



STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Docket No. DG 17-048

Liberty Utilities (EnergyNorth Natural Gas) Corp. d/b/a Liberty Utilities
Distribution Service Rate Case

DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

STEVEN E. MULLEN

June 30, 2017

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Attachment SEM-3:	Liberty's Response to Staff 1-4 in Docket No. DA 16-560

1 I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

- 2 Q. Please state your name and business address.
- 3 A. My name is Steven E. Mullen. My business address is 15 Buttrick Road, Londonderry,
- 4 New Hampshire.
- 5 Q. By whom are you employed and in what capacity?
- 6 A. I am employed by Liberty Utilities Service Corp. ("Liberty") as Manager, Rates and
- Regulatory. I am responsible for rates and regulatory affairs for Liberty Utilities
- 8 (EnergyNorth Natural Gas) Corp. ("EnergyNorth" or the "Company") and for Liberty
- 9 Utilities (Granite State Electric) Corp. ("Granite State").
- 10 Q. Please state your educational background and professional experience.
- 11 A. I graduated from Plymouth State College with a Bachelor of Science degree in
- Accounting in 1989. I attended the NARUC Annual Regulatory Studies Program at
- Michigan State University in 1997. In 1999, I attended the Eastern Utility Rate School
- sponsored by Florida State University. I am a Certified Public Accountant and have
- obtained numerous continuing education credits in accounting, auditing, tax, finance, and
- utility related courses. From 1989 through 1996, I was employed as an accountant with
- 17 Chester C. Raymond, Public Accountant in Manchester, NH. My duties involved
- preparation of financial statements and tax returns, as well as participation in year-end
- engagements. From 1996 through 2014, I was employed by the New Hampshire Public
- 20 Utilities Commission ("Commission") in various roles. Through 2008, I held positions
- 21 first as a PUC Examiner, then as a Utility Analyst III and Utility Analyst IV. In those
- 22 roles, I had a variety of responsibilities that included field audits of regulated utilities'

books and records in the electric, telecommunications, water, sewer, and gas industries, rate of return analysis, review of a wide variety of utility filings, and presenting testimony before the Commission. In 2008, I was promoted to Assistant Director of the Electric Division. Working with the Electric Division Director, I was responsible for the day-today management of the Electric Division, including decisions on matters of policy. In addition, I evaluated and made recommendations concerning rate, financing, accounting, and other general industry filings. In my roles at the Commission, I represented Commission Staff in meetings with utility officials, outside attorneys, accountants, and consultants relative to the Commission's policies, procedures, Uniform System of Accounts, rate cases, financing, and other industry and regulatory matters. In 2014, I was hired by Liberty as the Manager, Rates and Regulatory. I am responsible for rates and regulatory affairs for EnergyNorth and Granite State Electric. My duties involve review and preparation of testimony and other aspects of regulatory filings, interacting with regulators and other parties on behalf of Liberty, approval of rate changes for EnergyNorth and Granite State, development of regulatory strategy, and assisting the Director of Rates and Regulatory with management of the department. Q. Have you previously testified before this Commission? Yes. I have testified in numerous proceedings before the Commission. A. Q. What is the purpose of your testimony? A. My testimony is provided in response to the Commission's May 24, 2017, secretarial

letter in Docket No. DA 16-560. That docket was opened on May 10, 2016, upon the

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filing by EnergyNorth and Granite State of a lease agreement (the "Lease") covering Granite State's use of the gas and electric Training Center facility located on Broken Bridge Road in Concord, New Hampshire, and owned by EnergyNorth. Although Staff conducted limited discovery in that proceeding, no recommendation was filed by Staff nor had any action been taken by the Commission prior to the issuance of the secretarial letter. In that letter, the Commission cited certain sections of New Hampshire RSA Chapter 366, RSA 374:30, and Chapter 2100 of the Commission's administrative rules with respect to the lease agreement and stated:

Because the Commission will apply additional standards for approval that were not addressed in EnergyNorth's filing in DA 16-560, the Commission will consolidate this docket [DA 16-560] into the EnergyNorth rate case, DG 17-048. EnergyNorth will be permitted to supplement its rate case filing...to demonstrate that the lease meets all applicable requirements for approval.¹

My testimony demonstrates that all of the applicable requirements have been met. In addition, my testimony also addresses the capital costs of the Training Center.

