# COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE HEARING BUDGET HEARING

## STATE CAPITOL MAJORITY CAUCUS ROOM HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 2008, 9:00 A.M.

#### VOLUME I OF V

### PRESENTATION BY PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

#### BEFORE:

HONORABLE DWIGHT EVANS, CHAIRMAN

HONORABLE MARIO J. CIVERA, JR., CHAIRMAN

HONORABLE STEPHEN E. BARRAR

HONORABLE STEVEN W. CAPPELLI

HONORABLE H. SCOTT CONKLIN

HONORABLE CRAIG A. DALLY

HONORABLE GORDON R. DENLINGER

HONORABLE BRIAN ELLIS

HONORABLE DAN B. FRANKEL

HONORABLE JOHN T. GALLOWAY

HONORABLE WILLIAM F. KELLER

HONORABLE THADDEUS KIRKLAND

HONORABLE BRYAN R. LENTZ

HONORABLE TIM MAHONEY

HONORABLE KATHY M. MANDERINO

HONORABLE MICHAEL P. McGEEHAN

HONORABLE FRED McILHATTAN

HONORABLE DAVID R. MILLARD

HONORABLE RON MILLER

HONORABLE JOHN MYERS

HONORABLE CHERELLE PARKER

HONORABLE JOSEPH A. PETRARCA

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BEFORE: (cont'd.)
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      HONORABLE SCOTT A. PETRI
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      HONORABLE SEAN M. RAMALEY
      HONORABLE DAVE REED
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      HONORABLE DOUGLAS G. REICHLEY
      HONORABLE DANTE SANTONI, JR.
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      HONORABLE MARIO M. SCAVELLO
      HONORABLE JOSHUA D. SHAPIRO
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      HONORABLE JOHN SIPTROTH
      HONORABLE MATTHEW SMITH
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      HONORABLE KATIE TRUE
      HONORABLE GREGORY S. VITALI
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      HONORABLE DON WALKO
      HONORABLE JAKE WHEATLEY, JR.
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   ALSO PRESENT:
      MIRIAM FOX
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      EDWARD NOLAN
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                                  JEAN M. DAVIS, REPORTER
                                  NOTARY PUBLIC
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CHAIRMAN EVANS: I would like to convene the House Appropriations Committee hearing.

Good morning. I hope everybody had a good weekend.

We are back, with the Public Utility
Commission before us and the Chairman, Mr. Wendell
Holland.

As you know, we go right to the questions, so if you would like to introduce, for the purpose of the record, your colleagues with you.

MR. HOLLAND: Yes, Representative Evans, and good morning to you and to members of your committee.

I'm joined with my colleagues. To my immediate right is the Vice Chairman, Jim Cawley. To his immediate right is Commissioner Kim Pizzingrilli, and to my immediate left is our newest Commissioner, Tyrone Christy.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Mr. Chairman, as you know, obviously the issue of energy is a priority. First and foremost, obviously the Governor has made it a priority. Obviously it is a national issue in terms of it being a priority, and obviously for the consumers of this State it is absolutely a priority in how we approach it.

Can you specifically tell us in terms of your budget how there are ways that you are trying to help contribute in some way to the energy discussion, and in terms of your budget recommendations, are there things that we need to know that we could be supportive of relating to conservation or any other kinds of initiatives that are taking place in terms of the Public Utility Commission?

MR. HOLLAND: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

First, I would like to think that about 65 percent of the employees at the PUC and hence 65 percent of our budget concerns energy and energy matters. So to the extent that we can continue to focus on energy matters, as we have over the last 70 years, we would certainly like an appropriation toward that end.

More specifically, we have been rather active at the PUC relative to energy measures. About 2 or 3 years ago, price caps started to come off in restructured States around the nation, and we at the commission reacted to that in numerous ways.

Perhaps the most laudable way is our price spikes mitigation proceeding, where we involved a group of stakeholders -- about 40 of them came -- where we tried to resolve and set a path for going

forward.

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One of the things that came out of that meeting was a consumer education program, where we recognize the need to educate Pennsylvanians statewide on the reality that energy prices, not only at your home but likely at our gas pumps, will increase. So we thought that it would be appropriate to launch a statewide campaign to make consumers aware and to educate consumers with respect to the future as it relates to energy prices.

So those are kind of the two major things that we looked for and looked at.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: As I can see from your testimony in terms of your current budget approved, looking for about \$54 million but including \$2.5 million expected Federal funds, what exactly are you looking for in terms of your increase, which is only like 1.3 percent? What exactly are you requesting in terms of that 1.3 increase?

MR. HOLLAND: Those increases are largely due to, one, a salary increase, about \$296,000 in personnel costs for contractually required increases; just under \$400,000, about \$383,000 in operating costs for the move of our offices from the Philadelphia State Office Building; and about a

1 \$105,000 increase in fixed costs to replace computers 2 and also the purchase of the hardware.

The other non-State budget part of that is about \$2.5 million in Federal funds that we largely get for transportation.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Thank you.

Representative Craig Dally, who is the vice-chair on the Republican side, sitting in for the Chairman. Representative Dally.

10 REPRESENTATIVE DALLY: Thank you, Mr.
11 Chairman.

Good morning.

MR. HOLLAND: Good morning, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE DALLY: On Thursday of this week, the Appropriations Committee is going to hold a subcommittee hearing on a proposed bill that will require a question to be submitted to the electorate to borrow \$1 billion to provide grants and low-interest loans to municipalities, to municipal-owned utility companies and municipal authorities to provide natural gas, water, waste water service, for the replacement of aged and corroding pipes.

Now, this legislation would place additional powers and duties on your commission, and I'm just

wondering whether you are familiar with the
legislation or not?

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MR. HOLLAND: No, sir, I'm not familiar with the legislation, but I am largely familiar with the subject. But I'll await your question.

REPRESENTATIVE DALLY: Okay. I just wanted to know what additional duties and powers it would give to the commission in regard to the \$1 billion, if indeed the electorate decides that it is prudent to borrow that additional money.

MR. HOLLAND: I'm not familiar with that legislation, but I will say generally, infrastructure repair and replacement is an issue that looms large to all Pennsylvanians in virtually all utility categories, in water and in natural gas and in electric.

We look forward to working with the
Legislature and the utility industry as well as other
stakeholders in trying to repair and replace our
aging infrastructure here in Pennsylvania.

REPRESENTATIVE DALLY: One of the entities that could receive funding would be municipally-owned natural gas systems. Is there any other municipally-owned gas system in Pennsylvania other than Philadelphia that you are aware of?

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            MR. HOLLAND: We think Chambersburg, but I
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    will take that subject to check.
            REPRESENTATIVE DALLY:
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                                    Okay.
            MR. HOLLAND: I'll be glad to provide an
 4
    answer to that for your.
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            REPRESENTATIVE DALLY: All right.
                                                Thank you
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7
    very much.
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            MR. HOLLAND: Yes, sir.
            CHAIRMAN EVANS: I also want to make note
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    that, you know, we do these hearings in conjunction
    with the standing committees.
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            Consumers Affairs is Representative Chairman
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    Joe Preston, whose office is here, and then Godshall.
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    I saw him, Representative Godshall. I don't see
    Preston right now.
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            Do you have any questions, Representative
    Chairman Godshall, from your perspective?
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            REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: Thank you, Mr.
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    Chairman.
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            Just a couple of things, a couple of things
    here that I would appreciate.
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            Given the majority of electric generation
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    caps coming off in the next 2 years, do you believe
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    that it's an appropriate role for the PUC to dictate
    to electric distribution companies how these
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companies should purchase electric for their
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    customers in the future with the rate caps coming
    off?
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            MR. HOLLAND: I will answer and certainly
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    open this up to my colleagues.
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            I think that the PUC should absolutely play a
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    role in this matter, particularly as it relates to
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    our portfolio guidelines and review of purchasing
    strategies.
            I think we should have the power to buy from
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11
    a particular source. We should have the power if it
    is good, and I'll open the floor for an answer to
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    this question to my colleagues, if they care to
    supplement that at all.
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            MS. PIZZINGRILLI: Just to add on to it,
    Mr. Chairman.
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            CHAIRMAN EVANS:
                             If you would introduce
18
    yourself, please.
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            MS. PIZZINGRILLI:
                                I'm sorry.
                                            Kim
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    Pizzingrilli.
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            Just to add on to what the Chairman said.
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    The commission recently promulgated regulations which
23
    outline the procurement strategies that we expect the
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    companies to follow, and the companies are also
    required to file their procurement plans with the
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1 commission. 2 MR. HOLLAND: And from Mr. Christy. MR. CHRISTY: Hi. I'm Commissioner Christy. 3 I believe it's very important that the EDCs 4 should be required to pursue a least-cost planning 5 6 type of mentality on the purchasing of electric power 7 for their customers, and that could involve 8 short-term, medium-term, as well as long-term contracts. Whatever would offer the best opportunity for 10 11 the customers I think should be on the table and open for consideration. 12 13 REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: Thank you. What role do you believe the PUC should have 14 in the movement of traditional telephone service, 15 from the movement of traditional telephone service 16 into IP-enabled services? 17 18 MR. HOLLAND: It has always been my position 19 -- and again, this is a question I will ask my 20 colleagues to add to -- it has always been my position that our role as it relates to telephones 21 22 should be something of a minimalist role, as 23 competition has certainly thrived with minimal 24 regulation. 25 There is, however, Chairman Godshall, a

