1		STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
3	76 FEE S. C. S. C. S.	
4	May 24, 2013 -	9:08 a.m.
5	Concord, New Ha	ampshire MORNING SESSION ONLY
6	RE: I	DW 12-085
7	1	AQUARION WATER COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIDE INC.
8		Notice of Intent to File Rate Schedules. (Hearing regarding permanent rates)
9	25	
	PRESENT:	Chairman Amy L. Ignatius, Presiding Commissioner Robert R. Scott
10		Commissioner Michael D. Harrington
11		Clare Howard-Pike, Clerk
12	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Aquarion Water Co. of New Hampshire:
13		Patrick H. Taylor, Esq. (McLane, Graf) Steven V. Camerino, Esq. (McLane, Graf)
14		Reptg. Town of North Hampton, N H and its
15		Water Commissioners: John J. Ratigan, Esq. (Donahue, Tucker)
16		
17	I	Reptg. Town of Hampton, N.H.: Mark S. Gearrald, Esq.
18	1	Reptg. Residential Ratepayers:
		Rorie E. P. Hollenberg, Esq. Stephen R. Eckberg
19		Office of Consumer Advocate
20	I L	Reptg. PUC Staff: Marcia A. Brown, Esq.
21	I.	Mark A. Naylor, Director/Water & Gas Div
22	F	Jayson P. Laflamme, Water & Gas Division Robyn Descoteau, Water & Gas Division
23		Reporter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52
24		



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1 PROCEEDING

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: We are in the second day of Docket DW 12-085, the Aquarion Water Company of New Hampshire rate case. And, unless we have new counsel, any parties here today who were not here yesterday to take an appearance from?

(No verbal response)

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: It appears there isn't anyone in that category. So, we won't bother with taking appearances, and we can move straight to the business at hand.

Do we have any issues to take up before evidence? Ms. Brown.

MS. BROWN: I was just going to give an outline of the witnesses that we expect today.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: That would be helpful. Thank you. \\$

MS. BROWN: Because of the potential of cost of equity dragging out and not wanting to impair airplane travel, we thought we would do those witnesses sooner, rather than later. So, the Company expects to complete its panel of Troy Dixon, I think Attorney Taylor was going to ask if you need the other two, Carl McMorran and John Walsh, to be up on the panel, but dispense -- or,

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       address that panel, then move into Pauline Ahern, then
 2
       Dave Parcell, and then Mr. Landman, and Staff would be
 3
       available as witnesses after that. But I'll let Attorney
 4
       Taylor pick up.
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
 5
                                                         Thank
 6
       you.
 7
                         MR. TAYLOR: I've spoken with the other
       attorneys in this case, and they don't have additional
 8
 9
       questions for Mr. McMorran or Mr. Walsh at this time. So,
10
       I was going to suggest just recalling Mr. Dixon.
11
       extent that the Commission has questions that Mr. Walsh or
       Mr. McMorran are more or better equipped to answer,
12
13
       they're here in the room, they have been sworn, and there
14
       are -- they have microphones and, so, they could take
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       those questions. But my suggestion was to just bring
16
      Mr. Dixon back up.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, help me
18
       remember where we are. So, no parties have any
19
       questioning for any of the three? Or, are there some that
20
       have questions for Mr. Dixon?
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                         MR. TAYLOR: My understanding is that
22
       yesterday, with respect to questions that related to the
23
       questions that were set forth in the Commission's letter,
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       we've taken care of that, we've disposed of that.
                                                          We can
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1
       bring Mr. Dixon back up to take questions on issues that
 2
       were in his testimony, to the extent that they weren't
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       covered in questioning yesterday. And, with respect to
       Mr. Dixon and Mr. McMorran, my understanding is there are
 4
 5
       no questions from the other attorneys on their testimony.
 6
       And, so, I didn't think it was necessary to bring them
 7
       back up.
 8
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Walsh and Mr.
 9
       McMorran.
10
                         MR. TAYLOR: I'm sorry, yes. Mr. Walsh
11
       and Mr. McMorran. Thank you.
12
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, just a show of
13
       hands, those who have further questions, questions for Mr.
14
       Dixon on issues that were not part of the December 17
15
       letter? Mr. Gearrald. Anyone else?
16
                         (No verbal response)
17
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. And, we
18
       may. And, so, it would be to finish up with Mr. Dixon on
19
       anything in his testimony, obviously, nothing about ROE,
20
       then we'd begin with the ROE witnesses?
                         MR. TAYLOR: Well, yes. I mean, to the
21
22
       extent that there are any questions with Mr. Dixon,
23
       obviously, a lot of those issues have been settled.
24
       understand that it wasn't a settlement among every single
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       party in the case. So, we can bring Mr. Dixon back up.
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Okay.
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 3
                         MS. BROWN: And, I just wanted to note
 4
       that Attorney Ratigan had a meeting this morning. He
 5
       should be here 10:00 or after.
 6
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Thank
 7
       you. Well, that's fine. I thin, if we think it's
       relatively quick, that makes sense. If we think it's
 8
 9
       going to take quite a while, my preference would be not to
10
       do that, and to go rate straight to the ROE issues. But,
11
       if -- Mr. Gearrald?
12
                         MR. GEARRALD: I don't think it's going
13
       to be lengthy.
14
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Great. All right.
15
       Then, why don't we do that. That's fine.
16
                         MR. TAYLOR: The Company calls Mr. Dixon
17
       to the stand.
18
                         (Whereupon Troy M. Dixon was recalled to
19
                         the stand, having been previously
20
                         sworn.)
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Please proceed.
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                         MR. TAYLOR: Yesterday we qualified
23
       Mr. Dixon and put his testimony into the record. We don't
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have any direct of Mr. Dixon at this time. And, so, we

[WITNESS: Dixon]

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1 would make him available for cross-examination.
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- 2 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Thank
- 3 you. So, Mr. Gearrald, questions.
- 4 MR. GEARRALD: Thank you. Good morning,
- 5 Mr. Dixon.
- 6 WITNESS DIXON: Good morning.

7 CROSS-EXAMINATION

- 8 BY MR. GEARRALD:
- 9 Q. Mr. Dixon, again, for the record, you are the Director
- of Rates and Regulations for Aquarion Water Company?
- Rules and Regulations? Or, Rates and Regulation?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Yes. Thank you. And, when the Company submitted its
- original Petition in this matter, you were the
- individual who spoke in favor in your testimony of a
- 16 10.25 percent return on equity, correct?
- 17 A. Yes, I was.
- 18 Q. However, you are not appearing in this matter as an
- expert witness on cost of capital, are you?
- 20 A. No. We were trying to avoid the cost of an expert in
- 21 this case.
- 22 Q. And, in fact, the Company, as of that time, had not
- retained a cost of capital consultant for the case, had
- 24 it?

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1 A. That's correct.
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- 2 Q. What was presented instead in the Petition, if I can
- 3 draw your attention to that, -- do you have that in
- 4 front of you?
- 5 A. I do.
- 6 Q. -- was a Attachment TMD-1 that appears on Page 97 of
- 7 171.
- 8 CMSR. HARRINGTON: Excuse me, what
- 9 exhibit are you in?
- MR. GEARRALD: This is the Company's
- initial filing, Exhibit -- let me see what the number is
- on that. This is Exhibit 5.
- 13 CMSR. HARRINGTON: Okay. Could you give
- 14 us the page again please?
- MR. GEARRALD: Yes. It's at Page 97 of
- 16 171.
- 17 CMSR. HARRINGTON: Thank you.
- 18 BY MR. GEARRALD:
- 19 Q. And, Mr. Dixon, with reference to this particular
- 20 Attachment TMD-1, this was a sampling that you included
- of authorized return on equity rates from other states,
- 22 correct?
- 23 A. Yes. At the time, it was the most recent ROE awards
- that we were able to get our hands on.

[WITNESS: Dixon]

- 1 Q. And, with regard to this, this is some 16 ROEs,
- 2 correct?
- 3 A. We found 16 recent ones, yes.
- 4 Q. Eight of those 16 are less than 10 percent, correct?
- 5 A. Eight above, eight below, yes.
- 6 Q. And, the lowest one here is "9.6 percent"?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Now, the average of those comes out to 10 percent,
- 9 isn't that correct?
- 10 A. It does.
- 11 Q. Nevertheless, the Company is, in your testimony,
- recommending 10.25 percent, right?
- 13 A. Yes. Just a couple months before we filed this case,
- we had a fully litigated case in Massachusetts, which
- is the third item on this list. That was our most
- recent experience, where we received a ten and a
- quarter ROE. So, that is why we proposed that figure.
- 18 Q. And, at that time, Ms. Ahern, who's going to be
- 19 testifying, was not involved in this case, correct?
- 20 A. No.
- 21 Q. Now, the Company, in its prior filing in this matter, I
- just ask the Commission to take notice of Docket Number
- 08-098, had sought a figure for return on equity at
- 24 that time, correct?

[WITNESS: Dixon]

- 1 A. Yes.
- Q. And, in the petition that was filed, it's not
- 3 referenced in the order of the Commission, but in the
- 4 -- you were a participant in that particular case,
- 5 correct?
- 6 A. I participated in the case, yes. I was not the
- 7 director at that time.
- MR. TAYLOR: Could we have a reference
- 9 to the page that Mr. Gearrald is showing to Mr. Dixon?
- MR. GEARRALD: Yes. Schedule 4, Overall
- 11 Rate of Return, in the filing 08-098.
- 12 BY MR. GEARRALD:
- 13 Q. The particular return on equity sought in that case was
- 14 10.23 percent, correct?
- 15 A. I see that, yes.
- 16 Q. The Company's filing?
- 17 A. It is. I don't believe I sponsored it in that case,
- but that is the number we put forward.
- 19 Q. And, Mr. Dixon, at that time, the ultimate settlement
- 20 figure that was adopted in the -- by the Commission was
- 21 9.75 percent, correct?
- 22 A. Yes, as part of an overall settlement.
- 23 Q. You testified yesterday, and I won't go through it
- again, that the Company's, on a short-term basis,

12 WITNESS: Dixonl

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1
         Aquarion Water Company New Hampshire does internal
         borrowing from its parent, Aquarion Water Company,
2
3
         correct?
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- Between long-term financings, it's a similar line of Α. credit that we would have with a bank or something, we have that with our parent company.
- And, you also related, I believe yesterday, that the Q. parent company has borrowed from Aquarion Water Company New Hampshire. But I would like to draw your attention now on your testimony, your rebuttal testimony, that has been marked number "7", on Page 2. There was a question asked of you of "Does the Company agree with Staff's recommendation about the Company's long-term debt balance", this is beginning on Line 5. Do you see that?
- 16 Α. I do.

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- 17 In the course of this testimony, it is related that the Q. 18 -- there was a \$4 million that was refinanced that was 19 a note that was taken out for \$4 million, a \$4 million 20 unsecured promissory note, is that correct?
- 21 Α. Yes.
- 22 Now, that was a note that was actually from Aquarion Q. 23 Water Company New Hampshire to its parent company, 24 Aquarion Water Company, correct?

1 A. Yes, it was.

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- Q. And, when the -- there was a borrowing that was
 approved by this Commission, in May 14, 2012 -- I'm
 sorry, May 24, 2012, the Commission approved an Order
 25,369, in which the Commission approved the borrowing
- 7 A. That sounds right, yes.

for \$5 million, correct?

- Q. And, of that \$5 million, 4 million of that was used to pay off the \$4 million note from Aquarion Water Company of New Hampshire to Aquarion Water Company, its parent, correct?
- 12 A. Four million was to pay off the note, and there was an additional million for future capital spending.
- 14 Q. Thank you.

MR. TAYLOR: I would just ask, to the
extent that Mr. Gearrald is going to show things to our
witness, that we be provided a copy as well, so we
understand what he's showing him, and we can keep -- take
it in context.

20 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: That's appropriate,

21 Mr. Gearrald.

22 MR. GEARRALD: Yes. Yes. We were just 23 referring to their own Exhibit 7, and I referenced the 24 page.

[WITNESS: Dixon]

1 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.

2 BY MR. GEARRALD:

- Q. Is it the case, Mr. Dixon, that the Company expects that it can finance the capital spending budget for 2013 through 2015 through a combination of internally generated funds and short-term borrowings, without the need to raise external capital for the next few years?
- A. What period did you reference?
- 9 Q. 2013 to 2015.
 - A. We will definitely be financing that spending through that combination of internally generated funds and borrowings. I don't know to the extent that that would be long or short-term borrowings for that time span.

 We usually start, and to the extent there's a need, we'll borrow on a short-term from the parent. And, then, once there is an amount accumulated, we would go to the outside and borrow longer term.
 - Q. But the current plans for financing of capital spending, you answered a Staff Data Request 1-10 that I'll show you, and there was no mention of any external borrowing in that answer.

MR. TAYLOR: May I have a copy of the data request?

(Atty. Gearrald handing document to

1 Atty. Taylor.)

BY THE WITNESS:

A. On here it does say it's through "short-term intercompany borrowings". I would presume we hadn't -- wouldn't be able to build up enough of a balance to go long-term at that point.

