1	STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE		
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION	
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4	March 12, 2015 - 10:10 a.m.		
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7	RE:	FREEDOM LOGISTICS, LLC D/B/A	
8	Maria e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	FREEDOM ENERGY LOGISTICS: Petition on behalf of Cianbro Energy,	
9		LLC for a Declaratory Ruling regarding Rule Puc 2002.05.	
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11	.03 <u>s saci</u> li	ta kasuliasimmus — 1 usu sanuiasimmus — 1	
12	PRESENT:	Chairman Martin P. Honigberg, Presiding Commissioner Robert R. Scott	
13	o njig, sema,		
14		Sandy Deno, Clerk	
15	re untgana,		
16	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Freedom Logistics, LLC d/b/a	
17		Freedom Energy Logistics: James T. Rodier, Esq.	
18		Reptg. Texas Retail Energy, LLC and Walmart:	
19	armir Taba kas	Chris Hendrix, Dir. of Markets & Compliance	
20	-	Reptg. PUC Staff: David K. Wiesner, Esq.	
21	Styre Cycle 1 - 1	Liz Nixon, Sustainable Energy Div. David Goyette, Electric Division	
22	ALBE WATE E		
23	Court Reporter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52		
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{DE 14-305} {03-12-15}

## 1 PROCEEDING

are here this morning — and this microphone barely sounds like it's on. We're here this morning on DE 14-305, which is a petition filed by Freedom Logistics for a declaratory ruling. We have a Stipulation of Facts. We have memoranda filed by both Freedom Logistics and by Staff. We have some papers up here, but I'm sure you all will tell us what those are. We're here this morning I think to hear from the lawyers about their positions here on how this should be resolved.

And, before we get any further into this, why don't we take appearances.

MR. RODIER: Mr. Chairman, do you have the attorney stand or is sitting okay or --

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Be comfortable.

MR. RODIER: Okay.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: If you want to stand, you can stand. But be comfortable.

MR. RODIER: Yes. All right. It's Jim Rodier, for Freedom Energy Logistics. And, we have -- I just want to mention that Howard Plante is here, and he's getting a cup of water at this point, and Gus Fromuth is the owner or principal. And, the gentleman to the far

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1
       right is Cianbro, Tom Ruksznis. Who came all the way down
       from -- had like a four-hour ride to come to this hearing.
 2
 3
       So, that's who we are.
 4
                         MR. HENDRIX: I'm Chris Hendrix, with
 5
       Walmart and Texas Retail Energy.
 6
                         MR. WIESNER: Dave Wiesner, Commission
 7
       Staff Attorney. With me today are Liz Nixon of the
       Sustainable Energy Division, and David Goyette of the
 8
       Electric Division.
 9
10
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: How are we
11
       proceeding this morning?
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                         MR. WIESNER: Just one administrative
13
      matter, Mr. Chairman. We would like to have marked as
14
       identification -- marked for identification as a potential
15
       exhibit the Stipulation of Facts. And, I believe the
16
       Commissioners have been provided with a copy of that,
17
       which has been marked for identification as "Exhibit 1".
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: It's also been
19
       filed in the docket, has it not?
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                         MR. WIESNER: That's correct.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. Either way.
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                         (The document, as described, was
23
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 1 for
24
                         identification.)
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1
                         MR. WIESNER: There was some question
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       about whether it was necessary. And, so, we would propose
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       to do that. And, in part, I propose to do that because
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       Attorney Rodier, I understand, has an affidavit to
 5
       accompany that Stipulation of Facts, which I would ask him
 6
       to speak to, if this is an opportune time to do so?
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: It seems like a
       very logical time to do so, since it's up here on our
 8
 9
       table.
10
                         MR. RODIER: Well, I think it's
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       tentatively marked as "Exhibit 2", I believe. And, you
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       know, all it is is Tom's affidavit that FEL, me, can
13
       commit them to the factual stipulations.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. All right.
15
       Good enough. So, we'll mark that as "Exhibit 2".
16
                         (The document, as described, was
17
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 2 for
18
                         identification.)
19
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And, with that, are
       we ready to hear from counsel? I guess we'll start with
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      Mr. Rodier. Mr. Hendrix, are you going to want to talk
21
22
       with us this morning?
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                         MR. HENDRIX: No, sir.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And, then,
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1
       Mr. Wiesner. And, then, we'll see how this goes.
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       sure we'll have questions. We may interrupt you or we may
 3
       let you finish and then ask questions. Make no promises.
 4
                         MR. RODIER: Okay. Interrupting is
 5
       fine, really.
 6
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:
                                              Okay.
 7
                         MR. RODIER: It's okay.
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Rodier, why
 8
       don't you begin.
 9
10
                         MR. RODIER: Okay. We're here on this
11
       matter of Cianbro Energy. Which Cianbro Energy, by the
       way, is a single member LLC, whose single member is
12
13
       Cianbro Corporation. The basic issue is, should they have
14
       registered as a competitive provider back in the day?
       the Stipulation, it lists the years and the number of
15
16
       kilowatt-hours that were sold. And, we have stipulated
17
       that Cianbro Energy didn't. So, okay? And, so that we
18
       wouldn't have another factual issue of pouring through,
       you know, their corporate records of what's a sale and
19
20
       what isn't. So, Cianbro Energy did sell, we concede that,
21
       to Cianbro Corporation.
22
                         Now, the issue arises really because, in
23
       New Hampshire, as the Commission knows, Cianbro
24
       Corporation could have gone directly to NEPOOL/ISO-New
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England as an end user. That's the so-called *Luminescent* decision, where the Commission declined — let me just a quick background here how that came about. Mr. Fromuth and I were responsible for the 99th amendment to the New England Power Pool agreement that let end users go directly.

