In the Matter of:

Spire Missouri, Inc. d/b/a Spire's Request to Increase Its WNAR

GO-2019-0058 AND GO-2019-0059, VOL. II

January 15, 2019



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1	STATE OF MISSOURI
2	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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5	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
6	Evidentiary Hearing
7	January 15, 2019
8	Jefferson City, Missouri
9	Volume 2
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13	In The Matter Of Spire Missouri,) Inc. d/b/a Spire's Request to) File No. GO-2019-0058
14	Decrease WNAR)
15 16	In The Matter Of Spire Missouri,) Inc. d/b/a Spire's Request to) File No. GO-2019-0059 Increase Its WNAR)
17	INCLEASE ICS WWAR)
18	PAUL T. GRAHAM, Presiding REGULATORY LAW JUDGE
19	RYAN A. SILVEY, Chairman
20	DANIEL Y. HALL MAIDA J. COLEMAN
21	COMMISSIONERS
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	FROCEEDINGS
2	JUDGE GRAHAM: We're going to go on the
3	record. Today is January 15, 2019. The Commission has
4	set this time for an evidentiary hearing In the Matter
5	of Spire Missouri, Inc. d/b/a Spire's Request to
6	Decrease WNAR, File No. GO-2019-0058 and In the Matter
7	of Spire Missouri, Inc. d/b/a Spire's Request to
8	Increase its WNAR, File No. GO-2019-0059. And lest
9	anyone misunderstand on that, we are trying both cases,
10	both files today on a common record. Although the cases
11	have not been consolidated and are separate, they're
12	going to be done on a common record today.
13	With that, I'm Paul Graham. I'm the
14	Regulatory Law Judge presiding over this matter and will
15	ask for the entry of appearances at this point. For
16	Spire?
17	MR. PENDERGAST: Thank you, Your Honor.
18	Michael C. Pendergast appearing on behalf of Spire
19	Missouri, Inc. My business address is 423 South Main
20	Street, St. Charles, Missouri 63301.
21	JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you, sir. And is there
22	another counsel at the desk that I cannot see from here?
23	MR. PENDERGAST: No, there is not. Just me.
24	JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. That's your witness.
25	All right. For Commission Staff, do you want to enter Page

1 your appearance? MR. KEEVIL: Yes, Judge. Appearing on behalf 2 of the Staff of the Missouri Public Service Commission, 3 Jeff Keevil, 200 Madison Street, PO Box 360, Jefferson 4 5 City, Missouri 65102. JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Thank you. 6 The 7 person sitting with you is not counsel, right? MR. KEEVIL: No, that's one of my witnesses. 8 JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. And the Office of 9 10 Public Counsel? 11 MS. SHEMWELL: Good morning and thank you, Judge. Lera Shemwell representing the Office of the 12 13 Public Counsel, the court reporter has my information, 14 and sitting beside me is our witness, Lena Mantle. 15 JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Thank you very I guess I need to remind all of something that we 16 17 all remember to do now and that's to silence your cell 18 phones, and so forth. 19 Prior to going on the record today, we did 20 mark some exhibits. We have reserved, I believe, 21 Exhibit Nos. 100 through 110 for Spire. Counsel for Spire advises that he would like to reserve on which of 22 23 those exhibits, or what exhibits he wants to mark, but he's reserved 100 through 110. Staff has provided the 24 25 bench with a list of Exhibits 200 through 204 which I

Page

think have been marked now. And OPC, the Office of the Public Counsel, has provided the bench with an exhibit list with Exhibits 300 through 302 identified.

As far as concerns the witness list, we're going to follow the sequence that was suggested by staff in its listing of witnesses in which I believe it was one of the few things that was agreed to by the parties, the order of witnesses in that respect.

Are there any other preliminary matters before we start? Are we going to have some opening statements? Mr. Pendergast, do you want to proceed with your opening statement?

MR. PENDERGAST: Thank you, Your Honor. Good morning. If it please the Commission. I stood here a little bit more than a year ago when this issue of having a Weather Normalization Adjustment Rider or Revenue Stabilization Mechanism was first raised in our prior rate cases. At that point in time, I recall commending the Commission, the Staff and the Office of the Public Counsel for a long history of working proactively and creatively to address the impact of weather and other factors on customer usage.

And since that time, the Commission has approved a Weather Normalization Adjustment Rider for the Company. It's also approved one for Liberty. And Page

before the forest gets lost because of the trees, I just wanted to express our appreciation for the Commission's actions in moving this issue forward in a constructive 3 and proactive way. 4

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With that said, the issue we have today is a relatively simple one and it has to do with tariff interpretation. As you can see from the screen up there, the main issue is what do we -- how do we interpret the phrase that in calculating a WNAR you will use the total normal heating degree days based upon staff's daily normal weather as determined in the rate case. That's pretty much what staff is relying on, OPC is relying on and we're relying on for our respective positions.

I wouldn't think that a sentence with so few words could lead to such widely different interpretations but it has. Effectively what the Company's position is that in the rate case we determined, or we accepted, or you approved daily heating degree days based on staff's method, and that method not only uses a normal 30 years I believe but it also goes through something called a ranking process where it associates the actual normals degree days in a way that matches them the coldest to the coldest historical day, the second coldest to the second coldest Page

historical day, so forth and so on.

I think it's absolutely clear that that's how the daily degree days were established in the rate case and we were fine with that and we believe that that should be used as the benchmark for making WNAR adjustments.

And I think the dispute settles on whether you go through this re-ranking process each time you make a WNAR adjustment. And our view is that you don't and that that's not something that's reflected in the tariff. The tariff says as determined. If you just look at the plain and ordinary meaning of the word determined, it means to fix. It means to go ahead and finalize. It means to go ahead and resolve.

Mr. Weitzel, who will be our witness today, provides a number of examples from authoritative dictionaries on what that word means. So we think that if you look at that there's nothing in that particular language that suggests we're supposed to go through the re-ranking method everytime that a WNAR adjustment is made. And you know, the staff obviously takes a certain amount of pride in that ranking method and I understand that. You know, it I think is primarily a creation of its own invention.

I think Dr. Won has gone ahead and published
Page

in a journal the method, and I think we can all be proud when somebody from the regulatory staffs here manages to create something of that nature. The only problem is we look at it, we've seen some results that we're not quite comfortable with. We might be able to get comfortable with it over time, but we aren't at the present and we don't think it was something that was at all agreed upon by the parties nor fairly something that you can say is inherent in those words that are in the tariff.

There's a couple of other reasons that we think an interpretation that these degree days were to be fixed and not massaged and moved around based on the ranking method, and first of all the ranking method is nowhere mentioned in the tariff. As you can see, that's a pretty robust tariff. I mean, it gives you a formula. It describes the various terms in that formula. And it goes into pretty significant detail on how this mechanism is supposed to work. But nowhere in the tariff will you find the word ranking, the word ranking method.

In fact, I think in his testimony Mr. Stahlman on behalf of the staff said well, you know, we could have gone ahead and said based on staff's method and that might have clarified it a little bit, but he didn't want to go ahead and mislead people into thinking that Page

if the method was supposed to be used that you be doing things like updating the 30-year normal heating degree days. And that's kind of our point.

You know, by not having method in there, by not having it more clear that this is something we're going to go ahead and use, I think since staff wrote the tariff they weren't very explicit about that while they were explicit about all these other things. The better interpretation is it doesn't authorize that re-ranking method.

And you know, another reason we think our interpretation is correct is that it's more consistent with how rate case outputs are used in other adjustment mechanisms. For example, we have the infrastructure, the ISRS mechanism, and that relies on outputs that are established in a rate case.

One of the things it relies on is the ROE and capital costs that are established in a rate case. Now, everybody understands that once you make an ISRS filing you use the specific ROE that was established in the rate case. You don't apply a methodology to go ahead and say let's update that ROE. It's the ROE period fixed output is used until there's another rate case and you change that fixed output. And I think that's generally true of other things that are established in a Page

rate case. PGA volumes that are used to go ahead and calculate PGA rates usually established in a rate case. They remain fixed. They don't change. They don't get massaged. In between rate cases that's what you use until you have another rate case.

Also, I think it's worthwhile pointing out that staff has gone to considerable lengths in its testimony to explain why its re-ranking approach results in at least on a monthly basis a more accurate correlation between weather and degree days. And of course, you know, if you're doing a weather normalization or have a weather normalization everytime you make a WNAR adjustment, that's probably going to be true. But I think when staff sits there and says well, look how this is varying, you know, based on degree days, of course, you're going to have variation. If you had degree days established in a case, they're not going to be replicated exactly, you know, in the future. Things change.

The point of the matter is, though, it's a fixed baseline and in the end you have to go ahead and recognize the financial impact of what the total heating degree days were in the rate case versus the actual total degree days that you're experiencing for an annual period. And as long as you do that, the fact that it Page

may be variations and you might be over in one day or over in one month and under in the other, you know, is kind of irrelevant from our perspective.

I think this sort of fixation, and I'm not saying that it's a bad fixation, on accuracy that staff has relied on and public counsel to a degree in its testimony, is a little at odds with the position that staff took in the rate case. And I say that because when the staff proposed a specimen tariff sheet, and this was proposed very late in the process, it was on the last day of the evidentiary hearing. It wasn't in testimony. So there was never an opportunity to really conduct discovery on it.

It also proposed in that same specimen tariff sheet a \$0.01 hard cap. And that \$0.01 hard cap as we had the opportunity to respond to in an affidavit would have actually created a rate design that protected us less when it came to weather and protected the customer less when it came to weather than what the existing rate design that Laclede had at the time. You may recall it had a weather mitigation rate design where all of its distribution costs were recovered in the first 30 therms. So, you know, if you are really concerned about accuracy, what you don't do, and having a good full reconciliation of weather and its impact on usage, you Page

1 don't put a hard cap on that basically leaves a significant amount of that usage variation due to 2 3 weather completely uncovered, you know. It's not really the approach you take if accuracy is your main goal. 4 So for all of those reasons, and as I said, 5 Mr. Weitzel will be here to explain the Company's 6 7 position in more detail. We believe that our interpretation of the tariff is the correct one and once 8 9 again I'm glad that, you know, we've gotten to a point 10 in Missouri that, you know, we're arguing about these 11 kind of issues but we've at least in our perspective made the important policy decisions to move us forward. 12 13 Thank you. 14 JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you very much. Do you 15 have questions for counsel in the opening statement? Go 16 ahead, Mr. Chairman. 17 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Thank you. Just to be 18 clear, do you oppose staff's methodology or is your 19 position simply that tariff construction in this case 20 does not allow for it to be applied? MR. PENDERGAST: Chairman, we did oppose it in 21 the rate case. We do not feel comfortable having it 22 23 implemented now, and all I was trying to suggest is that we might get comfortable with it after we see, you know, 24 some additional examples of how this works. I mean, we 25 Page

were the first utility with a weather clause in Missouri and this is the first time that the re-ranking method has really been raised in the context of an adjustment clause.

So we would prefer to go ahead and live with the fixed outputs that were determined in the rate case until we either have another rate case or we can go to the staff and say, you know, we've digested this more and we're comfortable with taking this approach.

CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Okay. And how were adjustments for a WNAR handled in the past?

MR. PENDERGAST: Well, you know, since this was really the first WNAR, you know, there's really not a history of how these things were done and this issue really didn't surface at least from the Company's perspective until we tried to file our first WNAR adjustment and at that point people started looking at each other's work papers and we kind of said what's this ranking method being done in here and the staff took the position we think that's what's required and that's where the issue was joined for the first time.

CHAIRMAN SILVEY: You stated that you opposed the methodology in the rate case; that you might be comfortable with it at some point in the future, you might have an opportunity to become comfortable with it.

