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2	COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA		
3	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE		
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5	MAIN CAPITOL ROOM 140		
6	HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA		
7	BUDGET HEARING		
8	OFFICE OF CONSUMER ADVOCATE and		
0	OFFICE OF SMALL BUSINESS ADVOCATE		
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11	11:22 A.M.		
12	BEFORE:		
13	HONORABLE WILLIAM F. ADOLPH, JR.,		
14	Majority Chairman HONORABLE KAREN BOBACK		
1 -	HONORABLE JIM CHRISTIANA		
15	HONORABLE GARY DAY HONORABLE BRIAN ELLIS		
16	HONORABLE GLEN GRELL		
17	HONORABLE SETH GROVE HONORABLE ADAM HARRIS		
1 /	HONORABLE ADAM HARRIS HONORABLE THOMAS KILLION		
18	HONORABLE DAVID MILLARD		
19	HONORABLE MARK MUSTIO HONORABLE DONNA OBERLANDER		
ΙJ	HONORABLE BERNIE O'NEILL		
20	HONORABLE MICHAEL PEIFER		
21	HONORABLE SCOTT PETRI HONORABLE JEFFREY PYLE		
	HONORABLE CURT SONNEY		
22	HONORABLE JOSEPH MARKOSEK, Minority Chairman		
23	HONORABLE MATTHEW BRADFORD HONORABLE MICHELLE BROWNLEE		
	HONORABLE MIKE CARROLL		
24	HONORABLE H. SCOTT CONKLIN		
25	HONORABLE MADELEINE DEAN		

1	BEFORE: (cont'd)		
2	HONORABLE DEBERAH KULA		
3	HONORABLE MICHAEL O'BRIEN HONORABLE JOHN SABATINA		
4	HONORABLE STEVEN SANTARSIERO HONORABLE JAKE WHEATLEY		
5	ALSO PRESENT:		
6	HONORABLE MARTY CAUSER HONORABLE SHERYL DELOZIER		
7	HONORABLE SHERTE DELOZIER HONORABLE ROBERT GODSHALL HONORABLE DAVE MALONEY		
8	HONORABLE RON MILLER HONORABLE JERRY STERN		
9	HONORABLE J. P. MIRANDA HONORABLE GREG VITALI		
10	DAVID DONLEY, MAJORITY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR		
11	MIRIAM FOX, MINORITY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR		
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18	BRENDA J. PARDUN, RPR P. O. BOX 278		
19	MAYTOWN, PA 17550 717-426-1596 PHONE/FAX		
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## PROCEEDINGS

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you, everyone. I'd like to reconvene the House Appropriations Committee budget hearing.

Our next testifiers are John Evans, certainly not a stranger to the House
Appropriations Committee. John is now the Small
Business Advocate. And also with us is the acting consumer affairs advocate, Tanya McCloskey.

10 Welcome.

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Nice to see you.

With us once again is the Republican chair of the Consumer Affairs Committee, Chairman Godshall.

So, why don't we start with opening comments. I never get into trouble by saying ladies first.

ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY: Thank you. Thank you, Chairman Adolph, Chairman Markosek, and members of the committee.

My name is Tanya McCloskey, and I'm serving as the acting consumer advocate of Pennsylvania since the retirement of Sonny Popowsky in October of 2012. I've worked at the Office of Consumer Advocate since 1987 with a primary focus

on energy issues.

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Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the Office of Consumer Advocate's proposed budget for fiscal year 2014 and 2015.

The OCA's legislative budget request that was filed in October of 2013 for fiscal year 2014 and 2015 is five million one hundred sixty-five thousand dollars. Our budget request represents no increase from our current year's budget authorization. Our current year's budget authorization represented a decrease of eight thousand dollars from the budget authorization for the prior fiscal year of 2012-2013.

On February 14th, 2014, the governor announced his proposed budget for all commonwealth agencies. I'm pleased to report that the governor's proposed budget for the OCA for fiscal year 2014-2015 is five million one hundred sixtyfive thousand dollars, which is the amount we have requested.

In reviewing the OCA's budget, it is important to recognize that our budget is not derived from the general fund but is funded through a separate assessment on the utilities that fall under the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Public

Utility Commission. While the OCA is administratively located within the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General, the OCA budget is wholly separate and independent from the budget of the attorney general.

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Finally, the OCA's budget is separate from that of the Pennsylvania Public Utility

Commission, which is also funded through assessments on the commonwealth's utilities.

