1	STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION		
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4	21 South Fr	<b>2022</b> - 10:02 a.m. it Street		
5	Suite 10 Concord, NH			
6				
7	RE	: DRM 22-055		
8		RULEMAKING: N.H. Code of Administrative Rules, Puc 200,		
9		Rules of Practice and Procedure. (Public hearing to receive advance		
10		<pre>public comment)</pre>		
11				
12	PRESENT:	Chairman Daniel C. Goldner, Presiding		
13		Commissioner Pradip K. Chattopadhyay Commissioner Carleton B. Simpson		
14		Eric Wind, Esq. (PUC Sr. Legal Advisor)		
15		Doreen Borden, Clerk		
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18	APPEARANCES	: (No appearances taken)		
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23	Court Re	eporter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52		
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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. It's 10:02.

I'll call the meeting to order. Welcome

everyone. And I'm Commissioner Goldner. I'm

here with Commissioner Simpson and Commissioner

Chattopadhyay.

We're here in Docket DRM 22-055, which is a rulemaking proceeding regarding the Chapter 200 rules relating to Commission practice and procedure. We're here for a pre-process public comment hearing prior to the Commission's preparation of an Initial Proposal for Rulemaking.

This hearing was noticed through an Appendix II-A in the Rulemaking Register, which was also distributed to the service list in this docket. We have received advance written comments from the joint electric and gas distribution utilities, Pennichuck, New Hampshire Legal Assistance, the OCA, and the DOE.

Has everyone had the opportunity to sign in on the sign-in sheet?

[Multiple parties indicating in the affirmative.]

1 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Very good.

2 All right. I have the sign-in sheet.

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I'll call names in the order where I see indications of a desire to speak. I'll try to call the name of the person who are expecting to speak, and then the next name, so that people can be ready.

Okay. So, I've got -- so, I have

Attorney Chiavara, Eversource, that wishes to

speak, and then Attorney Kreis, the Consumer

Advocate. Is that correct?

[Atty. Chiavara and Atty. Kreis both indicating in the affirmative.]

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: All right. So, two speakers today. So, we have the order. Okay.

Well, let's get started, and we'll begin with Attorney Chiavara.

MS. CHIAVARA: Thank you, Chair. And there might have been a little bit of false advertising. I mainly put "yes" because I just -- we generally stand by the comments that we filed previously. And we were ready to answer questions, if need be, but didn't have anything formal to say.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay.

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MS. CHIAVARA: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Is there anything you would like to emphasize in your comments?

They were -- we do appreciate the comments received, and they were very extensive and complete. But is there anything you would like to emphasize or any areas of particular importance to Eversource?

MS. CHIAVARA: I believe that one area of importance would be the role of -- bringing back the role of what was traditionally held by the Executive Director, someone to fill that role, and the functions that that position did. I think that that would help all parties that interact with the Commission, I think that would help us a great deal.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: And was that mostly around communication on scheduling and this kind of thing? Or what was the primary focus?

MS. CHIAVARA: Right. Yes, partially that. Sometimes like typographical corrections on orders or, you know, timing of things. So, yes, scheduling was a big part of it, but a few

things. I think we cited to each of the rule
provisions that cites to the Executive Director
function.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Yes. I just
didn't know if there was any areas of particular

MS. CHIAVARA: Yes.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: So, it sounds like scheduling and things like typographical errors are the things that come to mind?

MS. CHIAVARA: Yes. And I think, with certain matters, we could check and see if we could, you know, if there was an order coming shortly, just so we could sort of plan, not asking about substance, obviously, but just if we could anticipate an order coming out on a certain matter soon, something like that.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: I see. Okay. Yes, that's very helpful.

We can come back to Attorney Chiavara, or is there any questions that the Commissioners have now?

CMSR. SIMPSON: Nothing at this time. Thank you.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: No.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you. We'll move to the Consumer Advocate, Attorney Kreis.

MR. KREIS: Thank you. Good morning,
Mr. Chairman. Good morning, Commissioners.

Great to be back from the City of New Orleans,
where I just was at the NARUC and NASUCA

Conference. We got lots of great ideas.

I'm in a somewhat similar position to

Ms. Chiavara, in that I'm told that I win the

prize for having filed the most extensive

comments in this rulemaking. And, actually, that

was by intent. I have been thinking a great deal

about the Commission's procedural rules.

I had a fairly significant hand in drafting the version of the rules that were adopted during the time I was General Counsel, circa 2007 or so. And much of that is still in place.

But, obviously, the sort of procedural paradigm that dates from that era is not fully applicable anymore to the realities of the Public Utilities Commission, in the wake of the creation

of the Department of Energy. And I see the PUC straining to fulfill its somewhat transformed role within the context of procedural rules that were geared for the old PUC. And I see the Commissioners straining to make sure that they have the information and the insight they need to be really effective commissioners and make really great decisions.