Page

1 What would you say is the most likely harm that would come out of using staff's interpretation in this case? 2 MR. PENDERGAST: Yeah, I think from our 3 perspective, you know, since you have to reconcile back 4 5 I think to the total degree days versus the total actual degree days, you know, hopefully there would not be a 6 7 significant difference regardless of which method you But because the staff goes ahead and does this, 8 9 you know, allocation of degree days to, you know, based 10 on warmest, coldest, going down the gradation, we have 11 seasonal rates and you could have an effect if you were reallocating these degree days to different days based 12 13 on this ranking method and they traversed one of these 14 seasonal rate changes because, you know, when you have 15 the degree days, whether you're over or under, you've got to price them out. If you're pricing them out at 16 17 different levels and we disagree on what level it should 18 have been for a given point in time, that could cause a 19 problem. Is it a huge problem? It's not a huge 20 problem, but it could be a problem. 21 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Thank you, Judge. 22 COMMISSIONER HALL: Good morning. 23 MR. PENDERGAST: Good morning. COMMISSIONER HALL: If the Commission were to 24 25 determine that the tariff language was unclear on this Page

point, that it was ambiguous, is the appropriate course 1 for the Commission to select the methodology that makes 2 3 the most sense, that makes the most policy sense, that is the most consistent with our intent when we crafted 4 the order that established it? 5 MR. PENDERGAST: Well, you know, obviously if 6 7 you feel like there's not a way based on the wording itself, based on the history of how the tariff came into 8 9 being and its comparison to other adjustment mechanisms 10 and how they've been treated. 11 COMMISSIONER HALL: Those are all things that we would take into account in determining what's the 12 13 most reasonable. 14 MR. PENDERGAST: I think that those are all 15 elements that you need to take into account in making 16 that determination, and I'm not going to suggest that 17 you leave this thing unresolved forever if you truly 18 have some concerns about. I'm just not sure what this 19 required, but I would certainly hope you'd take those 20 factors into consideration if you thought it was 21 necessary to go there. 22 COMMISSIONER HALL: Okay. So I quess what I'm 23 really trying to understand and I think you've answered 24 this is I think there's an argument that if it's 25 ambiguous we should go with the Company's

Page

1	interpretation. You're not suggesting that. You're
2	saying that if it's ambiguous, we should go with what is
3	the most reasonable, what is the best policy, what is
4	the most consistent with our intent.
5	MR. PENDERGAST: Yeah. I guess to accurately
6	state what our position is we don't believe it's
7	ambiguous.
8	COMMISSIONER HALL: I understand that.
9	MR. PENDERGAST: Right. And because we don't
10	believe it's ambiguous, we don't think there's a need
11	for the Commission to go down that road.
12	COMMISSIONER HALL: But if it is ambiguous.
13	MR. PENDERGAST: But if the Commission
14	determines that it is ambiguous, then I think you would
15	need to take all those factors into consideration in
16	determining what the right thing to do is.
17	COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you.
18	COMMISSIONER COLEMAN: No questions.
19	JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you very much.
20	MR. PENDERGAST: Thank you.
21	JUDGE GRAHAM: Opening statement for staff?
22	MR. KEEVIL: Yes, Judge. I'm going to have to
23	ask Mr. Hanauer, is there any way we can zoom that thing
24	in a little more on the formula itself? Thank you,
25	John. Page

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JUDGE GRAHAM: For the Commissioners, the
1
     exhibit they're looking at is attached to EFIS Item No.
 2
     28 if you want to look at it there you can see it more
 3
     clearly, I think. It's the last EFIS item.
 4
 5
               MR. KEEVIL: In fact, what that is is a copy
    of the tariff. I don't know if you all have copies with
 6
 7
    you or not. You've got one? You have a copy of the
     tariff? You have both of them, Judge?
8
9
               JUDGE GRAHAM: I think I have them both, sir.
10
               COMMISSIONER HALL: I think I do too.
11
               MR. KEEVIL: Judge, can I have exhibit numbers
     for these? The first one is the PSC Mo. No. 7 for Spire
12
13
    Missouri East and the second one is PSC Mo. No. 8 for
14
     Spire Missouri West.
15
               JUDGE GRAHAM:
                              I'm sorry. Say again.
16
    are not the exhibit numbers you've given me.
17
               MR. KEEVIL: Right, these are new exhibits I'm
    asking to be marked.
18
19
               JUDGE GRAHAM: They're going to be numbers
20
    what, sir?
21
               MR. KEEVIL: I can tell you that.
22
               JUDGE GRAHAM: The number will be 205, I
23
    think.
               MR. KEEVIL: 205, right, and 206.
24
25
               JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Do you want to give
                             Page
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1 those names for the record right now so we know what they are? 2 MR. KEEVIL: 205 is the WNAR Tariff for Spire 3 Missouri East, and 206 is the WNAR Tariff for Spire 4 5 Missouri West. I would ask that those -- you can take 6 7 official notice of those and just receive them into the record as exhibits if you would. 8 9 JUDGE GRAHAM: I'm assuming there's no 10 objection from anybody since this is what the case is 11 about. No objection noted. Staff's Exhibits 205 and 206 will be admitted per official notice rules. 12 13 MR. KEEVIL: Thank you, Judge. 14 (STAFF'S EXHIBITS 205 AND 206 WERE RECEIVED 15 INTO EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.) 16 MR. KEEVIL: May it please the Commission. 17 I'm Jeff Keevil representing the Commission staff. I'm 18 going to begin with a little bit of background to give 19 you some idea of how we got to where we are today. 20 Most of this background information comes from 21 pages 78 through 85 of the Commission's amended report 22 and order in Spire's most recent rate cases, Case No. 23 GR-2017-0215 for Spire Missouri East and GR-2017-0216 24 for Spire Missouri West. I would encourage you to read 25 those pages of that order for more background detail on Page

the WNAR.

In Spire's most recent rate cases, Spire sought what was referred to as a Revenue Stabilization Mechanism, or RSM, under Section 386.266.3 RSMo. This statute, as the Commission found in those cases, authorizes an RSM which allows rate adjustments for variations due to weather, conservation or both. However, the Commission rejected Spire's proposed RSM because it would have made rate adjustments for all variations in average usage per customer such as fuel switching, rate class switching, new customers with non average use and economic factors and not just those limited to weather or conservation. Therefore, the Commission found that Spire's proposed RSM was not consistent with the statute.

The Commission also found that Spire's proposed RSM would not provide rate stability, that it was not necessary for the Company because Spire was not having difficulty meeting its revenue requirement, and it was not shown to be a good mechanism to incentivize conservation. However, in the rate case staff presented a sample tariff sheet with a Weather Normalization Adjustment Rider, or WNAR, for Commission consideration.

That sample tariff sheet, which was admitted into the record as Exhibit No. 281, included a method of Page $\,$

adjusting rates based only on weather variation. No objection to the document was made with the exception of three proposed modifications submitted by Spire none of which had anything to do with the definition or calculation of normal heating degree days.

The Commission found that because annual natural gas usage is 95 percent correlated with annual heating degree days, using staff's climatic normal and weather normalization in the form of the WNAR tariff would more accurately resolve the revenue stabilization issue because it is specifically linked to weather fluctuations.

The Commission rejected Spire's proposed RSM but determined that a WNAR tariff is in the public interest and is just and reasonable as set out by staff's example tariff with one of the three proposed modifications submitted by Spire of an upward adjustment limit and the elimination of a downward adjustment limit.

So that brings us to the current cases, which as Mr. Pendergast stated, are Spire's first filings under the WNAR tariffs which were approved in the last rate cases. The issue in these cases is basically what daily normal weather should be used or how should daily normal weather be calculated for purposes of calculating Page

WNAR adjustments.

Staff's position on the first issue on the issue list is that according to the tariff, daily normal weather ranked on current accumulation period actual daily temperature data and compared to current accumulation period actual daily weather should be used for purposes of calculating the WNAR adjustments. The accumulation period of the current cases was part of 2018. Therefore, daily normal weather ranked on 2018 actual daily temperature data should be used for the WNAR adjustments. However, Spire used daily normal weather ranked on 2016 actual daily temperature data from the rate case to compare to 2018 actual daily weather.

Now, if you look at the tariff, which I passed out and which is up here on the screen, you will see a formula set forth in the tariff there. Right now, although this looks very complex and difficult, let me try to simplify this, what I would like you to focus on is the subscript ij following NDD, ADD and C. You will see that part of the formula, in fact, the majority of the formula, is (NDDij-ADDij) times Cij.

Now, if you look at the definitions right below the formula, you will see that i equals the applicable billing cycle month and j equals the billing Page

cycle. Now, in the formula, going back to the formula itself, ij does not change whether you're looking at NDD for normal degree days, ADD for actual degree days or C for the number of customer charges.

In other words, you use the same applicable billing cycle month and billing cycle whether you're talking about NDD, ADD or C. Stated another way, you compare apples to apples. However, Spire is using 2016 data for NDD from the rate case test year and 2018 data for ADD and C. Now, you can see from the formula that Spire is not following the tariff just on its face.

In addition, billing cycle data -- excuse me, billing cycle dates change from year to year. So using 2016 NDD and 2018 ADD results in a further mismatch. It should also be noted that Spire is taking normals calculated by staff from the 2016 rate case test year as though those normals were calendar day specific.

However, staff does not produce calendar day normals. Instead, staff calculates daily normals based on the coldest to warmest day of each month. Therefore, Spire's method is not even using staff's daily normal weather.

And this, in fact, gets to the heart of Spire's misinterpretation and misapplication of the tariff, which you heard Mr. Pendergast speak about a Page

moment ago. Spire claims that the definition of NDDij, which is defined as the total normal heating degree days based upon staff's daily normal weather as determined in the most recent rate case, means that daily normal heating degree days for purposes of WNAR calculations were fixed and finalized in the rate case. However, Spire's interpretation does not give meaning to each word of the definition it relies upon.

Spire's interpretation would result in a definition more like the daily normal heating degree days used by staff in the most recent rate case.

Remember, however, that staff does not produce calendar day normals in the rate case. Instead, staff calculates daily normals based on the coldest to warmest day of each month.

Staff's ranking method requires the normal weather to be ranked consistently with the actual weather of the period or in this case 2018. Ranking based on actual temperature is an essential element of staff's normal weather. Therefore, staff's normal weather without proper rankings of the associated actual temperature is no longer staff's normal weather.

Spire's interpretation of the NDDij term gives no meaning to the words based upon or as determined from the definition. If you look at the definition -- As you Page

heard Mr. Pendergast speak earlier, he was talking about the word determine. But if you look at the definition of the word as, which precedes the word determined in the NDDij definition, you will see that one of the definitions of as is in the way or manner that. Another definition is the way in which. Therefore, the definition of NDDij would be the total normal heating degree days based upon staff's daily normal weather the way in which it was determined in the rate case.

So why does any of this matter? If improper normal daily heating degree days is used for the WNAR adjustments, then the relationship between gas usage and heating degree days that was determined during the most recent rate case is not valid any more. The calculation of the WNAR adjustment is performed under the assumption that the relationship between gas usage and associated heating degree days that was determined in the most recent rate case is correct and is not changed during the accumulation period. There is no validity for the WNAR adjustments if that assumption does not hold because improper daily heating — normal daily heating degree days are used.

Therefore, to be used in Spire's WNAR adjustments, proper normal daily heating degree days must be ranked on actual daily temperature data of the Page

accumulation period which again is 2018, not 2016. It should also be noted, as Mr. Pendergast mentioned, that after the Spire rate case is concluded Liberty Utilities Gas Corporation had a rate case and got a WNAR tariff approved with a formula identical to that of Spire's. In its first filing under its WNAR tariff, Liberty followed staff's method unlike Spire. Therefore, for purposes of consistency if nothing else, the Commission should order Spire to follow the same method.

