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Confluence Rivers – Exhibit 2 Allis Rebuttal File No. WR-2023-0006 Exhibit No. _____ Issues: Depreciation Witness: Ned W. Allis

Type of Exhibit: Rebuttal Testimony

Sponsoring Party: Confluence Rivers Utility

Operating Company, Inc.

File Nos.: WR-2023-0006 / SR-2023-0007

Date: June 29, 2023

Missouri Public Service Commission

Rebuttal Testimony

of

Ned W. Allis

On Behalf of

Confluence Rivers Utility Operating Company, Inc.

June 29, 2023

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4		Pennsylvania 17011.
5		
6	Q.	Are you associated with any firm?
7	A.	Yes. I am associated with the firm of Gannett Fleming Valuation and Rate
8		Consultants, LLC ("Gannett Fleming").
9		
10	Q.	How long have you been associated with Gannett Fleming?
11	A.	I have been associated with the firm since 2006.
12		
13	Q.	What is your position with the firm?
14	A.	I am Vice President.
15		
16	Q.	On whose behalf are you testifying in this case?
17	A.	I am testifying on behalf of Confluence Rivers Utility Operating Company, Inc.
18		("Confluence Rivers" or the "Company").
19		
20	Q.	Are you the same Ned W. Allis who previously filed direct testimony in this
21		proceeding?
22	A.	Yes. I have provided my qualifications in my direct testimony.
23		
24		II. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY
25	Q.	What is the purpose of your rebuttal testimony in this proceeding?
26	A.	The purpose of my rebuttal testimony is to respond to the testimonies of Missouri
27		Public Service Commission Staff ("Staff") witness Amanda Coffer and Office of
28		the Public Counsel ("OPC") witness John Robinett. I note that Ms. Coffer's
29		testimony does not specifically respond to the depreciation study I performed, as

I.

Please state your name and address.

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Q.

A.

INTRODUCTION

My name is Ned W. Allis. My business address is 207 Senate Avenue, Camp Hill,

she will instead address the study her rebuttal testimony. ¹ I will, therefore, respond to her testimony in my surrebuttal testimony. However, because she, like Mr. Robinett, proposes to use depreciation rates based on other companie(s) or sources, rather than a depreciation study of the Company's assets, portions of my rebuttal to Mr. Robinett also apply to Ms. Coffer.

III. RESPONSE TO OPC AND STAFF PROPOSALS

- Q. Before responding to Ms. Coffer's and Mr. Robinett's testimony, please explain the differences between the depreciation proposals of each party.
- A. The primary difference between the Company's proposal and the recommendations of both Staff and OPC is that the Company's proposal is based on a depreciation study of the Company's assets. On the other hand, Staff and OPC's proposals are based on depreciation rates used for other utilities or, in those instances in which Staff and OPC recommend the use of the Company's current depreciation rates, those current depreciation rates were established several years ago and were not based on statistical life or net salvage analyses for the Company and not necessarily based on the current composition of the Company's asset base. The Company's depreciation proposal is appropriately based on service life and net salvage estimates developed with expert judgment and extensive industry knowledge. Just as important, depreciation rates are calculated based on the Company's current plant and accumulated depreciation balances, including the age distribution of its current asset base. The Company's depreciation rates are, therefore, an accurate reflection of the amount to be allocated to expense through depreciation.

- Q. Why have Staff and OPC proposed to use depreciation rates that are not based on a depreciation study for the Company?
- A. It is not entirely clear. Staff's testimony does not address this and will instead do so in rebuttal testimony. Meanwhile, other than to argue that the Company should

¹ Direct testimony of Amanda Coffer, p. 2, lines 13-14.

not have performed a depreciation study, Mr. Robinett does not provide any evidence that there is anything wrong with the depreciation study and the rates I have recommended. Indeed, Mr. Robinett does not provide any specific criticisms of any of the Company's recommended depreciation rates (i.e., any of the individual accounts or other details of the study).