By law, the OCA budget may not exceed five-one hundredths of 1 percent of the prior calendar year's total intrastate gross revenues of the utilities that are subject to the jurisdiction of the PUC. The OCA's proposed budget for fiscal year 2014-2015 represents approximately .032 percent of the estimated utility total gross intrastate operating revenues, which is approximately 65 percent of our budget cap under that formula.

As we have set forth in our budget hearing materials that were submitted to Chairman Adolph on February 7th and in our most recent annual report to the general assembly, the OCA provides vigorous professional representation for Pennsylvania utility consumers before both the

In my written testimony, I provided a brief summary of our efforts for each regulated industry and our efforts in assisting consumers with utility

state and federal regulatory agencies and courts.

complaints, as well as our consumer education efforts. I will not repeat that testimony here.

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But in the next fiscal year, the OCA expects to continue all of its litigation activities and will continue to participate on behalf of utility consumers in state and federal legislative and policy matters. The OCA will also continue its role in consumer education and in responding to utility consumer complaints and inquiries.

The OCA acknowledges and is grateful for the support that this committee has provided over the years in considering the OCA's annual budget requests. Through our legislative budget request for fiscal year 2014 and 2015, the OCA asks the members of the general assembly to permit the OCA to receive the budgetary resources needed to continue our service to Pennsylvania utility consumers.

Thank you. And I'd be happy to answer any questions you may have.

1 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Okay. Thank 2 you.

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We'll now hear from the small business advocate, John Evans.

ADVOCATE EVANS: Thank you very much.

And good morning, Chairman Adolph, Chairman

Markosek, Chairman Godshall, members of the

committee.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony regarding the budget of the Office of Small Business Advocate for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 2014.

OSBA, is responsible for representing the interests of small business customers in utility matters before the public utility commission, corresponding federal agencies, and the courts. The OSBA's principal mission in these cases is to assure that small business customers pay no more than their fair share of the cost for utility service.

The OSBA is responsible for representing employers of all sizes before the Insurance Department and the courts when rating organizations that seek changes in workers' compensation rates. The OSBA's mission in these

cases is to assure that businesses of all sizes pay no more than necessary for workmen's compensation insurance.

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For administrative purposes, the OSBA is located in the Department of Community and Economic Development; however, the department has no responsibility for OSBA's litigation strategy and policy positions.

The OSBA receives no money from the general fund. Instead, much like the Consumer Advocates Office, OSBA's operations are financed entirely by assessments on utilities and workers' compensation insurers. Specifically, assessments on utilities finance about 55 percent of the OSBA, while assessments on workers' compensation insurers finance about 15 percent of our budget.

The governor's budget request for fiscal year '14-'15 is one million three hundred fifty-seven thousand dollars. That is the same amount the general assembly approved for the current fiscal year, aside from personnel benefits, which are beyond our control.

I urge the adoption of the governor's proposal as a way to help mitigate the cost of doing business in Pennsylvania. Now, to

demonstrate that point, I offer the following explanation.

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The consumer classes generally have a common interest in keeping a utility rate increase as small as possible. Therefore, OSBA usually does join with the Office of Consumer Advocate to present legal arguments and expert testimony regarding the size of the rate increase a utility should be granted. However, OCA and OSBA frequently disagree when the case turns to the share of the rate increase each customer class should bear. At that stage of the proceeding, the OCA presents legal arguments and expert testimony on behalf of the residential customers. The OSBA presents legal arguments and expert testimony on behalf of small commercial and industrial customers, the small C and I customers. Often large C and I customers are also represented at this stage of the proceeding by their own attorneys and expert witnesses.

Our job is critical at OSBA, because with a few exceptions, small C and I rate payers historically have subsidized residential and large C and I rate payers. For example, if one were to consider only the rate cases decided since last

year's budget hearing in which the OSBA

participated, small C and I customers would pay -
rather, will pay twenty-five billion dollars less

than they would have if the PUC had adopted the

positions advocated by other parties, including

OCA.

In carrying its mission in the next

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In carrying its mission in the next fiscal year, the OSBA will continue to be guided by the realization that every dollar a business must spend on utility service or workers' compensation insurance is a dollar unavailable for expanding that business, creating jobs, or increasing pay and benefits.

I will be happy to answer any questions that you might have concerning OSBA's budget or any of the OSBA activities. Thank you very much.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you, Mr. Evans.

The first question or comment will be by Chairman Markosek.

MINORITY CHAIRMAN MARKOSEK: Thank you very much, Chairman Adolph.