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And I know that I, and my fellow members of the state's Utility Bar, and I think all of the other frequent flyers that appear here, are eager to cooperate with the Commission, and collaborate with it, and exchange ideas about how to make that possible.

There is a concern sort of floating out there that, as the PUC strives to make itself more engaged in dockets as they progress toward hearing, it threatens, I think, or at least some worry that it threatens, to kind of create the old paradigm, again, by default. Meaning, we don't gain anything, if the Department of Energy now exists, but the PUC is basically behaving or acting or operating exactly the way it did before the creation of the PUC [sic], by being -- by

having employees of the agency, not really the Commissioners, but Staff people very actively involved in dockets as they develop.

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And, of course, the Commission has been conducting a great deal of its own discovery, I guess I would call it. You have adopted the practice of calling those requests for information "record requests". And I guess I wish you would stop doing that, because, first of all, the phrase doesn't appear anywhere in the Commission rules currently. And what everybody calls "record requests" really are late-filed exhibits in dockets that have already held hearings, and that clearly is not what you folks are doing as you issue requests for information as dockets are progressing toward hearings.

The other thing I think the procedural rules might profitably grapple with is a question that I have been rather pointedly raising with the Commission a lot lately, and I've heard a lot from the Bench about this, both from the Bench and in the Commission's orders, which has to do with this universe of things that an administrative agency can do that is neither

adjudication, nor rulemaking.

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And, of course, at the Commission, it comes up in the context of your IR dockets, your investigative dockets. And, although I've been fond of saying "Well, that's the equivalent of inventing strawberry, when the Administrative Procedure Act only authorizes vanilla and chocolate", I have had to concede that there is — there is some amount of strawberry that does seep into the cracks and crannies in the Administrative Procedure Act, in that administrative agencies couldn't really function if all they could literally do is make rules and conduct formal adjudications. There does need to be room for informal decision—making.

And the question is "When is that appropriate? When can we expect the Commission to do that? When can we expect the Commission to conduct adjudications? And when there are going to be informal adjudications, what rules will apply to them?" I think that requires some further thought, both from the Commission and from those of us who practice in front of the Commission.

A general point I would make, or I guess I would call it a "general suggestion", that I don't think I put in my comments, because I just didn't think it would be useful, is a suggestion that the Commission look to a neighboring state for inspiration. And the reason I didn't mention this neighboring state in my letter is that that state arrives here in New Hampshire with a fair amount of baggage, and I'm talking, of course, about Vermont.

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Now, the reason I think that you should look to Vermont for inspiration isn't because I think that the public policy of New Hampshire resembles that of Vermont; it's actually quite different. It is rather because (a) I spent a year working at what is now the "Vermont Public Utility Commission", and (b) the legal and regulatory paradigm that Vermont has adopted and has had in place for, I think, several decades now, is, I think, quite similar to the paradigm that our General Court adopted when it created the Department of Energy a little more than a year ago. And there are a lot of well-established practices and procedures in

place over in Vermont that I think allowed their PUC to get what it needs and do what it needs to do, without duplicating the efforts of their Department of Public Service, which is the analogue to our Department of Energy. And it doesn't create any anxiety around due process or procedure or duplication or anything else.

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So, if I had some general advice, I would say go on the Vermont PUC website, look at how they manage their dockets, look at what their procedural rules say, and not necessarily adopt what they do wholesale, but consider it as a possible source of insight and inspiration.

One thing I can say about the Vermont PUC, having worked there, and this may surprise you to hear these words coming out of my mouth, but the Vermont PUC is very caught up with a sort of self-image of a court. Whenever it can, the Vermont PUC tries to act like, and get parties that appear before it to treat it like, a court. And I actually think that has a lot of advantages. Because there are a lot of very well-established procedures and principles and limitations that are common to courts, and well

known among lawyers who litigate, that actually could be pretty helpful here.

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And, of course, the main one I can think of right off the top of my head is case management. Courts are very used to having various employees manage cases very, I don't want to say "aggressively", but vigilantly. So that, by the time a civil action comes to trial, or by the time a hearing comes up at the Vermont PUC, there are no surprises, and everybody kind of knows what is going to go on.

So, there's some maybe counterintuitive advice to seek inspiration from Vermont.

The other thing I want to acknowledge, although nobody has responded this way, is I dropped into my written comments what I thought of as something of a "bombshell". In that, I suggested a wholesale reexamination of the Commission's approach to confidentiality. And the reason I made that suggestion is I think that RSA 91-A, the state's Right-to-Know law, is the wrong source of legal principles that govern when information that is presented to the Commission or exchanged in discovery in Commission

proceedings should be treated as confidential.

