one, 13 it's actually going to reduce the revenue 14 requirement for Liberty customers by 162,000. 15 So, when they come in for rates now, that's 16 less money that will be recovered from 17 ratepayers. So, lower rates. 18 But, if you add this additional million 19 dollars, that's going to add another \$264,000. 20 So, you would subtract 162 from 264, and you're 21 left with 162,000 on the positive side, right? 22 It's going to cost ratepayers 162,000? 23 The 162 is tied to the \$1.9 million payment. 24 Right. Q.

- 1 A. That is not -- they have that with or without
  2 this Fund is created, --
- 3 Q. I understand.
- A. -- with or without the million dollars, if you let Liberty -- if Liberty pays a million dollars to this Fund, and is allowed to make it a regulatory asset, recover it through the rates, then the revenue requirement that customers are going to have to pay are going to go up by about \$265,000.
- 11 Q. I think that's what -- I think we're agreeing

  12 with each other. But, if you have 160 -- oh, I

  13 see what you're saying.
- 14 A. Yes.
- Q. And, you're saying, so, you don't give them credit for the 162,000 --
- 17 A. They got that without the million dollars.
- 18 Q. They got that without the million.
- 19 A. How is that a good investment?
- Q. Okay. All right. I understand. But, even if you did give them credit for that, ratepayers would still pay more. So, instead of having a revenue -- \$162,000 revenue reduction, revenue requirement reduction, on net, they'd have a

162,000 revenue requirement increase?

A. That's in -- okay. So, the DCF analysis looks at the costs and the savings. So, you've got revenues and costs, the \$1.9 million payment, the \$1 million payment, then it looks at the associated, you know, they compare those and do a discounted -- using their approved rate of return as a discount rate, they see what the payback is over ten years. That's what the analysis is. And, in each year, those ten years, there's, you know, the revenue requirement versus the revenues produces a positive --

[Court reporter interruption.]

## CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

A. — a positive or a negative number. So, in the 1.9 million payment, all ten years are positive, and it's positive 162,000 in year one. You add the million dollars, which is wrong, you add the million dollars, those first five years are all negative. Now, that doesn't mean that that's in their rates right off the bat. They're going to do — you know, they're coming in for a rate case. And, if they come

in for a rate case somewhere down the road, you know, or if they're late in coming for this rate case, it's going to push those, that plus or minus back and change the end result.

But the analysis is that the 1.9, over ten years, with a discounted cash flow, generates an extra 1. -- almost \$1.5 million in revenue for firm sales customers. You do the same analysis for the million dollars, it's five years, it produces a negative \$1 million.

## BY CMSR. BAILEY:

- 12 Q. Why do you do it over five years?
- A. It's over five years. So, you'd include the \$264,000 increase in customer rates, and that's basically in effect for the next five years.

  So, if this -- if it's \$80 a year for a commercial/industrial customer, he's paying an extra \$80 a year for five years.
  - Q. Okay. Thank you. On the water case analogy or case that you were talking about, have we ever had a water case -- a water company go bankrupt and another water utility not step in?
- 23 A. Not that I'm aware of.
- 24 Q. If that happened, would customers have to dig

1 their own wells, is that --

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- A. Well, what we've done is that -- there have been instances where the water utility -- small water utility developers put in a water -- a well to serve his 70s houses or whatever. He passes away, the kids don't want it, that's one I worked on. And, so, basically, the Commission took it over for a year, and put it in receivership, and had somebody run it until we could find somebody who was willing to take that company on.
- 12 CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. I think that's all I have. Thank you.
- 14 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I have a few questions, Mr. Frink.

## 16 BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:

- Q. Senator Feltes asked you about how conversions
  are going. And I sensed that you had more to
  say about that. What is your expectation, as
  we go through the winter and into the spring,
  of the remaining Concord Steam customers? Will
  they all be doing it at once, once the weather
  gets warm?
  - A. The Concord Steam, as part of their monthly

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report, files -- they're allowed to adjust their rates monthly, they've made one adjustment, based on their revenues. And, as part of that, they calculate in customer So, they had calculated in customer losses that they knew of, which were fairly small through December, and then they have quite a few in April and May. So, the expectation always was, and I believe we talked about this in that docket, was that it's late in the season to be doing conversions. Most of the customers at that point probably weren't going to be able to convert before next summer. When May 31st rolls around, what's your expectation as to how many customers will not have converted? It could be a significant number. For Concord Α. Steam, most of their customers do not take

A. It could be a significant number. For Concord Steam, most of their customers do not take steam during the summer. So, they probably have electrical water heaters or something else for water, because the steam is so expensive.

So, I believe at the peak they only had about 20 customers, one of them being the Y, which is probably their biggest summer customer, takes

[WITNESS: Frinkl

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        steam in the summer. So, I expect those
2
        customers really won't have an impact on
3
        May 31st whether they have converted or not.
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- The landlords that we heard from, does some of Q. them have residential units that they own? So, while they are commercial customers, they are serving residential customers of their own?
- Yes. 8 Α.

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- 9 Do you know if those people are taking steam 10 through the summer for hot water purposes?
- Well, we heard Remi say that he doesn't. That Α. 12 he doesn't take steam, he stops in April. So, maybe some do, but I suspect most don't.
- 14 A couple of times you made reference to 15 "70,000", I think it was 70, maybe it was 16 90,000 customers, as being Liberty's number of 17 customers. Is that all customers or is that 18 just their C&I customers?
- 19 Α. That is all customers, residential and C&I.
- 20 Q. Do you know roughly how many are residential 21 and how many are C&I?
- 22 I don't know what the customer number is. 23 mean it's more -- more significant, I think, 24 would be the load.

