1		STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
3		
4	May 12, 2016	
5	Concord, New	Hampshire
6	D	DET 15 100
7	KE:	DW 15-199 ABENAKI WATER COMPANY:
8		Request for Change in Rates. (Hearing on the merits)
9	22222	Chairman Marchin D. Haminham Duanidina
10	PRESENT:	Chairman Martin P. Honigberg, Presiding Commissioner Robert R. Scott
11		Commissioner Kathryn M. Bailey
12		Sandy Deno, Clerk
13	APPEARANCES:	Donton Bhonolai Matan Company
14	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Abenaki Water Company: Justin C. Richardson, Esq. (Upton)
15		Reptg. Village Shore Estates Assn.: David L. Laflamme, President
16		Reptg. Residential Ratepayers:
17	,	Donald M. Kreis, Esq., Consumer Adv. Office of Consumer Advocate
18		
19		Reptg. PUC Staff: Rorie E. Patterson, Esq. Mark A. Navelor, Dir /Cas & Water Div
20		Mark A. Naylor, Dir./Gas & Water Div. Robyn J. Descoteau, Gas & Water Div.
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22		The state of the s
23	Court Report	ter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52
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1 PROCEEDING

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Good morning,
everyone. We're here in Docket DW 15-199,
which is Abenaki Water Company's Petition for
permanent rate adjustment. This is the hearing
on the merits. We have a document with us
characterized as a "Settlement". I see some
people apparently ready to tell us about it.

Why don't we take appearances first.

MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission. Justin Richardson, with the firm of Upton & Hatfield, here on behalf of Abenaki Water Company. With me here at counsel's table I have Mr. Stephen St. Cyr, who's the Company's rate consultant, and, as you noted, on the witness there's board -- Abenaki Board president, Donald Vaughan, and Deborah Carson, who's the Treasurer for Abenaki Water Company.

MR. LAFLAMME: Good morning. I'm

David Laflamme representing Village Shore

Estates Association, in Bow.

MR. KREIS: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission. I'm the

1	Consumer Advocate, Donald Kreis, here today
2	representing the residential utility customers.
3	MS. PATTERSON: Good morning. Rorie
4	Patterson, Mark Naylor, and Robyn Descoteau
5	here on behalf of the Staff of the Commission.
6	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Is
7	there anyone here from the Laconia Housing
8	Authority?
9	[No verbal response.]
10	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: How about
11	Briarcrest Estates?
12	[No verbal response.]
13	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: How about the
14	residents of The Orchards at Plummer Hill?
15	[No verbal response.]
16	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Can anybody tell
17	me if any of those intervenors has a position
18	on this or is going to be participating?
19	MR. RICHARDSON: I can state just for
20	the record, it's my understanding, based on
21	e-mails among the Parties that Laconia Housing
22	stated their intent to agree to whatever the
23	OCA signed off on. And I think I can't
24	recall if any of the other Parties took the

1 same position, but I do recall that being the 2 case. 3 MS. PATTERSON: If I might, I believe that it was Mr. Laflamme who -- Mr. Laflamme 4 5 who stated that he concurred with the OCA's 6 position. I don't recall hearing from 7 Mr. Weaver since the beginning of the settlement negotiations. 8 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Well, they've 9 10 been included in all of the notices and they 11 have been aware of everything that's been going 12 on, is that correct? 13 MS. PATTERSON: Yes. 14 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And they have 15 received a copy of the document characterized 16 as a "Settlement Agreement"? 17 MS. PATTERSON: Yes. 18 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And they're not 19 here, they're not here. All right. 20 MR. RICHARDSON: And my statement 21 earlier was is actually I believe that both 22 Village Shores, who is here today, and Laconia 23 both indicated their agreement with OCA's 24

position.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis, do
you have any other thoughts or knowledge? And,
understand, nobody is here under oath. We're
just trying to get a sense or to get an
understanding of the people who were granted
intervenor status who aren't here.

MR. KREIS: I don't have any insight to add to what you have already heard, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you, Mr. Kreis.

All right. I see we have some documents that are up here in front of us. And are there any preliminary matters we need to deal with before somebody tells me how you intend to proceed today?

Ms. Patterson.

MS. PATTERSON: My only comment would be that Mr. Naylor did file testimony but is not participating on the panel. So, I don't know how you would like to admit his testimony, if he could do that from the table, counsel's table, or if the Parties would stipulate to the admission?

1 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: The latter, the 2 latter was what I was going to ask. 3 everyone would stipulate that Mr. Naylor's 4 testimony can be made a full exhibit, then I 5 don't think we need to do anything else. Mr. Kreis. 6 7 MR. KREIS: Indeed, I have much the same request to make with respect to my two 8 9 witnesses, whom I opted not to fly in from 10 out-of-state for the purpose of simply getting 11 their prefiled testimony into the record. 12 Their views have been amply incorporated into 13 the Settlement Agreement. And, so, I'm hoping 14 that everybody will simply agree to admit their 15 prefiled testimony as exhibits by stipulation. 16 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Richardson. 17 MR. RICHARDSON: The list that you 18 have in front of you with exhibits, it was 19 originally numbered 1 through 20. There's been 20 a renumbering this morning. But those are all 21 stipulated exhibits, as far as we're concerned. 22 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And, Mr. 23 Laflamme, I assume that's okay with you? MR. LAFLAMME: 24 Yes.

1	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. So,
2	then, do the Parties stipulate then that the
3	exhibit list we have in front of us, which
4	goes which starts with 6 and goes to 25,
5	that everything on here is going to be a full
6	exhibit? Is there agreement on that? And we
7	can just dispense with the "marking for
8	identification" stuff, if everybody is going to
9	stipulate to the exhibits.
10	MR. RICHARDSON: Correct.
11	MS. PATTERSON: Agreed.
12	MR. KREIS: Agreed.
13	MR. LAFLAMME: Agreed.
14	(The documents, as noted on the
15	prepared exhibit list, were
16	herewith marked as Exhibit 6
17	through Exhibit 25 ,
18	respectively, and, by agreement,
19	entered as full exhibits.)
20	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. What
21	else do we need to do before we proceed?
22	[No verbal response.]
23	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
24	We've got a panel of witnesses up there. I

1	guess we'll have them sworn in and then have
2	the questioning start.
3	(Whereupon Donald J.E. Vaughan
4	Deborah O. Carson and
5	Robyn J. Descoteau were duly
6	sworn by the Court Reporter.)
7	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Richardson.
8	MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you. I'll
9	begin for the Company's two witnesses, and then
L 0	I believe Staff will follow, and we'll go in
L1	the order that's presented there.
L 2	DONALD J. E. VAUGHAN, SWORN
L3	DEBORAH O. CARSON, SWORN
	DEBORAH O. CARSON, SWORN DIRECT EXAMINATION
L 4	
L 4 L 5	DIRECT EXAMINATION
L 4 L 5 L 6	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. RICHARDSON:
L3 L4 L5 L6 L7	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. RICHARDSON: Q. So, good morning. Mr. Vaughan and Ms. Carson,
L4 L5 L6 L7	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. RICHARDSON: Q. So, good morning. Mr. Vaughan and Ms. Carson, could you please state your names and positions
L4 L5 L6 L7	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. RICHARDSON: Q. So, good morning. Mr. Vaughan and Ms. Carson, could you please state your names and positions for the record.
L4 L5 L6 L7 L8	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. RICHARDSON: Q. So, good morning. Mr. Vaughan and Ms. Carson, could you please state your names and positions for the record. A. (Vaughan) Donald Vaughan, President of Abenaki
L4 L5 L6 L7 L8	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. RICHARDSON: Q. So, good morning. Mr. Vaughan and Ms. Carson, could you please state your names and positions for the record. A. (Vaughan) Donald Vaughan, President of Abenaki Water Company.
L4 L5 L6 L7 L8 L9	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. RICHARDSON: Q. So, good morning. Mr. Vaughan and Ms. Carson, could you please state your names and positions for the record. A. (Vaughan) Donald Vaughan, President of Abenaki Water Company. A. (Carson) Deborah Carson, Treasurer of Abenaki

- 1 permanent rate increase?
- 2 A. (Carson) Yes.
- 3 A. (Vaughan) Yes.
- 4 Q. And I believe you have in front of you exhibits
- 5 that have been marked now numbered "6" through
- 6 "11". And I'd like to ask you for each to
- 7 identify each one of those and tell us what
- 8 they are. So, let's start with number 6, which
- 9 is at Tab 1. What is that?
- 10 A. (Carson) Exhibit Number 6 is the permanent rate
- filing.
- 12 Q. Okay. And, then, let's walk through number 7,
- 13 at Tab 2.
- 14 A. (Carson) Exhibit Number 7 is the Prefiled
- 15 Testimony of Donald Vaughan.
- 16 Q. Okay. Tab 3, which is Exhibit 8?
- 17 A. (Carson) Exhibit 8 are the attachments to the
- 18 Prefiled Testimony of Donald Vaughan.
- 19 Q. Okay. Exhibit 9, at Tab 4?
- 20 A. (Carson) Exhibit 9 is the Prefiled Testimony of
- 21 Deborah Carson.
- 22 Q. And what is at Tab 5, which is Exhibit
- 23 Number 10?
- 24 A. (Carson) It's the attachments to the Prefiled