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Now, the second issue listed on the list of issues addresses what to do if the Commission determines that the WNAR tariff sheets are vague. You will notice, and you heard Mr. Pendergast confirm a moment ago, but you'll notice in its position statement Spire states that it does not believe there's any ambiguity. However, in his rebuttal testimony page 7, line 5, Spire's witness Mr. Weitzel refers to the tariff language as oblique. Apparently they've now changed their position. In any event, however, if the Commission determines that the WNAR tariff sheets are vaque, staff submits that its interpretation of this tariff and calculation method is most consistent with the Commission's intent when it ordered adoption of the WNAR tariff as shown in the Commission's amended report and order in the most recent rate case.

Page

In conclusion, staff requests the Commission 1 issue an order finding in its favor rejecting the WNAR 2 3 rates filed by Spire and ordering Spire to file appropriate WNAR rates as calculated by staff. Staff 4 further requests the Commission order Spire to use 5 staff's ranked method for calculating WNAR rate 6 adjustments in future WNAR filings consistent with the 7 tariff sheets. 8 Staff will be presenting the testimony of 9 10 three witnesses: Dr. Seoung Joun Won, Mr. Michael 11 Stahlman and Ms. Robin Kliethermes. I would encourage 12 you to ask them questions when they take the witness 13 stand because they're far more knowledgeable about 14 weather normalization than I am. And as Mr. Pendergast 15 mentioned, Dr. Won has even been published on this very 16 topic. In the meantime, I will do my best to try to 17 answer any questions if you have some for me. 18 you. 19 JUDGE GRAHAM: Questions? 20 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Yes. Good morning. MR. KEEVIL: Good morning. 21 22

CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Do the other adjustments
that were allowed in the last rate case that Spire
referenced, and I think this was in Mr. Weitzel's direct
pages 8 and 9, ROE, cost of debt, capital structure,
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1 ISRS, do those include the qualifying language as determined in the last rate case? 2 MR. KEEVIL: I honestly don't know, 3 Mr. Chairman. I would say that to the extent that 4 5 you're referring, or Spire, not you, is referring to other adjustments like ISRS and PGA, in all honesty I 6 7 don't see the relevance because those are completely different adjustments designed for different purposes. 8 9 Some of them have authorizing statutory language. 10 of them do not. Each of them depends on how they are 11 specifically worded in the company's tariffs. And Spire hasn't provided an example of how those are defined or 12 13 anything in the tariffs. I don't think that it's really 14 a fair comparison to compare other adjustments to this 15 WNAR. 16 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: So then is it your position 17 that that specific language as determined in the last 18 general rate case is only appropriate on this 19 adjustment? 20 I guess what I'm saying is the MR. KEEVIL: use or the meaning of that language in this tariff could 21 22 be completely different than those other usages assuming 23 they're quoted correct based on the context and the 24 purposes behind the adjustments. CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Staff drafted this tariff? 25

Page

MR. KEEVIL: Staff drafted most of the tariff. What happened was, like I said, Spire had a completely separate tariff it was proposing which was rejected. Staff drafted this tariff based partly on some other similar tariffs in other states. And then Spire came back and proposed three -- after having time to read it and evaluate it, came back and filed three proposed modifications to what staff had drafted.

The Commission in its report and order adopted one of Spire's three proposed modifications and rejected the other two. So I would agree staff wrote most of the tariff with the exception of that modification that was proposed by Spire.

CHAIRMAN SILVEY: So do you know if there were discussions with staff and the parties about that specific language and why it was included on this adjustment but no other adjustment?

MR. KEEVIL: Mr. Stahlman would be a great person for you to ask that. He was involved in the drafting and discussions on that. I do not personally know the answer to that, but I would encourage you to ask him that.

CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Okay. And I guess finally for now how would this formula look to match Spire's interpretation? How would the formula itself be Page

different to match what Spire has interpreted it to be?

MR. KEEVIL: There's several things you'd have

to change, I think. What I was focusing on there was

the NDDij would no longer be NDDij.

CHAIRMAN SILVEY: What would it be?

MR. KEEVIL: It would be -- Well, you'd have to add additional definition terms there because as defined i is, I can't remember what the specific was, i is the applicable billing cycle month and j is the billing cycle. What they're using are billing cycle months and billing cycles from 2016. So you'd have to redefine some additional terms to pick up billing cycle months and billing cycles from 2016 and then put those in where NDDij is rather than --

CHAIRMAN SILVEY: But don't they reach that conclusion by applying the language as determined in the last general rate case? Doesn't that seem to be the language that this all hinges on?

MR. KEEVIL: Well, if you're looking just at the definition, that's what Spire would have you focus on. I think you can look at the formula itself and see in addition to the definition that because of what i and j represent, and i and j are consistent whether you're talking about NDD, ADD or C, but you have to use the same time period. Now, it doesn't tell you that you page

1 have to use 2018, but logic tells you if you're trying to calculate a current adjustment based on the actual 2 weather you've got to be using the 2018 for the ADD and 3 for C because you want the current customer number. 4 therefore if you're using 2018 for ADD and C, you have 5 to use -- or excuse me, 2018 for NDD. 6 7 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Because the i and j are consistent in the formula? 8 9 MR. KEEVIL: Exactly. CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Thank you, Judge. 10 11 JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you. Commissioner Hall? 12 COMMISSIONER HALL: I'm going to continue with 13 that same inquiry but from a somewhat different 14 perspective. What would you change on the NDDij definition if you wanted it to be from your perspective 15 even more crystal clear that staff's methodology is the 16 17 appropriate one? 18 MR. KEEVIL: I'm not sure frankly how you can 19 make the formula itself. I think you'd have to drop 20 down into the definitions below the formula and it could be done if you rewrote those definitions but it could 21 22 not be done easily or in a summary fashion. You're 23 talking about probably several pages of definitions if you were truly trying to tie this thing down as tightly 24 25 as I think you're asking. Page

Staff thought about that during the rate case when the thing was originally being drafted, and this was the best staff could come up with and still result in a reasonable length for a tariff or definition I should say.

Again, I would suggest Mr. Stahlman would be a good person to ask that since he was the one that was personally involved with it.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I understand that staff's position is that if the Commission were to go with Spire's position or were to deviate from staff's position the result would be a disruption of the linkage between the temperature essentially, weather and consumption, that the rate case the Commission made a determination as to that linkage and if we don't follow your approach we're going to disrupt that linkage?

MR. KEEVIL: That was essentially what I was saying when I was speaking about the relationship between usage and heating degree days.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Right. Okay. So what I want to understand is, I understand that your position is that we disrupt that linkage or we disrupt that relationship if we go with Spire's position but there's still a link, right, it's just not as strong. There's still a link between weather and consumption even under Page

1 Spire's methodology; isn't that correct? MR. KEEVIL: Would there be a link? Very 2 3 remote, very remote. If you look at the tariffs, and 4 this is one of the few places where the Spire East tariff and the Spire West tariff actually have a slight 5 difference. When I'm talking about relationship between 6 7 usage and heating degree days, staff in the rate case, in your order in the rate case reflected or mentioned 8 9 that staff's regression models that were used to develop 10 the correlation between usage and heating degree days. 11 Part of that, and part of it is also tied to the rates of the two different companies East and West, but if you 12 13 look at the tariffs in that last paragraph on the first 14 page you notice different coefficients. So the -- and for example, the beta in the formula, the coefficient is 15 16 different for Spire East and Spire West. So seven 17 digits to the right of the decimal point there on the 18 beta for the coefficient for Spire East and Spire West. 19 If you don't stick with the same method, you basically 20 throw that thing out I mean for all practical purposes I 21 You disrupt that linkage based on that 22 regression. 23 COMMISSIONER HALL: All right. Thank you. 24 JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Coleman? 25 COMMISSIONER COLEMAN: No questions. Page

1	JUDGE GRAHAM: Counsel, I've got a couple of
2	questions.
3	MR. KEEVIL: Sure.
4	JUDGE GRAHAM: Ultimately is this case about
5	whether the staff's methodology squares with the
6	tariff's language?
7	MR. KEEVIL: Is it about whether the staff's
8	methodology squares with the tariff's language? I'm not
9	sure I understand quite because I think possibly is the
10	answer to your question. Whether it squares with the
11	it is basically, I think, whether it's not just
12	whether staff's method squares with it. It's whether
13	Spire's method squares with it. Which method squares
14	with the tariff language I guess is what I would say.
15	JUDGE GRAHAM: That's fair. Directing your
16	attention now to the tariff and the definition of NDD,
L7	is it fair to say that the dispute between staff and
18	Spire turns on the definition of the word as?
19	MR. KEEVIL: I think that's one of the things,
20	yes, it turns on. It also I think can be seen As I
21	mentioned to one of the commissioners, you don't even
22	have to get into the written definitions themselves.
23	You can just see it from the formula. But yeah.
24	JUDGE GRAHAM: I understand that's the
25	approach that you've taken. Page

MR. KEEVIL: As determined, does that mean 1 determined in the sense that Spire would have you 2 believe it means, because their testimony only addresses 3 determined, not as determined. 4 5 JUDGE GRAHAM: Have you thought about what part of speech as is? Is it an adverb? 6 7 MR. KEEVIL: In this sense, it's a conjunction, I believe. 8 9 JUDGE GRAHAM: Does it refer to how, how, when 10 and where, how determined, when determined? 11 MR. KEEVIL: As I said --JUDGE GRAHAM: I didn't mean to stump you with 12 13 those questions. We're just trying to formulate the 14 issues up here. My understanding is that we are, we're 15 concerned with the meaning of the tariff. 16 MR. KEEVIL: Depending on its usage, Judge, as 17 can be adverb, a conjunction, a pronoun and a 18 preposition. 19 JUDGE GRAHAM: Somebody thought through that 20 one, didn't they. As determined, looking at your definition here NDD, what phrase or word does that 21 22 modify? 23 MR. KEEVIL: I believe it's being used as a 24 conjunction in the tariff, Judge, to conjoin the first 25 phrase and the second phrase. The total normal heating Page

degree days based upon staff's daily normal weather.

That phrase conjoined with as determined in the most recent rate case.

JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. We'll sort that out in the hearing. Thank you. Any further questions from the Commissioners? All right. I think we're ready for the next opening statement from OPC.

MS. SHEMWELL: Thank you. Good morning. May it please the Commission. I'm Lera Shemwell. I represent the Office of the Public Counsel, and we're here today to look at what the tariff requires. It is Public Counsel's position that the tariff requires the approach used by staff and staff's resolution of the issues.

Staff's approach is logical. It determines how the actual weather from a particular period of time compares with normal weather for the same particular period of time. It's accurate in that it conforms to the Commission order in which the Commission said, and Mr. Keevil referred to this, GR-2017-0015 and 0016, page 80 through 81 of the Commission's order says that with a volumetric rate the goal of the company is to increase revenue by selling more gas is misaligned with the goal of conservation, and this misalignment is best resolved by using staff's climatic normal and weather

normalization because, and I'm adding this word, residential annual natural gas usage is 95 percent correlated with heating degree days. In other words, usage is almost completely correlated with temperature for residential. That's not true for industrial.

Weather variations cause the greatest variations in revenues for the Company because of that correlation. And the Commission also found that based on staff's normal -- weather normalization regressions, a mechanism based solely on weather could account for over 97 percent of residential usage variation within a given year. Thus, weather normalization rider would account for most of the variations due to weather. That's why the Commission accepted the weatherization rider in this case and the Commission ordered implementation as follows.

Because annual natural gas usage is 95 percent correlated with the annual heating degree days using staff's climatic normal and weather normalization in the form of the WNAR tariff, so they're referring to staff's weather normalization, would more accurately resolve the revenue stabilization issue because it is specifically linked to weather fluctuations. And I would add in the period being considered -- in the weather being considered in a specific period.