BY MR. GEARRALD:

- Q. Just so we recall, Mr. Dixon, it is the Company's plan to file a rate case -- it's an announced plan to file a rate case every three years, is that not true?
- A. It's generally what we've been following. You know, we look at the circumstances at the time to determine if we're actually going to do a rate case exactly on that schedule. This rate case was filed perhaps four years after our prior case. So, circumstances do change.

 But that's our general approach.
 - Q. Looking at your Exhibit 7, your rebuttal testimony on file, Page 13, Line 4. Are you there?
- 19 A. I am.
- Q. That particular testimony of yours indicates that "As declining consumption and rising operating expenses are trends that are likely to continue for the foreseeable future, the Company believes it is likely that it will need to file a rate application at least every three

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1 years for the foreseeable future." Correct?
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- 2 A. Yes, I see that.
- 3 Q. And, you also state there that "The WICA mechanism in
- 4 no way insulates the Company from these events."
- 5 Correct?
- A. Yes. WICA doesn't protect us from rising expenses or declining sales.
- 9 Nevertheless, on Page 12, the prior page, Line 30, you indicate that "WICA enables the Company to continue on its previously announced plan to file rate cases
- approximately every three years." Correct? I read
- 12 that correctly?
- 13 A. Yes, you did.
- MR. GEARRALD: Thank you. That's all I
- 15 have for Mr. Dixon.
- 16 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.
- 17 Ms. Hollenberg?
- 18 MS. HOLLENBERG: No questions. Thank
- 19 you.
- 20 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Ms. Brown?
- MS. BROWN: No questions from Staff.
- 22 Thank you.
- 23 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.
- Questions from Commissioners? Commissioner Harrington.

[WITNESS: Dixon]

1 CMSR. HARRINGTON: Yes.

- 2 BY CMSR. HARRINGTON:
- Q. Referring to Exhibit 5 of your testimony, on Page 6,
 and also some of the statements you had made yesterday
 afternoon about the property tax increase, you said
 that I think something to the effect that you "never
 anticipated that property taxes would have gone up
 close to 40 percent since your last general rate case."

 That's correct?
- 10 A. I did state that, yes.

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- 11 Q. And, I guess what I'm curious is, this new Right-of-Way
 12 Tax came in. Does the Company make any attempt to, at
 13 least through the process where these new taxes are
 14 approved, through the town meetings or whatever, to let
 15 the residents of the towns know that this is going to
 16 have a major impact on their water rates?
 - A. Well, I think the first thing we do is we put a challenge out there on these taxes. I mean, we challenge everything.
- Q. Excuse me, I'm not sure. What do you mean by "put a challenge out"?
- A. Well, we fought the Right-of-Way Tax as soon as we heard about it. We heard about it, you know, a couple days before we got a bill. And, as soon as we got that

bill, we were challenging it. And, we were successful at having the 2011 and 2012 amounts taken back, and we'll be refunded for those. And, as a result of that, there's a pot of money that's not part of this case anymore. So, that's --

18

- 6 Q. Excuse me, but maybe we're not communicating here.
- 7 A. Sorry.
- Q. I understand, you know, you went to court and weresuccessful in one year.
- 10 A. Uh-huh.

22

23

- 11 What I was referring to is, well before you got the Ο. 12 bill, before the tax came, the proposal, before it 13 became law, did this Company take any actions to at 14 least make sure that the residents, the voters, the townspeople go to town meetings in the various towns, 15 16 that they were aware that, if this passes, it's not 17 simply "Oh, Aquarion is going to pay extra money and 18 bring extra dough into the town", but, in fact, you're 19 going to pay for this tax penny-for-penny through 20 increased rates in your water rates, because the tax is 21 basically or can be a pass-through?
 - A. Right. We did not make any communication with the customers. But, in this instance, we didn't even know about the tax until two days before or three days

before we got the bill. It was a complete shock to us
that it was even coming.

- Q. In retrospect, maybe you wish you had been more involved in what was going on in the town, and had reached out to the ratepayers saying "if this passes", just not necessarily taking a political position, but making sure that people, because I don't think a lot of people understand, --
- 9 A. Yes.

- Q. -- when that tax is passed, when you get the bill, you just simply put it in the bucket and hand it over, and say "Now, ratepayers, you've got to pay this."
 - A. I think it's important that -- you heard yesterday, we do have a lot of forums that, whether it be a Customer Advisory Board, those type of mechanisms, I think that's important as something to pass on to the customers during those type of forums. I think that kind of -- any communication about the things that are going to impact rates, I believe, is absolutely important. And, I would hope that that would become part of those sessions.
 - Q. Well, I guess what I'm suggesting, at least in the past, if you didn't know about the tax until two days before you got your bill, that was probably at least

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          six or eight months, well after it became law or went
          into effect, so -- and that was worked on for months
 2
 3
          and months before that. So, maybe the Company needs to
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          get a little bit more in tune to what's happening in
 5
          the towns, so that they can act proactively, to at
 6
          least let the ratepayers understand that any future
 7
          large increases in property tax on the Company are
          simply going to be attempted to be passed on directly
 8
 9
          to the ratepayers.
10
          Certainly.
11
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON:
                                            Thank you.
                                                        That's
12
       all I had.
13
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Commissioner Scott,
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       questions?
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                         CMSR. SCOTT: No.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
                                                          I have
17
       just a couple, I think.
     BY CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:
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19
          It has to do with the WICA and what its purposes
     Q.
20
          is/are, I need a grammarian to answer that one for me,
          the purposes of the WICA, let's say it that way.
21
22
          your rebuttal testimony, I'm looking at Page 11, that
23
          top paragraph talks about WICA objectives. And, you
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{DW 12-085} [Day 2 Morning Session Only] {05-24-13}

take issue with Mr. Rubin's understanding of what a

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WICA is all about, and describe your own theory of what it's for. You disagree that system reliability and water quality are objectives of the WICA, and instead that it really is focused on replacing the aging system and leaks and main breaks. Is that — is there an order that says that? Is there literature that you base that on to reach your conclusion of what the purpose of the WICA is?

Well, I think I sort of -- I look at those as great Α. byproducts. But, in terms of the WICA, in general, we see a problem in the future where this infrastructure is aging rapidly, and we are not replacing it fast enough. So, I look at the WICA as the opportunity, and something that helps us to spend money, replace infrastructure faster, and try to head off problems in the future by keeping up to speed on things. System reliability, all those other things, definitely come as a result, and they will be proven out over time. But the biggest problem I see is that we're behind the eight ball. And, I think, you know, we're not the only utility in that place. There's a lot of replacement -we've done a lot with WICA. But I think you heard Mr. McMorran talk yesterday about how many feet of main we've replaced, as opposed to, you know, how many feet

Dixonl WITNESS:

1 of pre-World War II main we have. So, there's a lot to 2 be done, and this helps us to get that work done.

- Do you know why it wasn't done over the years? Q.
- Well, we've certainly been putting replacements into Α. place. But, I think, with the WICA in place, I think it provides that incentive just to do it faster. it hasn't been done faster in prior years? definitely a cost component of doing those replacements. We could do it faster than we were, but we'd probably be in for rate cases even more frequently than we are.
- If you set aside the WICA investments and the funding Q. that's for those replacements of aging infrastructure with a separate funding mechanism and recovery system, and only think about expenses, I understand you've testified to some cost-cutting measures that you've looked for and taken.
- 18 Α. Uh-huh.

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19 Use of chemicals, cutting your electricity costs, some Q. 20 others. We're still seeing, every few years, very 21 significant rate increases, over and above the WICA 22 increases. And, yesterday, you described -- it didn't 23 sound like much of a real expectation of that changing or improving, a wish that it would improve, but no real

plan to see that change, and that you might continue to see things in the -- you know, we've been seeing 15 percent range increases every three years, with no end in sight. And, that's very troublesome. And, I want to give you another opportunity, because I didn't find it very comforting, your answers yesterday, but we were all -- it was late and we were tired.

So, I want to give you another chance to see if there's anything else you can tell us that suggests you're not looking at every three years another -- excuse me -- 15, you know, 12, 18 percent, whatever it may be, increase, in addition to the infrastructure replacements through WICA?

A. I think there's probably two parts to that. One part is, we touched on a little bit of what we do in terms of a budgeting process and a five-year plan, and the assumptions we use there. And, for that, we know what our five-year plan looks like. We take certain assumptions on those expenses that they're going to increase at some sort of inflation -- inflationary level. And, we also assume that -- we make assumptions as to what the cost of capital is going to be throughout that process. So, we do that from a business planning purpose.

But I'd also -- I want to almost point to Mr. Walsh at this point, in terms of he and Mr. McMorran actually running the business on a day-to-day front, in terms of how they're looking at the future, and what they're doing to, you know, find those places where we can cut back on expenses.

If you look at us from when we acquired the system in 2002, you know, there were -- I think we counted, there are 13 employees now in the system, 13 employees, 12 equivalents, I believe two are part-time. Whereas, when we acquired the system in 2002, I believe we had five more employees than that. So, we found a way to work smarter, and with fewer people, and still deliver the product we need to. So, those are -- that's just one other thing we've done since the time of acquisition. But I think --

- Q. Can I ask, just to clarify one thing about that, though?
- 19 A. Sure.

Q. Are some of the duties that may have been done in New Hampshire now being done on a company-wide, fairly wide basis, so that some of the services you provide to all of the affiliates had been done on an in-house basis before, to New Hampshire alone?

- A. I'm fairly certain the answer is "no". There were four managers at the New Hampshire level, which now I believe there is just Mr. McMorran. He might be able to -- Carl wasn't around then either. But, at the time, American also had allocated services for IT, and a certain degree Customer Service. So, I don't think it's just changing one expense for the other.
 - Q. All right. Thank you. All right, go on. I'm sorry, I cut you off, in terms of cost-cutting.
 - A. But, you know, in terms of the view forward -(Court reporter interruption.)

CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

A. For the view forward, I'd like to sort of turn to

Mr. Walsh and Mr. McMorran and their view of operations
going forward and how they see things.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Walsh.

mentioning yesterday, we have heard loud and clear, from town officials and from the Commission, that the rate increases are a concern. It is a top priority for me to control expenses. And, that is across all of our expense categories, including our labor category. So, Carl and I are very much focused on controlling expenses, so that future rate requests are not this significant.

[WITNESS: Dixon]

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1
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:
                                            Do you have any
 2
       expectation, any sort of rate trajectory that you can
 3
       anticipate right now?
 4
                         WITNESS WALSH: We have not put, other
 5
       than the five-year plan that Troy has put together, the
       Company has not developed a rate trajectory. As Troy
 6
 7
       mentioned yesterday, the thought is to be no more than a
 8
       10 percent rate request. That, of course, depends on the
       frequency of when we come in for rate increases.
 9
10
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, what does the
11
       five-year plan encompass?
12
                         WITNESS WALSH:
                                         In terms of?
13
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Whatever's in the
14
              I mean, you've referred to it a couple of times,
15
       and I think I don't really know what the plan contains.
16
                         WITNESS WALSH:
                                         The plan, it includes
17
       expense and capital projections.
18
                         WITNESS DIXON: I'll jump in quick.
       From a capital perspective, we have a five-year capital
19
20
       budget, which I think is part of this proceeding, it's
21
       similar to what we put forward in WICA. So, it's fairly
22
       specific, in terms of what we plan on doing over that time
23
             In terms of operating expenses, we go through a
24
       pretty rigorous budgeting process every year, for the
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[WITNESS: Dixon]

1 current year's budget, for the 2013 budget. And, John, maybe you can even talk a little bit to the detail there, 2 3 but, from that point, I take that 2013 budget, and it's really simple inflationary adjustments made to that. 4 5 Unless there are any major known changes that we see coming down the road, it's somewhat high level for those 6 7 out years. But the current year budget is quite a 8 rigorous process that we go through, with a lot of 9 challenge put to it. 10 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Is that plan in the 11 record? 12 WITNESS DIXON: I don't believe so. 13 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I'd like to ask that 14 that be submitted as a record request. We'll reserve 15 Exhibit 24. 16 (Exhibit 24 reserved) 17 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, the five-year, 18 I don't know how long ago it was done. What's the date of 19 it? WITNESS DIXON: It would be for 2013 is 20 21 the first year of it. It would have been finalized at the 22 end of 2012. 23 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, do you do it 24 annually?

[WITNESS: Dixon]

1	WITNESS DIXON: Yes.
2	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. So,
3	you're always sort of updating, to look out five years
4	sort of rolling forward?
5	WITNESS DIXON: We are.
6	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. And,
7	that includes both the capital budget and the operating
8	expenses budget that you just described?
9	WITNESS DIXON: Yes, it does.
10	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Okay. Thank you.
11	MR. TAYLOR: I'm sorry. Could we just
12	have a moment to confer with Mr. Dixon about the status of
13	the document you requested?
14	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Certainly.
15	(Atty. Camerino conferring with Witness
16	Dixon.)
17	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Taylor.
18	MR. TAYLOR: Is it open to me to do
19	redirect of Mr. Dixon at this time?
20	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Oh, yes. Is there
21	any issue with the submission of the record request?
22	MR. TAYLOR: I think I believe it's
23	something we need to determine whether we need to seek
24	confidential treatment for the document, but we have to

[WITNESS: Dixon]

1 confer about that at this point.

