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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE 1 PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION 3 June 17, 2016 - 1:33 p.m. 4 MHPLIC JULO5'16 Ph12:18 Concord, New Hampshire 5 RE DE 16-383 6 LIBERTY UTILITIES (GRANITE STATE ELECTRIC) CORP. d/b/a 7 LIBERTY UTILITIES: Request for Change in Rates. 8 (Hearing on Temporary Rates) 9 Chairman Martin P. Honigberg, Presiding PRESENT: 10 Commissioner Robert R. Scott Commissioner Kathryn M. Bailey 11 12 Sandy Deno, Clerk 13 APPEARANCES: Reptg. Liberty Utilities (Granite State Electric) Corp. d/b/a 14 Liberty Utilities: Michael J. Sheehan, Esq. 15 Reptg. the City of Lebanon: 16 Clifton Below 17 Reptg. Residential Ratepayers: Donald M. Kreis, Esq., Consumer Adv. 18 Office of Consumer Advocate 19 Reptg. PUC Staff: Paul B. Dexter, Esq. 20 Suzanne G. Amidon, Esq. Thomas Frantz, Dir./Electric Division 21 Les Stachow, Asst. Dir./Electric Div. Jay Dudley, Electric Division 22 Richard Chagnon, Electric Division 23 Court Reporter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52



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## PROCEEDING 1 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We're here this 2 3 afternoon on Docket DE 16-383, which is a rate case for Liberty, Liberty Utilities (Granite 4 State Electric) Corp. We're here for a 6 temporary rate hearing. 7 And, before we do anything else, let's take appearances. 8 MR. SHEEHAN: Good afternoon, 9 10 Commissioners. Mike Sheehan, for Liberty 11 Utilities (Granite State Electric) Corp. 12 MR. KREIS: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission. I'm 13 14 Consumer Advocate Donald Kreis, here on behalf 15 of the state's residential utility customers. 16 MR. DEXTER: Paul Dexter, Staff 17 attorney, appearing on behalf of the Staff, 18 with Suzanne Amidon. With me is Jay Dudley of 19 the Electric Power Division, and other members 20 of the Division. 21 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Anyone here from 22 Lebanon? 23 MR. SHEEHAN: I haven't seen him or 24 heard from him, and I don't think the other

parties have either.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, are there any preliminary matters we need to deal with, before we start hearing from the parties?

MR. SHEEHAN: There are a few,

Chairman. First, there are two pending motions
that we would appreciate being addressed. The
first is a Motion for Confidential Treatment.

One page of the filing had some compensation
information. We filed a motion to have that
protected. No party has filed an objection or
a response.

The other motion was to waive Puc 1203.02(d), which requires us to give 30 days notice of the rate changes in this case. When we filed the case, we had to print notices for the bills before all the numbers were final. So, we weren't able to have that notice given within 30 days. We gave notice — we gave notice within 30 days of the fact that there is a rate case being filed and directing people to the website. As we speak, during the second 30 days, accurate notices are going out in June bills. So, the customers are getting the

1 required notice in this month's bills. 2 And, again, no party has filed a 3 response or objection to those motions. 4 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis, do 5 you have any position on either of the motions? MR. KREIS: The OCA has no objection 6 7 to either motion. CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Dexter? 8 MR. DEXTER: The Staff has no 9 10 objection to either motion. 11 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We'll grant both 12 motions. 13 MR. SHEEHAN: Next, I'd like to mark 14 two exhibits. The first is the entire rate 15 case filing. Admittedly, the temporary rate 16 pieces of it are just that, pieces of it. But, 17 in speaking with the Clerk, it makes more sense 18 to mark the whole filing, as that's how it appears in the Docketbook. And that would be 19 "Exhibit 1". 20 21 And I have circulated a package of 22 data responses. You have some up there, and 23 the parties have them. And that we will be 24 discussed -- will be discussed during today's

1 hearing, and I propose that be marked as "Exhibit 2" for identification. 2 3 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Well, 4 conveniently, the second of those two is 5 premarked, right here in front of me. So, I don't have to -- Commissioner Bailey. 6 7 CMSR. BAILEY: Mr. Sheehan, is Exhibit 1 Bates stamped consecutively 0001 8 through 1000? 9 10 MR. SHEEHAN: It's actually broken 11 into three parts. And I was going to have that 12 conversation with the Commission, but Ms. Deno 13 suggested we simply mark the whole thing. 14 have broken the rate case filing into three 15 parts, each 001 through 600, 001 through 16 whatever it is. One being the "Testimony and 17 Attachments", that's 001 through 600, the 18 second being the filing called the "Rate Case 19 Filing Requirements", and the third being the "Tariff". 20 21 So, yes, they are numbered, but 22 they're numbered in three sequences, rather 23 than a single.

CMSR. BAILEY: Mr. Mullen and

1 Mr. Gorman's temporary rate testimony starts on 2 Page 001. 3 MR. SHEEHAN: Correct. 4 CMSR. BAILEY: Which of the three 5 pieces does that fall into? 6 MR. SHEEHAN: That is the -- in 7 Docketbook, it is the second piece. The very first part in Docketbook in the order is the 8 9 "Rate Case Filing Requirements", the next entry 10 is the "Direct Testimony of Steve Mullen and 11 Howard Gorman". 12 CMSR. BAILEY: And you want that to 13 be part of the exhibit for the permanent rate 14 case, is that -- that's what the advice you 15 have is? 16 MR. SHEEHAN: Yes. I mean, right 17 now, this is an exhibit in the temporary rate 18 hearing. But, instead of carving up the filing 19 into pieces that would have various numbers, it 20 was suggested that we simply mark the whole 21 document, it would be an exhibit after today. 22 And, should we have a hearing down the road, it 23 will already be marked as "Exhibit 1". 24 CMSR. BAILEY: Well, my concern is

that there's more than one Page 001 in
Exhibit 1.

MR. KREIS: If I might?

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis, make me an offer.

MR. KREIS: I am concerned about the entire rate case being admitted as evidence in the temporary rate case phase of this proceeding. Thank you. Because, really, what ought to be before the Commission today is the Company's testimony and exhibits on temporary rates, plus the testimony that the Staff of the Commission filed pursuant to the procedural schedule, in response to the Company's testimony on temporary rates. If you admit the entire rate case, then, really, what we end up doing here today is trying the rate case, as a kind of a preliminary round. That isn't the way this works.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: There's no perfect solution to this problem, given the way the pages are numbered. And that is -- that should not be an obstacle to doing this right, in a way that is going to make sense.

1 Mr. Dexter, you have any thoughts on this? 2 3 MR. DEXTER: Yes. I support the 4 marking of the entire binder as Exhibit 1, as 5 proposed by the Company. Staff testimony did 6 make limited references to parts of the binder 7 that aren't under the "Temporary" tab. I have copies of those that I was going to make an 8 exhibit, if necessary, just for reference. 9 10 But I think the most convenient way 11 to proceed would be to mark the binder as 12 "Exhibit 1". And, if the Bench feels that 13 testimony is straying into the permanent rate 14 case, the Bench has the opportunity to cut it 15 off. 16 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Do you 17 anticipate, and maybe this is more directed to 18 Mr. Kreis, but Mr. Dexter as well, do you 19 anticipate objecting at some point to parts of 20 the initial filing becoming a full exhibit in 21 this proceeding? 22 MR. DEXTER: No. 23 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis? 24 MR. KREIS: I tentatively have no

1 such intention.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Yes.

MR. KREIS: I certainly don't object, as a practical matter, to marking the entire binder as an exhibit, and dealing in some other fashion with the fact that the binder is not consecutively paginated with a Bates stamp.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: But, if, at the end of today's hearing, we strike the ID on Exhibit 1, Exhibit 1 is an exhibit period.

You're going to have a very difficult time objecting to any portion of it down the road.

MR. KREIS: I suppose. And, I guess, subject to how things go this afternoon, I think that's okay.

think the fact that they are not consecutively numbered, we'll just have to get over for now, if that's the way it can work. My instincts would have been to do this differently, to pull out the parts that are relevant and mark them today as exhibits.

But I don't -- there's no inherent reason why we can't do it the way you've got it

set up.

MR. SHEEHAN: There is an option, and that is, as I referenced before, we filed it in three chunks. The first, as listed in Docketbook, is "Rate Case Filing", that could be "1". And the second page sequence is all of the testimony and exhibits, that could be "2", and the third in the docketbook is the tariff, clean and redline, that could be "3". And that would avoid the page numbering issue, and would give us three documents instead of -- three exhibits, instead of one, for this first part of it.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And we would deal with the testimony as an exhibit today, but the other -- the other portions -- are there parts of the first -- let me see if I can word this in a way that doesn't reuse words in two different ways. Are there pages within the first part and pages within the third part that are relevant to the temporary rate hearing?

MR. SHEEHAN: The third part, unlikely, that's the tariff. The first part, possibly, depending on where the testimony goes

that was raised by Staff's testimony. They
went into issues beyond the temporary filing,
and it may require delving into what would be
the "rate case filing" part.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Let's go off the record for a minute.

[Brief off-the-record discussion ensued.]

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We're going to go back on the record. We're going to go with the latest suggestion Mr. Sheehan made, which is to mark the three segments of the filing as "Exhibits 1", "2", and "3", as he outlined.

So, which is going to be 1? Is 1 going to be the testimony or is 1 what you have identified as "1" in your filing?

MR. SHEEHAN: Doesn't matter to me, because we filed them in separate binders. The Docketbook has them listed in order. If it would be easier for the Clerk's Office, we can break them out in the order that Docketbook has them, which would be the Rate Case Filing is "1", the Testimony and Exhibits "2", and the Tariff "3". But I don't have a strong filing

1	for that.
2	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That's what
3	we'll do, unless I hear an objection?
4	MR. DEXTER: No objection from Staff.
5	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And I take it no
6	objection from Mr. Kreis?
7	MR. KREIS: None, sir.
8	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
9	That's what we'll do.
10	(The documents, as described,
11	were herewith marked as
12	Exhibit 1, Exhibit 2, and
13	Exhibit 3, respectively, for
14	identification.)
15	MR. SHEEHAN: And that would make the
16	other thing that I submitted today "Exhibit 4",
17	instead of whatever it had before.
18	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Right.
19	(The document, as previously
20	described, was herewith marked
21	as <b>Exhibit 4</b> for
22	identification.)
23	MR. SHEEHAN: I thought that was the
24	easy one.

1	The last preliminary issue I had is
2	the following. Mr. Mullen is here to present,
3	to adopt his testimony and present the
4	temporary rate case direct testimony. We
5	understand Mr. Dudley will present the Staff's
6	testimony. We intend to present rebuttal
7	testimony to Mr. Dudley's. The Company would
8	prefer to have and the rebuttal testimony
9	will consist of Mr. Mullen and Mr. Brouillard.
10	The Company would prefer to have Mr. Mullen get
11	on the stand for his direct and cross, get off
12	the stand, and then get back on the stand with
13	Mr. Brouillard for rebuttal.
14	Again, I'll leave that to the
15	Commission's preference for an order.
16	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Any thoughts
17	from the other parties?
18	MR. KREIS: Yes, Mr. Chairman. The
19	OCA is concerned about Mr. Brouillard's
20	testimony, in that he did not file any
21	temporary rate testimony, and, therefore, he
22	should not be allowed to testify here today.
23	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Even in rebuttal
24	to a filing by another party?

1	MR. KREIS: I think we need to hear
2	from Mr. Dudley, and then I think the
3	Commission can determine what would be
4	appropriate by way of rebuttal.
5	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: What about the
6	other aspect of that request, which would be to
7	have Mr. Mullen testify, go back to his seat,
8	hear from Mr. Dudley, and then come back again
9	to rebut?
10	MR. KREIS: I don't think I have a
11	problem with that.
12	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Dexter?
13	MR. DEXTER: Staff has no problem
14	with that suggested order of witnesses.
15	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
16	Makes sense.
17	MR. SHEEHAN: That's all I have. And
18	I'm prepared to put Mr. Mullen on the stand,
19	unless there's something else.
20	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Are there other
21	preliminary matters from the other side of the
22	room?
23	MR. DEXTER: Staff has no other
24	preliminary matters.

1	MR. KREIS: None from the OCA either.
2	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Why
3	don't we go ahead then with your witnesses,
4	Mr. Sheehan.
5	MR. SHEEHAN: The Company calls
6	Steven Mullen.
7	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Just before we
8	get started, where is Mr. Gorman?
9	MR. SHEEHAN: He will not be present.
10	He was we chose not to bring him, in light
11	of this being a temporary rate hearing and the
12	cost that it would incur to fly him up from New
13	York. And Mr. Mullen is certainly competent to
14	address all of the issues in the testimony.
15	(Whereupon <b>Steven E. Mullen</b> Was
16	duly sworn by the Court
17	Reporter.)
18	STEVEN E. MULLEN, SWORN
19	DIRECT EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. SHEEHAN:
21	Q. Your name, Mr. Mullen?
22	A. My name is Steven E. Mullen.
23	Q. And your employer?
24	A. I'm employed by Liberty Utilities Service Corp.

1 Q. And you filed testimony in this docket, is that

- 2 correct?
- 3 That's correct. Α.
- And, in particular, you filed testimony called 4 Q.
- 5 "Direct Testimony of Steven Mullen and Howard
- Gorman Temporary Rates", is that correct? 6
- 7 That's correct. Α.
- 8 And that appears at Page 001 of what we are calling "Exhibit 2"? 9
- 10 That's correct. And it consists of Pages 001 Α. 11 through 081.
- 12 You also filed direct testimony in the balance Q.
- 13 of the rate case, the permanent rate case, is
- 14 that correct?
- 15 Α. Yes, I did.
- 16 And, in case we get into that testimony during
- 17 today's hearing, does that testimony also
- 18 appear within Exhibit 2?
- 19 Yes, it does. And that starts on Bates Page Α.
- 20 091 through Bates Page 178.
- 21 As to both testimonies, were they prepared by Q.
- 22 you and/or under your direction?
- 23 Yes. Α.
- 24 And do you have any changes, first, to the Q.

```
1
         temporary rate testimony?
 2
    Α.
         I do not.
 3
         Today, do you have any changes to the permanent
    Q.
         rate testimony?
 4
 5
         I do not.
         If I were to ask you the questions today that
 6
    Q.
 7
         are written in those testimonies, would your
 8
         answers be the same?
9
         Yes, they would.
10
                    MR. SHEEHAN: That's all I have.
                                                      Ι
         offer him for cross-examination.
11
12
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis.
13
                    MR. KREIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
14
         Good afternoon. Good afternoon, Mr. Mullen.
15
                    WITNESS MULLEN: Good afternoon.
16
                      CROSS-EXAMINATION
17
    BY MR. KREIS:
         Mr. Mullen, I want to ask you a few questions
18
    0.
19
         about the rate of return that is contained in
20
         your temporary rate testimony and the Company's
21
         request for temporary rates. I'm just going to
22
         try and move myself around so I can see you.
23
         In the Company's last rate case, Docket Number
```

DE 13-063, the cost of capital that the

- 1 Commission adopted was 7.92 percent, correct?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. And that figure was determined pursuant to a 4 Settlement Agreement, was it not?
- 5 A. Yes, it was.
- Q. Does that Settlement Agreement contain language that suggests that the terms of the Settlement Agreement are not intended by the parties to be precedential?
- 10 A. I don't have the Settlement Agreement in front
  11 of me, but that's typical language.
- 12 Q. And do you recall that the components in the

  13 final order in Docket 13-063 involved a return

  14 on equity of 9.55 percent, a cost of debt of

  15 5.95 percent, and a capital structure of

  16 55 percent equity and 45 percent debt?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. That was not the Company's actual capital structure at that time, was it?
- 20 A. That's correct.
- Q. Is it the Company's actual capital structure now?
- 23 A. It is not.
- Q. As I understand it, from Mr. Hevert's

testimony, the Company's actual weighted cost of debt is 5.88 percent, true?

A. That's true.

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- Q. Do you expect that to go higher or lower in the immediate future?
- A. I don't expect any changes to that right now.

  I'm not aware of any additional long-term debt
  issuances on the horizon.
- 9 Q. What, from your standpoint, would be
  inappropriate or incorrect, given the need to
  impute a capital structure to the Company for
  purposes of setting a temporary rate, of
  imputing a capital structure of 50 percent debt
  and 50 percent equity?
  - A. What was used was what was last approved by the Commission. And, for purposes of temporary rates, that is typically what the Commission has gone along with in temporary rate proceedings. We saw no need to change that.
  - Q. I understand that you haven't requested that, and I understand that's not what the Commission did in the last rate case. But my question is, what would be incorrect, from your standpoint, about using a 50 percent debt/50 percent equity

```
1
         capital structure?
         Well, other than you mentioning the numbers, I
 2
         know of no basis for it. The 55/45 is at least
 3
         something that the Commission has reviewed and
 4
 5
         approved.
 6
         At the time that the PUC approved a return on
    Q.
 7
         equity of 9.55 percent for the Company back in
 8
         2014, do you happen to know what the prevailing
9
         interest rate on a 10-year Treasury note was,
10
         roughly?
         I do not.
11
    Α.
12
                    MR. KREIS: Well, I happen to have an
         exhibit that I would like to mark for
13
14
         identification. This is -- we're at "Exhibit
         Number 5"?
15
16
                    MS. DENO: That's correct.
                    MR. KREIS: Okay.
17
                         (The document, to be described,
18
19
                         was herewith marked as Exhibit 5
20
                         for identification.)
21
                         [Atty. Kreis distributing
22
                         documents. 1
23
                    MR. KREIS: Does everybody have one
24
         that needs one?
```

BY MR. KREIS:

1

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4

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7

- Q. Okay. Mr. Mullen, this is data that I obtained yesterday from the CNBC website. And it gives you a trend in terms of the rate of 10-year Treasury notes, going from July 2013 to January 2016. And I guess my question is, are you willing to accept this as accurate, subject to check?
- 9 A. Subject to check.
- MR. KREIS: And I think the

  Commission can take administrative notice of
  this, since this is all publicly available,
  factually accurate data.
- 14 BY MR. KREIS:
- Q. Would you agree with me that the rate on the
  10-year Treasury note now, in nearly mid-2016,
  is significantly lower than it was in either
  the second half of 2013 or the first half of
  2014?
- 20 A. That's what's displayed on the chart.
- 21 Q. How much lower, roughly?
- 22 A. Starting from which starting point?
- Q. Oh, you know, starting from July of 2013, moving through January 2014. I would note that

1		the Commission entered its order approving
2		permanent rates for the Company in the previous
3		rate case on March 17th, 2014, and I believe
4		the rates were retroactive at least to the
5		first of the year.
6		So, really, I'm just trying to establish
7		that 10-year Treasuries, oh, you know,
8		significantly lower, and I just want to make
9		sure that you agree with that?
10	Α.	As shown on the chart, yes, I agree with it.
11	Q.	Okay.
12		CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis, I
13		have a question for you. The bottom line of
14		the X axis on this chart, is that it's not
15		labeled. Is it your understanding, and I
16		guess, Mr. Mullen, is it your understanding
17		that that number would be "1.5" on that bottom
18		line?
19		WITNESS MULLEN: As I look above the
20		chart, when I see close of "1.55", that's my
21		read of this chart.
22		CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay.
23		MR. KREIS: Yes. I apologize, Mr.
24		Chairman. I looked around for the best

```
1
         available graphic representation of this data,
         and this is not perfect. And I apologize for
 2
 3
         the advertising material and all of that.
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Oh. And,
 4
 5
         actually, I was interested in the refi rates
         down in the lower right-hand corner.
 6
 7
                    MR. KREIS: Just so long as you all
         agree that they're not of record in this
 8
9
         proceeding.
10
    BY MR. KREIS:
11
    0.
         In the --
12
                    MR. KREIS: Is it okay if I go on?
13
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Sure.
14
    BY MR. KREIS:
15
         Mr. Mullen, in the last rate case, which was
    Q.
16
         13-063, there was a Settlement Agreement on
17
         temporary rates, correct?
18
    Α.
         There was.
19
         And, when that Settlement Agreement was
    Q.
20
         approved by the Commission, the Company's rate
21
         of return, at least at the end of 2012, was
22
         negative 0.75 percent, correct?
23
         I'd have to review, but I'll take that subject
    Α.
```

24

to check.