- 1 Testimony of Deborah Carson.
- 2 Q. Okay. And, then, Mr. Vaughan, I think this
- might be an appropriate question for you.
- 4 Exhibit 11, at Tab 6, what is that?
- 5 A. (Vaughan) That is the Prefiled Testimony of Alex Crawshaw.
- 7 Q. Now, Mr. Crawshaw is not here today. Have you worked with him on preparation of this?
- 9 A. (Vaughan) Yes.
- 10 Q. And are you familiar with it?
- 11 A. (Vaughan) Yes.
- 12 Q. Okay. Thank you. And, just in case I forget
- to later, would you be -- when I ask you to
- adopt the testimony and schedules as true and
- accurate to your knowledge, you would agree
- with what's in that particular document, is
- 17 that right?
- 18 A. (Vaughan) Yes.
- 19 Q. Okay. Thank you. Let's then turn to the next
- document, which is, I believe, at Tab 7,
- 21 Exhibit 12. What is that?
- 22 A. (Carson) That is the permanent rate filing.
- 23 Q. Okay. And that's a -- is that a customer
- letter or what is that?

- 1 A. (Carson) That's a letter to the customers.
- 2 Q. Okay. And, then, I guess there are other
- documents and schedules attached, too, and
- 4 that's part of the permanent rate filing is
- 5 what you're saying, is that correct?
- 6 A. (Carson) Correct.
- 7 Q. Okay. My apologies. Now, what is at
- 8 Exhibit 13, at Tab 8?
- 9 A. (Carson) That's a replacement for Schedule 3B.
- 10 Q. Okay. And that's a replacement to what was in
- 11 the initial filing?
- 12 A. (Carson) Correct.
- 13 Q. Okay. Thank you. And, now, let me turn your
- attention to Exhibit 14, at Tab 9.
- 15 A. (Carson) Uh-huh. That's the Affidavit of
- 16 Publication of the Order of Notice.
- 17 Q. Okay. And, now, I could ask both of you, are
- 18 those documents and those schedules true and
- accurate to the best of your knowledge and
- 20 belief?
- 21 A. (Vaughan) Yes.
- 22 A. (Carson) Yes.
- 23 Q. Thank you. Ms. Carson, could you summarize the
- Company's permanent rate request -- or, a

- 1 request for permanent rate increase please.
- 2 A. (Carson) The permanent increase request for
- 3 annual water revenue for both the Belmont and
- Bow systems was for a total of \$45,393, or
- 5 23.41 percent. The request for a permanent
- 6 increase in annual sewer revenue in Belmont was
- 7 for a total of \$39,246, or 50.11 percent.
- 8 Q. Now, I'd like to turn your attention to what's
- 9 now "Exhibit 16", at Tab 10 -- or, actually, it
- 10 states, because it's two-sided, right at the
- end of last page of Tab 9. And that's the
- 12 Settlement Agreement, right?
- 13 A. (Carson) Is that Exhibit 15?
- 14 Q. I thought it was 16.
- 15 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: It's "15" on the
- list that you handed out.
- MR. RICHARDSON: Okay. I'm sorry.
- 18 Correct. I'm sorry.
- 19 BY MR. RICHARDSON:
- 20 Q. Yes, Exhibit 15.
- 21 A. (Carson) Okay. That is the Settlement
- 22 Agreement.
- 23 Q. Okay. And you're familiar with that, correct?
- 24 A. (Carson) Yes.

Q. So, how does the revenue requirement compare in the Settlement Agreement to the Company's permanent rate request?

A. (Carson) The overall request in the initial permanent filing was for \$84,639. The Settlement Agreement is for a revenue increase of \$61,720. There are three classes of customers: Belmont Water, Bow Water, and Belmont Sewer.

For Belmont Water, the Company will charge rates sufficient to collect revenues of \$131,424, which is an increase of \$3,758, or 2.94 percent. This amount includes a decrease in revenue requirement of \$2,904, plus a step adjustment of \$6,662.

For Bow Water, the Company will charge rates sufficient to collect revenues of \$91,977. This is an increase of \$25,770, or 38.92 percent. This includes an increase in revenue requirement of \$21,654, plus a step adjustment of \$4,116.

For Belmont Sewer, the Company would charge rates sufficient to collect revenues of \$110,505, which is an increase of \$32,192, or

- 1 41.11 percent.
- Q. So, I want to ask you a couple questions about the key differences between the Company's permanent rate request and what the Settlement Agreement provides. Maybe we could start with the rate of return on equity used to calculate the Settlement rates. And what are the differences?
- 9 A. (Carson) The Company requested a return on
 10 equity of 10.75 percent, and the Settlement
 11 amount was at 9.4 percent.
 - Q. And there's a reference in the Settlement

 Agreement to "net amortization costs". What is
 that? And what is the difference between the

 two?
 - A. (Carson) The Company requested a 12-year amortization period, and the Settlement was for a 21-year amortization period. Which is based on the balance of the net plant in service as of the end of 2014 divided by the depreciation expense.
- 22 Q. Okay.

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- 23 A. (Carson) That's how we came up with 21 years.
- 24 Q. And there's a provision in the Settlement

Agreement about the use of a year-end rate base. Was that something that the Company proposed?

- A. (Carson) The Company proposed to use year-end rate base. The Staff requested a five-quarter average. So, we settled on using year-end rate base, with a stay-out provision, that the Company can apply for its next rate increase no sooner than one reflecting a 2018 historical test year for these three systems, with the exception of a major unforeseen event.
- Q. And what is the issue with respect to the City of Laconia's fees?
- A. (Carson) The City of Laconia's fees for sewer treatment makes up the vast majority of the operating costs for Abenaki Sewer. And the Settlement was it was agreed that, if the City of Laconia changes the rates, that the Company will be allowed a one-time adjustment through a filing, as long as it's filed no later than December 31st, 2017.
- Q. And, then, what does the provision of the Settlement Agreement -- or, what was the provision concerning rate design?

- 1 A. (Carson) The rate design, it's an attachment,
- 2 I'm not sure -- we settled on, you know,
- 3 specific fixed and consumption charges.
- 4 Q. And is it your understanding those are based on
- 5 the recommendations of the Office of the
- 6 Consumer Advocate's witness?
- 7 A. (Carson) Yes.
- 8 Q. Okay. A couple of final questions. The law
- 9 provides that "rates shall be sufficient to
- 10 yield not less than a reasonable return on the
- 11 cost of property of the utility used and useful
- and in the public service less accrued
- depreciation". Do you understand that concept?
- 14 A. (Carson) Yes.
- 15 Q. Are Abenaki Water Company's rates currently
- adequate to meet that standard?
- 17 A. (Carson) No.
- 18 Q. And why is that?
- 19 A. (Carson) The Company earned an actual rate of
- 20 return during the test year of approximately
- 5.65 percent, which is well below what was
- allowed in the last rate decision.
- 23 Q. And, with respect to the rates provided for in
- 24 the Settlement Agreement, do you believe those

1 are sufficient to provide a reasonable return? 2 Α. (Carson) Based on the 2014 test year expenses 3 and the proforma expenses in the filing, yes. 4 Okay. Thank you. Is there anything else to Q. 5 add to your testimony? 6 (Carson) Not at this time. Α. 7 MR. RICHARDSON: Okay. Thank you. CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ms. Patterson, 8 9 before you get started, I'm going to go off the 10 record for just a second. 11 [Brief off-the-record discussion 12 ensued.] 13 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. So, 14 we're going to go back on the record. And, Ms. 15 Patterson, before you begin, I just want to get 16 one housekeeping item dealt with in the packet 17 of exhibits that were handed up to us. 18 What is supposed to be the first page 19 behind Tab 10 is actually on the back of the 20 page that is behind Tab 9. So, when this is 21 final, when this hearing is over, if we 22 could -- if someone could be responsible for 23 copying that back page of the sheet that's in

Tab 9 and putting it at the beginning of

1 Tab 10, that will make these packages work 2 better. 3 So, Ms. Patterson, I'm going to task you with the ultimate sort of responsibility to 4 5 make sure that that's happened. But, however 6 you get that done, it will be great. Is that 7 all right? MS. PATTERSON: Uh-huh. Yes. 8 9 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you. All 10 right. Ms. Patterson, you may proceed. 11 MS. PATTERSON: Thank you. I just 12 have one question for Ms. Carson. 13 CROSS-EXAMINATION 14 BY MS. PATTERSON: 15 Could you please tell the Commission what the 16 impact would be for each of the three systems 17 on an average residential user of -- average 18 residential customer please of the rate 19 increases? 20 Α. (Carson) Yes. We agreed that an average user would use about 3,000 gallons per month. So, 21 for Belmont Water, the average user bill would 22

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of \$2.37, or 4.41 percent.

go from \$53.74 to \$56.11, which is an increase

23

For Bow Water, the monthly bill for an average user at 3,000 gallons per month would go from \$50.91 to \$70.04, which is an increase of \$19.13, or 37.57 percent.