1 Q. Do you know that, roughly?

- 2 A. I can get that information for you, but I don't have it in front of me.
- Q. Actually, there's people in the room who probably know that information.
- 6 A. Good point.
- 7 I want to talk a little bit about how you think about the 1.9 million and how you think about 8 9 the 1 million. And you were asked a number of 10 questions by a number of people about that. 11 And I'm going to put words in your mouth and 12 see if this is a way of thinking about it that 13 works for you. That the 1.9 million was to 14 help Liberty and Concord Steam with the 15 necessary work that needed to be done to 16 convert Concord Steam's customers, or a lot of 17 Concord Steam's customers. While the 1 million 18 that we're talking about today is pretty much 19 strictly for Concord Steam's customers?
- 20 A. That is correct.
- Q. And is that why or does that help explain why
  you view the two differently? That the first,
  the 1.9 million was for Liberty, and benefited
  Liberty, whereas the 1 doesn't?

- A. That is the overriding problem.
- Q. Okay. When you were -- when you were speaking
- 3 with Mr. Kreis, I think you said something
- along the lines of that "Staff doesn't
- 5 negotiate with folks before they file
- 6 petitions". Did I remember that roughly
- 7 correctly?

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- 8 A. I say, as a policy, we try not to negotiate
- 9 deals in advance of filing.
- 10 Q. But it does happen, does it not?
- 11 A. It happens.
- 12 Q. I mean, my memory is that Concord Steam itself
- is an example of that, isn't it?
- 14 A. There were informal discussions, for instance,
- 15 Liberty wanted to know in advance what Staff
- 16 | would want to see to be able to support their
- 17 Asset Purchase Agreement. And I specifically
- 18 told them "I want to see a "deal" and a "no
- deal" scenario. Is this a good deal or not?
- 20 Show me what, if you do nothing, what the
- 21 benefit is and what the cost is."
- But we didn't say "\$1.9 million is the
- right number". We didn't sit down. Concord
- 24 Steam came to us and said "we were thinking of

[WITNESS: Frink]

approaching Liberty, is that a good idea?" My response was "I don't know why they'd take your system, but go ahead."

We don't have a problem with offering what our position might be if you come into it, when -- and, actually, the same thing happened with this Fund. It wasn't -- you know, it was raised before the hearing, and I voiced my concerns with it.

So, it's not -- but, again, I don't want to be in a position saying "oh, yes, 1.9 is the right number." It's up to them to reach a number that works for both sides and demonstrate that.

Q. With respect to alternatives to what we have before us, I sense -- well, you've said that there are "other things that might work" for you or for Staff. Is one of the things that would be helpful for you to include a needs analysis for the customers in question? Those who have, for example, 30-year payback time periods being a more sympathetic case than one who has a payback period of just over a year?

A. Absolutely.

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- Q. How would something like that be managed? Who would have to manage that aspect of a program? Well, we have a program administrator. And I Α. don't think it would be a difficult analysis, or to put on the application what your -provide the information as to what the 2015 steam costs were, and what the, you know, what the current gas prices are, and say "these are our expected annual savings." And that would
- 9 10 give -- it's not, I mean, yes, you can say 11 insurance might be a little higher and maintenance might be a little higher. Again, I 12 13 don't think it's significant. There's also 14 goes to be an increased value in the building

17 But I really do have a problem of giving

money, other people's money to people that are

if you put in a new system, I would expect.

So, I think those things kind of wash out.

actually going to benefit.

Q. Right. Well, we got that one. We got that question. We were on administration now. And I think what you're saying is that, if people come forward with a proposal, it should contain the kind of information you would want to see

in analyzing how quick the payback would be and how much this particular applicant needs, as it were, the money, right?

A. Right.

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- 5 Q. We didn't get a ton of public comment in this 6 docket, although we did get one filing, one 7 public comment, that seemed to lay out a proposal like that. It was complicated, and I 8 9 don't pretend to remember all the details. 10 it did include the notion about, if someone was 11 going to be worse off, after a certain number of years that person should get money, whereas 12 13 someone who was better off after a period would 14 not. And it sounds like a very similar 15 concept. Do you remember the public comment 16 that I'm thinking of? I think it was filed by 17 a Concord City Councilor was who involved 18 earlier.
- 19 A. I remember seeing it. I don't remember the details.
- 21 Q. Yes, I don't think I remember the details
  22 either, but it's in the file, although it's not
  23 going to be an exhibit in this proceeding.

24 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I don't think I

1 have any other questions for you, Mr. Frink. 2 Thank you. 3 Why am I not surprised? Commissioner 4 Scott. 5 CMSR. SCOTT: I never want to 6 disappoint. 7 BY CMSR. SCOTT: So, back on alternatives. And, obviously, I've 8 9 been trying to explore one alternative. If we, 10 and, again, we haven't decided this yet, 11 obviously, but let's say I'm concerned about 12 cross-subsidization, based on what I'm seeing 13 in the filing, the Settlement, but I'm 14 interested in, you know, I'm sympathetic the 15 concerns. And I'll take on-bill financing, for 16 instance. Obviously, we're missing a major 17 player in that, which is Liberty. How do we 18 get from there to here? If we don't approve 19 the Settlement as is, we want to see something 20 move forward, what's your suggestion on how 21 that would work? 22 My suggestion before this was even filed was 23 that Senator Feltes and the Petitioners, or 24 someone on their behalf, should have that