question of consumer protection in all of this, and it is something that we should continue not to overlook.

But regulations, certainly in telecommunications, should be as light as possible in order to ensure that competition thrives.

REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: Thank you.

And we recently learned that the commission uses a different assessment formula when they bill motor carriers in Pennsylvania, resulting in significant increases, some of them up to 600 percent for some carriers.

What are we doing to address this problem and hopefully to prevent it from happening in the future?

MR. HOLLAND: I will give a short answer to that, Representative Godshall.

As a result of our action to reallocate the assessments among the transportation industry, we noticed that, one, industry had seen a significant increase.

What we did was to meet with the industry.

Just last week we acted as a commission, under which we adopted an emergency order which essentially said that we will have a stakeholder meeting with all, and

we invited virtually all aspects of the transportation industry, for a technical conference to see just how we can address this allocation issue, as all carriers were affected -- railroad, property, and truckers.

That conference will probably be in March in an attempt to ease the financial burden on these carriers. We required that the carriers pay about one-third of their required assessment in mid-March, with the other two-thirds becoming due in June and September.

I think we have had an opportunity -- and also, we are going to send this matter to hearings where all parties are going to participate and try to tackle this very issue.

I think we have tried to address this issue in a cooperative way with the industry, and I think we will see some creative ideas come out of our technical conference and our subsequent evidentiary hearings in March and later this spring.

REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: Well, I think we just about have to, because a lot of these agencies operate not necessarily on a calendar year but on a fiscal year, and they are in the middle of their budgets, and, you know, it has been a real blow to a

1 lot of people that provide transportation services to
2 our constituents.

And one final question. The Consumer Affairs Committee recently had a hearing on House Bill 1490, which would bring a number of services under the regulatory authority of the PUC, including cable services.

What position does the PUC take on the bill, and particularly the provisions that prohibit you from hiring additional staff? And also, particularly, you know, does the PUC really feel that it wants to get involved in the cable industry?

MR. HOLLAND: We haven't taken an official position.

Second, to the extent that there are any additional and significant regulatory responsibilities, I think it would be appropriate for us to receive funding for it.

And third, cable, much like telecommunications, is an industry where, in some respects, competition can thrive and minimalist regulation may be the goal.

REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: Do you feel that you are able to take on this kind of a service without additional people, staff?

1 MR. HOLLAND: I haven't had the benefit at 2 this time, Chairman Godshall, of reviewing the extent of the duties in the legislation. 3 I believe that I come before your committee, I think in a couple of weeks, on this bill, 5 6 and at that time, I think I will have a better 7 answer. 8 REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman. 9 I also want to acknowledge the fact that 10 working with the PUC, we have had an excellent 11 working relationship. They have been open; they work 12 13 with us, and I appreciate the ability that we have had to work with you on the various projects that we 14 have had over the last few months, and there have 15 16 been many of them, from energy on down. 17 So again, thank you, Mr. Chairman. 18 MR. HOLLAND: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 19 CHAIRMAN EVANS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 20 The Chairman of the committee, Chairman 21 Preston, any comments or questions you want to ask, 22 Mr. Chairman? 23 REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: Yes. 24 In your current structure, if the FCC at the 25 Federal level decides to be able to give some of the

States a chance for regulatory review in relationship
to Voice over the Internet, you know, from a
budgetary standpoint, how would you have to be able

4 to look at that from your current structure?

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MR. HOLLAND: If all legal questions are answered, we would look at that as we did with any other piece of legislation.

First, we would try to see if any additional staff was needed. We had something of a test with this, Chairman Preston, with respect to AEPS legislation, which I think imposed a number of additional responsibilities on us.

We were able to meet those responsibilities without additional staff, but I should say there might be a possibility that we would ask for additional funding to hire additional staff.

I just haven't really examined the scope of the legislation in order to fully answer your question.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: And next, in relationship to the different industries getting ready to start doing quarterly reporting on a more continuous basis and/or adjusting their rates, what are some of your plans, you know, as far as your staffing levels?

And the follow-up question relative to this is, the PUC, to my knowledge, since I've been here now in the last 20 years, hasn't gone through really that much of a dramatic restructuring.

What does it need to do to stay in tune to, you know, now that we are coming up on 2010, what are some of your plans as far as changes, if necessary?

MR. HOLLAND: I think we are ready at least to meet the quarterly requirements that you speak of. Again, I will use the AEPS example as a way we have been able to handle new legislation within our system.

Second, with respect to restructuring of the agency, we have looked at that issue a number of times and decided that, at least presently, we can go forth within the existing structure.

What we have done, I think, to be a more efficient PUC to handle and to work within our present structure is, first, we followed the advice of the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee, and we have adopted or actually put together a business plan that will help us keep sight of our goals and help us to continue to use our resources wisely.

Second, another thing that I think helps us streamline and adapt to the changes is the advent of our new computer system, where we think that we will squeeze efficiencies in many parts of the agency as a result of the reduction of paper flow.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: Okay

2.0

And, Mr. Chairman, lastly, since you brought that up and that was going to be my final question, several years ago when I had the privilege of being on the august Appropriations Committee---

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Can you say that a little louder?

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: One of the major discussions we had was your request for funding to update your data system. Has that been adequate, and is it up to date now?

MR. HOLLAND: Yes, sir. It has been very adequate. It's up to date. It's on plan. It is on time and under budget.

As the story goes, we are in the process of completing phase one of that project, and the second phase, permitting electronic filings, is expected to be deployed in the summer of this year. The third phase will be finished later in the year to allow e-commerce.

So you gave us the money. I think I can say confidently that we are moving forward and things are going fine, and again, I thank you and the committees for that appropriation.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: Okay.

2.0

Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for your time and consideration, and as my fellow colleague, Chairman Godshall, was saying, it has been a very positive working relationship with the Public Utility Commission.

I and the staff have had a chance to meet individually, even with the new Commissioners, and as we go forward dealing with the rate caps, which are going to be affecting a lot of us in the future all across this State, it's positive to be able to see them being so attentive with it with a good quality level of staff.

So again, it's always a pleasure to come and work with the great Chairman and all the members of the Appropriations Committee. I really enjoyed this.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: No more questions.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: Thank you very much, and don't forget the 24th District.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: We'll be here all day.