- 1 Q. And the then authorized rate of return was
- 2 8.61 percent, true?
- 3 A. That an overall rate of return?
- 4 Q. Yes.
- 5 A. Again, subject to check.
- Q. And, subject to checking all of that, you would agree, would you not, that that's a more dire situation than the under-earning situation that
- 9 the Company is now in?
- 10 A. And that's why that temporary rate increase was
  11 higher than what we requested here.
- 12 Q. And, so, in other words, the need for immediate
  13 temporary rate relief for the Company was more
  14 urgent back in the previous rate case than it
  15 is today?
- 16 A. But it still exists, yes.
- 17 Q. Yes. The temporary rates in the previous rate
  18 case were designed to produce an overall return
  19 of 8.03 percent, yes?
- 20 A. Subject to check.
- Q. And that is actually in excess of the overall rate of return in that case of 7.92 percent?
- A. The overall rate of return that the Commission approved in the Settlement Agreement coming out

1 of that case, yes.

- Q. And, likewise, the temporary rates were based on a return on equity of 9.67 percent, also in excess of the ultimate return on equity in that case of 9.55 percent?
- 6 A. That's correct.
- 7 Q. Okay. I think that it would make sense --
- 8 A. If I could just add to that?
- 9 Q. Sure.

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- 10 A. The 9.67 percent ROE in that temporary rate
  11 proceeding was the previously allowed ROE from
  12 the prior case for the Company.
  - MR. KREIS: Okay. Mr. Chairman, I think I need your advice at this point.
  - CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. My ears perked up at that, Mr. Kreis. What can I do for you?
    - MR. KREIS: The rest of my questions have to do with the issues that Mr. Dudley raises in his testimony, which is -- which concern the Company's capital expenditures that are the major driver in the rate case.
    - Now, as I understood -- as I understand from what I already heard, Mr.

1	Dudley plans on testifying on those issues, and
2	then the Company plans on presenting their
3	rebuttal testimony from Mr. Mullen and possibly
4	Mr. Brouillard.
5	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You never know
6	if, in fact, they're going to feel like they
7	need that rebuttal testimony. I would think
8	that you have questions about what Mr. Mullen's
9	view is of Mr. Dudley's prefiled testimony, now
10	would be a good time to ask those questions.
11	MR. KREIS: Okay. Just it might make
12	sense then to premark, if we haven't already,
13	Mr. Dudley's testimony and its attachments.
14	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Feel free.
15	MR. KREIS: I can't do it, because
16	I
17	MR. DEXTER: I would be happy to mark
18	that at this time, if that's appropriate?
19	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Sure. Whoever,
20	I mean, I don't think there's any magic to it.
21	It doesn't Mr. Dexter, you wouldn't need to
22	do that, Mr. Kreis, you could. If you don't
23	have copies, though, if Mr. Dexter has the
24	copies to use, that would be great. I mean, we

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1
         all have it.
                       So, --
                   MR. KREIS: Yes. I have a copy.
 2
 3
         would be happy to ask the Commission to premark
         Mr. Dudley's testimony for identification,
 4
 5
         since we're just consecutively numbering the
         exhibits, and it doesn't carry my -- doesn't
 6
 7
         carry my fingerprints.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: It does now.
 8
                                                       Wе
9
         understand, you are not sponsoring Mr. Dudley's
10
         testimony. You want to ask a witness about
11
         things that are in that testimony.
12
                   MR. KREIS: Exactly. And I'm happy
13
         to be the person who has the honor of handing
14
         it to the Clerk. Because I've read it, and it
15
         might be very persuasive.
16
                         [Atty. Kreis handing document to
17
                         Ms. Deno.]
18
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, this is
19
         "Exhibit 6", Mr. Dudley's testimony.
20
                         (The document, as described, was
21
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 6 for
22
                         identification.)
23
                   MR. KREIS: Okay.
24
    BY MR. KREIS:
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- Q. Mr. Mullen, what sort of load growth has the Company experienced since its last rate case?
- 3 A. Overall, it's been relatively flat.
- 4 Q. "Relatively flat"? What do you mean?
- 5 A. Just what it means.
- Q. Well, "relatively flat", as in it used to be
  30 percent, and now it's only 15 percent? Or
  "relatively flat", as in at or near zero?
- 9 A. The latter.

Q. And, so, given the lack of load growth, why did the Company find it necessary to make \$50 million in new capital investments?

MR. SHEEHAN: If I may interject, these questions get into topics that, although Mr. Mullen is probably capable of answering, they're really within Mr. Brouillard's expertise, which is why we had the discussion at the outset of this hearing.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Wow. So, you feel like these questions can't be asked until after Mr. Dudley testifies, and Mr. Brouillard then testifies, who didn't file prefiled testimony? If Mr. Mullen doesn't know, Mr. Mullen is going to have to say "I don't know".

1 MR. SHEEHAN: I guess that's fair.

Thank you.

## BY THE WITNESS:

A. In the electric utility industry, growth is, while it's a component, it is not the major component of capital investments. We also have to do lots of things for aging infrastructure. I think you're familiar with the term "nonrevenue-producing capital additions".

Those, on an annual basis, can be anywhere of 70 to 80 percent of the capital investment can be driven by such nonrevenue-producing things, which could be investments in existing infrastructure, reliability issues, things that go just beyond growth.

And, by the same token, even if we have system growth that's relatively flat over the system, that does not mean that there's not pockets of the system that do -- that are experiencing growth.

- Q. Do you have Exhibit 2 up there with you?
- 22 A. The temporary -- the testimony and attachments?
- 23 Q. In the permanent rate case, yes.
- 24 A. I do.

- Q. Okay. If you look with me at Mr. Simpson's testimony, which has to do with the cost of service study that the Company performed, and I think the page I'd like you to look at is Bates number 543.
- 6 A. I'm there.

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- 7 Q. Okay. If you look at the last three lines of
  8 his testimony on Bates Page 543, which are
  9 Lines 11 through 13, he talks about "Chart 1",
  10 which appears on the next page. Would you
  11 agree with me that Chart 1 is intended as a
  12 representation of the Company's historical
  13 plant additions and expenses?
- 14 A. I believe Chart 1 is labeled "Total Capacity
  15 Related Distribution Plant Additions".
- Q. Well, I know what it's labeled, but he refers
  to it as the "Company's historical plant
  additions and expenses". And, so, my question
  is, is that, in fact, what is represented on
  Chart 1?
- A. And, to repeat my answer, I would go with the label on the top, because, as I look at the dollar amounts there, that does not appear to represent the entire capital investment in the

1 system.

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- Q. Okay. If you look at Chart 1, I wonder if you have a theory or an explanation for the -- I guess I would say the "spiky" nature of that graph?
- When Liberty Utilities proposed -- was in to seek approval of the acquisition of Granite State Electric and EnergyNorth, it made a commitment to investing locally in the system. There were certain major investments that needed to be done that had previously been identified by the prior owner, National Grid, that, for whatever reason, had been deferred. So, what you see there, in 2013-2014, is Liberty Utilities living up to its commitment to invest in the system, and it took on some of these that -- some of these investments that were in the nature of addressing certain reliability issues that had existed for a while, whether it had to do with substations, whether it had to do with installing redundant -- redundant sources of supply for a particular area, say, like in Enfield. So, that's what you see there, is that there were

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1
         certain things that needed to be done. As well
         as there were other items that, when you're
 2
 3
         operating a utility, sometimes what comes up
         is -- there is what we call "emergent
 4
 5
         projects". These emergent projects will come
 6
         up during the course of a year and they need to
 7
         be dealt with.
         Do you have a history -- or, do you have a
 8
    Q.
         theory about the previous spikes in that graph,
9
         the ones from 2010, 2006, and 2001?
10
11
         I would be speculating.
    Α.
12
                    MR. KREIS: If I might, I'd like to
13
         mark another exhibit. This would be number
14
         "7", if I'm not mistaken.
15
                         [Atty. Kreis distributing
16
                         documents.]
17
                         (The document, as described, was
18
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 7 for
19
                         identification.)
20
    BY MR. KREIS:
         Mr. Mullen, with respect to the document that
21
22
         I've just marked as "Exhibit 7", would you
23
         agree with me that this is a response that the
24
         Company provided to a data request transmitted
```

1 by the Staff of the Commission in this case?

- 2 A. Yes. And the response was written by Mr. Brouillard.
- Q. Okay. This response to Staff Data Request 1-9
  says that increased capital investments

  "include certain legacy projects previously
  identified by NG", which I assume is National
  Grid, "but completed by Liberty." Were the
  other projects not identified by National Grid?
  - A. Which other projects?

Q. Well, just the -- the question refers to the historical plant additions that we just talked about. And the Staff asked "Did Liberty acquire significant deferred maintenance and/or investment involving Granite State's existing infrastructure at the time of acquisition from National Grid?" And the Company gave an answer that said, if I might paraphrase, "well, these are projects that National Grid identified, but didn't complete before they sold us the Company." And my question is really whether that explains all of the capital additions that we -- the Company has completed since the acquisition or whether there were other capital

needs that were not identified by National Grid
that the Company only discovered after its
acquisition?

- A. Well, as I read the question, it didn't ask about "all capital additions". So, that's how it was answered. I previously explained some of the other things that you have to do on an annual basis, even you have customers who want to take service, and, to provide them service, that's a capital project.
- Q. The Company has filed a Least Cost Integrated

  Resource Plan in Docket Number 16-097, assumes
  an annual growth in peak demand of 1.1 percent.

  How does that factor into the capital spending
  that we're talking about here?
- A. Well, again, I'd have to refresh my memory on that plan. But that is probably a system average load growth. And you'd have to look at the -- I believe there's also different towns or other areas that are put into that plan that may have different load growth requirements.

  So, again, growth is only one consideration when you're looking at capital projects. So, I think it all comes together. You would have to

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1
         look at the individual pockets around those
 2
         particular towns, as well as the system
 3
         overall.
 4
                   MR. KREIS: Okay. I think this is my
 5
         last one. I have one more exhibit that I'd
 6
         like to mark.
 7
                         [Atty. Kreis distributing
                         documents.]
 8
                    MR. KREIS: This will be number "8".
9
10
                         (The document, to be described,
                         was herewith marked as Exhibit 8
11
12
                         for identification.)
13
    BY MR. KREIS:
14
         Mr. Mullen, would you agree with me, subject to
15
         check, that what I've handed you is Page 17 of
16
         the Least Cost Integrated Resource Plan that
17
         Granite State Electric Company d/b/a Liberty
18
         Utilities completed in late 2012?
19
         That's what it says on the top of the page. It
    Α.
20
         says "Page 17 of 30", and it has a Bates page
         of "019" at the bottom.
21
22
         And that plan was approved by the Commission?
23
    Α.
         Yes.
24
    Q.
         And, so, to the extent that a Least Cost
```

Integrated Resource Plan was in effect at the time of the capital additions that we're talking about, this is the plan that was applicable?

A. That sounds correct.

- Q. Could you comment on the extent to which the Company's capital investment decisions are consistent with what is described on that exhibit in Paragraph 4.6, which is basically the second half of that page? And, obviously, you can take a second to read that to yourself, if you'd like.
- A. It's a general overview. And, I'd say, generally speaking, that sounds correct.
- Q. So, your testimony is that you know for a fact that the Company, when it makes its capital investment decisions, follows the process that's described in that paragraph?
- A. I would say, generally speaking, that is a -sounds correct. However, I am not personally
  involved in the capital investment decisions.
  And, so, people like Mr. Brouillard would be
  better -- would be better to address that.
- 24 Q. Okay. Now, I think it's time to turn to

1 Mr. Dudley's prefiled testimony, which is Exhibit 6. And what I would like to talk about 2 3 in Mr. Dudley's testimony is actually the attachment to his testimony, which begins at 4 5 Bates Page 18 of Exhibit 6.

> I guess my first question is that, even though this list is, which goes on for five or six or seven pages, even though this list is attached to Mr. Dudley's testimony, it's actually the Company's list, correct?

- 11 That's correct. Α.
- 12 And it actually comes from the Company's Q. 13 response to Staff Data Request 1-3?
- 14 Α. Yes.

6

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9

- Is it a complete list, as far as you know? 15 Q.
- 16 Α. As far as I know.
- 17 And what does that -- what is that a list of, Q. 18 in fact?
- 19 It is a list of 2014 and 2015 capital budgets, Α. 20 the actual budget amounts for various items, 21 and the actual dollars spent, along with the 22 variances.
- 23 I guess my first question is, the first column Q. 24 of that list is called "Priority", and

"Priority 1" is "Safety", "Priority 2" is 1 "Mandated", "Priority 3" is "Growth", "Priority 2 4" "regulatory obligations", and "Priority 5" 3 is "Discretionary". Can you explain what those 4 5 different priorities mean? What the difference between "safety" and "mandated" and "growth" 6 and "regulatory obligations" and 7 "discretionary" is? 8 That would be more appropriately addressed by 9 10 Mr. Brouillard. 11 MR. KREIS: So again, Mr. Chairman, just for the record, I would say that what we 12 13 have here is the Company not necessarily 14 sustaining its burden with respect to temporary 15 rates. 16 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I hear -- I 17 understand that to be your conclusion of what 18 your -- of probably where you're going to go. 19 MR. KREIS: Thank you. 20 BY MR. KREIS: There are, Mr. Mullen, some significant cost 21 Q. 22 overruns that are reflected on this list 23 attached to Mr. Dudley's testimony. That would 24 be a fair statement?

- 1 A. I would say they're budget variances.
- 2 Q. "Budget variances". What's the difference
  3 between "budget variance" and "cost overrun"?
  - A. Well, if you had something that came up during the year, that initially had a zero dollar budget amount, and you spent money on it, that is a variance from budget. It's not necessarily a cost overrun because it wasn't anticipated in the first place.
- 10 Q. Okay. Can you give me an example of that
  11 phenomenon on this list?
- 12 A. Sure. If you look on Bates Page 18.
- 13 Q. Okay?

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8

- A. And, if you look, and this is in the "Mandated" section, and if you look about two-thirds of the way down the page, there's a project number called "8830-CD0188", and the description is "New Hampshire DOT #13933E Exit 2 Pelham Road".
- 19 Q. Okay. And, so, do you happen to know what that 20 project is?
- A. Well, based on the description there, that
  looks like roadwork we had to do because of New
  Hampshire DOT requirements. And that, as I'm
  looking at this, it looks like something that

came up during the year we had to do, and it wasn't originally budgeted.

- Q. It's interesting that you raise that, because there is another Pelham item that is farther up that page. It's called "Pelham Double Rotary NH DOT". And, likewise, even though it wasn't budgeted, it is it resulted in an expenditure of "\$335,332". So, the Company, it seems like, in 2014, had to spend a lot of money in Pelham, really, looking at almost half a million dollars or more than a half million dollars, that it wasn't expecting to spend.

  That seems remarkable to me.
- A. Well, sometimes that comes up with DOT projects. You know, again, that's not what I spend -- that's not where I typically spend my days, dealing with construction. But that's my general understanding.
- 19 Q. So, you would have to agree with me then that
  20 the DOT is a pretty unpredictable partner?
- 21 A. I would say DOT does things as they need to,
  22 just as we do.
- Q. Okay. And, if you look towards the bottom of Bates Page 18, there are a couple of projects,

"Granite State Transformer Purchases", and then
"GSE-Dist-Subs-Blanket", in which the Company
budgeted substantial amounts of money and then
spent nothing on those projects. And I am
curious to know why -- how or why that happens?

A. Those projects may have been deferred or other

A. Those projects may have been deferred or other projects may have taken precedence.

- Q. So, this budget process then is -- well, I guess I'm wondering how the Company -- trying to think about how to put this question in a way that isn't -- that doesn't assume an answer. To what extent is the Company's budget understood inside the Company to be a reasonable prediction of what the Company will actually spend on capital items?
- A. I'd say we always prepare the budget based on what we reasonably see as foreseeable. For purposes of today's hearing, the budget does not enter into the calculation of temporary rates. Temporary rates are based on the books and records on file with the Commission and in terms of the amounts that are booked to plant at the end of the year. So, you know, my testimony was prepared based on actual amounts

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1
         spent and not the budget.
         Understood. Let's look at the -- let's go on a
 2
    Q.
 3
         couple of pages and look, and we've been
         talking about the 2014 list, and then the last
 4
 5
         half of this exhibit is actually 2015 items.
 6
         Let's take a look at those. And I, as I was
 7
         looking at these yesterday, I found them
         hard to read, and I still find them hard to
 8
9
         read.
10
                   MR. DEXTER: If I may, Your Honor, I
11
         apologize for the poor quality of the copy of
12
         the attachment. I do have with me the original
13
         data response, which is the same information.
14
         I'd be happy to provide that to the Parties to
15
         make it easier to read, if that's helpful?
16
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: What Bates Page
17
         are we supposed to be looking at?
18
                   MR. KREIS: It looks like "Bates Page
19
                This is Bates Page 022 of Mr. Dudley's
         022".
20
         testimony, and also Page 023.
21
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Off the record.
22
                         [Brief off-the-record discussion
23
                         ensued.]
24
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You may proceed,
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1 Mr. Kreis.

