1	STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE		
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION	
3		27 JUN '17 AH10:22	
4	June 15, 201	7 - 1:37 p.m.	
5	Concord, New	Hampshire	
6	RE:	DE 17-076 EVERSOURCE ENERGY:	
7			
8		Motion for Approval of Reconciliation and Continuation of Reliability Enhancement Program.	
9			
10			
11	PRESENT:	Chairman Martin P. Honigberg, Presiding Commissioner Robert R. Scott	
12		Commissioner Kathryn M. Bailey	
13		Sandy Deno, Clerk	
14		7	
15	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Public Service Company of New Hampshire d/b/a Eversource Energy:	
16	4. College	Matthew J. Fossum, Esq.	
17		Reptg. Residential Ratepayers: D. Maurice Kreis, Esq., Consumer Adv.	
18		James Brennan, Finance Director Office of Consumer Advocate	
19		Reptg. PUC Staff:	
20		Suzanne G. Amidon, Esq.	
21		Richard Chagnon, Electric Division	
22		resolution of the state of the	
23	Court Repor	Store Change	
	court Kepo	rter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52	

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2		EXHIBITS
3	EXHIBIT	NO. DESCRIPTION PAGE NO.
4	1	Motion for Approval of 6 Reconciliation and Continuation
5		of Reliability Enhancement Program, consisting of Testimony
6		of Lee Lajoie & Brian Dickie, and Testimony of Christopher J.
7		Goulding, with attachments (05-01-17)
8	2	Eversource Energy Revised REP 6
9	2	Proposal, consisting of a Technical Statement of
10		Christopher Goulding, Brian Dickie, and Lee Lajoie,
11		including attachments (06-02-17)
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## 1 PROCEEDING

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We're here this afternoon in Docket DE 17-076, which is Public Service Company of New Hampshire/Eversource's motion to continue the Reliability Enhancement Program. We know there's been a bunch of filings or a significant filing that changed the state of play, and we'll hear about that in a minute.

Before we do anything else, let's take appearances.

MR. FOSSUM: Good afternoon,

Commissioners. Matthew Fossum, here for Public

Service Company of New Hampshire, doing

business as Eversource Energy.

MR. KREIS: I guess I'm next. I'm D

Maurice Kreis, the Consumer Advocate, here on

behalf of residential utility customers.

MS. AMIDON: Good afternoon. Suzanne Amidon, for Commission Staff. With me today is Rich Chagnon, who is an Analyst in the Electric Division. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I'll note for the record that Commissioner Scott is

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1
         unfortunately not here. He is tied, maybe
 2
         literally, at the State House. We expected him
 3
         to be back by now. But I understand his
         hearing is going a little longer than I think
 4
 5
         anybody had expected.
 6
                   So, what's the order of events here,
 7
         Ms. Amidon, Mr. Fossum?
                   MR. FOSSUM: So, the Company intends
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9
         to put on a witness panel this afternoon and go
10
         through, I guess as you've indicated, the
11
         information and the Company's request. And,
12
         then, they would be subject to
13
         cross-examination.
14
                   So, as I understand, that's the
15
         intended procedure.
16
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
                                                     So,
17
         it's your panel?
18
                   MR. FOSSUM: Correct.
19
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Going over --
20
         why don't you put them over there.
21
                   MR. FOSSUM: And, while they're
22
         taking their seats, I'll note that, by
23
         agreement, we've premarked three exhibits for
24
         identification. The first, "Exhibit 1", is the
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1	Company's initial filing of May 1st. The
2	second one that has been premarked for
3	identification is the Company's amended filing
4	on June 2nd. Both of which are already in the
5	docket. And the item that's been marked as
6	"Exhibit 3" for identification is what we
7	generally refer to as the "bingo sheet" rate
8	exhibit, and copies have been provided for the
9	Commissioners and the Clerk. And we'll address
10	each of those in turn, but just for numbering
11	purposes.
12	(The documents, as described,
13	were herewith marked as
14	Exhibit 1, Exhibit 2, and
15	Exhibit 3, respectively, for
16	identification.)
17	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Patnaude.
18	(Whereupon <i>Christopher J.</i>
19	<b>Goulding, Lee Lajoie,</b> and
20	<b>Brian Dickie</b> were duly sworn by
21	the Court Reporter.)
22	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Fossum, you
23	may proceed.
24	MR. FOSSUM: Thank you.

# CHRISTOPHER J. GOULDING, SWORN 1 LEE LAJOIE, SWORN 2 3 BRIAN DICKIE, SWORN DIRECT EXAMINATION 4 5 BY MR. FOSSUM: 6 Just work our way right down the line. Mr. Q. 7 Goulding, could you begin by stating your name, 8 your position, and your responsibilities for 9 the record please. 10 (Goulding) Sure. My name is Christopher Α. 11 Goulding. I'm a Manager of New Hampshire 12 Revenue Requirements. In my role, I'm 13 responsible for the coordination and 14 implementation of revenue requirement 15 calculations associated with Energy Service 16 rate, Stranded Cost Recovery Charge, 17 Alternative Default Energy rate, and 18 distribution rate changes. 19 And, Mr. Lajoie, if you could also state your Q. 20 name, your position, and your responsibilities 21 for the record please. 22 (Lajoie) My name is Lee Lajoie. I'm the Α. 23 Manager of System Resiliency for Eversource New 24 Hampshire. And, relating to the proceedings

- today, my responsibility is management of the
  Reliability Enhancement Program.
- 3 Q. And, Mr. Dickie, all the same questions to you.
- A. (Dickie) Yes. My name is Brian Dickie. I am
  the Director of System Operations for
  Eversource. I'm responsible for the T&D Grid
- operations, the Technology Support Group that
- 8 supports the T&D operating systems, and the 9 troubleshooter line work crew.
- 10 Q. Now, back on May 1st, did each of you submit
  11 prefiled testimony in this proceeding?
- [Court reporter interruption.]
- 13 BY MR. FOSSUM:
- 14 Q. Mr. Goulding?
- 15 A. (Goulding) Yes.
- 16 Q. Mr. Lajoie?
- 17 A. (Lajoie) Yes.
- 18 A. (Dickie) Yes.
- Q. And do any of you have any updates, changes or corrections to any of that testimony today?
- 21 A. (Goulding) No
- 22 A. (Lajoie) No.
- 23 A. (Dickie) No.
- Q. And, if you were asked those same questions

### [WITNESS PANEL: Goulding~Lajoie~Dickie]

- 1 today, would your answers be the same today?
- 2 A. (Goulding) Yes.
- 3 A. (Lajoie) Yes.
- 4 A. (Dickie) Yes.
- 5 Q. Thank you. And that is, just for clarity, that
- 6 testimony is what has been premarked for
- 7 identification as "Exhibit 1", is that correct?
- 8 A. (Goulding) Yes.
- 9 A. (Lajoie) Yes.
- 10 A. (Dickie) Yes.
- 11 Q. Now, going down the line again, did each of
- 12 you, on June 2nd, participate -- oh, I
- apologize, I missed a step on the initial
- 14 testimony. The initial testimony, that was
- prepared by each of you or at your direction,
- is that correct?
- 17 A. (Goulding) Yes.
- 18 A. (Lajoie) Correct.
- 19 A. (Dickie) Yes.
- 20 Q. Thank you. My apologies. Turning to, I guess,
- 21 what has been premarked as "Exhibit 2", back on
- June 2nd, did each of you participate in the
- development of the technical statement and
- 24 attachments that are included in that

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10
            [WITNESS PANEL: Goulding~Lajoie~Dickie]
 1
          submission?
          (Goulding) Yes.
 2
    Α.
 3
         (Lajoie) Yes.
    Α.
         (Dickie) Yes.
 4
    Α.
 5
    Q.
         And do you have any changes or updates or
 6
         corrections to that technical statement or
 7
         attachments?
 8
         (Goulding) Yes. On Bates Page 026 and 029 --
    Α.
9
         or, 026 to 039, it should be labeled as
10
          "Attachment LGL-1", to correspond with what is
         being referred to on Bates Page 002 of the
11
12
         technical statement.
13
         And do you have any other changes or updates?
    Q.
14
         (Goulding) No.
15
         (Lajoie) No.
    Α.
16
    Α.
         (Dickie) No.
17
         And that technical statement and those
    Q.
18
         attachments, they were prepared by you or at
19
         your direction?
20
    Α.
         (Goulding) Yes.
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- 21 (Lajoie) Yes. Α.
- 22 (Dickie) Yes. Α.
- 23 And the information that is in there is true Q. 24 and accurate to the best of your knowledge and

- belief today?
- 2 A. (Goulding) Yes.
- 3 A. (Lajoie) Yes.
- 4 A. (Dickie) Yes.

- Q. Thank you. Keeping with, I guess, Commission practice, I would like you each, very briefly, could you describe what it is that is in the Company's updated plan, and what the Company is seeking through this hearing this afternoon?
  - A. (Goulding) Sure. So, on May 1st, we made a filing to extend the REP Program, as well as handle some treatment associated with some amortized costs associated with some amortizations of storms that ended and a Medicare amortization that ended.

[Court reporter interruption.]