Staff's recommendation uses a methodology developed as Ms. Mantle can testify by experts with PhD level education in economics. First it started with Dr. Mike Proctor that probably you don't remember. He worked here for 30 years and then he went to SPP. He taught economics as well. This was continued by Dr. Henry Warren, also a PhD in economics, and now by Dr. Seoung Joun Won who is not only a PhD in economics but also in mathematics. Dr. Warren and Dr. Won have a peer-reviewed publication that is attached to Dr. Won's testimony, and let me say it is surprisingly readable in part.

Spire's witness in contrast does not have the same experience, equivalent education and certainly no peer-reviewed publication. If you look at the rate case experience of staff's witnesses and OPC's witness Ms.

Mantle, they have a long history of experience with rate cases. We've had I think a pretty adequate discussion of the tariff language, but it is OPC's position that the term as is a conjunctive and according to Merriam Webster as means the method used or how something was done.

And the method that staff used in the past case is what should be used in this case and that is comparing the same period of time the weather with the Page

normal weather for that same period. Notably, the Liberty case, their first WNAR the company accepted staff's methodology without question. It's Case No. GO-2019-0060 filed September 1, 2018 effective October 1, 2018.

I have an exhibit that I have marked that I will have Dr. Won verify, but I'd like to hand it out. This is from Dr. Won's testimony and I think it helps understand the adjustment. The top graph, this is the rate case weather adjustment, compares the normal test year and the -- it's for the normal test year and the actual test year. The orange line is therms, the blue is actual and the purple is normalized or normal heating degree days. And you can see that they're highly correlated. The purple and blue lines are highly correlated.

Using staff's methodology is the middle chart. Commissioner Hall, I believe that this answers your question to some extent. This is the normal WNA period and the actual WNA period where staff has the normal heating degree days, the normalized heating degree days which is done over a 30-year period and the actual, and there is a very strong correlation.

The bottom graph is using the company's proposed methodology which shows a limited correlation Page

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between the actual and the normalized suggesting that
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     staff's methodology is the more accurate methodology by
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    which to calculate. Ms. Mantle has filed both direct
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    and rebuttal in this case and will be happy to answer
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    your questions.
               COMMISSIONER HALL: No questions. Thank you.
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               CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Do you think that the
     language of the tariff is at all ambiguous?
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               MS. SHEMWELL: I don't think if you use as as
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    the conjunctive it is not ambiguous --
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               CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Okay. Thank you.
               MS. SHEMWELL: -- which I believe the Company
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    agrees it is not ambiguous. But again, we had the
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    discussion of as. I do believe it is a conjunctive.
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    means using the same method as or the same process as
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     staff used in the test case, but it doesn't mean the
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    same numbers.
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               CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Okay. Thank you.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Coleman?
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               COMMISSIONER COLEMAN: No questions.
21
               MS. SHEMWELL: Thank you.
               JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. We are at a little
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23
    bit more than an hour. It's early to take a break up
24
    here. How is the court reporter doing?
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               Mr. Pendergast, are you ready to proceed with
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1	your first witness?
2	MR. PENDERGAST: Yes, Your Honor, whenever you
3	are.
4	JUDGE GRAHAM: We may run past lunch with that
5	witness, but go ahead and proceed.
6	MR. PENDERGAST: Thank you. At this time the
7	Company would call Scott A. Weitzel to the stand.
8	JUDGE GRAHAM: Yes, Mr. Weitzel, if you want
9	to put your hand up and be sworn.
10	(Witness sworn.)
11	JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you. Go ahead. You may
12	proceed, counsel.
13	MR. PENDERGAST: Thank you, Your Honor.
14	SCOTT A. WEITZEL,
15	called as a witness, being sworn, testified as follows:
16	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. PENDERGAST:
17	Q. Mr. Weitzel, would you please state your name
18	and business address for the record?
19	A. Scott Weitzel, 700 Market Street, St. Louis.
20	Q. And are you the same Scott Weitzel who filed
21	direct testimony in these cases consisting of 12 pages
22	which direct testimony has been marked as Exhibit 100?
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. And are you also the same Scott Weitzel who
25	filed rebuttal testimony in this proceeding which Page

1	rebuttal testimony has been marked as Exhibit 101?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. Do you have any corrections to make to either
4	your direct or rebuttal testimony?
5	A. Not at this time.
6	Q. Okay. If I were to ask you the same questions
7	today that appear in your prefiled testimony Exhibits
8	100 and 101, would your answers be the same?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. Are those answers true and correct, to the
11	best of your knowledge and belief?
12	A. To the best of my knowledge.
13	MR. PENDERGAST: At this time, Your Honor, I
14	would ask for admission of Exhibits 100 and 101 and
15	tender Mr. Weitzel for cross-examination.
16	JUDGE GRAHAM: So Exhibits 100 and 101 are
17	being tendered?
18	MR. PENDERGAST: 100 and 101.
19	JUDGE GRAHAM: Any objections from anyone?
20	They are admitted.
21	(COMPANY'S EXHIBITS 100 AND 101 WERE RECEIVED
22	INTO EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)
23	JUDGE GRAHAM: And we'll pass the witness I
24	guess to OPC.
25	MS. SHEMWELL: Thank you. Page

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. SHEMWELL: 1 Good morning, Mr. Weitzel. 2 Ο. Α. 3 Good morning. 4 Q. How are you? 5 Α. Doing fine. Mr. Weitzel, I mean no disrespect, but you 6 Ο. 7 don't have a PhD in economics? I do not have a PhD. 8 Α. 9 Ο. And your answer then is period? A. 10 Period. 11 Is weather normalization a data-based process? Q. 12 A data-based process in what respect? Α. 13 where the data is pulled from, how it's computed? 14 Ο. Let's start with how it's computed. Okay. It's pulled from the NOAA and, you 15 Α. 16 know, that's --17 Ο. You're referring to the National Oceanic and 18 Atmospheric --19 Α. -- Administration. But weather normalization is calculated 20 Ο. specifically for Spire East and Spire West because 21 22 they're in different parts of the state. So you will 23 have different weather in either part of the state? 24 Α. That is correct.

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Q.

Accuracy is important in the calculation of

1 weather normalization adjustments because it results in -- its results help form the revenue requirement of the 2 3 company? 4 Can you repeat that question? Α. Calculation of weather normalization 5 Ο. adjustments is important because it's used in the rate 6 case ultimately to calculate the revenue requirement of 7 the company? 8 9 Α. Okay. I was confused on when you said weather 10 normalization adjustment the rider versus the 11 normalization done in the rate case. 12 Q. I apologize. 13 JUDGE GRAHAM: Could I interrupt for a moment. 14 Is your microphone on? MS. SHEMWELL: Mine is on. 15 JUDGE GRAHAM: The witness's? We have a 16 17 problem overall with our sound system today. I'm 18 getting a couple signals. I think a lot of people who 19 are outside of the room here will be happier now. 20 Thanks. 21 THE WITNESS: So yes, normalization is done as part of the rate case to determine revenue requirements. 22 23 BY MS. SHEMWELL: 24 Q. And also billing determinants?

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Α.

Correct.

1	Q. Which eventually results in the rates set, the
2	customer rates that is set?
3	A. That is correct.
4	Q. You agree that accuracy is also important in
5	the calculation of the WNA adjustment which calculation
6	is shown on the screen?
7	A. How do you mean accuracy as a part of the
8	calculation? If the formula is being followed?
9	Q. Yes.
LO	A. Yes, the formula should be followed in the
11	tariff.
12	Q. Will you turn to page 3, line 4 of your
13	rebuttal, please. Are you there, sir?
L 4	A. Yes.
15	Q. And you state that Spire wants to ensure that
16	the WNAR operates in an appropriate manner for both the
17	company and its customers. By "appropriate manner," do
18	you mean that it's fair for both?
19	A. I mean that the tariff needs to be followed to
20	what the tariff means and if the tariff is being
21	followed that both customer and company will be fair and
22	whether there's a credit to the customer or a charge for
23	this rider.
24	Q. In this case we have one adjustment going up
25	and west going down? Page

1	A. Yes.
2	MS. SHEMWELL: I think that's all I have.
3	Thank you, sir.
4	JUDGE GRAHAM: Cross from staff?
5	MR. KEEVIL: Very briefly, Judge.
6	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. KEEVIL:
7	Q. Mr. Weitzel, on page 4, bottom of page 4, of
8	your rebuttal testimony you have a definition there of
9	the word determined taken from the, according to your
10	testimony, taken from the Merriam Webster Dictionary; is
11	that correct, sir?
12	A. Yes.
13	JUDGE GRAHAM: Is this a new exhibit?
14	MR. KEEVIL: Yeah.
15	JUDGE GRAHAM: I think your next exhibit
16	number is going to be be 206
17	MS. KLIETHERMES: 207.
18	MR. KEEVIL: 207.
19	JUDGE GRAHAM: This is going to be 207?
20	MR. KEEVIL: Yes.
21	BY MR. KEEVIL:
22	Q. Mr. Weitzel, I've handed you what's been
23	marked as Exhibit 207. Can you identify that document,
24	sir?
25	A. Yes. It looks like a printout of definitions Page

for as. 1 Printout from the Merriam Webster Dictionary? 2 Ο. It seems to be so, correct. 3 Α. MR. KEEVIL: Judge, I'd offer Exhibit 207. 4 5 JUDGE GRAHAM: Any objections? Hearing none, 207 is admitted. What are we going to name that for the 6 7 record? MR. KEEVIL: Definition of as. 8 JUDGE GRAHAM: Fair enough. Thanks. 9 (STAFF'S EXHIBIT 207 WAS RECEIVED INTO 10 EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.) 11 12 BY MR. KEEVIL: Mr. Weitzel, if I could have you turn to the 13 Ο. 14 second page under where it says Definition of as (Entry 15 2 of 9) under the word conjunction. Could you read me the definitions 3 and 4? 16 17 In the way or manner that Do as I do. 18 accordance with what or the way in which quite good as 19 boys go. 20 So would you agree that based on this Ο. dictionary that in the way or manner that and the way in 21 22 which are each accepted definitions of the word as? 23 Yeah, whatever is on this sheet. Α. 24 Okay. Mr. Weitzel, do you agree that Spire is Q. 25 using 2016 test year data from the rate case in its

- calculation of normal for purposes of the WNAR adjustment?
- I believe predominantly it is. I know the 3 leap year has come into consideration or talked about. 4 5 Again, the Company is not worried about one day in the data set of the rate case information. I mean, as in we 6 7 would be willing to or use staff's excluding a leap I know that was an issue. But for all intents 8 9 and purposes, we're using normal out of staff work 10 papers that were in the rate case.
 - Q. You're using normal as understood by Spire under staff's work papers, correct?
 - A. Can you repeat the question?
 - Q. You said you're using normal out of staff's work papers, and I think staff would probably disagree that you're using normal out of staff's work papers but you're using Spire's understanding of normal out of staff's work papers from the rate case, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- MR. KEEVIL: Okay. Judge, I'd like to mark
 this Exhibit 208.
- JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. What do you want to name it?
- 24 MR. KEEVIL: Transcript -- rate case 25 transcript.

1	JUDGE GRAHAM: Is it somebody's particular?
2	MR. KEEVIL: Yes, it's the testimony of
3	Mr. Stahlman from the Spire rate case.
4	JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you. Proceed.
5	MR. KEEVIL: Judge, since it is a rate case
б	transcript, I would ask you just receive it into the
7	record as evidence based on official notice.
8	JUDGE GRAHAM: Now, in your request to have
9	this admitted, is your request limited to this exhibit?
10	You're not asking us at this point, I think we're
11	probably not going to have to take official notice of
12	the entire case that you referred to, but your request
13	now is to take official notice of this Exhibit 208?
14	MR. KEEVIL: True.
15	JUDGE GRAHAM: Any objections?
16	MR. PENDERGAST: No objection.
17	JUDGE GRAHAM: Exhibit No. 208 is received per
18	official notice rules.
19	(STAFF'S EXHIBIT 208 WAS RECEIVED INTO
20	EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)
21	BY MR. KEEVIL:
22	Q. Mr. Weitzel, do you have a copy of Exhibit
23	208?
24	A. Yes, sir.
25	Q. Would you agree with me that Exhibit 208 Page

1 consists of the transcript of the testimony of
2 Mr. Michael Stahlman of staff in Spire's last rate
3 cases?