And, again, there I think the judicial model is extremely helpful. Because the Superior Court, for example, in New Hampshire, is very clear that it has authority to issue protective orders, and make sure that, when confidential information needs to be exchanged in civil proceedings, or presented on the record in a civil trial, those things can happen without violating anybody's rights to confidentiality.

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So, again, that's my general recommendation. That's the reason I appended the Superior Court's rules that govern confidentiality to my comments.

So, I think those are my two big themes: Look at Vermont; ditch RSA 91-A. I am really eager, though, to collaborate with everybody, because I think that the task of improving the procedural rules and adapting them to the current legal environment is really important and, frankly, really challenging and interesting. And, so, I'm eager to see it go forward. And I commend the Commission for opening this docket. I enjoyed participating in

1 the informal session that the Commission hosted a 2. few months ago, and eager to roll this forward in 3 any way the Commission would be finding helpful. 4 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Very good. Well, we 5 can move to some Commissioner questions. 6 I'll just note, Attorney Kreis, that we 7 do have a former employee of the Vermont PUC on 8 staff. So, we have some insight into how the So, in view of that, sounds 9 Vermont PUC works. 10 like you knew that, saw you were shaking you head 11 up and down. So, --I did know that. 12 MR. KREIS: 1.3 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: So, very good. 14 So, we'll begin with Commissioner

Simpson for any questions.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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I'll start with the Consumer Advocate, on the topic of IRs. You probably saw we opened an IR last week, pursuant to a federal statute -or, this week, excuse me, pursuant to federal statutory requirements, and we have several other IRs that are ongoing.

And, from my view, I think those are

helpful, to give us an opportunity to, outside of an adjudication, interact with some relevant stakeholders, and for us to learn and gain further insight into very complex issues.

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So, I recognize that you and your

Office have had some concerns with our use of IRs
in the past. What other forum do you think would
be appropriate for us to engage in that type of
fact-finding exercise or educational exercise,
outside of an adjudication?

MR. KREIS: Well, I would say that I wouldn't use the word "fact-finding", because, if you're talking about "fact-finding", then that starts to seem a lot like adjudication.

CMSR. SIMPSON: I'll strike that from the record, and say "education".

MR. KREIS: Okay. First of all, I
think that the label that you attach to a docket,
like "IR", doesn't matter very much. I mean, a
docket, sort of historically, is really just a
folder in the Commission's file room. So,
whether you label something an "IR" docket or a
"DE" docket, for an electric case, it doesn't
matter.

When you label a docket "rulemaking", that does matter, because a rulemaking has a different set of procedures under the Administrative Procedure Act that differ quite markedly from anything else that the Commission does.

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I think that the Commission, and, again, looking at the Vermont model, the Commission holds — the Commission over there holds a lot of informal workshops, at which the information is exchanged, generally, orally, in a very collaborative fashion inside their hearing room.

I've grown very concerned about the Commission relying on its investigative authority to conduct these dockets. Because I think it's clear that the Commission has the authority to go down to the office of any utility in the state and say "Hey, show us your books and records."

And I think the Commission also has the authority to examine, find out what is going on at utilities.

But, if you look at the energy efficiency docket, for example, the energy

efficiency IR docket, the Commission has gone beyond that, and it's actually asking the program administrator/utilities in the first instance, and then other parties in the second instance, to actually develop information and conduct research that you think will be helpful to you. And I just -- I'm not sure that the law really authorizes the Commission to do that.

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Now, that said, we are preparing responses to some of the questions that you asked in the docket. And I agree that those are important subjects to be thought about and reviewed. It's just that, you know, and, again, I'm responsible for having introduced the Seacoast Anti-Pollution League case into the public discourse about all this stuff. I'm very concerned about that. And I think I've successfully communicated that concern to the Commission, based on what I've heard back. Because it's less about what we do in an informal context, and more about whether we do something in that context that then means that it looks too much like the Commission may be prejudging I think that's a real danger. things.

CMSR. SIMPSON: You brought up the workshops in Vermont. And I'm aware of some requests for "informal" technical sessions and Commissioner involvement in New Hampshire.

How — what are the differences that you see in Vermont, with these informal workshops, from a practical standpoint, versus our recent IRs that we've opened?

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MR. KREIS: Well, I do want to stress that what I know about Vermont is probably pretty out-of-date, in that my tenure there was around a decade ago.

So, subject to that caveat, I would say the biggest difference is that, in Vermont, there is much more of a tradition of relying on that agency's hearing officers to conduct workshops and informal contact with the parties.