So, when we first tried to, after getting it through NEPOOL and ISO-New England we tried to -- we tried to file a membership with FERC. The PUC intervened. At the time, there was this great concern among the regulators the division of the federal versus state jurisdiction, and the Commission was saying "well, we're going to lose our jurisdiction."

So, the outcome of that was that, at somebody's suggestion, I filed, it was another petition for declaratory order, I guess, that, or some kind of a request that the Commission would not try to make ISO-New England become a CEPS if they supplied electricity directly to an end user. And, the Commission, you know, a long story being short, the Commission said, you know, they're not going to -- one of our customers can, you know, and we're talking here about St. Anselm's, we're talking about High Liner Food, we're talking about the Union Leader, we're talking about the Town of Hanover, for

example. They all go direct to ISO New England for their electricity. There isn't a middleman.

What happened here, with the benefit of hindsight, certainly, there would not have been a middleman in this case with Cianbro. But it was just done sort of inadvertently, unintentionally. Nobody did it to game the system or anything like that. It was done because it was sort of the approach taken by Cianbro in the other New England states in which it operates.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I was going to ask you about that. Because Cianbro is operating in multiple states.

MR. RODIER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And, it has had this structure set up in other states with basically a captive subsidiary that only serves the parent and its other affiliates in that way?

MR. RODIER: That's correct. And, the reason that it was, that was the path of least resistance. Because, after New Hampshire, when the issue came up like in Maine, we said "okay, you know, we're just going to do it", so that we don't have to fight through this situation again about whether you're going to be regulating NEPOOL or ISO New England. So, that was the lesson learned in

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       New Hampshire, just to go ahead and create, you know, a
       single member LLC to be the intermediary, there would be a
 2
 3
       purchase from ISO-New England, then they would flip it to
       the end user. So, I think it's Maine and Connecticut?
 4
 5
                         MR. FROMUTH: Yes. Maine and
 6
       Connecticut is where they --
 7
                         (Court reporter interruption.)
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Don't --
 8
 9
                         MR. RODIER: Sorry. Maine and
10
       Connecticut.
11
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: It's sufficient for
12
      me to know that you've got this structure in place in
13
       other states.
14
                         MR. RODIER: Right.
15
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And the specific
16
       states isn't that significant.
17
                         MR. RODIER: Okay. Sorry.
                                                     So, you
18
       know, that's our first line of defense here, is that it
19
       shouldn't have -- in retrospect, it's unfortunate that it
20
       happened that way. It will never happen again. And, it
21
       has certainly never happened with any other end user in
22
       New Hampshire.
23
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Well, you just --
24
       you just said something that raises a different problem.
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It's not happening now, and you just said "it's never going to happen again." Why are we here? Is there still a live dispute?

MR. WIESNER: If Cianbro Energy was required -- was serving as a competitive supplier during the three years when it concededly sold power to its retail customer affiliate, then it was required to have been registered at the Commission, and it was required to have complied with the Renewable Portfolio Standard requirements of RSA 362-F and the implementing rules of the Commission, including the payment of alternative compliance payments.

So, that is essentially the dispute that is still alive. Which is, is Cianbro Energy responsible for having made ACP payments for those three years in which it was doing business as a supplier, in Staff's view, not registered here, but met the definition of "provider of electricity" under 362-F.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: This didn't come up this way, though. This didn't come up as an enforcement action or some request for fines by Staff?

MR. WIESNER: Not before the Commission, that's correct. I mean, I think it -- I believe that, in the initial petition, it was alleged, and Staff does not

1 dispute that Staff was taking the position that Cianbro Energy should pay the ACP for those periods. 2 3 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Oh, okay. All 4 right. All right. So, in Staff's view, there is a live 5 controversy? 6 MR. WIESNER: Right. 7 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. 8 MR. WIESNER: And, we're somewhat 9 jumping ahead, but the obligation to make ACP payments in 10 lieu of acquiring RECs to meet an RPS obligation is a 11 statutory requirement. So, arguably, there's no need for the Commission to take enforcement action. 12 13 obligation that stands on its own. 14 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. 15 MR. RODIER: Okay. So, that -- this is 16 kind of framing the issue here very well. It's what we 17 are asking, we're saying "okay, we're going to" -- we 18 didn't want to come in here and have to have any facts in 19 dispute. It was a sale. However, we'd like the 20 Commission to understand the context in which that 21 occurred. And, there's a, you know, there's a Commission 22 rule that says "if you sell to customers", plural, not

know, according to the rules, we can orally ask for a

singular, "customers", "you've got to be a CEPS". So, you

23

waiver. We think that's in the interest of justice in this case. There's not a lot of money, we're talking two grand here, we estimate, in ACP payments.