MR. KREIS: Thank you.

3 BY MR. KREIS:

22

others?

- Q. Mr. Mullen, 2015 went somewhat better than 2014 did. Would that be a fair statement?
- 6 A. Well, what do you mean by "better"?
- 7 Q. The budget was better at predicting what would actually end up being the funds expended by the Company.
- 10 A. The budget variances over the year were lower
  11 than the year before. But, in the course of
  12 discovery, we also provided information about
  13 the budget variances for both of the years.
- Q. Right. Is there a reason why 2015 had fewer budget variances than 2014?
- 16 A. We had fewer projects, fewer dollars involved.
- 17 Q. I know that you said that you really weren't in
  18 a position to describe the various -- explain,
  19 that is, the various "priority" categories.
  20 But are there certain priority categories that
  21 are more susceptible to budget variances than
- A. I would say, no, a project is a project. And, depending on what comes up for the

circumstances of that project, I wouldn't say
that any one particular area is more subject to
variances than any other.

- Q. If we could -- I think I'm almost done. If we could look at Bates Page -- I'm just trying to give you a line -- I think I'm still in Bates Page 22. There are some capital items that are -- I'm looking at the very last four items under category "Priority 2", which are mandated projects. And those projects are marked "Finance Accrual", "Finance Unallocated Burden", "Finance Topside JE", and "Payroll Accrual". Those don't look like capital expenses to me. And, so, I'm wondering what those entries mean?
- A. What those are are accruals at the end of a period that for costs that would typically be allocated to various projects. And, these, for 2014 and 2015, those accruals were included as what you see as one project line here, rather than allocated amongst all of the other projects above. Typically, what will happen is, you do an accrual in the following period, at the beginning of the period you reverse the

accrual. What we do now, after 2015, is the -what you see on those lines would be
distributed to all the other lines on the page.

- Q. Thank you. And, then, looking one, two, three -- four lines up from those four entries that we were just talking about, there's an entry marked "Lebanon Area Low Voltage Mitigation". There was a budgeted amount of "\$50,000" and an expended amount of \$550,444". And I'm wondering why -- why something like that would happen? "Low voltage mitigation" seems like a pretty important thing. The Company identified that as a need in its budget, but ended up spending ten times what had been budgeted. And, so, I guess my question is, how would that -- how could or would that happen?
- A. Well, and as I look to a response we provided in discovery to Staff 2-2, we provided a reason for this project. And it was carryover work from 2014 for Potato Road. So, this was work that had been planned for 2014 or did not get completed in 2014 and went into 2015. So, when you look at the budget amount for 2015, and

1 anticipated there wouldn't have been that level 2 of carryover work, and then it got completed in 3 2015. 4 And, then, farther up the list there's an item Q. 5 called "Relocate Distribution Dulak Street 6 Lebanon", and in that instance the Company 7 budgeted "\$250,000" and spent only "\$848". would something like that happen? 8 9 I'd have to look at that project, and 10 Mr. Brouillard could probably address it, but 11 it could be that it happened in an earlier year, and the project got completed in an 12 13 earlier year. Or, there could have been some 14 other extenuating circumstances. But, again, 15 I'm not familiar with each and every project 16 that the Company undertakes. 17 MR. KREIS: Okay. Much as I would 18 enjoy asking Mr. Mullen about every single 19 project on those two lists. I am going to --20 I'm going to just tell the Chairman that I am 21 done with Mr. Mullen. 22 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Dexter. 23 MR. DEXTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 24 BY MR. DEXTER:

- 1 Q. Mr. Mullen, I'm looking at the large book of
- 2 testimony and exhibits that I believe is:
- 3 "Exhibit 2". And I'm looking at Bates Page
- 4 011. Do you have that in front of you?
- 5 A. I will shortly. I am there.
- 6 Q. And I'm looking at the figure of rate base,
- 7 which is \$97,428,000 and change. Do you see
- 8 that figure? That's Line 23.
- 9 A. Yes, I do.
- 10 Q. And that's the rate base on which the temporary
- 11 rates proposed in this proceeding were
- 12 calculated, is that correct?
- 13 A. That's correct.
- 14 Q. Okay. Now, I'd like you to look at the
- document that's been marked as "Exhibit 6" in
- this proceeding, which is Mr. Dudley's
- 17 testimony. And I'm looking at the same
- 18 attachment that the Consumer Advocate was just
- 19 asking you about.
- 20 A. Okay.
- 21 Q. And I'd like to ask you two questions. On
- Bates Page 021 of Exhibit 6, and there's a
- figure at the bottom of \$30 million,
- 24 "\$30,736,000". Do you see that figure?