For Belmont Sewer, an average user monthly bill would be \$34.55. And, under the Settlement rates, it would be \$49.91, or an increase of \$15.36, which is 44.43 percent.

- Q. And, to be clear, the bill impacts, are they based on the rate increases not including the step adjustments or do they include the step adjustments?
- A. (Carson) Do you mean the temporary rates or do you mean the step adjustments effective with the order?
 - Q. No. I guess I'm wondering if the bill impacts you just talked about, was your analysis based on the total amount of increase, which would have been the permanent rate increase plus the step adjustment, or are they only based on the permanent rate increase without the step adjustment?
- A. (Carson) They're based on the permanent rate increase plus the step adjustment.

1 MS. PATTERSON: Thank you. Thank 2 you. ROBYN J. DESCOTEAU, SWORN 3 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 BY MS. PATTERSON: 6 Ms. Descoteau, could you please state your full Q. 7 name. 8 (Descoteau) My name is Robyn J. Descoteau. And by whom are you employed and what position? 9 10 (Descoteau) I am employed by the New Hampshire Α. 11 Public Utilities Commission, and I am a Utility 12 Analyst in the Gas and Water Division. 13 What are your responsibilities in that Q. 14 position? 15 Α. (Descoteau) I examine, evaluate, and analyze 16 filings and make recommendations to the 17 Commission, based on applicable legal, 18 financial, and accounting standards. 19 Thank you. And, in that role, did you Q. 20 participate in the investigation of the Company's permanent rate case filing? 21 22 (Descoteau) Yes, I did. Α. 23 And did you file testimony in this case? Q.

(Descoteau) Yes, I did.

24

Α.

1 Q. And that testimony, which has been marked as "Exhibits 18" and "19", are there any 2 3 corrections that you wish to make to the 4 testimony? 5 (Descoteau) Yes. There are some minor changes 6 that should be made to it. 7 If you could just start by identifying the Q. first page of the change, when it looks like 8 9 the rustling stops. 10 (Descoteau) Yes. On Page 40, after all of the 11 schedules, the minor adjustments all deal with changes to words, not account numbers. On Page 12 13 40, "water sales" should be "sewer sales", and 14 "total water revenues" should be "total sewer 15 revenues", instead of "total" --16 On Page 43, "total proforma adjustments to 17 water revenue" should read "total proforma 18 adjustments to sewer revenue". 19 On Page 48, the fourth row of the title 20 should read "Weighted Average Cost of Capital". CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I'm sorry, where 21 22 are you directing us on Page 48? 23 WITNESS DESCOTEAU: On the title

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page, way up at the top, the fourth row of the

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1
         title.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Where it
 2
 3
         currently says "Bow Water Division" for the
         second time?
 4
 5
                   WITNESS DESCOTEAU: Right.
 6
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And what should
 7
         it say?
                   WITNESS DESCOTEAU: "Weighted Average
 8
         Cost of Capital".
9
    CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:
10
11
         (Descoteau) On Page 55, Line 21, "To record
    Α.
12
         Town of Belmont" should read "To record Town of
13
         Bow".
14
              On Page 56, "Municipal Taxes - Town of
15
         Belmont" should read "Municipal Taxes - Town of
16
         Bow".
17
              Page 57, the third row of the title should
         read "Bow Water Division".
18
19
              On Page 60, "Municipal Taxes - Town of
20
         Belmont" should read "Municipal Taxes - Town of
21
         Bow".
              And, on Page 61, the third row should read
22
23
         "Town of Water Division" -- excuse me -- the
24
         third row should read "Bow Water Division".
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1 BY MS. PATTERSON:
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- 2 Q. The third row of the title, is that correct?
- 3 A. (Descoteau) Correct.
- 4 Q. Does that complete your corrections?
- 5 A. (Descoteau) Correct. That does.
- 6 Q. Thank you. And, in your role in this case, did
- 7 you participate in the settlement negotiations
- 8 that produced the Settlement before the
- 9 Commission today?
- 10 A. (Descoteau) Yes, I did.
- 11 Q. And, in your participation, did you prepare
- 12 revised revenue requirement schedules to
- reflect the changes that are memorialized in
- the Settlement Agreement?
- 15 A. (Descoteau) Yes, I did.
- 16 Q. And those have been marked as "Exhibit 20"?
- 17 A. (Descoteau) Yes, they have.
- 18 Q. And do those revised revenue requirements
- incorporate the corrections that you just
- indicated to your originally filed testimony?
- 21 A. (Descoteau) Yes, they do.
- 22 Q. Thank you. On behalf of Staff, do you support
- 23 the Settlement Agreement?
- 24 A. (Descoteau) Yes, I do.

- 1 Q. And do you agree that the rates that will be
- 2 produced by the terms of the Settlement
- 3 Agreement are just and reasonable?
- 4 A. (Descoteau) Yes, they are.
- Q. Do you have anything further to add based on what the Company has testified today?
- 7 A. (Descoteau) No, I do not.
- 8 MS. PATTERSON: Thank you. No other 9 questions.
- 10 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis.
- MR. KREIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
- I think I just have a few questions. And I
- believe my questions are for Ms. Carson, but I
- don't mind if the other witnesses address them.

15 CROSS-EXAMINATION

- 16 BY MR. KREIS:
- 17 Q. Ms. Carson, you testified that the Company
- requested a "return on equity of 10.75
- 19 percent", yes?
- 20 A. (Carson) Yes.
- 21 Q. And you also said that the Settlement amount, I
- believe that's what I heard you say, was
- 23 "9.4 percent"?
- 24 A. (Carson) Correct.

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- Q. Wouldn't it be more accurate to say that the Parties did not, in fact, reach agreement on what a just and reasonable return on equity would be in this case? Just looking at the Settlement Agreement, which is Exhibit 15, and looking to Page 3 of the Settlement Agreement, under Section IV.B, just to read it out loud, it says "The Settling Parties agree and recommend that for purposes of calculating the revenue requirement adopted in this Agreement, the equivalent of a 9.4 percent Rate of Return on Equity is reasonable." Doesn't that suggest that the Parties did not, in fact, reach a definitive agreement that 9.4 percent is the just and reasonable return on equity? Α. (Carson) It's true that it's the way it is said here, it's "the equivalent of a 9.4 percent ROE". Q. And would you also agree with me that, on Page
 - 2. And would you also agree with me that, on Page 5 of the Settlement Agreement, it says that the resolutions adopted by the Parties in this case "are the results of compromises that do not necessarily reflect what any party would individually recommend to the Commission but

- which, overall, result in just and reasonable rates"?
- 3 A. (Carson) I agree.
- Q. Right. So, would that therefore suggest that a settlement agreement that calls for "the equivalent of a 9.4 percent rate of return on equity" is I guess you would call it a placeholder number for purposes of reaching agreement?
- 10 A. (Carson) Yes.
- 11 Q. Okay. And would you agree with me, just so
 12 that it's clear, since you testified that the
 13 Company's requested return on equity was
 14 10.75 percent, you would agree with me that
 15 Mr. Naylor's recommendation was 9.6 percent,
 16 true?
- 17 A. (Carson) Correct.
- Q. And the recommendation of Mr. Johnson, who testified for the OCA, was 8.83 percent?
- 20 A. (Carson) Correct.
- Q. Okay. Moving on to the question of rate

 design, you mentioned, Ms. Carson, that what

 the Parties agreed to was based on the

 recommendation of Mr. Rubin, who was our

1 witness, true?

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- A. (Carson) True.
- 3 Mr. Rubin testified, and I'm looking -- I don't Q. know, the exhibit numbers are a bit screwed up, 4 5 but I believe that Mr. Rubin's testimony is now Exhibit 21. And, at Page 5 of his testimony, 6 7 he says "I recommend that the Company start to rationalize its rate structure. By 8 9 rationalizing the rate structure, I mean that 10 there should be a target to collect approximately one-third of residential revenues 11 12 through customer charges and that the usage 13 (per-ccf) rates should be moved closer together 14 than they are today." Would it be fair to say 15 that that recommendation is the one that was 16 adopted in the Settlement Agreement?
- 17 A. (Carson) Yes.