1 No; on a serious note to what Representative 2 Dally raised to the subcommittee hearing that will be conducted by Representative Chairman Mike McGeehan, 3 4 Chairman Preston is the prime sponsor of that bill. That's the issue about the gas and the water 5 6 hearing that will be conducted, because one of the discussions that was talked about in the 7 8 Governor's economic stimulus package was infrastructure. Chairman Preston introduced a bill which 10 11 deals with taking it to the voters about dealing with 12 that issue. So that is fully open to discussion. 13 That's one of the reasons why Chairman McGeehan is conducting that hearing on Thursday around the 14 infrastructure issue. 15 16 What I would like to do is go to 17 Representative Greg Vitali. 18 REPRESENTATIVE VITALI: Thank you, Mr. 19 Chairman. 2.0 I just wanted to make a couple of observations or statements rather than a question, 21 22 and they can be commented on if you so choose. 23 I think we are all becoming increasingly 24 aware of the importance of energy conservation and

shifting to renewables, and the reasons are pretty

25

obvious -- climate change and impending rate hikes and dependence on foreign sources of energy and so forth. And people really do need to be aware of the role of the PUC in conservation and shifting to renewable sources.

I just want to relay some frustrations with some of the experts I have been working with with regard to the PUC.

There is a perception out there that the PUC has not been the ally for these issues in the past, that they could be. One of the things that was cited to me, for example, was the Legislature's necessity to pass House Bill 1203 to clarify some things, some interpretations of the AEPS bill, which, frankly, could have been -- interpretations going the other way would have been more helpful in energy conservation and renewables.

I think the one point that was cited was the interpretation of the solar carve-out, and that was not interpreted by the PUC to the pleasure of environmentalists and people in the solar industry. And there are other things that are cited that I, frankly, don't have the ability or the preparation to talk about -- net metering, about whether voluntary share of users counts toward the obligations of the

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    electric distribution companies, and so forth.
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    just don't have the expertise to debate that.
            The point really is and the point I want to
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    make to the PUC and the public at large is that you
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    do have an important role, because you interpret the
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    laws we pass, and the legislation we pass is
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    inherently subject to interpretations, and we need
    your help in this.
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            We hopefully will be passing other technical
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    legislation -- hopefully, smart metering; hopefully,
    the conservation piece -- and as we move forward,
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    we need a PUC that is on board with interpretations
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    that facilitate conservation and shifting to
    renewables.
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            That's my statement. You can respond as you
    see fit.
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            MR. HOLLAND: Thank you, sir.
            Did you want us to respond, sir?
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            REPRESENTATIVE VITALI: That's entirely up to
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    you.
            MR. HOLLAND: Mr. Chairman, I'll move to the
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22
    next commenter, if it is okay with you.
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            Seriously, though, Representative Vitali, we
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    would love to engage in dialogue and we will continue
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    to, and we look forward to working with you and other
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members of the General Assembly on these issues.
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    They are difficult issues, and we are always willing
    to engage in dialogue and cooperate to the extent
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    possible.
            REPRESENTATIVE VITALI:
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                                    Thank you.
            MR. HOLLAND: Thank you.
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            CHAIRMAN EVANS: Representative Jake
    Wheatley.
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            REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: Thank you, Mr.
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    Chairman.
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            Good morning, Mr. Chairman and other invited
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    guests.
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            Let me start by, I guess, having you explain
    to me, in your comments, your written comments, you
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    talk about the budget that you have before us and
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    only requesting an increase of $679,000, which is
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    1.3 percent, I think, is the increase. But you also
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    say that you follow the Governor's request, which
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    does not include $5 million that was proposed for an
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    educational campaign.
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            Can you talk to me about what that
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    educational campaign included, and why wasn't that
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    also a part of your budget request?
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            MR. HOLLAND: Well, I'll take the last part
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    first.
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The Governor made a request for us to not include that, and we did.

2.0

To the first part of your question. As you have heard in the last half an hour, energy and the price of energy has become a significant issue, not only here in Pennsylvania but in the Mid-Atlantic region and throughout the nation and literally throughout the world.

We believe that there will be so much upward pressure on prices, energy prices, here in Pennsylvania for a number of reasons that it's important to let consumers know, first, that energy prices will increase, as other consumable goods have increased; and second, that consumers should continue to prepare now for those rising energy prices. And when I say consumers, I don't mean just residential consumers but consumers in all classes.

As a result, we collectively thought that an education program addressing those issues would be appropriate going forward, and that's why we targeted the amount we did. I think the amount was \$5 million.

Significantly, Representative Wheatley, as I said earlier, as a result of our price mitigation proceeding, we had a number of stakeholders literally

in the room talking about the various issues, and one issue that came up was education.

First, I think amongst those stakeholders there was near unanimous agreement that education should be carried forth.

Second, the range of education went from about, I think, \$3 million up to \$24 million in terms of just how much the education program should comprise. We thought we would be conservative and try to peg it, that education program, at just \$5 million.

In subsequent and kind of more recent discussions, we found that a number of stakeholders, our consumer committees, I think the Office of Consumer Advocate and other public advocates and stakeholders, continue to believe that an education program is appropriate.

not requesting it, you see the need for a statewide educational campaign of some sort to help people understand how they can immediately impact their bills or the future of their bills in their household just by doing simple things as changing light bulbs or winterizing their homes. So you do see that as an important activity, even though you are not

requesting additional money?

MR. HOLLAND: Yes, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: And kind of in line with that, can you talk to us a little bit about what you have seen as it relates to the change in the law that we have with Act 201, I believe, and how that has impacted consumers. Are we seeing an increase in the number of shutoffs during the winter? If so, where? And do you have demographic information for that?

MR. HOLLAND: Yes. We have -- first let me say that you should receive a report, I think later this year, which talks about the result of Act 201 and its benefits.

What we have seen largely as a result of 201 is that collections have increased significantly. What we've seen, I think in virtually both energy industries and even in the water industries, is that collections have increased significantly.

What we have also seen, I think, is that the number of -- and this may be an indirect result of 201 -- is that payment arrangements as well have decreased as well. And I think what 201 really tried to do is to try to make sure that those customers who can afford to pay their bills in fact do pay their

bills, and that's kind of the most important thing,

I think, that we wanted to do.

And I'll open it up to my colleagues if they want to add anymore on the results of that.

REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: And they can add it in writing, if they want, because I'm going to finish. I know the Chairman is pulling my coat to this.

But I would love to -- in writing, if you can forward to us -- what has been done in the past three or four cycles now, and I have asked the same question around diversity inside of the utility companies, meaning how much business is being done with women and minority businesses? What are the workforce issues? Are we doing anything to encourage and to incentivize and monitor the changes that are happening over time? Are you doing anything? You can respond in writing about that.

And then the final question that I have really just goes to this transportation assessment issue. Do you project that this could open up a budgetary problem for you, meaning, and I guess my question is, what happens if we ignore kind of the Federal law that kind of initiated the changes in how we were assessing the motor companies? I mean the

transportation company carriers. What happens if we kind of ignored that? Would that mean what we collect as overassessment, would that be due back to those companies, and do you see that as a problem for the PUC in the future?

MR. HOLLAND: First with respect to diversity, I'll be glad to provide those reports.

I think pursuant to our regulation, the receipt of reports are due the first of March or the end of March, and that will give me a more informed basis to give you an idea of what is happening in the industry itself.

Second, with respect to transportation, I'd like to wait until the result of the technical conference that we are having with the industry in a month. I think that that will go a long way to resolving this issue.

REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: Okay.