And, so, in Vermont, and everybody, all of the professional staff of the agency are considered "hearing officers". So, the Vermont PUC will take anybody, often it's one of their lawyers, but sometimes it's one of their economists or one of their other experts, and that person will preside at a workshop, and,

frankly, even at hearings. And, so, when a hearing officer at the Vermont PUC presides at a hearing, then she or he makes a recommended decision to the commissioners.

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And that creates I guess I would call it a certain amount of -- it's a "fig leaf" of sorts, right? It distances the actual deciders, the three appointed commissioners, from some of the more informal back-and-forth that goes on between the agency and its parties at the pre-final decision stage.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Does that or would that model bring us closer to the PUC's prior construction, before the formation of the Department of Energy, do you think?

MR. KREIS: Maybe, but probably in a helpful way, in the sense that you're still doing things that are primarily focused on meetings, rather than written discovery. And there is, I think, a better sense of when the Commission is — well, I think it's as simple as the parties feeling comfortable about saying to the Commission "Well, you know, you're asking us to duplicate labor that we're already conducting."

I do think the Commission does, to some degree, have to school itself to be a bit patient, and allow parties to develop their cases. And I think you might need, to some degree, to suffer in silence, in that you're sitting in your offices thinking "This docket is moving forward, and we don't know what's going on. Hope everybody is doing a good job."

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I mean, I -- I think I'm not going to say that. I was almost going to say something. But, I'm on the record, I'm not going to say it.

CMSR. SIMPSON: All right. Well, I appreciate those comments. Thank you.

And then, just one question, with respect to the joint utility comments, pertaining to publication. There was a suggestion that publication of notices become the sole responsibility of the Commission and its Staff, with respect to petitions that the utilities file. So, can you elaborate on that please?

MS. CHIAVARA: Yes. This was really -it was mostly an administrative efficiency
foundation for this. The thought was, if the
public is looking for a regulatory proceeding,

they're most likely looking to the regulators for that. So, it's, rather than, you know, digging into the utility website, people are most likely going to the Commission anyway.

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So, it just seems a bit duplicative.

And it seemed like an area where we could be more efficient. That was -- that was the gist of it.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Do you think there might be ways, through other channels, like the Company's social media or through their website, where they can find more up-to-date and relevant information, than the current practice of newspaper or going to a docket on the PUC website?

MS. CHIAVARA: I mean, we do -- right now, we maintain a webpage with all the, -- CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh.

MS. CHIAVARA: -- you know, the current regulatory ongoing dockets. And I would say, you know, absent eliminating the publication requirement for the utilities, to just keep that as the default position, doing the electronic publication, because that's probably the most accessible.

1 Okay. Thank you. CMSR. SIMPSON: 2. MR. TAYLOR: I have not --3 CMSR. SIMPSON: Attorney Taylor. 4 MR. TAYLOR: I'm not signed up to 5 speak, but I'll just offer some thoughts on the use of social media to make --6 7 CMSR. SIMPSON: Please. MR. TAYLOR: -- to make public notice 8 9 postings. 10 And I am by no means, being a little 11 bit older, an expert on the use of social media. 12 But I do know that we have some internal folks, 1.3 and we've thought about, not this specifically, but the way in which we use social media in the 14 15 past. I think some of the concerns around 16 17 that are not all of our customers engage with the 18 Company on social media. It's an incomplete way 19 of reaching out to people. 20 And the Company uses those channels for 2.1 very specific things. And I think there might be 2.2 some concern about diluting the effectiveness of 23 those streams, if we were to start using them for

routine public filings. It may not be as

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impactful if we were to do it that way. And, so,
I think it's an incomplete way of reaching
people. And I think that's really not the
purpose of it for the Company.

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So, you know, we do put it up on our website. And I will note that, in Maine, the Maine Commission takes care of publication.

That's not something that the utilities do. I, practicing in both states, I don't notice any material difference, in terms of how it brings people into the hearing room.

If I could say anything, I would say that the method of publication in newspapers is quite outmoded. I don't think it's effective.

It is costly. And, if anything, I think that that is something that should be done away with.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Can you speak to what Massachusetts has for publication requirements?

MR. TAYLOR: Currently, with -- and I think this is partially due to the pandemic, the Commission -- or, the Department has not been requiring publication in newspapers. Typically, what we do now is we do publish it on our website. And, in some cases, we are required to

make service to a service list, sometimes to municipal contacts, things of that nature.

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But we have not been required to do newspaper publication for some time.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Okay. Thank you.

Those are all the questions I have at this time,

Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you, Commissioner Chattopadhyay.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Good morning.