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| 1  | discussion with Liberty and see what other     |
|----|--|
| 2  | options there were to this.                    |
| 3  | CMSR. SCOTT: That's all I have.                |
| 4  | Thank you.                                     |
| 5  | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Speidel, do            |
| 6  | you have any further questions for Mr. Frink?  |
| 7  | MR. SPEIDEL: No further questions,             |
| 8  | Mr. Chairman.                                  |
| 9  | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Mr.             |
| 10 | Frink, you can return to your seat. Off the    |
| 11 | record.  |
| 12 | [Brief off-the-record discussion               |
| 13 | ensued.]                                       |
| 14 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, we're going            |
| 15 | to take a five-minute break, try and come back |
| 16 | six minutes after four, if that clock is       |
| 17 | correct.                                       |
| 18 | (Recess taken at 4:01 p.m. and                 |
| 19 | the hearing resumed at 4:11                    |
| 20 | p.m.)  |
| 21 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. I think              |
| 22 | we've dealt with exhibits. We have 19 reserved |
| 23 | for the City of Concord to submit something,   |
| 24 | and we'll deal with that when it comes in.     |

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1
                   Are there any other preliminary
 2
         matters we have to take up before the parties
 3
         sum up?
 4
                         [No verbal response.]
 5
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
         that is still here would like to speak?
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 7
                         [Show of hands.]
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
 8
                                                     Ι'm
         sorry, Ms. Glahn, was your hand up? I couldn't
9
10
         see.
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                   MS. GLAHN: Yes.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. I thought
13
         it might be.
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                   Why don't we start back there.
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         Mr. Snow, you didn't have your hand up, did
16
         you?
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                   MR. SNOW: No.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Mr.
19
         Kreis, why don't you go first.
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                   MR. KREIS: Why thank you. I think
         it is important for the Commission to keep in
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         mind that there is no party who opposes the
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         Settlement Agreement that is pending before you
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         today. The Office of the Consumer Advocate has
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agreed to the proposal salary of the

Petitioners, based on the notion that

residential ratepayers of Liberty Utilities are
held harmless. That has been made amply clear
on the record.

And there are no commercial and industrial customers at Liberty Utilities that have appeared here to oppose the Petition.

And, I think as everybody in the room is well aware, when something happens that commercial and industrial customers don't like, they have a way of finding there way here and making their views known.

What we do have, though, is the Staff having offered very emphatic testimony in opposition to the Petition as conditioned by the Settlement Agreement. And I think we should ponder the benefit of them having done that. In a different set of rules, before a different agency, those skeptical views about the proposal would be laid out for the Commissioners in some conference room upstairs behind closed doors. And here we have a system that allows a skeptical internal view of

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something like this to be presented on the record, talked about openly, subjected to, well, reasonably hostile cross-examination, I would say. And I think that's been really helpful to this process in terms of articulating exactly what, if anything, is wrong with what Senator Feltes has proposed here.

And I have read Mr. Frink's testimony quite carefully. And the essence of his opposition is, and I'm quoting from his testimony now, "if approved, Liberty's customers will be harmed through higher rates with no concomitant general benefit." "Concomitant" is one of those words I get in trouble for using. Mr. Frink used it, and I looked it up, it means "naturally flowing as a consequence of something". And I really think this question of whether there is a "concomitant general benefit" arising out of what would admittedly cause harm, i.e. some very small additional positive rate impact on commercial/industrial customers, is, you know, it's a policy call that the Commission has to

make. And you have made policy calls like that in the past.

You have done it when big water companies have taken over small and troubled water companies, and you did it when you approved Public Service Company of New Hampshire taking over the franchise and works of the Connecticut Valley Electric Company. There's no doubt that all of PSNH's or Eversource's customers paid a little bit more in their electric rates in order to deliver some benefits for the electric customers, who as, coincidentally, happen to be the customers in Claremont that we've also been talking about today.

The other argument that -- or, one of the other arguments that Mr. Frink makes is that the proposal before you should be rejected because it favors natural gas conversions, as opposed to other conversions. We didn't really make anything of this during the testimony, but Mr. Nute addressed that issue in his testimony. He pointed out that, given the timeline, it is impractical to expect customers of Concord

Steam to be able to do anything at this point other than convert to natural gas. And, indeed, as far as I know, that is what Concord Steam's biggest customer, the State of New Hampshire, intends to do. And, if it is difficult or impossible for the State to convert to something other than natural gas, I think it's reasonable for the Commission to conclude that the same thing is true of all of the other customers of Concord Steam that we're talking about helping here.

Mr. Frink quoted my remarks during the prehearing conference reasonably so, I think, even though it was a statement of preliminary position. Because at that time I raised, and will now again address, the question of RSA 378:10, which Mr. Frink talked about in his testimony. RSA 378:10 precludes the Commission from adopting rates that involve an undue or unreasonable preference.

I think it's merely to state the obvious to point out that there are always in rates cross-subsidizations and customers who pay for costs that aren't necessarily directly

attributable to them. And, you know, the Commission, again, has to make a policy determination about whether the public interest is such that, to the extent there is a preference, it is not undue or unreasonable.

I think it's important to keep in mind that RSA 378:10 was really -- that principle, as it is enshrined in the utility law of most every state, was designed to eliminate the situation where a utility could simply take its favored people, you know, whether they're Titans of industry or influential politicians or other public figures, and offer them special deals. The proverbial, you know, railroad free pass that the railroads used to give out when the Vanderbilt family ran railroads under the theory "the public be damned." And that is not what is going on here.

In a better world, a proposal to deliver the kind of help to the struggling Concord Steam customers would have been made and talked about and presented to you for approval in Docket Number 16-770, where you

approved the \$1.9 million that was paid to Concord Steam. And we have heard reminder testimony today that really that \$1.9 million, even though it was paid to Concord Steam, was in significant part really expended in a way that was a form of assistance to the customers of Concord Steam, by allowing Concord Steam to continue to operate and not charge even higher emergency rates than the high ones that the Commission had to approve given the nature of the emergency. That's arguably the same thing that we are talking about here in a somewhat different form, and, you know, it's a policy call. I don't think it sinks to the level of undue or unreasonable preference.

I do think there is a concomitant general benefit that justifies assessing this small additional increment of increased rates on commercial and industrial customers of Concord Steam in order to address this problem. And there are no customers here arguing otherwise.