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Instead, Mr. Robinett simply proposes that the Company begin collecting the data needed for a study, a process the Company has already begun. He also argues that the Company should not be able to recover the cost of performing the depreciation study, believing that ratepayers received "essentially nothing" for the cost of the study.² However, Mr. Robinett's testimony does not accurately describe the process of a depreciation study, as he apparently believes, incorrectly, that statistical life and net salvage analyses are the only part of a study of value. The remainder of Mr. Robinett's testimony generally complains about the process by which Confluence Rivers hired my firm, Gannett Fleming, to perform the study, even though Mr. Robinett does "not inherently have a problem with Confluence's selected depreciation service provider, which is a familiar outside consultant appearing regularly before this Commission..." I will respond to Mr. Robinett's commentary below, but at this point, while Staff and OPC may have made their own recommendations, there is no testimony on the record disputing any of the depreciation rates I have proposed or providing reason why these depreciation rates would be inappropriate.

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- Q. On page 1 of his testimony, Mr. Robinett observes that there is no requirement for water utilities to perform a depreciation study. Should utilities perform depreciation studies even if there is no specific regulatory requirement?
- Regardless of any legal or regulatory requirements it is important to A. 28 periodically review depreciation rates to ensure they align with a company's asset

² Direct Testimony of John Robinett, p. 3, lines 4-5.

³ Direct Testimony of John Robinett, p. 2, lines 7-9.

base and with reasonable expectations for their service lives and net salvage. In this regard, contrary to Mr. Robinett's suggestion, a depreciation study, even absent a regulatory requirement, helps to best assign depreciation expense to the generation of customers that receive the benefit of the underlying asset. For this reason, the best practice in the industry is for utilities to perform depreciation studies every three to five years. Indeed, as noted by Mr. Robinett, Missouri American Water Company regularly performs and files depreciation studies with the Commission. Specifically, Missouri American Water Company filed, without a specific regulatory requirement, depreciation studies in its 2010 (WR-2010-0131); 2015 (WR-2015-0301); and 2020 (WR-2020-0344) rate cases.

- Q. Mr. Robinett's testimony on page 3 implies that, because there was not sufficient historical data to perform statistical life and net salvage analyses, there was nothing of value that came from the depreciation study. Please address his testimony on this issue.
- A. Mr. Robinett appears to have a fundamental misunderstanding of how a depreciation study is performed. Statistical life and net salvage analyses are only one part of a depreciation study and the data for that analysis is not the only data that needs to be assembled and used to determine the most reasonable depreciation rates. Even for a study such as this one, for which there is limited data for the statistical life and net salvage analyses, there are still many tasks involved with the study in order to develop the most reasonable depreciation rates.

A.

Q. What is the purpose of a depreciation study?

The purpose of a depreciation study is to develop depreciation rates for each depreciable group of property (*i.e.*, an account or subaccount) that most reasonably determine the rate at which the full cost (including net salvage) of these assets should be recovered over their useful lives. There are several inputs to calculating depreciation rates, including service life estimates, net salvage estimates, the age of assets in service, their original cost and their level of accumulated depreciation.

Each of these inputs must be determined through the course of a study and two of the primary inputs – service lives and net salvage – are based on a combination of statistical analyses of historical data as well as professional judgment that incorporates the extensive experience of the experts performing the studies. This expertise not only includes knowledge of the assets studied but also the estimates for similar property across the industry. The statistical life and net salvage analyses, which Mr. Robinett's testimony appears to imply are the only important components of a study, are actually just one of many types of data and information needed to complete a depreciation study. Further, even if sufficient data for the service life and net salvage analyses are unavailable, there are still many other factors and components of the study that provide value in determining the most reasonable depreciation rates. Essentially, Mr. Robinett's pursuit of the perfect in terms of statistical analyses stands in the way of him recognizing the good in this study.

A.