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Q. And, when he talks about moving closer to the goal of "collecting approximately one-third of residential revenues through customer charges and that the usage rate should be moved closer together than they are today", we achieved that, but we did not get to that magic "one-third" mark, correct?

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[WITNESS PANEL: Vaughan~Carson~Descoteau]
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- 1 A. (Carson) The "one-third" mark I believe was
- 2 achieved overall, across all three systems.
- 3 Q. But not as to each of those individual rates,
- 4 true?
- 5 A. (Carson) Correct.
- 6 Q. Could you talk a little bit about why we didn't get all the way there?
- 8 A. (Carson) Because they were sort of coming from
 9 opposite ends of the spectrum, so we just moved
 10 closer towards that goal.
- 11 Q. Why didn't we go all the way then?
- 12 A. (Carson) We decided it was too dramatic a swing at this point.
- MR. KREIS: Thank you. Mr. Chairman,

 I think that's all the questions I have.
- 16 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Laflamme, do
 17 you have any questions?
- MR. LAFLAMME: I don't.
- 19 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
- 20 Scott.
- 21 CMSR. SCOTT: Good morning. Probably
- for the Company, but, again, I'll leave it to
- 23 whoever feels best to answer.
- 24 BY CMSR. SCOTT:

- Q. I was curious, is there an update on the City of Laconia and what they're doing with their treatment rates? Is there anything new?
- A. (Vaughan) There is not.

- Q. And do you have an estimated time frame? You know, do they have a meeting, town meeting or something, or council meeting? Or, what's going to drive that?
- A. (Vaughan) I believe it's going to be driven by the Franklin treatment center. And they're basically the source of the initiatives for any rate case. I don't think the City of Laconia, at this point in time, has a permanent date or even an approximate date when an increase might occur.
- Q. But, obviously, in some fashion, they have signaled that they're thinking about that, is that fair?
- 19 A. (Vaughan) Exactly. Yes.
- Q. Ms. Carson, can you, on the Settlement, the
 last page -- I got to find it myself here, hold
 on a second. Which has the chart, on the very
 last page. The very last columns, where it
 says "% change", that's in relationship to

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1 present, correct?
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- A. (Carson) Correct.
- Q. So, I probably misheard you, when you were being questioned by Attorney Richardson, I thought I heard you say the "Bow Water change would be 38 percent change" in some?
- 7 A. (Carson) That was for an average user bill.
- So, it varies depending on how much usage they have.
- Q. Okay. So, not the change in the rate per se, but the change for an average?
- 12 A. (Carson) Correct. The rate on the Settlement
 13 Agreement is for the overall allowed revenue.
- The rate that I mentioned on, as far as the
- customer impact, was for someone using exactly
- 3,000 gallons per month, that the increase
- would be roughly 38 percent. But it varies
- based on what their usage is.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. And, Mr. Vaughan, I
 understand that you're adopting Mr. Crawshaw's
 testimony?
- 22 A. (Vaughan) Yes.
- Q. I had some questions on that. If -- forgive me
 while I go to that. So, on Page 4 of his

- 1 prefiled, tell me when you're there.
 - A. (Vaughan) Yes, I am here.

- Q. He mentions work to be done "over the next several years", which makes a lot of sense to me. But the second bullet says that will "allow them to consistently" -- allow the Company to "consistently meet DES quality and service standards". That begs a question. So, are we now inconsistently meeting standards or what's your compliance history?
- A. (Vaughan) We are not inconsistently meeting standards currently. This is meant to address issues such as the pump station maintenance that is required there, which we have adopted perhaps more aggressively in the last couple of years. Flushing would be another example. And pretty much, you know, the ability to respond to the customer questions and concerns, although they have not necessarily equated to DES, but more customer service orientation.
- Q. Okay. So, to your understanding, there's no compliance issues currently with DES or a history of non-compliance?
- 24 A. (Vaughan) There is currently no compliance

- 1 issues.
- 2 Q. Okay. And the next page of his testimony
- 3 appears to be letters to customers letting them
- 4 know about the potential changes, is that
- 5 correct?
- 6 A. (Carson) You mean the next exhibit?
- 7 Q. Yes. I'm sorry. I'm looking at your original
- 8 binder that was filed. So, I can find that, if
- 9 you'd like?
- 10 A. (Vaughan) Would you repeat that question
- 11 please.
- 12 Q. So, I think we're now talking about Exhibit 12,
- 13 Tab 7.
- 14 A. (Vaughan) Yes.
- 15 Q. So, those are letters that have gone out to
- 16 your customers to explain your filing, is that
- 17 correct?
- 18 A. (Vaughan) This is a letter to the customers,
- 19 yes.
- 20 Q. So, assuming we approve the Settlement
- 21 Agreement, what kind of outreach will there be
- 22 to customers, so they know when to expect a
- change and what the change will be, how will
- that be done?

- A. (Vaughan) Are you -- do I understand your question as to when rates will increase or if there's any change in the service level, if I'm not mistaken?
- Q. No. I'm inquiring about communications with customers. So, assuming the Commission approves the Settlement, it's -- the Settlement results -- what comes out of the Settlement is different than your original filing. So, as a customer, how will I know what's happening and how will I know what to expect on my bill?
- 12 A. (Vaughan) I believe, and I will confer with
 13 Mrs. Carson, if I may?
- 14 Q. Sure.

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- 15 Α. (Carson) I think we will send out a notice, 16 once everything is decided. We also use our 17 bills, there's a space for a bill message as a 18 means of communicating. We would use that as 19 well, which is helpful with customers who 20 receive paperless bills and they see them 21 online. And we would also put it on our 22 website.
 - Q. Thank you. On the first page of the original Petition for Rate Increases, and I caveat this

1 with I understand it's different now for the 2 Settlement, but the second bullet talks about 3 "consolidated water rates", and says "it will 4 benefit the Company and its customers". And, 5 then, the next line, if somebody could explain 6 to me so I understand what the rationale was, 7 "the Company will have a larger base of water customers to spread capital costs and increased 8 9 expenses", and it will "increase rate stability 10 over time". I understand administrative 11 benefits to consolidated billing. But I wasn't 12 following how you get more customers -- the 13 "costs would be spread over more customers". 14 Can somebody explain the thinking or what that 15 means? 16 Α. (Carson) What document are you on? 17 So, I am on the original Petition for Rate Q. 18 Increases. It's the first page. So, that 19 would be the Tab 1, or Exhibit 6. Oh, it's not 20 Tab 1. I apologize. Yes. I apologize. 21 Exhibit 1. 22 (Vaughan) Exhibit 1. Α. 23 MR. RICHARDSON: I don't believe they 24 have that in front of them. And I believe

you're referring to the Petition, which would have been --

CMSR. SCOTT: Correct.

MR. RICHARDSON: -- come from my office. And I don't know if this will help the witnesses remember, but I believe what that refers to is is in a -- with separate rate structures, investment of capital into a single system is no longer -- the costs of that are no longer distributed throughout the entire utility. It goes into one bucket to determine whether or not that rate structure is over or under earning. So, if you spend \$50,000 in a 100 or 200 customer system, that has a more significant impact on your earnings than if you had spread that out over a 400 customer system.

That's my understanding of the discussions I had with the Company that led to that being in the Petition. But I think they're more qualified than I am to elaborate on that.

BY THE WITNESS:

A. (Vaughan) I think I can supplement that. If I interpret your question, Commissioner, I think

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you're asking how we can mitigate rates, and I think there was a reference to customer growth and so forth. And I believe I had that in my testimony someplace. But, as you know, we've acquired two small systems, very small, relatively speaking. Not the smallest in the state, but, when we speak of White Rock, about 95 customers, we speak of Lakeland, in Belmont, of about 150 customers. You know, totaling 250 customers are relatively small to support the burden of a rate case, and, you know, expert witnesses, etcetera. And, so, our strategy and our projection of growth and planning has to do with increasing that customer base. And we can do that in various ways. They are not always available to us. Opportunities will come along where we can make a judgment and see if they are appropriate to help expand our customer base.

But, that said, there are several things that occur when we do increase and we do consolidate. As an example, one might be the cost of auditing, which we're required to do as a subsidiary in our corporate structure.

Auditing is probably going to cost \$13,000-\$14,000 yearly. That becomes diluted over that customer base. Another thing might be management. You know, my salary, Mrs. Carson's salary, we plan to spread that over, you know, a bigger number of customers.

So, that was the attempt. Unification of rates is a goal going forward. We may or may not get there in the next rate application, but that certainly is a goal. We can reduce some accounting, expenses, administration. We can handle much more customer service by virtue of, as an example, monthly billing. We found that monthly billing totally reduces the number of billing complaints. The customers can predict their bills month to month. They can monitor their consumption. So, that's a big assist to us.