MR. HOLLAND: I've got to say that it's been our collective pleasure to work with the transportation industry, at least in this case with the railroad industry, because we actually had a chance to hear their unique concerns, and I think we have literally worked together and cooperatively in such a way to address this issue head-on and to at

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    least chart a path.
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            So if it's okay with you, perhaps in a month.
            REPRESENTATIVE WHEATLEY: Sure.
                                              Thank you.
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            Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you,
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    Representative Wheatley.
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            Representative Dave Millard, please.
            REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD: Thank you, Mr.
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    Chairman.
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            Chairman Holland, just to piggyback a little
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    bit on Representative Godshall's questions to you,
    the amount of Federal funds recommended for the Motor
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    Carrier Safety Program in fiscal year '08 and '09
    increases over 22 percent.
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            Now, can you provide this committee with an
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    explanation of what this increase in funding is
    actually going to be used for?
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            MR. HOLLAND: Representative Millard, can I
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    get back to you on that? I have conferred with my
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    colleagues, and I think the appropriate and accurate
    course would be to provide an answer in writing.
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            REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD:
                                      Sure. Would you
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    copy every member of this committee on that?
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            MR. HOLLAND: Oh; absolutely, sir.
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            REPRESENTATIVE MILLARD:
                                      Thank you.
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            Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you.
            Just a little housekeeping. Any
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    communications will go through the Chair, and then
    the Chair will distribute them.
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            Representative Matt Smith, please.
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            REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: Thank you, Mr.
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    Chairman.
            Just to piggyback a little bit on
9
10
    Representative Wheatley's questions with regard to
    transportation assessments. I just want to clarify a
11
    couple of issues there.
12
            I have heard from some motor carrier
13
    companies in my district, and I just want to clarify,
14
    was the increase on taxi-service providers somewhere
15
16
    in the range -- increased assessments -- somewhere in
    the range of about 300, 350 percent in terms of the
17
    increase in the assessments?
18
19
            MR. HOLLAND: I will accept that subject to
20
    check.
            REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: Okay. And that was
21
22
    for the '07-08 budget. Is that correct?
            MR. HOLLAND: Again, I will accept that
23
24
    subject to check.
25
            REPRESENTATIVE SMITH:
                                    Okay.
```

I guess my question and the issue as I see it is that the taxi carriers were already 7, 8 months into their season, into the fiscal year, had already collected fares from passengers based on last year's assessments, based on the previous assessments.

2.0

Is there any mechanism -- and this may be a subject that will come up at the technical conference -- any mechanism in place that will allow those taxi-service providers to recoup the costs that may have been lost due to the increased assessments?

MR. HOLLAND: Yes; the 1-percent surcharge.

REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: Okay; okay.

And I guess to just wrap it up, was last year's budget based on the previous year -- or the '07-08 budget, was that based on the previous assessment rate for taxi-service providers, and if so, why was that changed sort of midstream? What was the reason for that?

MR. HOLLAND: The answer to the first question is yes, and the simple answer to the second part of your question is that we went from one category to three categories.

REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: Okay. And what was the nature of that change? Why was that

1 necessary? 2 MR. HOLLAND: We thought that we, in so doing, more accurately assigned and allocated costs 3 to the particular industries. We found that our 4 direct costs, costs of personnel, were not in line 5 6 with the true costs, and as a result, we reallocated 7 those costs. 8 REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: Okay. And will correcting this issue, I guess, doing something like 9 that in the middle of the year and increasing that 10 assessment such a drastic amount, will that be a 11 12 subject that will be addressed at the technical 13 conference in terms of how to maybe go about it a different way in the future, or more in line with the 14 way the companies are operating in terms of their 15 fiscal year? 16 17 MR. HOLLAND: Yes, Representative Smith. 18 REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: Okay. 19 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 2.0 REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you. 21 Representative Katie True. 22 REPRESENTATIVE TRUE: Thank you, Mr. 23 Chairman. 24 Good morning to you all. 25 MR. HOLLAND: Good morning.

REPRESENTATIVE TRUE: I represent part of
Lancaster County, and Tennessee Gas Pipeline is
looking to come through with a second pipeline. They
want to run it up against, you know, right along with
the existing gas pipeline that we have, and they are
beginning that process.

My concern is that it appears that the Federal funds for gas pipeline safety have been reduced by about 50 percent, and I'm just wondering if, number one, I don't know if you would like to explain why, other than I know that the Feds did that, if it will impact, if you feel this will impact safety, particularly if we are -- I know they are old, I know that they are not carrying enough for the need that we have in our area, but, you know, will that affect or be of any concern as far as safety with another pipeline coming up alongside?

MR. HOLLAND: It's a concern for us, and we will continue to press our legislative efforts in Washington for more Federal funds.

Of course, the risk that you run is, the fewer funds that you have, the fewer staff members you have to actually do the inspections. We are aware of this, and we will continue to see what we can do to make sure that more Federal funds come.

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REPRESENTATIVE TRUE: I appreciate your
1
2
    comment.
              Thank you, sir.
 3
            MR. HOLLAND: Yes, ma'am.
            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Representative John
 4
5
    Myers.
6
            REPRESENTATIVE MYERS:
                                    Thank you, Mr.
7
    Chairman.
8
            Mr. Chairman and colleagues, good morning.
            MR. HOLLAND: Good morning.
9
10
            REPRESENTATIVE MYERS: I have been hearing a
    lot about alternative energy, and for some reason it
11
12
    kind of sticks in my mind, and I'm actually trying to
13
    learn how we get to the end product. You know, what
    is the recipe and what are the ingredients?
14
            And what I mean is that as I look at the
15
16
    Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards and I'm
    reading some of this material, that in the next
17
    15 years, 18 percent of Pennsylvania's electric
18
19
    energy should be using some alternative energy source
20
    from a prescribed list.
21
            Could you share with us what that prescribed
22
    list is, because I'm thinking you are talking about
23
    nuclear, solar, wind, coal gasification. I mean, are
    they all a part of this prescribed list, or what is
24
25
    the prescribed list?
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MR. HOLLAND: Yes, Representative Myers, I'll do the best I can from memory.

Largely as a result of the Alternative Energy
Portfolio Standard, two categories of alternate
sources of energy were created. The primary sources
of energy are largely natural gas, nuclear, and coal.
Pennsylvania sits on a mountain of coal. Take those
out of the equation.

What the Legislature thought was that it would be appropriate to look at different or alternate energy sources to meet our growing energy needs here in Pennsylvania, so they created two tiers, and my colleagues might have to help me with this one.

But largely in one tier, you had products such as wind, solar, and biomass, and in the second tier you had waste coal, distributed generation, and it was from those two different groups we were to start to increase our generation to provide additional sources to Pennsylvanians.

REPRESENTATIVE MYERS: Are these different sources or technologies going to be regulated by the PUC? Are you all going to have any role in bringing these things on line?

MR. HOLLAND: We do not regulate generation

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1
    in Pennsylvania.
2
            REPRESENTATIVE MYERS:
                                    Okay.
            To what extent will the PUC, if any, play
 3
4
    with creating these new technologies?
            For example, you talked about biomass.
 5
6
    know that is like a real hot item going on. As a
7
    matter of fact, I know even this week that the
8
    National Governors Association was talking about all
    this stuff, you know.
9
10
            And I want to go back to gas, coal
11
    gasification. That's another source to generate.
12
    So, I mean, do you all see yourselves playing a role
    in that?
13
            And I got two more questions; I want to tie
14
    them all together.
15
            MR. HOLLAND: For this question,
16
    Representative Myers, I would like to defer to my
17
18
    colleague, Commissioner Christy.
19
            REPRESENTATIVE MYERS: Okay. Can I tie my
20
    two questions together before you talk about the
    technical side of it?
21
22
            MR. HOLLAND: He is going to answer; tie four
23
    together for him.
24
            REPRESENTATIVE MYERS:
                                    Okay.
            Also, it is indicated that in order for this
25
```

AEPS to get up to where it needs to be at, that it is going to require a significant staff and a capital resource to implement. I would like to hear some more about that.

And again, according to, as it states here, energy economists say that the AEPS law will likely cause electric rates to increase, and we are trying like not to go there. So how does that fit into what we are trying to do if we, at the end of the day, we get to where we want to be at and it is going to cost people more, even without the rate caps?

So what are you all thinking in those two regards?

MR. CHRISTY: On the first part of your question, the commission has been very active in implementing the AEPS legislation, and as an example, that includes coming up with the net metering regulations at the commission.

And we also have in the process, in the works, standard interconnection agreements that will allow these small producers of power to easily interconnect with the grid.

With respect to your final question, renewables are more expensive than conventional sources in today's terms. That could change. If

1 there is any type of a carbon-capture type of 2 regulation coming out of Washington, then that would change the dynamics of the cost of all these 3 4 different options. But in today's terms, the renewables will 5 6 cost a little bit more than the conventional 7 sources. 8 REPRESENTATIVE MYERS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 9 Thank you. 10 REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: 11 The gentleman from Monroe County, 12 Representative Mario Scavello. 13 REPRESENTATIVE SCAVELLO: Mr. Chairman, my question has already been asked, but I would like to 14 go back to the comment made earlier in regard to 15 communications going past the Chair, and I know it is 16 something that should have been asked to Chairman 17 18 Evans. 19 But a week ago I asked for a breakdown on the 20 economic formula for the distribution of the dollars in the Governor's initiative for the rebates, and we 21 22 received it for the first time at the hearing when 23 Revenue was here. I wasn't prepared to look at it, 24 but I did make comments. It was obvious that the

distributions, the formula that was given to us, was

25

inaccurate, and we have not received, as of yet we have not received an updated one.