So, having said that, I'm going to move onto the next prong of my discussion here, which has to do with the rule that says "hey, if you're selling to retail customers, you need a license." Now, there's one public policy exception to that Commission rule. Which is that campgrounds are excepted from being competitive suppliers. So, we have one exception to what I think the Staff wants to make a very, very ironclad, literal application of this rule.

And, the reason I think, and I'm not trying to be facetious here, that the campgrounds are also excepted from the definition of "public utility". So, apparently, what happened, Staff, or somebody else making comments, said "hey, campgrounds can sell elect" -- you know, a Winnebago can come up from Connecticut and go to Camp Wamsutta, and Camp Wamsutta can sell electricity to the Winnebago. Okay? Somehow that got into -- became a law.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:} \mbox{ Is that a statute}$  or is that an exception within the rules?

MR. RODIER: Both.

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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, just to be
 2
       clear, that means the New Hampshire Legislature decided
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       that campgrounds -- campgrounds should be exempt, correct?
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                         MR. RODIER: Right.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay.
 6
                         MR. RODIER: It doesn't necessarily mean
 7
       it has to be in the rule, though. But it makes sense.
 8
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: But you would agree
 9
       with me that, if the statute says it, it really doesn't
10
       matter what the rules say, right?
11
                         MR. RODIER: Well, no. Because the
12
       statute applies to saying "campgrounds are not public
13
       utilities". The statute doesn't have anything to do with
14
       saying whether or not they're competitive suppliers.
15
       the rule that says they're not competitive suppliers.
16
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. So, the
17
       exemption from the "competitive supplier" provision is
18
       just a rule, not in the statute?
19
                         MR. RODIER: That's correct.
20
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay.
21
                         MR. RODIER: That's correct.
22
       think, again, as I was saying, I could see how that could
23
       happen. Well, your campgrounds, the Legislature says
24
       they're not public utilities, so, we're not going to say
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that they're competitive suppliers.

However, it raises another set of issues, because that's the statutory exemption from public utilities. There's a whole range of case law exemptions from public utilities. And, I brought up a major one last time, which is Zimmerman. Where, if you're selling, selling to a customer who you have an affinity with, is the way — in other words, the obverse of that is you're not selling to the public, you're selling to a tenant, you're selling to somebody you have an affinity with, you are not a public utility, okay?

But my view is the Commission should directly let that inform its thinking about how to apply the CEPS rule. Because we have a situation here where Cianbro Energy can sell to Cianbro to their heart's delight, they never would have been considered a public utility subject to any kind of regulation, but now all of a sudden they're ensnared as a CEPS. And, our view is that 374-F, the restructuring law, as we know, was intended to drop the shackles off people so that they could contract with --

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Let's not overstate the level of regulation of CEPS, Mr. Rodier. You and I both know that the differences between CEPS and utilities

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1
       are profound.
 2
                         MR. RODIER: Yes, they are.
 3
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And, the regulated
       utilities have lots of things related to prices, --
 4
                         MR. RODIER: Right.
 5
 6
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: -- and profits, and
 7
       what they can and can't do. The CEPS regulation is
 8
       extremely light, compared to what the regulated utilities
 9
       have to go through.
10
                         MR. RODIER: Right.
11
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Would you not agree
12
       with that?
13
                         MR. RODIER: All I would say is, the
14
       applicable statute says the Commission "may enact
15
       regulations for competitive providers". It wasn't
16
       required to.
17
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And none of those
18
       regulations can have anything to do with the prices that
19
       those CEPSs charge, correct?
20
                         MR. RODIER: That's correct. That's
21
       excluding price regulation. You're exactly correct.
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: It's almost all
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23
       consumer protection, is it not?
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                         MR. RODIER: And, you know, that's my
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1
       point. It's consumer protection. Does Cianbro
 2
       Corporation, as large as they are, need protection from
 3
       Cianbro Energy? I don't think so.
 4
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, but -- I get
 5
       that point. Talk a minute, go back to the rule. I
 6
       believe that the rule was amended in 2010, was it not?
 7
       used to say -- it used to exempt affiliates, but that
       exemption was removed, was it not?
 8
 9
                         MR. RODIER: That's right.
10
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Didn't that present
11
       a problem for you in the literal terms of the rule?
12
                         MR. RODIER: Well, I would say, I
13
       totally understand why that was done, because does that
14
       mean that somebody who purchases, I don't want to use any
15
       particular manufacturer's name, okay, but can Manufacturer
16
       A, a customer of PSNH, sell to B, which is their
17
       affiliate? I don't think you can. I don't think that
18
       would make sense. And, I think that was starting to
19
       become a problem, with customers, large customers with
20
       affiliates, were trying to tack on and supply to the, you
21
       know, the smaller affiliate. So, I think that's really
22
       what it got at. But I never followed that and I never
23
       understood that.
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But I think there's broader reasons than