Q. Did the secretarial letter require that any other aspects of the Training Center be addressed in supplemental information?

Not explicitly. In addition to the above quoted passage, the secretarial letter included a footnote that briefly referenced some testimony filed by Staff and rebuttal testimony filed by Granite State in Granite State's recent rate case, Docket No. DE 16-383. Other than a reference to those two pieces of testimony, the letter provided no further direction other than "to demonstrate that the lease meets all applicable requirements for approval."

A.

¹ May 24, 2017, secretarial letter in DA 16-560 at 2.

However, to facilitate the review and discussion of the Lease, my testimony will address 2 the information referenced in the footnote. Some of the information will be duplicative of information previously provided in the joint rebuttal testimony of Mark E. Smith and 3 Steven E. Mullen filed in Docket No. DE 16-383² on February 3, 2017. To facilitate the 4 identification of that information, any text from that prior testimony is provided in *italic* 5 font with specific citations to that testimony. 6

Q. Are you familiar with the details of the Lease? 7

- Yes. I was involved in the drafting and development of the Lease. 8 A.
- 9 Q. Are you familiar with the governing statutes, RSA Chapter 366, RSA 374:30, and Chapter 2100 of the Commission's administrative rules, the "Affiliate Transactions 10 Rules?" 11
- Yes. During my time at Liberty and my previous employment at the Commission, I have A. 12 been involved in a number of proceedings that included reviewing and/or reporting on 13 affiliate transactions as well as review of affiliate agreements and other relevant subjects 14 that implicate the subject statutes. In addition, while on Commission Staff I was involved 15 in the rulemaking process that led to the initial adoption of the Affiliate Transactions 16 Rules. 17

² Docket No. DE 16-383, Exhibit 19 at Bates 219-242 (hereinafter cited as "Exhibit 19 at ___").

II. GOVERNING STATUTES AND COMMISSION RULES

- 1. RSA Chapter 366
- 4 Q. Please describe the requirements of RSA 366 as they relate to the filing of affiliate
- agreements by public utilities and, specifically, as those requirements pertain to the
- 6 lease agreement that was filed in DA 16-560.
- 7 A. RSA Chapter 366 is titled "Affiliates of Public Utilities." RSA 366:1 defines affiliates,
- with subsection II.(d) applying to the relationship between EnergyNorth and Granite
- State due to their shared ownership. RSA 366:3 requires the filing of affiliate agreements
- with the Commission within ten days of the execution date or the date the arrangement
- was entered into.

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- 12 Q. Did EnergyNorth and Granite State comply with RSA 366:3?
- 13 A. Yes. The Lease was effective beginning May 1, 2016, and it was filed with the
- 14 Commission on May 10, 2016.
- 15 Q. Does RSA Chapter 366 contain any requirements concerning the terms and
- conditions that must be included in any such affiliate agreements upon their filing?
- 17 A. No. However, RSAs 366:3 and 366:5 indicate that the Commission could require "full
- information" and may investigate affiliate agreements, with the burden of proof
- remaining with the utility as to the reasonableness of the agreement. In this case, any
- 20 additional information regarding the Lease obtained by the Commission pursuant to
- 21 RSAs 366:3 and 366:5 would be used by the Company in support of a public good

1		determination, to the extent such further investigation is deemed necessary by the
2		Commission.
3	Q.	How does such investigation of affiliate agreements by the Commission typically
4		take place?
5	A.	Upon receipt of an affiliate agreement, Commission Staff will review the agreement and,
6		if necessary, will conduct discovery to further examine any areas in which Staff has
7		questions.
8	Q.	Did such discovery take place in DA 16-560?
9	A.	Yes, the Commission Staff conducted a very limited amount of discovery. Given Staff's
10		comments at the prehearing conference in this rate case docket, it appears that Staff's
11		main questions revolve around the capital costs:
12		The Concord Training Center, in particular, is of concern to the
13		Staff, not necessarily in concept, as much as it is in the amount of the Training Center, as we understand its current cost versus its
14 15		projected cost when it was first mentioned to the Staff several
16		years ago. ³
17		Notwithstanding the concern expressed by Staff at the prehearing conference, none of the
18		questions asked in DA 16-560 requested detail about the total capital costs.