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CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. don't you make that evaluation. Obviously, if it is appropriate for confidential treatment, it could still be made available to the parties. And, unless there's any sort of allegation or claim you can make of why even they shouldn't be seeing it, we generally don't have that situation, except when there's competitive participants who need -- who would not be authorized to see the financial documents of people they're competing against, but I don't see any of those issues here. So, take a look at that. And, I understand, I mean, I want to make sure that all of the parties understand that, if they do receive anything, this or anything else confidentially, that they are absolutely under requirements to treat it confidentially. Anything that can be isolated for the particular items that are confidential, not an entire document, should be redacted. So that, if it's a 20-page document, and only, you know, one paragraph on one page, and another paragraph on another page need to be protected, those would be the only two that would be redacted, and the rest would be publicly available. I'm sure you can work that through, looking at our rules. Understood. And, we'll MR. TAYLOR:

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1 give it a close evaluation.
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- 2 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. So, I
- 3 think we still have further questioning. Commissioner
- 4 Scott.
- 5 CMSR. SCOTT: Sure. Thank you.
- 6 BY CMSR. SCOTT:
- 7 Q. Earlier, and you alluded to it a few minutes ago, we
- 8 had this discussion about aging infrastructure, and the
- 9 figure, if I heard it right, was there's about
- 10 82,000 feet of pre-World War II main still in the
- 11 system or was in the system, approximately.
- 12 A. I'd look to Mr. McMorran, but I think that's the right
- number.
- 14 WITNESS McMORRAN: Yes. It's more than
- 15 82,000. It's more than 82,000 feet in that time frame.
- 16 BY CMSR. SCOTT:
- 17 Q. We'd agree it's a lot anyways.
- 18 A. It is.
- 19 Q. The presumption is, it's pre-World War II, therefore,
- it should be replaced. Is that correct or --
- 21 WITNESS McMORRAN: It's just the oldest
- 22 main in the system. And, because of its age, it's the
- 23 most likely to have a higher level of leakage rate.
- CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. And, maybe I'll ask

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1
       the question a different way. It was identified as
       "pre-World War II" as -- probably to exemplify that it's
 2
 3
       old, I get that. But is the plan for replacement, you
 4
       target the oldest, and then moving forward?
 5
                         WITNESS McMORRAN: Age is one of the
 6
       factors that we consider when we evaluate what mains to
 7
       replace.
 8
                         CMSR. SCOTT: And, probably I'll get
       more to my point, is the implication has been that the
 9
10
       WICA is not enough for the aging infrastructure, is that
11
       correct?
12
                         WITNESS McMORRAN: We would have to
13
       spend considerably more in WICA to get a significantly
14
       greater amount of the main replaced in a given year, I
15
       guess is the best way of answering the question.
16
                         CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. Again, let me ask
17
       this a different way. So, age is, obviously, an indicator
18
       of -- it would make sense that the greater the age, the
19
       more likelihood you would have leaks and issues with the
20
       main?
21
                         WITNESS McMORRAN:
                                            Yes.
22
                         CMSR. SCOTT: Correct. So, when you
23
       target replacement is -- I assume you use the most at-risk
24
      places or places that have some leaks already as your
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[WITNESS: Dixon] 1 target, I assume? You prioritize, I assume, that way? WITNESS McMORRAN: Yes. It's one of the 2 3 factors, along with historical frequency of main breaks, whether there's corrosive soils there. I'm sorry, I'm 4 5 drawing a blank on what the other factors are. 6 CMSR. SCOTT: Sure. So, you --7 WITNESS McMORRAN: But there's a bunch of things we factor in to try and establish which main has 8 9 a higher priority compared to other mains. 10 CMSR. SCOTT: So, I'll go back to where 11 I was trying to get at. So, in order to maintain the current level of system integrity, if you will, do you 12 13 feel that the current WICA moving forward gives you the 14 resources and wherewithal to maintain it or improve that 15 level? 16 WITNESS McMORRAN: Well, it helps us 17 replace more mains on an annual basis than we have 18 historically. It's still, at least what we've done over 19 the last three years, the mains aging faster than we've 20 been able to replace them, so we'd have to increase our 21 investment above even our historical levels to sort of

CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. So, and I know I'm asking you to say something you don't know unequivocally,

maintain a level playing field with respect to aged mains.

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33 WITNESS: Dixonl

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       because you're predicting whether things leak or not, but
 2
       -- so, what I'm hearing is, at the current WICA level, if
 3
       nothing changes, you'll experience -- you expect the
       system to have more leaks and more problems than it
 4
 5
       currently has or do you think it stabilizes where you are?
 6
                         WITNESS McMORRAN: Well, we replaced
 7
       about three-tenths of a percent of our system per year.
       So, if you sort of reverse that calculation, that means
 8
 9
       that we expect the mains to last an average of about 300
10
       years. It seems a little high to expect a water main to
11
       last that long. So, if we wanted to -- if the right
       number, and it's open to some debate, but if we wanted the
12
13
       average main to last 100 years, then we'd have to replace
14
       1 percent of the system every year. And, that's three
15
       times higher than what we've done so far.
16
                         CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. So, and again, I'm
17
       not trying to put words in anybody's mouth, so, it sounds
18
       like the answer is "yes", the current WICA plan doesn't
19
       get you 100 percent of where you feel you need to be?
20
                         WITNESS McMORRAN:
                                            That's correct.
                                                             But
21
       it has enabled us to do more than we have done
22
       historically. So, we're moving in the right direction.
23
                         CMSR. SCOTT: So, it's a positive for
24
       the system, but it doesn't fix -- maintains the system?
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1 WITNESS McMORRAN: Right. 2 CMSR. SCOTT: So, then I would ask, on 3 planning, so, what is the Company's plan to make the 4 system viable for the future? 5 WITNESS McMORRAN: Well, it's a 6 trade-off. Ideally, we'd like to replace some more main, 7 but that doesn't balance with what the costs of that will be and what the rate impacts will be. 8 9 CMSR. SCOTT: So, is there a plan, is my 10 question? 11 WITNESS McMORRAN: Well, we have a plan 12 in the sense that we've categorized all of our mains and 13 established a priority. And, then, year by year we'll 14 have to look at what those expected costs will be and make 15 a judgment as to whether we -- how much we can afford in a 16 given year. And, we've got to balance that portion of our 17 capital project against the non-WICA needs. We need to 18 maintain our wells, maintain our --19 (Court reporter interruption.) 20 WITNESS McMORRAN: -- maintain our 21 wells, maintain our other production facilities, all the 22 other things that are required to provide reliable water

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CMSR. SCOTT:

When I ask these

23

24

service.

questions, I do understand that, and you're correct,
you're not the only utility that has this aging
infrastructure issue. So, I understand the context, I
believe. So, okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Commissioner Harrington.

WITNESS: Dixon

CMSR. HARRINGTON: Yes.

BY CMSR. HARRINGTON:

Q. Sort of following up to Commissioner Scott's question on the -- I'm trying to determine, you replace, through the WICA Program, you replace the mains based on the age of the system or are there other factors? Or, is it -- I assume one that has active leaks get attention first. Or, could you just give us the criteria you use?

WITNESS McMORRAN: Yes. The age of the water mains are a criteria. We look at the main break history, the age -- I already mentioned the age, the age of the pipe, the integrity of the -- the material of the pipe. There's a variety of materials, iron pipe, cast iron, ductile iron, asbestos cement, and some of them have a longer working life than others. Some areas are subject to some water quality issues, which is somewhat related to age, but there may be other factors. So, that's a factor.

We look at hydraulic capacity. Whether there's satisfactory fire flow rates. Sometimes, as the system is developed, the main that was appropriately sized at the time it was put it, now is undersized, so that may need to be increased. We look at the coordination of the schedule with other projects, for example, the sewer work that the Town of Hampton may do.

CMSR. HARRINGTON: Okay.

WITNESS McMORRAN: So, those are the things that we all factor in to determining which main projects to pursue ahead of others.

CMSR. HARRINGTON: Now, when you remove pipe from -- a main from a particular area, do you do any analysis of the pipe to determine that, you know, "we took this out, and, boy, it's a good thing we picked this one, because it probably wouldn't have lasted another year", or maybe you do analysis that says "well, we already replaced this for all those reasons that we considered, but it looks like this type of pipe in this area probably has another 20 years left on it of a successful life." Is there any attempt to, you know, through what you learn from removal of the pipe, to factor that into where your next pipe should be or maybe should not be, because it looks like it's got a pretty long life?

[WITNESS: Dixon]

witness McMorran: We don't do any kind of intensive post-project analysis. That's pretty much based on what the characteristics are before we do the project. Basically, solving what we think are the biggest problems.

CMSR. HARRINGTON: I guess what my issue would be, if you replaced a pipe in a certain area, and you found that the wall was thinning due to corrosion so much that it was going to fail within the next year, would you not then try to target similar material pipe with similar conditions? Say "we've got to get these out", because, you know, when -- if a pipe fails, all of a sudden the expense goes way up. You don't have the ability to coordinate with the town and everything. You have to dig it up right then and there. It may fail in the wintertime, etcetera, etcetera.

WITNESS McMORRAN: Well, those are the factors that we consider as we prioritize these projects. I mean, we get some information when we deal with main breaks, or when we remove main, we get some judgment on the integrity of the material or what the quality of the soils are, and other factors that contribute to that, and we factor that into our ongoing process of establishing the priorities for replacing mains.

[WITNESS: Dixon]

1 CMSR. HARRINGTON: All right. Thank

2 you. One other question that's probably to Mr. Dixon.

BY CMSR. HARRINGTON:

- Q. During the town -- public hearing we had at the town last winter, I guess it was, or fall, there was a number of people that at least claimed that there was a recent Aquarion case, and it was referenced in your testimony having to do with the ROE awards, I believe it was in March of 2012. But it was stated there by a couple of people that Aquarion in Massachusetts, they filed, and the requested rate was substantially reduced, one person said "by almost half" by the Mass. DPU. Could you comment on that please.
- A. The overall rate request was reduced, I'm trying to remember the figures. I remember seeing the headline saying "almost half", and I believe it was the outcome was approximately 60 percent of our ask in that case, 60 some odd percent. I can't recall the exact figure now.
- Q. And, was there any particular, I mean, that's a fairly substantial decrease from what you requested. Was there any particular issue that stood out as accounting for the majority of that 40 percent decrease?
- A. No. There were -- there was a reduction about -- on

39 WITNESS: Dixonl

1 the ROE that we requested, there were adjustments during the case for a refinancing that we did during 2 3 the case, a handful of expense-type adjustments. There 4 was an elimination of a management charge that we had 5 at the time, which is not part of this case either. 6 We've removed it from this case. And, I don't think 7 there was any one item that just stood out. 8 Okay. Just out of curiosity, you said there was an Q. 9 "ROE reduction". So, the 10.25 that was awarded was 10 lower than what the Company originally requested? 11 Yes. It was 11.5 on the request. Α. 12 11.5, interesting. CMSR. HARRINGTON: 13 That's all the questions I had. Thank you. 14 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. 15 any redirect, Mr. Taylor? 16 MR. TAYLOR: Yes. 17 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 18 BY MR. TAYLOR: 19 Mr. Dixon, Mr. Gearrald had asked you about \$4 million Q. 20 debt in a promissory note that had been issued from 21 Aquarion Water Company of New Hampshire to a parent 22 company, I believe it was Aquarion Water Company, or 23 correct me if I'm wrong about that?

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I can't remember if it was Aquarion Water Company or

24

Α.

40 WITNESS: Dixonl

- 1 Aquarion Company. But --
- 2 Q. Okay. But, I just want to clarify, that \$4 million has 3 been refinanced and is now external debt, is that
- 4 correct?
- 5 It's now refinanced, and it's an external \$5 million 6 issue, yes.
- 7 Q. Okay. So, any debt that's included in this case is 8 externally financed?
- That's correct. 9 Α.

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- 10 On the issue of WICA, the -- I'll say aging of Q. 11 infrastructure and the need to invest capital to 12 replace aging infrastructure, would you agree that that 13 is a national problem?
 - Yes. Any time I go to -- that we have a National Association of Water Companies, we go to the conferences. And, inevitably, what you will see or hear is the looming problem of aging infrastructure replacement that is facing the industry. I hear it quite often.
- 20 And, are you aware, has NARUC, the National Association Q. 21 of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, taken a position 22 on mechanisms such as WICA?
- 23 They have included that in one of what they call Α. 24 their "best practices", the WICA mechanisms, as a means

41 Dixonl WITNESS:

1 to accelerate that infrastructure replacement.

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- Q. And, in your testimony, there is an attachment that shows, that I believe it's Attachment -- pardon me, Attachment TMD-2, shows that, at the time you filed this rate case, at least ten other states had adopted a mechanism like WICA, is that correct?
- That's correct. And, I know, since this time, I heard Α. a couple weeks back that Maine has now adopted it as well. And, in Connecticut, I also -- I think I referred to yesterday, that we are -- we have increased the caps on the allowances for WICA in Connecticut, since the time of this exhibit.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Taylor, you may be winding up on that, but let's not go through prefiled testimony --

MR. TAYLOR: Understood.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: -- on redirect.

Anything that wasn't filed and is an update to that, the example of Maine would be appropriate. But the NARUC resolutions, the Connecticut cap being increased, I remember reading in the testimony.