I'd like to probe something that wasn't touched upon in the, you know, the filings that I've seen. I just want to know whether -- what the reaction is from the utilities about, when you file something, you file testimony, you start a rate case, just as an example. You file testimony, you file a lot of stuff with it, attachments. Given that, the way I operate, as far as my analytical bent is, I would like to see some of the materials being supported by live worksheets, live Excel files, and all of that.

And I did read the comments, and some of you have issues with the Commission sort of being part of the discovery process and looking

at stuff. To me, at the least, when you are filing a rate case, or testimony, and you have some material that you want us to look at, really, it's important for me to get under the hood or for the senior advisors that help us to get under the hood.

And why isn't it that you cannot -maybe I shouldn't say that, presume that. Why
wouldn't it be helpful to have the live files
also being submitted at the same time?

And I just want to hear what the utilities have to say.

MS. CHIAVARA: I'll start that off.

And, unfortunately, it might be more helpful to speak to people who deal with these spreadsheets every day, but I'll do my best.

I know that there are -- there is a bit of concern with the sort of role overlap between the DOE and the PUC and the Commission, in regards to how we conduct, as the OCA was mentioning, we conduct these adjudications, and, you know, things develop, and party positions develop.

So, when we file testimony or an

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initial filing, even in a rate case, positions do evolve. And, if we come in with a settlement agreement at the end of that docket, then things can be quite a bit changed by the time we go in to file.

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So, as the adjudicators, you know, it may not necessarily be entirely appropriate to have all of the backup, supporting work. It just — it seems like more of maybe a function of the DOE Audit staff to run all those numbers to ground. And, again, I'm, you know, not the expert on this here. But it seems like there is probably some sort of, like, Venn diagram overlap of the roles between the DOE and the Commission on this point.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: I think -- sorry.

I think there is a possibility that you are
misinterpreting what I'm asking.

MS. CHIAVARA: Okay.

is, when you file your testimony, the material that supports the testimony, and it's not about audit, Audit Division does whatever it does with DOE. You're providing information that is going

to be part of the record. It really helps us, with the analytical bent of mine that I have, to actually look into the numbers in the way that I can make sense of it. And that would require, in my opinion, you also filing the live, for example, the Excel files. That's all I'm talking about.

MS. CHIAVARA: Uh-huh.

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: And not doing that, the issue that you were talking about, how things change over time, that issue remains unchanged. I mean, that's -- so, I'm not -- how would that help, by not providing me the Excel files, you know, I don't get that?

I mean, it's not like we don't understand it, what you initially filed, and then you have this process where you could be talking to each other, and then, ultimately, what you end up converging on, as settlements, for example, that could be very different. We fully understand that.

So, the point really is, very simple, I'm trying to understand, given this is about rules, why can't we have something in the rules

that requires the utilities to provide the backup materials in live format, when anytime you actually file testimony? And that could also be about, sometimes some utilities have filed something, and then 15 days later they have realized they made a mistake, they refile stuff. Every time they do that it is extremely helpful, for me and for the senior advisors who are looking at the numbers, to have all of the material that support the testimony to be part of the package. And that's what I'm asking about.

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MS. CHIAVARA: And perhaps some of the other utilities might have different comments about this.

I don't, from a regulatory perspective,

I don't see anything that would prohibit a rule

being made about submitting live Excel files

along with whatever other attachments we file.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay.

MS. CHIAVARA: I believe there are certain concerns that utility staff have. And, if I could go back to staff and find those out, then maybe I could give you a more satisfactory answer.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes. That would be helpful. I think it's also, I can see one issue, which is some Excel work would be confidential. But we, I mean, it's not like you have to transmit that to everyone. There are ways to deal with confidential information.

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So, I would really appreciate if you do what you just suggested. And, if other utilities want to respond, I would also appreciate that.

MR. KREIS: Might you suffer my leaping into this fray?

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Absolutely.

MR. KREIS: So, one niche I seem to occupy these days is I guess I'm much more willing, than the utilities are, to make statements to the Commission that are very frank. And, so, I would offer this one in a spirit of, I guess, respect, but also concern.

"analytical bent", and I'm quite familiar with that because of your prior employment. But I guess I would caution the three folks up on the Bench to remember that you are not "analysts" in the same sense that my staff members, or the

regulatory staffs of the utilities are
"analysts". And, because our job is to do the
analysis, and present evidence to you at
hearings, that you can then use as the basis of
your decisions.

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And, so, the concern, I think, is that when Commissioners, or Commission employees, do what analysts do, then you're essentially developing your own record in a way that isn't consistent with due process. And I would urge the Commission to be very, very cautious about that.

Now, I am not, even less than Ms.

Chiavara, I am not an expert on working with

Excel spreadsheets. And I know that if I -- or,

I think or I suspect that, if I were an analyst,

if I were an economist, or a finance expert, I'd

be all about messing around with live

spreadsheets, and even if I was a commissioner.