³ Transcript of May 26, 2017, prehearing conference at 10.

2. RSA 374:30

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- 2 Q. The Commission's secretarial letter also mentioned RSA 374:30. How does that statute pertain to the Lease? 3
- In the Company's view, that statute is not relevant. The Lease is an affiliate arrangement A. of the type governed by RSA Chapter 366. As explained above, a utility has the burden to demonstrate the reasonableness of the affiliate agreement to the extent further investigation is deemed necessary by the Commission following the required submission of the agreement pursuant to RSA 366:3. Such a demonstration by a utility relates to a "public good" requirement. RSA 374:30 contains its own public good determination, but 10 any details necessary for that demonstration would, particularly for the Lease at issue in this proceeding, be subsumed in the investigation conducted pursuant to RSAs 366:3 and 366:5. Thus, such public good determinations would be duplicative. 12

B. Commission's Rules Governing Affiliate Transactions

- Q. What is the overriding purpose of Chapter 2100 of the Commission's administrative 14 rules, the "Affiliate Transactions Rules?" 15
 - The stated purpose of the affiliate rules is to provide "certain standards of conduct and A. related procedures governing the relationship between a utility and its affiliates transacting business in New Hampshire."⁴ Put in the proper context, the affiliate rules were first established due to electric industry restructuring to ensure that affiliates of utilities that were engaged in competitive activities were not provided with an unfair advantage or preference as compared to similar entities that were not otherwise affiliated

⁴ Puc 2101.01.

1		with a regulated utility. Similarly, utilities were not to be disadvantaged through their
2		dealings with other non-regulated affiliates. The affiliate rules were required as a
3		component of RSA 374-F, the statute that enabled and directed electric industry
4		restructuring.
5	Q.	Were those rules established specifically to address a situation such as the Lease
6		where one regulated utility leases a portion of a building to another affiliated
7		regulated utility?
8	A.	No. As stated above, the primary purpose of the affiliate transactions rules was to
9		eliminate situations where a competitive affiliate would have an unfair advantage over
10		similarly situated non-affiliated entities. Notwithstanding that point, the rules do apply to
11		transactions such as the Lease and the 2100 rules have particular provisions related to
12		pricing of transactions between utilities and their affiliates.
13	III.	COMPLIANCE WITH THE PRICING PROVISIONS OF PUC 2105.09
14	Q.	What are the pricing provisions of Puc 2105.09?
15	A.	There are two particular provisions that apply to the Lease, one from the perspective of a
16		utility as a lessor and the other from the perspective of a utility as a lessee. First, Puc
17		2105.09(a)(1) states:
18 19 20 21 22		A utility may sell, lease, or otherwise transfer to an affiliate an asset, the cost of which has been reflected in the utility's rates for regulated service, provided that the price charged the affiliate is the highest of net book value, fully loaded cost, and the current market value of the asset, as applicable.