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1
   Α.
        That's an approximation.
                                   It's a rounded
```

- number? 2
- 3 I rounded it, I'm sorry. Q.
- Α. Yes, I do. 4
- 5 Q. Okay. Is that 30 -- roughly \$31 million
- 6 included in the rate base figure that we just
- 7 referenced on Bates Page 011?
- 8 Yes. Α.
- Okay. And, then, --9 Q.
- 10 At net book value. Α.
- 11 Could you explain that please? 0.
- 12 These were put in in 2015, and there would have Α.
- 13 been some depreciation -- excuse me, that was
- 14 2014, there would be some depreciation on those
- 15 assets by the end of the test year.
- 16 Q. Thank you. So, flipping ahead two pages, to
- 17 Bates Page 023, in the attachment to
- 18 Mr. Dudley's testimony. Similarly, there's a
- 19 figure at the bottom of "\$11,521,895". Do you
- 20 see that?
- 21 I do. Α.
- 22 Would those figures be included in the rate Q.
- 23 base figure as well on Bates Page 011?
- With my same caveat about depreciation as 24 Α. Yes.

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of the end of the year.
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- MR. DEXTER: Thank you. That's all
- 3 the Staff has for cross-examination.
- 4 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
- 5 Scott.
- 6 CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you. Good
- 7 afternoon.
- 8 WITNESS MULLEN: Good afternoon.
- 9 BY CMSR. SCOTT:
- 10 Q. Keeping on the topic of the variances in your
- budget, let me ask you this. Should a company
- 12 try to keep expenditures within the budget? Is
- that something a company should do?
- 14 A. Sure.
- 15 Q. Why is that?
- 16 A. Well, because it gives you a good idea going
- forward in terms of what you plan on for annual
- 18 expenditures. But, in the utility industry,
- things can certainly come up, and things can
- 20 move from one year to the next.
- 21 Q. And what are the ramifications if there's a lot
- of variances with the budget?
- 23 A. Well, and there are a lot of reasons for budget
- variances. For instance, you will see, in

2014, there's a large amount for IT
expenditures. Those were not initially
budgeted at the local level. Those were
budgeted at the Home Office level. So, then,
the actual costs came in and they were booked
at the local level. So, that will show as a
"budget variance", but it doesn't, you know,
it's not that we planned on zero, and all of a
sudden we had to spend so much. There are
certain things that go on. There are carryover
costs from one year to the next. There are
emergent projects.

"Okay, we expect to have so many customers call and request service." Well, if more customers call to request service, it's not like we say "Well, we can't, because our budget is only so much." We have a duty to provide service to those customers. So, you'll see items like that.

Sometimes, because of priorities that come up during a year, a project that may have been budgeted for a future year gets moved up.

Sometimes you have large infrastructure

1 projects, you might have a transformer that 2 blows that you didn't plan on. Well, you have 3 to replace it. There are things like that. There is many, many things that come in that --4 5 and that's why rates are figured based on the 6 actual costs, and whether the costs are 7 prudent, but, for each of those items, you have to look at the actual costs that were incurred 8 9 and the circumstances for each of those items, 10 to understand, you know, what went on, "how come the numbers are so different?" And that's 11 the type of thing that we would expect to go 12 13 through through the permanent part of a case, 14 to look at all the actual costs and the 15 circumstances of each thing, and not for 16 temporary rates, which are books -- which start 17 with the books and records of the Company. 18 0. So, I'll get to that in a minute. So, what's 19 the impact on a company, if you have a lot of 20 variances compared to your budget, what's the 21 impact of that? 22 It depends which way. The variances can go 23 both ways. 24 Okay. Let's assume, for discussion sake, say Q.

1 it's higher than budget?

- A. Well, you have to make sure you have funds available to do that, to undertake the projects. And, sometimes what that means is, depending on the nature of what caused the issues, you may have to -- it may impact the following year's budget.
- Q. Okay. Hypothetically speaking, and I won't attribute it to your company, because I don't mean to suggest that, you know, Staff has an obligation to do certain tasks and a certain amount of due diligence, as the Company does. You would agree with that, correct?
- 14 A. Yes.

- Q. So, if a company were, for instance, to have non-prudent, use the word "prudency", to have non-prudent decisions in some of their projects, would cost overruns be an area where that would probably be reflected in that?
- A. And, again, I would say "budget variances".

  And, you mentioned "due diligence", and I would say, for purposes of Staff's temporary rate testimony, that it really could have done a lot more on its due diligence, in terms of looking

1	at the reasons, that we provided reasons for
2	things in discovery, and did not seem to be
3	addressed in the Staff's testimony.
4	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Mullen, do
5	you remember the question?
6	WITNESS MULLEN: I saw the words "due
7	diligence", and I followed along.
8	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You jumped all
9	over those two words, didn't you?
10	WITNESS MULLEN: I did.
11	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Scott,
12	Commissioner Scott, why don't you try that
13	question again.
14	CMSR. SCOTT: I'm not sure I remember
15	the question at this point.
16	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: If a company
17	fails to act prudently in its projects, are
18	budget variances a possible result?
19	WITNESS MULLEN: They're a possible
20	result. But the only way you can determine
21	that is to look at all of the circumstances
22	surrounding each project, the costs that were
23	incurred, why the costs may have changed.
24	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Sure. But the

1 base answer to that question was "yes"? may be explanations for it, but the answer is 2 "ves"? 3 4 WITNESS MULLEN: That's one factor of 5 the entire package. BY CMSR. SCOTT: 6 7 So, you mentioned, you didn't cite the statute, 0. 8 but you alluded to RSA 378:27, correct? 9 Α. Yes. 10 Q. All right. So, and I know you're aware, the 11 very last sentence of that says "unless there 12 appears to be reasonable grounds for 13 questioning the figures in such reports." 14 Yes. I'm aware of that. 15 So, is, and I'm kind of leaping to the end Q. 16 here, so, is your testimony that it would --17 there are no reasonable grounds to question the 18 reports based on variances and cost overruns? 19 My testimony is that, in order to get a full Α. 20 understanding of the circumstances, it would be 21 better off for Staff to do its analysis of the 22 projects, and, again, temporary rates are 23 certainly reconcilable. And, to the extent

that any costs that we incur are deemed to be

imprudent, that would be determined at the close of the case.

I think that making the leap of looking at the entire budget for two years and saying "well, things are off." I mean, if we were here and we were under budget for both of those years, I don't expect we'd be saying "well, since you were under budget, we'll give you a bonus and you can put that in."

So, there's a lot that goes on. And I think that trying to, for temporary rates, I'm not aware of any case, in my experience, where the Commission has made a reduction to a temporary rate request based on budget variances.

- Q. Thank you for that. You mentioned -- alluded to the reconciliation. So, if the temporary rates reflect something that gets disallowed later, it would come out in the wash at the end, correct?
- A. Yes, depending on the difference between temporary rate level and permanent rate level.
- Q. So, the opposite applies, too, right? So, if the temporary rate was lower, the permanent

rate ends up being higher, you reconcile at that end, too, correct?

- A. Correct. And, then, that would be recovered from customers going forward.
- Q. So, what's the harm of, for instance, if we followed Staff's recommendation?
- A. Well, one harm is, if you start looking at rate continuity issues, and you look at existing rates now, in this case there's a proposal for temporary rates, there's a proposal for permanent rates. So, first, you look at what the relative, you know, you see where both of those come out. And, then, as we just talked about, there's a reconciliation.

So, assume that permanent rates are at a level above temporary rates. So, you would have a permanent rate level that's higher than the temporary rate level. You would also have a reconciliation of permanent rates and temporary rates that would get added on to the permanent rate level, recovered going forward from that period. You would also have rate case expense recovery going forward from that period. Also, in this case, the Company has

proposed a step adjustment coincident with the implementation of permanent rates related to the 2016 capital projects.

So, as you look at this, and if you set temporary rates at a very low level, what you could have at the end of the case, depending on how everything else comes out, is a significant jump. Whereas, if you have a temporary rate level that gives you more of a gradualism towards the permanent rate level, you see less of an impact at the end of the case.

- Q. So, am I fair if I characterize that as "you could see rate shock"?
- 14 A. Yes.

- Q. Thank you. Excuse me. Change topic for you.

  When I looked at Staff's testimony, which is

  Exhibit 6, I was a little bit taken aback by

  the discussion about the on-hand cash balance,

  \$48 in December 31st of '15. Is that normal?

  Should I be alarmed by that?
  - A. This is another issue where Staff didn't do its due diligence, and let me explain. Staff didn't do any analysis or inquiry into the Company's day-to-day cash management. So,

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it's -- and this is a case of taking a line item from the FERC Form 1, reaching a conclusion based on insufficient information.

The way the Company's day-to-day cash works is that, for Granite State and EnergyNorth, we have an account at JP Morgan Chase, our bank, where collections from customers come in. Then, in accordance with appropriate financial controls that have been vetted by external and internal auditors, every seven days the cash for Granite State is put into Granite State's cash account. Then, that is then swept up to our service company, Liberty Energy Utilities (New Hampshire) Corp. That entity is the entity that pays the bills for the Company. So, there is no need, on an individual basis, for Granite State to have a large amount in that cash account at any time, because that's not where the bills are being paid.

Also, I took a look at the activity in that cash account for the month of December and the month of January. And, depending on the timing of when the cash comes into the count --

Α.

in the account, in December, it had a high of \$775,000, and in January there was a high of 400 and some odd thousand dollars.

But, again, in order to get to some of the conclusions that Staff did, it really should have asked some more questions. And it didn't, it just took the FERC Form 1 and made some assumptions. And, you know, so, I can understand, in reading this, to anybody who's not familiar with it, "Boy, an invoice comes up for \$49, what are you going to do the next day?" It's not like that at all.

- Q. Okay. I suspect we may hear more on that in a minute. How about the assertion in the Staff testimony about the amount of internally funded capital expenditures, should that be a concern to the Commission?
- A. Could you give me a particular reference?
- Q. Ooh. Well, again, Exhibit 6, and if you go to
  Bates 011. I didn't mark it all, but I believe
  that begins the discussion over how capital
  expenditures are funded, whether from an
  outside source of the capital or internal?

Right. And I think, related to this, Staff has

1 a footnote on Page 11, number 8, that kind of questions the existence of a revolving line of 2 3 credit. Again, that is something that, perhaps if Staff had picked up the phone and called me, 4 5 they might have had a better understanding on. There is a revolving line of credit that 6 7 Granite State has access to. It is held by Liberty Utilities Co., which is the financing 8 9 arm of Liberty Utilities. That has been in 10 existence even during the acquisition 11 proceeding. It was an issue during DG 11-040, 12 the acquisition proceeding. And, as a 13 provision in the acquisition proceeding 14 Settlement Agreement, that provides that a 15 certain level -- minimum level of funding from 16 that revolving credit facility is always 17 available to Granite State and EnergyNorth. 18 know the revolving credit line exists, because 19 I have a copy of it right here. 20 So, again, this is another issue, as I 21 went through the testimony, I said "Boy, 22 there's a lot of conclusions reached here that 23 really should have been looked into further." 24 Thank you. CMSR. SCOTT: I think

1 that's all I have. CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I'll note for 2 3 the record, while Commissioner Scott was asking 4 questions, a representative of Lebanon entered 5 the room. So, Lebanon has appeared. 6 MR. BELOW: Thank you. 7 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner 8 Bailey. 9 CMSR. BAILEY: Thank you. 10 BY CMSR. BAILEY: I think most of my questions have been 11 0. 12 answered, but I just wanted to ask a follow-up 13 question. I think it was in response to a 14 question from Mr. Kreis, about to which you 15 responded "Growth is not a major component of 16 capital investment. It includes 17 nonrevenue-producing investments, like 18 reliability projects", and you said a couple of 19 other things? 20 Aging infrastructure. And, I think, even if 21 you look at -- Mr. Kreis had gone through, 22 there was, I think, five different components. There was "mandatory", there was "reliability". 23 24 And, so, there's growth, there's aging

infrastructure, there's some that are discretionary. And, again, there's different levels of "discretionary", which, again, Mr. Brouillard could explain a little more in-depth than I can.

But, yes. So, growth, while I say it's not a -- it is a component, but it's not the -- and when you look at the capital investment for the year, and this isn't in particular to Granite State Electric. I think, if you look at any electric utility, you will see the same things. I think even a review of testimony in Unitil's rate case, they have a chart in there that shows annual growth expenditures of 15 to 20 percent of the total capital. So, that's in line with what we have here.

- Q. Okay. As far as reliability projects, do
  you -- does Granite State have a Reliability
  Enhancement Program?
- 20 A. It does.
- Q. And don't we approve investments for that annually?
- 23 A. Yes.

24 Q. And are they included in this \$97 million of

1 rate base? They are. And they are also included in the 2 3 amount Staff was proposing we not receive recovery on, even though the Commission has 4 5 already approved them. 6 I guess what I don't -- what I'm trying to Q. 7 figure out is, if you're already getting recovery on those investments, how is that part 8 of this case? 9 10 Well, with a rate case, you restart, or similar 11 to the Cast Iron/Bare Steel Program on the gas 12 side. 13 CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. All right. 14 Thank you. 15 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I have no 16 questions for Mr. Mullen. 17 Mr. Sheehan, do you have any further 18 questions for Mr. Mullen? 19 MR. SHEEHAN: I will hit a couple 20 points that were raised, and then defer most of 21 the true rebuttal testimony for rebuttal. 22 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: But just, since 23 you've raised it, I guess I was concerned that, 24 perhaps at the end of Staff's presentation, you

1 were going to say "I don't need to call those 2 guys." So, Mr. Brouillard was never going to 3 testify. 4 Are you committing that Mr. Mullen 5 and Mr. Brouillard, even if you have no questions for them, you'll make them available 6 7 for questioning after Staff is done? MR. SHEEHAN: Yes. And part of it is 8 because I know that there's parts of Staff's 9 10 testimony that hasn't been responded to yet, 11 and we will need to respond. So, it's a 12 combination here. But, yes, I will make them 13 available, even if I decide not to question 14 them. 15 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. So, 16 that makes unnecessary a conversation I was 17 going to have with you, Mr. Kreis. I was going 18 to offer Mr. Brouillard, if they were not going 19 to otherwise call him. 20 But, all right, it sounds like you 21 can go ahead with what you're planning on 22 I apologize for interrupting. doing. 23 MR. SHEEHAN: That's no problem. 24 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MR. SHEEHAN:

- Q. Mr. Mullen, on the last point, exchange with Commissioner Bailey, explain for us, in a very simplistic view, that we have \$10 million in rate base. We add a million dollars for REP in a separate proceeding. So, now, we're at \$11 million. And our revenue requirement was increased to cover that extra million dollars. Now, we're in a rate case a year later. Explain why we're not asking for double recovery of that REP increase in revenue?
- A. Because, as I said, with a rate case, you will then restart where you're at. So, you know, we'll be talking about the Reliability

  Enhancement Program during the proceeding.

  But, you know, we're certainly not going to be seeking additional increases for the same plant.
- Q. Will the revenue that we're now getting for that hypothetical REP, that million dollars I just described, was that part of the revenue deficiency that we're trying to address with this rate case?
- 24 A. It's part of the test year revenue that we have

that was used to calculate the revenue deficiency in this case, yes.

- Q. Again, to use a very simplistic, so, if you were getting a thousand bucks a year in income on that \$10 million, we got an extra hundred dollars a year for the REP increase. So, now, we're getting \$1,100 a year. Is our rate case starting at that 1,100 and finding the difference from that to the new revenue requirement?
- 11 A. Yes. Because absent that additional recovery
  12 that was provided through the REP Program, our
  13 revenues would have been that much lower.
- Q. All right. So, if we're asking for \$2,000 in this rate case, we're only asking for the difference between the 1,100 and the 2,000?
- 17 A. Correct.

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- 18 Q. The increase we'd be asking for would be that \$900, not the full 2,000?
- 20 A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. You were asked by the OCA about the rate of return on -- at this temporary rate stage.

  And you testified that the Company based its request for its rate of return on capital as

- being the last approved rate of return for the
- 2 Company, is that correct?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. And is that typical for temporary rate
- 5 proceedings in this Commission?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Are you aware of a situation where Staff
- 8 recommended a different rate of return at a
- 9 temporary rate hearing?
- 10 A. I don't recall anything offhand.
- 11 Q. Did you, in fact, recommend that when you were
- part of Staff?
- 13 A. Ah. Yes.
- 14 Q. I reminded you.
- 15 A. You did.
- 16 Q. Can you tell us what the circumstances were of
- that recommendation by Staff to increase the
- rate of return at a temporary rate proceeding?
- 19 A. Certainly. In Granite State Electric's prior
- 20 rate case, DE 13-063, I filed testimony on
- 21 behalf of Staff that, in that case, the Company
- had requested an overall rate of return that
- was based on a 50/50 capital structure, and
- included a 9.67 percent ROE. Those were from

Docket DG 06-107, which was a Grid/KeySpan merger, and Granite State Electric's rates were adjusted in that proceeding, using that capital structure and using that return on equity.

At the time of DE 13-063, the Company had just gone through the acquisition proceeding, DG 11-040. In that proceeding, Staff -- the Company had testified about its targeted capital structure of 55 percent equity and 45 percent debt. Staff expressed support for that position. When I filed testimony on behalf of Staff in temporary rates, in DE 13-063, consistent with its recommendation -- with its position in the more recent case, DG 11-040, the Staff testimony there said that -- supported a 55 percent equity/45 percent debt capital structure.

Also, on the cost of debt in that proceeding, the Company had used a weighted cost of debt, again, from DG 06-107. However, the test year for 13-063 was a 2012 test year. At the end of that test year, on the Company's books and records was additional debt related to the acquisition proceeding. That lowered

WITNESS: Mullenl 1 the overall weighted cost of debt. And, as that debt was on the Company's books and 2 records at the time, the testimony that I filed 3 in that temporary rates proceeding also 4 5 adjusted the cost of debt to what was on the 6 Company's books and records. 7 So, the two changes you recommended in the --Q. 8 Granite State's last rate case were changes based on more recent information, one coming 9 10 out of the acquisition docket and the other 11 coming out of the Company's actual records? 12 Correct. Α. And, as Staff member then, you did not testify 13 14 to a different rate of return or debt

- Q. And, as Staff member then, you did not testify to a different rate of return or debt structure, because you thought there was a better number out there?
- 17 A. That's right.

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18 Q. Mr. Kreis introduced the graph of the 10-year
19 Treasury rate, and the rate on the date he
20 printed it was one and a half percent.
21 Following on the Commissioner's -- Chairman's
22 suggestion, it looks like the rate today is
23 roughly one point lower. Is that a fair
24 characterization of this chart?

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1 A. I'd say that's fair.
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- Q. And, my question is, the rate of return, which
  was 9 something at Granite State's last rate
  case, is a big margin above 1.5, is that
  correct?
  - A. There are a lot of other things that go into determination of return on equity.
    - Q. You read my mind. What else goes in -- not so much -- we don't need a primmer on return on equity. Is it fair to say that the 10-year Treasury is, if any, plays a small role in return on equity for the utility?
    - A. While it's an interesting chart, there are also assumptions that go in about growth rates, and all sorts of other components. And that's why cost of capital testimony is usually quite lengthy.

MR. SHEEHAN: That's all I have.
Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. I think it's going to be time to take a short break. And that's the only witness you're calling on direct, right, Mr. Sheehan?

MR. SHEEHAN: Correct.

1	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And, Mr. Kreis,
2	do you have any witnesses?
3	MR. KREIS: I do not, Mr. Chairman.
4	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Below, are
5	you going to testify or call a witness?
6	MR. BELOW: No.
7	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And, then, Mr.
8	Dexter, when we return, we'll hear from Mr.
9	Dudley, is that correct?
10	MR. DEXTER: That's correct.
11	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. So,
12	why don't we break for ten minutes, and come
13	back at five minutes after 3:00.
14	(Recess taken at 2:55 p.m. and
15	the hearing resumed at 3:12
16	p.m.)
17	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I see Mr. Dudley
18	is in position. Mr. Patnaude.
19	(Whereupon <b>Jay E. Dudley</b> was
20	duly sworn by the Court
21	Reporter.)
22	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Dexter, you
23	may proceed.
24	MR. DEXTER: Thank you.

## JAY E. DUDLEY, SWORN 1 DIRECT EXAMINATION 2 BY MR. DEXTER: 3 Mr. Dudley, would you please state your name 4 Q. 5 for the record please. 6 Jay E. Dudley. Α. 7 And by whom are you employed, Mr. Dudley? The New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission. 8 Α. 9 And what is your position with the Commission? Q. 10 I am a Utilities Analyst IV. Α. And how long have you been in that position? 11 0. 12 It will be a year last week. Α. 13 And what was your position prior to this? Q. Prior to this, I was a Utilities Analyst and 14 15 Hearings Examiner for the Vermont Public 16 Service Board. 17 And how long did you hold that position? Q. I was with the Board for seven and a half 18 19 years. 20 Thank you. Mr. Dudley, in connection with your Q. 21 job responsibilities here, did you review the 22 Company's temporary rate filing in this 23 proceeding?

24

Α.

I did.

- Q. And I'd like to direct your attention to a document that's been marked as "Exhibit 6" in this proceeding. Do you have that in front of you?
- 5 A. Yes.
- Q. And is this document your prefiled testimony in this case?
- 8 A. It is.
- 9 Q. Mr. Dudley, do you have any corrections or
  10 updates you'd like to make to the testimony at
  11 this time?
- 12 A. I do not.
- Q. And, turning to -- starting on Bates Page 004,