But there are lots of things that commissioners

are not supposed to do, and this might be one of

them.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: And I would respond that you're assuming that we get those

things and we start messing around with them.

Maybe. That's not what the focus is for us.

It's like, you have filed the testimony, you're backing it up with some material. It is important for us to know what you're saying.

And, believe me, I am not going to go in and start fiddling with the Excel files, no. It's more about understanding "how did you get to this number?"

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So, understanding what the utility is saying is the focus here. And what happens is, the approach right now is to just have the material sent in pdf format. Sometimes we look at something, and "how did they get that?" And, so, it's really trying to educate ourselves to fully follow the steps that go into justifying what the utilities are saying. That's it, that's the thrust.

But, otherwise, I understand your point fully. Like, it's, you know, it's not about -- it shouldn't be that we would go in and start, "Okay, what happens if this is the number, if this is how we play with it?" No. That's not the focus. It's really trying to understand what

they have filed.

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MR. KREIS: If I might respond? And I guess, and I apologize if this comes off as glib, but that's what hearings are for.

I mean, you know, when -- when something isn't clear to the Commission, obviously, it's in the best interest of the parties to resolve any ambiguities, and make sure that the record is clear, and that your understandings are clear. But that's why we have hearings. And the reason it's important to do that at hearing is, it's on the record, it's subject to cross-examination, and it's clear what is and is not in the record.

When the Commissioners are sort of doing their own thing back in their offices, whatever that is, we have no way of knowing what that is, what kind of analysis and thought and evidence generation is happening inside the black box that is the New Hampshire PUC. That raises a lot of fairness and due process concerns.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay. I think we can keep going forever, because there are some things I kind of don't agree with.

But, anyway, please go ahead.

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MR. GOODHUE: I did not sign up to speak. But, as another utility in the room, if it would be all right? Larry Goodhue, CEO and CFO at Pennichuck.

You know, with regard to your questioning, Commissioner Chattopadhyay, there's a number of issues relative to presenting live Excel files at the time of the testimony. One of the things you brought up is confidential information. Many times that confidential information is embedded on one tab, within a large workbook. So, the ability to now cull that out within the context of that becomes a little bit more problematic. In a pdf, it's much easier to do.

Number two, it is an evolving process, as was alluded to by both of these folks. And that, I can tell you that, in my tenure at the Company, never ever have the original schedules filed been the final schedules over which the settlement agreement is relied upon. And, in some ways, it's actually been a difference in the entire construct of certain elements of that

filing. So, that's important.

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And, in some ways, I wouldn't want to waste the Commission's time to have you diving deep on the front end, versus really understanding what has evolved, after all of the other parties to the case have done their work relative to presenting to the Commission a settlement based on a rate case result that is being offered up for consideration. I think, at that point in time, it does make a lot of sense to do that.

One of the problems that you also have with these files is the method in which they can be communicated and delivered to you. I know, in our case, the volume of these files is huge.

And, in many cases, it's amongst multiple files that are linked together. And we've had countless examples of links between files being broken. So, by presenting an Excel file in live, actually is giving you information you can't work with, versus, in a pdf, you can work with.

You know, I'm not the person who does the actual transcribing of these files. But I'm very, very familiar with them, over a number of

years of working with them in my role. And one of the things that I have always enjoyed is the way that, at least the way we construct those files, in the 06 schedules, the 08 schedules, is that there is an intuitive audit trail between the various tabs, leading up to the leading schedules that really define a revenue deficiency and what we're seeking for in a rate case.

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And, so, hopefully, that construct, it's clear not only on a live basis, but in a pdf picture basis. And, if there is a concern about how a number may have been developed, hopefully, that is being vetted by the DOE Staff, who does an excellent job, believe me, of actually getting down to the very basis for how calculations are done, in us arriving at what is to be considered a true request to be considered by the Commission.

So, I just wanted to offer that up as another utility that comes before you on a frequent basis.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: So, thank you for the comments.

And there's one more thing, this is

1 purely out of curiosity. I'm just -- does 2. anybody here know how something like this is 3 actually done in some other jurisdiction? 4 is, when a utility ends up filing something, they 5 provide the backup files. 6 So, could -- you know, I don't know 7 about it. I'm just curious whether anyone of you 8 know anything in other, you know, happening in other states? 9 MR. GOODHUE: I could only offer up 10 11 again, from Pennichuck's perspective, a gentleman 12 who's not here with me today, that you know very 1.3 well, Donald Ware, our Chief Operating Officer, 14 operating for a number of years in the State of 15 Maine bringing rate cases before that Commission. 16 And, if you would like us to provide 17 some follow-up insights from his perspective, we 18 would be happy to do so? CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: We would 19

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: We would appreciate that greatly.