For purposes of the above provision as it relates to the Lease, EnergyNorth is the "utility" 1 2 (lessor) and Granite State is the "affiliate" (lessee). This pricing provision establishes the value of the lease revenue to the lessor at a level at which the utility's customers are not 3 harmed. As for the utility acting as the lessee, in this case Granite State, Puc 4 2105.09(a)(3) states: 5 An affiliate may sell, lease or otherwise transfer to a utility an asset, and 6 may provide services to a utility, provided that the price charged to the 7 utility is the lesser of the market value, the net book value, and the fully 8 9 loaded cost, as applicable. Similar to the prior provision, this means that Granite State's customers should not be 10 disadvantaged through its dealings with an affiliate—in this case, EnergyNorth. Thus, 11 Puc 2015.09(a) requires the lessor utility (EnergyNorth) to obtain the "highest" price at 12 the same time that it requires the lessee utility (Granite State) to pay the "lesser" price. 13 Q. Given that two affiliated New Hampshire utilities are parties to the Lease, how do 14 15 you reconcile the above pricing provisions which could, in certain situations, be read as requiring conflicting results? 16 It simply comes down to determining whether EnergyNorth and its customers or Granite A. 17 State and its customers are harmed by the terms and conditions of the Lease. They are 18 not. The Lease is written such that Granite State pays its Proportionate Share of 19 EnergyNorth's actual costs of ownership and operation of the Training Center—no more 20 and no less. If, for instance, a non-utility affiliate of EnergyNorth and Granite State 21 owned the Training Center rather than EnergyNorth, consistent with Puc 2105.09(a)(3) 22 above, neither EnergyNorth nor Granite State would be allowed to pay more than cost. 23

- The terms of the Lease as written put both EnergyNorth and Granite State in that
 situation. That is, neither is paying more than their share of the cost. Thus, pricing the
 lease payments at cost demonstrates that the Lease contains fair and reasonable terms that
 do not disadvantage EnergyNorth, Granite State, or the customers of either utility.
 Therefore, the terms and conditions of the Lease comply with the pricing requirements
 contained in Puc 2105.09.
- 7 IV. TRAINING CENTER CAPITAL COSTS
- 8 Q. What were the total capital costs incurred by EnergyNorth in building the Training9 Center?
- 10 A. The total capital costs were approximately \$3.8 million.
- 11 Q. What was the amount of the initial estimate that was included in the Company's prior distribution rate case, DG 14-180?
- In that August 2014 filing, the Company included an estimate of \$1.45 million (excluding A. 13 overheads), as part of a requested step increase, for a project to be in service as of March 14 31, 2015. That estimate originated in 2013/2014 and was included in the 2014 capital 15 budget. At the time that EnergyNorth's prior rate case, Docket No. DG 14-180, was 16 filed, the 2015 capital budget had not been finalized and, as the Training Center was 17 planned to be in service by March 31, 2015, twelve months after the end of the test year, 18 the \$1.45 million was used in the rate case filing as part of the Company's request for a 19 step increase. 20

Q. Was the Training Center actually placed into service on March 31, 2015? 1 2 A. Yes. The Company received the Certificate of Occupancy in March 2015. The first training class was held on March 31, 2015. 3 Q. Were all aspects of the facility and the surrounding grounds completed by March 4 31, 2015? 5 No. Given the time of year and factors such as the number of snowstorms that had 6 A. occurred, some aspects of the facility were not yet complete, but that did not preclude 7 Liberty from using the Training Center. Those items included landscaping, paving, 8 9 additional fixtures and furniture, communications equipment, among other capital items. Q. Please describe the main reasons for the significant difference between the initial 10 estimate and the final capital costs. 11 There are a number of reasons, not the least of which is that the \$1.45 million initial A. 12 estimate did not include overheads. The \$1.45 million is best viewed as more of an 13 investment grade estimate. In addition, significant costs arose that were not included in 14 the initial estimate. Those costs include: 15 Road and water main work required by the City of Concord; 16 Drainage work required by the City of Concord; 17 18 Costs of removing a previously unknown underground bunker-type structure

encountered during the site work;

- Approximately \$350,000 of various fees for architectural services, civil
 engineering for building and roadwork, testing services, and fees from the City of
 Concord for things such as traffic impact, inspections, and water investment; and
 - Additional costs for telecommunications/cabling to address a situation of poor cellular service available at the Training Center site.
- Q. Did the Company take measures to control the capital costs incurred for the
 Training Center?
- 8 A. Yes. As explained in the Smith/Mullen rebuttal testimony filed in DE 16-383:
- 9 Q. Once the building was constructed, how cost efficient was Liberty in outfitting the facility to become suited for training?
- 11 A. When construction on the building was completed, all work to make the Training Center

 12 functional was completed in-house by Company employees under the direction of the gas

 13 and electric training instructors. Used gas appliances were secured and made functional

 14 for training, a gas leak field was built behind the building, poles were erected, and

 15 transformers, meters, and other equipment were made functional for training. This work

 16 was performed as a learning and training experience by Company employees and could

 17 not have been completed in a more cost-effective manner.⁵

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⁵ Exhibit 19 at Bates 233.