MS. HOLLENBERG: Thank you. Actually, I just wanted to comment that I was getting a little bit concerned, just because we are deferring -- at least the

[WITNESS: Dixon]

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       Settlement provides for the deferral of the evaluation of
 2
       WICA, and I understand the Commission has the prerogative
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       to deny the Settling Parties' request to do that. But, to
 4
       the extent that we're getting into the substance of WICA
 5
       and validating it, that seems to be beyond the Settlement
 6
       terms that the Company reached with the OCA and the Staff.
 7
                         MR. TAYLOR: Sorry. My intent was,
       there had been a question from the Bench regarding
 8
 9
       historical practices with respect to aging infrastructure,
10
       and I just wanted to clarify some issues.
11
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: That's fine.
12
                         MR. TAYLOR: So, I'll refrain from any
13
       further redirect on that issue. And, actually, that's
14
       going to do it for me on redirect.
15
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
                                                         Then,
16
       thank you.
                         MR. GEARRALD: Can I just ask a couple
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18
       of questions, in light of the Commissioners' questions?
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: No, we don't usually
20
       do that.
21
                         MR. GEARRALD: Okay.
22
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Unless you can make
23
       the case that it's absolutely critical, and I'll hear a
24
       short request, but --
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43 [WITNESS: Dixon] 1 MR. GEARRALD: Okay. What I would ask 2 Mr. Dixon is just the anticipation of the Company, as part 3 of that plan that's been described to the Commission, that 4 the Company will be coming in in the next few years for 5 WICA adjustments regularly, and also that that plan that Mr. Dixon has described, the five-year plan, does not 6 7 include at present the 10 percent figure that he's told you about. That's his hope, but it's not in -- I would 8 9 ask him whether that's in the plan. 10 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Well, I think we've 11 already had many times asking their intentions to come in 12 on a roughly three-year basis, plus WICA. And, the plan 13 will say what the plan says.

> MR. GEARRALD: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So, we're going to

move on. Mr. Dixon, you're excused. Thank you.

WITNESS DIXON: Thank you.

18 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So, our next

19 witness, will it be Ms. Ahern?

20 MR. TAYLOR: We request a brief break to

21 confer with our client and our consultant, if we may?

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. 22

23 fine. So, why don't we -- ten minutes is sufficient?

24 Fifteen?

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                         MR. TAYLOR: Fifteen minutes would be
 2
       good.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
 4
                         MR. TAYLOR: Thank you.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: We'll resume at
       10:15.
 6
 7
                         (Whereupon a recess was taken at 10:01
 8
                         a.m. and the hearing resumed at 10:26
 9
                         a.m.)
10
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. We're
11
       back. And, are we ready now for Ms. Ahern?
12
                         MR. TAYLOR: I would call Pauline Ahern
13
       to the stand.
14
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. I've
15
       been mispronouncing your name. "Ahern", rather than
16
       "A-hern".
17
                         MS. AHERN: Well, I'm from
18
       Massachusetts, and down there they call it "Ahern". I
19
       live outside Philadelphia, and they call it "A-hern".
20
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. What do
       you prefer, because we'll try it?
21
22
                         MS. AHERN: I'm used to "Ahern".
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: "Ahern", all right.
23
24
                         MR. TAYLOR: Attorney Camerino is going
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[WITNESS: Ahern]

to conduct the examination of the witness. 1 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. 2 3 (Whereupon Pauline M. Ahern was duly sworn by the Court Reporter.) 4 5 PAULINE M. AHERN, SWORN DIRECT EXAMINATION 6 7 BY MR. CAMERINO: 8 Ms. Ahern, would you state your name and business 9 address please. 10 My name is Pauline M. Ahern, A-h-e-r-n. 11 Principal with AUS Consultants, 155 Gaither, 12 G-a-i-t-h-e-r, Drive, Suite A, Mount Laurel, two words, 13 New Jersey 08054. 14 And, there was prefiled testimony dated March 6, 2013 15 that was filed with your name on it that has been 16 marked for identification as "Exhibit 8". And, was 17 that prepared by you or under your direction? 18 Α. Yes, it was. 19 And, I'm going to take you through a few corrections to Q. 20 that testimony. But, subject to those corrections, is 21 it true and correct to the best of your knowledge and 22 belief? 23 Α. Yes.

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And, are your qualifications set forth in that

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Q.

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1 testimony?
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- A. Yes, they are.
- Q. I know that there's one correction that's more
 extensive that we're going to go through, but I want to
 ask you, before you get to that one, would you take the
 Commission through the other corrections that you've
 got to make.
 - A. Okay. These are all editorial or typos in nature. The first one is on Page 21, Line 20. After the word "company-", the words "or proxy group-" should be inserted.
- MR. GEARRALD: I'm sorry. Can you do
 that one again? I missed that. Page 21, Line 20?
 WITNESS AHERN: Right. Where it says
- "company-specific"?
- MR. GEARRALD: Yes.
- WITNESS AHERN: It should read "companyor proxy group-specific". That was noted in one of the
 interrogatory responses.

20 **BY THE WITNESS:**

A. The second one is also on Page 21, Line 24. The very first word "my" should be "one", o-n-e. And, near the end of Line 24, the words "discussed below" should be strucken or stricken.

[WITNESS: Ahern]

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1
                         The next one is on Page 23, Line 17,
          there are two. After the word "current", there's a
 2
 3
          parenthetical question mark, that should be deleted.
          And, at the end of the line, after the word "should",
 4
 5
          the word "not" should be inserted.
                         And, on Page 36, Lines 18 and 19, this
 6
 7
          was pointed out in Data Request 4-16, I said I would
          make the correction here. After it says "Mr.
 8
 9
          Parcell's", the rest of the question should be
10
          stricken, and inserted it should read "application of
          the CE?"
11
                         MR. GEARRALD: So, what would it read
12
13
       now?
14
                         WITNESS AHERN: "Do you have any
15
       comments regards Mr. Parcell's application of the CE?"
16
    BY THE WITNESS:
          And, on Page 43, Line 21, the numbers "88" should be
17
          "86".
18
19
     BY MR. CAMERINO:
20
          Okay. I'm going to, for the sake of clarity of the
     Q.
21
          record, try and take you through the last correction.
22
          And, I'm going to start by just distributing to the
23
          Bench a copy of Ms. Ahern's Attachment PMA-3. This is
24
          already in the record, but it may be easier to just
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have it in front of you. And, I've given a copy to the parties and the Staff.

3 BY MR. CAMERINO:

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14

- Q. So, Ms. Ahern, do you have a correction to Attachment PMA-3, and, if you do, could you explain what it is?
 - A. Yes, I do. In Column (4), I've averaged the projected growth rates from Column (2) and (3). This morning, for Middlesex Water Company, I realized that that average is not an average. It merely references Column (2). So, the correction begins with the "7.00 percent" for Middlesex Water, it should be "4.85".
 - Q. And, just to be clear, it's the "7.00 percent" in Column (4) that should be changed to "4.85"?
- 15 A. In Column (4), yes.
- 16 Q. Please proceed.
- A. And, that results in an adjusted dividend yield, in

 Column (5), instead of "4.24", of "4.20". And, that

 results in an indicated common equity cost rate, in

 Column (6), for Middlesex, of "9.05", instead of

 "11.24". And, that flows down to an average, a new

 average, corrected average of "9.54".

23 CMSR. HARRINGTON: This is in Column

24 (6)?

49 WITNESS: Ahernl 1 WITNESS AHERN: In Column (6), yes. BY THE WITNESS: 2 And, a corrected median of "9.10", instead of "9.4". 3 Α. The indicated range becomes "9.32 to 9.54", with a 4 5 midpoint of "9.43". 6 MR. CAMERINO: I'm going to ask you a 7 few more questions about this in a second, Ms. Ahern. But, just for the Commission's information, we did our 8 9 best during the break, in a very summary fashion, to alert 10 the Staff and the parties to this change, so they're not 11 hearing it just as Ms. Ahern is testifying. But, 12 obviously, as she's about to indicate, there are multiple 13 places in the testimony that will require changing to 14 this, and they are not privy to all of those yet. 15 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Thank 16 you. 17 BY MR. CAMERINO: 18

- So, Ms. Ahern, with those changes -- Oh, and this 19 schedule, what is this? What's the significance of 20 this schedule? What is it conveying to the Commission?
- 21 It's conveying my perception of a correction to Mr. 22 Parcell's DCF calculation using his data.
- 23 Thank you. So, with those changes, could you identify, Q. 24 as best you can at this point in time, all of the

1 places that numbers need to change in the testimony.

MR. CAMERINO: And, just before you do that, I want to indicate, the Company will -- I think the best thing for us to do would be to resubmit the testimony with all of those corrections in it in a redline fashion, either later today or first thing on Tuesday.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.

50

BY MR. CAMERINO:

2

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24

49.

- Q. So, please proceed, Ms. Ahern.
- 10 Okay. I believe I found them all. The first is on 11 Page 20, in Lines 21 and 20 -- I'm sorry, Lines 20 and The "9.59", at the end of Line 20, should read 12 "9.32". The "9.78", at the beginning of Line 21, 13 14 should read "9.54". The middle of 9 -- the midpoint of 15 "9.69", that should read "9.43". To the best of my 16 knowledge, the next one is on Page 40. At Line 16, 17 they -- instead of "9.59 to 9.78", the range should be 18 "9.32 to 9.54". The midpoint, on Line 17, should be "9.43". And, on Line 26, the "9.69", should be "9.43". 19 20 The "10.37" is okay. The "10.03" should be "9.90". And, the same on Line 27, the "10.03" should be "9.90". 21 And, then, I believe the only other changes, though 22 23 many, are on Page 49. These begin on Line 13, on Page

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The range of "10.85 to 11.04" should be "10.58 to

```
[WITNESS: Ahern]
          10.8".
 1
 2
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON:
                                            Ten?
 3
                         WITNESS AHERN: 80. 10.80.
    BY THE WITNESS:
 4
         On Line 14, the "11.63" should be "10.70". On Line 17,
 5
         the "9.59 to 9.79" [9.78?] should be "9.32 to 9.54".
 6
 7
         On Line 18, the midpoint should read "9.43". On Line
 8
         25, the range should be "9.58 to 10.80".
 9
                         MR. GEARRALD: I'm sorry, what were
10
       those figures again?
                         WITNESS AHERN: "10.58 to 10.80".
11
12
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: No.
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: You said "9.58" the
13
14
       first time.
15
                         WITNESS AHERN: Oh, I'm sorry. I
16
      misspoke. It's --
17
                         FROM THE FLOOR: 9.58.
18
                         WITNESS AHERN: Let me just add that up
19
       again. Yes, 2, 6, 8, it should be 10. Yes, it should 10.
20
       It should be "10.58 to 10.80".
     BY MR. CAMERINO:
21
22
```

- While you're on that one. That range is the same range 23 that appears on Line 13?
- 24 I was just going to say that, yes, it is. Α. The

[WITNESS: Ahern]

```
midpoint, on Line 26, is "10.7". Line 29, the "10.95"
 1
          should be "10.70", the "11.63" is okay. And, finally,
 2
 3
          on Line 30, the "11.29" should be "11.17".
 4
                         MS. HOLLENBERG: Excuse me. May I ask
 5
       for the Line 29 correction to be repeated please?
                         WITNESS AHERN: Line 29, the "10.95"
 6
       should be "10.70", and the "11.63" is the same.
 7
 8
                         MS. HOLLENBERG:
                                          Okay.
 9
     BY MR. CAMERINO:
10
          And, with those changes, I just want to ask you again,
11
          this testimony is true and correct to the best of your
          knowledge and belief?
12
13
     Α.
          Yes.
14
                                        If, madam Chairman, if it
                         MR. CAMERINO:
       turns out that we've identified any other changes that
15
16
       were not just read into the record, we would specifically
17
       call those out in the cover letter when we submit the
18
       testimony, so that the parties are aware of that.
19
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.
20
                         MR. GEARRALD: Madam Chairman, may we
21
       have about five minutes to review this? This is news to
22
            These changes weren't outlined in detail to us during
23
       the break. It was represented these would be made on the
24
       stand. We just need a bit of time to think about this.
```

[WITNESS: Ahern]

1	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. That's
2	fair. So, if it's really five minutes, that would be
3	10:45.
4	MR. GEARRALD: Sure.
5	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, if you want to
6	use, I don't know if the conference room next door is
7	available to confer, that would be fine.
8	MR. CAMERINO: And, just
9	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Yes, Mr. Camerino.
10	MR. CAMERINO: Just so you're aware,
11	that completes my direct examination.
12	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Okay. Then, we'll
13	take just a five-minute break.
14	(Whereupon a recess was taken at 10:41
15	a.m. and the hearing resumed at 10:50
16	a.m.)
17	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Gearrald, are
18	you ready?
19	MR. GEARRALD: I am. Thank you.
20	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Please proceed.
21	MR. GEARRALD: Good morning, Ms. Ahern.
22	WITNESS AHERN: Good morning.
23	MR. GEARRALD: Appreciate your making
24	the corrections you've made.

[WITNESS: Ahern]

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1 WITNESS AHERN: Okay. There was no
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- 2 choice. No, it's the right thing to do.
- 3 MR. GEARRALD: Yes. Thank you.