And, so, for those reasons, I think it is reasonable and appropriate for the

1 Commission to approve the Petition as conditioned by the Settlement Agreement. 2 3 And I can tell the Chairman is about 4 to ask me a question. 5 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I am indeed. 6 The statements from the prehearing conference, 7 which we understand non-binding/preliminary. You wrote a letter to the editor, too, on this 8 topic. And I understand that's non-binding. 9 10 MR. KREIS: It's also not of record. 11 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: What's that? 12 MR. KREIS: Not of record either. 13 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Well, I don't 14 think you're going to deny that you said these 15 things. 16 In that letter, as it was 17 published -- I mean, how else am I going to ask 18 this? You're not a witness. You talked about 19 the -- defending your differing positions on 20

the 1.9 versus the 1 million proposed in the
original filing here. And you said that the
difference, and I'm quoting now, "the
difference is that the 1.9 million is related

24 to the provision of utility service, the only

basis for which including costs" -- I'm sorry
-- "the only legal basis for including costs in
the bills of utility customers." And that's
the end of the quote.

How things changed in that.

MR. KREIS: Well, Mr. Chairman, as long as you're going to let me testify, I'll offer you up a little hearsay evidence and say that I was essentially asked the same question by Mr. Kennedy after the prehearing conference. I mean, his question to me was "why weren't you in 770 making the same argument?" And the answer is that "I didn't, and could have." And the reason I'm not making that argument here and didn't make that argument there is related in part to the fact that the constituency that I'm tasked with representing is not affected by the Petition as it's been conditioned.

But, generally, you know, the idea -I was really thinking of the "used and useful"
concept. I think about "used and useful" a
lot. And, really, this kind of scenario makes
-- it strains the "used and useful" principle,
because really there's none -- none of this

money is being spent on anything that's used and useful to Liberty Utilities.

And, you know, the precedent's already been set in the Concord Steam context by writing that \$1.9 million check to Concord Steam for nothing that really benefits Liberty Utilities. And, if you wanted to make the same conclusion about this Fund here, for the reasons I stated in my letter to the editor, you could. I just don't think that would do any good.

I mean, you know, and I think, ultimately, the Commission -- you are a quasi-judicial decision-making body. And one of the things that makes -- that puts the "quasi" in "quasi-judicial" is that you are not just a court, you're not an umpire calling the balls and strikes. You have a public policy role. Your job in some way is to do good, and this is an opportunity to do good.

I have to confess, I don't have a dog in the fight anymore, because of the way I was able to settle with the Petitioners. And, so, in that sense, I consign this Petition to your

good judgment. But I would just urge you to
take a look at it from a public policy
standpoint.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you, Mr. Kreis. Who wants to go next?

Mr. Traum.

MR. TRAUM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners. The Concord Family YMCA continues to support the Settlement, and especially including the \$1 million as part of -- in addition to the 1.9 million. It should be looked at as 2.9 million, in terms of consistency with the Commission precedent of protecting not only impacted utility customers -- the smaller group of impacted utility customers, but also by spreading any costs over the larger customer bases.

Now, Mr. Frink, when he was

testifying, mentioned "Pennichuck", and that

rang a bell with me. And there have been

cases, as I remember, when there were small

troubled water utilities that went to

Pennichuck or Staff directed them to Pennichuck

for them to acquire them. And Pennichuck had

to invest significant amounts of money to fix those systems, bring them up to par. Those excess costs were not posted just on the small number of customers of the particular utility being acquired, but within I believe it was then viewed as Pennichuck's non-core customers. So, that would be a precedence here.

Similarly, as Mr. Kreis mentioned, with CVEC, Connecticut Valley Electric Company, when Public Service acquired them, they had to do a lot of work, and they ended up spreading the excess costs over PSNH's full customer base. Again, that's a precedent.

Similarly, the Eversource divestiture, if it does occur, the additional costs of protecting impacted towns and employees will be spread over the full customer base of Eversource.

And, then, in terms of the

Commission's Mission Statement of protecting

the impacted customers, I just referred to, in

Claremont's case, even though most of the

customers were, in effect, protected by

becoming customers of the parent, there was a

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         clause in there that the Commission approved
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         where, if for one reason or not, customers
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         could not convert to propane, they would still
         be held harmless in terms of converting to
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         another fuel source.
                   That's all I have.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Feltes.
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                   SEN. FELTES: Thank you, Mr.
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         Chairman.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Actually, I was
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         going to have you go last.
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                   SEN. FELTES: That's fine, too. I
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         would love to go last.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You're
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         ultimately the one who signed as the moving
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         party.
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                   SEN. FELTES: I'm happy to do that.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I figured you
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         would be.
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                    SEN. FELTES: I just saw you looking
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         at me, so I thought I'd jump in.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You were
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         grabbing the microphone.
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                   Let's go off the record for just a
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1 second. [Brief off-the-record discussion 2 3 ensued.] 4 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. 5 We'll pick back up again. Ms. Glahn, why don't 6 you go next. 7 MS. GLAHN: Okay. I just wanted to say a few things for those of us that are sort 8 9 of the little people. 10 Some of the things that I've heard 11 this afternoon particularly, it's unusual, it's 12 a hardship and savings. A lot of us, I would 13 say most of us nonprofits are going to feel no 14 savings. And I really think that's an 15 important thing to consider. That, at least 16 for us, our budget is \$29,000, maybe \$30,000 a 17 year. We've just taken out this \$42,000 loan. 18 Our savings aren't, once we -- he's taller than 19 I am. 20 [Court reporter interruption.] 21 MS. GLAHN: Yes, we're going to feel 22

MS. GLAHN: Yes, we're going to feel a great savings in what our heating costs are for the Chamberlin House. But we're not going to feel those savings for ten years, because of

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the loan that we've just taken out. So,
there's no savings for those of us who have to
take out a loan that's huge to us. And I think
I speak for a number of the nonprofits, and
probably a number of the small business people,
too.