Q. Are the capital costs of the Training Center, including the items listed above, 1 currently under review? 2 A. Yes. As part of the audit in this rate case, the Company has been answering questions 3 and providing supporting documentation to the Commission's Audit Staff. The Audit 4 Staff will be reviewing the costs and supporting documentation in great detail. 5 Have there been opportunities in other dockets for discovery to be conducted on the 6 Q. estimated and actual costs so that a better understanding of what was and was not 7 included in the cost totals could be developed? 8 9 A. Yes. The Training Center has been a topic in the following dockets: DG 14-180, EnergyNorth's distribution rate case; 10 DE 16-383, Granite State's distribution rate case; and 11 12 DA 16-560, the Lease between EnergyNorth and Granite State. Despite ample opportunities for Staff to investigate the details behind the costs, it has not 13 14 taken advantage of those opportunities and has preferred to rely solely on the original \$1.45 million estimate. This reliance on the original estimate without taking into account 15 16 other the factors that contributed to the higher actual cost has led Staff to unsupported 17 and incorrect conclusions that the Training Center costs were excessive. Such claims 18 were made by Staff in testimony filed in Docket No. DE 16-383. The Company does not dispute that the total capital costs are much higher than the 19 20 estimate put forth nearly three years ago. As I have described in this testimony, in

retrospect, the original estimate is outdated and was lacking in several ways. However, the primary consideration for rate recovery is the actual amounts spent and the details behind that spending. In addition, one must be mindful of developments that have taken place in various proceedings since the \$1.45 million estimate. First, in Docket No. DG 14-180, where recovery of the cost of the Training Center was first introduced by the Company, there were no other significant filings made in that docket subsequent to the Company's initial submission of testimony. In that docket, there was an extended period of settlement discussions that culminated in a settlement agreement, thus obviating the need for Staff or OCA testimony or rebuttal by the Company that would have addressed the capital costs of the Training Center. Therefore, in that proceeding, there was no meaningful opportunity to update the capital costs and, even if the costs had been updated, that would not have affected the outcome of that proceeding.

More recently, in both DA 16-560 and DE 16-383, the higher capital costs were made known and were subject to review. However, the Company was not asked to explain the increase in costs as compared to the initial estimate, although it would have certainly provided the necessary explanations as it is currently doing in this proceeding. The first indication of Staff's concern over the actual cost was revealed in Staff's testimony in DE 16-383, which the Company responded to in its rebuttal.

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As discussed earlier, the Audit Staff is in the process of conducting an audit of the rate case, including the Training Center cost. This audit will be Staff's first detailed review of the actual Training Center costs.

The footnote in the secretarial letter also mentioned that Staff had submitted an

V. FOOTNOTED ITEMS IN SECRETARIAL LETTER

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Q.

A. <u>Items Mentioned in Staff Testimony in DE 16-383</u>

- outline of items it suggested EnergyNorth file in its rate case in support of its 7 decision to build the Training Center. Could you please address this topic? 8 9 A. Certainly. Staff's testimony in DE 16-383 stated that there were certain types of documentation that it would like to see in a rate case filing with respect to the Training 10 Center, predominantly from a cost perspective. Those items included things such as 11 training requirements, costs of alternatives, a written business case, revenue requirement 12 calculations, etc. Training methods under prior Company ownership as well as 13 alternatives explored with respect to both buildings and training sources were addressed 14 in the Smith/Mullen DE 16-383 rebuttal testimony: 15
 - Q. How did Liberty employees receive training under the predecessor ownership?
- A. Prior to Liberty's acquisition of Granite State, the training of gas and electric employees
 was performed in training centers owned and operated by their respective parent
 companies. For Granite State Electric employees, training was held in Massachusetts at
 the Millbury training center. EnergyNorth Gas employees were trained by KeySpan at
 the Norwood, Massachusetts, facility, and later, under National Grid, in Millbury,
 Massachusetts. Both of these large utilities took training seriously and believed that a

combination of classroom and hands-on training was critical to ensuring employees were 1 fully qualified to perform their responsibilities in a safe and productive manner. The 2 work that utility employees perform is very technical and has serious safety implications 3 to the employee, to co-workers, and to the public.⁷ 4