4 CROSS-EXAMINATION

- 5 BY MR. GEARRALD:
- 6 Q. When were you retained in this proceeding, Ms. Ahern?
- 7 A. Either -- I don't recall the exact date, but around the
- 8 time -- it was either just before or just after the
- 9 Town of Hampton filed its testimony.
- 10 Q. So, it was this year, 2013?
- 11 A. Correct.
- 12 Q. Early 2013?
- 13 A. Correct.
- 14 Q. Correct. And, you were not asked to develop a cost of
- equity recommendation for Aquarion Water of New
- 16 Hampshire, were you?
- 17 A. No.
- 18 Q. And, you have not performed any analyses of the level
- of Aquarion Water Company of New Hampshire's business
- 20 risk at the current time, relative to the level of
- business risk at the time of the Company's last
- 22 proceeding, have you?
- 23 A. No, I did not. And, I didn't, because the cost -- both
- 24 the cost of capital -- excuse me, I have a cold -- and

[WITNESS: Ahern]

```
ratemaking are prospective. That is, it is investors'

perception of risk going forward that is relevant, not

risk from the prior rate case.
```

- Q. You are the publisher of the AUS Utility Reports, correct?
- 6 A. That's correct.

4

5

- 7 And, relative to the risk of various utilities, I'm Q. 8 going to show you now the AUS Utility Reports, The 9 Investor's Edge. This is part of -- and the pages that 10 relate to the bond ratings of the various industries, 11 electric, electric and gas, natural gas distribution 12 and integrated natural gas, and water companies. These 13 are -- you recognize these pages?
- 14 A. Yes, I do.

15 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Gearrald, would
16 you give a copy to counsel please, if you have not already
17 done so?

18 MR. GEARRALD: I did.

19 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.

MR. GEARRALD: I did.

- 21 BY MR. GEARRALD:
- 22 Q. And, these appear to come from that report?
- 23 A. They do come from that report.
- MR. GEARRALD: I'd like this to be

[WITNESS: Ahern]

```
1
       marked please. This is relative to the risk of water
 2
       industries versus other industries.
 3
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. If we
 4
       can have a copy please?
 5
                         (Atty. Gearrald distributing documents.)
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So, we'll mark for
 6
 7
       identification as "Exhibit 25" the "April 2013 AUS Monthly
       Utility Report, Electric, Natural Gas, and Water
 8
 9
       Companies" is the cover, but I understand you've pulled
10
       individual pages out, correct?
11
                         MR. GEARRALD: Yes. So, this is
12
       Exhibit 21?
                                            Twenty-five.
13
                         CMSR. HARRINGTON:
14
                         MR. GEARRALD: Twenty-five, I'm sorry.
15
                         (The document, as described, was
16
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 25 for
17
                         identification.)
18
                         MS. HOLLENBERG: Excuse me. May I ask
19
       for a copy as well, I'm sorry? Thank you so much.
20
                         MR. GEARRALD: Certainly.
21
     BY MR. GEARRALD:
22
          Ms. Ahern, the column that you find pertinent in terms
23
          of assessing the risk of companies is the Standard &
24
          Poor's bond rating, which, if you look at Page 6, for
```

the electric companies, is the fifth column over.

That's the one that you refer to, is it not, most commonly?

A. I'm not quite sure I understand the question. Can you give me a reference where I refer to this?

- Q. When you're stating in your report the -- assessing the relative risk between water companies and electric companies, you were looking at Standard & Poor's bond rating, correct?
- A. No. When I was talking about assessing the risk between water companies and the other industries, I was looking at my Schedule PMA-1, which shows a lot of measures of various financial metrics and ratios. And, there's a discussion of that in my rebuttal testimony early on. I wasn't referring to bond ratings at all. Bond ratings are an incomplete measure of relative risk. They only measure the risk that is faced by the bondholders and debt holders, not by the common equity holders. They're a measure of credit risk.
- Q. Credit risk. So, just looking at the "Standard & Poor's bond rating" columns, however, if you compare on each of Pages 6, 10, 14, for all those industries, and compare that to the water companies on Page 18, you see that the -- for the Standard & Poor's bond rating,

[WITNESS: Ahern]

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generally, the water companies have higher bond ratings
overall than the other utilities, isn't that correct?
```

- A. That they have slightly higher bond ratings. But, as I said, bond ratings are an incomplete measure of the investment risk in any company. They're a measure of the investment risk in the bonds, not the common equity.
- 8 Q. But they are one measure of risk, correct?
- 9 A. They are one measure of one type of risk.
- Q. Ms. Ahern, turning to your report, which is marked as
 "Exhibit 8", Page 21, Line 20, --
- 12 A. Yes.

3

4

5

6

7

- Q. -- you have a statement here that says "As shown on
 Attachment PMA-5, Lines [Pages?] 3 through 5, Standard
 & Poor's explains how and why the utility bond rating
 process takes into account all of the basic components
 of business and financial risk." Did I read that
 correctly?
- 19 A. That's correct, as it relates to debt holders. I would 20 also point out, you mentioned --
- Q. I finished my question. Now, Ms. Ahern, you've
 provided some answers to data requests on the part of
 the Town of Hampton, correct?
- 24 A. Correct.

[WITNESS: Ahern]

```
1
     Q.
          And, one of those questions was Hampton's Request 4-1,
 2
          which asked you for what your prior expert testimony
 3
          was over a period of five years in which you provided
          cost of capital testimony, and asked for name of
 4
 5
          utility, jurisdiction, docket number, cost of equity
 6
          recommended, and cost of equity authorized, correct?
 7
          Correct.
     Α.
          And, you provided, in response to that, a chart that
 8
 9
          actually took us back to the year 2000, correct?
10
          Correct.
     Α.
11
                         MR. GEARRALD: I'd like this to be
12
       marked.
13
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Could we have a copy
14
       of it please.
15
                         (Atty. Gearrald distributing documents.)
16
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:
                                             Thank you.
17
       we'll mark for identification as "Exhibit 26" the Data
18
       Response, Hampton 4-1, from Ms. Ahern.
19
                         (The document, as described, was
20
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 26 for
21
                         identification.)
22
     BY MR. GEARRALD:
23
          Ms. Ahern, the majority of the cases in which you've
24
          testified over these years, the majority of them are
```

60 WITNESS: Ahernl

- 1 water cases, is that true?
- 2 Α. True.
- 3 And, isn't it true that, in the vast majority of cases Q.
- on this Exhibit 26, in which you recommended a return 4
- 5 on equity, and a commission responded with a return on
- 6 equity authorized, that the commissions authorized a
- 7 return on equity below what you recommended?
- 8 There was one case where they actually Α. Yes.
- 9 recommended higher, but, yes.
- 10 And, what you've got here is a list of over 100 cases, Q.
- 11 isn't that true?
- 12 Correct. Α.
- 13 Mr. Parcell and I have done some numbers here by going
- 14 down through the list of your recommended and ROE
- 15 authorized list in the order that is -- I'm sorry, this
- 16 is by year.
- 17 I have it. Α.
- 18 Q. The order in which you presented it.
- 19 (Atty. Gearrald handing document to the
- 20 witness.)
- 21 WITNESS AHERN: Oh. Sorry.
- 22 BY MR. GEARRALD:
- 23 Assuming this list is correct, in that we're only
- 24 listing the ones in which there was actually an ROE

WITNESS: Ahernl

```
1
          authorized by a Commission in response, and assuming
 2
          that your ROE recommended includes a midpoint when you
 3
          have a range, would it be accurate to say, do you
 4
          think, that -- or do you have any question that the
 5
          average of the difference between your ROE recommended
 6
          and that which is authorized is 1.44 percent?
 7
          I --
     Α.
 8
                                        I have -- just one
                         MR. CAMERINO:
 9
      minute. First of all, I'm not clear from the question,
10
       there were a number of representations made in it about
11
       assumptions as to how these numbers were derived.
       these are numbers that are in the record, I'd just like to
12
13
       know where they come from, so that we could check them
14
       ourselves. I don't have a problem with Mr. Gearrald
15
       taking other information and just doing mathematical
16
       calculations, but we need to be able to understand what
17
       this is and go back and see if it's correct.
18
                         MR. GEARRALD:
                                        Sure.
19
                         MR. CAMERINO: And, I would like to make
20
       sure the witness understands what these numbers are and
       where they come from.
21
22
                         MR. GEARRALD: Yes. Certainly.
23
                         MS. HOLLENBERG: May I have a copy as
```

well of the document please?

24

1 MR. GEARRALD: Certainly. 2 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Yes. Let's make 3 sure that every time you start working with a new document that you, if it's testimony, obviously, you can just cite 4 5 to where it is and -- but, otherwise, not. And, we don't 6 have any of the discovery materials, so, we don't know 7 what you're talking about either. 8 MR. GEARRALD: Thank you. 9 MR. CAMERINO: And, just to be clear, these are two different documents. 10 11 MR. GEARRALD: I'm only marking the one that has them in the same order as in her chart. 12 13 MR. CAMERINO: Maybe, and I apologize, 14 Chairman, but, if he could even just read into the record 15 which document is being referred to, --16 MR. GEARRALD: Certainly. 17 MR. CAMERINO: Because these are 18 similar. 19 MR. GEARRALD: Certainly. Thank you. 20 This document that I'm referring to is a "Comparison of 21 Pauline Ahern recommended returns on equity and authorized 22 returns on equity for period 2000 to the present, as

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contained in response to Town of Hampton Request Number

1", which is now Exhibit 26.

23

24

```
[WITNESS: Ahern]
 1
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:
                                             So, you took 26, and
 2
       then you developed your own, which was her materials, you
 3
       developed your own chart, pulling out certain information
 4
       and created what you're now looking at?
 5
                         MR. GEARRALD: Yes.
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Okay. Continue.
 6
 7
    BY MR. GEARRALD:
 8
          So, Ms. Ahern, are we on the same page?
 9
          I think so. I have one comment about the chart,
10
          though, as well as Exhibit 26. If I may ask a
11
          question?
12
          Well, may I --
     Q.
13
          Well, are these all of them?
14
     0.
          These are --
15
                         MR. GEARRALD:
                                        I'm happy to clarify.
16
       These are all the ones on that Exhibit 26 where an ROE was
17
       recommended by Ms. Ahern, and where she has a range, we
18
       have done a midpoint between those two, the average
19
       between the two, for the Ahern recommended, there's one
20
       figure. And, then, there's an ROE authorized percentage,
21
       which comes when a commission has given an authorized ROE,
```

which comes when a commission has given an authorized ROE,

corresponding to the same line.

22

24

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. If

and not all of them on the list did. We have listed that,

1 you're going to start looking at it, why don't we mark it for identification and give the Commissioners a copy as 2 3 well. And, if you end up not wanting to use it and want to withdraw it, that's fine. 4

64

So, we'll mark that for identification as "27".

(The document, as described, was herewith marked as **Exhibit 27** for identification.)

10 BY MR. GEARRALD:

- So, Ms. Ahern, do you now understand what the basis is for this document?
- 13 Α. Yes.

5

6

7

8

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- If this document is accurate from the chart, which is Exhibit -- your response to Hampton 4-1, and you take the difference between the ROE that you recommended in these cases and -- that, and the ROE that was actually authorized by commissions, and you add all those differences up, the average difference is minus 1.44 percent, correct?
 - I will agree that the math is correct. But you're not comparing apples and apples. My recommended ROEs are based on an analysis of the market data of whatever proxy group I was using. The authorized ROEs, the

[WITNESS: Ahern]

```
1 majority of them, are settled or negotiated ROEs, which
```

- 2 may or may not have been based on the records. I'm not
- 3 necessarily party to the settlements.
- 4 Q. But, nevertheless, those are still, from your chart --
- 5 A. They are authorized.
- 6 Q. -- as what was authorized by commissions?
- 7 A. That's correct. And, those that were litigated were --
- 8 are, you know, purportedly based on evidence in the
- 9 record, and, therefore, in some way, shape, or form
- 10 based -- are market-based.
- 11 Q. But your --
- 12 A. I already agreed the math is correct.
- MR. GEARRALD: Thank you. I'd like that
- as a full exhibit please.
- 15 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: We've marked it for
- identification as "Exhibit 27".
- MR. GEARRALD: That's all the questions
- 18 I have of Ms. Ahern.
- 19 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Ms.
- 20 | Hollenberg, questions? Oh, I'm sorry, before we go to
- 21 you, Mr. Ratigan, I'm glad you're able to join us, I know
- 22 you had another commitment this morning. Did you have
- 23 questions for this witness?
- MR. RATIGAN: No.

[WITNESS: Ahern]

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1 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Ms.
```

- 2 Hollenberg.
- MS. HOLLENBERG: Thank you. Just one
- 4 question. Actually, it may be a few, just to develop the
- 5 question.
- 6 BY MS. HOLLENBERG:
- 7 Q. Ms. Ahern, as I understand it, according to your
- 8 corrections, the range for the DCF calculation is 9.3
- 9 for your corrected correction of Mr. Parcell's DCF
- 10 calculation, it's 9.32 to 9.54 percent, is that
- 11 correct?
- 12 A. That's correct.
- 13 Q. With a midpoint of 9.43 percent?
- 14 A. Correct.
- 15 Q. Okay. And, do you recall that Mr. Parcell's range for
- the DCF calculation was 9.0 to 9.6 percent?
- 17 A. Yes, I do.
- 18 Q. And, that his midpoint was 9.3 percent, is that
- 19 correct?
- 20 A. Yes. Yes, without -- subject to check.
- 21 Q. Subject to check.
- 22 A. Yes, I believe so.
- 23 Q. And, I can direct you. Actually, it's on his Page 3,
- he had a summary --

1 A. Right.

7

8

9

10

11

16

2 Q. -- of his recommendations at Line 5. So, I want to

3 just ask you a mathematical question that I hope is a

4 simple one, to just calculate the midpoint of the two

5 midpoints. And, that would be 9.3, plus 9.43, divided

by two. Would you agree that's 9.365 percent?