Another thing that I wanted to sort of point out in that respect is that what Dan Feltes has brought up is something that will allow us to do what we're doing, get back on our feet, and contribute to the community as we have been. Whereas, if we're strapped, you know, the Music School, the Capitol Center for the Arts, us, there's so many of us, and we're one of the little, teeny, weeny ones, but — and also for the landlords, you know, we all contribute to the community. And this grant that we would be able to apply for would help us be able to continue our contribution to the community.

And, also, my last point, and then that's it, once we convert to Liberty
Utilities, we'll be paying as Liberty Utilities
customers. So, we'll be contributing back in

1 that respect.

So, that's my piece for the little people.

4 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you,
5 Ms. Glahn. Mr. Sheehan.

MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you.

Understanding you may have some questions, what I plan to say is essentially what I said at the prehearing conference and is embodied in our letter from last October. And that is that we were approached by the Senator to, with this plan as it has evolved, to put up money to help these various Concord Steam customers. We were willing then, we are willing now, to put up that money, subject to our request for cost approval -- cost recovery. And that language is in Paragraph 11 of the Petition.

So, we support the Petition. We completely acknowledge and appreciate Staff's arguments. I think Mr. Kreis did a good job of saying, at the end of the day, it is as much a policy question for you as a legal one. So, we appreciate those concerns.

Nonetheless we recognize the unique

circumstance of this situation. We played a role in part of it last fall. And we are willing to do our part by making this money available for the Fund.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan, talk a little bit about the law and the "preference" section, I think it's 378:10.

MR. SHEEHAN: There's a couple ways to look at it. And, again, I understand Staff's argument that this second \$1 million standing alone does not trigger any additional benefit to the Company. I also appreciate the argument that the combined 2.9 million, if this had been presented as a single proposal last fall, as part of the APA, we pay 1.9 for all the benefit we got for that, and we included a million for a fund, the numbers do work as a whole.

The discussion that Commissioner

Bailey and Mr. Frink had left it a little

confusing to me. My understanding of the DCF

is, if you look at the 2.9 payment, and then

the increased revenue that we get, again,

mostly from that original 1.9 payment, it is

not cash positive the first few years. But, over the ten-year window, it does end up being a benefit, albeit a small one. So, over a ten-year window, all the other Liberty customers are not harmed. If you look at year one, yes. If you look at year three, yes. But, again, the DCF as a whole. And I acknowledge Staff's distinction between the two different payments.

So, if you look at it that way, there isn't as much of a -- there hardly isn't a preference. There is a very small but measurable benefit to all Liberty customers over the ten years.

The other way to look at it is the way Mr. Kreis suggested, that the requirement is an "unreasonable" preference or an "unreasonable" discrimination. And the dollars that are involved here are, again, relatively small in the grand scheme of our 90,000 customers. Mr. Frink testified to the annual impact on the commercial customers of \$80 for these customers, \$7 a month. Again, that's not zero dollars, but it's not -- there's an

1 argument to be made that's not unreasonable or 2 not so --3 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I think 4 Commissioner Scott has a question for you. 5 MR. SHEEHAN: Sure. 6 CMSR. SCOTT: I'm curious. So, one 7 of the things discussed, I think Advocate Kreis mentioned that the C&I customers that are 8 9 impacted, generally, if they have a voice, 10 they'll raise it. (A) Are you aware -- are 11 your C&I customers aware of this? And (B) is 12 the Company aware of any pushback? MR. SHEEHAN: I don't know what 13 14 people are aware of. If they had been aware of 15 it, it would have been through the Order of 16 Notice process. We certainly did not engage in 17 any outreach on this issue. I'm about to get a 18 note, though. 19 I personally have not heard any 20 pushback from any customers. 21 MR. KREIS: Well, at the risk of 22 interrupting, I would just point out, as Mr. 23 Chairman noted, this issue has been covered 24 extensively in the Concord Monitor, which a lot

of people read.

MR. SHEEHAN: That's what Mr. Licata just whispered in my ear. It's been in the paper a lot.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Well, all of
that was before the modification that's
reflected in the Settlement. The new deal
imposes whatever burden there is, to the extent
that there's a burden, on your C&I customers.
And I would be surprised, frankly, if any of
them were aware of what's been going on here,
since it only started up, what, on Monday or
Tuesday.

MR. SHEEHAN: That's a fair statement. To put it in context, when someone was asked about the breakdown between our commercial and residential customers, I can give you a gross number. In 2016, and this is from the top of Mr. Clark's head, and he knows these things, our total sales were 16 million dekatherms. Our commercial and industrial sales were 9.8 of that 16. So, it's roughly two-thirds/one-third.

So, the inclusion of these costs over

the whole customer base versus just commercial/industrial, which is take that \$80 and reduce it, I don't know, \$70, \$65, something of that order of magnitude, it wouldn't -- the proposal, as it existed before, would not have been only a \$10 bump in the C&I rates, to get it in context.

CMSR. SCOTT: I think I know the answer to this, but I want to ask the Company anyways. Your support for this Settlement, if I heard you right, were contingent upon the full rate of return as specified. You heard the discussion between myself and, I hope you heard, and Mr. Frink, which could suggest that another alternative would be at the cost of debt. Am I safe to assume that the Company would oppose that?