Prior to building the Training Center, did Liberty examine the possibility of utilizing

- Q. 5 existing Company space or purchasing an existing building within its service territory? 6 Yes. The Company examined all its existing facilities and determined there was no A. 7 suitable space available that could be utilized for training purposes. Many years ago, a 8 9 building in the Manchester yard was used to train gas employees, but due to environmental issues, it was ruled out as a viable option for training. Liberty also 10 engaged a commercial real estate broker to examine buildings that were available in its 11 service area that could potentially be used for a training center. Nothing suitable was 12 identified.⁸ Ultimately, the decision was made to build a facility on Broken Bridge Road 13 in Concord, New Hampshire, as the Company already owned the land and because it was 14 centrally located to the gas and electric operations centers. Mr. Iqbal did not dispute the 15
 - Q. Prior to building the Training Center, did the Company look at options to secure training for its employees?

Company's conclusion that no other suitable buildings were available.

Yes, the Company looked at other options for training. For gas employee training, there 19 A. were simply no other suitable facilities in New Hampshire. For electric employee 20

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⁷ Exhibit 19 at Bates 226-227.

⁸ Attachment SEM-1, Liberty's response to Staff 2-3 in Docket No. DA 16-560.

training, discussions were held with Eversource, which resulted in a few training sessions in 2014, totaling nine days, at their training center in Pittsfield, New Hampshire. This agreement was also temporary and quite costly. The cost for the eight days of training was \$12,000, and Eversource closed its Pittsfield facility shortly thereafter. No other potential sources of training were identified.

The Company also considered on-the-job training, without any classroom or controlled environment, but ruled it out for several reasons, mostly because exclusive reliance of on-the-job training is insufficient to ensure employees are able to fully learn and safely perform their functions. Hands-on, in the field, training is also a potential distraction to employees who are trying to perform work. It shifts their focus away from the task on hand, which can obviously be problematic. Moreover, Liberty employs only one gas and one electric trainer. The logistics of only two people providing on-the-job training at multiple work locations creates significant scheduling and planning issues. Assigning training responsibilities to multiple field supervisors would result in an ineffective program as the training would vary from supervisor to supervisor. Supervisors also have too many other responsibilities and distractions to ensure training is given necessary priority. Thus, it is more efficient to employ dedicated trainers who have training as their top priority.

⁹ Exhibit 19 at Bates 228-229.

1	Q.	Has any of the other information referenced in the footnote to the secretarial letter
2		been provided in prior dockets as well as this current rate case filing?
3	A.	Yes. Revenue requirement calculations for both the Lease and related to the Training
4		Center in general have been provided in DA 16-560, DE 16-383, and this current filing,
5		DG 17-048.
6	Q.	You mentioned earlier that the Commission's Audit Staff is currently reviewing
7		capital cost information. What types of information have been provided to the
8		Audit Staff?
9	A.	The Audit Staff has been provided with cost summaries, general ledger information, the
10		business case, capital budget information, contractor invoices, work order support, and
11		other information.
12	Q.	Do you have information regarding training requirements?
13	A.	Yes. The Gas and Electric Technical Trainers provided me with a comprehensive list of
14		the training requirements for gas and electric personnel, including supervisors and
15		managers. That information is provided in Attachment SEM-2 and includes, among other
16		things, details regarding the course descriptions, the applicable federal regulations, and
17		the required frequency of the particular course.