So, in the context, I think, of what I was referring to, and maybe you're alluding to, I think that is the goal, and I think that we can get there. And I think that we can make everybody happy; the Commission, our customers, and, certainly, the Company.

1 MS. PATTERSON: Excuse me for one 2 moment. If I might just note, Commissioner 3 Scott, that Mr. Naylor does discuss some cases 4 in the past that have talked about spreading 5 the costs of investment over a larger group of 6 customers. And that would be found on Pages 2 7 to 4. 8 Thank you. CMSR. SCOTT: BY CMSR. SCOTT: 9 10 And thank you for that, Mr. Vaughan. You've 11 led me to the next question. I was going to 12 ask Ms. Carson, because it was on Page 7 of her 13 testimony, but it sounds like either one of 14 you. Did you have an estimate on the cost 15 savings, as far as administratively, of 16 unified, consolidated rates? 17 (Carson) I think that was in one of the data Α. 18 requests, that we came up with an actual -- a 19 dollar amount. But it's not in my testimony. 20 Q. Did you have a rough estimate what you were 21 expecting? 22 (Carson) The administrative savings of Α. 23 consolidating the rates? That's a really hard

thing to put a number on right now.

- 1 Q. Okay.
- 2 A. (Carson) No, I don't have one right now.
- 3 CMSR. SCOTT: All right. Fair
- 4 enough. That's all I have.
- 5 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
- 6 Bailey.
- 7 CMSR. BAILEY: Thank you. Good
- 8 morning.
- 9 WITNESS VAUGHAN: Good morning.
- 10 BY CMSR. BAILEY:
- 11 Q. I'd like to talk about the cost of capital.
- 12 And I understand that the Settlement produces
- an "equivalent rate of return on equity" or a
- "return on equity of 9.4 percent". What
- capital structure has been assumed?
- 16 A. (Carson) I would need a minute to look it up in
- 17 the permanent filing.
- 18 Q. I can tell you what you --
- 19 A. (Carson) Oh.
- 20 Q. I mean, you testified it should be about,
- rounded off, "42 debt/58 equity". Mr. Rubin, I
- believe, testified that it should be -- well,
- 23 maybe Mr. Naylor testified "50/50". So, did
- you make any progress on settling that or is

[WITNESS PANEL: Vaughan~Carson~Descoteau]

- 1 it -- I'm trying to figure out what the rate of
 2 return is going to be for this company?
- A. (Descoteau) The rate of return is going to be
 7.21 percent. It's shown in Exhibit 20, Page 1
 of Exhibit 20.
- Q. Oh, is that one that I had on the desk that we haven't looked at yet?
- 8 A. (Descoteau) Correct.
- 9 Q. Thank you.

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- 10 A. (Descoteau) The second line down.
- 11 Q. Okay. So, what's the cost of debt assumed in there?
- A. (Descoteau) That's shown on Page 2. And it
 shows the breakdown. The long-term debt is
 4.13 percent and the common equity is the
 9.4 percent. So, the combination -- I'm sorry,
 the weighted -- the long-term debt, the
 weighted average cost is 1.72 percent and the
 common equity weighted average cost is
- Q. 7.21 is the rate of return. So, just tell me what the cost of debt is? It's 1.72?
- A. (Descoteau) That's the weighted average cost of debt.

5.49 percent, coming up with the 7.21 percent.

[WITNESS PANEL: Vaughan~Carson~Descoteau]

- Q. Okay. So, does this show me the

 capital structure? Oh. So, you used the

 capital structure proposed by the Company, 42

 and 58?
- 5 A. (Descoteau) Right.
- Q. Do you think that that -- well, is that a reasonable capital structure for this company, in your opinion?
- 9 A. (Descoteau) Yes.
- 10 Q. Can you tell me why?
- 11 Α. (Vaughan) I think I may be able to jump in, 12 Commissioner, here. Prior to the acquisition 13 of both the White Rock water system and the 14 Lakeland system, their capital structures were 15 nearly 100 percent equity. And, so, we've 16 introduced debt. And the intent was to get to 17 50/50. However, we underestimated the costs of 18 transaction and so forth, and we wound up with 19 I think it's 58 percent of equity, I think you said, and 42 percent debt, somewhere in that 20 21 vicinity.
- 22 Q. Which cost did you overestimate?
- A. (Vaughan) We overestimated the costs of combining an acquisition, acquiring both the

- White Rock system and the Belmont system, the Lakeland system.
 - Q. It cost more than you thought it was going to?
 - A. (Vaughan) It did. And, so, we wound up with the 58/42 ratio, debt/equity ratio -- equity/debt ratio in this case. But, going forward, we currently and will be trying to equalize that probably within the next I'm going to hopefully say six months.
- 10 Q. Equalize the --

- A. (Vaughan) Get it much closer to 50/50. But that hasn't been finalized, but those are our plans. So, I think that, you know, we've improved the capital structure from what it was, and there are several, I think other systems out there with very, very high equity ratios. We recognize that equity costs much more than debt, and that ultimately flows to the customers. So, we want to be more equally balanced in future rate applications.
- Q. I think that's a good approach. But didn't

 Mr. Johnson's testimony assert that your level

 of capital -- I mean, of equity in your capital

 structure was the second highest in all the

1 water companies that he studied?

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Α. (Vaughan) I don't recall that. I do not know that. But I do know -- I do know that when we have a lower equity ratio, and particularly with regard to the size of these companies, lenders get very leery in loaning money to 250-customer Abenaki Water Company. It cannot do it on its own. The fact that we had to co-sign the note, when I say "we", I mean the holding company, New England Service Company, had to co-sign with Abenaki. And the reason is, we're risky. And I don't want to get into territory that we've already covered, but that's, in fact, what's happening. And the capital markets are very weary and they're risk-averse. And they also look at, you know, the various jurisdictions in New England or wherever they're loaning, and they rate the jurisdictions and they rate the company. And, so, we wound up with the unfavorable result of having to co-sign with Abenaki.

So, that's just an explanation on the whole transaction, in terms of, you know, what we had to do to get financing.

Q. But, that said, you're going to go to a 50/50 capital structure in the next six months?

- A. (Vaughan) Yes. That is correct. That is our plan.
 - Q. So, if you go to a 50/50 capital structure in the next six months, and your rates are based on a capital structure that's closer to 60/40, at a 9.4 percent return on equity, aren't you going to produce more revenue than you should, if you switch to a 50/50 capital structure in six months?
 - A. (Vaughan) I appreciate that point. However, our plans are to incur, shall we say, more debt. And, I'm getting ahead of myself I think, but I'm just trying to tell you that we have a plan here, where, if we proceed in a direction we're going, then we'll have costs that are going to keep those rates below our allowed return, our allowed return on equity. And, really, that's what we look at, is the return on equity.

I think I'm confusing this, but your question is relative to capital structure. And we recognize this, and we recognize that, you

know, we're skewed slightly towards equity. But we plan to rectify this in a fashion that 3 we will not over earn, and we'll be able to 4 demonstrate that hopefully within the next nine 5 months or so.

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- But you'll be authorized to earn 7.1 percent. Q. And, if you change your capital structure, and you left the return on equity at 9.4 percent, then your rate of return should be lower than 7 percent.
- (Vaughan) Your point is well taken again. But Α. I think we're getting into projected Company strategy that I think we'll be able to demonstrate, and it will be such that we will not be over earning. We'll incur more debt, we'll have more financing, so that the balance is going to be less, and the equity will be less. It will be proportionately less, let me put it that way.
- Okay. So, if -- let's say, next year we're Q. looking to see if you're over earning or under earning, the implied rate -- return on equity is 9.4 percent, and the capital structure has changed to 50/50, then, when we calculate the

[WITNESS PANEL: Vaughan~Carson~Descoteau]

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revenue requirement that would tell us whether

you were over earning or under earning, we

would use the new capital structure, the 9.4 on

equity, and whatever your cost of debt is at

that time?
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- A. (Vaughan) Correct.
- 7 Q. To decide whether you're over earning or under overing?
- 9 A. (Vaughan) Yes.

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- 10 Okay. Thank you. Can we turn to the last page Q. in the Settlement that shows the rates? I 11 12 asked at the temporary rate hearing about the 13 difference between the Commercial A rate and 14 the Commercial B rate, and the answer was that 15 the Commercial A rate has a two-inch meter and 16 B has a one and a half inch meter. Does the 17 size of the meter change the usage?
 - A. (Carson) It allows for more usage.
- Q. Right. But, if somebody needed 6,000 gallons, they would get it on a one and a half inch meter or a two-inch meter, they'd just get it faster on a two-inch meter?
- 23 A. (Carson) I suppose.
- 24 A. (Vaughan) I have to jump in here a little bit.