MR. SHEEHAN: That's correct. And for the obvious reason that this million dollars, theoretically, is in our pocket is going to spent. If it's not spent here, we can spend it on the pipeline we're going to put in the ground next summer, where we would earn our full return. And we have a fiduciary duty to

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         our shareholders to invest wisely. And they
         would obviously ask "why did you invest a
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         million dollars and get a third of what you
         could have gotten?"
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                   So, yes, we would oppose and not
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         agree to that lower rate of return.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Go ahead, sorry.
                   CMSR. SCOTT: But I had a different
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         question, so --
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I do, too.
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                   CMSR. SCOTT: Oh. Okay. Obviously,
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         the Company has been listening to the
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         discussion. I've inquired a lot about on-bill
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         financing. Does the Company have a position on
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         that?
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                   MR. SHEEHAN: Just a little
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         background. At the very beginning, these
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         questions, and maybe even you raised it at the
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         prehearing conference, the thought process was,
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         if we did on-bill financing, that would still
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         be a 10 percent loan. And our thought was "why
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         would anyone borrow money from us at 10
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         percent, when they can go, as we hear now, to
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         Merrimack County at 4?"
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The only advantage you get is the convenience of us tacking it onto your bill.

But these are sophisticated business people, even with these small nonprofits. So, we just, frankly, thought no one would take advantage of it. It would be an administrative hurdle for us, not an insurmountable one.

As a little more background, the gas company does no on-bill financing; the electric company does. It is in the energy efficiency arena. And, in that case, the money is not ours. That is the money that is collected through the various energy efficiency funds, RGGI or the like, and we simply administer it. So, we "loan", in quotes, the money to the customer to insulate their house, and they pay back on their bill with no finance charges, it's interest-free. And, again, we're really just the facilitator for that process.

CMSR. SCOTT: And I'm just -- this is just a hypothetical. If there were to be created an on-bill financing program, let's say, for argument sake, a zero percent loan to the affected parties, but Liberty was made

1 whole in effectively they would be made whole 2 for this Settlement Agreement, with your rate 3 of return based on the full amount, plus your rate of return. Would that be objectionable? 4 5 It would limit the cross-subsidy 6 quite a bit, because you'd still have the 7 recipients paying back the bulk of the loan, just not the interest, for example. 8 9 MR. SHEEHAN: So, if I understand 10 your hypothetical, we would loan \$10,000 to the 11 Woman's Club through this Fund, they would pay 12 back 10,000, just the 10,000 on-bill, and 13 through some other mechanism we would get the 14 return on that. Is that your question? 15 CMSR. SCOTT: Yes. 16 MR. SHEEHAN: Then, the question is 17 simply administrative -- obviously, we can do 18 it. We do it in the electric arena. But it's 19 not an automatic process, it is a manual 20 process. So, I don't have the authority to 21 agree to do that. 22 [Mr. Licata conferring with 23 Atty. Sheehan.] 24 But, again, we do lots MR. SHEEHAN:

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of those things, and I'm sure we could accommodate that. The question that Mr. Licata raised is we really don't want to be in the decision-making part of this process, who gets how much and what the terms would be, which is why we were very glad to see the CRDC step in, and I'm sure Staff was, too, or the other people we were suggesting early on.

So, that would be the concern I would have. The main concern of us administering some kind of on-bill is we would want to be the mere administrator, essentially, of the process.

CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you.

I assume you're going to give the same type of answer regarding a possible hardship provision, where people who most need the assistance would be the ones who would receive it. You'd be okay with that, as long as you weren't the one making the decision about who gets the money?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  SHEEHAN: Again, understanding the hypothetical is --

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Grant.

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MR. SHEEHAN: -- the grant is only to the most needy, yes, the same answer.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I think the only two left are Staff and Mr. Feltes. So,
Mr. Speidel, you're up next.

MR. SPEIDEL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. Staff will be short and to the point. We don't want to take up the valuable time of other parties.

And, in this instance, Staff stands It can happen. And, in light of that, alone. I mean, I think it's pretty important for us just to throw something out there regarding what Mr. Kreis has repeated a few times, and it's kind of one of these catch phrases you hear recently. It's kind of like Eurasia has always been at war with East Asia. And I want to make sure that Staff, in future proceedings, because Mr. Kreis is petty good at combing through transcripts and pointing to things in the future. And he keeps repeating this, and I want to make sure that we're not waiving anything. And I don't want to get into the technicalities, because perhaps I don't

understand them myself.

But, as far as this being a

Settlement that's "not opposed by any party",

and I'm not going to get into what sort of

proceeding this is or whether Staff is a party

in every sort of proceeding. But, at least for

the purposes of having an uncontested

Settlement, Staff does not necessarily agree

that this is an uncontested Settlement that is

not opposed by any party.

We do contest the Settlement. And we do contest the underlying remedy in the Petition, and there is sound reasoning for that. The reason we oppose it is not because we don't feel for the citizens of Concord and the nonprofits that serve the citizens of our state, and the wonderful cultural resources that we have in the City, our Capitol City.

The reason we oppose it is because we're worried about what this might mean for the future of ratemaking in our Commission.

And there's an edifice that's been built up over quite a few years, more than 110 years, or roughly thereabouts, excuse me, more than 100

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years. 1911 was when this Commission began, and there was a predecessor commission before that.

So, I think, fundamentally, what we're concerned about is the precedent, and a lot of it centers on 378:10 and its exceptions within 378:11. And, yes, okay, we have a apartment building in Concord that is going through some financial strain or a cultural center, a concert hall, a nonprofit today, and it's within the context of a failing utility today. But what about situations where you may have a shopping center in Merrimack or a housing development that's not going through the best of times, but is viewed as "economically significant" in Windham, or whatever might happen in the future, that would call upon the utility to provide a grant that receives a rate of return and recovery through rates of whatever category, residential, C&I, it doesn't matter. We have to police the boundaries of 378:11. And that's what we're trying to do here. If we succeed, we succeed; if we fail, we fail.