## BY THE WITNESS:

A. (Goulding) And it was a proposal for the current -- to continue the Program at the current level for a two-year period. We received some feedback from Staff and OCA, and had some conversations about the plan, and filed a modified plan on June 2nd that split the two issues -- two items separately, a rate

change for the REP Program and a rate change for the ending of the amortizations.

Additionally, it was for a six-month period, July 1st to December 31st, with a discussion about coming in for a discussion over the summer about extending the Program for 2018.

And, in the two separate rate changes, there is an increase in rates of distribution rates for extension of the REP Program, which is more than offset by decrease in distribution rates due to the ending of some amortizations, like I said, associated with the wind storm and ice storm, and Medicare.

A. (Lajoie) The size of the Program was reduced for the second half of 2017, to approximately half the size of what was in the original filing. We trimmed down some programs, eliminated funding for some other programs, not because we felt that they were not reliability-related, but just in recognition of the restriction in funding that was available. We did focus on programs which we feel will most directly affect reliability, and continue

on with what we have seen as an improvement in reliability, based on or due to the programs that have been implemented through the REP Program.

#### BY MR. FOSSUM:

- Q. Beyond that, are there any commitments that the Company has made in its revised submission, for 2018 and following?
- 9 A. (Goulding) Well, there was a commitment to work
  10 with Staff and OCA to develop a 2018 REP
  11 Program.
- 12 Q. Thank you. And, Mr. Goulding, picking up on

  13 something that you had described, some of the

  14 rate changes, could you, since you already

  15 described sort of what was going on, do you

  16 have in front of you what has been premarked

  17 for identification as "Exhibit 3"?
- 18 A. (Goulding) Yes, I do.
- Q. Could you describe please what it is that
  exhibit is showing and how that relates to the
  rate changes that you were describing?
- A. (Goulding) So, Exhibit 3 is broken into a few different attachments. I think the main ones that are worth looking at, to answer the

1 question, is Attachment CJG-1, Bates Page 005. 2 So, this rate change is associated with the 3 continuation of the REP Program. There's 4 forecasted expenditures of \$10 million --5 forecasted capital of \$10 million in the July to December time frame, and a continuation of 6 7 the current O&M budget associated with -- the O&M associated with capital and in the 8 9 Troubleshooter Program. So, for the six-month 10 period, it results in a rate increase to 11 distribution rates, an average -- excuse me, an 12 average distribution rate increase of 0.058 13 cents. 14 And Attachment 2 is the revenue 15 requirement calculation that breaks out --16 Q. I believe, Mr. Goulding, I'm sorry to 17 interrupt, I was going to -- I was looking at 18 Exhibit 3, the separate bingo sheet exhibit. 19 Α. (Goulding) Sorry.

Q. Not the attachments. So, before we get too far down the line, could you explain what it is that Exhibit 3 is showing and how that relates to the rate changes that you were describing?

A. (Goulding) Yes. Sorry. I was explaining

20

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- Exhibit 2, not Exhibit 3. So, Exhibit 2 is kind of a traditional --
- 3 Q. Wait. Do you mean --
- 4 A. (Goulding) Exhibit 3 --
- 5 Q. Thank you.

A. (Goulding) -- is a traditional proposed residential rate impact. So, Page 1 of that exhibit shows what our current rates are, and what a current customer pays. So, if you go half way down, for a customer who takes 600 kilowatt-hours a month, their current bill would be \$122.15. That's just -- that's based on current rates that are in effect as of January 1. And, if you look at the line that's labeled "Distribution", it's "\$38.13".

And, if you look at the July 1st, 2017 proposed, those rates have been adjusted for the two distribution rate changes in this filing. One was associated with the continuation of the REP Program, which is 0.058 cents, and the other was a rate decrease in distribution rates due to the amortization, which is negative 0.144 cents. So, when those are incorporated into the distribution rates,

you get the new column of "07/01/2017", which
gives you a new customer bill of "\$121.41".

And, if you look at the distribution change,
you'll see that the "Distribution" line has
changed by 74 cents, which is a decrease in the
total bill of 0.6 cents.

- Q. I'm sorry, do you mean "0.6 percent"?
- 8 A. (Goulding) "0.6 percent".
- 9 Q. Thank you.

A. (Goulding) And then, turning to Page 2, this gives the average change to the delivery service portion of the bill due to the distribution rate change. Since there's only one component isolated here, there's not a lot going on here, but the total delivery service bill for a residential customer is going down by 1.3 percent. And that's for a customer — for a residential customer that does not take Energy Service from Eversource.

Turning to Page 3 of Exhibit 3, this is for a customer taking Energy Service from Eversource. They will see a decrease in their average bill, due to this distribution rate decrease, of 0.6 percent.

- Q. And, so, just to be clear, the rate changes
  that are shown throughout Exhibit 3, those are
  only reflecting the change that would be due to
  the REP, and not any changes to any other rate
  elements?
  - A. (Goulding) That's correct.
  - Q. Mr. Goulding, is it the Company's position that the rate that is being proposed this afternoon is a just and reasonable rate?
- 10 A. (Goulding) Yes.

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8

- 11 Q. And, for Mr. Lajoie and Mr. Dickie, is it the
  12 Company's position that the REP plan, as
  13 revised for June 2nd and included in Exhibit 2,
  14 is that a, in your opinion, a reasonable and
  15 appropriate plan for the remainder of 2017?
- 16 A. (Lajoie) Yes.
- 17 A. (Dickie) Yes.
- MR. FOSSUM: I think that is all that

  I have for direct.
- 20 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis.
- MR. KREIS: Thank you very much, Mr.

  Chairman. I just want to say at the outset
- that, just to avoid any mystery, that the OCA supports the proposal that's pending in this

1 docket, as conditioned by the June 2nd 2 revision. And we're very pleased with the way 3 that Eversource has been able to work with Staff and with us to modify the REP proposal, 4 5 based on the feedback they got from the Staff and from the OCA. 6 7 And, so, I hope what comes out of my mouth will be perceived as "friendly" 8 cross-examination, because that's how it's 9 10 intended. 11 CROSS-EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. KREIS: 13 I am looking at Exhibit Number 1. And, in particular, I would direct the witnesses' 14 15 attention to the graph on Page 15, Bates Page 16 015 of Exhibit 1, which is actually Page 9 of 17 the prefiled testimony. 18 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: While they're 19 get that, just off the record. 20 [Brief off-the-record discussion 21 ensued.] BY MR. KREIS: 22 23 Just a couple of questions about the graph

there titled "Eversource New Hampshire SAIDI",

- "SAIDI" being the "System Average Interruption

  Duration Index". As I interpret that graph,

  the Company seems to be indicating that there

  was a change in the SAIDI trend that coincides

  with the beginning of the Reliability

  Enhancement Program. Would that be a fair

  statement?
- 8 A. (Lajoie) That is correct.

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- Q. And the Company believes that, as a result of the changes that it made by implementing the Reliability Enhancement Program, that its System Average Interruption Duration Index improved? You actually -- you believe there is a causal relationship between those two things?
  - A. (Lajoie) We believe that the improvement in SAIDI trend over time was partly due to the REP Program, yes.
- 18 Q. Partly due. Are there other factors that you would say?
- 20 A. (Lajoie) Weather certainly plays into 21 reliability for electric customers.
- Q. So, the weather has been less severe since 23 2007?
- 24 A. (Lajoie) Weather has been up and down, as far

- as the number of storms since 2007. What we would consider "storm events", in '07, we had 9; in 2008, we had 18; in 2009, we had 4; 2010 was 15. And it bounces around. I can give you all the numbers, if you would like?
- Q. No. I just want to make sure that it's clear how the Company perceives the cause-and-effect relationship between its Reliability

  Enhancement Program that began in 2007, and the results that it's been able to achieve with respect to reliability as measured by the System Average Interruption Duration Index, SAIDI.
- A. (Lajoie) Certainly, a number of the programs that we have implemented as part of the REP, including the Distribution Automation Program within REP, have measurable results in customer minutes saved, therefore affecting SAIDI in a positive direction.
- Q. Both the graph on Page 15, the SAIDI graph, and the graph on Page 16, which is the SAIFI graph, "SAIFI" being "System Average Interruption Frequency Index", show a upward blip, I guess I would call it, for 2016. To what do you

1 attribute that upward blip?

- A. (Lajoie) The majority of what we believe caused that upward blip is weather. As I mentioned, the storm the number of storm events varies from year to year. In 2015, we had 6 and, in 2016, we had 13. So, it was a doubling of those storm events, which negatively impacted reliability for our customers.
- 9 Q. Do we have any sense yet of what the data will look like for 2017?
- 11 A. (Lajoie) I do not have that number for a year-to-date 2017.
- Q. Do you have a guess about what it might look like?
  - A. (Lajoie) Anecdotally, we've had a significant number of storms in the first five months of the year. So, depending on how the remaining months of the year go, I'm sorry, I just can't predict that.
  - Q. I understand. Looking at the discussion of
    Eversource's performance, on Bates Page 016 and
    Bates Page 017, and then -- yes, Pages 16 and
    17, there's discussion of which quartiles
    Eversource falls into. And, by "Eversource", I

mean "Eversource New Hampshire". And it likes like Eversource is trying to make sure that it lands in the second quartile. Which, I think, if I'm interpreting this correctly, means basically an above-average performance in comparison to your peer utilities. Am I drawing the right inference, both about what being in the second quartile means and what PSNH's target landing place in those quartiles is?