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1
       something that arises in the context of somebody just
       trying to purchase electricity wholesale from the Pool.
 2
 3
       mean, I don't have really a good answer for you.
 4
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You had my hopes --
 5
       you did have my hopes up for a minute, because I think you
 6
       started that last one with "I know why that was done."
 7
       And, in all honesty, I'm trying to -- I don't know why
 8
       that change was made. You're alluding to relationships
       between large companies and smaller affiliates where the
 9
10
       larger would purchase and resell.
11
                         MR. RODIER: Yes.
12
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I don't know.
13
       Maybe that is why, something was going on --
14
                         MR. RODIER: I think that's one of the
15
       reasons, you know, that was involved. Was it targeted at
16
       situations like Cianbro? I don't know. That one slipped
17
       by me. We don't know. I do know that, if affiliates
18
       could sell to -- if a company could sell to its affiliate,
19
       without any restrictions, we would be the first one trying
20
       to set those deals up. No question about it. We can't.
21
                         So, that's all I've got on that point,
                      If I could --
22
      Mr. Chairman.
23
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay.
24
                         MR. RODIER: So, again, just to conclude
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this point here, we are suggesting to the Commission that, if somebody would not be considered a utility under the laws, why would they conceivably, in the name of consumer protection, have to involve, you know, a licensed supplier, their affiliate, which they control?

So, having said that, because I've only got one more, one more point here. And, I think this is one that we're going to have some disagreement with the Staff on. But, by the way, there is one other thing I wanted to mention. Campgrounds are exempted, but marinas aren't. I know this, I used to live over near the Wentworth Marina. And, big boats would pull in. And, there's meters for each slip. They sell electricity there. You have a lot of situations like that in New Hampshire, by the way. Sales of electricity are very common. People try to hide it the best they can, but there are a lot of sales of electricity. And, I do know, at marinas, they do meter the usage and sell to the customer. So, that's the kind of hodgepodge. It's a Balkanized kind of situation we've got in NH.

You know, you also got some sale of electricity, you know, there's a situation in New Hampshire, a third party comes in on a manufacturer's website, plants a cogeneration unit, sells the electricity

to the end user; sale of electricity. So, and I think the Staff did recognize that at some point. There's a lot of things, new things are going to be happening out there, with solar, I mean, a landlord puts in solar and sells to a tenant. And, we're going to have to -- you know, and we have distributed generation and all that, the laws and the rules are going to have to change.

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So, finally, the catch-all here is, even if Cianbro Energy didn't have to be a CEPS, they -- I think the Staff would contend that they're a provider of electricity. Under the laws, a person who's required to meet the RPS, Renewable Portfolio Standard requirements, is a provider of electricity, not just a CEPS, a provider of electricity. So, the statute 374-F:2, I'll just read it quickly: "Electricity suppliers", in quotes, "means suppliers of electricity generation services and includes actual electricity generators and brokers, aggregators, pools, " etcetera. So, a provider, under a literal reading of the law, includes "aggregators" and "brokers". So, I tell Mr. Fromuth about this, he's a brokerage, aggregator, whatever, you know, and, you know, it raises another "Wow, are we going to get another kiss in the mail from the PUC that says "now we owe for RPS"."

So, that -- I raise that, it's not a

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       frivolous argument, it really isn't. But it's just
 2
       another thing, and it would go to my point that there
 3
       should be some looseness in the joints here, and when we
       have a situation like Cianbro, the Commission should show
 4
 5
       some understanding and flexibility as to how to resolve
 6
       this.
             Thank you.
 7
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner Scott.
                         COMMISSIONER SCOTT: I apologize, I'm
 8
 9
       somewhat confused. So, can you -- maybe we can go through
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       what the asks are that you have. So, if I heard you
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       correctly, in the first instance, you're not -- you made
       the statement that "this would never happen again", as far
12
13
       as -- is that predicated on the rules not changing, is
14
       that what you're saying, or the Company has no intention
15
       of reproducing this issue that we're discussing and having
16
       not paid the RPS fees, is that --
17
                         MR. RODIER: Right, right, right.
18
       think it's safe to say, as long as FEL is involved, it
       will never be another intermediary in New Hampshire.
19
20
                         COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Okay. And, that's
21
       your desire or is that based on your reading of the rules?
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                         MR. RODIER: Well, if there's an adverse
23
       decision here, then, you know, it's the duty of FEL to
24
       decline to do the best for them. And, if that's going
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1
       to -- creating an entity that's going to have to get a
 2
       license as a CEPS and everything else that goes with it,
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       it's not going to be done, because it's an option whether
       or not you do that.
 4
 5
                         COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Okay.
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                         MR. RODIER: So, that's what we're --
 7
       that's the position. Now, when I say "it's never going to
       be done", FEL would never have done this in the first
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 9
      place had it understood and known what -- that we would be
10
      here today on something like this.
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                         COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Okay.
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                         MR. RODIER: And never done it for
13
       anybody else before.
14
                         COMMISSIONER SCOTT: And, you mentioned
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       the word "waiver" earlier. So, are you asking a
16
       retroactive waiver?
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                         MR. RODIER: Yes.
                                            I'm asking, well, if
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       the Commission says "hey, under the Rule 2002.05, you were
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       a CEPS", if that's the legal analysis, I'm going to say
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       "okay, could you please waive the rule this one time just
21
       for this very unusual situation."
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                         COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Okay. And, if I
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       heard you, as you were closing, did I understand you to
24
       say that it's your opinion that, regardless of whether FEL
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1 is a CEP, if it's a broker or an aggregator, you're suggesting they have a obligation under the RPS. Is that 2 3 what I heard you say? 4 MR. RODIER: I would say that's the way 5 the law reads. However, it strikes me as absurd it would 6 have that obligation. But we read -- we interpret the 7 statutes, as you know, Commissioner, in New Hampshire, the plain meaning of "what does it say?" That's what it says, 8 9 in my view. You may hear a different opinion on that. 10 COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Okay. 11 MR. RODIER: But that's what it says. And, therefore, there really is a bigger picture here that 12 13 I think, I'm hoping the Commission will, you know, show 14 some tolerance here for the issue that we have brought 15 here before you today. 16 COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Okay. And, again, 17 I'm trying to paraphrase, so I understand. So, I don't 18 want to put words in your mouth. 19 MR. RODIER: Yes. 20 COMMISSIONER SCOTT: So, one more attack 21 So, your position is, your client effectively 22 didn't -- it was unclear what the rules of the road were. 23 Now, you understand -- now, you feel, between the rule