1 I don't need to go into the details of some of the alternatives that Staff has 2 3 examined with the Company and with the parties 4 regarding what else could be done other than the structure of this Petition. In the end, this is where we are, and this is what's before 6 7 the Commission. And we invite you to consider the positions elucidated by Mr. Frink in his 8 9 testimony, and we stand by the recommendation 10 therein. 11 Thank you. 12 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Speidel, 13 even if a settlement were completely 14 uncontested, everyone in the room thought it 15 was marvelous, we'd still be required by 16 statute and rule to evaluate it on its merits, 17 would we not? 18 MR. SPEIDEL: Absolutely. 19 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You heard us

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You heard us question a lot of the witnesses about a lot of different options. And, in particular, I think we spoke with Mr. Frink about "need/hardship". Is that something that Staff is comfortable with? Is it a complete nonstarter legally,

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from your perspective? What are your thoughts on that?

MR. SPEIDEL: Well, if the Commission answers the first question, which is "is the Fund lawful under Chapter 378?", in the affirmative saying "yes", then need and hardship is an important criterion that should be integrated to make sure that the monies are distributed fairly. You wouldn't want to have a scenario where an entity that is in perfect financial condition receives 99 percent of the funds, and the rest of these entities that are really in difficulty are not able to receive anything. That wouldn't be in the public interest.

But the first question has to be answered by the Commission in the affirmative, and we're saying that it most likely will answer in the negative.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Understood. But also understanding that a portion of 378:10, as someone talked about, has the word "reasonable" or we can't do "unreasonable preferences".

Isn't "reasonableness" or "unreasonableness",

that factor, wouldn't "need" or "hardship" by
an element in determining whether a preference
were reasonable or unreasonable?

MR. SPEIDEL: Yes, it would be. In

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  SPEIDEL: Yes, it would be. In that instance, yes.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you, Mr. Speidel. Mr. Feltes.

SEN. FELTES: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission. I

respectfully encourage the Commission to

approve the Petition as modified by the

Settlement Agreement.

There's a lot of talk about who was aware of what and when, in terms of parties not here. We can just speak the parties that are here are the parties that are here. I can tell you this much, my friends in the Legislature, including my Republican friends, are very aware of this Petition. How many intervened -- I'm a Petitioner, not an intervenor. But how many intervened to oppose? Zero. How many pieces of legislation have been filed by anyone, including my Republican friends, to stop this? None.

where we're at.

So, the <u>Concord Monitor</u> Editorial
Board has their view. They made it very clear.
That's okay. Everybody has their view. But
people are very aware of this. And we're at

We heard testimony earlier that "this investment is a bad investment". I don't think investing in customer protection is a bad investment. I do think you can argue that investing in Mark Saltsman's salary going from 100,000 to 125,000 is a bad investment and unfair.

What has been done, in terms of customer protection? We heard it, Mr.

Chairman, a meeting, a meeting at Red River.

I'm sorry, but that just doesn't cut it.

Costs. Let's talk about costs here, because I think this is very, very important. We hear a lot about the savings moving forward, although you heard from the Woman's Club that's not necessarily the case. Even at 3.9 percent from Merrimack County Savings Bank, they're not able to save over that ten years. So, I think everybody's situation is different. So, just

assuming that everyone is saving in the private market and their loans, I don't think is a safe assumption, certainly not assuming everyone would save with 10 percent on-bill financing.

But what are some of the costs? We heard about maintenance costs moving forward, we heard about some of the additional capital costs. We heard about, from Mr. Ciborowski, that he's seen contractors — he's got eleven buildings he's got to do, seen contractors jack up their prices, because they know that these are captive customers.

And I think this is very, very important. Because, if we're going to think about what I think is an unknown, in terms of energy savings moving forward, by and large, my response to Commissioner Scott is "generally speaking, yes"; Woman's Club, "not necessarily". And everybody's different. But, if we're going to think about energy savings moving forward by this conversion, we ought to think about what was represented to these customers, including by Concord Steam, including in August, this past summer: "Let's

enter into ten-year contracts", "seven-year contracts". "We're still working on this next thing to get you at 35 to 40 percent reduction." So, people kept on hanging on.

People kept on hanging on and paying the higher prices. I think that's an important note when we think about costs.

I'll talk about the -- I'm not sure I can pronounce it correctly, "concomitant" issue for a second. I think the notion that "769, 770, and this docket are separate and distinct" is really a fiction, number one. And, to the extent that they are separate and distinct, we had this discussion, Mr. Chairman, the Petition was raised, we had this discussion on October 5th. Mr. Frink did testify "it could be considered after-the-fact". He did not testify "Sure, take it up after-the-fact, but we're not going to consider the 1 and the 1.9 together. So, the entire basis of your Petition will be completely undercut." He didn't say that.

I understand that you can develop positions as you go. That's perfectly fine.

But had he said it right then, Mr. Chairman, I would have pressed the issue. I can assure you of that.

So, I think the notion that I think the -- I think the Staff waived their ability to raise this argument that the 1 and the 1.9 can't be part of the DCF together.

In terms of Claremont, again, you know, obviously, the major distinction I think that Mr. Frink testified to in his testimony was the, you know, major entity at stake abandoning, they were on the hook, they're paying. Well, there was no request apparently for Concord Steam to pay. We do have the --

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Well, I think there was another distinction, and Mr. Traum testified to it, that there's really no analogous entity to Liberty.

SEN. FELTES: Correct. Correct.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Which is a pretty significant distinction, I think.

SEN. FELTES: Well, significant in the sense that Concord Steam customers are fortunate that Liberty is in this position to

help. That's how it's significant.

You know, whether or not Concord

Steam was fortunate enough to help, or whether

or not the payback to the Bloomfield Trust or

whatever, the question here is --

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I thought you -I thought you were about to tell me how
important the Claremont Gas decision was, not
going back to what bad guys the folks at
Concord Steam are.