- A. (Lajoie) Yes, you are. We have been reasonably consistently in the third quartile, meaning more than 50 percent of the utilities in our segment have better reliability than we do. We would like to be and we are targeting being on an consistent basis in the second quartile, meaning we're in the top half of our segment for reliability.
- Q. Okay. Given that everybody knows that
  everybody wants to be above-average, but that
  somebody has to be below-average, what is the
  rationale for the Eversource decision that the
  second quartile is the right place to be?

  A. (Lajoie) Again, anecdotally, we have feedback

from our customers who indicate that they are seeing outages less frequently. They're recognizing that they're seeing fewer outages. And, when those outages happen, their power comes back on sooner. Which would lead us to believe that we are moving in the right direction. And second quartile, we're not gold-plating the system, we're not shooting for first quartile performance. But we believe that being in the top half of the utilities in our segment is a reasonable target to shoot for and to attain.

- Q. Why not get into the first quartile?
- A. (Lajoie) We don't believe that financially that -- we believe the financial implication of attempting that would be too large at this point. I'm not suggesting that we would never shoot for the first quartile, but that is not our objective now. It's just too much of a leap to go from third to first. So, we're going to work for third to second consistently.

And, then, working with parties, such as your office, we would decide whether to continue to maintain that second quartile

performance is in the best interest of our

customers, or, if, in fact, improving to the

first quartile might be something that we would

attempt.

- Q. Has the Company ever endeavored to ascertain how much more customers would be willing to pay in order for the Company to improve its reliability record?
- A. (Lajoie) No. I'm not familiar with any such attempt to get feedback on that regard from customers.
- Q. So, and given your earlier reference to anecdotal evidence, it really, if I'm understanding correctly, is a form of guesswork about what the customers are willing to live with, because no utility is perfectly reliable, there are always going to be some system failures, and given that reliability has a cost?
- A. (Lajoie) I agree. Our experience in some of the large storms particularly that we've had are the -- where customers used to be willing to wait a couple of days for their power to come back on, it's now a matter of a few hours

and they're calling us asking, and my guess is calling the Commission as well with complaints, about the fact that their power has been off for some period of time. We know that that has happened. And it seems to be that the expectations are continually increasing, our customers' expectations are increasing on how quickly they can have power back.

- Q. What would happen if there were no reliability enhancement program?
- A. (Lajoie) Prior to the implementation of the Reliability Enhancement Program, as shown on the graphs on Bates Pages 015 and 016, reliability was getting worse as a trend over time. Our belief is, without continued investment in the system, we would revert back to that pattern. So, we would be starting at where we are now and reliability would degrade over time.
  - Q. And at what point would that degradation in reliability sink to the level that would require Commission intervention, even if there were no reliability enhancement programs?
- 24 A. (Lajoie) I'm sorry, but I don't think I can

1 answer that question.

Α.

Q. If my math is correct, based on -- this is the Attachment CJG-1 to Exhibit 2, which is the June 2nd filing, the very last line of that graph says that the Average REP Distribution Adjustment in cents per kilowatt-hour is "0.058 cents". So, that is a very small number, in hundredths of a cent, correct?

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis, what are you looking at? I'm sorry.

MR. KREIS: I'm looking at Attachment CJG-1, which is Page 1 of 14, attached to Exhibit 2, which is the Company's updated filing of June 2nd.

### BY MR. KREIS:

(Goulding) Yes.

Q. And, so, I want to make sure that I'm understanding correctly that the adjustment to distribution rates that is accounted for as part of the REP Program is actually a very small number. It's not one cent per kWh, it's not one-tenth of a cent per kWh. It's 58/100ths of a cent per kWh. Do I have that right?

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1 Q. And, so, if I multiplied that number by 600, I 2 would get the actual rate impact of the 3 Reliability Enhancement Program on that magical 4 600 kWh per month customer rate, correct? 5 Α. (Goulding) Yes. 6 And, so, if I -- I did the math and came to Q. 7 34.8 cents. Would that be roughly right? (Goulding) Yes. Sounds about right. 8 Α. 9 So, this is a fairly modest addition to the 10 electric bill of a typical Eversource New 11 Hampshire customer? 12 (Goulding) Yes. That's accurate. Α. 13 MR. KREIS: I guess those are all the 14 questions I have. 15 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ms. Amidon. 16 MS. AMIDON: Thank you. Good 17 afternoon. 18 WITNESS GOULDING: Good afternoon. 19 WITNESS LAJOIE: Good afternoon. 20 MS. AMIDON: You can each say it all 21 at once for me. 22 BY MS. AMIDON:

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Mr. Goulding. And it has to do with Exhibit 2,

I think my first question is for you,

23

- 1 and the reconciliation that the Company has 2 requested for a prior year related revenues and 3 expenditures. And my reference is CJG-1, Page 1, on Line 7. And there is a actual over 4 5 recovery of 1.4 million, approximately?
  - (Goulding) Okay. I see that. Α.

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- 7 We did some -- Staff did some work, and in the Q. 8 prior -- I guess I would say the prior program 9 year, which is June -- I mean, July through 10 June, there was an over recovery of 979,000, give or take. Is that something that you 12 recall?
  - (Goulding) I don't have it. I know there was definitely an over recovery. That sounds fairly reasonable.
  - Q. So, I'm only asking, because there's a difference between the actual recovery and the estimated over recovery of about \$428,000. Are these from two different time periods?
- 20 Α. (Goulding) Are you referring to the May 2nd 21 filing this year and the June 2nd filing? Or 22 are you referring to this --
- 23 No. I'm looking at the -- it's the April Q. 24 filing of last year, and then the Exhibit 1 of

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1
         this year -- I mean, I think it's Exhibit 2 of
 2
         this year, which talks about the
 3
         reconciliation, and for the same period, July
         through June 2016. So, it looks like for that,
 4
 5
         and this may be something you want to do in a
 6
         record request response, and it's not necessary
 7
         for Staff to have that prior to any
         deliberation on this. Because I think what
 8
         we're trying to do is to get some additional
9
10
         information. But it appears that there's about
11
         $428,000 that we can't account for in the
         difference between the estimated over recovery
12
13
         for that prior period and the actual over
14
         recovery?
15
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ms. Amidon, can
16
         you get us to a Bates page and line number that
17
         you're referring to? Because the number you
18
         said, I'm not finding on any document I have in
         front of me. Which may be my -- it's probably
19
20
         my problem.
21
                   MS. AMIDON: One moment please.
22
         Thank you. I'm sorry.
23
                         [Atty. Amidon conferring with
24
                        Mr. Chagnon.]
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1
                   MS. AMIDON:
                                I'm going to ask
 2
         Mr. Chagnon to work through that, because he is
 3
         the one who observed this difference, and I'm
         trying to -- I want to move ahead.
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 5
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, you're going
         to move to a different issue?
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 7
                   MS. AMIDON: Yes.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay.
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9
                   MS. AMIDON: I'll just move to a
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         different issue, and we'll get back, and I may
11
         ask Mr. Chagnon to ask that question, because
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         me and numbers --
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    BY MS. AMIDON:
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         Okay. So, in Exhibit 2, on Bates 002,
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         paragraph five, there's a statement that the
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         Company's Troubleshooter Program is described
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         on Pages 7 and 8 of the testimony of Mr. Lajoie
18
         and Mr. Dickie in the May 1 filing.
              And let's go to Exhibit 1, that May 1
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20
         filing, and look at pages -- look at 7 and 8,
21
         and I think it may turn out to be Bates stamped
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         013 and 014. And let me know when you're
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         there, then I'll ask my questions.
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         (Dickie) I'm there.
    Α.
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- Q. Okay. So, I looked at this, and would you
  agree with me that the description in these two
  paragraphs is just basically a general overview
  of the Troubleshooter Program?
- A. (Dickie) It gives an understanding of what they do and what they charge when they're working in the areas that they're working in.
- 8 Q. But there's no separate analysis for each of the work areas, for example?
- 10 A. (Dickie) What type of analysis?
- 11 Q. Any analysis.
- 12 A. (Dickie) No.
- Q. Okay. And it doesn't detail how much time was devoted to the REP activities as opposed to regular operation and maintenance, is that fair to say?
- 17 A. (Dickie) That's fair to say in here, yes. I do
  18 have -- we can give you those numbers, if you'd
  19 like.
- Q. And it doesn't identify or quantify the line surveyed by the troubleshooters, would you agree with that?
- 23 A. (Dickie) I agree with that.
- 24 Q. And, so, in my conclusion, and you can disagree

- with me, is that this is not a detailed
  description of the Troubleshooter Program. And
  you may disagree, but I --
- 4 A. (Dickie) Well, it didn't get into that sort of detail, no.
  - Q. Right. So, the detail is lacking. And this is something, quite frankly, we'll be looking for as we move forward in discussions about this as the Program is discussed for continuation.
- 10 A. (Dickie) Uh-huh.