A. Yes.

- Q. If I could have you turn to page 2433. At the bottom -- toward the bottom there of page 2433 beginning on line 23 there's a question that asks -- or the question is "And could you explain how it would work -- let me back up, actually line 20. Would you agree -- Before I ask that, Mr. Weitzel, would you agree that this portion of Mr. Stahlman's testimony in the rate case is in regard to the WNAR tariff? If you look at lines 14 through 19 at page 2433, I think you can see that.
 - A. It primarily adjusts the RSM that's been talked about but morphed into the WNAR conversation.
 - Q. Yeah. And if you look at page 2433 of Exhibit 208 beginning on line 9, there's Mr. Thompson, who was the attorney for staff, says to Mr. Stahlman "I'm showing a document that's been marked as Staff Exhibit 281." Do you see that, sir?
 - A. Is 281 the WNAR tariff?
 - Q. Yes. Okay. So this testimony of Mr. Stahlman here is in regard to the WNAR tariff. Are we in agreement on that?

A. Sure.

- Q. Okay. Now, if you go down there to line 23, the question is "And could you explain how it would work," it being the WNAR tariff, "or is that something that's not possible here?" Could you read

 Mr. Stahlman's answer there beginning on line 25?
- A. "I can try to give a brief rundown.

 Essentially, what we would use is -- this would be very similar to the weather normalization adjustment we make in a rate case. So, we use -- we've done this calculation already. We used staff's weather method. And the concept is, you would take the -- using Staff weather method, you would compute the normal heating degree days and subtract the actual heating degree days of the applicable weather station."
- Q. Okay. You see that word Mr. Stahlman says you would compute the normal heating degree days and subtract the actual heating degree days. Focusing on the word compute, you would compute, does that mean to you that a computation has already been made or that a computation needs to be made in the future?
- A. Well, since this was a specimen tariff and not an actual tariff or rider --
- Q. We're talking about Exhibit 281 which became the WNAR tariff.

- A. But this is a hypothetical tariff discussion on how it would be approached. So how you compute, computed your -- will you repeat your question, see if I can answer it? Sorry.
 - Q. Okay. Now, in reference to the Exhibit 281, Mr. Stahlman said you would compute the normal heating degree days and subtract the total -- excuse me, subtract the actual heating degree days. Does the word compute as used there indicate that the computation has already been done or that a computation will need to be made?
 - A. I think we'd have to bring out the old Webster Dictionary again like we've done in so many cases unfortunately. Compute, calculate, whether it's pre or post, I'd have to actually look at that word definition.
 - Q. So the would doesn't -- that doesn't mean anything to you? You would compute?
 - A. Yes, you would do something.
 - Q. You think that could be something that's already occurred?
- 21 A. I think --

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- Q. Yes or no. You think that refers to something that has already occurred?
- A. Once an actual live tariff goes in place -it's all in context.

- 1 Ο. It's a yes or no question, Mr. Weitzel. The 2 phrase you would compute, does that refer to something 3 that has already occurred or something that is yet to 4 occur? 5 Α. You would compute. If you're doing this, you would compute it. 6 7 Ο. In the future? I haven't already computed it. If I would compute, I haven't already computed it, have 8 I? 9 10 MR. PENDERGAST: I'm going to object, asked 11 and answered. MR. KEEVIL: He hasn't answered. That's the 12 13 It's a yes or no question. He refuses to give a point. 14 yes or no answer. THE WITNESS: Give me one second. 15 16 JUDGE GRAHAM: Just a minute. I'm going to 17 overrule the objection at this point, but you're getting 18 to the end of that line. THE WITNESS: And your question is would 19 20 compute in the future, in the past?
- Q. Does that refer to something to occur in the future or to something that has already occurred, the
- 24 computation, if the answer was future.

BY MR. KEEVIL:

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A. You see, I wish you would take the dot, dot, Page

- dot, but I mean, whether it's computing, it's
 calculating.
 - Q. You don't know?

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- A. Once the determinants were known, you would compute.
 - Q. Okay. I'm going to go on. Speaking of determinants, page 9 of your rebuttal testimony beginning on line 2, about in the middle of line 2, you begin a sentence that says or should the Commission leave the HDDs, billing determinants and revenues in place as established by Commission order in those proceedings, and I believe those proceedings are the recent rate case; is that correct, sir?
- 14 A. That's correct.
- 15 Q. Okay. Did I quote your testimony correctly?
- 16 A. Sure.
- Q. Okay. Now, would you agree that one of the most common billing determinants are customer numbers?
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. And would you also agree that for purposes of the WNAR tariff you do not use the customer numbers established in the rate case?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. So your statement there that you're using billing determinants established in the rate cases, Page

1 you're not -- that's not true for customer numbers, 2 correct? 3 Α. Well, this is more of a general statement and 4 not specific. 5 Ο. Is that true are you using customer numbers established in the rate case for purposes of calculating 6 7 the WNAR adjustment? MR. PENDERGAST: Your Honor --8 THE WITNESS: No, because the tariff --9 10 MR. PENDERGAST: -- could the witness be 11 afforded the opportunity to give a complete answer? He 12 tends to get interrupted by Mr. Keevil. 13 JUDGE GRAHAM: Counsel, if you'd repeat the 14 last question and give the witness an opportunity to 15 answer. 16 MR. KEEVIL: I'll be happy to if he answered 17 the question. 18 BY MR. KEEVIL: 19 Q. For purposes of calculating the WNAR 20 adjustments, you do not use the customer numbers established in the most recent rate case, correct? 21 22 That is correct. Α. 23 Okay. Contrary to the statement in your Ο. 24 rebuttal testimony that the Commission should leave the

billing determinants established in the rate cases
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- A. Those are more general comments on rate case billing determinants than specific to the many items and measures in the WNAR.
- Q. So is there any way as we read through your testimony to differentiate between when you're being general and when you're being specific?
- A. Yeah, I think if I'm specific to the tariff language in addressing the WNAR tariff that that's being very specific to the tariff.
- Q. But that's what you're saying here, isn't it, that the tariff language leaves the billing determinants established in the rate case as they were established in the rate case? Isn't that the point of that statement on the top of page 9, in your opinion that's what the billing determinants do?
- A. Yeah, generally billing determinants are set in the rate case.
 - Q. Where is the word generally in there?
 - A. When I say or should the Commission --
- 21 | Q. Where is the word generally?
- JUDGE GRAHAM: Counsel, let him answer the
- 23 question.
- MR. KEEVIL: He wasn't going to answer the question.

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1	JUDGE GRAHAM: I think he was starting to
2	answer the question when you stepped on his answer. Let
3	him answer.
4	THE WITNESS: Or should what lines were you
5	wanting clarification on?
б	BY MR. KEEVIL:
7	Q. The sentence where you're talking about
8	A. Or should the Commission leave the HDDs,
9	billing determinants and revenues in place.
10	Q. And then continuing on with your answer, leave
11	test year determinants at the levels they approved in
12	the rate case?
13	A. It doesn't specify the WNAR tariff language.
14	Q. But I mean, you're not leaving the test year
15	determinants at the levels they approved in the rate
16	case anyway, right, because
17	A. For this measure? For this tariff rider, is
18	that your question?
19	Q. For purposes of the customer numbers, you were
20	updating the customer numbers from the rate case,
21	correct?
22	A. The WNAR tariff updates the customer numbers
23	and the billing cycles.
24	Q. Okay. And so you're saying that's okay but
25	it's not okay to update the normal degree days?

A. I don't see normal. I just see heating degree days which could be normal, actuals.

- Q. Where do you distinguish between some rate billing determinants, excuse me, and other billing determinants in your statement on the top of page 9?

 It's okay to change some of them but not okay to change other ones?
- A. We're following the tariff. Things are changing and it's identified in the tariff what changes and what doesn't, what's updated and what's not. I don't know where you're going with this is that my statement is incorrect on a general level? I mean, I admitted that we're changing customer count. We're changing the billing cycle which is different than those that were set in the rate case.
- Q. So your statement are you saying it is correct or it's incorrect?
 - A. Here since I'm not specifying the specific language of the WNAR tariff. I mean, I'm on record saying that we're changing customer counts, if that's what staff is trying to get at. We're changing billing cycles and customer counts.
- MR. KEEVIL: I don't think I have anything further. Thank you.
 - JUDGE GRAHAM: Chairman Silvey, do you have Page

1 some questions?

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2 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: I do. Just a couple.

- 3 QUESTIONS BY CHAIRMAN SILVEY:
- 4 Q. Good morning.
 - A. Good morning.
 - Q. Is staff's method for calculating the WNAR a possible interpretation under the tariff sheet?
 - A. I don't believe so under the tariff sheet.
 - Q. Why not?
 - A. Because it goes back to obviously why we're here and need Commission guidance is we took it literally as determined. We're talking about ranking. We're getting pretty technical here. At the end of the day, we're both using the same normal heating degree days. We're just moving those days around. So we're just using the normal that was set in the rate case as determined in the rate case.
 - Q. And then what problems or disadvantages would there be from using the daily normal weather calculations from the last rate case for the WNAR adjustment instead of staff's reassignment of the daily normal calculations?
 - A. I don't believe there's much difference at all. Again, we're using the same annual heating degree days. This is a new measure, a new tariff, and we're

- just taking the tariff for what it says, and again
 there's been that difference with staff. But when we're
 looking at ranking and when you're moving things around,
 it could pick up different rates. And that's just, you
 know, with this being new, we just want some more
 comfort around the ranking in keeping -- that's why
 we're keeping the normal set in the rate case.

 O. Going back to my first question, your position
 - Q. Going back to my first question, your position that staff's methodology is not a possible interpretation is because you do not believe this to be ambiguous in the tariff?
 - A. Correct. I'm not here to argue the ranking methodology. I'm just here to state how this company interprets the tariff.

15 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Thank you, Judge.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Hall?

QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER HALL:

- Q. Yes. Good morning.
- A. Good morning.
- Q. Could you turn to -- Do you have the direct testimony of Mr. Stahlman?
- 22 A. I do.

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Q. Could you turn to page 1. And Mr. Stahlman
explains staff's view of the difference of the positions
between Spire and staff and I want to make sure -- I
Page

- 1 want to see if you agree with this characterization.
- 2 | It's starting on line 18.
 - A. Okay.

- 4 Q. Going through line 21.
- A. Okay. Again, I'd say the first part is correct, 2016 actual weather as determined in the rate case.
- Q. Let's split it up then.
- 9 A. Okay.
- Q. So Spire ranks the normal weather to 2016

 actual weather. Do you agree that that is what you are

 doing, that that's what the company is doing?
- 13 A. How it was done in the rate case, yes.
- Q. Okay. And is it your understanding that staff is viewing the tariff as requiring that normal weather to be ranked to the actual weather of the accumulation period?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Okay. What is the accumulation period in this 20 case?
- 21 A. The current 2018 year -- or excuse me,
- 22 calendar, which was April to August 2018.
- MR. KEEVIL: It's in Mr. -- that portion of
- 24 Mr. Stahlman's testimony you were just looking at.
- 25 BY COMMISSIONER HALL:

- Q. So do you agree that it is April through July of 2018?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. Okay. I believe in your direct testimony you indicated that it is unclear what the impact on the company's revenues would be if the Commission were to agree with staff and order that its methodology be utilized; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So you've not done a calculation as to the monetary difference?
- We have. Again, it fluctuates month to month. Α. In my surrebuttal, we looked at our fiscal year because it started having some heating degree days and some load and, you know, we did see a difference between the two measures. You know, to be fair, that did flip. We looked at December and it flipped the other way. So if we went with staff's way, we'd be picking up \$800,000, the Company, as of November and December. But you know, here come December it goes the other way where it's a credit, a 400,000 or so credit to the company -- to the customer, excuse me. So that's, you know, we're using the same normal heating degree days on an annual perspective and that just, you know, some of our concern is that we're seeing these swings inter month, or month Page

to month, and with this just being a new measure, you know, we just want some clarity on which approach to take.