So my hope is that when the Chair gets it, that that information is funneled back to the members ASAP.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Absolutely.

Representative Cherelle Parker.

REPRESENTATIVE PARKER: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

To Chairman Holland and all assembled, good morning and thank you very much for being here.

Chairman Holland, I want to direct my question to the telecommunications industry, and I want to just follow up on something that you mentioned earlier.

I think you were responding to Representative Godshall where you talked about traditional telephone service versus IP and noted the minimal role that you believe that that industry should have as it relates to regulation and it should be as light as possible to encourage competition, but that you did see a role for the PUC on the consumer-protection side.

With that in mind, I was wondering if you could just tell me if the PUC has a position on the Federal Lifeline program, sought to assist low-income

residents and allowing them to afford just the basic telephone service.

2.0

I do know that our Consumer Advocate has been a strong advocate for support in an automatic enrollment in this Federal Lifeline program, so I wanted to know whether or not you had taken a position on it and if in fact you thought this was something that we should be promoting, again, not just through the PUC and/or through the Consumer Advocate but all State agencies that have direct relations with those individuals in Pennsylvania who may fall under the Federal poverty guidelines and be eligible for the Lifeline program.

MR. HOLLAND: Representative Parker, the simple answers to your questions are yes, yes, and yes.

One of the things that we are very serious about is that part of our statutory responsibility that requires that rates be reasonable, and to the extent that we can further that, we will. So we have as a State agency here in Pennsylvania been supportive.

We have been supportive as well at the national level, at our national association, with respect to Lifeline rates. Again, I can belabor it,

but the simple answer is yes and yes.

REPRESENTATIVE PARKER: Thank you.

Oh; just one other comment, Mr. Chairman.

I have to just go back to this 2007 decision in September that the PUC made as it relates to the PGW in Philadelphia, their request for a \$100 million rate increase, and you are only approving 25 million of those dollars.

And it was during that time that I had the opportunity to directly interact with members of your staff. I hosted one of the public hearings that the PUC held on this issue in Philadelphia, actually in my district.

We had an overwhelming attendance, not just from the northwest section of Philadelphia, but I was surprised to see residents from throughout the city of Philadelphia come and express their concern about the issue, and I wanted to thank you and any members of your staff for just allowing this issue to be held in a location that was easily accessible through public transportation for residents of the city of Philadelphia.

Sometimes when you stay in these buildings in nice offices and beautiful suits, we forget what it is like for regular folk to make it to places where

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1
    they can talk with you, and I appreciate you all for
2
    remembering that.
            MR. HOLLAND: Thank you, Representative
 3
4
    Parker, for making that venue available. It was on a
    basketball court, and, you know, I felt right at home
5
6
    there.
7
            REPRESENTATIVE PARKER: Let me also state for
    the record that you also took some public hits in
8
    various news outlets, not only just in the city of
9
10
    Philadelphia but outside the city of Philadelphia.
11
    So thank you for just making the right decision in
    the midst of that public discourse.
12
13
            MR. HOLLAND: Yes, ma'am. Thank you.
            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you.
14
            If we would take note, we have five more
15
16
    members who would like to have questions, and the
    clock winder probably didn't make it in. That's not
17
18
    the right time.
            We have 15 more minutes left scheduled for
19
20
    the committee, so if the members would be mindful of
21
    that, I would appreciate it.
22
            Representative Ron Miller.
23
            REPRESENTATIVE MILLER: Thank you, Mr.
24
    Chairman.
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Good morning, Chairman Holland.

25

MR. HOLLAND: Good morning, Representative Miller.

2.0

REPRESENTATIVE MILLER: On page E-32.6 of the Governor's budget, it deals with the PUC and the budget, and one of the things that it discusses is consumer services.

There's a table, and it shows electric deregulation, and it shows the homes eligible to participate in Pennsylvania as being 4.9 million and then it shows an estimated savings of \$124 million.

And if you look at that, that's \$25 per household per year, or \$2 a month, which the average consumer is going to say, deregulation really hasn't done a lot for me; it doesn't appear like deregulation has helped me on my bill a whole lot, accept for this cap that has been artificially placed, which there is a note under that table that notes that the estimated savings for homes and businesses reflects rate caps that come off in 2010.

Now, that's fine. Let's assume the bill is even double and they save twice as much from deregulation. We are still looking at \$4 a month per household, and most consumers are going to have a concern with that, in my mind.

You have a tough job at the PUC, because we

keep throwing things at you. We are working on smart meters, which will be an additional cost and is going to save the consumer something, supposedly. But I don't know how we quantify exactly how much that will be, especially at the same time that we are mandating alternative energy and other things which have been recognized, until something in the dynamics changes, is more costly, and even in your testimony here today, in the answer saying that that cost coming down relative to the other generation, we just might rise the cost of traditional generation by a carbon tax or something like that.

So I guess my point is, it appears to me we have three separate goals, and we are trying to work on cost containment for the consumer, energy independence, which makes a lot of sense, and also environmental stewardship. All three of them are good goals.

How does the PUC weigh all that in when you approve rates and you work through this process, and then how do we know how you weight those things? Is that something in your decisions that is written in? Or how does the public know how you weight all these and come up with the rate setting?

It's a lengthy question. I apologize.

MR. HOLLAND: No; I understand your question perfectly, Representative Miller.

The simple answer to your question is very simply, and I want to use a line that Jack Nicholson once used in a movie, he said, "You don't want to know how we do our job; you just want to know that we walk the wall every night and keep you safe." And while there's a little bit of levity in that---

REPRESENTATIVE MILLER: Understood.

MR. HOLLAND: ---there's a lot of seriousness in it.

The joy I have as Chairman in working with the PUC is that I work with people that have a combined experience of over 80 years in this business, and it's because of that experience we can share our experiences in different walks of life and at different eras in time in order to arrive at decisions that are very difficult.

This is an absolutely fascinating time to be a regulator in the nation, and I absolutely mean that. I often say that the only job in government worse than ours is that of being the IRS. But it's an absolutely fascinating time, and it is absolutely challenging to try to weigh and balance all these new and competing interests that you have identified.