changes and the discussions now, moving forward what's

required in your mind. And, your suggestion is, "since the rules weren't clear, (a) there shouldn't be any requirement to back pay fees, and, if we did decide there was, we should waive that." Is that a fair summary of what --

MR. RODIER: I wouldn't exactly say "the rule wasn't clear". I would say that this was just a — it was an oversight. Did we say that that rule wasn't clear after they removed the thing about "affiliates"? That's really our job to know that. And, you know, this was just done at a level, just like they were doing in other, they were doing this in New Hampshire. Nobody stopped to think what the consequences of it were going to be. So, it was — my only point, Commissioner, this is not that we've done something, you know, in the dead of night to try to circumvent any obligation whatsoever.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I'm surprised you didn't argue somewhat that the Union Leader can do this, there are other entities that can go straight out to the market and purchase, they don't have these obligations. When you've got a captive subsidiary that only serves its affiliates, there's no economic difference between that and what the Union Leader is doing. Why are we creating

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       these obligations for this captive intermediary, that may
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       have been created for other reasons, multi-state, you
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       know, --
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                         MR. RODIER: Yes.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: -- operations,
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       multi-division operations.
                         MR. RODIER: Well, it was administrative
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       simplicity. It's what they were doing in Mass. and
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       Connecticut. And, it was just done. It's, basically, you
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       know, it was done in these other states to avoid a fight
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       over whether the Maine PUC could call NEPOOL the supplier
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       under their CEPS rules. Okay? We didn't have any, I
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       think the Commission had more foresight. And, so, it was
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       just done as a way -- as a work-around, to get things
      moving forward, rather than get bogged down in more
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16
       hearings.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Couldn't the entity
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       have purchased itself without using the intermediary? Did
       it not have that ability to do what the Union Leader is
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       doing?
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                         MR. RODIER: No, Cianbro could have done
       that. We should have done that. The Cianbro Corporation
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       could have done that, and we should have done that.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:
                                              Okay.
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                         MR. RODIER: And, by the way, it's not
       Cianbro's fault.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Oh, I understand --
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       I'm not --
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                         MR. RODIER: Yes.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I'm not putting it
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       that way. Just in terms of corporate structures, --
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                         MR. RODIER: Of course, they could have.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: -- that's doable,
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       right?
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                         MR. RODIER: Yes.
                                            They own -- what do
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       they got? Four facilities in New Hampshire, their name's
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       on the electric bills.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. I'm
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       confident we'll circle back to you, Mr. Rodier.
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                         MR. RODIER: Okay.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Wiesner.
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                         MR. WIESNER: In Staff's view, Mr.
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       Chairman, Commissioner Scott, this is a very clear case.
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       The question is "what is the scope of the Commission's
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       regulations applicable to competitive electric power
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       suppliers?" And, "was Cianbro Energy selling power to an
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       end-use customer during the three years that it -- within
24
       the definition of the CEPS rules during the three years
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when it concededly were making those sales in New
Hampshire?" Which only ended, I believe, in May of last
year, according to the Stipulation of Facts. Staff's view
is the definition of "competitive electric power
supplier", following the 2010 amendments to the 2000
rules, is broad enough to cover self-supply affiliates,
such as Cianbro Energy, such as Texas Retail Energy, which
is here with us today, an affiliate of Walmart, and
there's another company, Devonshire Energy, which is an
affiliate of Fidelity Investments. Those companies, those
other two companies, the Walmart affiliate, the Fidelity
affiliate, they are registered here.

They have been granted waivers from some of the consumer protection provisions of the 2000 rules. But they are registered, they pay — they comply with the RPS requirements and pay the ACP if they come up short on RECs. They are now obligated to pay a \$10,000 annual assessment to the Commission under legislation passed last year. And, there is no meaningful distinction between what Cianbro was doing for a three-year period and what those other two companies do.

Much of Attorney Rodier's argument here this morning, I believe, is really a policy argument that the rules should be other than what they are, or that they

should be interpreted differently than they have been.