- Q. Which approach would be more volatile?
- A. That's hard to say, because again we saw an 800,000 difference between both the company and staff's.
- Q. So you don't know which one would be more volatile?
 - A. I don't without some more data sets.
- Q. If you just looked at what the dispute is, could you speculate as to which would have -- which would result in more volatility?
- A. I really couldn't and I've been asked this question before, because it all depends on staff's approach how actual weather comes in.
 - Q. Explain that.

A. So if -- And staff talks about it in its surrebuttal with billing cycles. So if all of a sudden a heating degree day gets ranked, updated ranked and moved to the front of the month, you know, weather we don't have any control over, can't predict on. So if it gets moved to the front of the month, then all of a sudden all these billing cycles start picking up this heating degree day that was moved within the month and then that could impact December. So it all has to do Page

with how weather settles out and where that is moved
within the month and whether it's a summer rate or
winter rate that that billing cycle is picking up. So
it all depends on actual weather using staff's approach.

- Q. If in the actual year there is the exact same number of heating degree days as the normal, as normalized weather from '87 to 2016, will the -- under both staff and the Company's perspective, it should net out to zero, right?
- A. You would think. But again it depends where those days are moved or updated within that month. It should be very close.
- Q. Okay. In your counsel's opening he indicated that the Company might be open to this -- to the approach that staff is suggesting in future cases after you've had more time, and I'm paraphrasing, if I'm not paraphrasing correct, let me know, after it's had some time to digest this approach and run some numbers. Is that essentially true?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. So why couldn't that have been done prior to today? What are you waiting for?
- A. That some sort of it would be, you know, we've had many conversations with staff on this throughout the months, better understanding of the ranking methodology Page

- and outputs. Again, it's when we start seeing big

 dollar swings month to month using different approaches.

 We'd just maybe even like to have a year of this rider

 under all of our belts to kind of understand the impacts

 and implications.
 - Q. But couldn't -- You've got all the data you need from prior years. Couldn't you run the numbers on prior years with the two approaches and see what the differences are?
- 10 A. Yes.

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- Q. But you've not done that?
- 12 A. We've done that to some extent.
- Q. Are any of those calculations the subject of any document request in this case?
 - A. Staff has requested work papers from the company. We've been again kind of ongoing transparent with sending worksheets back and forth to each other through this process.
 - Q. So to the extent that you've done those calculations, they have been made available to staff and OPC?
- A. I don't believe OPC and maybe not on a -- as discovery in this case, but we could provide that.
- 24 COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you.
- JUDGE GRAHAM: I've got a couple of questions.

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1	Commissioner Coleman, do you have any questions?
2	COMMISSIONER COLEMAN: No questions.
3	QUESTIONS BY JUDGE GRAHAM:
4	Q. Following up on some things Commissioner Hall
5	asked you. My understanding this case is about the NDD
6	and how to calculate it; is that right?
7	A. Correct.
8	Q. Am I to also understand though that the NDD
9	was calculated in the last rate case; that it's an
10	actual number; is that correct?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. If you turn around and look at your formula
13	from the tariff or look at your own tariff, if you've
14	got the document in front of you, and it's behind you up
15	there, the formula for the calculation of WNA, and I
16	don't remember what that thing is, is that called an
17	epsilon, equals, I'm just going to say it's an epsilon,
18	product of that (NDDij.) Do you see where I'm reading?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. Now, in that formula, isn't it true that NDDij
21	is a variable; isn't that true?
22	A. True.
23	Q. Well, if it's a variable in that formula,
24	doesn't the tariff contemplate that it will be
25	calculated after the rate case is completed? Why is it Page

a variable?

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- A. Because you have i and j in there which have changing elements.
- Q. So they have the changing elements. You could still for the NDD have a number up there, couldn't you?

 It's not a variable any more according to the company's theory of the case; isn't that correct?
- A. I wish I had that PhD in math. Sure, Judge.

 JUDGE GRAHAM: No further questions for me.
- 10 Is there recross from OPC?
- 11 RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. SHEMWELL:
- Q. OPC would like to take Mr. Weitzel up on his offer to provide work papers for prior years. My question is, was the Company dissatisfied with the results of those work papers using those results going forward?
- A. I wouldn't say dissatisfied. Again, it was more understanding this rider.
 - Q. What word would you use if not dissatisfied?
- 20 A. On past, on a hypothetical past?
- Q. You've said you've calculated on the past. So it's not hypothetical, right? You've actually done the calculation?
- A. Yes, to some extent. Again, it wasn't a filed rider. Staff and both the Company looked at some past

- information. And again, it's when you have, when you're using your total normal heating degree days in a year and you're seeing variations in month to month on the total output of the equation, that's why we're -- we looked at both measures.
 - O. What is both measures?

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- A. Using 2016 rate case normal heating degree days and an updated ranking methodology.
- Q. And did the Company receive more revenue using the 2016 methodology?
- A. I honestly have run so many models with staff I do not know. I know there's variations.
- Q. So you've run them but you don't have the conclusion?
- 15 A. I could find that out for you shortly.

 16 MS. SHEMWELL: That's all I have. Thank you.

17 JUDGE GRAHAM: Any recross from staff?

MR. KEEVIL: Very briefly.

- RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. KEEVIL:
- Q. Let me stay on that topic right there,

 Mr. Weitzel, on the work papers and running different

22 scenarios, whatever. Is it true that each time you and

23 staff's witnesses would calculate the difference between

24 | the two methods that you came up with a larger

25 difference than staff's calculation, difference between Page

1 methods?

- A. Originally until staff pointed some data out to me that was in error.
- Q. That was going to be my next question.

 Originally you were doing, no offense, you didn't

 understand staff's method or how to implement staff's

 method; is that correct?
- A. We understood it; but again as the first time doing it, so we wanted to make sure we're on the same page.
- Q. You didn't do it correctly several times,
 because there was a huge difference between the results,
 correct?
 - A. We did not have some updated ranking data and had old data in there.
 - Q. You had the data. You didn't have it in the worksheet?
 - A. We didn't have updated ranking information.
- Q. Updated ranking. Okay. Commissioner Hall was asking you some questions about, I believe the question was which approach would be more volatile. You mentioned something about the swings month to month that you thought you had seen looking at staff's method. Do you remember that?
 - A. Staff and the Company's method, yes.

 Page

- Q. Staff and the Company. If you look at the chart on page 3 of your rebuttal testimony, I just want to look at the dollar differences there. As I understand the chart, the first line where it says rate case normal, that's your calculation of what the adjustment would be under the Company's method and the second line is your calculation of what the adjustment would be under staff's method for each of those months shown; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. So in the first month there of October that you show, you've got an adjustment of \$491,000 under the Company's method and adjustment of just over 180,000 for staff's method; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And then for November you've got a negative adjustment of 5.857 million under Company's method and a negative 4.679 under staff's method, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. So is it correct that under -- on both these months your -- using your method results in larger numbers month to month than using staff's method?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And would that indicate to you that
 staff's method would result in less volatility than your
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1	method?
2	A. Not knowing the percent change from month to
3	month.
4	Q. Yours is always bigger, though, right?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. That means staff's is always smaller. Staff's
7	method would result in less volatility regardless of the
8	percent?
9	A. It results in less of a dollar figure.
10	Q. Less of a dollar figure?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. Okay. And do you think that's what the
13	customers are concerned about is the dollar figure?
14	A. A less impact in total dollars. You're
15	talking about bigger numbers and that's all it's
16	clarifying, not what the customer is worried about.
17	MR. KEEVIL: Thank you, Judge. That's all.
18	JUDGE GRAHAM: Thanks. Mr. Pendergast, can I
19	assume you've got a lot of questions?
20	MR. PENDERGAST: I have a few, yes, Your
21	Honor.
22	JUDGE GRAHAM: We're right crowding noon. I'd
23	like to take care of the court reporter. How long do
24	you anticipate? Shall we take a break?
25	MR. PENDERGAST: I would say maybe 15 minutes Page

1 or so. JUDGE GRAHAM: I don't want to hold you to 2 that; but if we're going to do 15 minutes, let's do it 3 4 and then take our break. Proceed, Mr. Pendergast. 5 MR. PENDERGAST: Thank you, Your Honor. REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. PENDERGAST: 6 7 Mr. Weitzel, you were asked a number of questions by Mr. Keevil about the meaning of the word 8 Do you recall those? 9 as. 10 Α. Yes. 11 Could I please refer you to page 9 of your Q. 12 direct testimony. Do you have that? 13 Α. Yes. 14 Okay. And in that testimony you cite several Ο. 15 provisions from the state's ISRS law; is that correct? 16 Α. Yes. 17 Ο. Okay. And the provisions you've cited, do 18 they generally talk about what elements from a rate case 19 will be used to determine revenue requirements in an 20 ISRS proceeding? 21 Α. Yes. 22 Ο. Just starting with subsection 2 there, 23 what does it say that you'll do to reflect the 24 regulatory capital structure? 25 The gas corporation actual regulatory capital Α. Page

1	structi	ure as	deter	mined	during	the	most	recent	general
2	rate pi	roceed:	ing of	the	gas cor	pora	tion.		

- Q. Now, you've been processing ISRS cases for awhile, have you not?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Have you ever seen that implemented in a way that says we need to go ahead and use a regulatory capital structure that is determined anew based on what methodology was used in the rate case?
- A. No.

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- Q. Okay. Is it you just look at what the actual capital structure was approved by the Commission and use it?
- 14 A. Correct.
 - Q. Okay. The second one talks about cost of debt, preferred stock, so forth and so on. Would your answer generally be the same that you just used the output that was established by the Commission in the rate case?
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And same thing with common equity as
 determined during the recent general rate case, you just
 use whatever common equity was determined by the
 Commission; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.

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And to your knowledge, has there ever been any 1 Ο. issue associated with what this language means when it 2 comes to calculating ISRS revenue requirements? 3 Α. No. 4 You were asked a number of questions I believe 5 Ο. by Mr. Keevil about billing cycles and customers, and do 6 7 you recall those questions? 8 Α. Yes. If you look at the tariff, does it have 9 Ο. Okay. 10 anything in there under billing cycle that would suggest 11 as determined in the rate case? 12 Α. No. 13 Ο. Okay. And if you look at the other element 14 that customers that Mr. Keevil questioned you about, is 15 there anything that says the customer shall be as determined in the rate case? 16 17 Α. No. Does that make that different than the total 18 Q. 19 normal heating degree days that is in NDD? 20 Α. I believe so, since they're not specified as 21 determined. 22 Ο. Okay. And that one is? 23 Α. Yes. 24 You were asked a number of questions about the Q. 25 transcript of Mr. Stahlman's introduction of his

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1 specimen tariff sheet during the evidentiary hearing. Do you recall that? 2 I do. 3 Α. Were you in the room when this happened? 4 Ο. I don't recall. 5 Α. Okay. And is it your testimony that what he 6 Ο. 7 was talking about was a hypothetical tariff sheet that had not been approved by the Commission? 8 9 Α. That's the point I was trying to make. 10 Ο. Assuming after two weeks of hearings that you 11 were focusing like a laser on this one paragraph, would you have gone ahead and read this, refer to if a 12 13 hypothetical was approved by the Commission you would do 14 it this way or did you now that you look at it say oh, 15 this must mean we've got to use the ranking method in 16 the future? 17 MR. KEEVIL: Objection, calls for speculation. 18 MR. KEEVIL: Well, I'm asking him his opinion. 19 JUDGE GRAHAM: I'm going to sustain that one. BY MR. PENDERGAST: 20 Let me ask you this. Is this language that 21 22 was briefly given on the last day of the evidentiary 23 hearing, if you read it or as you're reading it now, 24 does it suggest to you that the ranking method was

supposed to be used in calculating WNAR adjustments?