You know, from time to time, we get former colleagues and members that come before us in these committee meetings, and I don't know if

Chairman Adolph has noticed it, but they all seem so much happier, and younger, even. So, maybe -- you know, I don't want to make any editorial comments, but maybe there's something to their new-found lives. But nevertheless, welcome, Representative.

And Ms. McCloskey, I don't have a specific question, but I did see you on TV last night. And it's an interesting issue that we talked about in our previous hearing with the PUC relative to the choice of electrical utility providers and some of those choices and some of the things that are going on with that that have been somewhat negative and have created some problems with our consumers and our constituents.

I don't have a specific question. I know, Mr. Chairman, at the appropriate time, Representative Conklin, I know, wants to follow up on those issues.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Okay. Thank you, Chairman.

Chairman Godshall.

REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: Going along with Chairman Markosek, I really don't have a specific question, but I do appreciate working

together that we've had over the years and continue.

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I just do want to mention, the main issue that we have right now, these variable, you know, rates, and I -- this was just handed to me this morning. They have been e-mailed. One woman even stopped into the ABC27 studios to tell her story, various delivery method with the same message: Anger over electric bills that have doubled, tripled, and even quadrupled.

Two such examples is from a family worship center in New Kensington, near

Mechanicsburg. The electric bill for December was fourteen hundred and twenty-three dollars and eleven cents. In January, the congregation was driven to its knees with a forty-one-hundred-forty-six-dollar-and-sixty-cent bill, going from fourteen hundred to almost forty-one fifty in one month. It had a variable rate with Pennsylvania Gas and Electric.

The church's treasurer was flabbergasted. How dare they, she said. How are we supposed to come up with that kind of money?

But this is what we're hearing over and over again, and is it's something, as I mentioned

before with the PUC hearing, that we're going to have to deal with, and we're going to have to deal with it quickly, sooner rather than later.

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And I know you've been involved in it.

I know the PUC's been involved with it. And some of our members here and some, you know, have voiced their opinions, but this is one of the major issues that we have at the forefront, you know, right now. I know Representative Conklin said the same thing, you know, out in his area. It's not only my area, but it's all over the state that this is happening.

So, we've got to put some kind of limits on what we can do, and that is going to have to be legislated and then going to the PUC. And I would appreciate your help when we address it.

ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY: Thank you, Chairman Godshall.

And I agree with you wholeheartedly.

We think there are some serious concerns with the contracts that are in existence right now, particularly as to disclosure. And I believe Chairman Powelson mentioned that the commission has disclosure regulations that require a disclosure of both the conditions of variability and the limits

of variability. The disclosures we've looked at have imposed no limits on that variability. So, we are going to be questioning that and working with the PUC on that issue.

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As Chairman Powelson also said, reports coming into our office raise some serious concerns as to whether the advertising was truthful and fair, whether customers have experienced deceptive advertising.

We have customers reporting to us that they were told the price would only be about two to three cents at the tops above or below the price -- the utility's price. Obviously, that's not the case.

And then, you know, the third part is just even the purchasing practices of these suppliers that have exposed customers, residential customers, and I'm sure John is concerned about small business customers, to such unconscionable risk of market volatility.

So, we are going to be working with the commission in their endeavors and on our own as well in those issues.

But we're happy to work with you on legislation. If legislation is necessary, we

agree, we need to get that into place.

REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: Well, you know, a lot of these people, they're not used to it. They don't know what the variable rate really is, with no disrespect. You know, they just don't know. And they think, well, maybe, I'm paying six cents here, well, maybe it will go up to seven or eight, but not thirty.

ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY: Absolutely.

REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: They just

11 | have never experienced anything like that before.

And, John, Mario Scavello,

Representative Scavello, mentioned in Stroudsburg, a woman, a small business owner, was paying nine hundred dollars a month and all of a sudden jumped to twenty-six hundred dollars. And the businesses and the homeowners, you know, just can't afford, you know, what's happened here.

ADVOCATE EVANS: Chairman Godshall,

I agree with you that action is going to have to

come from the PUC, I think, to make thing better

for consumers and small businesses in this choice

issue. Small businesses are part of the equation

when it comes to utility choice, electric choice.

And one of things that our office is

concerned about is the understandability of the PAPowerSwitch website. In fact, our office has been proactive. We are in the process of sending a letter to PUC, asking them to take another look at how the rates are displayed on the PAPowerSwitch website as it exists today.