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- 12 Some of the issues, though, that are discussed

  12 here are the dispatching of a troubleshooter to

  13 a secondary area. Has this ever happened?
  - A. (Dickie) It has. There's days when there is -when there is less trouble going on, and there
    is activities that we can -- if there's REP
    activities, we can put them in the secondary
    areas, we will have them respond to trouble
    calls when they're out there.
- Q. Do you have a specific example that could give me where this actually occurred?
- A. (Dickie) Well, it really happens in real-time,
  and it depends on how much work is happening on
  that particular day.

- Q. So, do the troubleshooters log their work and explain what time was devoted to, say, REP versus what time was devoted to O&M?
- A. (Dickie) They charge their work accordingly,
  yes. So, there's work orders that they charge.

  Some of the work orders are REP work orders,
  and the other work orders are regular work

  orders that are not REP-specific.
- 9 Q. And what kind of -- would it provide this type
  10 of detail, "dispatched to a secondary area" and
  11 the reason why?
- 12 A. (Dickie) It would have -- well, it would have
  13 what they would charge.
- 14 Q. So, it doesn't have that type of detail at present?
- 16 A. (Dickie) No.
- 17 Q. That's something we may be looking for in the future.
- 19 A. (Dickie) Okay.
- Q. Because the troubleshooters are funded through
  the REP, how does -- and they're dispatched
  then to a secondary area for some other
  occurrence, what is the impact on the REP
  Program and reliability, because of this

secondary usage of the troubleshooter?

- A. (Dickie) They would charge their time that they use to fix the trouble, whatever that trouble may be, but that's about it.
- Q. So, it's not -- we can be -- it's fair to say then, when there's dispatched to a secondary area, that has nothing to do with the Reliability Enhancement Program, is that fair to say?
- A. (Dickie) I would say, if there's maintenance activities that, like a security inspection or something like that that is required to be done, we typically would not send them outside the primary area for that. It's only for other activities, like a customer work, where there's no other work going on in the primary area, we would send them to the secondary area, just a meter pull, be a customer-type work, you know, when a customer is doing vinyl siding on their home, --
- 21 Q. And, so, you --

And, in that case, they would charge the normal work order, customer work order.

- Q. And that particular portion of the time would not be attributable to REP?
- 3 A. (Dickie) That's correct.
- 4 Q. Has the Company been interested in tracking
  5 this kind of activity to see what tasks are
  6 performed and what time it takes, and whether
  7 any overtime is involved for the
  8 troubleshooters?
- 9 A. (Dickie) We have what they charge on a percent
  10 basis overall in the various work order
  11 categories. And we track their time, as far as
  12 how much work they're putting out on any given
  13 day. Is that what you're --
- Q. But they're not required to do things like
  document the lines that they have surveyed, if
  they're not --
- A. (Dickie) Oh. Yes. So, if we do a circuit

  patrol, which is an REP-type item, they would

  jot -- they would write down what they

  patrolled, how many miles they patrolled, what

  they found.
- Q. Okay. So, and this information would be available from the Company for Staff to review?

  A. (Dickie) Yes.

- Q. Okay. So, REP currently covers 2.4 million for the Troubleshooter Program. If you include the regular O&M costs that are incurred by the secondary dispatch, what is the total annual budget for this, the troubleshooters?
  - A. (Dickie) The REP portion of funding covers approximately 57 and a half percent of the cost of the Troubleshooter Program. The remaining cost is in our base, our base expense.
- 10 Q. And this is based on the logs that you have kept?
- 12 A. (Dickie) Yes.

- Q. Okay. Thank you. I know that the Consumer

  Advocate asked you about the SAIDI and the

  spike in 2016. Isn't it fair to say, though,

  that in 2015 it was a really good weather year,

  and you had a very good SAIDI as a result of

  the -- in part, by Mother Nature?
- A. (Lajoie) That's correct. Yes.
- Q. Is there any way in your analysis of SAIDI that you could normalize it for weather? And, in other words, include weather events, and also analyze it without the weather events, so that we could have a better view of what actual

- reliability improvements -- what effect it's had on SAIDI?
- A. (Lajoie) We've tried to do some weather-normalization analysis.
- 5 Q. Uh-huh.

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- A. (Lajoie) And it hasn't proven to be very effective in telling the story. So, I'm not sure. But I'd be happy to take a look at it again, and perhaps that could be part of our discussions.
- I think that that would be extremely --11 Q. 12 extremely helpful. Because, at some point, I 13 think, and maybe you will agree with me, that 14 the marginal results from increased investment 15 in REP is going to be such that increased money 16 devoted to REP will not have that much of an effect on reliability. I think we need to have 17 18 a clear understanding of what is REP and what 19 is weather.
- 20 A. (Lajoie) Okay.
- Q. Okay. Thanks. And, in that connection, have you ever been able to really tear out other elements, and I think the answer may be "no", but have you been able to, with the

- 1 Troubleshooter Program, tear out the other 2 elements and determine exactly what 3 contribution they make to REP? 4 (Dickie) As far as -- as far as SAIDI is Α. 5 concerned? 6 Q. That type of measurement, yes. 7 (Dickie) We have some -- we have done some Α. analysis, very high level, but it hasn't been 8 9 conclusive in any way. 10 Okay. Thank you. Q. 11 (Lajoie) If I could just quickly go back to Α. 12 your last question on weather-normalization? 13 Q. Yes. 14 (Lajoie) One of the programs where we actually 15 can do that type of analysis is the 16 distribution automation part of REP, because 17 each event is tracked as to the date that it 18 occurred. And, when the devices operate and 19 actually reduce the size or the duration of an 20 outage, we track those minutes. 21 So, I can actually provide 22
  - weather-normalized data for pole-top
    distribution automation, if that's helpful.
    Some of the other stuff, some of the other

parts of REP, it's less -- it's less easy to slice and dice it that way.

But, at least for that part, I can provide that information.

Q. Thank you. And that's something we'll discuss on the going-forward program.

The Consumer Advocate asked about the aspiration to -- of the Company to be in the second quartile. And one thing we haven't really talked about is the fact that, as companies in the region improve, that second quartile goes up and up and up, is that correct?

- 14 A. (Lajoie) That is correct. Yes.
- 15 Q. So, it's a moving target, is that fair to say?
- 16 A. (Lajoie) Yes, it is.

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- 17 Q. And I was -- I had asked this question before.

  18 Is this a corporate-wide aspiration? In other

  19 words, all the Eversource companies want to

  20 perform in that top quartile?
  - A. (Lajoie) Each Eversource operating company has their own targets. So, there's a set of targets for Connecticut, for Massachusetts, and for New Hampshire. They are different.

Currently, the targets for Connecticut are first quartile for MBI, the Months Between Interruption.

Part of the difference is where we started from. For many years, New Hampshire had not spent a lot of money on reliability-related activities due to the financial situation of the Company. So, we were starting from a low reliability, and are working our way up. Part of that is due to just the geography of it.

The mostly rural character of Eversource New Hampshire territory, versus, for example, in Massachusetts, downtown Boston, or, in Connecticut, downtown Hartford, where the events are closer to get to and less likely to be caused by items like trees, which account for the vast majority of our troubles.

Does that answer your question?

Q. In part. It does seem, though, that the quartile perhaps is not a reflection of performance as much as actual improvement in reliability. And that's just -- that's just something to be part of the mix to avoid gold-plating the reliability program. I mean,

- you can't -- regional quartile measurement may
  not fit New Hampshire. It may be more the
  vegetation management, as you mentioned.
- (Lajoie) The segment that Eversource New 4 Α. 5 Hampshire is in is mid-sized Mid-Atlantic and 6 Northeast companies. So, we are comparing with 7 similar size companies and in a similar 8 geographic region. Eversource Connecticut and 9 Eversource Mass. are in the large 10 corporation/large company segment, but, again, 11 Mid-Atlantic and Northeast. So, their targets 12 are higher and the quartiles are harder to get 13 to.
  - So, we do try and compare with other companies that are in a similar situation as to how we are. Clearly, not every company is exactly the same.
  - Q. Including geographical quality, like trees? I guess it's not really --
- 20 A. (Lajoie) Yes.

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- 21 Q. -- just on the size of the company. Is that a fair statement?
- 23 A. (Lajoie) It's the size of the company and the region. I mean, you know, comparing us to, for

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example, the desert Southwest would not be a

valid comparison. But, if you stick within the

Mid-Atlantic and Northeast area, the mid-size

companies would tend to have similar, I would

say, characteristics. As I drive around New

England, there's a lot of forested territory

pretty much everywhere you go.

Q. Since we -- I'll just move to continue to talk
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Q. Since we -- I'll just move to continue to talk about vegetation management. As I understand it, vegetation management is responsible for most -- I mean, not vegetation management, but trees are responsible for most of the outages in New Hampshire, is that right?

- A. (Lajoie) Correct. Between 60 and 75 percent, depending on the year.
- Q. And I'd like to introduce at this point, or have it marked for identification, the response to Staff's Question 1-4 in this docket, which -- I mean, I could show this to you, Mr. Lajoie, to make sure you agree with me that this is what this is. It has some information on vegetation management.