  there's a series of questions and answers in
  this document. Mr. Dudley, if I were to ask
  you the questions contained in your prefiled
  testimony, would your answers be the same as
  those contained therein?
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. And do you adopt these answers as your sworn testimony in this proceeding?
- 22 A. I do.
- Q. Mr. Dudley, could you give a brief summary of your testimony and conclusions in this

1 proceeding.

- The purpose of my testimony today is to 2 Α. Yes. 3 offer Staff's recommendation regarding 4 Liberty's temporary rate request in the amount 5 of 3.2 million. For purposes -- based on 6 Staff's findings regarding capital 7 expenditures, cash flow, and capital structure, and concerns over those issues, Staff is unable 8 to offer the Commission a positive 9 10 recommendation that the temporary rates, as 11 proposed by the Company, are just and 12 reasonable.
- Q. Very good. Did Staff make a recommendation in their testimony?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. As to what rates would be just and reasonable?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 | O. And what is that recommendation?
- 19 A. The recommendation is contained in my testimony
  20 at Bates Page 017. And Staff is recommending a
  21 reduction to the revenue deficiency -- to make
  22 adjustments to revenue deficiency of \$564,997
  23 for adjustments to capital structure, as
  24 covered in the testimony, and also a return

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         adjustment of $1.2 million, rounded, leaving a
         rate deficiency of 1.3, roughly $1.4 million.
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                   MR. DEXTER: Thank you. That's all I
 3
 4
         have.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan.
 6
                   MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. Good
 7
         afternoon, Mr. Dudley.
 8
                   WITNESS DUDLEY: Good afternoon.
                      CROSS-EXAMINATION
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10
    BY MR. SHEEHAN:
         Broadly speaking, your testimony raises four
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    0.
12
         issues: Budget variances, cash flow, rate --
13
         capital structure, and cost of debt. Is that
14
         fair?
15
    Α.
         Yes.
16
    Q.
         Let's take each of them one at a time. On
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         budget variances: Do you agree that the
18
         Commission's review of a temporary rate request
19
         begins with the records of the company on file
20
         with the Commission?
21
         Yes.
    Α.
22
         And, for practical purposes, that means the
    Q.
23
         exhibits that we've introduced today, the
24
         Company's rate filing, correct?
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- 1 A. Correct.
- 2 Q. And others?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. I think you referenced the "FERC Form 1" in
- 5 your testimony?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. That would be another record on file with the
- 8 Commission, correct?
- 9 A. Correct.
- 10 Q. In your testimony -- and you relied -- you
- reviewed those records as well, correct?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Other than the Company's filing and the FERC
- 14 Form 1, what else did you review of the
- Company's records in preparation of your
- 16 testimony?
- 17 A. Although, the Staff did not have time, because
- 18 of the expedited nature of a temporary rate
- 19 proceeding, Staff did not have time to,
- obviously, review the entire filing, especially
- in terms of the permanent rate portion of the
- filing. We did examine Mr. Gorman and
- 23 Mr. Mullen's testimony as it relates to the
- temporary rates. We did look at Mr.

- 1 Brouillard's and Mr. Gorman's testimony as
- 2 well. And we also did a quick read of
- 3 Mr. Hevert's testimony.
- 4 Q. And you looked at the FERC Form 1?
- 5 A. And the FERC Form 1, yes.
- 6 Q. And the discovery responses, did you review
- 7 those in preparing your testimony?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Do you agree that the starting point for the
- 10 Company's calculations coincide with the
- 11 Company's FERC Form 1? That the numbers jibe,
- for lack of a better --
- 13 A. Staff was able to tie the numbers, yes.
- 14 Q. Would you agree that rates are based on actual
- numbers and not budgeted numbers?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. And the reason that rates should not be based
- 18 on budgeted numbers is because rates are based
- on historical, actual spending by the Company,
- 20 correct?
- 21 A. Well, pro formed.
- 22 Q. Correct.
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. And rates are not based on what the company

80 Dudley] [WITNESS:

1 hoped to spend as expressed in a budget?

- 2 Α. Correct.
- 3 You noticed an increase in the Company's Q.
- capital budget over the years that are covered 4
- 5 by this rate case, is that correct?
- 6 Yes. Α.
- 7 If you turn to Page 10 of your testimony, Bates
- 8 010, Lines 6, 7, and 8, you refer to the
- "aggressive posture" of the budget? 9
- 10 Yes. Α.
- Which is "intriguing", in your words, given by 11 Q.
- 12 the -- as you say, "none of these projects were
- 13 driven by an appreciable increase in consumer
- 14 demand or load growth". Correct?
- 15 Α. Correct.
- 16 Do you think load growth is the major driver of
- 17 a capital budget for an electric utility, like
- Granite State? 18
- 19 It can be a factor, for any utility. Α.
- 20 Q. Are there other factors that could be driving
- 21 capital spending for a utility like Granite
- 22 State?
- 23 Yes. Reliability, necessity. Α.
- 24 "Reliability" means what? Q.

- Dudley] [WITNESS: 1 Α. Replacing older infrastructure, aging infrastructure, that is prone to failure, 2 3 things of that nature. Would you agree that a company should be 4 Q. 5 proactive in replacing such aging 6 infrastructure? 7 Α. Yes. 8 And to do so according to engineering principles? 9 10 Yes. Α. Q. Is it possible that there may be load growth in 11 12 one part of the utility's area and not in 13 another? 14 Certainly. 15 So, for example, in this, in Granite State, Q. 16 they could have new customers in one area, but 17 not elsewhere. So, we do have growth and the 18 expenses related to growth in one area, but not 19 in another? 20 That's true. Although, the testimony provided Α. 21 by Mr. Mullen and also the testimony -- the
- 21 by Mr. Mullen and also the testimony provided
  22 direct testimony provided by Mr. Brouillard
  23 suggests that load growth has been minimal
  24 overall.

82 Dudley] [WITNESS:

1 Q. Wasn't their testimony referring to the overall

- 2 system average, rather than analyzing
- 3 particular pockets or areas within the
- utility's areas? 4
- 5 There was both, as I recall, from the
- 6 testimony.
- 7 In another part of your testimony, you make Q.
- 8 reference to "comparing", I think it was in the
- 9 cost of debt maybe -- no, the cost of equity,
- 10 to "comparing Granite State to other similar
- 11 size" -- "other" -- where is the quote --
- 12 "other similar size utilities". Do you recall
- 13 that?
- 14 Α. Yes.
- 15 And did you make any review of other similar Q.
- 16 size utilities comparing what Liberty proposes
- 17 in this temporary rate case?
- 18 Α. I did look at Unitil.
- 19 Okay. Did you see in the Unitil filing that, Q.
- 20 as Mr. Mullen just testified, 85 percent of
- 21 their 2015 capital spend and 85 percent of its
- 22 projected 2016 capital spend were non-customer
- 23 growth. Did you know that?
- I don't recall that from the filing, no. 24 Α.

- 1 Q. Would that --
- 2 A. Just to be clear, Mr. Sheehan, what I did look
- at was the capital expenditures of the company.
- I didn't examine the rate filing request in
- 5 great detail.
- Q. For the record, in 16-384, it's Bates Page 249
  and 251. So, the fact that Liberty had
  relatively low or flat growth, is it fair to
  say is not a necessary -- necessarily mean it
  should have low capital spend. Do you agree
- 12 A. I would agree with that, yes.

with that?

- Q. As I understand -- let me strike that. Page 9
  of your testimony you list a number of
  projects, and the numbers and the dollars are
  taken from Liberty's numbers, with budget
  variances, correct?
- 18 A. Yes.

11

Q. And, in data request -- response to Data

Request 2-2, and that is in the package of data

requests that we've marked as "Exhibit 4", it's

the fourth page, the answer is the fifth and

sixth page, we gave explanations for those

particular budget variances, correct?

- A. You gave explanations. There's some question as to whether or not it provided sufficient detail.
- Q. And those explanations including the following categories: One was for the IT variance in particular, that was a zero budget at the Granite State level, and a multimillion dollar spend in 2014, correct?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. And we told you that the zero budget was
  11 because that budget was held by a parent
  12 corporation, correct?
- 13 A. Yes. Yes, you did.
- Q. And, so, why did you withdraw that variance
  amount from your proposed change to the
  Company's rate base, at least for purposes of
  temp rates?
- A. I withdrew 4.4 million, which you're referring
  back to the technical session we discussed
  that. And it was taken out of rate base by Mr.
  Mullen. We agreed with that adjustment. And
  we adjusted our calculations accordingly.
- Q. And why did you deduct 4 million instead of 6 million, the gross amount of the IT costs?

- 1 A. Because, based on my understanding at the tech
- 2 session, it was the 4.4 million that was in
- question. The other amount we were uncertain
- 4 of.
- 5 Q. Wasn't the difference between a gross amount
- and a net amount, 6 million to the 4 million?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. And, so, your numbers are withdrawing gross
- 9 amounts from the Company's rate base.
- Shouldn't you have also withdrawn a gross
- amount of the IT budget?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. And that would be a \$2 million difference,
- 14 correct?
- 15 A. Yes, it would.
- 16 Q. Another category that the Company explained was
- carryover costs, i.e., a project budgeted in a
- prior year, but performed in the years in
- 19 question, correct?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. And we gave you some examples of those, did we
- 22 not?
- 23 A. You did.
- 24 Q. We did?

1 A. Yes.

- Q. Would you agree that such a event, a carryover cost, does not necessarily mean the cost is imprudent?
  - A. Again, in terms of the carryover costs that were identified in the response, it lacked sufficient detail for me to answer your question.
- 9 Q. Okay. Let me take a step back. Is it fair to

  10 say your overall approach to this budget

  11 conversation is, if a -- if the cost of an item

  12 that we are proposing to be in rate base is

  13 greater than the budget amount, you were using

  14 the budget as a proxy for prudence, correct?
  - A. Could you restate the question please?
  - Q. Sure. Let's assume one of the items was budgeted for a million dollars, and our records show we spent \$2 million on that project.

    You're assuming the 2 million, the difference between the two and the one, was imprudently spent, at least for purposes of this temporary rates?
  - A. Mr. Sheehan, I, again, because of the expedited nature of a temporary rate proceeding, Staff

[WITNESS: Dudley] 1 did not have time to do a prudency review. 2 We're not ruling anything imprudent. We simply 3 haven't had time to study that to make a determination. 4 Isn't the effect of what you're doing ruling 5 Q. 6 that imprudent for purposes of temporary rates? 7 It raises a red flag for us. The sheer size Α. and number of the cost overages that we've seen 8 9 raise a red flag as -- for us as to the 10 cost-effectiveness of Liberty's capital 11 budgeting and planning process. If it had only been one, two or three of these items, 12 13 Mr. Sheehan, we wouldn't be here today. 14 there are numerous. 15 Can you answer my question please? Isn't what Q. 16 you are doing, by removing the excess or the 17 variance from the temporary rate calculation, 18 the equivalent, again, for temporary rate 19

purposes of calling it "imprudent"? It has the same effect. It's removing it from what temporary rates will be calculated on, correct? Well, you're referring to a disallowance, Α. which, ultimately, will be something that the

Commission will have to determine. But, yes, I

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1 would agree with you.

- Q. And this proxy you've done on a blanket basis, you've compared the \$30 million spent to the \$18 million budget, and said, "therefore, \$12 million needs to be removed from rate case", again, limited to this temporary rate conversation?
- A. Uh-huh. Yes. Mr. Mullen stated earlier that those expenditures are a part of the 97.4 rate base that's proposed for temporary rates.
- Q. Right. And you've decided, because it was

  over -- because of the budget variance, we're

  going to pull \$12 million out of that?
  - A. I decided that, because there are significant questions surrounding those cost overruns, that it would be appropriate to take them out, yes.
  - Q. Wouldn't it have been appropriate to raise that question in testimony, and say "we have", and not necessarily to recommend removal for ratemaking purposes, but to say "Staff has concerns about these variances, which we will explore when we have the time to dive into each project and decide whether they were prudently incurred or not"?

- 1 A. I think my testimony overall does raise those concerns.
- Q. But you also recommend they be removed for temporary rate purposes in the meantime?
- 5 A. Yes.
- Q. So, you raise them and you're recommending a finding based on those concerns?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Another possibility for budget variance, we've
  10 talked about the IT specifically, we've talked
  11 about carryovers generally, are -- are you
  12 aware that the Company renovated many of its
  13 buildings during 2014?
- 14 A. I believe I saw that in a data response, yes.
- Q. And the data response said that, when they went to do those renovations in these very old buildings that had not been renovated, they found surprises that cost a lot of money. Did you see that?
- 20 A. Yes, I did see it. But I don't know the details behind those surprises.
- 22 Q. Did you ask?
- 23 A. No.
- 24 Q. The Company also talked about I think what Mr.

- Mullen called "emergent projects", things that
  come up during the year, correct?
- 3 A. Yes, he did.
- Q. And you're very familiar that, in any utility, projects come up during the year that require attention?
- 7 A. They may, yes.

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- Q. And, if they didn't have a project with it, it may be a perfectly prudent project, and in this case you're asking that it not be counted?
- 11 A. It's true. It may be. Again, there wasn't

  12 sufficient time to do a full prudency review.

  13 But, nevertheless, it's included as a variance,

  14 many of those are included as a variance. They

  15 are substantial. And they served as cause for

  16 reasonable doubt.
- 17 Q. And it's Staff's position, if a project is not
  18 budgeted, but carried out in a particular year,
  19 it should not be included for temporary rate
  20 purposes?
- 21 A. Could you repeat that again?
- Q. A project is not budgeted, comes up during the year, it should not be included for temporary rates. Is that Staff's position?

- 1 A. It should be included, if prudent, yes.
- 2 Q. But you've excluded them all in this case?
- A. They were excluded, because, again, they were significant, and there remains a cloud of doubt around whether or not they were prudent.
- Q. Page 10, Lines 16 to 21, you talk about -- you suggest that the Company either did not perform any self-assessment or root causes for the variances or didn't do a very good one. You see that?
- 11 A. I do see that.
- 12 Q. How did you come to that --
- 13 A. But I don't -- I didn't characterize it as "not a very good one".
- 15 Q. That was my word. Fair enough. What did you base that on?
- 17 Α. Once again, the sheer number of the overages, 18 the amount, \$30 million in 2014, the budget had started out at approximately 18 million, and it 19 20 wound up at 30. 30 million equates to about a 21 third of the rate base that's being proposed 22 for temporary rates. To me, that's 23 substantial. In 2014, there were approximately 24 140 projects, compared to what Liberty proposes

for 2016, which is about 65 projects. It goes to the extreme number of cost overruns, which I list in my testimony on Bates Page 009. And those are just a few of the more significant ones.

But it appears that -- it raises questions as to whether or not Liberty, the project management arm of Liberty, once they saw these costs spiraling, what was the decision process? How could so many of these cost overruns occur within one year? This certainly raises questions about the budgeting and planning process. Was it logical? Was it reasonable? Those are valid questions.

- Q. Did you ask those questions to have answers today?
- A. No, I did not. But there were data requests made in those areas.
  - Q. So, when I asked the question "what did you do to determine that there were" -- "that the Company", I'll find the exact quote, "it appears", at the very end, "it appears that such self-assessment may have been limited", and you're talking about the root cause

assessment. You didn't ask any questions about
what self-assessment Liberty did to address
these number differences. You are saying
"merely by fact of these large variances, there
must be problems in their self-assessment
process"?

- A. The sheer number implies that.
- Q. You also said that, given the short time nature for a temporary rate hearing, you didn't have time to dive into each of these projects and satisfy yourself one way or another whether each project was prudent or not?
- A. That is correct. But, I'm not lawyer, but my understanding of the legal standard is whether or not there's reasonable question to question those numbers. To me, that equates to reasonable doubt.
- 18 Q. The size --

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- 19 A. And, I think there is.
- Q. I'm sorry. So, again, it's merely the size in
  the number, that's it. Therefore question,
  therefore don't include?
- 23 A. It's the size and frequency of occurrence.
- 24 Q. Did Staff analyze Unitil's budget variances as

1 part of their temporary rate case?

- 2 Α. No.
- 3 Why not? Q.
- 4 We limited our -- again, we had a limited Α.
- 5 amount of time to review this information.
- 6 did take a look at the capital expenditures
- 7 budgeted by Unitil, and their capital
- 8 expenditures over the last two years.
- 9 But you chose not to look at any variances Q.
- 10 within Unitil, is that correct?
- I didn't see that that information was 11 Α.
- 12 provided.
- Did you try to find it? 13
- 14 I did look through, time -- providing the time
- 15 constraint, I did try to find it, yes.
- 16 Q. Wouldn't it be a good measure to see how a
- 17 roughly similar utility performed on budget
- 18 variances, when you were going to include this
- 19 in the testimony in this case?
- 20 It would have. But I was able to glean from
- 21 the capital expenditures of Unitil that it was
- 22 less.
- 23 The second topic in your testimony Q.
- 24 chronologically is the cash flow, at least

- that's my title for it. My first question is,

  whatever cash processes Liberty has, is it fair

  to say it has no bearing on ratemaking?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. So, why did you include it in a ratemaking 6 testimony?
- 7 Because, in response to Data Request 1-4, which Α. 8 I believe I've included as Attachment --9 Attachment JED-3, the Company responded that it 10 relies heavily on internally generated cash 11 flow to fund these expenditures. And what I 12 had noticed in review of the FERC Form 1s, in 13 particular, the cash flow statement, I was 14 stricken by the amount of cash depletion that 15 was reflected in those statements.
- Q. Do you have Exhibit 4 up there, which is the data requests that I marked this morning?
- 18 A. Yes, I do.
- 19 Q. Would you turn to the very last page, which is 20 Staff 2-5?
- 21 A. Yes. Okay. I have that.
- Q. And there you sought questions and answers that focus directly on this issue of how much cash is available, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And the first response is that "Liberty always has sufficient cash available due to the availability of a revolving credit facility."

  Did you see that?
- 6 A. Yes.
  - Q. Why did that not allay your concerns?
- In the original Data Request 1-4, the Company 8 9 did not allude to the existence of a revolving 10 line of credit. In my study of the financial 11 statements in the FERC Form 1, I was able to 12 find any indication of a revolving line of 13 credit. Typically, you see differences in 14 balances from year to year. You see uses in 15 short-term debt in the statement of cash flows. 16 I didn't see any of that. I don't doubt that 17 one exists. But, at the time that Data Request 18 1-4 was -- the response to 1-4 came in, there 19 was no indication from the Company that they 20 had a credit line.
  - Q. This is 2-5. And it says, under oath, we do have one, and that was available to you when you wrote your testimony, correct?
- 24 A. I was unable to corroborate it.

- 1 Q. And how would you corroborate that?
- 2 Α. Again, usually, there's a reflection of that
- 3 activity in the financial statements. Also,
- the Company provided no details as to the line 4
- 5 of credit, what its credit limit is, what its
- terms are. It merely said that it had one. 6
- 7 You could have called? Correct?
- I could have called. However, I was unsure of 8
- 9 communications with the Company outside of a
- 10 technical session.
- 11 You certainly could have had your attorney call Q.
- 12 me, correct?
- 13 That's my understanding now, yes.
- 14 And you heard from Mr. Mullen that there is, in
- 15 fact, a credit facility of I believe it's
- 16 several hundred million dollars?
- 17 I have. I take his testimony at face value. Α.
- 18 But I have no detail in the record to look at.
- 19 You also heard him testify that, in Docket Q.
- 20 11-040, there is a Settlement Agreement and an
- 21 order requiring Liberty to have such a credit
- 22 facility?
- 23 Α. Yes.
- 24 And did you know that when you wrote your Q.

- 1 testimony?
- 2 A. No, I did not.
- Q. And I think -- when you looked at the FERC Form

  1 and saw the \$47 or whatever it was, did you

  try to inquire why there was that low a cash

  balance on that form?
- 7 A. I did ask the question at the tech session. I don't recall what the response was.
- 9 Q. You're aware that FERC Form 1 really is a
  10 snapshot, on December 31 of the year, "report
  11 what you have in the bank", correct?
- 12 A. Yes. Of course.
- Q. And, so, you knew it probably was a different number the day before and the day after?
- 15 A. It's possible, yes.
- Q. And it would be -- would it be a fair question to ask "how different is it the day before and day after, i.e., is it always \$45-ish or is it bigger numbers?"
- A. It would have been a fair question. Although,
  what I've seen with other utilities is -- I've
  never seen a utility spend itself down to a
  near zero level. Typically, what I would see
  is tens of thousands, even millions of dollars

1		left in cash reserves at year-end. That's what
2		I'm used to seeing. So, I was little I was
3		a little concerned about \$48 in the checking
4		account as of December 31st, 2015, and only
5		\$500 the year before. Typically, you see more
6		cash on hand than that.
7	Q.	Having seen that, and having recognized it as
8		unusual, in your opinion, did you make any
9		request to find out why the number was so
10		small?
11		MR. KREIS: Mr. Chairman, I have to
12		object to this ongoing line of questioning.
13		Really, the extent to which Staff inquired of
14		the Company's cash balance in its checking
15		account on the December 31st date, or even last
16		week, is really not relevant. And I think the
17		Company has already well-established what the
18		explanation is for that \$48 balance.
19		And I think that we should, since
20		it's Friday afternoon, we should move on,
21		because this is beginning to seem like
22		badgering Mr. Dudley.
23		CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I'm sure Mr.
24		Dexter appreciates your support there.

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MR. KREIS: I'm sure.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: No, I'm
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         actually -- I'm wondering if Mr. Dexter has an
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         opinion on Mr. Kreis's objection?
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                   MR. DEXTER: I don't object to
         Mr. Kreis's objection. I didn't raise the
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 7
         objection myself. I think counsel for the
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         Company is getting close to the point where
         it's being repetitive. But I didn't feel the
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         need to object at this point. I think
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         Mr. Dudley's responses are responsive to the