Q. On what do you base these conclusions?

I have worked on hundreds of depreciation studies over the course of my career for all different types of utilities. In my current role, I am a project manager or project principal on close to a hundred depreciation studies or depreciation-related assignments each year. I also am familiar with textbooks on depreciation, including published by sources such as NARUC, and teach several courses on depreciation for the Society of Depreciation Professionals.

A.

Q. What are the steps in performing a depreciation study?

Once a study commences, the first step is to gather available data for both statistical analyses and depreciation calculations. There are three primary databases that are assembled during this step: 1) data comprising vintage balances for depreciation calculations; 2) data for service life analyses; 3) data for net salvage analyses. Second, once the data is compiled, it is then reviewed in detail to ensure the most reasonable databases are used for the study. Third, statistical analyses of lives and

net salvage are performed. The fourth step is to then take site visits and meeting with Company subject matter experts to gather more information on the assets studied. Once all of this information has been assembled, estimates of service lives and net salvage can be made. Then, depreciation rates can be calculated using the data from item #1 above and the service life and net salvage estimates from the study. Once the results have been reviewed by Company personnel, a final report with the depreciation study results can be prepared. Importantly, the data limitations raised by Mr. Robinett only impact the ability to perform the statistical analyses in step three. Even absent the statistical analysis, the other steps are necessary and were performed in the depreciation study for Confluence Rivers.

Q. Mr. Robinett also suggests that "the Commission should order Confluence to begin maintaining data by account as described in Commission rules 20 CSR 4240-3.160, 20 CSR 4240-3.175, or 20 CSR 4240-40.090." Please address this.

A. I agree that the Company should maintain accounting records that will allow for more years of data available for statistical analyses in future studies. Indeed, although there is a limited history, the Company has already begun to do so (as evidenced by the fact that the depreciation study provides rates calculated with these data for each account). However, it is important to note that the work done for the current study to develop an aged balance database is a necessary step in order to maintain accurate records of retirements that incorporate the vintage (and, therefore) age of such retirements.

Q. Do you agree with Mr. Robinett and Ms. Coffer's recommendations?

A. No. The depreciation rates in the Company's depreciation study are the proposals that are based on a depreciation study and calculated using the Company's plant and accumulated depreciation balances. Ms. Coffer's proposals are not based on a depreciation study.⁴ Mr. Robinett's criticism are not based on an accurate

⁴ As noted above, Ms. Coffer's rebuttal testimony will address the depreciation study and so I will respond further to her in my surrebuttal testimony.

understanding of what is involved with performing a depreciation study, instead believing the statistical life and net salvage analyses to be the only meaningful components of a study. Accordingly, their proposed depreciation rates are less reasonable to apply to the Company's current plant investment than I have recommended in the depreciation study.

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- 7 Q. Does this conclude your direct testimony?
- 8 A. Yes.

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

In the Matter of Confluence Rivers Utility Operating Company, Inc.'s Request for Authority to Implement a General Rate Increase for Water Service and Sewer Service Provided in Missouri Service Areas.	, –	File No. WR-2023-0006 File No. SR-2023-0007			
AFFIDAVIT OF N	IED W.	<u>ALLIS</u>			
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVA	NIA)	5.0		
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND)	SS		
Ned W. Allis, of lawful age and being	g first du	ly sworn,	deposes	and state	es:
1. My name is Ned W. Allis. I Fleming Valuation and Rate Consultants, L. Rivers Utility Operating Company, Inc. to depreciation rates in this case.	LC. I hav	ve been re	etained by	y Conflu	ence
2. Attached hereto and made a patestimony.	art hereof	f for all p	urposes i	s my reb	uttal
3. I hereby swear and affirm that testimony are true and correct to the best of	•			the atta	ched

Ned W. Allis

Subscribed and sworn to me this 4944 day of June, 2023

Notary Public

My commission expires Formy 29, 2027

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania - Notary Seal Cheryl Ann Rutter, Notary Public Cumberland County

My commission expires February 20, 2027 Commission number 1143028

Member, Pennsylvania Association of Nataries