It's Staff's view that a specific exception was present in the rules prior to 2010, that that exception was deleted in the amended rules as adopted in 2010, that that amendment evinces the Commission's intent to cover self-supply affiliates as competitive suppliers, notwithstanding any different treatment of campgrounds or marinas or distributed generation or any other category, which may or may not be covered. Self-supply affiliates were exempted prior to 2010; they no longer are.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Wiesner, is there any record of what the purpose of that change was?

MR. WIESNER: I don't believe there is in that rulemaking docket. It's not entirely clear what the reason for those amendments were, to be perfectly honest with you. But the rule reads as it is. And, I think Staff's view is that the rule is clear. The application of that rule to similarly situated companies has been consistent. And, that there's no meaningful distinction between what Cianbro is doing and what those other companies are doing. And, therefore, Cianbro was required to be registered here. Most likely would have been granted the waivers as the other companies have been, and would have been required to meet RPS obligations,

including payment of the ACP.

Attorney Rodier -- well, let me say also that, for the purposes of this proceeding here today,

Staff is not contesting the continued validity of the 
Luminescent precedent. Where this Commission decided that an end user could participate directly in the ISO spot 
market, buy power for its own consumption, and that no one 
involved in that transaction, not the end user, not the 
ISO, not the wholesale suppliers that feed power into the 
ISO, which is different every hour, none of those people 
needed to be registered as a competitive supplier in this 
state. That precedent holds, in our view. Our 
understanding is, the Union Leader and some other entities 
in New Hampshire take advantage of that.

But, when you set up the intermediary, when you set up the supplier, and there are business reasons to do so, I'm sure that Walmart understands that that's a potential, but they set up an affiliate. Once they do that, that affiliate is selling power at retail, is a competitive electric power supplier, and is required to be registered with the Commission, under the rules as adopted in 2010, force and effect of law, presumed to be valid under RSA 541-A as a result of that adoption.

Finally, I do want to address, well, two

things. For the first time, Attorney Rodier is now asking for a rule waiver. This was brought to the Commission as a Petition for Declaratory Ruling. I don't -- sitting here today, I'm not going to say that there's no reason that he shouldn't raise the request for a rule waiver, but that's not been addressed in the briefs, and there's a somewhat different standard for that. I think we would oppose that request on policy grounds, as well as in the interest of consistent enforcement with similarly situated companies. That's one point I want to make.

The other issue, which Mr. Rodier addressed for the first time this morning, is the definition of "provider of electricity", and the incorporation in that 362-F definition of the 374-F:2 definition of "electricity supplier". And, 374-F:2 has a very broad definition of "electricity supplier", which does include "aggregators" and "brokers". And, aggregators and brokers are required to be registered as such with the Commission under the 2000 rules.

Two points I want to make about that, well, three. First of all, it's the first time we've heard that, that argument presented to the Commission. It was not addressed in the Petitioner's legal brief.

Number two, it strictly speaking is not

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relevant, because there's no argument, as I understand it, that Cianbro Energy was functioning as an aggregator or broker. It was actually taking title to power at wholesale and selling it at retail to its affiliated end-use customer.

And, finally, even if it were relevant, aggregators and brokers are not required to comply with the RPS. Even though they may be technically -- they may technically come within the definition of "provider of electricity", the operative section in 362-F is Section 3. That is the section that requires providers of electricity to meet the RPS requirements for each class based on their acquisition of RECs or payment in the alternative of the That requirement is based on a percentage of power, electricity supplied by the Company to its electric end-use customers. And, it's Staff's view, and I believe this is the best statutory interpretation, that aggregators and brokers are not supplying electricity to retail end users. They are arranging for that supply, and that the actual supply is provided by a competitive supplier. And, to impose the RPS obligations on both sides of that equation would be double-counting. And, that doesn't make sense. We believe it's inconsistent with the statutory scheme as a whole. And, so,