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         question. And I believe he -- I don't know if
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         he was cut off or not, but I believe he was
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         talking about other utilities. And, so, no, I
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         don't object to Mr. Kreis's objection.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Overruled.
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                   MR. SHEEHAN: I personally can't
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         think of anything I'd rather do on a Friday
19
         afternoon.
20
    BY MR. SHEEHAN:
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         So, --
    Q.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That's a very
23
         strange thing to say, Mr. Sheehan.
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                   MR. SHEEHAN:
                                  I know.
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What

Dudley] [WITNESS:

1 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Very strange 2 thing. MR. SHEEHAN: I'll take the Fifth. 3 BY MR. SHEEHAN: 4 5 Q. Mr. Dudley, you testified that you saw these low numbers, you thought it was unusual, and I 6 7 was asking you what steps you took to maybe find out why, what was Liberty doing that may 8 be different to allay your fears? And I don't 9 10 know, I think that's where we left off. What 11 did you do to try to find out if what Liberty 12 was doing was appropriate or not? 13 Just want to take a moment to review the data 14 requests, Mr. Sheehan. 15 Q. Sure. 16 (Short pause.) BY THE WITNESS: 17 Again, I recall the question was asked at the 18 19 tech session. I don't recall the answer. 20 I accept the Company's explanation. 21 BY MR. SHEEHAN: 22 You had that information before your testimony, though, isn't that correct? 23 24 What -- objection.

MR. DEXTER:

information is counsel referring to?

## 2 BY MR. SHEEHAN:

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- Q. Staff 2-5, there is a "revolving credit facility available", "it is a fully committed revolving credit facility", etcetera. We told you straight up "there is one and we use it."

  And the Company just wants to understand why, given that information, the Staff still felt it necessary to publicly critique the Company on its cash management problems, essentially saying "we have an empty checkbook"?
- A. Because I have no detail on the line of credit,

  I know nothing about it. And the financial

  statements, as referenced -- as reflected in

  the FERC 1s, show no short-term credit

  activity.
- Q. And you now know, because that's being held by a financing affiliate?
- 19 A. Yes. Which I didn't know before, Mr. Sheehan.
- Q. Capital Structure, Page 13-14 of your
  testimony, you testified that it "appears to be
  on the high side". And that capital structure
  is the 55/45 that the Company proposed,
  correct?

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1 A. Yes.
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- Q. And on what basis did you conclude that it
  "appears to be on the high side"?
  - A. Appears to be on the high side in comparison with the mean capital structure referenced in Mr. Hevert's testimony.
- 7 Q. And Mr. Hevert arrived at a different mean capital structure of what?
- 9 A. His capital structure, or mean capital
  10 structure based on his proxy group, was
  11 51.67 percent equity/48.33 percent debt.
- Q. And his proxy group is a number of other
  utilities that he thinks are similar enough to
  Granite State that what is good for that proxy
  group should be good for Granite State. Is
  that a fair overview of what a proxy group is?
  - A. Well, I don't recall Mr. Hevert saying "What's good for them is good for Liberty". But I do recall that the proxy group, they are similar situated utilities, yes.
- Q. Do you -- is Staff accepting Mr. Hevert's proxy
  group for -- of what's an appropriate proxy
  group for Liberty Utilities/Granite State?
- 24 A. No, we are not. We're merely using the proxy

group as a benchmark, as a reference point. We have not had time to examine Mr. Hevert's testimony in any great detail, nor have we had time to really examine the proxy group that he proposes.

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- Q. Let me get this straight. You want the

  Commission to adjust the capital structure on a

  proxy group that you're not comfortable

  supporting as being an appropriate proxy group?
- A. I didn't say "I wasn't comfortable", I just don't know whether or not we would be comfortable with it. What our purpose was in doing that was that we wanted to find a appropriate benchmark that is more in line with current market conditions.
- Q. Well, either you're using it or you're not.

  Are you using Mr. Hevert's proxy group in this

  case?
- A. We're using the mean proxy group as a reference point to compare with the capital structure proposed by Mr. Mullen and Mr. Gorman.
- Q. But you're not prepared to accept that proxy group?
- 24 A. We're not prepared to accept it in terms of the

[WITNESS: Dudley] 1 permanent rate case, because we've had no 2 opportunity to do any analysis or research. 3 But you are for the temporary rate case? Q. 4 For the temporary rate case, we think it's an Α. 5 appropriate benchmark to use. Do you know where the 55/45 that the Company is 6 Q. 7

- That comes from the last rate case in 13-063, 8 Α. approved at a settlement by the Commission. 9
- 10 Q. The Commission approved that as reasonable for 11 Granite State two years ago?
- 12 Two and a half years ago, yes. Α.

proposing comes from?

- 13 The order was two years this spring, right? Q.
- 14 Right.
- 15 MR. KREIS: March 17th was a date in 16 the winter, not the spring. Just for the 17 record.
- 18 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: There was no 19 testimony that it was "March 17th". Is that --20 was it March 17th?
- 21 MR. KREIS: That is, in fact, the 22 date of Order Number 25,638, in Docket 13-063.
- 23 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We'll take 24 administrative notice that is, in fact, a

1 winter date. MR. KREIS: Thank you. 2 3 WITNESS DUDLEY: I wasn't quite finished with my answer, --4 5 MR. SHEEHAN: Sure. Go ahead. WITNESS DUDLEY: -- with Mr. Kreis's 6 7 interjection. 8 BY THE WITNESS: But we didn't have time to compile our own 9 10 proxy group. So, Mr. Hevert's proxy group was available, it was in the record, and our 11 12 assumption was that it was up-to-date. So, we decided to use it. 13 14 BY MR. SHEEHAN: 15 You understand that the Commission, according 16 to Mr. Mullen, the history of this Commission 17 is to accept the last approved rate for 18 temporary rates, with that one exception that 19 he described? 20 Yes. But my understanding is that, actually, in the last rate case, a different capital 21 22 structure was proposed at that time as well. 23 Right. And Staff said "you should use the Q. 24 45/55 that was suggested in the acquisition

1 docket", in fact, that's what the Commission 2 approved, right?

- That's what they approved. But that was not Α. the capital structure proposed by the Company at that time.
- And they -- I'll leave the Commission's 6 Q. 7 recollection to Mr. Mullen's testimony.

The last topic was cost of debt. You agree that the weighted average cost of debt on Granite State's books, based on what's currently outstanding, is 5.88 percent?

12 Yes. Α.

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- 13 And would you agree that any future borrowings Q. 14 that the Company may make, by definition, are 15 not on their books?
- 16 Α. In order to arrive at an imputed capital 17 structure, yes.
- 18 Q. And, again, generally speaking, the Commission 19 does not make rates on hypothetical future 20 activity by a utility, correct?
- 21 That is correct. However, Liberty's current 22 capital structure is approximately 75 percent 23 equity/25 percent debt, which really isn't appropriate for ratemaking purposes. So, thus 24

the reason for the hypothetical capital

structure that Mr. Mullen and Mr. Gorman are

proposing and the one that Staff is proposing.

- Q. You propose a change to the cost of debt by assuming the Company borrowed money from its corporate partners at some rate that you estimated, is that correct?
- A. Well, we did -- well, that was based mostly on a response to Staff 1-4, which is my Attachment JED-3. And, in its response, the Company said that, "if it were to borrow, it would not go to the outside market, that it would borrow internally." And, if you turn to Page 13 of my testimony, I provide a table from Mr. Hevert's testimony, which shows the current debt schedule for the Company.

And what we did was we took the Company's data response at face value and said "okay".

Based on their current capital structure, their debt component is currently 25 percent. They have got to get up to 45 percent, or, in our case, they have to get up to 48 percent. In order to do that, one assumes or one imputes that additional borrowing will take place.

That additional borrowing, based on the

Company's data response, is going to be

borrowed internally, and it will likely be

borrowed at rates that are commensurate with

what has been offered in the past. And you can

see that in Table 9, it's between three and a

half and 4.8 percent.

Q. And on what do you base that? That their

- Q. And on what do you base that? That their future borrowings would be the same as the borrowings that are now four years old?
- 11 A. Based on the information that's available.
- 12 Q. And the information was simply that, if we
  13 borrow, if, sometime in the future, it would be
  14 intercompany. There was no description of when
  15 that would be or at what rate that would be,
  16 correct?
- 17 A. No, it wasn't.

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- 18 Q. And you assumed that it would happen,
  19 therefore, we should consider it for temporary
  20 rates in this case, and that it would be at the
  21 same terms that are now four years old?
  - A. To us it was logical that they would borrow internally, based on their data response, and that they would not go to the market, as they

said. We took a conservative approach.

Q. Wouldn't a "conservative approach" be to follow what the Commission approved just two years and three months ago?

5 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That's
6 sustained. It's a little too argumentative for
7 now, for 3:55, on Friday afternoon.

#### BY MR. SHEEHAN:

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- Q. You make a footnote reference to Treasury bonds. Without beating a horse, is it fair to say that the Treasury rates are lower than they were a few years ago, but that that rate is one of many, many components that goes into both a cost of debt and a return on equity?
- 15 A. Oh, yes, it is. They are. They are lower, yes.
- Q. And it is one of many, many factors that goes into cost of debt and return on equity?
- A. We didn't -- we didn't touch return on equity.

  We didn't analyze return on equity. That is

  something that we will do in the permanent part

  of the rate case. We did not do it for

  purposes of temporary rates. We merely

  accepted what Mr. Gorman and Mr. Mullen

1 provided.

- Q. On Page 15 and 16 of your testimony, there are two different rates of return you list, one on Page 15, Line 11, one on Page 16, Line 20. Can you explain why they are different?
- A. I'm sorry, Mr. Sheehan. Could you pinpoint that again for me please?
- 8 Q. Sure. Page 15, Line 11.
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. And 16, Line 20.
- 11 A. The Line 11 that you're referring to is the

  12 return that Staff came up with in imputing its

  13 capital structure of roughly 51.6/48.3 percent.

  14 That's the weighted average cost of capital

  15 that Staff came up with, 7.55 percent. The

  16 other number is Liberty's proposed cost of

  17 capital of 7.9 percent.
- 18 Q. Well, why are you using different numbers in those two charts?
- A. Well, these are two different things. We're
  proposing a capital structure different from
  Mr. Mullen. That capital structure resulted in
  a weighted average cost of capital of
  7.5 percent. We merely took the same analysis

that Mr. Gorman and Mr. Mullen did in TEMP-1
and applied our rate of return. And came up
with a little over half a million dollar
difference.

Q. But, when you calculated the so-called "cost overruns", you used the higher return?

- A. We used the higher return, because that is what the rate base is based on in Mr. Mullen and Mr. Gorman's testimony. And, that's it.
- Q. Several times today, Mr. Dudley, you've mentioned that you didn't have sufficient time to do certain research activities. In such a case, isn't it the fair thing to do is to rely on the books and records that the Company has provided, and to allow temporary rates to be based on that, so that then the Staff and the parties can dive into all of these issues over the next six or eight months, so you can do that thorough vetting of all these figures?
- A. We did rely on the books and records and the information that was submitted; thus the source of our concern.
- Q. If you look at the Mullen/Gorman testimony,
  Page 13, Line 72.

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1
                   MR. DEXTER: Could you provide a
         Bates stamp number? There's two Mullen/Gorman
 2
         testimonies. In the permanent rates or the
 3
 4
         temporary rates?
 5
                   MR. SHEEHAN: Bates 013, temporary.
 6
                   MR. DEXTER: Temporary rates. Thank
 7
         you.
 8
    BY MR. SHEEHAN:
         Do you have that?
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         I do have that, yes.
         And that's the figure of 21,900,000 some odd
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    0.
12
         dollars?
                   MR. DEXTER: I don't understand the
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         question.
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                   MR. SHEEHAN: I didn't ask the
16
         question.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: There is no
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         question yet. He's just trying to get him to
         the number. That the number on Line 72 of
19
20
         Bates Page 013 is "21.9".
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                   MR. DEXTER: Thank you. I missed the
22
         reference, the line reference.
23
    BY THE WITNESS:
24
         I have that, yes.
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- BY MR. SHEEHAN: 1
- And do you know what that is? 2 Q.
- Yes. That's deferred taxes. 3 Α.
- And that's a increase or a deduction from rate 4 Q.
- base?
- That is a deduction. 6
- 7 The Company has reduced its rate base by Q.
- 8 \$21 million?
- 9 Yes. Α.
- 10 Do you know how that's calculated?
- 11 The deferral for taxes? It's my understanding Α.
- 12 that it's taxes at the time of acquisition.
- 13 That is as much as I know about it.
- 14 Did you do any investigation into this number?
- 15 Α. No.
- 16 Any reason why you didn't do any investigation
- 17 into this number?
- I took the Company's number at face value. 18
- 19 Would you agree with me that that's probably Q.
- 20 the largest single number in this entire rate
- 21 case?
- 22 It is large. Although, since it's tied with Α.
- 23 acquisition, it didn't surprise me.
- 24 That's all we have. MR. SHEEHAN:

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1
         Thank you.
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Below, do
 2
 3
         you have any questions for the witness?
                    MR. BELOW: I do not.
 4
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis?
 5
 6
                    MR. KREIS: Just a couple of
 7
         questions for Mr. Dudley.
8
    BY MR. KREIS:
         Mr. Dudley, you adopted the cost of equity from
9
10
         the last rate case in computing your
         recommendations in your testimony, correct?
11
12
         That is correct, yes.
    Α.
13
         9.55 percent?
    Q.
14
    Α.
         Yes.
15
         To your knowledge, is the Commission or the
    Q.
16
         Staff obliged to do that?
17
    Α.
         No.
         You would agree with me, based on Exhibit 5,
18
    Q.
19
         that 10-year Treasury notes are at least one
20
         point lower now than they were at the time the
21
         Commission approved 9.55 percent in the
22
         previous rate case, would you not?
23
         That is what the exhibit indicates, yes.
24
         So, all other things being equal, wouldn't you
    Q.
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expect a reasonable return on equity to be at least one point, if not 1.5 points, lower now than it was then?

- A. Well, there's a lot, Mr. Kreis, that goes into finalizing a return on equity. That analysis is something that we're going to perform in the permanent portion of the rate case. We did not do it here because of time constraints. We merely accepted what the Company provided.
- Q. I understand that. But, just looking at the sort of "rough justice" standard that the temporary rate statute provides us with, I'm just wondering if it might be theoretically reasonable to expect a return on equity that's at least one point lower now than it was two years ago?
- A. We would have to go into a pretty in-depth analysis in order to arrive at a different return on equity.
- Q. To your knowledge, is the Staff of the
  Commission obliged to adopt the capital
  structure that the Commission used in the last
  rate case?
- 24 A. I wasn't, but Mr. Mullen's testimony appears to

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1
         indicate so.
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- Well, Mr. Mullen has his opinion. 2 Q. Ι'm
- 3 wondering what yours is?
- 4 I was not aware of that, no. Α.
- 5 Q. Is there any reason to suppose that it would be
- 6 illegal or unreasonable to impute a perfect
- 7 50/50 capital structure to the Company, again,
- for purposes of the "rough justice" standard in 8
- 9 the temporary rate statutes?
- 10 I'm sorry, you said "illegal"? Α.
- 11 Or unreasonable? 0.
- 12 It wouldn't be unreasonable, no. No.
- 13 MR. KREIS: Okay. I think those are
- 14 all the questions I have, Mr. Chairman.
- 15 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
- 16 Scott.
- 17 CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you.
- BY CMSR. SCOTT: 18
- 19 We've obviously or you've obviously spent a lot Q.
- 20 of time talking about "FERC Form 1s" today?
- 21 Α. Yes.
- 22 And I believe you've agreed that -- or, at
- 23 least accepted that the utility's assertion
- 24 that they have a revolving credit facility?

1 A. Yes.

- Q. Does that change your recommendation in any way?
- 4 A. No, it does not.
  - Q. Okay. Looking at the variances in the capital budget, I think I understand taking exception to, you know, the Company went through the effort of budgeting, here's the number, and that the ultimate number ended the cost overrun, if you will, ended up being whatever factor times that. So, I think I understand taking exception to that.

What I'd like you to help me understand is, the Company has discussed there are things that come up which are not on the budget, so they weren't anticipated. Why are you looking at those?

A. Things come up, but -- as described by the Company, but what that doesn't explain is the severity and degree of some of these cost overruns.

The response provided in 2-2 provided some explanation. But what it doesn't tell me, what it doesn't tell Staff is what the thought

process was when some of these costs started spiraling out of control. What was the process internally?

In order to do a full prudency review, which we haven't had time to do, involves many different things. It involves obtaining the opinion and analysis of an engineer, who can look at plans and designs and specs and examine how they were changed and why, or not changed at all. It would involve an audit of work orders, change orders, invoices, communications internally between management and project management. There wasn't time to do that here. There will be time to do it in the permanent portion of the rate case.

But what has been offered thus far from the Company really sheds no light on the actual decision-making process itself, and whether or not it was reasonable. Again, Staff has serious concerns about the cost-effectiveness of that budget process.

- Q. Thank you. Have you seen any evidence that some of the cost overruns are not appropriate?
- 24 A. No. If you look at my Attachment JED-1, you

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1
         see the projects are identified. There's a,
         you know, a brief short description of what
 2
 3
         that is. But there's not sufficient detail,
         Commissioner Scott, to make that determination.
 4
 5
    Q.
         Okay. So, would you agree with my
         characterization, a lot of the discussion
 6
 7
         really is over level of due diligence and when
         that applies, is that a fair assessment of the
 8
9
         discussion today?
10
         Yes.
    Α.
11
                   CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. Thank you.
12
         That's all I have.
13
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
14
         Bailey?
15
                   CMSR. BAILEY: No questions.
16
    BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:
17
         Mr. Dudley, I understood you to answer a
    Q.
18
         question earlier about the cost variances or
19
         overruns to be something that "caused you to be
20
         uncertain of the Company's books, because they
21
         were large and there were a lot of them."
22
         that a fair assessment of what you said
23
         earlier? That's not exactly your words, but --
24
    Α.
         There is some uncertainty associated with that,
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1 yes.

Q. All right. Just a few seconds ago, in response to a question by Commissioner Scott, you used the phrase "spiraling out of control" to refer to those. What is the basis for your statement that these -- that these variances reflect a situation that is "spiraling out of control", because I'm fairly certain that Mr. Mullen would -- and Mr. Brouillard would probably disagree with that assessment?

- A. Well, maybe the characterization "out of control" wasn't appropriate. "Spiraling", however, I think is. And, if you look at the overages that I provide on Page 9 of my testimony, let's just take one, for example.

  The very first one, budgeted at "193,000", and then winds up costing "1.7 million". The next one, budgeted at "26,000", winds up costing "780,000". And on and on it goes. And this is just a list of ten of the more serious ones.

  If you examine my Attachment JED-1 in detail line-by-line, you will find that they are numerous.
- Q. And we looked at that, and I did see a number

1 of them, and I do agree with it -- with you 2 that the first one on your list, that "CNN015", --3 4 But the --Α. 5 Q. -- is eye-popping, as are a number of others. But, if you go to Exhibit 4, and the response 6 7 the Company gave to Staff 2-2, that first item is one that they gave an explanation for. 8 9 I think you sort of broadly said "those 10 explanations weren't adequate" in some way. If you could take a minute and review what's --11 what the Company said about CNN015 there on the 12 13 top of -- it's not a numbered page, but it's 14 the --15 Yes. I have it, Mr. Chairman. Thank you. Α. 16 Well, for example, the "conversion of the work 17 management system". Well, I know nothing about 18 that work management system. What was 19 involved? What decisions were made? How did 20 they plan for this? This response provides no 21 information on that. 22 I certainly understand conversions and how 23 they go, because I've been through them. But 24 there's really no detail to give me an answer

123

for why it went from 193,000 to 1.7 million. 1

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I don't have any 2

- 3 others questions. Thank you.
- Mr. Dexter, do you have any further 4
- questions for Mr. Dudley? 5
- MR. DEXTER: Yes. I just have a few 6
- 7 questions.

#### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DEXTER: 9

- So, Mr. Dudley, on the issue of cash 10
- 11 management, there was reference to Data Request
- 12 Staff-5, I confess I'm confused by the exhibit
- 13 numbers at this point. I think it's part of
- 14 Exhibit 4. I'll get that for you in just a
- 15 minute.
- 16 Α. Do you mean "2-5", Mr. Dexter?
- 17 2-5, it's the last response in Exhibit 4. Do Q.
- 18 you have that in front of you?
- 19 I do. Α.
- 20 Do you see Response (c)?
- 21 I do, yes. Α.
- 22 Okay. Did you hear Mr. Mullen's testimony Q.
- 23 today about Response (c)?
- I did, yes. 24 Α.

- Q. Would you consider Mr. Mullen's testimony today or Response number (c) to be more expansive and
- more helpful in answering your question?
- 4 A. It contained a lot of detail that I did not know before, yes.
- Q. Which is that? Which contained a lot more detail? Mr. Mullen's response today or this data response?
- 9 A. Mr. Mullen's response today.
- 10 Q. If you had had Mr. Mullen's response that he
  11 gave today in this data response, would the
  12 footnote that you included in your testimony,
  13 Footnote number 8, on Bates Page 011, would
  14 that footnote have been different?