It's very confusing for many consumers when they see the variable and fixed rates mentioned on the website in very small print, and they're not highlighted. I think that it needs to be highlighted about a variable rate, because, you know, rates have been low. We've had historically low rates in recent months until we had the situation last year with a severe cold snap, and the spot market increased dramatically, causing these companies to come forward with the variable-rate hikes that we're seeing now.

And I think the education component is critical. We all need to do a better job of educating consumers and small businesses about the choice that we have in Pennsylvania. We've been doing our best in our office to get with groups of small business people to inform them of money they could be saving to help their businesses if they do take a look at what they're doing. And those that

have been on the variable rates certainly did have some sticker shock in recent weeks.

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REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: You know, there was an ad that the PUC just put on the radio pertaining to variable rates, that you have to be careful, you know, with variable rates, but I'm not sure to say how many of the masses that we have in Pennsylvania heard that ad, nor do they know what it means. You know, they just plain don't know. And they have haven't experienced. It's something new. And somebody comes along and says, you know, they're paying eight cents. We're going to give you this for six cents for a month or two months and then you're on your own. But it's a total new experience for a lot of people. And a lot of people are being hurt.

ADVOCATE EVANS: Chairman, I might add, even if you're on a fixed rate, in some cases, when your fixed rate contract expires, the company can throw you into a variable rate. And that also is something that consumers need to be aware of if they're on a fixed-rate program.

So, as I said a moment ago, education is going to be a key component here and making the PUC aware that some changes are going to have to be

made to help make it easier for consumers to
navigate and small businesses.

REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: Well, just, you know, to finish on this. It's -- how many people of our total population in Pennsylvania are going to look at a website, you know, that they never even know exists, like the PUC, your website, or anybody else? It's just, we're not reaching out to the masses with the information on what these variable rates can do. And it's something that we're going to have to address legislatively. And I'm hopeful we're going to be doing it, you know, with the Democrat and the Republican working together on this issue, and we will, you know, be addressing it, and hopefully with your assistance.

Thank you.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you.

Representative Scott Conklin.

REPRESENTATIVE CONKLIN: Thank you,

20 Mr. Chairman.

You're about to hear the same thing over and over again. I talked to the PUC, and I'll tell you why you may hear me get a little angry.

The gentlemen from the PUC do a good job.

I'm hearing from the advocates of the

people that they should know better. They need to do more homework.

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I'm going to tell you about a small business in my area. This is just one lady. And I'm going to vent one more time.

Eighteen hundred dollars a month for electricity, paying about seven cents a kilowatt They get solicited from American -- I guess -- I don't know if I'm allowed to say -- American Gas and Power of Pennsylvania, who happens to be American Gas and Power of New York, who happens to be Connecticut Gas and Power, who aren't even in any of these states but they're strictly a broker, call them up and promise them they'll save them a half a cent. Being tight, they say, guess what, it's going to work. They go to the website and check the price on PA power and gas, thinking it's a regulated website, that, you know, this must be good because they're a Pennsylvania company, the salesman just promised me. The question was asked point blank, Will my rates go up? And they said, We'll always be competitive. There won't be any great spikes. They get their bill last week, eighteen hundred to forty-four fifty last month. That's not even this month coming. It takes them

three months to get back out of the system.

And what's disturbing me very much, and I tried to hold myself to PUC, who's their advocates? I'm hearing the people should know better. They should be smarter. See, our job isn't to say the people should know better. Our job is to find out -- you know, I was in the construction business for thirty years. If you're in the construction business and you show one product and you tell them the price and you install another product and upped it, you go to court, you lose for classic bait and switch. And that's the bottom line.

We are dealing with unscrupulous, in my opinion -- and this is my opinion, to keep myself out of a lawsuit -- people that are coming in and taking advantage of this.

You know, we can justify it any way we want, but at the end of the day, we have people losing their business, people going out of business.

And, by the way, I called this company myself. With the most arrogant individuals I've ever talked to in my life, telling me, It's too bad. They're in a contract.

Ιn

By the way, you know what the contract 1 2 is? They solicit them on the phone. They switch them over on the phone, and say, Do you understand 3 that will be 6.1 cents? They say yes. 4 They take the deal. That's the contract. 5 I asked them for a recording of this 6 7 contract two weeks ago. I still haven't received it yet from them. 8 9 We have to do something. We need to 10 work with you. We need to know who runs PAPowerSwitch, who's in control of that. 11 12 ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY: Let me --13 REPRESENTATIVE CONKLIN: And I'm not 14 yelling at you. 15 ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY: Sure. 16 REPRESENTATIVE CONKLIN: You're all 17 doing a good job. The reason I'm doing this is, I 18 want you all to understand this isn't just the 19 Baptist Church, this isn't just the small 20 business. This is the retirees. They go onto the PAPowerSwitch. This lady told me, she -- this lady 21 22 told me, she went in and asked them -- before she 23 changed, she got on her phone, checked

PAPowerSwitch and saw it had to have been a

legitimate company because it's on the website.