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       effectively, even if Cianbro or another company could be
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       seen as an aggregator or broker, rather than a supplier,
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       there doesn't seem to be any basis for assessing that
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       aggregator or broker, that middleman, if you will, for RPS
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       requirements. And, it has not been the practice of the
       Commission to do so. In fact, aggregators and brokers are
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       not even required to file the annual RPS report with the
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       Commission. Mainly because they would report zero, and
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       there seems to be no point in imposing that administrative
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       burden on companies where there's no need for them to buy
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      RECs or pay the ACP.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You're done?
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                         MR. WIESNER: I'm done.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner Scott,
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       do you have questions for Attorney Wiesner?
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                         COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Not at this second.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I think I
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       understand --
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                         MR. RODIER: Mr. Chair, may I?
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Well, I have
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       questions for him.
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                         MR. RODIER: Oh, for him.
                                                   I'm sorry.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Yes.
                                                    I can ask him
24
       a question.
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                         MR. RODIER: You sure can.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I asked you
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       questions, I'm going to ask him questions.
                         MR. RODIER: No. That's good.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: It's your view, I
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       think you said this, that it's a "policy call" about
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       including companies like the intervenor, like Cianbro
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       Energy, when the economic substance of the transaction
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       that they're doing, as opposed to what the Union Leader is
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       doing, is really the same to the corporate entity, to the
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       corporate family, it ends up looking the same. But, if
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       they, for their own reasons, set up some intermediary
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       within the larger entity to do the purchasing and
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       reselling, it's their decision, they make that decision,
       whatever reasons they make, that carries with it
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       consequences. And, so, it is a policy call that, as our
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       rules currently state, they are covered. Those rules
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       could be amended. But it's the policy call to be made
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       here, in your view, I think is what I heard you say?
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                         MR. WIESNER: Well, let me clarify.
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       That my view is -- our view is the policy call was made at
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       the time when the Commission amended its rules in 2010.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: But we could amend
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       them again.
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1 MR. WIESNER: And you could amend them 2 And, there may be legitimate policy considerations 3 that would support an amendment that would reintroduce 4 that exception, and maybe cover marinas and other similar 5 Those are policy decisions that may be made by 6 the Commission under its authority in RSA 374-F:7. 7 that's for another day, in our view. Those policy 8 considerations, regarding basically the scope of the 9 definition of "competitive supplier" and the purpose of 10 those 2000 rules are best addressed in the generic 11 rulemaking proceeding, which is currently open, although has not advanced very far, I'm sorry to say. Not in this 12 13 proceeding, which is a Petition for Declaratory Ruling 14 regarding the specific facts of one particular company. 15 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. I think I 16 understand that. And, so -- and, there is an open 17 rulemaking docket on these rules. And, so, a company, 18 like Freedom or Cianbro or Texas Energy, if they wanted to 19 make recommendations about how the rules should read going 20 forward, that's an opportunity, right? 21 MR. WIESNER: We would welcome that, 22 that input from all stakeholders. And, I think that 23 companies such as these would have a greater incentive to 24 participate in the process than they may have in 2010.

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       But there are -- I mean, I can think of a number of
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       legitimate policy considerations regarding the scope of
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       the definition of "competitive supplier" under the
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       Commission's rules. And, they should be addressed, in
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       another proceeding, not in this docket.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
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       have questions? Commissioner Scott.
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                         COMMISSIONER SCOTT: So, just to clarify
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       that train of logic you and the Chair just went through.
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       So, under the existing rules, the existing interpretation
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       of those rules, instead of Cianbro having an affiliate to
       manage these purchases from the wholesale market and then
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       be the pass-through, and if they had hired -- all the
14
       individual New Hampshire entities of Cianbro had hired a
15
      broker to effectively secure that power for those
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       individual entities, would we be having this discussion?
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                         MR. WIESNER: Well, I mean, a broker
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       would have helped them arrange supply.
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                         COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Right.
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                         MR. WIESNER: A broker would presumably
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      put them in touch with a supplier.
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                         COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Right.
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                         MR. WIESNER: And, then, the supplier
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       would be selling power to them, and that supplier would
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have an RPS obligation, that supplier would have to be 1 2 registered here, and be a member of NEPOOL and everything 3 that goes with that. 4 I think our view is that the 5 Commission's rules are clear. That the choice that's made 6 to pursue one structure or another for purchasing power is 7 really a business decision by the various companies. 8 COMMISSIONER SCOTT: And, you suggest 9 the broker would go to different CEPSs. Is it possible 10 that a broker could be used to do the administrative work 11 to allow a company to buy directly from ISO-New England? 12 MR. WIESNER: In that context, "broker" 13 might not be the right word. But, you know, let's say 14 someone registered as a broker here, as an aggregator, 15 could perform a consulting function to help a company set 16 up a relationship where they could purchase directly from 17 the ISO spot market. And, then, under the Luminescent 18 precedent, that end user, like the Union Leader, would not 19 have to be registered here as a CEPS, and would 20 effectively not have to comply with the RPS requirements. 21 COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Thank you. 22 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Rodier, you --23 MR. RODIER: Well, just two things, 24 very, very briefly as a reply. Let's see, I made a note

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"no meaningful distinction", but I can't remember what I
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      had in mind, though.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I think I may have
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       used that phrase. I thought it was brilliant when I said
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       it.
 6
                         (Laughter.)
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                         MR. RODIER: I guess my other -- oh. We
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       just wanted to point out, I understand what the Staff is
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       saying, and this is kind of a sideshow a little bit, I'm
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       going to be very brief, about "providers of electricity".
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       But the definition, by law, is that an electricity
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       supplier includes "aggregators" and "brokers". Their
13
       argument "well, no, they don't supply." It's true.
14
       arrange the supply. But the definition of "suppliers"
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       includes them. So, --
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Just don't go too
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       far with that, I don't think.
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                         MR. RODIER: I'm not going to.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Because, I mean,
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       that's not really central to anything we have to decide
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      here, is it?
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                         MR. RODIER: No.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay.
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                         MR. RODIER: Now, the only other thing I
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1 wanted to say is that no meaningful distinction between 2 our friends at Texas Retail Energy, a/k/a Walmart, and 3 Cianbro. I do want to point out that Cianbro Energy is 4 actually what's called an MPEU, it's regarded by ISO-New 5 England, is an end user. Texas Retail Energy is a 6 supplier. 7 Now, we're not saying that the sector that they belong in governs whether or not there's a sale. 8 9 We're saying there's a sale here. But there is a 10 distinction, I think. Cianbro Energy is an MPEU, Market 11 Participant End User. They belong to the end-user sector. 12 For all I know, Walmart probably figured out the dues for 13 the supplier sector were less, and so they went into the 14 supplier sector. I don't know why they did that. But 15 they did that, and so didn't Devonshire. Devonshire is 16 Fidelity. They had their reasons for doing it. 17 FEL's expertise is in the end-use sector