MR. GOODHUE: Yes.

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you.

MS. CHIAVARA: Commissioner?

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Go ahead. Sorry.

MS. CHIAVARA: I'm sorry. I just wanted to add a couple of things that actually go to what the -- the points that the OCA made a few minutes ago.

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And it's more about what's on the record and what isn't. When we file these Excel files, they're not admitted as exhibits. But, yet, if they're relied upon -- I realize you're saying it's not to do alternative analysis, and that's good. But, to the extent that they're relied upon at all, and not part of the record, is a somewhat uncomfortable point that, I don't know, would need some kind of resolution.

Also, to the OCA's point, that is partially what hearings are for. The Company witnesses go up, and they're swearing under oath to the voracity of the filing, whether it's a settlement, or testimony, or the supporting attachments.

So, and through the discovery process, which I referenced earlier, part of which, you know, the DOE, as a sister agency, is also a party, they vet, you know, the underlying support quite thoroughly. And, so, when they come in as

a party and make a recommendation, I think the hope is is that that vetting has been done, and that the Commission can rely upon the fact that all the parties have gone through that exercise, and are now swearing under oath as to the accuracy and voracity of everything being presented at hearing.

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Again, thank you for the comments. I mean, I just want to add, when you file something, you have schedules.

What I'm talking about is those schedules can be in live format. And, yes, there are times where you would say "I can't go back to, this is linked to something that's not being provided." So, I'm okay with that.

What I'm talking about is, when you file something right at the beginning, if you -- if it's in the filing that, and it's an Excel file, like a schedule is generally, that's what I'm talking about.

But I'm still trying to understand the points here. So, everything is helpful.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: And I do,
Commissioner, have a couple of follow-up

questions in this area, too.

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: So, I'll have a few myself, yes.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: I'm all set.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Oh, that's good timing then. Okay.

Yes, I just wanted to sort of layer on to what Commissioner Chattopadhyay was talking about, maybe to illuminate the issue maybe further.

When we're -- we're trying to educate ourselves, prior to going to the hearing, so we can ask better questions. So, it's not, you know, it's not, for us, for example, we might go into a spreadsheet, and we might say "Gee, the utility has a little bit more, they have a few more customers, the revenue goes up by this amount. You know, what does that ratio look like?" So, we'll just do a quick calc to say "Well, wait a minute, you know, the ratio is changing by this amount." That develops a question for us. So, we can come into the hearing with a better question. And we can, of

course, perform the same function on a *pdf* file with out calculator, but it's for ease of use.

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One of the things that Commissioner

Chattopadhyay is saying, if I can illuminate it a

little bit, is just so we can educate ourselves

coming into the hearing, so we can ask better

questions. That's the motivation. Nothing more.

Another example is, a lot of times there will be multiple tabs on the spreadsheet, and they will all be linked to the master. And, so, we're just trying to figure out, "Okay, they got the number 12, how did they get that?" "It was x plus y plus z." "Oh, okay. I want to ask about z at the hearing."

So, it helps us sort of develop our questions, so we can come to the hearing better prepared. That's the motivation.

So, I'll just throw a pause there to see if there's any comments on what we're trying to illustrate?

MR. SHEEHAN: If I may? Mike Sheehan. We totally appreciate that. You guys on the other side of the Bench, you're dumped all this information and you try to understand it.

But the concerns on this end are real.

And Mr. Kreis laid out some, and I can give you a made-up example. You see a number on a spreadsheet, it's 12. You've got the live sheet, you look back behind the closed door and say "It's not 12, it's 11", and then you issue an order based on "11". We're saying "Where did that come from?" You know, in fact, you were wrong to say it was "11", it really is "12", and we didn't have the opportunity to correct you.

So, it's that kind of analysis that's allowed in

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Now, again, we've being filing Excels with our Costs of Gas this fall, and outside of the docket, I think we made the formal filing, and then we sent a separate email with the Excel, trying to keep it out of the record, frankly.

The last thing you want is a live Excel as an exhibit, because anyone can change it. And what is the exhibit, if it's something that's subject to change.

a spreadsheet that worries us.

So, it's a difficult question. And we do appreciate what you're asking and what you're looking for, but there's legitimate concerns on

this side of the Bench as well.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: And I'll just maybe add that that same concern would apply to the pdf file. We could take a pdf file, hit the wrong calculator button, you know, and I suppose make a mistake.

And I will say this, the Commission is very careful to -- the Commissioners, all of us, are very careful to ask those questions at hearing, and make decisions only based on the record at the hearing. This is just part of our preparation. And mostly, this analysis is done by our analysts anyway, you know, we're not so involved in the spreadsheets oftentimes, but it helps them to prepare us for the hearing.