A. I would agree, subject to check. I don't have a calculator, but, yes.

MS. HOLLENBERG: Here it comes.

(Atty. Gearrald handing calculator to

the witness.)

12 WITNESS AHERN: I guess I'm checking.

13 Wow! That's a big one. Our founder had a big one like

14 this, too, because he used to calculate with a cigarette.

15 FROM THE FLOOR: The old days.

BY THE WITNESS:

- 17 A. Yes. 9.365.
- MS. HOLLENBERG: Thank you so much. No
- 19 other questions.
- 20 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I'm sorry. Help me
- 21 again, I got lost there. 9.365 is what?
- MS. HOLLENBERG: I was asking for the
- 23 midpoint of the two midpoints of the two experts in this
- case. And, it was 9.365 percent. Thank you. No other

1 questions.

2 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.

3 Ms. Brown?

4 MS. BROWN: The Staff has no questions.

5 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Questions from

6 Commissioners? Commissioner Harrington? Commissioner

7 Scott?

8 CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you.

9 BY CMSR. SCOTT:

- 10 Q. I'll have to admit, when we talk about beta size,
- 11 etcetera, I get a little bit over my head. But, on
- 12 your risk adjustments, --
- 13 A. Oh, yes.
- 14 Q. -- financial and business, my question is, does that
- take into account the presence of a WICA Program?
- 16 A. No, it doesn't. And, the reason is, it's my opinion
- that the presence of a WICA Program really has no
- affect on the common equity risk. There's plenty of
- empirical research out there, both by Moody's, by AUS
- Consultants, and by Brattle Group, that have studied,
- while they're not the same, has studied decoupling
- mechanisms, cost pass-throughs, margin trackers and
- 23 things like that, and their affect on the cost of
- equity and their affect on the credit of Moody's, their

credit metrics, the volatility of credit metrics. And, they show that there is no effect, in terms of basis points. They're actually -- Moody's shows that the credit metrics for decoupled firms is higher.

And, it's pertinent to the WICA discussion, because decoupling mechanisms affect a greater percentage of the revenues and tend to stabilize revenues and gross profits to a greater extent than WICA and DSIC like programs, too, because they're capped, in this case, at the seven and a half percent. So, it does not reflect that.

Q. I'm digesting.

A. Maybe a little bit, theoretically, WICA programs and decoupling mechanisms reduce the volatility of your revenues and your mid — gross profits. Volatility is a measure of risk. So, it can reduce the risk in your revenues and your gross profits. That does not translate down to a reduction in the volatility of earnings or of cash flows. And, our study looked specifically at the volatility of market prices and equity risk premiums before and after decoupling, and we found no statistically significant difference in the volatility, which means there's no difference in the investor perception of risk due to a decoupling

mechanism. And, again, to reiterate, because they affect revenues to a greater extent than WICA Programs do. If they don't have an effect, how would a WICA Program, which is — would have less of a volatility reduction, because it affects so small a portion of revenues.

- Q. So, is there, having said that, is there, maybe it's not in the risk factor, the risk calculation that you use, is there a benefit that a WICA would have as far as ROE?
- A. Is there a benefit? Well, the one benefit it would have is that, because the -- it has a benefit in that the infrastructure is being replaced periodically and gradually, with reduced rate shock. Chairman Powelson, in Pennsylvania, has testimony before the House, showing what it does, and actually kind of rebutting some of what we heard yesterday.

And, if the Company, hypothetically, if the Company was going to put in a total of 1.5 million in gradual improvements over the next five — before it hit the seven and a half percent of cap, it would put them in in current dollars, today's dollars, what it puts in this month would be in today's dollars, and next month in next month's dollars, inflation—adjusted.

1 If they waited to put the sum of that 1.5 million in 2 when they came up against the next rate case, which is 3 what is very common, lumpy investment, when you don't 4 have a WICA-like mechanism. That 1.5, because of 5 inflation, may actually be 1.75, 1.8, I don't know what the numbers would be, but it would be a greater amount. 6 7 I think there was a question yesterday, "what happens when things get set to zero and you're 8 9 still earning the WICA surcharge?" That's not the way 10 I understand it works. They'll earn a surcharge on the 11 WICA investments, if it gets set to zero, they become part of the rate base next time. If they expend 1.5 12 13 million gradually, your rate base is going to increase 14 by 1.5. If they put it all, lump it at the end of the 15 test year, because of inflation, that's going to be a 16 greater dollar amount expended in a shorter period of 17 time, the rate base is going to be higher, and you're 18 going to have to finance that somehow. And, you're 19 going to get an effect on the weighted cost of the ROE 20 and you're going to have a higher rate base to which 21 you're going to apply the ROE. 22 CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. Thank you. 23 WITNESS AHERN: Okay. CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: A couple of 24

- 1 questions please.
- 2 BY CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:
- Q. On the -- you corrected the numbers because of the discovery of one company that just hadn't been put in right.
- 6 A. Right.
- Q. And, so, the end result, as you looked at a DCF, was to get to a midpoint of 9.43. And, then, at Page 49, you summarize with additional adders you put on for financial risk and for business risk on top of where you already were. Can you walk me through what each of those are designed to account for?
- 13 A. Okay. I'd be happy to.
- 14 O. And start with financial risk.
- 15 A. Okay. Let me --
- 16 Q. Page 49 of Exhibit 8.
- 17 A. Okay. Before I explain the two adjustments, Mr.
- 18 Parcell's common equity cost rate, and then my
- "corrections" of his analyses, are based -- is based
- 20 upon the market data of a proxy group of what he
- 21 calls --
- 22 (Court reporter interruption.)
- 23 **CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:**
- 24 A. A proxy group, I said, of nine water companies he calls

the "Value Line Water Group". The market data of those
companies, on average, reflect the risk profiles of
those companies. And, one of those profiles is
financial risk. They, on average, Mr. Parcell has put
a common equity ratios for the Company in there,
which he sources as AUS Utility Reports, that's an
apple and oranges comparison, this company is not
including short-term debt in its filing. Those ratios
include short-term debt. The proper comparison is on
one of my schedules. The proper comparison for
financial risk purposes, the and he's recommending
41.25 or 26, the Company is settling at 40.75, is to
the capital structures of the proxy group, which you
can find on my Attachment PMA-10, based on what's
called "permanent capital", which doesn't include
short-term debt. For 2011, those companies averaged a
common equity ratio of 49.13 percent. They were less
highly leveraged, less leveraged than Aquarion New
Hampshire. In fact, Aquarion New Hampshire, at around
60 percent debt, would be considered "significantly
leveraged" by S&P. These companies are considered to
be "intermediate leveraged".
Financial and, I also point out, I
didn't get the chance to point it out before, but the

sister company, Aquarion Connecticut, has a Moody's bond rating of Baal. If Aquarion New Hampshire's bonds were rated by S&P, a significant financial risk profile, they would have to have an excellent business profile assigned by S&P. That can be found in one of my exhibits as well. The only way they could have an investment grade bond rating would be to have an excellent business position with their level of debt.

So, they are highly leveraged. They have a greater degree of financial risk. This is all preamble to the adjustment.

- Q. But does financial risk, is that the ability of the Company to obtain debt financing?
- A. Yes, and at a reasonable cost. But it is also, if you're going to apply a common equity cost rate based on the market data of one group with a certain risk profile, either a financial risk or a business risk, apply it to another company with a different risk profile, either financial risk or business risk, you need to make some sort of adjustment. You need to do a relative risk analysis between the proxy companies and their risk, and your -- whoops, excuse me -- your individual, the Company you're regulating.

Having said all that, the financial risk

[WITNESS: Ahern]

1 adjustment of 86 basis points is based upon financial, kind of wonky thing called the "Hamada", H-a-m-a-d-a, 2 3 "Equation". Where you make the adjustment based on a CAPM analysis, the beta is also reflective of a company 4 5 with the lower financial risk, like they have a lower 6 beta than the company with a higher financial risk. 7 How I made it is described, I won't go through the 8 details. And, that resulted in a 86 basis point 9 adjustment, based on my correction of his CAPM. 10 might be less based on his, but it could be as much as 11 86 basis points.

- Q. So, what's an example of what a company would face if it has a financial risk that you find for Aquarion Water Company?
- 15 A. What would it face?

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- Q. What's the real-life consequence of what you're perceiving it's financial risk to be and why you made that adjustment?
- A. Well, the real-life consequence is that, when it
 attracts capital, it attracts it at a higher cost than
 it otherwise would.
- Q. And, do we have evidence that it has not been able to obtain reasonable financings?
- 24 A. No. I think you need to talk to Mr. Dixon about the

1 terms of their financing. I looked at some of the earlier long-term debt issues, and their cost rates at 2 3 the time they were issued, and they were favorable, but I believe there may have been certain conditions about 4 5 the particular bonds, if you're investing in industrial 6 development bonds or state revolving fund bonds, that sort of thing. But this Company, if it were to go out 7 to the market, you know, as a -- totally as a 8 9 stand-alone, and with this leverage, and with the 10 actual earnings that they have had, you know, the low, 11 I think he said 3.9 something return on equity, they, 12 you know, if they were stand-alone, they would be 13 totally hard-pressed.

14 Q. Although, they're not stand-alone?

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- A. They're not. But it is the use of the funds, not the source of the funds that gives rise to the risk of the investment, which is why you need to reflect the financial risk of this Company, as well as the business risk.
- Q. Are you saying we're supposed to ignore the reality that it's part of a larger organization, and, as they said, when they need to undertake investments, they first start with short-term borrowing from the parent?
- 24 A. Well, the fact that they can borrow short-term from the

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parent, and they are able to get favorable terms because of that relationship, they also are able to get some of the, I'll say, service expenses, you know, shared services from the Company -- you know, from the parent, which it would cost more if they had to hire people full time, which they maybe share right now. mitigates the effect of the risk. It doesn't eliminate the risk. So, they already benefit from that. But the equity investor, you know, should not be penalized because of that benefit. I'm just -- you know, my job is, well, I wasn't asked to here, but my job, the job of any rate of return analyst, is to evaluate what the common equity investor, I mean, it's easy -- we do the total rate of return, too, but it's easy to come up with a debt cost rate and the overall. Our job is to assess what the markets would require, what an investor in the market would require, of this company, any regulated utility, as a stand-alone utility. no difference in the operations and in the risk of a company, like Aqua New Hampshire, if you had another company side-by-side -- I mean Aquarion New Hampshire, if you had another company side-by-side that was publicly traded, it makes no sense that they would have a different common equity cost rate than Aquarion New

Hampshire, just because its investor is Aquarion

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2 Company. 3 All right. Let's look at the business risk adjustment. Q. 4 Α. Okay. Okay, that one is based on size. Size is a 5 factor in risk, there's plenty of empirical support for Ibbotson itself has done studies where the 6 7 Capital Asset Pricing Model over time, the actual 8 returns that smaller companies earn in the market are 9 greater than the returns that are predicted by the 10 Capital Asset Pricing Model. Companies of smaller size 11 have less financial flexibility, they sometimes have 12 less liquidity. They cannot withstand a major event. 13 They're not as diversified as larger -- the larger 14 firms. And, therefore, you need to look at the 15 relative -- and, it's one of the factors of business 16 risk that has been empirically determined, you know, 17 quantified. You can determine the basis point 18 difference. You can do that by looking at the Ibbotson 19 study. They separate all the firms traded in this 20 country into ten deciles. And, they look at the

difference between the -- what the Capital Asset

Pricing Model says the return should be and what these

companies have earned. And, that's their risk premium

for size. And, they found that going down towards the

smaller ones, smaller decile — the deciles with the smaller companies, the premiums increase. And, I've just taken a relative difference between the premium that exists for the larger proxy group, average company in the proxy group, and for Aquarion.

I haven't done it in this case, but Duff & Phelps also has quite an extensive size study, where they also looked at number of customers, total assets, number of employees even, sales, they looked at some fundamental accounting metrics, not just market capitalization. And, they also determined that there is a need for — that smaller companies are of greater risk and there should be a size premium.

- Q. In New Hampshire, we have numerous water companies with far fewer customers, and ROEs in the 9.75 range. So, following your logic, shouldn't yours be lower, because, although you may be smaller than larger companies, you're a lot larger than the small companies where we found that the 9.75 range is just and reasonable?
- A. Well, I maintain 9.75 -- in my studies, I do not find that 9.75 is what the investors are requiring.
- Q. I wanted to ask you a little bit more of what

 Commissioner Scott asked you about, the WICA, and how

it has no effect on improving the risk profile of a

company. And, it's a hard one for me to understand,

because it seems to me we've -- we've often been told

that companies need higher ROEs, in part, because of

regulatory lag --

- 6 A. Uh-huh.
- Q. -- and because of the difficulty of the uncertainty
 about investment in a state where
 Construction-Work-in-Progress is not authorized.
- 10 A. Right.