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         The size of the meter has to do with the amount
 2
         of flow at any given time, instantaneous flow,
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         and it has to do with the ability of the meter
         to measure that accuracy on both sides of the
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         spectrum. One would be the high flow and one
         would be the low flow. So, that's pretty much
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         how these meters are sized.
         And is the flow rate significantly different
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    Q.
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         between a one and a half inch and a two-inch
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         meter?
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         (Vaughan) Yes.
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         Does the customer on Commercial A -- I'm trying
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         to understand why the usage rate is higher,
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         just because they get it faster? I mean, the
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         Customer Charge maybe should be higher, and it
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         is, but the usage rate is much higher, as is
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         the Customer Charge. And, so, I don't
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         understand why the Commercial A rate is so
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         significantly different than the Commercial B
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         rate?
         (Vaughan) Excuse me, please.
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    Α.
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    Q.
         Okay.
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Witness Carson.)

(Witness Vaughan conferring with

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1 MS. PATTERSON: And, while the 2 Company is consulting, if Mr. Naylor could be 3 helpful to the Commission, I could offer him has a witness as well. 4 BY THE WITNESS: 5 6 (Carson) The rates were set up in the previous 7 filings. And, then, the OCA modified the rate design in this filing, and we agreed to work 8 9 with their design. So, --10 BY CMSR. BAILEY: But the OCA had the same concern about 11 0. 12 Commercial Rate A. They didn't understand why 13 it was so much higher than Commercial B, and 14 Commercial A went up. So, it hasn't reduced 15 the gap between Commercial A and Commercial B 16 rates at all. It's kept it the same, or made 17 it even wider maybe. 18 CMSR. BAILEY: Maybe we do need Mr. 19 Naylor to shed some light on this. So, do we 20 have to swear him in or --21 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: It would be best

to swear him in, if we're going to be hearing him testify. So, why don't you do what you can with the other witnesses, and we'll have

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1 Mr. Naylor sworn in afterwards.
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- 2 CMSR. BAILEY: All right. Thank you.
- I think that's all I have. Thank you.
- 4 BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:
- 5 Q. Ms. Carson, I want to ask you quickly about the
- 6 bill impacts and your reference to "average
- 7 users". I think I read in Mr. Rubin's
- 8 testimony that, in fact, the Bow customers use
- a lot more water than the Belmont customers.
- 10 Did I -- am I remembering that correctly, and
- is that consistent with your understanding?
- 12 A. (Carson) Yes, they do.
- 13 Q. And is that -- is that consistent? Has it been
- 14 like that over time --
- 15 A. (Carson) Yes.
- 16 Q. -- since you've owned the Company? So, does
- it -- when you calculate these average user
- bill impacts, would it make more sense to treat
- 19 the Bow users differently, since, in fact, the
- average Bow user is different from the average
- Belmont user?
- 22 A. (Carson) Right. The average amount that I
- used, the 3,000, was the average for the whole
- 24 system, for all of the water users, all the

- 1 residential users.
- 2 Q. So, do you happen to know what the average Belmont residential user uses?
- 4 A. (Carson) Probably closer to 2,000 gallons per month.
 - Q. And how about the average Bow user?
- 7 A. (Carson) Closer to 4,000 gallons per month.
- Q. All that said, the percentage changes probably aren't going to be radically different from what you said, that there's -- the usage charge will affect that, but those percentages are going to be similar, aren't they?
- 13 A. (Carson) Yes.

- 14 Q. But the dollars will change? The dollars will
 15 be bigger for the Bow users and smaller for the
 16 Belmont users, correct?
- 17 A. (Carson) For -- yes. The increase for the
 18 Belmont Water users is smaller.
- 19 Q. In helping your customers understand what's
 20 going to be happening, have you given thought
 21 to changing the messaging slightly for the
 22 Belmont and Bow users, since, if you tell the
 23 Bow users that the average user on our system
 24 is going to see X, and many, if not most, of

[WITNESS PANEL: Vaughan~Carson~Descoteau & Naylor]

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         the Bow users are, in fact, going to see
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         something different, do you think you might
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         avoid some unpleasant phone calls, if you
         change the messaging a little bit for those
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         people?
 6
         (Carson) And, since I will be taking those
    Α.
 7
         phone calls, I will do that.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That's all I
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9
         had.
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                   Commissioner Bailey, do you want to
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         have -- do we want to have Mr. Naylor sworn in
12
         before we circle back to Mr. Richardson for any
13
         redirect, and actually Ms. Patterson will be
14
         entitled to redirect as well? Does that make
15
         sense?
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                   CMSR. BAILEY: Sure. I would like to
17
         hear from Mr. Naylor.
18
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Naylor, are
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         you comfortable where you are, being sworn in
20
         right where you sit?
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                   MR. NAYLOR: Yes, I am.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
23
         Mr. Patnaude.
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                         (Whereupon Mark A. Naylor was
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duly sworn by the Court
Reporter.)

MARK A. NAYLOR, SWORN

4 BY CMSR. BAILEY:

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- Q. Mr. Naylor, can you explain to me why the

 Commercial A usage rate and Customer Charge

 rate is so much higher than Commercial B rates.
- A. (Naylor) Yes, I think I can. And I want to refresh my memory. The indication earlier was that the Commercial A customer is a two-inch meter and the Commercial B is one and a half, is that correct?
- 13 Q. That's my understanding.
- 14 (Naylor) I believe that's correct. Okay. 15 don't hold myself out as a cost of service 16 expert, in terms of rate design, but I do 17 understand most of the concepts. And, I think, 18 you know, we were comfortable with what 19 Mr. Rubin presented. Very often, in these 20 small company cases, we don't do much with rate 21 design. Because, typically, what we're seeing 22 is, you know, fairly large increases to start 23 with with water utilities, and then rate design 24 tweaks can really make it much worse. But we

felt like what Mr. Rubin was proposing was reasonable, that the impacts were not that egregious, considering that one of the systems was getting an increase of, you know, in excess of 40 percent and another one was in the 30s, I think.

But, more specifically, my understanding of how meter sizing works, in terms of calculating appropriate rates, is that it's based on demand factors that are calculated based on those meter sizes. If I had a copy of my -- it's the AWWA M1 Manual that I'm sure the Company witnesses are familiar with, most of the water rate design practices in the country come from that M1 Manual. And there's quite a lengthy discussion in there about demand factors that are specific to water. Of course, demand is something that's taken into consideration in the other utilities as well, electric and gas. But that's why there's a rate difference in the A and B.

Now, we have followed, in adopting

Mr. Rubin's approach, without -- I don't

believe we made any changes to it. And the

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other witnesses could probably verify that. I think we adopted it entirely. So, he did testify that these differences have been reduced somewhat.

So, you know, I think we were comfortable with those changes, you know, in addition to the other things that were going on in this case, such as the consideration of consolidating the residential rates, cost of capital issues, all that kind of stuff. So, we did not want to -- and he recommended moving in the direction of in approving the rate design, but not all the way. So, you know, the difference between the Commercial A and the Commercial B is still there, but I think it's reduced somewhat. And, certainly, over time, the goal can be achieved of, you know, much more efficient and correct rate design, but there's a lot of other considerations, too. just did not feel like we could go completely to, you know, I think his recommendation was one-third of the -- one-third of the customer bill should be collected through fixed charge and the other two thirds through the

consumption charge, I believe, is sort of the general idea. So, we did not get to that level, but it's improved.

- Q. I understand that point. That's not the point, though, that I was focusing on. If you look at Mr. Rubin's testimony, which is -- I wrote "Exhibit OCA", that's not very helpful -- Exhibit 21, on Page 5. I'm asking the question about the fourth bullet. And he says "I question whether there is a reasonable justification for Belmont's existing rates for commercial customers being substantially higher" -- oh, sorry, that's not the right one. Maybe I misread it.
- A. (Naylor) Yes. If I could jump in? I think the root of the problem is that there's not a rate design study that had been conducted, and he makes that point. And, so, these are his recommendations and conclusions, just based on his observations, not on any study that was conducted. So, -- but, you know, I would reference the M1, the AWWA M1 Manual, and we can certainly make the relevant provisions of that, you know, put that in the record, if you

would like. But you look at the different meter sizes, from five-eighths all the way up, the recommended rates escalate quite dramatically as the meter size increases.

The last case I believe we did any work on this was Rosebrook Water, because they have the Mount Washington Hotel as a customer, and I believe they have a six-inch meter. And their rate is, you know, substantially -- it's not linear, it's like -- the increase is not linear, it's --

Q. Logarithmic?

- A. (Naylor) I'll take that subject to check. I
 know you have an engineering background, so
 you're probably correct. But, you know, I can
 certainly -- we can certainly put into the
 record some of the relevant provisions from the
 M1 Manual that's really the basis for rate
 design throughout the country.
- Q. I think I was referring to his testimony on Page 10, around Lines 7 through 11, but I understand your point. I guess one final question about this. Does the customer have any say in what size meter it receives service

from?