- 15 A. It probably wouldn't have been there.
- 16 Q. Thank you. I'd like to turn to the table that

  17 you included in your testimony, the table

  18 regarding the weighted cost of debt. It

  19 appears on Page 13, Bates 013 of your

  20 testimony. Do you have that?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Is it correct that the first four debt instruments that were listed on that table are intercompany?

- 1 A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And is it correct that the last three are external, external financings, in your understanding?
- 5 A. In my understanding is that they're with certain life insurance companies, yes.
- Q. Okay. Is it your understanding that the first four were issued more recently than the last three?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Okay. I think it was -- you were asked about

  12 whether the Company was issuing new debt. Are

  13 you proposing in this case that the Company is

  14 issuing new debt?
- 15 A. No, not at all.
- 16 Q. Okay. Then, why is the cost of debt important in your proposal?
- A. Well, the cost of debt is important, because,
  in Mr. Mullen and Mr. Gorman's proposal, they
  costed out the debt at the same rate,
  5.88 percent. The problem is that you have a
  component within that debt component that
  hypothetically would constitute new debt. And,

based on the data response of the Company, the

1 Company said it was not going to go outside, in the private market, to, if it had to, to obtain 2 3 new debt. Any future funding or financing would come internally. So, what Staff did was 4 5 we took that at face value, and took a weighted average of the current internal cost of debt, 6 7 and imputed it for the assumed debt portion in our proposed capital structure. 8

- Q. And, because you had to assign a cost of debt to that imputed debt component of the capital structure, how did you come up with that rate?
- A. It was the weighted average of the four

  Liberty -- borrowings from Liberty Utilities'

  companies that you see in Table 9, at the top

  of Table 9. We took the average of those and

  averaged them out.
- Q. Which -- I'm sorry. Which you indicated are more recent than the both three?
- 19 A. That's correct.

9

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- Q. Thank you. Is it Staff's position in this case that any of these capital expenditures that we've been discussing, with the cost overruns or the budget variances, are imprudent?
- 24 A. We have not been able to make a prudency

1		determination, based on the time and the
2		information filed.
3	Q.	Is that something that Staff plans to do during
4		the permanent phase of this proceeding?
5	Α.	Yes, it is.
6	Q.	Okay. Are any of the positions that you've
7		stated today meant to apply to the permanent
8		phase of this proceeding?
9	Α.	No.
10		MR. DEXTER: Thank you. No further
11		questions.
12		CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
13		Thank you. Mr. Dudley, I think you can return
1 4		to your seat.
15		You have no other witnesses, correct,
16		Mr. Dexter?
17		MR. DEXTER: No other witnesses.
18		CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan, I
19		think you intend to call Mr. Mullen and Mr.
20		Brouillard?
21		MR. SHEEHAN: Correct.
22		CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Off the record.
23		[Brief off-the-record discussion
2 4		ensued.]

1 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Mr. 2 Patnaude. (Whereupon Christian P. 3 Brouillard was duly sworn by the 4 5 Court Reporter, joining Steven 6 E. Mullen (previously sworn) as 7 a witness panel.) 8 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan. 9 MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. STEVEN E. MULLEN, PREVIOUSLY SWORN 10 CHRISTIAN P. BROUILLARD, SWORN 11 12 REBUTTAL DIRECT EXAMINATION 13 BY MR. SHEEHAN: 14 Mr. Mullen, I don't need to go through it with 15 you. Mr. Brouillard, your name and occupation 16 please. 17 Α. (Brouillard) Thank you. My name is Christian Brouillard. I'm employed as the Director of 18 19 Engineering by Liberty Utilities Service 20 Corporation. In my capacity as Director of 21 Engineering, I am responsible for delivery 22 system planning and capital investments, 23 engineering and design, and maps and records 24 integrity.

- 1 Q. You filed testimony in this case. Is that
  2 testimony that you filed relevant to the issues
  3 that at least we're planning to talk about
  4 right now?
- 5 | A. (Brouillard) Yes, they are.
- 6 Q. And which testimony is that?
- 7 A. (Brouillard) That is --
- 8 Q. You filed two pieces of testimony, correct?
- 9 A. (Brouillard) That is correct. My testimony
  10 begins, and I'll reference it via Bates page,
  11 my testimony begins on Bates Page 179 and
  12 concludes on Bates Page 196.
- Q. And, generally, what is the topic of that section of your testimony?
- 15 A. (Brouillard) The topic of that section includes
  16 a breakdown of the capital expenditures during
  17 the period for which we are seeking permanent
  18 rate recovery.
- 19 Q. And your other piece of testimony is on what topic?
- A. (Brouillard) That is jointly with Mr. Hall, and it is predominantly a forward-looking proposal regarding the future of the Company's recovery for certain categories of capital investments.

- 1 Q. Okay. Sort of a step adjustment kind of
- 2 mechanism?
- 3 A. (Brouillard) That is correct.
- 4 Q. So, focusing on the first set of testimony,
- 5 I'll go through the validation of that. Did
- 6 you prepare that testimony yourself or under
- 7 your direction?
- 8 A. (Brouillard) Yes, I did.
- 9 Q. And do you have any changes to that testimony
- 10 you would like to put on the record today?
- 11 A. (Brouillard) No, I do not.
- 12 Q. And, if I were to ask you the same questions
- that are written in that testimony, would your
- answers be the same today?
- 15 A. (Brouillard) Yes, they would.
- 16 Q. And, so, you adopt that testimony?
- 17 A. (Brouillard) Yes.
- 18 MR. KREIS: Mr. Chairman, if I may,
- this is probably the appropriate time to state
- that I object to the admission of Mr.
- 21 Brouillard's permanent rate case testimony in
- 22 | the temporary rate case phase of this
- 23 proceeding. I did not come prepared to
- cross-examine any witnesses relating to the

1	testimony that they have prefiled in the
2	permanent rate case. It is not appropriate for
3	the temporary rate case phase, and that
4	testimony should not be admitted.
5	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan.
6	MR. KREIS: I mean, we can do the
7	whole rate case here.
8	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I heard you.
9	MR. SHEEHAN: It's a fair objection.
10	And I went through the process, in the event
11	that some of the cross does touch on topics
12	covered in his testimony, and that should be
13	under oath. If we finish this process and,
14	frankly, I don't have his testimony in front of
15	me, I have notes to cover the rebuttal. If we
16	finish his testimony, and there's been no
17	discussion of what is in his prefiled
18	testimony, I would not object to that request
19	by the OCA.
20	But, at this point, I don't know I
21	don't know what's going to happen. And
22	Mr. Brouillard Mr. Kreis actually asked
23	about questions that were in Mr. Brouillard's

realm of expertise, which includes budgeting,

which includes all the stuff that is covered in 1 2 his prefiled direct testimony. 3 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Well, I understand that. But you're calling him as a 4 5 rebuttal witness in response to testimony put 6 on by Staff. 7 MR. SHEEHAN: Correct. CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And, if it is a 8 9 happy coincidence that the prefiled testimony 10 in the direct case does some of that, there are 11 probably specific questions and answers you'd want to direct us to, or just ask him the 12 13 questions. 14 I'm very sympathetic to Mr. Kreis's 15 argument. I'm not sure that it's appropriate. 16 MR. SHEEHAN: I will agree. With 17 that, if the appropriate step is to withdraw 18 that exercise we just went through, it's already in the exhibit, and maybe it gets 19 20 marked as not part of the exhibit. But I'll 21 just ask Mr. Brouillard the questions I was 22 going to ask him. 23 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Well, it is 24 clearly part of the exhibit that we've marked,

and this is the discussion we had at the beginning. You know, the question was "what was going to be used as part of this proceeding?" And I don't -- I don't remember now whether this was identified as such.

But it seems to me you've got specific questions you need to ask or would like to ask Mr. Brouillard about Staff's testimony. And I'm not sure that anything in his prefiled testimony would have done that, except to the extent it's a happy coincidence.

MR. SHEEHAN: And I don't disagree.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Sustained.

MR. KREIS: Thank you.

#### BY MR. SHEEHAN:

- Q. Mr. Mullen, on the issue of budget variance, I assume you've read Mr. -- you've read Staff's testimony?
- 19 A. (Mullen) I have.
- Q. First, there was a quote from his testimony
  that the budget costs were "spiraling out of
  control", and I believe Mr. Dudley withdrew the
  phrase "out of control" just a moment ago. Do
  you have any comment on the existing phrase

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1 that the budgets were "spiraling"?
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- A. (Mullen) Certainly, and Mr. Brouillard may want to add to this. But, I think, even just simplistically, if you look at the differences between 2014 variances and 2015 variances, I think that, if it were "spiraling", then the -- I think even Staff admitted that 2015 variances were much lower than 2014.
- 9 Q. And, on a total basis, what was the percentage difference between budget and actual in 2015, roughly?
  - A. (Mullen) I believe it was in the nature of somewhere around 10 or so percent. I don't have the numbers right in front of me.
  - A. (Brouillard) That is actually correct.
- 16 Q. And, as we go along, feel free, either of you,
  17 to answer, even if I direct the question at the
  18 other, in the interest of time. Mr. Mullen,
  19 has the Commission, in your experience, ever
  20 based rates on a budgeted amount?
- 21 A. (Mullen) No.
- Q. Mr. Brouillard, do you have any comments on
  Mr. Dudley's -- Staff's testimony, and I know
  you've got some prepared remarks, and I urge

you to summarize them as best you can, to keep this moving. So, you have a few points that you'd like to make in regard -- first, regarding Staff's statements that this was a "aggressive posture" for a small utility to take", this budgeting.

A. (Brouillard) Yes. I'll keep my points brief.

It should be known that the multiyear capital plan that the Company puts together is well in advance of the construction year, in order to adequately plan and schedule the necessary fiscal material and labor resources. And, in part, the key to a successful capital plan is to ensure that we have adequate flexibility to respond to unplanned requirements, in areas such as new service requests, municipal requests to relocate our facilities, damage to or failure of our equipment or reliability issues.

The plan is established following a comprehensive exercise involving representatives from our Engineering, our Operations, Finance, and Facilities groups, with added expertise provided by a power

systems planning engineer, who is dedicated to optimizing the performance of the New Hampshire delivery system.

- Q. Did the Company make any representations during your acquisition related to its budget, capital expenditures?
- A. (Brouillard) Yes. As part of the acquisition, the Company committed to increasing the investment in the New Hampshire delivery system infrastructure, in order to better serve its customers in New Hampshire. The Company is delivering on its promise to do so as quickly and efficiently as possible.

A number of projects, including the second supply line to Enfield and the new Michael Avenue Substation in Charlestown, were identified by National Grid prior to the acquisition, but were not initiated until Liberty began the development and implementation of its own capital plan.

- Q. And you disclosed this information in data responses, is that correct?
- 23 A. (Brouillard) That is correct.
- 24 Q. And I believe that was 2-4. And has the

Company's work on these capital projects had an impact on reliability?

- A. (Brouillard) Yes. It's had a very positive impact on reliability over the past several years. We have improved our reliability performance, not only through the support by the Commission of the Company's REP and veg. management plans, but also through reliability initiatives that the Company has identified and undertaken itself, and also asset replacement initiatives that have helped to manage the Company's forward performance risk.
- Q. One of the data responses, and I believe it's yours, lists four reasons for -- that explain many of the budget variances. And could you briefly describe those four basic reasons -- or, causes?
- A. (Brouillard) The four basic causes of those variances are, when budgeting occurred at a corporate level, but expenditures were pushed down to the local level. And that is also very similar to where we budget for individual line items, but expenditures would occur in what we call "blanket projects", which are, you know,

collections of very repetitive projects using similar material and construction techniques. So, you have a situation where the budget is held in one portion of the plan, and the expenditures are occurring in another project. Again, this is exemplified by the IT project.

We also had carryover expenditures, where we have budgeted in one year, and, due to delays in permitting, licensing, outage coordination with our transmission service provider or the ISO, or construction conditions that we encounter, we are forced to delay the execution of that project from one budget year to another.

So, it can be very deceiving when one looks at a year-by-year budget versus actual variance report. The line items can look like significant variances, where the correct way to look at the larger, multiyear projects is over a span of time and over multiple budget years.

We also undertook significant facilities rehabilitation projects in conjunction with meeting our commitment to the New Hampshire service territory. We went into building --

Q. What do you mean by "facilities overhaul"?

What are we doing?

1

- 3 Α. (Brouillard) We went in and essentially refurbished our facilities to make them --4 5 really, bring them up to current construction and current utilization codes for both our 6 7 customer walk-in centers and as places where our employees can work in a positive work 8 9 environment, whether they're office employees 10 or physical workers in the field. So, we went 11 into some buildings --
- 12 Q. How long had it been since those buildings had been renovated?
- A. (Brouillard) In some cases, almost 35 years.

  In the case of Lebanon, that was exactly the

  case. I had actually begun with the Company

  when that building was last renovated

  significantly.
- Q. And how does this translate into budget variances? What's the issue?
- A. (Brouillard) An example of that would be, you know, we encountered asbestos in the ceiling works of the Lebanon building. We also encountered what amounts to a false foundation

in the floor of the building. Both were construction conditions that we had to remedy, which caused additional costs to those two projects, as examples.

- Q. And have you -- can you point to us to some of the larger budget variances that Staff has identified and explain why they should not be included -- they should not be deducted as Staff has recommended, how about a few good examples that you can point us to?
- A. (Brouillard) Yes, I can. We've already discussed the IT project, where the budget was held at a corporate level, but costs were incurred at the local level. And, starting from Staff's number of 12.3 million, I'll keep a running tally here, or Mr. Sheehan could help me, the IT project was approximately \$6.2 million of gross expenditures, which I would -- which I would exclude from Staff's analysis.
- Q. Let me stop you there. He had said -- Staff initially said "4 million", and it's now "6 million", because of the depreciation?
- 24 A. (Brouillard) That's the gross number, not

- 1 including depreciation. But, to be consistent
- 2 with Staff's number, we should be using the
- gross number, not the depreciated value.
- 4 Q. Because the 12 is a gross number?
- 5 A. (Brouillard) It's a gross number, that's
- 6 correct.
- 7 Q. So, 6 million should come out, and Staff agrees 8 with that, correct?
- 9 A. (Brouillard) That's my understanding.
- 10 Q. And what else can you point us to?
- 11 A. (Brouillard) The Bare Conductor Replacement
- 12 Program, which is part of REP, which was
- already approved by the Commission as part of
- an -- as the order in DE 15-087, that was
- approximately \$1 million.
- 16 Q. So, Staff recommended removing from our rate
- base capital expenditures the Commission
- 18 already approved?
- 19 A. (Brouillard) That is correct.
- 20 Q. And the reason it was in their box was because
- it was higher than the Company had budgeted?
- 22 A. (Brouillard) That's correct.
- 23 Q. And whatever issues there were over that
- variance presumably were addressed through are

- 1 REP hearing process?
- 2 A. (Brouillard) That is indeed correct.
- 3 Q. Another --

- A. (Brouillard) The Enfield project, that was a carryover from one year to another, due to, as

  I had mentioned previously in my example,

  permitting, licensing, outage coordination,

  construction conditions, that was approximately

  \$1 million.
- 10 Q. What was the Enfield project?
- (Brouillard) That was the installation of a 11 Α. 12 second supply line from Lebanon to Enfield. Ιt 13 was a result of an investigation many years 14 old, that was actually brought forth during 15 National Grid's ownership, and it was a 16 subject, I believe, of, you know, of 17 discussions with Staff. And, at the time, 18 National Grid agreed to reinforce the supply 19 from Lebanon to Enfield. That work was, 20 although identified, was not undertaken until 21 Liberty assumed ownership of the Company.
  - Q. And the variance arises out of what?
- A. (Brouillard) The variance arises out of conditions that we encountered during

construction, which amounted to a carryover of
the project from one calendar year -- one
fiscal year to another. Hence, we had budget
held in prior years, and expenditures were
incurred in the following year, due to the
delay in the project.

Q. Any other examples like this?

- A. (Brouillard) Yes, there are. We just talked about buildings and renovation of buildings, and the encountering of unknown conditions.

  That amounted to \$1.2 million.
- 12 Q. And, again, that's the variance was --
  - A. (Brouillard) That's the variance, that's correct. New business, new business residential, that is where we are -- we're mandated to provide service to our customers if they fall within the requirements of the tariff. That amounts to about \$300,000.

    There's, you know, little choice in that matter.

Blanket projects, I mentioned earlier, are a collection of up to hundreds of smaller jobs that utilize similar construction and materials. We budget for these projects as

groups. And we're required to respond to such elements as damage to our facilities, an example would be a pole hit, failure of equipment of our facilities during storms.

We're required to restore the system back to its normal operating configuration and condition.

We're also required to respond to reliability issues that may come up during the course of the year. This is part of our commitment to be local and responsive to the communities that we operate in and to the customers that we serve. This is a -- is a significant departure from the past philosophy of the organization prior to the acquisition by Liberty. And, hence, underscores the reason for the Company's commitment to additional expenditures in the areas of damage failure, reliability, asset replacement.

- Q. And, again, these blankets represent hundreds of projects, is that correct?
- A. (Brouillard) That's correct. And, in some cases, I should also point out that the expenditures in the blankets were budgeted for

- in other line items of the budget. So, again,

  one has to take the entire capital plan and has

  to undertake a very comprehensive review of all

  line items before drawing any conclusions on an
- Q. And the budget variance that Staff included to reduce was what number?
- 8 A. (Brouillard) The budget variance was 9 \$4.3 million.

individual line item.

- Q. And you're saying that this 4.3 million were
  many, many projects, and, in fact, some of
  the -- I'll strike that. And it's your
  testimony that this number, the "4.3 million"
  over budget, were actually projects that the
  Company did that we're required to do?
- 16 A. (Brouillard) That is correct.
- 17 Q. Any others?

- 18 A. (Brouillard) No.
- 20 And, if we do this rough math, we can
  eliminate, in effect, all of the total variance
  that Staff wanted to reduce from our capital
  number for purpose of temporary rates?
- A. (Brouillard) Yes. Through the explanations and the reasons that I've just given, that is

1 correct.

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- Q. You understand, Mr. Brouillard, that part of the rest of this rate case is going to be the Company's burden to prove that all of these numbers are prudently incurred, resulted in equipment being used in service, correct?
- 7 A. (Brouillard) Yes. I would expect no less.
  - Q. And, in fact, your testimony and your filing in this case and the Company's filing is affirming to that?
- 11 A. (Brouillard) Correct.
- 12 Q. And do you have any problems defending the
  13 numbers that we put in this rate case of the
  14 capital expenditures we made?
- 15 A. (Brouillard) No, I do not.
- Q. Mr. Mullen, on the cash flow, I think we've covered most of it by now. I asked Staff what role this issue played in ratemaking, and Mr. Dudley said "none". Do you agree with that?
- 20 A. (Mullen) Yes.
- Q. And whether the cash flow is done poorly or
  done well, it will not affect what temporary
  rates the Commission should order in this case?
- 24 A. (Mullen) That is correct.

- 1 Q. Turning to capital structure, again, I think we've covered most of this. In your 2 3 experience, Mr. Mullen, what is -- what does the Commission typically do, and we take Mr. 4 5 Kreis's statements that it's "not required to 6 do", but typically does with regard to capital 7 structure when they're considering temporary rates? 8
- 9 A. (Mullen) It typically uses the last allowed

  10 capital structure and cost components, although

  11 the debt would typically be updated, based on

  12 what's on the books and records at the end of

  13 the test year.
- Q. And why is that? Why does the Commission, in your opinion, typically do that?
- 16 A. (Mullen) Because the amounts previously
  17 determined had been subject to some scrutiny.
- 18 Q. And is there time to do such scrutiny at a temporary rate proceeding?
- 20 A. (Mullen) No. Not in-depth, by any means.
- Q. Staff's testimony made some comments about the older debt that the Company has for those life insurance companies was at a relatively high rate. Can you explain why -- how could the

- 1 | Company change those, if they could?
- A. (Mullen) In order for the Company to pay those off, there are prepayment penalties associated with those. This has been explored in prior proceedings. And the amount to prepay those would end up costing customers more.
- Q. And these are, those outside debt, as well as the intercompany debt, are all financings that have been approved by the Commission directly, correct?
- 11 A. (Mullen) That's correct. Some of these go back 12 to the 1990s.
- Q. Were you able to compare Liberty's proposed cost of debt with Unitil's proposed cost of debt?
- 16 A. (Mullen) Yes.
- 17 Q. And what did you find?
- A. (Mullen) Liberty's overall weighted cost of debt is 5.88 percent. Unitil's, per its rate case filing in 16-384, is 7.15 percent.
- Q. And are you aware if there was any attempt to change Unitil's cost of debt for purposes of temporary rates?
- 24 A. (Mullen) I did not see any similar testimony in

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         Unitil's proceeding.
                   MR. SHEEHAN: That's all I have.
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         Thank you, gentlemen.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Below, do
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         you have any questions?
                   MR. BELOW: No questions.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis?
                   MR. KREIS: I have no questions, Mr.
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         Chairman.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Dexter?
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                   MR. DEXTER: I do have a few
12
         questions.
                 REBUTTAL CROSS-EXAMINATION
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14
    BY MR. DEXTER:
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         Mr. Mullen, is it your understanding, did you
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         read Staff's testimony as suggesting that --
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         let me strike that. Do you find a suggestion
         in Staff's testimony that Liberty "refinance