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A. The conversation in the transcript was on exhibit and not the approved tariff that we're currently talking about today.

- Q. When did you learn or become aware that staff thought its ranking method needed to be reapplied each time there was a WNAR adjustment?
- A. A week or two before the filing we submitted our work papers to staff just because since this was the first filing of this kind to kick those conversations off. Don't have exact time but a week or two out. They informed us that we were not following the tariff and had a call about it. But you know, we understood that ranking was used in the rate case and we were using those numbers and then that's when they were discussing and talked to us about a reapplication or ongoing ranking.
- Q. Just to be clear, you don't take issue with the fact that the ranking method was used by staff in computing its normal in the rate case and that the outputs of that exercise is something that we need to incorporate in our WNAR adjustments? Do you take any issue with that?
 - A. No, not as determined inside the rate case.
- Q. You were asked some questions about your educational background. Do you recall those?

1	A. Yes.
2	Q. You did take a few English courses and that
3	sort of thing?
4	A. Right, I graduated.
5	Q. And I guess my question would be, when it
6	comes to your familiarity with tariff construction and
7	tariff words, have you had much experience in that?
8	A. Yes, this recent rate case we have basically
9	all new tariffs and had to work with staff on three to
10	400 pages of tariffs and language after the amended
11	report and order.
12	MR. KEEVIL: Okay. Thank you. I think that's
13	all the questions I have, Your Honor.
14	JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you. Any further
15	questions from the Commissioners? Why don't we take a
16	lunch break. Can we release this witness?
17	MS. SHEMWELL: Yes.
18	JUDGE GRAHAM: That's a question for all
19	counsel.
20	MR. KEEVIL: Yes.
21	JUDGE GRAHAM: Shall we say we'll be back here
22	at 1:15.
23	(The noon recess was taken.)
24	JUDGE GRAHAM: Let's go back on the record at
25	this point. Per all the filings, Mr. Pendergast, I Page

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1
    believe you rested your case. Have you rested your
 2
     case?
               MR. PENDERGAST: Yes, Your Honor.
 3
               JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Then we're going to
 4
    proceed to staff's case. Under the orders and filings
 5
     that have been made before, I understand that Dr. Won,
 6
 7
     is that how you say his name, is going to be your first
     witness?
 8
 9
               MR. KEEVIL: Yes.
10
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Mr. Won, why don't you come up
11
     and be sworn and we'll get going. Do you want to go
     ahead and state your name, your full name before I swear
12
13
    you in?
14
               THE WITNESS: My name is Seoung Joun Won,
15
     S-e-o-u-n-g, J-o-u-n W-o-n.
               JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. If you'd raise your
16
17
     right hand, we'll swear you in.
18
               (Witness sworn.)
19
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Go ahead and you can proceed
20
    now.
21
               MR. KEEVIL: Thank you, Judge.
                         SEOUNG JOUN WON,
22
23
     called as a witness, being sworn, testified as follows:
24
     DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. KEEVIL:
25
               Good afternoon, Dr. Won.
          Q.
                             Page
```

1	A. Good afternoon.
2	Q. Are you the same Seoung Joun Won that has
3	caused to be prepared and filed in this case direct
4	testimony which has been marked as Exhibit No. 200?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. And have you also prepared and caused to be
7	filed in this case rebuttal testimony which has been
8	marked as Exhibit 201?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. Do you have any changes or corrections you
11	need to make to either of those pieces of testimony?
12	A. No.
13	Q. If I asked you the questions contained in
14	those pieces of testimony today, would your answers be
15	the same as contained in there?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. And are those answers true and correct, to the
18	best of your knowledge and information?
19	A. Yes.
20	MR. KEEVIL: Judge, I would offer Exhibit 200
21	and 201 and tender the witness for cross.
22	JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. 200 is his direct
23	testimony as you've stated and 201 is his rebuttal
24	testimony; is that right?
25	MR KEEVII: Yes

Page

1	J	JUDGE GRAHAM: Any objections to 200 and 201,
2	staff's exh	nibits? Hearing none, they will be admitted.
3	(STAFF'S EXHIBITS 200 AND 201 WERE RECEIVED
4	INTO EVIDEN	ICE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)
5	J	JUDGE GRAHAM: And so we will proceed to
6	cross-exami	nation by OPC.
7	CROSS-EXAMI	NATION BY MS. SHEMWELL:
8	Q. G	Good afternoon, Dr. Won.
9	Α. Θ	Good afternoon.
10	Q. H	How long have you worked for the Commission
11	staff?	
12	Α. Ε	Eight years and eight months.
13	Q. H	How many cases have you participated in?
14	Α. Ν	More than 50 cases.
15	Q. 5	5-0 or 1-5?
16	Α. Ν	More than 50, 5-0.
17	Q. T	Thank you. Has the emphasis in all of those
18	been on wea	ather and weather normalization?
19	А. У	es.
20	Q. W	We have noticed that you have a PhD in
21	economics a	and one in mathematics?
22	А. У	es.
23	Q. Y	You published a paper along with Dr. Wang of
24	the Univers	sity of Missouri and Dr. Henry Warren from the
25	Commission	on the calculation of normal weather Page