- A. (Naylor) I could take a crack at that, and Mr. Vaughan, with his hands-on experience, could probably give you an answer, too. I think it's based on an analysis of the expected demand and the expected flows for that particular customer. Residentials, almost across the board, are five-eighths. There may be some reason that it's slightly larger. But I think, ultimately, it's the Company's decision what meter, what's the appropriate meter for that customer.
- A. (Vaughan) I think I can jump in here also. And I agree with Mr. Naylor's comments. First of all, the Company should be responsible, and generally is, regarding the size of meters, and it's usually in their rules and regulations.

In every subsidiary we have, and we're not that huge, I don't want to give you that impression just because I said "subsidiary", but the rules and regulations say that the Company shall determine the size of the water meter.

What actually happens is that, if there's

a new building or a new project which requires water -- excuse me -- what will happen is that the water meter will be sized by the designer or the engineer or the architect as the case may be, and they are typically not familiar with meter sizing. It's a very esoteric science, if you will. So, if there's a three-or four-inch, or even a six-inch water meter at the Mount Washington Hotel, it's because there's probably a six-inch pipe that feeds the water meter.

In a residential setting, you typically have a one-inch service that comes into the house, or it could be a three-quarter-inch also, a residential service should really use maybe a five-eighths-inch meter, or what they call a "five-eighths by three-quarter-inch meter". They're both the same, with the same capacity, except one can accommodate a half-inch pipe and the other one accommodates a three-quarter-inch pipe.

To make a long story short here, when we took over the Belmont system, we also took over whatever meters were there. So, I suspect that

Q.

the sizing of those meters is a historical thing and that we are dealing with them. It may be that we should take a look at those size of the meters and water consumption that is measured by each of those locations.

And I don't know, Mrs. Carson would know how many we have, but I think there's probably about four or five maybe, perhaps in that magnitude. And I've asked the same question myself relative to the size of those meters.

So, I think we're going to take it upon ourselves to do something, you know, down the road, but before our next rate application, which is no sooner than 2019.

But, you know, that's basically how things unravel or unfold relative to sizing meters.

They just get installed. The water utility technician defers to the engineer, typically.

And, in my case, as I look over things, I don't always catch the size of the meter that's being installed, because there are so many things that are happening that distract my attention.

You said that it's determined by the designer,

you mean the architect of the building or

- somebody who's putting the building up for the first time?
- A. (Vaughan) It would be the designer, for example, the mechanical contractor or the mechanical engineer.
- 6 Q. Not somebody who worked for the water company?
- 7 A. (Vaughan) Correct.
- 8 Q. Somebody who works for the business that's occupying the building?
- 10 A. (Vaughan) Or somebody who is designing the building, because that's when it starts.
- 12 Q. Okay.

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- 13 (Vaughan) As an example, when those multifamily 14 buildings were put in in Belmont, I'm sure what 15 happened was the plumping was designed and so 16 forth, and it may be that the meter was sized 17 to meet the plumbing, and not the demands. not sure. And it's a great point. And I think 18 19 that we need to look into that at the end of, 20 you know, the next two or three years or so.
 - Q. And the one that just jumps out at me is the Commercial A rate, because there's only one customer, according to the testimony, on that rate, and it happens to be another public

utility. So, that would be good, if you could look at that.

A. (Vaughan) Uh-huh. Yes.

CMSR. BAILEY: Thank you.

MR. KREIS: Mr. Chairman, if I might just interject for a second. I do want to apologize to everybody in the room for not bringing Mr. Rubin here to testify today. As I think about it, the Staff and the Company were both very, I think, maybe grateful even, that we contributed that degree of rate design expertise to the case. And, in the ordinary course, Mr. Rubin would be sitting up in the witness box, along with the other witnesses, supporting the way the case was resolved. We just opted not to do that, basically, because he's from out-of-state and we would have to fly him in.

But I'd be happy to send a record request along to him or have him address this question in some way. I'm sure he'd be happy to do that. I wouldn't be able to do that, I'm even less expert than Mr. Naylor is.

Just want to throw that out there as

1 a possibility, if you think it would be useful. 2 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you for 3 that offer, Mr. Kreis. And that probably isn't necessary, but we appreciate the thought there. 4 5 Mr. Richardson, before you go back to 6 your witnesses, or Ms. Patterson before you go back to Ms. Descoteau, since Mr. Naylor ended 7 up testifying unexpectedly, does anyone have 8 other questions for Mr. Naylor, since he's 9 10 under oath and available? Commissioner Scott? 11 Mr. Richardson? MR. RICHARDSON: I'd just clarify 12 13 that I placed a wager that Mr. Naylor would 14 testify before this began. So, it wasn't 15 entirely "unexpectedly". But I have no 16 questions for him. 17 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis? 18 MR. KREIS: No questions. 19 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Laflamme? 20 MR. LAFLAMME: No questions. 21 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. 22 guess I'll hand it over to you, Mr. Richardson. I certainly would want you, and if you don't, I 23 24 will, ask your witnesses if anything Mr. Naylor

has said has caused them to change or they want to supplement anything. And Mr. Vaughan is not shy, he's already done some. But, if you would start there, and then ask any other questions you have for your witnesses, that would great.

MR. RICHARDSON: Certainly.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

8 BY MR. RICHARDSON:

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- Q. And, Ms. Carson and Mr. Vaughan, do you have anything to add or respond to from the other testimony that you've heard today?
- 12 A. (Carson) No, I do not.
- 13 A. (Vaughan) I do not either.
- Q. Okay. I think I'll start with the issue that
 we just ended on, which is the commercial rate
 design. And I'll ask this question, I think
 I'll start with you, Don, if I may. I believe
 you testified that the larger meter size allows
 for larger flow, is that right?
- 20 A. (Vaughan) That's correct.
- Q. And is it true that higher flows require larger size mains and pipes to get the water to a building?
- 24 A. (Vaughan) Incrementally, they do, yes.

- Q. And do those have higher costs, I assume?
- 2 A. (Vaughan) Yes.

customer.

- Q. And what about larger pumps, is that another factor, that is when you have larger flow requirements to serve a building?
 - A. (Vaughan) Yes. And I think it's really illustrated when a system has public fire protection, hydrants, for example, where you could normally get along with two-inch water mains in the distribution system, now you have to plan for sixes and eights and twelves and so forth, and larger pumps. And all of this is expensive, it drives up capital costs, maintenance, and the operations. So, it has a effect on increasing costs to that particular
 - Q. And, as a planning board or former planning board member, I was sitting here anxiously shaking in my chair, and my next question was whether those meter sizes and flow requirements are actually driven by the fire code for particular developments, in your experience?
 - A. (Vaughan) I do not think that they are. Unless there's a sprinkler service off the domestic

supply, and in some cases those exist. But they may incrementally be larger, but not significantly that much.

- Q. Okay. So, let me follow up then. What percentage of, if you know, Abenaki's costs, or maybe small water systems in general, are driven by fixed costs to meet the required demand versus what I would call "variable" or "consumption" costs to produce each gallon? Is there a metric or anything that you use or an understanding that you have about that?
- A. (Vaughan) I don't have anything that's rule of thumb. And I really think that those costs vary from system to system, depending on the unique operating characteristics.
- Q. Uh-huh. But let me ask you to make a comparison, if I can. And I'll give you an example of a document you probably haven't seen. But, at the last NARUC Convention, I saw something, it was a gentleman from Austin, Texas, saying that the systems he evaluated were 80 percent fixed charges or fixed costs to meet water demand versus 20 percent of the cost to provide service is actually consumption.

- Does that sound about right or is it -- is that completely wrong or do you not know?
 - A. (Vaughan) To be truthful, I do not know precisely. I have an idea, but I don't know what these percentages are.

- Q. Okay. Well, what is your idea? That's fine.
- A. (Vaughan) My idea is that you have fixed costs that don't go away. You have payroll, you have power costs, chemical costs, compliance costs.