2 0. Please describe the Training Center facility. The structure is about 6,000 square feet including 3,000 square feet of hands-on indoor 3 Α. 4 lab space. The building is located on an 11-acre parcel. The current training infrastructure consists of the following: 5 Two classrooms that can accommodate approximately 16 students each, complete 6 with smart boards; 7 A gas leak field used to train technicians on analyzing and finding leaks; 8 An outdoor pole line to train overhead lineworkers on construction and pole top 9 10 rescue: A manhole built into the second floor to train employees on enclosed space 11 manhole rescue; 12

B. Benefits of the Training Center

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and

Additional discussion of the details of the Training Center was provided by Company counsel during the May 26, 2017, prehearing conference in this rate case docket.

Live gas boilers and furnaces to train technicians on re-lights, leak detection, etc.;

Live electric transformers, switch gear, meters, and related equipment to train

employees on installation and troubleshooting of electric utility infrastructure.¹⁰

19 Q. Have the need for and the benefits of the Training Center previously been discussed 20 by the Company?

21 A. Yes. Mr. Smith and I discussed the benefits of the Training Center in our DE 16-383
22 rebuttal testimony as follows:

¹⁰ This information was provided in a June 2016 discovery response to Staff 1-4 in DA 16-560. See Attachment SEM-3.

Q. Why is a training center necessary to train employees?

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A. Aside from being the only option available to Liberty, as described above, the Training Center provides benefits that could not be achieved through an alternative means, if it existed. At the Training Center, employees are subject to both classroom and hands-on learning. Training that is based on real-life scenarios can be simulated in a safe and controlled environment, which is the best way to link theory and practice. For electric employees a few examples of this are pole top rescues, climbing certification, and manhole and enclosed space rescue training. The electric trainer has also installed equipment that will allow employees to train on the installation and troubleshooting of energized transformers, switch gears, and meters in a controlled environment. In addition to many other topics, gas employees are trained to locate and classify gas leaks in a simulated environment at the Training Center. These types of critical safety training are key to ensuring employees are fully capable of performing their roles when faced with them outside the classroom. When an employee has difficulty grasping a subject or completing a task, additional learning or corrections can be made without putting someone at risk. Additionally, since the Company controls the Training Center, it can schedule training in the most efficient manner. Schedules can be set and adjusted around workload and weather. Finally, for gas employees, Operator Qualification training can be more closely monitored and controlled than would be the case if training were performed elsewhere and by other parties.

- 1 Q. Is this last point of interest to the Commission?
- 2 A. Yes, especially in view of the Safety Division's recent recommendation that the
- 3 Commission open a generic investigation to be conducted by the Safety Division
- 4 regarding the Operator Qualification program.
- 5 Q. Other than training of gas and electric employees, how has and how will the Training
- 6 Center be used?
- In addition to almost daily usage for training of gas and electric employees, the Training 7 A. Center has been and will continue to be used to train other Liberty employees on the 8 9 basics of gas and electricity. To date many customer contact center and office employees have gone through this beneficial training to provide them a better understanding of the 10 electric and gas utility industries. This is training that would not otherwise have 11 occurred if the use of an outside training facility was required due to limited availability. 12 During 2016, Liberty gas and electric employees received 116 sessions of training 13 totaling 4,095 hours at the Training Center. Recently, Unitil employees joined Liberty 14 employees for vendor supplied training on cable fault locating at the center. Plans are 15 underway for a joint effort between Liberty, Unitil, Eversource, and the New Hampshire 16 Electric Co-operative to train new first responders from New Hampshire municipalities 17 on both gas and electric emergencies. Training materials are currently under 18 development. First responder training sessions will be held at the Training Center when 19 the program is implemented in mid-2017. The Training Center is also used for safety and 20 environmental training of Liberty employees. The Energy Council of the Northeast will 21 be utilizing the Training Center in May 2017 to present a three-day course on Electric 22