[Atty. Amidon showing document to Witness Lajoie.]

## BY THE WITNESS: 1 2 Α. (Lajoie) Yes. I have that document. 3 MS. AMIDON: Thank you. 4 [Atty. Amidon distributing 5 documents.] (The document, as described, was 6 7 herewith marked as **Exhibit 4** for 8 identification.) BY MS. AMIDON: 9 10 So, the first question I have is sort of a 11 random question. But, if we go to Page -- it's marked "Page 2 of 3", but it's the page with 12 13 the table at the top, of Exhibit 4. Are you 14 there? 15 (Lajoie) Yes. Α. 16 It has two categories of vegetation management, Q. 17 am I right? "Capital Investment" and "O&M"? 18 Α. (Lajoie) Correct. 19 Could you refresh me on why REP now has a Q. 20 capitalized component? 21 (Lajoie) Capitalized vegetation management is 22 what we refer to as "ETT", or "Enhanced Tree

Trimming". O&M vegetation management is what

we refer to as "SMT" or "Scheduled Maintenance

23

1 Trimming".

- Q. And this was approved back in what docket, do you know?
- A. (Goulding) There was a filing that was made as

  part of a step increase in the REP filing. I

  don't remember if it was 2010 or maybe 2011. I

  don't have the exact docket. But there was

  discussion on the accounting treatment. How it

  was changed to make -- how it was changed and

  made Enhanced Tree Trimming a capitalized item.
- Q. Okay. Thank you for that. But, Mr. Lajoie, if
  we look at the two categories, Capital
  Investment and O&M, for the program year ending
  June 2016, it's roughly \$30 million in total,
  is that correct?
- 16 A. (Lajoie) That's correct.
- Q. Which is substantially higher, would you agree, than the prior years?
- 19 A. (Lajoie) That's correct.
- Q. And, then, if we look at the first three
  months, is it -- and correct me if I'm wrong,
  the last one, where it says "Actuals Year Ended
  June 2017", is there estimates in there through
  June 2017 or just the actual through the end of

1 March?

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- A. (Lajoie) Those are just actuals through the end of March, for the program year which started July 1 of 2016.
- Q. So, for just that quarter, you already spent

  14 -- oh, that's nine months. So, you spent

  \$14 million for the nine months?
- 8 A. (Lajoie) Yes. That's correct.
  - Q. Do you know why there is such a difference between the two, in terms of --
- 11 (Lajoie) In ramping up, if you will, the REP Α. 12 Program, as of July 1, 2015, it was recognized 13 that it would take some time for capital 14 investments to be done, for typical capital 15 investments, building poles and wires, that 16 type of work. Whereas, for capital tree 17 trimming, we can acquire more contract crews to 18 do that work, and that -- so, the decision was 19 made to ramp up the ETT in the first program 20 year to get plant in service as per our 21 agreement on the program. And, then, in the second program year, starting July 1, 2016, the 22 23 ETT for REP would be reduced, because we had 24 spent that money up front.

- Q. And what is the capital requirement associated with that investment, do you know,

  Mr. Goulding? The revenue requirement, I'm sorry?
  - A. (Goulding) Well, there's depreciation on it and then there's the rate of return on it, which I think is somewhere in the range, after tax, of around seven and a half percent.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. In our discussions in technical session, and I apologize, I don't have a document for this, there was one line which was discussed as one of -- being one of the top-ten problematic circuits for the last seven years, and that's Circuit 355X10. Are you familiar with that?
- A. (Lajoie) Yes, I am.

- Q. Can you explain what the Company has done to address this reliability on the circuit since it's been on the top-ten list for seven years?
- A. (Lajoie) We've accomplished a number of tasks on that circuit. One of the things we have done is distribution automation devices, SCADA, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition devices on that circuit, so that they can be

remotely operated from the Control Center in Manchester. That gives us the ability to sectionalize remotely to minimize the people impacted by an outage.

That particular circuit starts in West

Stewartstown, New Hampshire, and heads north

from there, along Route 3 and another road,

which number -- whose number escapes me at the

moment, but heads all the way up toward the

Canadian border. There is no other source onto

that circuit. So, anything that happens near

the source affects everybody along that

circuit. So, these DA devices were installed

along that circuit to minimize the number of

customers affected to the greater -- to

whatever extent possible.

Another thing we've accomplished is ETT on that circuit. Again, trees being the cause of the majority of outages, we're attacking the cause of outages as best we can to prevent the outages from happening in the first place.

There could be other projects that have happened. I know one of the things we're working on is, we're working with Vermont

Electric, to see if we can -- there's currently a tie on that circuit where we feed into

Vermont, if they run into problems, and there's a meter on that tie. We're working with them to see if they can backfeed us in a situation where we need the power onto that circuit.

But, as you may imagine, cross-border ties, it takes some time to accomplish. And, to date, that has not been happening, but it is something that we're actively working on.

I could get a list of other projects that have happened on that circuit. Offhand, I don't know of any more. I'm not prepared, unfortunately, to give you more examples.

- Q. Oh. No. The concern was that -- that it stays in the top-ten list. And when do you expect to see improvement on that?
- A. (Dickie) We've had some improvement already. I know we've had some outages that we've been able to mitigate with the DA devices we have out there already this year.

Now, what the impact is of that, you know, over the course of a year, I don't know.

Q. And I have a couple more questions, they're

probably for you, Mr. Lajoie, you're getting all the fun today, related to Exhibit 4, the responses -- that one response to Data Request Number 4.

The second question, if you look at that question, they're separated into four parts,

(a), (b), (c), (d). And (b) and (c) ask questions related to the FairPoint contribution to the vegetation management. And my first question is, when you budget for vegetation management, do you include the amounts you expect to receive from FairPoint?

A. (Lajoie) Yes.

- Q. And what happens if you don't receive those sums?
- 16 A. (Lajoie) To date, we have not experienced

  17 significant issues with receiving payments from

  18 FairPoint.
  - Q. Okay. And do you have all those reimbursements by year? Because I believe the question did not adequately answer that -- I mean, the response, pardon me.
- 23 A. (Lajoie) I believe the last page of that
  24 document lists all the billings to both TDS,

who we have joint ownership of poles with, and FairPoint, under the various programs, those billing amounts. And it would be -- well, I didn't prepare this testimony, but my understanding is, if you see a billing amount, we did receive that amount.

Q. Okay. Well, maybe I'll just follow up on that as we continue our discussions about REP going forward.

Another question, part (d) of that question asked about traffic detail amounts.

And the reason this question was there, I believe in the technical session you recall that, in some of the filings, for example, with Liberty and Unitil, in their reconciliation they would report to the Commission why expenses were higher or lower than estimated.

And one of the issues lately has been the cost of the police detail. And they're able to provide us with specific information about the costs and the bills that they have incurred on police detail.

Do you not have that information? Because I believe what we received in response, and you

- can correct me if I'm wrong, is a sort of proxy adjustment?
  - A. (Lajoie) Beginning in 2013, for ETT, and 2015, for SMT, contractors were instructed to include traffic details, police, flaggers, in their bid, when they bid for tree work for us. So, that's not broken out separately. If they bid X number of dollars per mile, that includes the basics of traffic control. Some towns may require, for specific roads an extra officer.
- 11 Q. Uh-huh.

- A. (Lajoie) And Eversource pays that bill separately. But the base amount of traffic detail, if you will, is included in the contractor bid. So, the proxy amount that you see there is based on the last time that we paid the towns for all the police, it was X number of dollars per mile. We know how many miles we trim. So, just by doing that multiplication out, that's our best estimate as to what traffic control actually cost for those number of miles.
  - Q. So, if there was a variance in it, between the estimate and the actuals, you wouldn't know if

it was because of the underlying contract costs

or because maybe of an increment in police

detail cost that you are not aware of. Is that

fair to say? You wouldn't know whether it was

one or the other?

A. (Lajoie) I believe that's fair to say, yes.

MS. AMIDON: Okay. Just one moment

8 please. Thank you.

(Atty. Amidon conferring with Mr. Chagnon.)

MS. AMIDON: Thank you. Mr. Chagnon has a question going back to where we started.

MR. CHAGNON: Thank you.

## 14 BY MR. CHAGNON:

Q. Mr. Goulding, the first question that Attorney Amidon was asking about, it actually goes back to the fact that the Company is coming in asking for the Commission to approve reconciliation for the last two years of the REP Program. And I apologize, you don't have this in front of you, but, from the filing on April 29th, 2016, on Bates Page 017, which is CJG-2, Page 1 of 15, shows the estimated under recovery of "\$979,255", which was included in

- the filing for the program year of July 1st,
  2 2016 through June 30th, 2017.
- A. (Goulding) Did you say "under recovery" or "over recovery"?
- 5 Q. Under recovery.
- 6 A. (Goulding) I think -- I thought it was --
- 7 Q. I'm sorry. I apologize. I meant "over recovery".
- 9 A. (Goulding) Okay.
- 10 Q. Okay?