 And the variable costs have to do with energy consumption, which I mentioned, you know, you could put also in the fixed cost to some extent. The variable costs also include labor costs, as an example, although you don't have that much flexibility there. But the fixed costs carry all the things, like the taxes and real estate taxes.
- Q. Sure. But what I'm trying to get at is, is the rate design that we're asking the Commission to approve has 30 percent of charges are through fixed costs. Aren't Abenaki Water Company's fixed charges closer to -- or, excuse me, its fixed costs closer to, say, that 80 percent number that I referenced or what do you think,

[WITNESS PANEL: Vaughan~Carson~Descoteau & Naylor] 1 how do -- what's the break-up of Abenaki's 2 costs between fixed costs that you incur 3 whether or not a single gallon is pumped, various variable ones? 4 5 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Richardson, 6 I think he already said he didn't know the 7 answer to that question. 8 MR. RICHARDSON: Okay. 9 BY MR. RICHARDSON: 10

- I see Ms. Carson might have an answer on that.
- 11 (Carson) I just want to say, the only costs 12 that I notice that really fluctuate with the 13 usage are increased chemicals and increased 14 electric expense for the pumping stations. 15 Otherwise, everything else is fixed.
 - Q. So, we're talking about a very small percentage of your costs being variable or consumption-based, and a very large percentage cost-based, is that fair to say?
- 20 (Carson) Yes. That's fair.

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21 So, then, why do we decide, as a policy matter, Q. 22 to base rates with only 30 percent of costs 23 being charged based on fixed charges versus 24 70 percent consumption charges?

> {DW 15-199} $\{05-12-16\}$

A. (Vaughan) Well, I think that can be arbitrary.

Just want to make two points here. One would

be a system where predominantly you have

seasonal customers. And, to achieve rate

stability, you're going to have to have higher,

much higher, inordinately higher fixed cost

base charges than, say, a Belmont or a White

Rock.

The other thing relative to base charges is that they are unique to the system. And you would need to do a bill analysis to see what the rates were, and then have a cost of service design based on that.

- A. (Carson) And I'd just like to add, I think, also, was something that Scott Rubin mentioned in his -- either on the phone, during a conference, or in his testimony that it's important for the customer to feel that they can control their water bill to some degree.

 So, I think that that 30 percent mark is fair.
- Q. Okay. What would happen if we were to reduce the consumption charges for your commercial classes? What would the -- what effect would that have on residential customers?

- A. (Carson) Then, yes, if we reduce the

 consumption charges for commercial, then the

 residential consumption charge would have to

 increase.
- Okay. Mr. Vaughan, you said that "the Company had plans to change its capital structure in the near future". Do you recall that?
- 8 A. (Vaughan) Yes.
- 9 Q. In fact, and I'll reference Docket Number
 10 16-448, that is a Rosebrook docket that was
 11 filed on April 15th. Is that what you were
 12 referring to when you said "the plans"?
- 13 A. (Vaughan) Yes.
- Q. And those are pending now before the Commission?
- 16 A. (Vaughan) Yes.
- Q. And is that what you meant when you said "the plan to change the capital structure in a few months", you were referring to the period for review and approval of that?
- 21 A. (Vaughan) Yes.
- Q. Okay. And, now, either Mr. Vaughan or Ms.
 Carson, if you could, the Company's current
 rates are based on a 2014 test year, right?

[WITNESS PANEL: Vaughan~Carson~Descoteau & Naylor]

- 1 A. (Carson) Correct.
- 2 Q. And that means 2014 plant, right?
- 3 A. (Carson) Correct.
- 4 Q. And expenses, right?
- 5 A. (Carson) I'm sorry. You said "the Company's
- 6 current rates", are you meaning --
- 7 Q. I'm sorry. The rate increase proposed in the
- 8 Settlement Agreement, everything is based on
- 9 2014 numbers, right?
- 10 A. (Carson) And the proforma expenses.
- 11 Q. Correct. And those are for plant added in
- 12 2014, during the test year, right?
- 13 A. (Carson) And 2015.
- 14 Q. What's the amount of the 2015 addition?
- 15 A. (Carson) What's the amount of the 2015
- 16 addition?
- 17 Q. Yes. Or what's that for? I had -- okay.
- 18 A. (Carson) We included additions for --
- 19 Q. Okay. I apologize.
- 20 A. (Carson) Okay.
- 21 Q. So, there was a 2015 addition.
- 22 A. (Carson) Uh-huh.
- 23 Q. That's been included in rates. But there's no
- 24 proposal to put 2016 plant in rates, right?

- A. (Carson) Correct.
- 2 Q. So, if you were to look at the capital
- 3 structure in order to fix this, you would want
- 4 to look at what 2016 plant was, 2016
- 5 improvements, in order to make the
- 6 determination as to whether or not the Company
- 7 was over earning or under earning, is that
- 8 right?

- 9 A. (Carson) You mean, so, we would have a full
- 10 year with the new rates and with the --
- 11 Q. Right.
- 12 A. (Carson) -- the plant in place? Yes. That's
- makes sense.
- 14 Q. I mean, effectively, what I'm asking is is that
- the goal would be to look forward with the
- additional debt and evaluate the Company's
- earnings, and that you can't simply change the
- 18 capital structure without looking at other
- changes like expenses, plant in service, that
- 20 type of thing?
- 21 A. (Carson) Right. And the change in capital
- 22 structure, the possible increase in debt would
- also -- what would come along with it, it would
- be, you know, the addition of another system.

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So, it would really -- there are a lot of
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         factors at play.
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    Α.
         (Vaughan) If I might add, it would be the
         addition of another system at lower rates.
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                   MR. RICHARDSON: That's all my
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         questions. Thank you.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ms. Patterson,
         do you have any further questions for Ms.
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         Descoteau?
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                   MS. PATTERSON: No. Thank you.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
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         there's nothing else for the witnesses, they
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         can be excused, although you could probably
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         remain where you are.
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                   We don't need to do anything further
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         with the exhibits. Everything that has been
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         stipulated will be a full exhibit. We're going
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         to fix the Exhibit 10 paging situation.
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                    Is there anything else before the
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         Parties sum up?
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                         [No verbal response.]
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                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Didn't think so.
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         Mr. Laflamme, you can go first.
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                                   Thank you. We support
                   MR. LAFLAMME:
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1 the Settlement. I think it's the best 2 compromise that could be reached. That said, 3 you know, it's a significant increase all at 4 once. I would have preferred to have seen that 5 spread out a little further, a little more. 6 But we do support the Settlement, and 7 understand the challenges of a small water system that's aging and a small customer base 8 9 as well. 10 So, I will say the Company has shown 11 a nice level of service since they purchased 12 the Company three years ago. They have made 13 some improvements, and those are appreciated. 14 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you. 15 Kreis. 16 MR. KREIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 17 Ms. Patterson reminded me that I should at 18 least explain why we submitted an erratum 19 sheet, I believe it's Exhibit Number 25. 20

least explain why we submitted an erratum sheet, I believe it's Exhibit Number 25. In Mr. Johnson's original testimony he addressed the issue of flotation costs, and mistakenly included some references to some cases from another jurisdiction. And we — actually, one of the other Parties picked that up and

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reminded us that we had made that mistake.
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         And, so, the errata -- the erratum sheet simply
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         makes clear that I believe it was Daniel
         Webster himself who first said that "floatation
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         costs are not an appropriate adjustment for
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         return on equity here in New Hampshire", or
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         maybe it was David Souter, some luminary like
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         that. In any event, we made that
         clarification.
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                   And, with that, I would like to
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         express the enthusiastic support of the Office
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         of Consumer Advocate for the Settlement
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         Agreement. As I mentioned earlier, the Staff
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         and the Company were very gracious and
15
         receptive to the input of the two expert
16
         witnesses that we hired to help get this
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         company closer to just and reasonable rates.
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         And we're confident that we were able to
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         achieve that through the Settlement Agreement.
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         And I recommend it earnestly to the
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         Commission's favorable consideration.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you,
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         Mr. Kreis. Ms. Patterson.
24
                                    Thank you.
                   MS. PATTERSON:
                                                The Staff
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{DW 15-199} {05-12-16}

recommends approval of the Settlement

Agreement. It will, in our opinion, produce
just and reasonable rates and is in the public
interest. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Richardson.

MR. RICHARDSON: I'll echo the comments of the other Parties. The Settlement Agreement really does reflect a settlement agreement that was reached after a very detailed examination. I think, as the testimony illustrated today, there are a lot of challenges in any company, whether it's small or large, and small water companies carry the burden of having to look at questions like rate design sometimes without the benefits of the level of expertise that you would like to bring when you -- if you had a larger system.

I think the end result is very good, and it reflects that all the Parties are here today to support it. Obviously, the rate increase is -- we're mindful of how it is and how it affects any customers. And that's really the reason why we have made significant efforts to compromise on all the issues, so we

could come in today and get this resolved in an 1 2 orderly manner. 3 And I'd like to thank everyone. The customers that were involved in that, the 4 5 Staff, the OCA. I think every one participated 6 at different times and at different levels 7 towards a very favorable result, that's a 8 compromise for all, but I think is good for 9 everyone. 10 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. 11 Thank you, Mr. Richardson. Thank you all. 12 will adjourn and take this under advisement. 13 Thank you. 14 MR. VAUGHAN: Thank you. 15 (Whereupon the hearing was 16 adjourned at 11:39 a.m.) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24