SEN. FELTES: I think the Claremont
Gas decision and Concord Steam, during this
process, are both important. And I think the
Claremont Gas decision is very important. In
that case, Mr. Chairman, as you know, the
customers were afforded a no-cost conversion
option. Here, there's not competition. We
talked about competition, too. There's no
competition right now. You heard Dana Nute's
testimony. This is only place you go. This is
it. There's no competition like there was in
the Claremont case. This is the place to go.
That's why it makes sense. And that's why
Liberty, in this particular situation, it makes

perfect sense and is perfectly aligned, in my view, with the Claremont case.

think we've heard plenty of testimony about why it may not be practical. I think you heard Woman's Club talk about how they wouldn't even benefit, they would actually lose money.

Again, there is an assumption, I think, that doesn't bear out in everybody's situation, that there is cumulative energy savings over time.

So, you heard the testimony of Gfroerer, you know, a number of folks saying "we've got to look at the finances, we've got to look at the accounting." Don't even know. It might be relief, it might not be relief.

And, as a practical matter, and in terms of timing, in response to Commissioner Scott's questions earlier today, the flexibility by a grant program afforded to, and we talked at length about this, Joint Petitioners, others, Capital Regional Development Council, about how to construct this in a way that makes sense right now, given the time constraints. And this is what we came

down to, in terms of timing and functionality to make it effective.

I don't want, and I encourage the

Commission not to -- "gamble" might be a strong

word, but gamble on on-bill financing as a

practical solution to the current situation.

I'm don't think we're in a position to gamble

at this time, right now, in February, when

maybe only 16 percent, only 16 percent of the

customers have transitioned. We got a couple

months. Some of them use hot water, some of

them don't. But only 16 percent have

transitioned, to the best of our knowledge,

right now. And we're not in a position to

gamble.

We need to do something that is flexible, that can get out the door, and really help customers right now. So, that's why I think the direct grant program makes the most sense, Mr. Chairman.

So, with that, I'll just close and say this, is that, you know, there's part of this job that's left to do. It's a tough process. You know, Attorney Speidel talked

about Public Utilities Commission being in place since 1910 or 1911. That's about the same time that Concord Steam has been in place. And it's happening quick. And everybody has a job to do, a role to fill. I think we need to recognize that one part of the job isn't done yet, and that's helping the Concord Steam customers in this process. And, so, that's what this is all about. Let's finish the job. Let's help those customers. It's in the public interest to do so.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CMSR. SCOTT: Senator, I apologize for not asking earlier, but you mentioned "time sensitivity" and "flexibility", and I appreciate that. Assuming we approve the order, do you have an idea of when the money could actually start flowing?

SEN. FELTES: The guidelines -- well,
I think Liberty would better be able to answer
how quickly they can get the money to CRDC.
But CRDC is actually working on the application
materials right now. And, so, once the money
is in hand and once the application is provided

1 to Liberty, to Liberty to mail it to the 2 mailing list, and then posted online for CRDC, 3 then it's 30 days is the deadline to get those 4 applications in. So, you know, I don't know how 5 6 quickly, maybe a week or something, I mean, 7 Liberty would have a better idea of how quickly they can get the money to CRDC. Actually, they 8 9 can get the application out, before they get 10 the money, because they're not going to be 11 filling the applications until that 30-day 12 window anyways. The application materials are 13 basically done, from my understanding, from 14 Mr. Heavener. 15 CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. So, pretty 16 quick, it sounds like? 17 SEN. FELTES: Very quickly. 18 CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you. And I'm 19 beating a dead horse, so I apologize. So, your 20 concerns about on-bill financing, that's 21 assuming even with the zero percent on-bill 22 financing is the same comments, is that 23 correct? 24 I think zero percent SEN. FELTES:

| 1  | on-bill financing rectifies some of the         |
|----|---|
| 2  | concerns. And, so, I think, going with          |
| 3  | Commissioner Bailey's construct of this, that,  |
| 4  | if I understood it earlier, which was basically |
| 5  | approving this Fund, but then overlaying the    |
| 6  | recoupment in on-bill, and then that's modified |
| 7  | by your idea of at zero percent interest, I     |
| 8  | can't conceive of any practical reasons why     |
| 9  | that wouldn't work right now, but               |
| 10 | CMSR. SCOTT: I understand you                   |
| 11 | haven't had time to think about it either. So,  |
| 12 | I understand that. Thank you.                   |
| 13 | SEN. FELTES: Thank you,                         |
| 14 | Commissioner.                                   |
| 15 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Senator Feltes,             |
| 16 | what about sticking with grants, but having a   |
| 17 | "need" provision? Those who can get quick       |
| 18 | payback and financing elsewhere don't really    |
| 19 | need this grant. Those that have very long      |
| 20 | payback periods, for them it may make a lot     |
| 21 | more sense.                                     |
| 22 | SEN. FELTES: Mr. Chairman, you know,            |
| 23 | I support the Settlement Agreement. The         |
| 24 | Settlement Agreement does have a provision on   |

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1
         leveraging, that requires leverage. But that
 2
         leveraging provision -- that 10 percent
 3
         leveraging provision is waived upon financial
 4
         hardship. So, there is a financial hardship
 5
         component. It's not, I think, to the degree
 6
         that you're thinking of right now, Mr.
 7
         Chairman. But I support the Settlement
         Agreement. And I think the Settlement
 8
         Agreement is in the public interest.
9
10
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
11
         Thank you.
12
                   Does anybody have anything else that
         we need to hear before we close the hearing?
13
14
                         [No verbal response.]
15
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
16
         Thank you all. It's been a long day. And I
17
         appreciate everybody's patience, everybody's
18
         hard work.
19
                   And we will receive the filing from
20
         the City of Concord, otherwise take the matter
21
         under advisement and issue an order as quickly
22
         as we can. We are adjourned.
23
                         (Whereupon the hearing was
24
                         adjourned at 4:59 p.m.)
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