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- 11 A. (Goulding) Yes.
- Q. So, in the filing for Exhibit 2, which is

  June 2nd, on Bates Page 005, which is CJG-1,

  Page 1, you have, I believe, an actual over

  recovery of "\$1,014,038"?
  - A. (Goulding) No. So, what was in the April 2nd filing was the forecasted under recovery for June 30th, 2016. The 1 million on the front here is the forecasted under -- or, over recovery for June 30th, 2017. So, they're different times.

If you turn to Bates Page 007 of this filing, of the current filing.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: The June 2nd?

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1
                   WITNESS GOULDING: Yes. Sorry.
         June 2nd, of Exhibit 2.
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    BY THE WITNESS:
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 4
         (Goulding) Okay. So, here's all the 2015
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         actual activity, which goes through June 2016.
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         And, on Line 9, there is a over recovery,
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         without interest, of $1.374 million. And,
         then, on Line 13, the cumulative interest of
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         $33, gives you a June 30th, 2016 over recovery.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Goulding, we
         are lost. And I'm not even sure we're looking
11
         at the right page.
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13
                   WITNESS GOULDING: Sorry. Bates Page
14
         017.
15
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Bates Page 017.
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         All right. Now, what line are we going to?
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                   WITNESS GOULDING: Okay. So, Line 9,
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         all the way for the far right column, you'll
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         see that there's "1,374,949". That's an over
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         recovery. And, then, on Line 13 -- actually,
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         Line 14, $333,000 of interest, gives you a
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         total under -- total over recovery of
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         1.408 million. And that's the June 30th
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         balance. And that would be the one to compare,
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versus the \$979,000 from last year's filing.

Because last year's \$979,000 was actuals

through, I think, March or April. So, when we had the actual activity for May and June, it ended coming in lower than we had forecasted.

So, there was an increase in the overrecovery.

MR. CHAGNON: Thank you.

BY MS. AMIDON:

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- Q. Mr. Goulding, I'm going to ask you, in addition to the commitment to work with Staff and the OCA on the 2018 Program, the Company agreed to adopt an annual program, as opposed to a two-year program, and to have that be on a calendar year basis is that right?
- 15 A. (Goulding) Yes.
- Q. And that is why we're talking here today about a program that goes from July 1 to

  December 31st, is that fair to say?
  - A. (Goulding) Yes. And I think I will say that
    everyone at Eversource is enthusiastic about
    going to a calendar year program versus a split
    program.
- Q. It makes -- yes. It makes a lot of sense. And do you agree that, in connection with our work

{DE 17-076} {06-15-17}

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         towards developing that program or our
 2
         agreement towards continuing the program, that
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         this Company is willing to ask additional
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         questions about the April -- I mean, the May 1
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         filing, related to double-checking and
 6
         understanding what the activities were engaged
 7
         in, what the expenses were, is that right?
         (Goulding) Right. I think there was a -- in
 8
    Α.
9
         Staff's letter, they had requested or
10
         recommended that there -- the potential for an
11
         audit. And, so, yes. We would definitely be
12
         willing to work with Staff on it.
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                   MS. AMIDON: Okay. Great. Thank
14
               That's it. Thank you very much.
         you.
15
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
16
         Scott, do you have any questions?
17
                   CMSR. SCOTT: No, I do not.
18
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
19
         Bailey.
20
    BY CMSR. BAILEY:
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         Is the audit going to look at the
    Q.
22
         reconciliation for the past year?
23
         (Goulding) My understanding, it would review
    Α.
24
         the -- review the reconciling amounts.
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1 Q. So, are you asking us to approve an amount to 2 include in rates for the next six months, but 3 that, if there are any errors in the past, they will be corrected in the future? 4 5 (Goulding) Right. So, it will be subject to recommend -- reconciliation based on 6 7 recommendations from Staff audit. Okay. Thank you. With respect to tree 8 Q. 9 trimming, why isn't that just a routine 10 operation and maintenance expense? 11 (Lajoie) Some of it is. The Scheduled Α. 12 Maintenance Trimming, which has a reduced --13 our typical trim zone of 10 feet out, 8 feet to 14 the side, --15 [Court reporter interruption.] 16 WITNESS LAJOIE: I'm sorry. CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS: 17 18

Α. (Lajoie) Our standard trimming zone, 10 feet above the conductor, 8 feet to the side, 10 feel below, that is an O&M expense. That's what we referred to as "SMT" or "Scheduled Maintenance Trimming".

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The Enhanced Tree Trimming is ground-cutting, and it's a further distance to

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the side. I don't have the measurements offhand, and as high up as they can possibly go. So, it increases the clearance zone around the conductors to prevent contact from trees.

And it was determined at some point, before my involvement, that the Enhanced Tree Trimming was a capital item.

## BY CMSR. BAILEY:

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- Q. Do you understand why that's a capital item,
  Mr. Goulding?
- 11 (Goulding) So, my understanding is that it Α. 12 extends the life of the assets, because the 13 trees outside the trim zone are less likely to 14 fall onto the wires. So, by doing that, it 15 enhances the value -- or, enhances the life. 16 But I'm not 100 percent certain how it -- or, 17 why it's capitalized, but it's an accounting 18 standard that we were informed of.
  - Q. And how do you calculate depreciation on that expense?
  - A. (Goulding) It goes to a -- I'll call it a "365 account". So, there's a standard depreciation rate that we apply to those accounts, just like we would with any other kind of investment, the

- distribution investment that would fall into
  those, that category of accounts.
  - Q. Is that something that the Company might be willing to look at with Staff? Because that -- that doesn't make sense to me. And, so, if, in the next time that we look at this you could explain that, that would be helpful.
  - A. (Goulding) Okay. Yes. We might have to have a witness from Accounting to explain it. But we can definitely review with Staff. I know we did talk about it, like I think I was referring to, back in 2011 time frame, when it originally was capitalized. But I don't just recall the details of all the discussions.
  - Q. Fundamentally, it seems like an O&M expense.

    So, I would like to understand why it's capitalized.
- 18 A. (Goulding) Okay.

- 19 Q. Thank you. Can you look at the May 1st filing,
  20 on Bates Page 009, and explain that table to
  21 me, the "Customers Saved" and "Wholesale".
  - A. (Lajoie) The Company serves both direct retail customers and wholesale customers off of our distribution system. So, Unitil, New Hampshire

- 1 Electric Co-op, and some of the municipal, I 2 know Ashland Municipal, for example, are served 3 directly off our 34 kV distribution system. So, any time we install an automation device on 4 5 that 34 distribution system, that saves minutes 6 where their power supply is out. It's included 7 in the light blue color, well, the small -- the small box, if you don't have a color-printed 8 9 copy.
- 10 Q. I do.
- 11 A. (Lajoie) Okay. It's the light blue box there
  12 that's the wholesale. That's municipalities
  13 and New Hampshire Electric Co-op, and --
- 14 A. (Dickie) And Unitil.
- 15 A. (Lajoie) Yes, Unitil as well.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. I understand that, now that
  you say that. Is the discussion that you have
  on Page 5 about "programs to address overhead
  reliability", is that related to tree trimming?
  On the May 1st testimony.
- 21 A. (Lajoie) Bates Page 011, I'm assuming.
- Q. I wrote down "5". Yes, that doesn't make sense. It must be a regular 5.
- 24 A. (Lajoie) I think it's Page 5 of 14 of the

1 document.

2 Q. Yes.

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- 3 A. (Lajoie) Which is Bates Page 011.
- 4 Q. Yes. That's it. Sorry.
- 5 (Lajoie) Okay. These items are -- yes. These 6 items are all capital construction items, poles 7 and wires and insulators and that type of utility plant. Reject Pole Replacement, 8 Porcelain Replacement, we use porcelain 9 10 insulators. We have now transitioned to a 11 polymer insulator. The Hit Less Reliability 12 Enhancement project addresses our 50, or our 13 worst-performing circuits, with improvements 14 intended to reduce the frequency or the 15 duration of outages.

Right-of-way System Hardening includes replacing structures, replacing cross-arms, in some cases, reconductoring with tree-covered --with covered wire to prevent tree-related outages and so forth. Heather-Lite is a 1970s to -- '60s to '70s vintage bracket on the top of poles. It was intended as a beautification thing, because it keeps everything much closer together. I think it came about as part of the

Ladybird Johnson Beautify America. The downside is, it's made out of fiberglass. So, over time, that degrades. We've had these brackets fail, and the conductors come down.

Also, because the conductors are closer together, that 10-foot to the side is a smaller zone. So, branches and trees and so forth do come into that zone. And, because the conductors are closer together, it doesn't take as much of a branch to short between the two conductors. So, we found it to be a reliability problem for us. So, we've been replacing these Heather-Lite brackets with traditional cross-arms on the top of poles.

- Q. And why isn't activity like that just standard utility practice? Why isn't that included in rates in the first place? Why is it part of a reliability program?
- A. (Lajoie) The intent of replacing them is a reliability improvement issue, again, to prevent the mostly tree-related outages. That particular program was included in the original REP -- well, not the original, but the second incarnation of REP, not just as a reliability,

- but also as a safety item. And it was clearly identified at that time as a safety item.
  - Q. I'm not --

- A. (Lajoie) We do some of this work as part of our base work, our normal utility practice work.