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19
         the older debt"? Do you find that in the
20
         testimony anywhere?
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         (Mullen) It's an implication given the -- it's
22
         an implication that the costs are outside an
         area of reasonableness, as Mr. Dudley, on Bates
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24
         13, Lines 4 through 6 talks about them being
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        "priced above current market rates of
        between" -- and it says "between 7.3 and
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        7.94 percent". And the reference footnote,
        which is on the following page, then mentions
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        the "current 10-year U.S. Treasury and the
6
        Prime Rate". So, the implication is that, if
        you went out to replace that, you might be able
7
        to get it cheaper.
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- 9 Q. But there's no statement that Liberty's -- that
  10 Staff suggests that Liberty refinance, is that
  11 true?
- 12 A. (Mullen) As I said, Staff implies it.
- Q. It's kind of a "yes" or "no" question. Is there a statement?
- 15 A. (Mullen) There is no statement.
- Q. With regard to the capital expenditure budget
  variances, we've been talking roughly about
  standard for the capital expenditure budget
  variances, we've been talking roughly about
  with that?
- 20 A. (Brouillard) The tables depict \$31 million in CWIP.
- 22 Q. And those haven't been closed to plant?
- A. (Mullen) Excuse me. Could I just clarify? Are you talking about the total amount of spending

1 in 2014?

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- Q. Well, 2014 and 2015. The figures that we've been talking about that are attached to

  Mr. Dudley's testimony, my -- I'm sorry, I should have said "42 million". There's roughly 31 million for 2014 and 11 million for 2015, is that true?
  - A. (Brouillard) Are you referring to the tables
    that are attached to Staff's testimony or are
    you referring to the overall recovery request?
- 11 Q. The tables that are attached to Staff's

  12 testimony. Let me give you a more specific

  13 reference. So, I'm looking at Bates 021 in

  14 Staff's testimony. And, again, I think we've

  15 established there's \$31 million in plant

  16 expenditures for 2014, is that correct?
  - A. (Brouillard) Those are -- those are actual expenditures that the Company incurred in those projects.
- Q. Correct. And the budgeted amount for those corresponding projects was 18,453,000, would you agree?
- 23 A. (Brouillard) That is correct.
- 24 Q. Would you agree that that's roughly a

1 60 percent variance?

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- 2 A. (Brouillard) On a total basis, yes.
- Q. Yes. Would you, in your experience, is a

  60 percent budget variance on a total basis for
  a company in a given year, is that typical?
  - A. (Brouillard) I wouldn't want to draw a conclusion on that until I had -- until I had examined the overall capital plan. So, to draw a broad conclusion on something really -- really is not appropriate.
- 11 Q. So, you don't know whether it's typical, based
  12 on your experience?
- A. (Brouillard) Again, based on my experience, if

  I saw something, then I would then begin to do

  a more detailed analysis, whatever -- whatever

  it was.
- Q. So, it would raise questions in your mind, a 60 percent cost overrun -- budget variance?
- 19 A. (Brouillard) To the extent that it would tell
  20 me I wanted more detail, yes.
- MR. DEXTER: Okay. I don't have anything further.
- 23 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner 24 Scott.

CMSR. SCOTT: It's getting late, so,

I hesitate to ask, but I will.

# BY CMSR. SCOTT:

- Q. The discussion with Mr. Sheehan, I think you did a good job of outlining why the projects happened that had overruns. How does Staff know, how does the Commission know that the variances are appropriate? There's -- I think it's understood, for good reason, that, you know, capital investments earn a return. So, a skeptic would say "well, of course, you'll want to have that higher than" -- "the higher the better", perhaps. So, where is it that we'd be able to see that the cost discipline that is expected is embedded in those projects?
- A. (Brouillard) It would be my understanding that that would be -- that would be part of the, you know, the prudency review and the detailed review that we would conduct as part of the permanent rate exchange of information.
- Q. So, don't let me put words in your mouth, but, obviously, the Staff has flagged, they see some outliers that give them concern. And your suggestion is "this is not the place to vet

1 that"?

- A. (Brouillard) That is correct. And I would certainly expect, if Staff had any questions regarding the prudency of the projects or any related matters, we would be -- we would be asked through the appropriate data requests and technical session dialogue to, you know, fully explain, you know, what the nature and the reasons behind those expenditures were, as well as the benefits to customers.
- Q. Okay. And going back to the statute, 378:27,

  Mr. Mullen and I went back and forth earlier

  about that, you know, you do certain things,

  unless there appears to be reasonable ground

  for questioning of the figures in the report,

  in such reports. So, again, are Staff's

  concerns unreasonable at this time?
- A. (Mullen) I think they are, because I think they are very broad brush. They can't point to anything specifically. You know, you start with the books and records of the company.

  And, you know, if you look at a line on the books and records and say "well, gee, that doesn't seem to make sense at all", okay, and

you got reason to question that. I understand that, based on looking at some budget variances, they have some question. But, I mean, you could really go through every line of the case. And that's what the permanent part of the proceeding is for. If you look on the books and records for purposes of temporary rates, there are typically not too many adjustments to the books and records for purposes of temporary rates, because everybody knows it's the starting point and it's a pretty abbreviated procedure.

So, you know, you could look at -- you could look at the cash balance and say "I have a question about it." It's on the books and records of the Company, but it's not factored into temporary rates. I mean, you can take this down a whole road. But, I think, for purposes of capital investments, the appropriate thing to do, since there's a lot that goes into them, is to do the analysis. And, at the end of -- assume, for purposes of argument, that a good portion of what Staff is suggesting here needs to come out. Well, if we

- ended up setting temporary rates too high, we would have to give that back to customers with interest. The Company certainly doesn't want to be in a position where that is, and it has full confidence in its books and records.
- Q. So -- and I apologize for belaboring. So, the Company goes through a process of budgeting for a project, which I have to assume is your best guess with the information at the time on what a project will cost, the project comes in considerably more than that. What I'm struggling with is, is why wouldn't that be appropriate to exclude that from the temporary rate? I'm not suggesting it's unprudent, but --
- A. (Mullen) Well, I think what the Company attempted to do was provide some explanations for some of the various line items. Staff, it appears, kind of just put those explanations aside and said "we don't have enough information." But I think, as we've explained, there are multiple types of items that can come up during the year that cause variances. So, I think that any such adjustment should at least

take a -- at least a brief look at looking at
the various categories, rather than taking a
broad brush approach to things.

4 CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you. That's all 5 I have.

6 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
7 Bailey?

CMSR. BAILEY: No questions.

## BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:

- Q. I want to follow up on something Mr. Dexter was asking you about, Mr. Mullen, having to do with the cost of debt. I understand you see an implication in Staff's testimony about refinancing. I want you to assume with me for a moment that really what they are asking or suggesting is that there should be a different debt/equity ratio, more debt/less equity, and that new debt should be incurred. If new debt were incurred, would you expect it to be incurred at a rate in the 7 to 8 range, like the old debt, or the 3 to 4 range, or just under 5, of the newer debt?
- A. (Mullen) I would expect it would probably be closer to the newer debt than the older debt.

1	Exactly where that might turn out would depend
2	on lots of things.
3	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Understood.
4	Understood. I just wanted to see if we
5	could understanding that that's not what you
6	saw in the testimony, just you were willing to
7	play the "assume" game with me, I appreciate
8	that. I don't have any other questions.
9	Mr. Sheehan, do you have any further
10	questions for your witnesses?
11	MR. SHEEHAN: I do not. Thank you.
12	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
13	Gentlemen, you can return to your seats.
14	There are no other witnesses,
15	correct?
16	MR. SHEEHAN: Correct.
17	MR. DEXTER: Correct.
18	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. We
19	have exhibits I guess we have parts of
20	Exhibit 2, Exhibit 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 that have
21	been used and referred to in this proceeding.
22	Putting aside Exhibit 2 for a moment,
23	I assume there's no objection to striking ID on
24	4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, correct?

1	MR. DEXTER: No objection.
2	MR. KREIS: No objection.
3	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. How
4	are we dealing with Exhibit 2 at this point?
5	MR. SHEEHAN: I can make a
6	suggestion. I don't think we went outside the
7	bounds of the temporary rate testimony and
8	attachments.
9	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We were close
10	there for a minute.
11	MR. SHEEHAN: We tried. The Company
12	would be willing, to avoid massive headaches in
13	the Clerk's office, we could simply file a copy
14	of those 50 pages, whatever it is, and that
15	will be the replacement Exhibit 2, or 1,
16	whatever number it is.
17	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I think it's 2.
18	Others agree with that approach? Mr. Dexter.
19	MR. DEXTER: I'm not sure I
20	understand that approach. Could you repeat
21	that please?
22	So, in other words, instead of the
23	entire binder, you would submit just the
2 4	section on temporary rates?

1	MR. SHEEHAN: That's the suggestion.
2	MR. DEXTER: Staff doesn't object to
3	that.
4	MR. KREIS: Nor does the OCA.
5	MR. BELOW: No objection.
6	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
7	Then, that's what we'll have you do.
8	(Marking of <b>Exhibit 2</b> <u>revised</u> to
9	consist only of the Direct
10	Testimony of Steven E. Mullen
11	and Howard S. Gorman Regarding
12	Temporary Rate Increase.)
13	MR. SHEEHAN: And the other piece of
14	that is it probably renders Exhibits 1 and 3
15	irrelevant.
16	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I believe you're
17	right. They were always irrelevant for this
18	proceeding. But we've got those numbers,
19	they're there, I don't think we're going to
20	mess with them at this point.
21	MR. SHEEHAN: Fair enough.
22	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I believe the
23	last thing we need to do is allow you all to
24	sum up.

1 Mr. Below, would you like to go first? 2 3 MR. BELOW: Sure. The City doesn't have a strong opinion on temporary rates, 4 5 largely because they're subject to full reconciliation. 6 7 I would say that my own review of the testimony and record, I have to conclude that 8 it does not seem likely that permanent rates 9 10 will be significantly less than temporary 11 rates, which goes to the reasonableness of the 12 books and records on first impression. therefore, I have to conclude there's no 13 14 particular harm to the Company's requested 15 temporary rates. 16 That's all. Thank you. 17 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis. 18 MR. KREIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 19 I'd like to begin by thanking the Staff for its hard work. There's been a lot of discussion 20 21 here about the lack of adequate time to conduct 22 an investigation. And I just want to make sure 23 that the Commission is aware that the technical

session and the deadline for Mr. Dudley's

testimony were six days apart. So, there was a lot of frantic work that Staff obviously had to undertake in order to get to the point where it could file its prefiled testimony.

And I guess I would just note that, in every other temporary rate proceeding with which I'm familiar in the recent history of the Commission, the parties usually reach some kind of an agreement. And we had every reason to hope and expect that that would happen, up to and including the date of the technical session and settlement conference. And the fact that we were not able to reach agreement put us all in a very different place than we thought we were going to be with just six days.

With regard to the merits, I think it would be useful for the Commission to compare what the Company is seeking here for temporary rates to the kind of temporary rate relief they sought in the last rate case. In that case, the Company sought a permanent distribution revenue increase of \$14.2 million, and asked for 9.2 million of that in temporary rates.

That's about 65 percent of the permanent rate

1 request they filed back then in 2013.

Ultimately, the Company got a temporary revenue increase of 6.5 million, which is about 46 -- 48 percent of the originally requested permanent rates, and about 67 percent of the revenue requirement ultimately awarded for permanent rate purposes.

I want to focus on that 48 percent delta between the temporary rates granted two years ago and the permanent rate request that was pending then. Because it does not compare favorably to what Liberty is seeking here, a permanent rate increase of 5.33 million and a temporary rate increase of 3.18 million.

That's 60 percent of the requested permanent rate increase, as forthrightly indicated at Page 4 of the Mullen/Gorman testimony.

If you look at the way the Commission has tended to view temporary rate requests in recent years, the 48 percent from that last rate case is a bit of an outlier, accounted for, presumably, by the fact that we had a company that was then in dire straits, actually losing money.

The comparable figures, what

percentage of its permanent rate request did a

utility get in temporary rates in other recent

rate cases are quite a bit more modest. Lakes

Region Water Company, Docket 15-209, 25

percent; Abenaki Water Company, Docket 15-199,

33 percent; EnergyNorth Natural Gas d/b/a

Liberty Utilities, Docket 14-180, 37 percent.

We'll throw out the data -- we'll throw out the anomalous result in Docket 13-130, that's Pennichuck Water Company, where temporary rates were actually set at then current rates, zero percent for my analysis here.

I'd note that, although it has not yet been approved, Unitil just agreed to temporary electric distribution rates that represent 38.6 percent of the permanent rate increase that company is seeking.

I offer all of that on a sanity check basis, since the statute doesn't say "give the company temporary rates about as generously as you do in other rate cases." The statute, RSA 378:27, does say that the Commission has a lot

"the public interest requires". And I note the fact that the statute contains the word "may". It doesn't say "the commission shall" award temporary rates, it says "the Commission may" award temporary rates when "the public interest requires it." That is a different and much more loose standard than that which applies to permanent rates. The only caveat being that "temporary rates shall be sufficient to yield not less than a reasonable return on rate base ...unless there appears to be reasonable ground for questioning the figures in the reports on file with the commission".

Mr. Dudley's testimony has done a good job of demonstrating why there is indeed reasonable ground for questioning the figures, again, subject to further inquiry in the permanent rate case proceeding.

I want to focus on the "reasonable return" question, and suggest that it would be perfectly appropriate, by which I mean consistent with the "reasonable return" standard of *Hope* and *Bluefield* and its New

Hampshire counterparts, to leave the Company right where it says it is today, at roughly 6 percent. That's not outrageously lower than the 8.31 percent requested by the Company's cost of capital witness, particularly when we're dealing with an imputed capital structure, that really ought to be 50/50, in the absence of any real evidence in the rate case to do otherwise.

If the law required the Commission to give the Company so much of its requested cost of capital at the temporary rate phase, then the statute would, at the very least, say something like "there's a rebuttable presumption that temporary rates should be set at the requested permanent rates."

As the advocate for residential ratepayers, we're keenly aware that permanent rates are reconcilable back to the date of filing, and thus a gaping delta between temporary rates and permanent rates would ultimately be painful to customers.

In essence, we're willing to bet that the permanent rates in this case will come out

a lot closer to current rates than requested rates, and we think the Company should -- we think the Commission, that is, should bet the same way.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Dexter.

MR. DEXTER: Thank you, Commissioner. Staff's position in this case is simple, and I think we laid it out, and I will sum it up briefly.

We're faced with a statute where
we're to review temporary rates that are going
to be based on the books and records of the
Company and reports of the Company, unless
there's reasonable doubt to question the
figures in those reports. Staff conducted as
robust a review as it could, given the
procedural schedule. We asked a total of about
12 data requests. One of the data requests was
a follow-up to information that was submitted
as part of the filing requirements in this
case, which had to do with asking a company for
its capital budget for the last two years.
Staff simply asked for the variances that went
along with those capital budgets, a perfectly

reasonable request.

The response indicated that there was 30 percent -- 60 percent budget variances on those budgets that were submitted as part of the filing requirements. The \$30 million represents roughly 30 percent of the rate base proposed on -- used in calculating temporary rates. That, in Staff's mind, raised questions on the reports that were submitted to the Company.

With respect to the capital structure, the per books capital structure of the Company was not proposed by the Company in this case for use in setting temporary rates.

A different capital structure was used. So, that's where the doubt comes in. The reasonable grounds for questioning the use of the figures, the figures in the books for capital structure, the Company itself didn't propose to use the per books capital structure.

Given that the per books capital structure was not going to be used, Staff used what Mr. Dudley called an "appropriate benchmark" that was made available by the

Company's own witness.

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Finally, with regard to the cost of debt, I think Mr. Dudley covered it pretty clearly. That when a imputed capital structure is used, their cost has to be assigned to those various components. And, since the Company's actual cost of debt was significantly lower than either of the imputed -- since the Company's portion of debt was significantly -let me start again. When you use an imputed capital structure, and the Company's actual amount of debt is less than the imputed amount of debt, a cost has to be associated with that And that's what Staff did in this case. They asked another data request that said "If the Company were to borrow, what would they do?" The Company replied that "We would borrow internally." So, Staff simply used the most recent intercompany debts as a proxy for the cost to apply to that imputed capital structure.

So, we tried as closely as we could to stick to the books and records of the Company. We believe that the limited data

requests that we were able to propound and answer raised immediate concern and reasonable doubt. The Company's witness himself just testified that, "when faced with a 60 percent budget variance, it would cause him to ask more questions." And that's what Staff did.

We understand temporary rates are reconciling. We understand this is not the appropriate forum for a prudence review. We understand that all these things will be looked at in the permanent rate case. Our job in this case was to take the statute as it was written and apply the facts of this case to the statute.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan.

MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. First, we need to eliminate the talk of "60 percent".

The budget was 30 million, the costs were 18.

Staff -- I mean, yes, Staff acknowledged, with the IT costs, that 6 million should not have been removed. So, the difference is between 30 and 24, \$6 million. That's the starting point.

That's not 60 percent. So, we need to begin

1 there.

Second, a number of items. OCA made a "percentage" argument; that is simply irrelevant. Every case is different, every case is here for different reasons. And the Pennichuck is the best example. They were required, by their Settlement Agreement on the acquisition, to come in for a rate case at a certain time. Their books and records didn't support a rate increase. But they had to come in anyway. It's just an example of why you can't compare apples to oranges.

But, if you're going to do that, last week, Unitil signed an agreement for temporary rates that will give them 75 percent of the temporary rates they requested. They requested roughly three, the agreement is for two and a half. OCA signed that agreement. So, again, you can always turn these percentages and these numbers different ways. I think that's a total red herring.

Budget and budget variances are not relevant to setting rates. Yes, they can be part of an investigation. Yes, they can be

legitimate questions to be asked, to look into other things. But, if our budget is going to be used to set rates, and if the Commission were to adopt Staff's proposal, what do you think is going to happen to all utility budgets? They're going to adjust budgets to make sure they don't have these problems. And they will have all their budgets be nice and low, they would exceed -- or, nice and high I guess is the way it would go. Anyway, it would really be an incentive to subvert the budget process just for protecting themselves against such arguments in rate cases.

The concept that Staff went through is certainly reasonable. We look at those numbers, they're off, they look funny. Why did something say "zero" and then say "10 million", whatever they were? But that is not reasonable doubt. That's a reason to do some investigation, to find out if there's anything behind that. And, as we tried to show today, there's a lot of reasons behind these budget variances. We gave enough examples just here to eliminate the variances completely.

And, as Staff acknowledged, it was a proxy of sorts for prudence. We can't do a full prudence review, but we can at least look at these variances and say "okay, is there a prudence issue?" But when I think Commissioner Scott asked, "is there any evidence of any project being imprudent?" The answer was "No, we don't have that evidence", which is understandable. But that means they don't have just reason. They have some suspicion, they have some questions, but that does not meet the statutory requirement for enough of a reason to deny the rate request.

At bottom, the Company filed

testimony and schedules under oath that says

"Here are the costs we incur, here is the

capital money we incurred", with people signing

under oath that these are reasonable numbers.

All the projects were done as best we could.

The plant's in service. It should be

considered for rates." And the response was

"we have questions". But I argue they have no

evidence or even halfway to evidence to say

that, at the end of the day, those numbers will

So, I submit that the Company has met its burden through its case in chief through its filings to support the temporary rate request. That Staff's testimony does not rise to the level of the statutory standard to question, because I think there needs to be something behind a mere question of a number So, we ask that you approve the temporary rates as requested. And we respectfully ask, whatever decision you issue, comes in before June 29 or 30, so we can implement them for July 1 bills. Thank you. CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Thank you all very much. We will take this matter under advisement and issue an order as (Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 5:05 p.m.)

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