So, I just wanted to illustrate our concern as part of this discussion, to maybe just provide that perspective.

Commissioner Chattopadhyay.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Those are good points that you made. And I'm just following up on what the Chair mentioned.

The way that it operates is, like, we're looking at it, the senior advisors,

1 essentially what I tell them is "How did they get 2. this number? Can you explain?" It's not about 3 trying to change anything. It's about better 4 understanding what you have provided. 5 So, I'm generally extremely mindful of, 6 you know, sort of, it's not about trying to play 7 with it. No, that's not. I still need to understand some of the things that just jump out 8 at me and, like, "I don't know how they got it." 9 That's what we are talking about here. 10 11 I just wanted to flag that. 12 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: And also, I'd say 1.3 that I recognize the concern for abuse. So, I 14 think we're recognizing that, what you're saying. 15 We're just trying to, I think, have a two-way 16 conversation about the concerns on both sides. 17 So, very good. So, I think that's --18 anything else on that topic, Commissioners? 19 we covered on that one? 20 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes. We are

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes. We are covered.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Very good.

So, sadly, most of my questions were for the DOE.

So, I see an empty chair there. And I know they

have some things going on. So, I'm not being critical. It was just my questions were directed at them. So, it's unfortunate, for this particular session, that they're not here. But don't worry, there will be more chances.

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So, what I'd like to share with you now is kind of our thought moving forward, and get your thoughts on how we proceed. So, our idea is to, based on this session, to draft an Initial Proposal that we can use to sort of start the rulemaking process, or if we call it "pre-process". And then, after that Initial Proposal, get another round of comments, and another pre-process hearing, so the DOE at least has another opportunity. And then, at that point, sort of launch the formal 180-day process.

And I'll just throw that out there and get some comments, and if that would be well received by the participants here today?

[Multiple parties indicating in the affirmative.]

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: I'm seeing nodding of heads.

Mr. Kreis, I think I can always tell

when you're ready to speak. 1 2. [Laughter.] 3 CMSR. SIMPSON: And I, for one, 4 appreciate your candor. MR. KREIS: Well, I think what you've 5 6 laid out makes sense, in that it would be helpful 7 to have an actual Initial Draft to work off, so then we would have the -- we would then know what 8 9 you folks are thinking at the agency. 10 I do want to say that I, too, am 11 disappointed that the Department of Energy is not 12 here today. And, like you, I don't mean to 1.3 criticize them, because I also know that they have other business to attend to. I believe the 14

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: They were, yes.

MR. KREIS: Yes.

JLCAR is meeting this morning, in fact.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Mr. Wind was there.

MR. KREIS: I guess the thing that I didn't say on the record before, because I remembered that I was on the record, is now something that I think I can say now in a suitably diplomatic fashion, and it is this:

I think the Commission has to keep in

mind that the Department of Energy is tasked with doing a lot of what your Staff needed to do.

Now, you don't supervise the Department of Energy. There is an ex parte wall between you and the Department, as well as us. But the paradigm calls on you, I think, to trust and assume that the Department of Energy is doing its job, and conducting the kind of thorough investigations pre-hearing that the Commission itself used to conduct.

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And I would imagine, if I were a commissioner, or an advisor to the Commission, I would find that frustrating. Because, in part, because I think the Department is still feeling its way as an agency, figuring out how it wants to do its job, and, frankly, what its job really is.

So, they are an essential partner, I think, in this conversation, because what -- the procedures you adopt, both formal and informal, need to dovetail with the way they do business in particular.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: And they had a lot of excellent and salient comments. And, so, if

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         we follow this proposed process, we'll have
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         another bite at the apple.
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                    But, yes, it's unfortunate, because
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         they had a lot of interesting comments that we
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         were hoping to probe on further.
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                    MR. KREIS: Particularly, since today
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         is Mr. Wiesner's last day here, we're forgoing
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         the opportunity to grill him in particular. He
         has a lot of insight.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: True, yes. Yes, a
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         lot of knowledge.
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                    Okay. That is all I have at the
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         moment.
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                    Commissioners, anything else that you
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         want to ask, before we give the --
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                    CMSR. SIMPSON: No. Nothing from me.
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         Thank you.
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                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY:
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Anything else
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         from the participants today?
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                    [Multiple parties indicating in the
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                    negative.]
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Very good.
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         Well, we appreciate the support and the
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engagement today. This is an important process
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          for us. And, by virtue of your being here today,
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          clearly, an important process to you as well.
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                    I'll thank you for your time. And we
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         are adjourned.
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                    (Whereupon the hearing was adjourned
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                    at 10:56 a.m.)
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