2		and many New England utilities. ¹¹
3	Q.	Has the Training Center been used to train employees other than those who work in
4		field operations?
5	A.	Yes. In addition to the training for contact center and office employees described in the
6		above testimony, the Training Center is also used by Safety Department employees to
7		conduct training for Liberty employees on safety-related matters.
8	Q.	Have other events been held at the Training Center involving outside parties?
9	A.	Yes. The following is a sampling of such events that have recently occurred in 2017:
110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 220 221		 April 11, 2017 – Annual Granite State and Municipality Emergency/First Responder Meeting. April 13, 2017 – Hendrix Corp. provided a Technical Spacer Cable installation orientation. April 20-21, 2017 – Liberty hosted and provided logistics for the Northeast Gas Association two-day Leadership School. May 5, 2017 – AVCom provided a Power Monitoring instrumentation seminar for meter workers and engineers. Two employees of the New Hampshire Electric Cooperative participated. May 9-11, 2017 – Liberty hosted and provided logistics for the Energy Council of the Northeast's Power Utility Institutes "Protection of the Electrical Distribution System." Students that attended were from Emera, United Illuminating/AVANGRID, Chicopee Electric Light, Borrego Solar, and Liberty.
23		Further, Liberty has partnered with Eversource, Unitil, and the New Hampshire Electric
24		Cooperative to be a resource for the New Hampshire Fire Academy for training for
25		Electrical Hazard Awareness and Wires Down. Related to that, a PowerPoint

Distribution System Protection, which will include participation by all New Hampshire

¹¹ Exhibit 19 at Bates 233-235.

- presentation has been developed for use by the Fire Academy. Finally, Liberty has
- 2 offered to host a Live Line demonstration for first responders this fall utilizing
- 3 Eversource's equipment.
- 4 Q. Does having its own training personnel provide Liberty with flexibility to address
- 5 training needs as they arise?
- 6 A. Yes. As an example, last Friday, June 23, the Electric Technical Trainer was asked by
- 7 Electric Operations to immediately provide training using a Secondary Cable Fault
- 8 Locator to address a complaint from a large customer in Hanover, New Hampshire. The
- fault location was expected to be difficult due to the existence of sidewalks, pavement,
- and traffic. The Trainer was able to adjust his schedule and perform the training that
- morning and the fault was located later that day. On the following Monday, June 26, the
- crews were able to use that training to locate another fault. Although the training did not
- take place at the Training Center, having Trainers on the payroll of Liberty provided
- great value to Liberty and its customers by being able to quickly adapt, provide training,
- and locate a problem in an expeditious manner. If Liberty relied solely on outside
- training, such an outcome could not have been achieved.

VI. <u>CONCLUSION</u>

- 18 Q. Do you have any final comments?
- 19 A. Yes. The filing of the Lease by EnergyNorth and Granite State on May 10, 2016, fully
- complied with the requirements of RSA 366:3. In addition, the terms of the lease require
- 21 EnergyNorth and Granite State to pay only their respective shares of the cost of

EnergyNorth's ownership and operation of the Training Center. Pricing at cost ensures 1 2 that neither utility nor their customers are disadvantaged by the terms of the agreement. For anyone who visits the Training Center, it is clear to see that it is not a "gold-plated" 3 facility filled with extravagance, unused space, or other physical aspects that are the 4 result of wasteful spending. Rather, the Training Center is a highly used facility that 5 combines the elements of gas and electric training in one place. It is located in the gas 6 service territory and roughly midway between the major areas of Granite State's electric 7 territory and, thus, offers efficiency for employees and customers of both EnergyNorth 8 9 and Granite State. Having such a central location reduces travel time that would otherwise be incurred by employees to receive the required training, and therefore 10 reduces costs. As training requirements increase and/or change, having a Company-11 owned and controlled Training Center offers the greatest amount of flexibility to 12 accommodate whatever training needs may arise. 13 This testimony demonstrates that the requirements found in New Hampshire law as well 14 as the Commission's administrative rules with respect to the terms and conditions of the 15 Lease and its filing with the Commission have all been met. The terms of the Lease are 16 reasonable and consistent with the public good. 17 The Company invites the Commission, its Staff, and the OCA to visit the Training Center 18 and, as can be arranged, experience demonstrations of the types of training that are 19 available at the only utility-owned and operated gas and electric training facility located 20 in the State of New Hampshire. Through my experience with utility regulation, I have 21

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- learned that there is no substitute for seeing and experiencing a physical asset in order to
- develop a full understanding as well as a fully informed judgement.
- **Q.** Does this conclude your testimony?
- 4 A. Yes, it does.

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