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1
            I think I can say that the four of us agree
2
    that you can be assured that we will try to do our
    job fairly and honestly and try to balance all
3
    interests. There's no silver bullet in this
4
    business. What we try to do is protect and promote
5
    the public interest.
6
7
            REPRESENTATIVE MILLER: Thank you.
                                                 Thank
    you, Chairman Holland.
8
            Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
10
            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you.
11
            Mr. Chairman, you do realize what happened to
    Jack Nicholson at the end of that movie?
12
13
            MR. HOLLAND:
                          Yes.
            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: He did order the code
14
15
    red.
16
            Representative Scott Petri, please.
                                    Thank you, Mr.
17
            REPRESENTATIVE PETRI:
18
    Chairman, and thank you, Chairman Holland, for
19
    appearing today.
20
            On page 13 of your budget materials, you talk
    about the current complement going forward being
21
22
    projected to be the same as it is for this fiscal
23
    year, namely 509 members, and I understand the
24
    personnel costs mandated as a result of renegotiation
25
    of a contract.
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1
            My question is, it's my understanding that
2
    your current complement is actually at 447 personnel.
    Is that correct?
3
 4
            MR. HOLLAND: Subject to check, that's about
    right, sir.
5
6
            REPRESENTATIVE PETRI: Okay. Would we expect
7
    a fairly significant savings from this fiscal year
8
    for the 62 employees that weren't filled?
            MR. HOLLAND: To the extent that there is any
    savings in our budget, we will apply that to our
10
11
    request for next year.
12
            REPRESENTATIVE PETRI: Do you know what that
13
    savings was in the personnel costs?
14
            MR. HOLLAND: I'm sorry?
15
            REPRESENTATIVE PETRI: Do you know offhand
16
    what that savings was for this fiscal year in
    personnel costs?
17
18
            MR. HOLLAND: No, but I will be glad to
19
    forward that information to you.
2.0
            REPRESENTATIVE PETRI: Okay. If that number
    turned out to be equal to or in excess of the
21
22
    increase that is projected of $296,000, would that
23
    then do away with the need for the increase for this
24
    year?
25
            MR. HOLLAND: To the extent that there is any
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1
    surplus, we try to apply it going forward, and if
2
    that's the case, then perhaps the answer to your
    question could be yes.
3
 4
            REPRESENTATIVE PETRI: Okay. I will be
    interested in that information.
5
            Looking at the various contracts you let, I
6
7
    noticed in the area where you have three court
8
    reporting costs, that between the year '06-07 and
    '07-08, those fiscal years, there was about a
10
    70-percent increase from your court reporting
11
    services from the three contracts, and while it's not
12
    a big raw number, it is about $120,000. It is a
13
    70-percent increase. So what do you attribute that
    to?
14
15
            MR. HOLLAND: More hearings.
16
            REPRESENTATIVE PETRI: Just more hearings?
    More volume?
17
18
            MR. HOLLAND: Yes.
19
            REPRESENTATIVE PETRI: And where is the
20
    volume coming from, in which division?
21
            MR. HOLLAND: Probably energy.
22
            REPRESENTATIVE PETRI: Okay. If you could
23
    kind of give us a rough breakdown.
24
            MR. HOLLAND: Absolutely.
            REPRESENTATIVE PETRI: I would understand
25
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1
    increasing the hearings in energy, but if it is
2
    coming out of the motor carrier division, that would
    just sit a little funny with me, given the
3
4
    deregulatory process we are in, but maybe that is
    true as well.
5
            Last question.
                            In the area of motor carrier
6
7
    safety, you are looking for a $354,000 increase.
8
    What part or what aspect of safety are you trying to
    look at in this fiscal budget?
            MR. HOLLAND: Transportation and trucks.
10
11
            REPRESENTATIVE PETRI:
                                    Okay. So the
12
    $354,000, would that be for personnel? Is it for
13
    overtime? What aspect do you anticipate having a
    significant increase in the inspecting of
14
15
    trucks?
            MR. HOLLAND: Subject to check, personnel.
16
17
            One of our most unusual expenses, believe it
18
    or not, is IT. Many of our motor carriers have
19
    laptops and wire cards, and we have seen a
2.0
    significant increase in telecommunications services.
            So those would be kind of a line around the
21
22
    things that we do. But to the extent I can get a
23
    further breakout, Representative, I will be glad to
24
    supply you with that.
                                    I would also be
25
            REPRESENTATIVE PETRI:
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interested, if you could submit to the Chair a
1
2
    breakout of how you anticipate that being split out
    regionally.
3
            In the southeast, we have a lot of police
 4
    departments that are currently doing motor carrier
5
6
    safety, and they are doing safety inspections and
    they are doing traffic enforcement to a high degree
7
    at, of course, the resident's own expense, and I want
8
    to make sure we are not duplicating those efforts, or
9
10
    that if you are going to do those, maybe some of my
    local communities can back down on the services that
11
12
    they are currently engaging their taxpayers to pay
13
    for.
            I think motor carrier safety is important,
14
    don't get me wrong. I just want to make sure that we
15
16
    are using our resources properly.
            Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
17
18
            MR. HOLLAND: Okay. We will try to provide
19
    that regional breakout, sir.
2.0
            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you.
21
            Representative David Reed.
22
            REPRESENTATIVE REED: Thank you, Mr.
23
    Chairman.
24
            Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners,
25
    for coming before the committee today.
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A couple weeks ago in a hearing held by the Environmental Resources and Energy Committee,
Commissioner Christy had the opportunity to present his beliefs dealing with the upcoming rate caps, the removal of the rate caps from electricity prices across the Commonwealth, and within his testimony he stated that he believed that an extension of the rate caps was necessary to help mediate that situation.

2.0

So my question -- and I have three questions
I will present, and then you can answer them as you
deem fit -- to the rest of the Commissioners, do you
also believe that the extension of the rate caps are
part of the solution?

What other steps would you suggest that we take in mediating those possible increases in electricity prices, and you can give a broad overview of that question and perhaps present more detailed information to the committee chair in writing in the future.

And third, should we as a Legislature be looking at reducing or cutting the gross receipts tax, the electricity tax per se, to our consumers as part of that equation to help mediate that situation?

MR. HOLLAND: Representative Reed,

Commissioner Christy has asked for a clarification, and then I'll ask Commissioner Pizzingrilli and Vice Chairman Cawley to comment.

And perhaps I can submit. We have limited

And perhaps I can submit. We have limited time. Is that okay, sir?

REPRESENTATIVE REED: Sure. Certainly.

MR. CHRISTY: Thank you.

Just a clarification. The major thrust of my comments a couple weeks ago were that the wholesale market where power is exchanged primarily has some issues and some problems.

I'm not necessarily endorsing rate cap
extension as a solution to the suspected increases in
cost, one, if the rate caps come off, but rather the
important part of my testimony is to highlight that
there are some issues with how the wholesale power
market is structured and that I strongly believe that
that structure is not conducive for getting customers
just and reasonable rates, and that was the most
important part of the testimony that I sponsored.

MR. CAWLEY: Representative, I testified about this 2 weeks ago before the House Consumer Affairs Committee on House Bills 2200 and 2201.

At that time, I said this: You can only defy gravity so long. The people of Pennsylvania, by the

time the rate caps come off, the remaining areas of Pennsylvania in 2010 and 2011 will have enjoyed a cap on 80 percent of their bill for nearly 15 years while everything else has gone up.

If we had a crystal ball and we knew where wholesale electric prices were going to be in 2 years' time, we could make an easy decision.

If wholesale electric prices, over which we have no control, were going to go down, then I would say yes, let's extend rate caps, because, you know, why let rates continue to go up if we knew that in 2 years' time they were really going to be down? We could just maintain the status quo.

Unfortunately, everyone that we have listened to tells us that wholesale electric prices are going to continue to rise, and that means the current gap between the capped generation rates and the market rates, wholesale rates, is going to get greater. So why wait to deal with a problem that's going to just get worse?

If you cap the rates, you are going to be defying reality. You are going to be making a situation that exists now merely worse.

Now, what do we do about it? In our default service regulations and in House Bill 2201, provision

is allowed for customers to pay a little extra now -a rainy day fund, if you will, a little Christmas
Club for the day when the gap is closed -- and also,
both our regs and House Bill 2201 provide for a
phase-in after the rate caps come off.

But, of course, if you wait until that time, you have got to pay carrying charges on the deferred amounts. In other words, under 2201, for the first 3 years after rate caps come off, the utilities would be permitted to raise rates no more than 15 percent per year.

Well, what if the increase is really

30 percent or 40 percent and they can only raise
rates 15 percent at a time? Well, they have still
got to provide the power and pay for the cost of
providing the power, so they have got to carry the
charges, and therefore, customers have to pay for it
or you are going to bankrupt the utilities.

So I wish we had a crystal ball. I think the smartest way to go about this is to deal with it right now.

I think wholesale prices are going to continue to rise, and therefore, let's give intelligent consumers the opportunity to start paying a little now for the day when the rates are going to

jump to wholesale prices, market prices. And let's provide for phase-ins after the rate increase, and let's get to the day when this experiment that was started in 1996 actually gets a chance to work.

We have seen it's working in the Duquesne service territory when almost 25 percent of the residential customers are shopping, 17 percent of the commercial customers. Nearly half of the industrial customers in the Duquesne service territory are getting their energy from not the default supplier, not Duquesne Light, but from an energy generation supplier.

We have seen the same thing happen in the Penn Power service territory, where 10 percent of the residential customers are shopping, and we have seen nearly 40,000 more customers in a year's time start shopping.