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fact, when she's being charged fifteen cents,
they're advertising seven cents a kilowatt hour on
the website, on PAPowerSwitch.

This isn't a small thing that is happening. We are literally gouging the people of Pennsylvania.

I know deregulation's a great thing for some, and done correctly, it's a good thing, so I'm told. But we're seeing that the door was opened for this type of actions to take place, and whose ever fault it is, to be honest with you, I don't care. But at the end of the day, all I know are people have to pay this electric bill. They're being told, Too bad. Pay up. We'll set you up on a budget plan. That doesn't help out. They're locked in for three months.

I'm mean, there's certain things we can do. You know, the reason I want to know who has it, can we — before legislation starts, can we make it mandatory that they have to put the last twelve months' rates they charge? Because I guarantee the consumer who's trying to do their homework — everyone says, do your homework. There's an individual who went on, they did their homework. They looked at it. They said, oh, PA

company, PAPowerSwitch has them on there, they must be vetted properly, I'll take them. It doesn't seem like a big chance, to find out they aren't vetted properly. Can we put the last month, show high and low? Can we put consumer reviews, like Amazon does, so people could put on there? Because I guarantee you, those two things alone, if we don't need legislation, will stop these actions from taking place.

Sorry for venting. But I'm getting phone calls of women literally bawling, breaking down in my office, not being able to pay their bills. It's not just -- it's just not "they should have known better." They thought they did know better. And they trusted us. They trusted us in the state of Pennsylvania to make sure they didn't get ripped off.

We're allowing this to happen. We allowed it to happen and justifying it by people saying, Well, it's variable rate. They should know better, that I'm in this company and I did well. Well, good for them. And I'm not yelling at you. But that's what I'm hearing from everybody across the board. And, as I say, as a hot-tempered Irishman sometimes, we don't give up. And this is

something that isn't going to go away, so we have to do something.

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Tell us, what can we do immediately, and how can we fix this long term?

ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY: Right. I absolutely agree with you. It's not that people should have known better; it's the fact that there was not disclosure. There was not sufficient information that was being put out there to the consumer so that they knew better and knew or understood the type of product that they were getting into.

There are a lot of disclosure regulations. There are disclosures in other areas such as mortgages, truth-in-lending that be can be used. I think we could do that now, but I think legislation would reinforce the authority of the PUC to require the types of disclosure, the types of limits on variable pricing that should exist. So, I agree with you 100 percent.

As to PAPowerSwitch, the commission operates PAPowerSwitch, so you would have to pose that question to them. But our office does offer a shopping guide, through our website, and we mail them out to consumers. And we put in many bold

"variable prices." If it's an introductory price that only lasts two months, we put it in bold type so that customers understand what's variable and what's introductory. We try to separate out those -- those offers so that customers understand that.

I think the third problem is what you also hit on, which is, we've had consumers call us and say, I called my supplier in early January, when I started hearing about, you know, the PJM market prices, and they wouldn't tell me what price I was being charged. So, they went to the website, and they saw the current price, thinking that's what they were going to get.

But I think there has to be disclosure before a price is charged to a consumer. The consumer has a right to know what they're going to be charged for upcoming usage, not just after they've used it all.

REPRESENTATIVE CONKLIN: Just to let you know, when we talk variable pricing, here's the way the lady explained it to me. She has a business loan. Every five years, she knows that's going to be readjusted variable price. It goes up whatever the national rate is. She thought

variable price meant it would be much like mortgage rates or other rates, when it changes, it changes 1 or 2 percent, not 120 percent overnight.

So, when people say they should have known better, it's a variable rate; no. When people deal with variable rates, they're used to dealing with reputable companies that actually care about the consumer.

And that's -- again, sorry for venting, but I'm sure, you know, former representative Evans knows, when you have people coming in, breaking down bawling in your office, and you can't help them because of something that we, as a legislature, allowed to happen, you're just absolutely beside yourself. And not intentionally, this was not intentional by anybody here. We have to fix it immediately.

And I guess I'm yelling so much, hoping that my colleagues will feel sorry for me and shut me up; we'll all work together and get it done.