  But there's so much of it out there that we were not making significant progress in removing these brackets. So, we pulled that into the REP Program.
  - Q. Okay. On the next page, you talk about some substation work or substations that were eliminated as part of the reliability program, I understand that. But, then, on Line 9, you say that the "sites were then restored to a natural state". Is that restoration work included in the reliability funding?
  - A. (Lajoie) Yes. It's all part of the substation elimination project, would be to remove everything that was there, and loam and seed.
  - Q. It sounds -- well, I think I understand, and this is probably for you, Mr. Goulding, that you need additional money in rates for the second half of the year, so that the amount needed to fund this Program is greater than it

1 was in the past year?

- A. (Goulding) As we continue to make more and more capital investments under the Program, there is depreciation and the carrying charge associated with those items. So, we put in 12 months of capital for the last 12 months, and then we're putting in 6 more -- or, 10 more million over the next six months. So, it's to support the \$10 million --
- 10 Q. Okay.

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- 11 (Goulding) -- of investments. Sorry. And just Α. 12 one more is, previously, as part of the 14-23813 Settlement Agreement, we had \$3 million from a 14 wind storm, and it was directed towards the REP 15 Program. Per Staff's recommendation, we agreed 16 to separate those two out, because that 17 amortization ended and that two-year extension 18 So, we removed that \$3 million from the 19 current REP funding to reduce rates. So, then, 20 there was a gap. So, it -- so, the 21 amortization is all captured in one rate, and 22 the increase to REP, excluding the wind storm, 23 is captured in one rate.
  - Q. Okay. Mr. Lajoie, you said that

"weather-normalization hasn't proven to be effective in telling the story", when you were responding to Ms. Amidon's question about whether you could take the weather effect out of the SAIDI graphs and see -- so that we could see specifically whether improvement from the program is actually happening or not.

And, when you said "it's not telling the story", did you mean that it's not telling the story you want to tell or it isn't an effective -- you can't do it effectively?

- A. (Lajoie) The latter. We can't do it effectively. My predecessor managing this program tried to do some of that work, and struggled with it for a long time, and just -- he couldn't -- he told me that he couldn't come up with a good way to do exactly what was being asked.
- Q. Are you still trying? Are you, personally?
- A. (Lajoie) I'm going to have to go back and talk

  to -- I have not personally tried to do it. As

  I mentioned, I did do it for the pole-top

  automation devices.
- Q. Uh-huh.

- A. (Lajoie) And I was able to do it for that. But
  I'm going to have to go back and look at what
  he had done, and see if it's something that we
  can do for other programs or not. I don't know
  the answer.
  - Q. Okay. And, with respect to the cross-border tie up in the North Country with Vermont, how long have you been working with the Vermont utility to attempt to allow power to go back our way?
- 11 A. (Lajoie) I believe it's been about six or nine
  12 months that we've been dealing with the Vermont
  13 utility.
- 14 Q. And what's the hold up?
- 15 A. (Lajoie) I don't know. The engineer --
- 16 A. (Dickie) Well, I think they had some
  17 upgrades --
- [Court reporter interruption.]
- 19 BY THE WITNESS:

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- 20 A. (Dickie) I think they had some upgrades on
  21 their end that they had to do, in order to
  22 backfeed into us.
- 23 BY CMSR. BAILEY:
- 24 Q. Are the upgrades completed?

- 1 A. (Dickie) I don't think they are yet, no.
- 2 Q. Do you have an idea when they will be?
- 3 A. (Dickie) No. No, I don't.
- Q. So, this could just be -- it could go on for a long time, there's no -- I mean, when would you expect to be able to have the power flow both ways?
- 8 A. (Dickie) I don't know.

- A. (Lajoie) I can talk to the engineer who has been dealing directly with the Vermont utility to answer that question. But I don't know the answer to that.
- Q. Okay. And are you, both of you, confident that they're really working on this? Or, I mean, it seems like, for a circuit to be on the top-ten worst for seven years, I think, is a long time. And, so, the question that was raised in my mind is whether it's really being focused on or it's just up there in the North Country, and so we're just kind of letting it, you know, "when we get to it, we will"?
  - A. (Lajoie) No. I can honestly say that it's not just one of those "when we get to it, we will".

    We do look at these circuits on a regular

basis. We look at not only that 50

worst-performing circuits, but we have a report
on any time a device is operated multiple times
in a short period of time, and trying to
determine the reason for that. We may get
additional tree trimming in. We've gone out
and installed animal protection on transformers
that maybe didn't have animal protection
before, if animals have been an issue.

Q. On that circuit?

A. (Lajoie) On that circuit, on multiple circuits.

We, last fall, completed a project to patrol
all three-phase lines, looking for a series of
issues that might be there. Some equipment
stuff, missing animal protection was one of
them, unfused transformers and so forth, and
have gone out and added fuses and animal
protection and a number of other things to
circuits all over the state, which include the
355X10 up north.

I could provide a list of what was accomplished on that circuit, but I don't have it in front of me.

Q. Actually, if you could give Staff the

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         information about when the Vermont utility
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         expects to be able to have an equal
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         reliability, you know, if Eversource is
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         allowing the power to flow to Vermont when
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         their circuit is out, then, you know, it seems
         like it would be a reciprocal arrangement.
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         And, if you could just find out when that's
         expected to happen, that would be good.
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         (Lajoie) Absolutely.
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         Thank you.
    Q.
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                   MR. FOSSUM: If I may interject?
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         that being asked as a record request or is that
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         simply information that is being asked that we
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         provide to Staff when we get it?
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                   CMSR. BAILEY: If you could give it
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         to Staff when you get it, that would be fine.
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                   MR. FOSSUM: Okay.
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                   CMSR. BAILEY: Thank you. I think
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         that's all I have.
                             Thanks.
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    BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:
         Mr. Goulding, it may not be with you, it may
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    Q.
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         have been with someone else, but I seem to
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         recall discussions about why it is that
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programs like REP and vegetation management

programs are carved out of just including it all in rates. And one of the reasons is to make sure it happens, so that it doesn't become a casualty of a company not making its numbers and say "well, we just won't do as much of that one year".

Is that a discussion we've had with you or

is it a discussion that maybe I'm imagining?

A. (Goulding) Yes. I think it was part of the last REP hearing, it was kind of one of those questions on why -- "why not include it all in base rates?" And I think that was one of the comments which we saw this year was, as being excluded from base rates, it allows for discussions with OCA and Staff for these extra dollars to be spent to improve reliability, and what buckets they can get spent on and why they're being spent in those general areas.

Q. That's consistent with my memory, and I just can't remember when or the context. But I even -- I even remember a hearing in which Tom Frantz was in the witness box and defending an argument like this. And it might have been in the settlement that rolled this program in with

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- A. (Goulding) This conversation happened May 31st, last year, during this docket. It was my birthday. So, I recall.
- Q. There you go. All right. I'm not hallucinating. Thank you. I feel better now.

Why is doing this on a calendar year desirable for the Company? I'm sure there's an obvious reason I'm missing, but --

(Goulding) Well, all of the internal budgets Α. are done on a calendar year basis, and just general reporting is done on a calendar year basis, and most of our rates go on a calendar year basis. So, it's just much easier for everything to be on a calendar year basis, and any rate changes happen at the same time, versus staggering out everything. And it's just hard to report out on a 12-month budget end June 30th, because most budgets are looked at internally on an annualized basis. So, if you catch up in the end of the year, because bad weather at the beginning year, it gives you that opportunity. But it's a little hard to plan over split years.

- Q. But I was going to ask about whether, at the beginning of the year versus an end of the year, by doing it in the middle of the year, in July, you essentially get an entire winter season in for analysis purposes, I suppose you could still analyze winters from, you know, November through April, or, up north, maybe October through May, the same way, but still budget it that way, I suppose?
- 10 A. (Goulding) Right. Are you talking in terms of the storm impacts and reliability?
  - Q. Yes. Evaluating the effectiveness of the program, you know, as soon as Mr. Lajoie figures out a way to weather-normalize everything, then it will be useful, I think, to be able to look at it winter versus winter rather than year versus year.
    - A. (Lajoie) Our reliability reporting historically has always been on a calendar year basis as well. So, it does -- going to a calendar year basis for this project lines up with that.
    - Q. Does that make sense to you, as you're trying to figure out whether what you're doing is working, to look at it on a calendar year

basis? Or wouldn't it make it, to me at least, you know, basic logic, which may be totally wrong, would tell me I'd want to look at a season, I'd want to look at a winter season versus — winter season versus winter season, not calendar year versus calendar year?

A. (Lajoie) Well, I guess my thought on that is, we don't plan projects -- we can't make projects to change the weather. So, we do look at the causes for outages. And we know, if it's ice, sleet, and snow, it's probably going to be in a winter month that that happened. I mean, we can look at the date that the event happened, obviously. But I'm not -- I'm not yet convinced that doing it on a seasonal basis is any different.

In the event of a July 1 to June 30, now I'm splitting the summer season, thunderstorms over two different reporting years. So, no matter when I do the split, I'm splitting something.

Q. Roughly, would you say what percentage of the relevant storm events happen during the summer versus happening during the winter? Is it more

- during the winter? It would be my instinct,

  but it could be wrong.
  - A. (Dickie) It's a crapshoot. I mean, --
  - A. (Lajoie) I don't know the answer to that.
  - Q. That's not a technical term, is it?