If you give this experiment a chance to work, it will work, but if you just keep postponing the day when you give it a chance to work by capping the rates and extending the rate caps, you are never going to know whether this experiment is going to work or not.

And as far as the gross receipts tax, I think that has a minimal effect on it. I mean, the amounts

1 of money are minimal. 2 MS. PIZZINGRILLI: I would just echo what the Vice Chairman just stated. 3 In addition, I have also testified that I 4 5 believe that extending the rate caps is just delaying the inevitable. 6 He talked about our default service 7 regulations and policy statement where we gave 8 guidance to the companies that they should implement 9 10 some rate mitigation strategies that would allow consumers to pay ahead and to phase in rates. We do 11 12 have a couple of cases pending before us now that do 13 just that. In addition to everything the Vice Chairman 14 stated, I still think our statewide consumer 15 16 education efforts can only help to educate consumers 17 about the rate caps expiring and what they can do now 18 to prepare for the future. 19 So I think those two things coupled together 20 warrant us looking at the rate caps not being 21 extended and letting the rates go into effect. 22 REPRESENTATIVE REED: Thank you, Mr. 23 Chairman.

MR. HOLLAND: Yes, sir.

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REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Representative Steve

1 Barrar. 2 REPRESENTATIVE BARRAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 3 I just want to do a follow-up question on 4 Representative Parker's question. I think she had 5 6 mentioned, I think actually with great pride, that you had denied PGW 75 percent of the rate increase 7 8 requested. Aren't you in fact by denying so much of the 10 rate increase, aren't you denying their ability to 11 address their infrastructure problems, which we 12 are having and starting to begin a huge debate on 13 now? MR. HOLLAND: Quite the contrary, 14 Representative Barrar, and your point is well 15 taken. 16 We found in the context of the rate case that 17 they simply didn't prove their case. 18 What we have done collectively as a 19 20 commission is to encourage the passage of distribution system infrastructure surcharge 21 22 legislation that would enable not just PGW but all of 23 our natural gas distribution companies statewide to 24 get more immediate cost recovery of prudently 25 incurred capital costs for repair and replacement

programs.

REPRESENTATIVE BARRAR: I think my concern is that we are going to have hearings next week on this billion-dollar bond issue that the Governor would like, and I can imagine that PGW, I know their infrastructure needs are not being met, and PGW would probably, being one of two in this State that is a gas municipal-owned authority, would probably be in line for a large share of that. And I'm concerned that they have been pushing off their infrastructure improvements and looking to the State to pay for this when it should be, is it fair for the State taxpayers to pay for it when it should be the ratepayers paying for it?

MR. HOLLAND: In the DSIC scenario, PGW's ratepayers would pay for their own system repairs.

We have in place an example of that mechanism in the water industry here in Pennsylvania where ratepayers and service-specific territories essentially pay their own way for their own repairs. That's kind of a general fund, if you will.

REPRESENTATIVE BARRAR: A question on a different subject -- the gross receipts tax.

With rate caps coming off in the next couple of years, I know there will be an increase in the

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    revenues collected on the gross receipts tax.
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    you estimated that into, after 2009-10, what
    that additional revenue coming into the State
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    would be?
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            MR. HOLLAND: That's a work in progress,
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    Representative Barrar, and to the extent we get that
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    number, we will be glad to share it with you and
    members of the committee.
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            REPRESENTATIVE BARRAR: Thank you. Just a
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    couple other questions.
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            There's a line item, there has been a
12
    recommended increase in your budget of $383,000 for
13
    operating costs and fixed asset costs for the lease
    and moving associated with the Philadelphia State
14
15
    Office Building.
16
            Can you give us a little background on what
    that additional revenue would be used for and if that
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18
    will be a permanent line item now in the budget, that
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    cost?
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            MR. HOLLAND: Moving costs, one time. We are
21
    leaving Broad and Spring Garden, and I think we are
22
    going to Eighth and Market.
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            REPRESENTATIVE BARRAR: So are you going from
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    a State-owned building now to a leased building?
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                                 I think all the tenants
            MR. HOLLAND:
                          Yes.
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in the State office building are leaving that
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2
    building. And it's not our initiative; it's what we
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    have been requested to do.
            REPRESENTATIVE BARRAR: Okay. One last
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    question.
            I've been receiving a lot of complaints -- I
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    live down in the Chadsford-Concord area -- I have
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8
    been receiving quite a few complaints from residents
    and some of the conservation groups in that area that
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    the utility company, their electric company, is
    taking a very hard-line stance on their
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    scorched-earth policy for their high-line utility
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    lines there, where they are taking out all the
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    vegetation.
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            MR. HOLLAND: Yes.
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            REPRESENTATIVE BARRAR: Is that really
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    necessary? Is there anything that the PUC can do to
    intercede?
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            I think they are citing a ruling from the
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    Federal Homeland Security that they have to go
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    through here and just leave basically nothing behind
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    but scorched earth?
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            MR. HOLLAND: Well, let me put it another
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    way. In order to increase reliability, utilities as
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    a rule have been trimming their vegetation.
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I think we have been able to work with 1 2 utilities and consumers in an attempt to mitigate any harsh visual effects as a result of those efforts. 3 We will be glad to work with you and your 4 constituents to see if there are reasonable 5 6 alternatives to what is being proposed. 7 REPRESENTATIVE BARRAR: I know I have some residents down there whose properties will just be 8 devastated if this continues, and I think there may 9 10 have been -- have you interceded in any type of a 11 lawsuit on behalf of this policy, do you know? 12 maybe it is DEP that has done that. 13 MR. HOLLAND: I'm not familiar with your immediate problem. I know this problem is not 14 uncommon as it relates to vegetation and tree 15 16 trimming. And again, if you want us to, we will be 17 glad to sit down with you and your constituents and 18 the company to see if there is a reasonable 19 alternative. 2.0 REPRESENTATIVE BARRAR: Thank you. I will contact you about that and see if we can get you 21 22 involved in it. 23 MR. HOLLAND: Yes, sir. 24 REPRESENTATIVE BARRAR: Thank you very much. 25 MR. HOLLAND: Yes, sir.

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            REPRESENTATIVE BARRAR: That is all I have,
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    Mr. Chairman.
            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you.
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            Representative Gordon Denlinger.
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            REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER:
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                                        Thank you, Mr.
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    Chairman.
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            Good morning, everyone.
            A question about, I think Representative
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    Parker stated well the concerns that we have about
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    average ratepayers of electric costs, and I want to
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    kind of follow that line just briefly, if we can.
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            Of course, the Governor has proposed a new
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    energy tax, if you will -- "systems benefit charge"
    is the official title; it's another word for "tax" --
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    that would be levied at the rate of one-twentieth a
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16
    cent per kilowatt hour.
17
            Have you begun researching the cost? And if
18
    you could share that with us all, the cost to the
19
    residential consumer as an average and also costs to
2.0
    business and industrial users.
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            MR. HOLLAND: Yes, we have, and I want to
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    defer it to the Vice Chairman. But for some reason,
    is it $5 a month or $5 a year?
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            MR. CAWLEY: $5 a year for a residential
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    customer. This is, in the truest sense of the
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    word, it is a minimal investment in Pennsylvania's
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    future.
            What you do, of course, is take a little bit
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    from everybody for the greater benefit. It's capped
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    at $10,000 for the very largest customers.
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            And I believe the Senate has already passed
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    the bill, Senate Bill 1, on this subject, which you
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    have before you.
            REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER:
                                        In your
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    deliberations, did the timing of this with rate caps
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    potentially coming off here enter into the
    discussion?
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            Obviously at a time when consumers are going
    to pay significantly more for the cost of their
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    electricity, here we are adding a tax increase on top
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    of that. Was that a part of your deliberations at
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    the time?
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            MR. HOLLAND: We have deliberated many
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    aspects of the energy issues, including efforts that
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    may result in upward pressures on rates.
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            REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: Did you want to
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    say something else?
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            MR. CAWLEY: Well, the goal here is to first
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    of all get off foreign oil and to do all we can in
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Pennsylvania to be self-sufficient. And how do you

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1 do that?