Thank you.

ADVOCATE EVANS: Representative

Conklin, I think that our office also would be willing to work with you or anyone who is putting forth legislation to further enhance the

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educational component to consumers and small
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     businesses.
                  One of the other tweaks that we would
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     like to see on the PAPowerSwitch website is that if
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     a company has been cited in the past legally, have
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     a bad reputation or bad track record, to have that
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     information also flagged on the website so that
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     consumers can see that this company, indeed, has
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     had problems in the past from a legal standpoint.
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                  And so, those are changes that we
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     would, hopefully, be able to work together to make
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     happen.
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                  MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
                                              Thank you.
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                  Representative Tom Killion.
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                  REPRESENTATIVE KILLION:
                                            Thank you,
    Mr. Chairman.
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                  Ms. McCloskey, good to see you.
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                  John, great to see you again. Hope all
     is well.
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                  ADVOCATE EVANS:
                                   Thank you.
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                  REPRESENTATIVE KILLION: Quick
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     question.
                In the last hearing, there was a
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     question on Senate Bill 1121, the effort to try
     to -- or they say, nudge consumers into shopping
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     for electric. And under this bill, they would
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be -- if they didn't shop, they would be assigned to a electric utility and, then, the consumer would receive some money for that and the commonwealth as well.

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I'm just curious, either the residential community or the business communities, have you had any questions on that, or is no one aware of it? And, two, do either of you have any opinion or do your agencies have any opinion on this legislation and how it would be good or bad for consumers?

ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY: Yes, I'm aware of it. And we've had a lot of contacts or seen a lot of contacts from consumers as well, but we're very concerned about Senate Bill 1121. It would eliminate the default service, which is the stable price that we have now, that requires you to -- and the product that we require utilities to buy fixed price contracts over time, to try and mitigate this type of market risk. So, our concern is that this type of approach would raise costs to consumers, both in the short term and in the long term.

I think, to the point of the variable price we spoke about, Senate Bill 1121, at the end

of that first twelve-month contract term, would place all consumers who don't make an affirmative choice onto a variable-rate contract and would expose them to the risks of the market. And in our view, that's not a positive thing for residential consumers. And we think it's not necessarily a positive thing for the commonwealth in terms of the economic development.

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ADVOCATE EVANS: Representative

Killion, we also do have some concerns about that

bill as it's currently written. I understand that

the sponsor, Senator Mensch, is looking to make

some changes into that legislation in the future

months, but as it is currently written, there's

really nothing in it that's attractive for small

business people in the way of reducing their rates

that we can see.

The problem I also have is the two-dollar fee that's being charged to the -- being assigned to the educational component isn't nearly enough. As we can see with this issue with the variable rate, consumers are confused. Consumers do not understand the current environment properly. And if we are going to make that type of a drastic change on default service, it's going to require a

Thank you.

lot of heavy lifting on the educational side, and the money that's being allocated isn't nearly sufficient, in our view, to make that happen.

REPRESENTATIVE KILLION:

And we both served with Senator Mensch when he was over here, and I know his motives are pure and he wants to do what's best for the consumer, and I'm sure he'll be working with both of your offices as well as us in the House as the bill moves forward to make it a good consumer bill. And I look forward to your input on that as well.

Thank you.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you.

Representative Donna Oberlander.

REPRESENTATIVE OBERLANDER: Thank you,

16 | Chairman.

I was going through your materials,

Ms. McCloskey, and you had stated that the Office
of Consumer Advocate participates in utility merger
and restructuring proceedings. I'm wondering if
this includes the closure of power plants and the
potential impact this could have on both the cost
and reliability of power generation for
Pennsylvania residents.

ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY: We

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participate in proceedings that can be brought
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2
     before the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission.
     And the closure of power plants -- or before the
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     Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. And the
 4
     closure of power plants are not proceedings that
 5
     come before the Public Utility Commission or the
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7
     Federal Energy Regulatory Commission at this time.
                  We do participate, as a voting member,
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     in PJM, the interconnection, so we do actively
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     participate on committees that review the types of
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     analyses of the reliability of the system that go
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     on when a power plant closure is proposed.
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                  But in terms of actual proceedings,
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     there aren't any that our office has the statutory
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     authority to participate in.
                  REPRESENTATIVE OBERLANDER:
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                                               Thank vou.
     Thank you for the information.
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                  Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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                  MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
                                              Thank you.
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                  Representative Mark Mustio.
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                  REPRESENTATIVE MUSTIO:
                                           Thank you,
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    Mr. Chairman.
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                  Thank you for testifying today.
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                  John, good to see you again.
25
                  Both, if you could speak to your budget
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requests and the number of positions that you'd like to see filled, are there new positions being requested? And if so, what are the responsibilities that you'd like to see those new people perform?

ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY: We are not requesting any new positions. We have a full complement of thirty-five, but we've requested funding for thirty-three positions, which two of those positions are only being requested for funding for half a year. So, at this point, our request is to fund the thirty-three positions.

REPRESENTATIVE MUSTIO: And currently you have twenty-seven of those filled?

ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY: Currently, we have twenty-eight of those positions filled.

REPRESENTATIVE MUSTIO: What are the new positions? What do you see them doing?

ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY: They wouldn't be new positions. We've had some departures through retirement of our regulatory analysts, and we've had some of our support staff, our paralegals, and our clerk typists that have departed as well. So, we're trying to refill positions that currently exist but staff members

have left.

2.3

REPRESENTATIVE MUSTIO: Okay.

ADVOCATE EVANS: Representative Mustio, we'd like to have more staff, but it's not in our budget for this year. We have seven people total in our office. That would include four attorneys, one administrator, one paralegal, and myself. We don't anticipate any new hires over the course of next fiscal year. We are going to keep the same load that we have right now and the same personnel.

REPRESENTATIVE MUSTIO: Could both of you answer to me the process, if a consumer, whether it be a business or an individual, reaches out to you for assistance or has questions, do you respond directly to them?

ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY: Yes. Our office -- we have a small call center. We have two staff that work that call center. And we will take in a consumer call, we'll respond directly to the consumer. We will try to work with and we have contacts with both the utilities and generations -- electric generation suppliers or natural gas suppliers to try and resolve the problem for the consumer.

If we are not able to satisfactorily resolve the problem for the consumer, or if the problem is something such as a termination or an emergency, we then would refer the customer to the Public Utility Commission, that has the authority to handle formal complaints. So, we try to work informally to find a resolution.

2.3

ADVOCATE EVANS: Yes. And we do work in a similar fashion at OSBA, fielding calls from small business when they have an issue that arises. We also work with business groups in a larger group format. We take those calls, try to deal with them. We can work with the utilities as necessary and the insurance companies as necessary. If satisfactory arrangements are not made, it can be referred to the PUC.

And in small business cases, it's interesting to note that they do have a mediation process at the PUC as it exists today, and it's not necessary to always have an attorney on hand. So, small business people do have recourse when they have issues that arise that would require them to interface with the PUC.

REPRESENTATIVE MUSTIO: Can you answer how you would respond if a consumer does not like

legislation that was passed that was requiring them to do something, that reached out to you to complain about that?

2.3

I would assume it's not your position to advocate for that change; is that correct?

ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY: That's correct. It's not our position to advocate for that. We try to explain to the consumer what the legislation does and what the benefits of that legislation may be to them.

REPRESENTATIVE MUSTIO: Okay.

ADVOCATE EVANS: Again, legislative action is taken, and our job is to follow that as the rules and laws currently exist, and we don't take an advocacy position one way or the other.

REPRESENTATIVE MUSTIO: Mr. Chairman, if I may offer a suggestion as far as it relates to the variable rates. Representative Killion and I were speaking earlier about there are some other industries, businesses out there that operate with variable rates, and we were talking specifically about the life insurance business, particularly. And their disclosure forms are written in very large print, with very large examples of what may or may not happen. And they're required to have

signatures of the consumer as well as the person
making the proposal to them.

So, I think what this body would like

to see is, if you're having some sort of complaints before we even hear them, if you could let us know that and work with us along those lines, it would be beneficial and offer some suggestions that consumers are seeing in other areas of business as well.

10 Thank you.

11 ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY: Great.

12 | Thank you.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you.

Representative Karen Boback.

15 REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: Thank you,

16 Mr. Chairman.

Ms. McCloskey, how has your role as consumer advocate changed with the exploration of Marcellus shale and the dramatic development in the natural gas industry in our state?

ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY: I think the role has changed in several respects. I mean, first of all, our office does participate in all of what are called the purchase gas cost proceedings of our utilities that provides supplier of last

resort service. And one of the key issues that we try to pursue in those cases is to be sure that our gas companies are making use of the Marcellus shale resources to keep the cost of gas low.