- Q. And, so, to -- I guess I had always assumed that a WICA is designed, and in similar adjustors in other industries that we have, the WICA is designed to help with that by having a quicker recovery of those investments into rate base, and helping to reduce the risk of the company of not being able to recover those investments. So, I just am surprised every time I hear the Company say that it's immaterial on the question of risk.
 - A. Well, I'm not so sure it's -- there's a risk of them not recovering them. I think they're going to recover those investments, because they're going to be made, whether they're made sequentially and gradually, or they're made at a point in time in the future.

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Infrastructure repair and replacement has to be done, it's not discretionary.

WICA-type mechanisms are a win/win for everybody. The Company gets to, you know, plan gradually, gets to recover gradually. They still, as Mr. Dixon said, have the risk of having to finance those CapEx, whether over time or later. And, it also -- it does improve the -- it has been proven in Pennsylvania that it does improve the quality of service and the reliability, as Chairman Powelson stated before the House. And, in Pennsylvania, they have found that it has -- they've had a WICA or a DSIC mechanism in place since 1997. And, it's been cited by S&P as being, you know, a national standard. -- they do not do a deduct on the ROE for it. state, I'm not aware of any state which has any of these methods, any, a DSIC, WICA, or SIC in Arizona, or they're hoping to get one, makes a deduct on the ROE. In Pennsylvania, they have found that it has decreased, over those 16 years it's been in effect, the length of time between rate cases -- or, increased, I'm sorry, the length of time, decreased the number of rate cases in a given period. And, he cited in his testimony, relative to Pennsylvania, his testimony before the

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House, but relative to Pennsylvania American Water, before they had the DSIC in place, they estimated that it was going to take 225 years to replace or repair the entire system. Since DSIC has been in place, that has been reduced to 117 years. In Pennsylvania, it's also Instead of, you know, creating a bunch created jobs. of jobs at one time, every three years or five years, it creates, you know, he says a hundred jobs, you know, for a utility, or maybe of the size of Pennsylvania American, on a continual basis, permanent jobs. So, they found the benefit. I think we heard this morning about NARUC, NARUC, the Water Committee, of which Chairman Powelson is now Chairman, a few years ago, when Mr. Butler, Fred Butler was Chairman, they passed a resolution, I believe in July of 2005, where WICA/DSIC mechanisms were a "best practice".

So, there's -- and, all of that inures to the ratepayer as well, almost acts like an insurance policy. Because if I have, say, I got a pipe in front of my house, and they come in and replace it, say it's a 50, 60 year old pipe, I can be assured that I have a less risk of that pipe bursting, you know, or leaking or having some sort of catastrophic event if a new pipe is put in. I'll know that I can, you know, turn my

water on and turn the tap on and the water will come out.

is that I can't deny that there isn't a reduction in volatility of revenues, and, theoretically, there should be an effect on risk. But it's kind of like the Prego spaghetti sauce, there's -- everything is in there. If you're going to take a deduct for WICA, you know, what about the -- there's no change in the volatility, the volatility of your costs between rate cases may change. A lot can happen between, you know, revenues coming in, and then them being realized.

You're going to authorize a return here. Say -- I'm going to say, hypothetically, go right out of the ballpark, 20 percent. Say you authorized an ROE of 20 percent. The return isn't as important as being able to earn it.

I was sitting at NAWC once and somebody said "we need to get higher ROEs." I'm saying, "it doesn't matter, you're not earning your ROEs now." If you can't earn at 10 percent, how are you going to earn at 15. You're just going have a bigger shortfall.

And, WICA and all these mechanisms are one means by which, you know, regulators can kind of ensure that —

[WITNESS: Ahern]

1 kind of help a utility to earn its return. Kind of 2 goes back to Hope and Bluefield. Hope and Bluefield 3 says that a sufficient return, a fair rate of return is 4 a return that, you know, commensurate with firms of 5 similar risk, should enable companies to maintain the 6 integrity of their invested capital, attract capital. 7 And, we tend to dwell on the level of that return. 8 Therefore, we need a return of 50 percent, you know, 9 whatever. But, in my opinion, it also means that many 10 of these mechanisms, it's incumbent to, you know, 11 enable the Company to earn that return, and these 12 mechanisms do that. 13 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. 14 you. Mr. Taylor, any redirect? I'm sorry, Mr. Camerino? 15 MR. CAMERINO: A few brief issues. And, 16 just to be clear, these follow up on questions from the 17 Bench, if that's okay? 18 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: That's fine. 19 MR. CAMERINO: Okay. 20 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 21 BY MR. CAMERINO: 22 Ms. Ahern, you were asked about the financial risk Q. 23 adjustment? 24 Α. Yes.

[WITNESS: Ahern]

- Q. I take it that, and you were talking about risk to debt holders, but the adjustment is intended, is it not, to reflect the risk to the equity holders?
- 4 A. Yes. Well, I was talking with Mr. Ferron [sic] about the bond ratings reflecting an assessment of risk to bondholders.
- 7 O. Let me --
- 8 A. But there also needs an equity portion, too.
- 9 Q. My question is about the financial risk adjustment that
 10 you were asked from the Bench about.
- 11 A. Right.
- 12 Q. The adjustment is to reflect risk to equity holders.
- 13 A. Correct.
- Q. Why would equity holders have more risk as the amount of debt increased, --
- 16 A. Oh.
- 17 Q. -- conceptually?
- A. Oh, okay. Because they are last in line in any claim
 on the assets and earnings of a firm, the debt holders
 are going to be made whole first. And, as we heard
 yesterday, Mr. Dixon said that, because the earnings
 are so low, they haven't paid a dividend in, I don't -I think he said since 2010. They -- if the Company
 goes bankrupt, the equity holders get nothing,

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1 absolutely nothing.
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- Q. Okay. And, then, with regard to the small company adjustment that you referred to, the business risk adjustment, when you say a company is "small", one measure of "small" is presumably the number of customers, is that correct?
- 7 A. Sure.

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- 8 Q. Another measure might be the number of communities in 9 which the Company does business?
- 10 A. Yes.
- Q. And, would an example of a risk that a company that
 does business in relatively few communities, would that
 one example be that a significant tax increase in that
 town could have a substantial impact on its ability to
 earn in between cases?
- 16 A. Absolutely.
- MR. GEARRALD: Objection. We've gone way beyond what the Commission asked here in --
- 19 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Well, there was -- I
 20 think you testified to that in your prefiled, the ability
 21 of a municipality, in the context of small companies, to
 22 respond to a tax event in that municipality.
- 23 WITNESS AHERN: Yes.
- 24 BY MR. CAMERINO:

- Q. And, so, is that type of risk of an event that, in a company that does business in more communities might not face, is that the kind of risk that is being quantified by that adjustment?
- 5 A. Yes.
- Q. Lastly, you were asked about the WICA adjustment. And,

 I want to, in that context, I want to ask you, you and

 Mr. Parcell used the same proxy group of companies for

 your DCF, correct?
- 10 A. Well, I didn't do a DCF. Yes, I used his companies.
- 11 Q. Okay.
- 12 A. Right.
- Q. So, both of your testimonies refer to the same proxy group?
- 15 A. Correct.
- Q. And, just briefly describe, what is the purpose of selecting a proxy group?
- A. The purpose of selecting a proxy group is to select a group of companies as similar in risk as possible to the regulated utility. However, that is nearly impossible to do in any, whether it's electric, gas or water. And, it's almost impossible in water because there are so few companies who have market data that can be used. So, most practitioners use either all of

[WITNESS: Ahern]

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the companies or the majority of the ones that

Mr. Parcell uses.
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- Q. And, so, when you made those two adjustments, business risk and financial risk, those are, if I understand it, because there is a substantial difference in your opinion from the proxy group?
- 7 A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. With regard to the WICA, do you know how many of the nine companies in the proxy group do business in states that have WICAs so that that is reflected for those companies already?
- 12 A. Off the top of my head --
- 13 Q. I can provide you --
- 14 A. Okay. Most of them. I think there may be one or two that don't.
- Q. Do you want me to provide you with the list of companies?
- 18 A. Sure. Sure.
- 19 (Atty. Camerino handing document to the witness.)
- 21 WITNESS AHERN: Thank you.
- MR. GEARRALD: Do you have a copy of
- 23 that?
- MR. CAMERINO: I don't, actually. But

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I'd rather --
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                         MR. GEARRALD:
                                        I don't know think this
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       is in evidence.
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                         WITNESS AHERN: I can just read which
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       ones do and don't.
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                         MR. CAMERINO: Let me just clarify what
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       I've shown her.
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                         WITNESS AHERN: Yes.
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                         MR. CAMERINO:
                                        I'm sorry, because I
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       don't want to overreach. I'm providing Ms. Ahern with a
11
       document that she provided to me, not something that I
12
       prepared. It also has my notes on it. I'm happy to share
13
       those, but I don't want to, as I said, overstep --
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Well, let me ask a
15
       different question. I thought you were just showing her
16
       the nine companies that both Mr. Parcell and Ms. Ahern
17
       were looking at in the DCF study, is that correct?
18
                         MR. CAMERINO: What I'm showing her is a
19
       list that Ms. Ahern prepared of the nine companies, and
20
       indicates, for each company, which ones do and don't have
21
       WICAs in the various states in which they do business.
22
       It's a document that she prepared.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. But the
24
       list of companies is known by all, correct?
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[WITNESS: Ahern]

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                         MR. CAMERINO: Correct.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So, can we do it
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       without the piece of paper, not worry about that, and just
       discuss whether or not the nine companies have WICAs?
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                         WITNESS AHERN: I can tell you which
 6
       ones.
 7
                         MR. CAMERINO: To the extent that she
       recalls. The point of this was to help --
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 9
                         WITNESS AHERN: Me recall.
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                         MR. CAMERINO: -- with her recollection
11
       of what she had said previously to me.
12
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Go
13
       ahead.
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                         MR. CAMERINO: It's her work.
15
       also -- I don't want to --
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                         WITNESS AHERN: I'll just read in who
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      has, which states have, which companies have.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I think that's --
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       I'll allow that.
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                         MR. GEARRALD: I don't believe her
       testimony here, already filed or as changed today,
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22
       discusses WICA risk at all.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: No, but --
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                         MR. GEARRALD: It doesn't even mention
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[WITNESS: Ahern]
       "WICA".
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: But she was asked a
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 3
       number of questions from Commissioner Scott and myself
       about the relationship between WICA and risk. So, I think
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 5
       it's appropriate to allow her --
 6
                                        Thank you.
                         MR. GEARRALD:
 7
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: -- to go a little
 8
       further.
     BY MR. CAMERINO:
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10
          So, the question again is simply, do you know in what
11
          -- of the nine companies, which ones do business in
12
          states that have WICAs?
13
          Okay. Would you like me to list them or just tell the
14
          number?
15
          Just give us the number.
     Q.
16
     Α.
          Double checking. Six of the companies.
17
          So, the proxy group that Mr. Parcell and you used to
     Q.
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- Q. So, the proxy group that Mr. Parcell and you used to develop your DCF already reflects six companies that have WICAs?
- 20 A. Correct. And, that would --

MR. GEARRALD: Objection. I think the
testimony was in what states that have WICAs, not which of
the nine themselves have WICAs.

24 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I agree. That was

[WITNESS: Ahern]

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2 MR. CAMERINO: I'll rephrase the
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3 question.

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- 4 BY MR. CAMERINO:
- 5 Q. Do business in states that have WICAs?
- 6 A. Six companies.

the question.

- 7 Q. Okay. Thank you.
- A. And, to the extent, what that goes to is, again, on the relative risk analysis, one compares the -- or, I should say, the existence of WICA, for those six companies, is reflected, if you're going to accept that there needs to be or there is a measurable risk reduction, it's already reflected in the market data of

15 (Court reporter interruption.)

16 CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

necessarily those?

A. -- 60 percent of the proxy companies.

60, you know, percent of the --

18 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Well, let me -- let
19 me clarify that, because you just said two different
20 things, and it may be between the question and the answer.
21 Do you know that the six companies in the proxy group
22 actually have WICAs in place or simply that the states
23 they operate in allow WICAs for some companies, but not

[WITNESS: Ahern]

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1 WITNESS AHERN: No. This is based on
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- 2 looking at their 10-Ks and knowing that they have them in
- 3 place.
- 4 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.
- 5 BY MR. CAMERINO:
- 6 Q. One line of questioning on a different topic.
- 7 Mr. Gearrald showed you an Exhibit Number 27 with the
- 8 averages reductions from your recommended ROEs.
- 9 A. Uh-huh.
- 10 Q. Do you recall that?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Your recommended ROE, according -- and I understand
- that it's in rebuttal, but the figure that is in your
- 14 testimony from your calculations was "11.17 percent",
- 15 correct?
- 16 A. Yes. As corrected, yes.
- 17 Q. As corrected. And, if you look at the last page of Mr.
- Gearrald's Exhibit 27, do you see that the average
- reduction he refers to is "1.44 percent"?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. And, if you would just do the math, 11.17 percent minus
- 22 1.44 percent is how much?
- 23 A. Okay. 9.73.
- MR. CAMERINO: Thank you.