2.0

Well, you do everything you can to conserve energy and to shave the peak demand off the grid, because when you do that, you lower the demand which lowers the price. You also don't have to build as many transmission lines and power plants.

The goal is to use money wisely in Pennsylvania to make investments, so we not only encourage conservation and energy efficiency and demand-side management but we also invest in things like coal gasification to use our natural resources in Pennsylvania.

This is a long-term investment in

Pennsylvania, so the people of Pennsylvania

eventually will not have to pay as high prices as

they normally would have to if we just do nothing.

REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: I appreciate the goals, and they are, of course, international, national, and here, statewide.

To the person sitting down at their kitchen table with their checkbook trying to figure out which bill to pay, that becomes a very personal matter.

And I'm not telling you things you don't know, but there is a point of concern there.

Without the enactment of this proposal, the

system benefit charge, do you feel we are still as a State poised to move forward, as we should, on alternative energy?

MR. CAWLEY: My opinion is no, not unless you enact smart meters. You have got to have a device in the home that gives the right price signals to people so they know what it is costing them to consume electricity.

And you also have to change the price structure. Electricity is priced on an average price. So it doesn't matter when you use it and how much you use it, it's at an average cost. Well, we have got to get away from that, because it encourages profligate use of energy.

It's not an easy message to tell people that they have got to start using less, and unfortunately, the greatest motivator is increase in price. That's going to happen in any event, and the question is, do we put in the metering technology, the devices in our home that allow people to use energy wisely? Do we invest in technologies that are going to shave the peak off demand? Or do we do nothing?

Again, I say this was a wonderful experiment that we started 12 years ago, 13 years ago. Let's see if it works. But the end game is to get the

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    metering in place for everybody, and that's a whole
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    different subject which we could spend an hour on,
    but we have got to do that.
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            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Well, we don't have
    an hour, so if we could --- Thank you.
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            REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER: And I will just
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    conclude with a comment, if I may, Mr. Chairman.
            Respectfully, I agree with you as far as
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    letting the experiment run its course and looking to
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    free-market solutions as far as this is concerned.
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    However, here we are, taking and State mandating an
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    alternative as far as collection of data rather
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13
    than, again, letting the free market do what it
    should.
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            So there is another thought process on that,
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    and you are aware of that, but I thought I would
    mention it.
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            Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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            REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you.
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            Chairman Dally, please.
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            REPRESENTATIVE DALLY: Thank you, Mr.
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    Chairman.
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            Just a follow-up to an earlier question from
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    Representative Godshall, and I think it was
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    Commissioner Christy that addressed that.
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On the issue of procurement, last year we unanimously passed House Bill 1530, which included permanent guidelines similar to what the PUC has for procurement in your regulations. That language has since been stripped out by the Senate.

But my concern is with House Bill 1201, which the Rendell Administration has actively promoted.

That bill, if my recollection serves me right, would mandate that power procured to meet peak demand is to be purchased at, quote, "least cost," but then it adds an additional layer on top of that saying that you have to purchase so much of that from alternative energy sources.

Now, we passed a procurement bill a couple of years ago that requires utilities to purchase power from alternative energy sources. This adds an additional layer on top of that to address peak demand, and it seems to be inconsistent with your policy of least-cost procurement when this could actually be the highest cost procurement if you force utilities to purchase that kind of power under those circumstances.

I would just like your comments, if I could, please.

MR. CHRISTY: I'm not sure what that extra

1 layer of alternative energy purchasing requirements 2 is that you are referring to. I don't know off the top of my head. 3 REPRESENTATIVE DALLY: Okay. Well, my recollection is that House Bill 1201 requires when 5 6 the power company goes to purchase the additional 7 power to meet peak demand, that they have to purchase so much of that from alternative energy 8 sources. 10 I don't know if anyone else has---MR. CAWLEY: Well, that's merely recognizing 11 the fact that the Alternative Portfolio Standards Act 12 13 was passed. That's all that is doing. REPRESENTATIVE DALLY: No, I think it is in 14 addition to that, I believe. 15 16 MR. CAWLEY: I don't want to differ with you, but I testified on this bill 2 weeks ago, and what 17 18 1201 does do is provide for competitive procurement 19 of power by requests for proposals and auctions, spot purchases if necessary, and then the most 20 controversial part is, quote, "bilateral contracts" 21 22 at the sole discretion of the utility, which I 23 personally oppose. 24 But as I recall the bill, it merely 25 recognized the fact that over the next 15 years, the

utilities that provide default service -- in other words, to those who don't switch to an alternative energy supplier -- they have to, the increased amount of their generation has to come from alternative energy sources.

Again, this is a way of weaning ourselves away from foreign influences.

REPRESENTATIVE DALLY: But isn't that scenario different than when you are in the market for additional power to meet peak load demands?

Isn't that a different scenario?

I mean, I'm not on Consumer Affairs; I didn't have the benefit of hearing your testimony. But it seems to me that that's a different, when you are looking at least-cost procurement, that's a different situation when you are trying to meet peak demand, isn't it?

MR. CAWLEY: Well, the default supplier has to get energy for those customers who do not choose, and what our regulations and what House Bill 2201 provides is a portfolio approach, where it is a mix, a prudent mix of long-term contracts, short-term contracts, spot purchases, that averages the risk, if you will, and gets the best price over the next 1 to 5 years.

1 And the bill also does provide that as a part 2 of the procurement plan, which must be submitted to us and we must approve, that some part of it may be a 3 4 long-term contract for as long as 20 years to bring along a particular project which is good for 6 Pennsylvania or will bring along a nascent technology like solar. 7 REPRESENTATIVE DALLY: Okay, and that's not the issue that I'm concerned about. I'm concerned

about the purchases for, you know, like maybe, as you mentioned, spot purchase. I quess that's the scenario that I'm concerned about in terms of adding this additional layer on to buy power and then, you know, it's supposed to be at least cost and it ends up to be perhaps highest cost. So I don't think that is good for the consumer.

Thank you.

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REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you.

One final member with a question, and Dante, please, Dwight will come down here and pluck me out of this chair. We are about 20 minutes over, so if you will be brief, please.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: I will; I will.

Okay. I'm sorry, Chairman.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Representative 1 Santoni.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: This is a follow-up to Representative Reed's question relative to the extension of rate caps and policies and programs designed to lessen some of that ratepayer shock.

With regard to Chapter 14 and the elimination of rate caps, would it be prudent to rethink Chapter 14? I guess there are some service shutoff provisions under that chapter, and I guess how do you -- my final question -- how do you foresee the effect of rate cap removal under that chapter, Chapter 14?

MR. HOLLAND: Chapter 14 -- excuse me.

I think that to the extent that rate caps tend to put upward pressure on rates, an argument could be made that you will see more difficulty in residential households paying the bill and hence, and hence--- I just lost my train of thought, but you will see more difficulty with residential customers paying their bills.

I think that that will certainly increase the PUC's responsibility in administering and handling those complaints and perhaps be a policy question that the Legislature itself may seek to address generically after the caps come off in 2010 or

2011. 1 2 But yes, I certainly see our job getting a lot more difficult, Representative Santoni. 3 4 REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 5 6 REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you. 7 One last follow-up question. Chairman Dally. REPRESENTATIVE DALLY: Thank you, Mr. 8 Chairman. 9 Vice Chairman Cawley, I think our 10 11 disagreement or perhaps my misunderstanding with your 12 response was that perhaps we are talking about two 13 different bills. I think you testified to 2201 and I was talking about 1201, and 1201's language is 14 different. So I think that explains it. 15 16 Thank you. 17 REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you. 18 Chairman, Commissioners, thank you for coming 19 here today for the testimony. I know you are going 20 to have a tough job in the few short years ahead, so good luck. Thank you. 21 22 We are going to recess for 5 minutes so the 23 stenographer can get some blood back in her fingers. We will be back in 5 minutes with the 24 25 Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency, the State

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Fire Commissioner, and the Director of Homeland
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    Security.
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             We are in recess.
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             (The hearing concluded at 10:25 a.m.)
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I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me on the within proceedings and that this is a correct transcript of the same. Jean M. Davis, Reporter Notary Public