I think the second area that's become much more active for our office is in natural gas main extensions. With the explosion of natural gas -- and on the other side of the coin, I'd say with abandonment proceedings -- with the explosion of the Marcellus shale gas, many more customers are trying, in unserved areas, they're trying to have natural gas mains extended to them. So, we've been working with the utilities and through a number of proceedings to try and come up with ways to make that financially feasible.

And then, again, in the other areas, just our efforts at PJM in terms of market prices and the design of the markets as more of the generation in PJM is turning to natural gas. You know, there are a lot of issues that came up, again, in January as to natural gas coordination with gas supply had to be diverted for heating versus for electric generation. So, we've been working -- as a voting member of PJM, we do work in the committees and work on the various rules and

protocols for PJM operations. 1 2 REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: A specific case that -- there's an area of contention right now 3 with the issue of royalty payments made to 4 landowners. And, of course, we know that was 5 recently requested to be investigated by the 6 attorney general, and this was requested by 7 Governor Corbett, Senator Scarnoti, Senator Yaw. 8 9 And my question is, have you or do you 10 expect your office or do you expect to become 11 involved in such matters, since you do have 12 oversight of public and consumer protection issues? 13 ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY: 14 our -- we are limited to representing utility 15 consumers. So, as landowners, the jurisdiction 16 there would lie with the attorney general's office, 17 who is investigating that issue. 18 REPRESENTATIVE BOBACK: Thank you very much. 19 20 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 21 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you, 22 Representative. Chairman Godshall, for some closing 2.3 24 thoughts.

REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL:

Thank you

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very much.

I just want to say that the variable-rate issue, I think we hashed out and we're, you know, all in agreement we have to do something there.

I just want to point out another issue, the choice issue. With electric deregulation, which most of us senior members, at least, voted for, and I stand behind, you know, what we did at that point.

But, you know, what seems to have been lost in the whole issue is that if you stay with your present supplier, you know, PPL, PECO, or whoever, you haven't made a choice. You know, that's lost in this whole argument.

And I do know, in Philadelphia, with PECO -- and maybe not necessarily in Philadelphia, but they had thousands of people that had left PECO for another supplier, then came back. I mean, they made a choice to come back to PECO. But we just seem to have lost the sense that if I decide, if I want to stay with PPL, I made a choice. But that's lost in the whole argument.

And I don't know how -- you know, if you agree with me or not, but I -- it's just --

it's just not there.

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ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY: I agree with you 100 percent. That people can choose to stay on default service, and there are many people who have shopped and haven't found something that suits their needs, so they choose to stay where they are.

So, I agree with you. The fact that people are on default services is not at all a failing of default service or of the legislation that we passed.

ADVOCATE EVANS: And Representative

Godshall, Chairman Godshall, the choice in

Pennsylvania, I think, is a good thing overall.

And, in fact, we are number two in the country as

far as consumers and businesses who take advantage

of it, right behind Texas. So, we've recently been

cited as number two in participation.

So, a lot of the public is getting it.

But, again, I think that the default service issue is part of that legislation in that Senate bill that is causing contention among many as to, you know, do we want to take away that price to compare and force people to default service provider that they aren't necessarily choosing. And that is to

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your point where they may choose to have the
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     provider that they've been with for many years, are
     happy with that provider and want to stay there.
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                  REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: And they made
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     a choice to be with that provider. And one of the
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     major problems I have with that Senate Bill 1121,
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     you know, you're taking away my ability to choose.
     And so, I know, if there are to be changes made,
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     you know, and that and so forth, I'd like to see
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     them, but that's a major issue that I had there.
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     And as I said, I think this whole argument, the
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     fact that I choose to stay with my present default
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     supplier is not a choice, which I totally disagree
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     with.
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                  So, thank you for your participation.
                  ACTING ADVOCATE MCCLOSKEY:
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                                               Thank you.
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                  MAJORITY CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: And thank
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     vou, Chairman.
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                  I want to thank Ms. McCloskey,
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    Mr. Evans, for your testimony today.
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                  I want to thank the members for their
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     very informative questions and answers that we
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     received.
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                  For the members' information, we will
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     reconvene today at 1:00 p.m., and before us will be
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the Department of Environmental Resources.
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                   Thank you.
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                    (Whereupon, the hearing concluded at
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     12:03 p.m.)
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## REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE I HEREBY CERTIFY that I was present upon the hearing of the above-entitled matter and there reported stenographically the proceedings had and the testimony produced; and I further certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of my said stenographic notes. BRENDA J. PARDUN, RPR Court Reporter Notary Public