[WITNESS: Ahern]

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                         WITNESS AHERN: 9.73 percent.
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                         MR. CAMERINO: That's all.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. All
 4
       right.
              Then, Ms. Ahern, you're excused. Thank you.
                         WITNESS AHERN: Thank you.
 5
 6
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Now, do we move to
 7
       Mr. Parcell?
 8
                         MR. GEARRALD: Yes, we would.
 9
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. And, let
10
      me just go off the record one minute.
                         (Brief off-the-record discussion
11
12
                         ensued.)
13
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Please proceed.
14
                         (Whereupon David C. Parcell was duly
15
                         sworn by the Court Reporter.)
                       DAVID C. PARCELL, SWORN
16
17
                          DIRECT EXAMINATION
18
    BY MR. GEARRALD:
19
          Mr. Parcell, could you please state your name for the
     Q.
20
          record.
21
          Certainly. My name is David C. Parcell, P-a-r-c-e-l-l.
22
          And, what do you do for a living, Mr. Parcell?
23
          I'm an economist, a financial economist. And, I do
24
          analyses of the cost of capital for public utilities,
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[WITNESS: Parcell]

- 1 primarily.
- 2 Q. And, how many years have you been in this business?
- A. I've been in this business since about 1970, and I've been testifying since 1972.
- Q. Ms. Ahern mentions in her testimony that she is a member of the Certified Rate of Return Analysts. Are you also a member?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. And, are you, in fact, a founding member of that group?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Have you published any work in connection with that -12 what is the group that's involved in the Certified Rate
 13 of Return Analysts?
- 14 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, before you go,
 15 Mr. Gearrald, I know you're not a common practitioner
- here. We generally don't go through the prefiled
- 17 testimony. If he wants to give a very brief summary,
- 18 that's fine.
- MR. GEARRALD: We will.
- CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: But we have his, we
- 21 read his material, he doesn't need to restate them.
- MR. GEARRALD: Sure.
- 23 BY MR. GEARRALD:
- 24 Q. Are you -- you're the author of the publication for

[WITNESS: Parcell]

- 1 that group?
- 2 A. I am.
- 3 Q. And, that is what?
- A. It's a study guide for the Certified Rate of Return

 Analysts Program. It's called "The Cost of Capital: A
- 6 Practitioner's Guide."
- Q. Water utilities, are they among a larger group of utilities that you have conducted work concerning cost of capital?
- 10 A. I would say so. I haven't tabulated them. But I've -
 (Court reporter interruption.)

12 BY THE WITNESS:

- 13 A. I haven't done a tabulation, but I would estimate that
- I have been between 50 and 75 cost of capital
- 15 testimonies for water utilities.
- 16 BY MR. GEARRALD:
- 17 Q. What other utilities have you testified about?
- 18 A. Electric utilities, both integrated and transmission;
- natural gas pipelines, natural gas distribution;
- 20 petroleum or so-called "products" pipelines;
- 21 telecommunications. I've also done cost of capital
- 22 analyses for insurance companies.
- Q. And, Mr. Parcell, among the utility industry on which
- you've provided testimony, who are clients, client

[WITNESS: Parcell]

1 groups that you've testified for?

2 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Gearrald, I just

3 said a moment ago, we don't need to go through his

4 prefiled credentials.

5 MR. GEARRALD: Sure.

6 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: We've got it, we've

7 read it. It's really, if he wants to give a brief summary

8 of his testimony, --

9 MR. GEARRALD: Sure.

10 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: -- we allow that.

Otherwise, we move to cross-examination.

MR. GEARRALD: Okay.

13 BY MR. GEARRALD:

- 14 Q. Mr. Parcell, could you give the Commission a -- you
- filed testimony in this matter January 11, 2013,
- 16 correct?
- 17 A. That is correct.
- 18 Q. Could you provide the Commission with a brief summary
- of your testimony.
- 20 A. Certainly. I conducted studies of the cost of capital
- and cost of equity for Aquarion of New Hampshire. My
- recommendation for the cost of equity is a range of 6.1
- to 9.50 percent, with a midpoint of 8.3 percent. In my
- testimony, I used the same capital structure proposed

by the Company, that's since been slightly modified.

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- 2 And, the overall midpoint of my cost of capital
- 3 recommendation is 8.3 percent. I used three cost of
- 4 equity methods: Discounted Cash Flow, which is a range
- of 9.0 to 9.6, a 9.3 midpoint; CAPM or Capital Asset
- 6 Pricing Model of 6.1 percent; and Comparable Earnings
- of 9.0 to 10.0 percent, a midpoint of 9.5.
- 8 Q. Within the DCF range that you provided, is this
- 9 particular range at the so-called "upper range" of what
- was available to you?
- 11 A. That is correct. The top DCF numbers that I developed
- where I recommend, the overall DCF numbers were in a
- broader range of about -- of about 7 and a half to
- 9.6 percent. And, I put a top in that range of 9.0 to
- 15 9.6 as a judgment factor.
- 16 Q. And, that's a judgment that is favorable to the
- 17 Company, actually, is it not?
- 18 A. In that it produced a higher return on equity, yes.
- 19 Q. Why did you feel it was appropriate, in light of the
- 20 Commission's previous approach to Discounted Cash Flow
- 21 method to average the other two methods in?
- 22 A. Well, there's two reasons. The first reason is I
- traditionally use more than one method in my
- calculations, and have done so here. And, the second

reason was, unlike most cases I appear in, there was no
Company testimony filed first. So, I did not know what
methods that I'd be commenting on for the other
parties, including the Company. So, I wanted to cover
the broad spectrum of the methodology so that the
record got built properly.

- Q. And, in terms of trends that you -- have you observed trends in return on equity in other jurisdictions?
- A. I have.

- Q. And, in recommending the averaging to come out to 8.3 percent of the three methods, how does that result reflect the trends that you've observed?
 - A. Well, the trend in authorized rates of return for electric and natural gas companies, which are the two types of utilities for which there's consistent data sources available, have been consistently moving down over the past several years. And, likewise, my recommendation of 8.3 reflects a continual movement in the results of the cost of equity models.
- 20 Q. How do rates of interest play into that?
 - A. Well, indirectly, rates of interest factor into the CAPM and the -- indirectly the DCF. But, just looking at interest rates as an opportunity cost, a different type of cost that utilities face, they have come way

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down in the past three or four years, 250 basis points or so.
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- 3 Q. And, have they remained low?
- 4 A. Yes.
- O. Now, you've actually -- before we turn to your other testimony, do you have some corrections yourself you'd
- 7 like to make, typographical changes --
- 8 A. Yes, I do.
- 9 Q. -- to your direct testimony?
- 10 A. Yes, please. Let's start on Page 10.
- 11 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Is this your January
- 12 testimony?
- 13 WITNESS PARCELL: Yes, ma'am. My direct
- 14 testimony.

15

BY THE WITNESS:

- 16 A. On Page 10, Line 19, I make reference to "water and
- 17 wastewater services". I'd like to strike "and
- 18 | wastewater". So, it just reads "water services". And,
- on Line 25, the same correction. Strike "and
- 20 wastewater", so it just reads "water services". And,
- 21 staying on Page 10, Line 27, the fourth word in is
- 22 a-n-d, "and", strike that.
- Next is on Page 14. On Page 14, Line
- 24 16, reference is made to the "Common Equity" ratio of

[WITNESS: Parcell]

- 1 "41.25", that should be "41.26".
- 2 And, finally, on Page 15, Line 6,
- 3 reference is made to the year "2011", that should be
- 4 "2012". Change 2-0-1-1 to 2-0-1-2. And, those are my
- 5 corrections to my direct testimony.
- 6 Q. And, turning now to your surrebuttal testimony, this
- 7 was testimony filed April 8, 2013?
- 8 A. That is correct.
- 9 Q. And, that would be "Exhibit 14", I believe?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Do you have any corrections you would like to make to
- 12 that?
- 13 A. Just one, on Page 12. On Page 12, Line 26, just past
- halfway along that line, the word "that" appears
- back-to-back, "that that". Change the first "that" to
- 16 "and", a-n-d.
- 17 Q. Other than those corrections, Mr. Parcell, you have no
- changes to offer to your testimony?
- 19 A. That is correct.
- 20 Q. And, as a result of Ms. Ahern's testimony, do you have
- any changes you would offer to your testimony?
- 22 A. No.
- 23 Q. Does -- what does --
- 24 A. Let me clarify. I interpret your question to mean, "in

reference to Ms. Ahern's criticisms of my analyses, do

I have any changes?" And, the answer to that is "no".

- Q. Okay. What -- could you please summarize for the Commission what you express in your surrebuttal testimony in response to hers?
- A. Yes. And, I'm going to keep this short. Because there's a lot of technical stuff here, and I don't want to go through the technicalities. But, on the DCF, our major difference is whether you should focus exclusively -- exclusively on earnings per share forecast as a growth rate or use multiple methods.

 Ms. Ahern thinks you should use only the EPS forecasts, and I say you should use different methods. However, we have our pages of testimony on this subject. It turns out, for the nuts and bolts of this case, it's not enforced, I'm not going to emphasize it in my summary. But I do feel strongly about the issue, but it's not -- it's not important for the outcome here. And, in fact, our CAP -- DCF results are about the same right now.

In the CAPM, the differences are, I used the current yield on treasury securities as a risk-free rate. And, she maintains I should be using projected yields. And, just like I don't use projected stock

prices in DCF, I think it's appropriate to use the current yields. And, that's what I've done. The second major issue in the CAPM is that I use a combination of geometric and arithmetic growth rates to develop the risk premium. And, she says you should only use the arithmetic. And, I've indicated why, in my view, it's appropriate to use both mutual funds report, geometric or compound growth rates, and Value Line reports it that way. I agree that arithmetics are okay to use, and I use them myself, but you should not use just arithmetic.

Turning to Comparable Earnings, she maintains that there's no relationship between the book value of a -- return on book value and the market-to-book ratios, and she uses a group of industrials to develop that position. But, as I indicate, the issue here is utilities. And, utilities are regulated based upon their book value of their assets and their equity, and investors know that. So, it's appropriate to use book value concepts for utilities.

And, very briefly, on the risk components, the business risk and financial risk. On the financial risk side, I'm using the same capital

structure that the Company is using, roughly

41 percent. And, they have had the same capital

structure for at least five years. It's their choice

to develop a capital structure. And, in fact, in the

Company's filing, they did not -- did not claim any

adjustment for a capital structure. It's only in the

rebuttal that there is. I have shown in my testimony

that Aquarion and its sister companies are intertwined.

And, you really cannot make a determination that

Aquarion of New Hampshire's capital structure is more

risky without an analysis of all the other companies,

and they declined to provide us the information to

conduct those studies.

I would note that Aquarion of New Hampshire, along with Massachusetts and Connecticut, form the so-called "Aquarion Water Companies", and that's dominated by, sizewise, by Connecticut. And, Connecticut's about 41 percent equity ratio, too. It's not that New Hampshire is different.

So, it's the Company's -- it's the capital structure they maintain. And, in their filing, they did not ask for any dispensation for it, and I have not offered none, and I don't think there should be any.

[WITNESS: Parcell]

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1
                         As to the business risk, it's true
 2
          Aquarion of New Hampshire is a small company, but it's
 3
          not an entity that investors consider. It's part of a
          huge worldwide group. And, in fact, there's no place
 4
 5
          where you can buy stock. Even the big owner in
          Australia, that's a private company.
 6
 7
                         MR. CAMERINO: Objection. We're beyond
 8
       what's in his testimony at this point.
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I would agree with
 9
10
       that. Can we -- can you finish summarizing your rebuttal
11
       testimony?
12
                         WITNESS PARCELL: I just did.
13
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
14
     BY MR. GEARRALD:
15
          But, in the end, Mr. Parcell, you do not agree with
16
          Ms. Ahern concerning the risk either of the water
17
          industry as a whole or for Aquarion -- Aquarion Water
18
          Company of New Hampshire itself, correct?
19
          That is correct.
     Α.
20
     Q.
          And, you've outlined the reasons for that in your
21
          surrebuttal testimony?
          I have.
22
     Α.
23
          And, when you ignore the risks that Ms. Ahern is
     Q.
24
          proposing, the extra adjustment risks, her Discounted
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1	Cash Flow range, as corrected, of 9.32 percent to 9.54
2	percent is within the same range for Discounted Cash
3	Flow that you've indicated of 9.0 to 9.6, correct?
4	A. That is correct. Our midpoints are within, I think, 12
5	or 13 basis points of each other.
6	MR. GEARRALD: Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. All
8	right. It's noon now. I think we should use this as a
9	convenient stopping point for a lunch break, and resume
10	with cross-examination at, and let's try to make it an
11	hour, if it runs to an hour and 15 minutes, people getting
12	back from lunch, I understand that, but let's see if we
13	can show shoot for 1:00. And, I think we will pick up at
14	that point with Mr. Camerino. Thank you.
15	(Lunch recess was taken at 12:00 p.m. to
16	end the Morning Session of Day 2. The
17	Afternoon Session transcript will be
18	filed under separate cover so designated
19	as "Day 2 Afternoon Session ONLY".)
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