[Laughter.]

WITNESS DICKIE: It's not.

8 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: At least not in

9 this industry.

## BY THE WITNESS:

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A. (Lajoie) Summer lightning storms and wind events are sometimes more damaging than winter snow and ice events. So, it varies from year to year, from storm to storm.

## BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:

Q. And, so, talking about wind events and the things that cause outages, when you're attempting to determine whether this is working, and you're attempting to do some sort of weather-normalization, are you looking at the characteristics of storms? This particular storm had these characteristics, this pressure, this wind, this direction, this temperature. How long it lasted, to determine what effect

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1 that had on the system?

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- Α. (Lajoie) We do actually work with Plymouth State University's Weather Program. And they have done a lot of analysis based on exactly the factors you're describing of wind pressure, wind speed -- or, excuse me, atmospheric pressure, wind speed, and temperature, and what we can expect for snow, based on the temperature, whether it's a heavy, wet or, you know, whatever. So, a lot of those characteristics, I'm not a weatherman, so I can't speak to them all, but I know we have worked with them pretty closely. And I believe we are continuing to work with them on that exact type of analysis, to see, on really a predictive basis, "hey, we know pressure is dropping at a certain rate, we can expect X amount of wind speed and, therefore, the associated damage", you know, "what do we need to do to prepare for that", and so forth.
  - Q. And I know you do that, all the companies have to do that when there's storm preparation, because, you know, among other things, the Safety Division wants to know what you expect.

Is this a Level 1? A Level 2? A Level 3?

Do you then go back and see how good your predictions were, and how they're matching -- how you're stacking up, you know, year over year, storm over storm, to refine those predictions, and then also identifying, after the fact, what held up well and what didn't hold up well, for the programs that we're talking about here?

- A. (Dickie) As far as, from a programs

  perspective, no. But we do, from a post-storm

  perspective, "how did we, you know, perform?"
- Q. It seems like that should be -- that should be fertile ground for discussion with Staff.

  Whether there's some reasonable way to also roll in to the look-backs at a storm, whether the effects were different in areas that had been worked on last year, the year before and the year before, and under the programs we're talking about.

But, again, it may end up being not feasible in the short-term. It may be the kind of thing that takes year to build up enough data to make it relevant. But it seems like

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the kind of data collection that should be
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         going on, or at least the discussion should
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         begin to "what kind of data would we need to
         collect to be able to answer these questions?"
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              But, again, I think there's going to be
         lots of opportunities to discuss this with
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         Staff, with the OCA. That all you need to do
         there, I think, is say "that makes sense".
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         (Dickie) Yes.
    Α.
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         And I see nodding heads.
    Q.
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         (Lajoie) That makes sense.
    Α.
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         (Dickie) That makes sense.
    Α.
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         Which always makes me feel good.
    Q.
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                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. I
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         think that's all I had.
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                    Mr. Fossum, do you have any further
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         questions for the panel?
                    MR. FOSSUM: I do not.
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                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Is there
         anything else we need to do?
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                         [No verbal response.]
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                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I assume there's
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         no objection to striking ID on the exhibits
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         that have been introduced?
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[No verbal response.]

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Seeing none, we will strike ID. Is there anything else, before the Parties sum up?

[No verbal response.]

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Mr. Kreis, why don't you go first.

MR. KREIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Hopefully, I'll get up close enough to the microphone.

As I said earlier, it is the OCA's recommendation that you approve the proposal that is pending in front of you, as it has been amended by Eversource in its June 2nd filing.

Picking up on the theme that I struck in my questions to the witnesses, I think what we're struggling with, or at least what I'm struggling with, is the question of "how far we want this utility or any utility to go, in terms of achieving measurable results in the reliability realm?" And the reason I'm not asking the Commission to do anything other than what the Company has proposed is I don't have any additional insight to contribute to the

discussion. And, therefore, I have no reason to suggest that the Company's objective of getting itself into that second quartile, and therefore into that Lake Woebegone realm where everybody is above average, is the wrong place for them to land.

But, truly, I don't know whether it would be better to put the -- to let the Company languish in the third quartile, or to urge them to get into the first quartile.

Because what I don't think any of us in this room know is what consumers are really willing to pay for.

We're entering an era or at least
we're continuing to move into an era where
technology is evolving. I have the same
general sense that the Company does that
consumers overall are less tolerant than they
used to be, when it comes to service
interruptions, but they also have more autonomy
and more access to things that they can use to
mitigate the effects of an outage.

I know that there's a utility one state over that's offering Elon Musk's

batteries to its customers for 15 bucks a month. Fifteen (15) bucks a month is a lot more expensive than the 35 cents a month that a typical PSN -- or, Eversource customer is going to be paying for this program under the

Company's proposal.

So, I consign to the good judgment of our three Commissioners, the question of what might make sense to urge the Company to do and what it might make sense to urge us, at the OCA to do, and the Staff of the Commission to do, in thinking about this question of "how far we want our utilities to go with respect to reliability enhancement?"

I have come to agree with the proposition that a separate reliability enhancement program and a separate tracker mechanism in rates is a reasonable bit of public policy. So, I'm not here urging the Commission to eliminate reliability enhancement programs.

So, just to sum up again, I think that the proposal the Company has made here is in the public interest. And we need, over the

next year, to, I think, think a little bit more about how we want to develop more insight into how much reliability we want to ask our customers to pay for.

That's all I have to say.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you, Mr. Kreis. Ms. Amidon.

MS. AMIDON: Thank you. Staff does not have any objections to the filing. But I think you could understand from our questions, we are concerned about whether some of the categories of activities that are in REP should be more properly in operation and maintenance, and whether some of the capitalized expenditures have sufficient support for them to continue to be capitalized. And these are some issues which we will explore as we talk about developing a program for the next calendar year.

And I think the Company is well aware, just because, you know, REP Phase 1, Phase 2, Phase 3 have gone forward as they have. It doesn't mean the next iteration of the REP Program is going to include everything

that previously was included in the REP, at least from Staff's perspective.

But we do have some additional work to do, as you understand, trying to get our hands on what REP is really improving, as opposed to weather or, you know, previous work or just general operation and maintenance.

Having said that, we do support the audit of this. We understand that the Director of the Electric Division has already talked to the Audit Staff here about an audit. So, that will go forward.

And I would just remind the Commission that, while this rate may be decreasing, there are three additional rates, which will be all effective July 1, and those hearings are next week. So, just wanted to keep that in mind.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you, Ms. Amidon. Mr. Fossum.

MR. FOSSUM: Thank you. I'll begin with noting that I don't think that the -- I think the Company's filing, the June 2nd one

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that is, and the fact that we were willing to make it so quickly, I think is an indication of a couple of things: Both how seriously we take this program and our willingness to work with the Staff and the OCA.

We very much support this program.

We see it as very important for our customers.

And we'd like to continue to provide it for many of the same -- the reasons that you've heard this afternoon, including ones articulated by the Chair.

So, we would ask, therefore, that the Commissioners approve, for the remainder of 2017, the filing as it's been proposed in Exhibit 2. And, to go along with that, we would ask that the rate change that is specified in there be approved as well.

We have committed, as you've heard repeatedly, to work with the Staff and the OCA to continue this program. And it's quite clear that there are some specific concerns, of a variety of parties, some that are perhaps at tension with each other, about how far down a path we ought to head. There are questions

about, you know, whether we should be gathering and analyzing more data to promote or preserve these programs, and, at the same time, questions about how far these programs could go. And all of those tensions are going to have to be addressed. And, ultimately, there will have to be decisions made about what is in the best interests of the customers in New Hampshire, and we're prepared to do that. And we're prepared to work with the Parties in the room today to come up with a program that we can all support, and that is intended to and will benefit the Company's customers in New Hampshire.

And, so, with that, I would ask that the June 2nd filing, the plan that is in there, and the rates that are specified, that they be approved, and that the rates be permitted to go into effect on July 1st of this year.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you, Mr.

Fossum. I guess, in response to what you said, speaking just for myself, I agree with virtually everything you said. But I think there's a pretty important element of that that

goes across all of the questions or all of the issues that you identified and Mr. Kreis identified and that Staff is talking about, and that's efficacy. It's that, how well does this work? And how do we know how well it works?

Because, if you don't have a way to get your arms around that, then you're just guessing. And you're relying on very blunt instruments, that are so dependent on weather and external factors, to get a sense of how it's going.

I mean, I think there's a recognition that there's probably more data out there that can be collected. Maybe, ultimately, you can't get there. But, unless you know how well it's working, getting up to the second quartile is less significant, because you don't really know what -- you know, you're just guessing, really, at what that means. It's not a significant metric for anybody.

And, then, you get to the question of "well, how much would it cost to get there?"

You know, "is that worth it?"

But I think that efficacy question

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has to worked through with some rigor. And,
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          again, that may just be me. We'll debate this
         internally, work with Staff, and we'll issue an
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         order as quickly as we can.
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                    Thank you all.
                         (Whereupon the hearing was
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                         adjourned at 3:14 p.m.)
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