FEL's expertise is in the end-use sector at NEPOOL. And, Mr. Fromuth used to be, whatever it is, the Vice President of NEPOOL in charge of the end-use sector. That's it. We stick to the end-use sector. And, we not ever have been involved in suppliers. I think it's somewhat different. There is a distinction there.

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And, Chris is here, you know, and I don't know.

1 MR. HENDRIX: Can I respond to that? 2 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Sure, Mr. Hendrix. 3 I was going to give you an opportunity to participate 4 again, because I was sure you were following this 5 conversation closely. So, --6 MR. HENDRIX: Well, thanks. 7 registered as Texas Retail Energy. So, like Cianbro 8 Energy, we're a single member LLC, to supply energy to 9 Walmart Stores, Sam's Clubs, and our warehouses, here in 10 New Hampshire and in the rest of New England. When we 11 registered at ISO-New England, it was ISO-New England's 12 viewpoint that we should register as an "other supplier". 13 So, that's why we're registered in the supplier segment. 14 No other reason than that. 15 Likewise, when we registered here in New 16 Hampshire, so, we did New Hampshire last in our kind of 17 rollout of New England in 2012. And, after reading the 18 rules and talking to the Commission Staff, that's why we 19 registered as a CEPS at that time. 20 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Do you have any 21 opinions on how this dispute should be resolved? I mean, 22 you intervened here asserting that your interests would, 23 you know, would be affected. Well, we intervened 24 MR. HENDRIX:

because we feel like we're similarly situated. So, we feel like, I mean, kind of in a bigger scale, but we, since we serve more facilities in New Hampshire, that you could kind of replace Cianbro Energy with us. And, it seems like there was a disparate treatment between the two parties. So, that's why we intervened in the case.

Likewise, from the -- I mean, the discussion that was going on about the Union Leader, it seems like there's a gap there in the rules of "who does the RPS apply to?" So, should it apply to all sales or should it apply to some that are carved out.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Well, I think what Mr. Wiesner said is that whoever would be selling to the Union Leaders of the world have to comply -- would have to comply. So, rather than get it in multiple locations or multiple places within the series of transactions, you do it once, you get it there.

MR. HENDRIX: But my viewpoint would be, is if we changed our registration here to be an aggregator for Walmart, then the Walmart Stores themselves would be buying directly from ISO New England.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Uh-huh.

MR. HENDRIX: And there would be no supplier -- there would be no supplier, there would be no

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       CEPS in New Hampshire. So, therefore, there would be no
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      RPS obligation to those sales.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Uh-huh. Okay.
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                         MR. WIESNER: I just want to respond to,
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       with the Chairman's --
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Go ahead.
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                         MR. WIESNER: Okay.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: One of the
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       beautiful things about not having this as an evidentiary
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       hearing, we can do this --
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                         MR. WIESNER: Right.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: -- with many fewer
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       restrictions.
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                         MR. WIESNER: Yes. And, to that point,
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       I just want to point out that, you know, Attorney Rodier
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       just essentially made the argument that it does matter
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       what sector of NEPOOL Cianbro Energy is in. And, I'd
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       refer your attention to the Stipulation of Facts,
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       Paragraph 12, where it is stipulated that "The NEPOOL
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       sector in which Cianbro Energy participates does not
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       affect the determination whether it is a "competitive
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       electric power supplier", as defined in the Commission's
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       rules, or a "provider of electricity", as defined in the
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       RPS statute."
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And, you know, we did not come here this morning prepared to speak in any sense to the factual distinction between those, although we could, if the Commission wants to hear it. We tried to remove that issue from this discussion. And, I think that is the basis for the argument that there's no meaningful distinction between what Cianbro is doing for three years and what the other two companies were doing and are doing. And, that's Staff's position. That is based on the Stipulation of Facts.

When the Petition was first filed,
Freedom, on behalf of Cianbro, was trying to make the
argument that there were essentially two factual
distinctions. No sale, merely an accounting mechanism,
and that the sector of NEPOOL in which Cianbro Energy
participates is a meaningful grounds for distinguishing it
from the other two companies. And, Staff disagrees with
that position on the merits, but it is also covered in the
Stipulation of Facts, in order to remove it from
consideration today.

MR. RODIER: That's correct. So, I apologize for that. I kind of forgot about that. But that is -- that is true.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Not to worry.

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                         MR. RODIER: Okay.
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner Scott,
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       do you have any other questions for anyone?
                         (No verbal response)
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I don't think I do.
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       Does anyone have anything else that they think we should
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       hear before we adjourn?
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                         (No verbal response)
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Seeing none.
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       thank you all for your time. And, we are adjourned.
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                         (Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at
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                         11:00 a.m.)
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