```
variables, correct?
 1
          Α.
 2
               Yes.
 3
          Ο.
               Is it attached to your testimony?
 4
          Α.
               Yes.
              And I did not mean any insult in indicating
 5
          Ο.
     that I found it readable because weather normalization
 6
 7
     is a complex issue. Thank you for making it readable.
     So is it your position that the weather normal
 8
     calculation that you do should match the same time
 9
10
     period of the WNAR?
11
          Α.
               Yes.
               And I'm going to show you an exhibit that I --
12
          Q.
               MS. SHEMWELL: Have I marked this?
13
14
               MR. KEEVIL: I don't think you did.
     BY MS. SHEMWELL:
15
16
               I'm going to hand you this exhibit. It comes
17
     from your surrebuttal testimony. Can you turn to that
18
     in your surrebuttal?
19
               MR. KEEVIL: You mean rebuttal?
20
               MS. SHEMWELL: Rebuttal. I'm sorry.
     Rebuttal.
21
     BY MS. SHEMWELL:
22
23
               And this top portion I'm referring to the
24
    Normal Test Year-Actual Test Year is on your page 4; is
     that correct?
25
                             Page
```

1 Α. Yes. And our Figures 2 and 3 are derived from your 2 Figure 2. Can you verify that? 3 4 Α. Yes. And can you also verify that our Figure 2 5 Ο. represents normal weather for the WNA period versus 6 7 actual weather? Actual weather, yes, WNA period, accumulation 8 Α. 9 period. 10 Ο. For the accumulation period. Okay. And the 11 bottom, or Figure 3, is also taken from your Figure 2? 12 Α. Yes. 13 And it represents the normal test year versus Ο. 14 actual weather for the WNA period. Have I stated that 15 to your satisfaction? If no, please go ahead. 16 Normal based on rate case test year period. Α. 17 JUDGE GRAHAM: Counsel, may I interrupt just for a minute so we've got a clear record? We're looking 18 19 at his rebuttal testimony? 20 THE WITNESS: No. MS. SHEMWELL: We are looking at his rebuttal 21 page 4 and 5 from which this was taken. So he's looking 22 23 at our Exhibit 3 and comparing it to his testimony at 24 page 4 and 5.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Well, Exhibit 3 is not an

Page

1	exhibit that's going to be in our record.
2	MS. SHEMWELL: I'm going to offer it.
3	JUDGE GRAHAM: As Exhibit 3?
4	MS. SHEMWELL: Yes.
5	MR. KEEVIL: 302.
6	JUDGE GRAHAM: Now I'm in the same world with
7	you. So we're looking at what is going to be your
8	Exhibit 302?
9	MS. SHEMWELL: Correct.
10	JUDGE GRAHAM: You can proceed. I'm sorry.
11	302 was identified as Rate Case Weather Adjustment on
12	your exhibit list. Are we together?
13	MS. SHEMWELL: We are together. Thank you.
14	JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Thank you.
15	BY MS. SHEMWELL:
16	Q. Okay. Dr. Won, would you say what you have to
17	say about this graph?
18	A. So this graph compare 2016 normal and 2018
19	actual weather.
20	Q. Would you say Exhibit 2, the analysis
21	generally tracks
22	JUDGE GRAHAM: Again, you're referring to
23	Exhibit 2. You mean 302?
24	MS. SHEMWELL: I apologize. Exhibit 302.
25	JUDGE GRAHAM: I don't mean to be tedious. Page

1 MS. SHEMWELL: I'm talking about the second graph on 302. No, thank you, Judge, I want to be clear. 2 BY MS. SHEMWELL: 3 Do the numbers in the third graph here track 4 Ο. 5 the same way? Two graphs show different way. 6 Α. 7 Ο. Different? So first one is showing the same shape. 8 second one shows almost there is -- I cannot find any 9 10 proper relationship in here. 11 You said proper relationship? Q. 12 Α. Yes. So could we use the term correlation? 13 Ο. 14 Α. So it's very less correlating. 15 MS. SHEMWELL: Okay. That's all I have, thank 16 you, on this. 17 MR. KEEVIL: Did you offer that? 18 JUDGE GRAHAM: I don't think you have yet. 19 MS. SHEMWELL: I will offer 302. 20 JUDGE GRAHAM: Any objections to 302 which is the Rate Case Weather Adjustment, and I think is it 21 this, counsel? 22 23 MS. SHEMWELL: Yes, sir. 24 JUDGE GRAHAM: You circulated it earlier I 25 think in your opening statement.

1	MS. SHEMWELL: I did.
2	JUDGE GRAHAM: Any objections to 302? 302 is
3	admitted.
4	(OPC'S EXHIBIT 302 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE
5	AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)
6	JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Does Spire have
7	some cross-examination for Dr. Won?
8	MR. PENDERGAST: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor.
9	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. PENDERGAST:
10	Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Won. How are you?
11	A. Good afternoon.
12	Q. Good. I just have a couple of questions.
13	First of all, you testified extensively on the ranking
14	method during the rate case; is that correct?
15	A. Yes, I did.
16	Q. I think you addressed it in your cost of
17	service report; is that correct?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. That was filed earlier in the case?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. And then I think you also addressed it at
22	times in your rebuttal and surrebuttal testimony?
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. Okay. And at what point did you address it in
25	the context of a weather normalization adjustment Page

clause?

- A. So I just describe what is steps weather normal is calculated. So I described in my testimony how steps weather normal is calculated.
- Q. Right. And was that in the context of establishing the normal weather in the rate case?
 - A. For the rate case, yes.
- Q. Okay. And you did not talk about ranking method in terms of its interplay with an adjustment mechanism, did you?
 - A. For the rate case, no.
- Q. Yes. I know you submitted some testimony in this case. But during the rate case, you did not address the interplay or impact of the ranking method with an adjustment mechanism like the WNAR?
- A. No, that is before the WNAR tariff is established.
- Q. Okay. Fair enough. Thank you. And when staff first came forward with a specimen tariff sheet proposing a WNAR, were you ever asked to testify about the normalization components of that in the rate case?
 - A. No, I didn't directly.
- Q. Okay. Would you say that you were staff's main witness on weather normalization in the rate case?
 - A. No, I'm not a weather normalization witness in Page

1 | the rate case. I was weather witness for the rate case.

- Q. Okay. Would you say that you were staff's main witness on the ranking matter, issue, whatever?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. Okay. And can you tell me based on your understanding of how the WNAR works, in the end, you know, it has 12-month periods that it tracks differences or the impact of weather on usage. Are you familiar with that?
 - A. Yes, certain extent, yes.
 - Q. And in the end after that 12-month period, are you really trying to measure the difference between actual degree days during that 12-month period and compare them to the normal weather that was established in the rate case?
 - A. Yes, according to the formula.
 - Q. Yes. So in the end you're comparing these two numbers, actual degree days to what was established in the rate case, and the adjustment mechanism should be recognizing the difference; is that correct?
 - A. Would you rephrase your question?
 - Q. So in the end, say over a 12-month period, what you're doing is you're comparing the degree days that were established in the rate case to the actual degree days that were experienced during that year; is Page

that correct?

- A. Would you clarify in your during the period?

 I'm not clearly compare your comparison. You mean the test year or accumulation period?
- Q. Yeah, the total heating degree days that were established in the rate case to the actual degree days that happened during whatever period you're looking at.
 - A. For the rate case proposed, yes.
- Q. Okay. I guess my point is, maybe I don't have one, but if you're doing that comparison and it all comes back to how do my actual degree days over an annual period compare to the degree days that were established in the rate case, is the ranking method really just about how do I allocate those various things between months as opposed to a difference in the amount of the adjustment that will be made?
- A. Either way the number of heating degree day that is right. That is right comparison.
- Q. Okay. And in terms of correlation and volatility and that type of thing, things may go up, may go up faster, may come down faster, but how does that show up in the bills of customers?
 - A. Would you rephrase your question?
- Q. Yeah. Is this volatility that people have talked about between the two methods something that ever Page

1 really directly impacts customers?

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- A. The volatility of heating degree day?
- Q. Which method is more volatile? Were you here when they discussed which method was more volatile and counsel for staff --
- A. So according to formula, this formula steps interpretation is minimized volatility.
- Q. Okay. I'm just asking, I think we've already discussed that in the end you're comparing actual degree days to what degree days were approved in the rate case and that's what's being reconciled and that's what's being given right now at whatever the current rate is, and I'm asking you if that's where it all ends up isn't all this stuff that's happening in between, allocating in between the months and that sort of thing, not all that significant?
 - A. I think it's very subjective.
- 18 MR. PENDERGAST: Okay. That's good enough.
- 19 | Thank you, Dr. Won. I appreciate it.
- JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Hall, do you have any questions?
- 22 QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER HALL:
- Q. What I'm going to ask is I'm going to ask if
 it is possible to walk through a calculation for a

 particular month, but I want -- is that going to take

 Page

1 three weeks or is that -- I'm looking at counsel first because I don't want to do this if this is going to take 2 an astronomical amount of time, but I would just like to 3 do a calculation from beginning to end for one month and 4 5 go from there. MR. KEEVIL: I think to do an entire month 6 7 would take quite awhile, but I think Dr. Won could give 8 you the steps in the process. COMMISSIONER HALL: With actual numbers? 9 10 MR. KEEVIL: No. I'm going to have to defer 11 to the witness as to how long that would take. I would think that would take quite awhile. 12 13 THE WITNESS: So using actual numbers actually 14 is quite complicated, but I can give you some brief step 15 by step procedure. 16 BY COMMISSIONER HALL: 17 Well, that's give that a whirl and see if that 18 scratches this itch. Okay. So starting with -- is that 19 the tariff sheet right there? That's the tariff sheet. 20 MR. KEEVIL: Do you want to do the ranking for -- the difference between the methods for a month or a 21 22 WNAR adjustment calculation for a month? 23 COMMISSIONER HALL: A WNAR adjustment. 24 MR. KEEVIL: That's different. So he may be -- that may be able -- I don't know. 25 Page

COMMISSIONER HALL: I don't want to disrupt 1 this proceeding. Well, I'm willing to do it a little 2 bit. I'm not willing to do it a lot. 3 MR. KEEVIL: Commissioner, if you look at 4 Mr. Stahlman's Schedule MLS-d2 attached to his direct 5 testimony, there's a hypothetical that Mr. Stahlman does 6 7 there, but I'm not sure now that I've lost my witness. MS. KLIETHERMES: Sorry. 8 MR. KEEVIL: Is this a WNAR calculation or an 9 10 HDD calculation? 11 MS. KLIETHERMES: It starts on 2 and then this 12 will show you. 13 MR. KEEVIL: The column on the right? I gave 14 you the wrong page. COMMISSIONER HALL: Is Mr. Stahlman the better 15 16 witness for this? 17 MR. KEEVIL: Yes. Stahlman would probably be the witness on the WNAR calculation because that's 18 19 attached to his testimony. On ranking, Dr. Won would be 20 the witness. COMMISSIONER HALL: Let's do that then. 21 BY COMMISSIONER HALL: 22 23 Give me I guess it's the step by step, is that Ο. 24 what you called it. So where do we start? 25 So just make sure you want me to explain this Α. Page

formula or ranking procedure?

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- Q. The ranking procedure.
- Okay. First we decide year, normal period. 3 Α. In this case we decide to use 1987 through 2016. 4 there is 30 years, 30 years. For example, it's a little 5 6 bit easy to compare normal period and steps ranked in 7 average method. Normal if you decide to January 1 8 normal, peak 30 numbers January 1 in 30-year time period 9 and then make average. But still could not calculate 10 January 1 normal but still calculate January coldest 11 heating degree day normal. So there is a 30 years and 12 then I can peak the highest heating degree day in 13 January of each year and then make average. So that is 14 coldest heating degree day of normal in January.
 - O. An example for that might be what?
 - A. You mean the numbers?
 - Q. A number. A number that might be a good example of that.
 - MR. KEEVIL: Number of heating degree days?
- 20 COMMISSIONER HALL: Yeah.
- 21 THE WITNESS: So it can be 20.
- JUDGE GRAHAM: 20 degrees.
- 23 THE WITNESS: 20 heating degree days.
- 24 COMMISSIONER HALL: Okay.
- 25 THE WITNESS: And then we have for the January

31 set of numbers, and then the second step we decide
test year January heating degree day of each day. So we
assign the number based on actual January weather
ranking.

BY COMMISSIONER HALL:

- Q. Okay.
- A. So there is a two step. First decide set of numbers and then second we assigned based on actual temperature.
- Q. So in that formula up there for the NDDij, what is that number?
 - A. In here, i represents applicable billing cycle months. For example, this WNAR accumulation period starting from April. So i should be April 2018 billing months and then j there is 18 billing cycle. But the issue is each year billing cycle there is a starting date and ending date. So NDDij is the April billing cycle, for example, for billing cycle one, billing cycle one April, there is a starting day usually happen in March some day to April some day. So that has, for example, 30 days and then we make the sum of each day heating degree day of normal and then that give you normal heating degree day.
 - O. Is there an actual number?
 - A. Yes, actual number.

And what is that actual number based on 1 Ο. 2 staff's calculation for the accumulation period? Do you have that somewhere? 3 I do not have in my hand. 5 Is that a better question for Mr. Stahlman? Q. 6 Α. It's on the work paper of Michael Stahlman's, 7 yes. 8 I'm sorry? Q. 9 Michael Stahlman's work paper included the Α. 10 numbers. 11 So is the NDDij, are those the billing Ο. Okay. 12 determinants that were used to set rates in the rate 13 case? 14 This is not billing determinants. NDD is not 15 billing determinants. 16 Okay. Is that the weather normalization that Ο. 17 was used to set rates in the last rate case? 18 Α. As the numbers, yes. 19 Ο. Okay. 20 But the assign each day is different from rate 21 case test year and accumulation period. 22 MR. KEEVIL: Commissioner, I think it might 23 help if you recall his explanation of the steps, first 24 step is figure your 30-year daily normal average. And

when he says the numbers, I believe that's what he's

2.5

- referring to as the numbers, but then the second step is
 the assignment of the heating degree days -- or
 comparison of the normals to the actuals. That's the
 second step which is not from the rate case.
- 5 COMMISSIONER HALL: I don't think I have 6 anything further. Thank you.
 - QUESTIONS BY JUDGE GRAHAM:
 - O. Dr. Won --
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. -- do you know the source of the formula, and I'm pointing over your head, you've probably got the tariff in front of you there but you were directing our attention to it earlier. Do you know what the source of that formula is? Who came up with that? Did you come up with that?
 - A. I cooperated to derive this formula with Michael Stahlman.
- Q. I want to direct your attention to Exhibit 302. Do you have Exhibit 302 in front of you? You did I know. If you look down -- Do you have it now in front of you, sir?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I'll try to speak slowly. If you look down at the third rank -- shouldn't use rank -- the third chart here.

1 A. Yes.

- Q. All right. And I see red there and I see a legend that says 2016 normal. Do you see what I'm reading?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And are you the one who generated this exhibit? Did you come up with this yourself? Is this yours or did somebody else come up with this?
- A. This chart generated by OPC, but the main source of data I cooperated with Michael Stahlman.
- Q. That's my question. Do you know where the data came from, where the information came from?
- A. My understanding is this data we're using the Company's billing cycle information and then weather is reported by weather service. We're usually using the NOAA weather data.
- Q. Do you know how long the data has been in possession of anyone, including the company, that formed the basis of this red line, this 2016 normal? How long has this data been known?
 - A. How long?
- Q. Let me -- I'll take that question back and try this one.
 - A. Okay.
 - O. Was that the data that was used in 2016 in the

1	ratemaking case?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. Is it your understanding of the company
4	Spire's position in this case that that is the data that
5	should be used in your formula up there for the NDD?
6	A. That is Company's position.
7	Q. Okay. So that data has been known ever since
8	the ratemaking case?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. Dr. Won, why is there a variable for that in
11	the formula, the NDD strike that. Does NDD in that
12	formula indicate a variable?
13	A. NDD?
14	Q. Is that a variable in the formula?
15	A. Yes, that is a variable.
16	Q. Why is it a variable if the data has been
17	known for the last three years?
18	A. Because we're not using 2016.
19	JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you. That's all the
20	questions I have.
21	MS. SHEMWELL: Judge, might I add just
22	JUDGE GRAHAM: Sure, go ahead. That's
23	probably out of order according to my outline.
24	MS. SHEMWELL: I'm sorry.
25	JUDGE GRAHAM: Go ahead.

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1
               MS. SHEMWELL: I'm wanting to mention to you
     that this is taken from pages 4 and 5 of Dr. Won's
 2
     rebuttal testimony.
 3
 4
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay.
 5
               MS. SHEMWELL: On page 5, we have taken the
 6
     data and divided it into two different graphs and put
 7
     color on it.
 8
               MR. KEEVIL: In other words, Judge, on page 5
 9
     of his rebuttal Dr. Won has one table which shows
10
     everything that Public Counsel's two graphs show as two
11
     graphs. They've just separated his one graph into two
12
     graphs.
13
               JUDGE GRAHAM: I'm going to, just so we've got
     a clear record on this, we're talking about -- what was
14
15
     the exhibit number on that?
16
               MS. SHEMWELL: 302.
17
               MR. KEEVIL: On Won's testimony you mean?
18
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Yes. You're saying it's an
19
     exhibit to his testimony, counsel?
20
               MR. KEEVIL: His testimony, Exhibit No. 201,
21
    page 5.
22
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. Commissioner Hall, do
23
    you have any further questions?
24
               COMMISSIONER HALL: No.
2.5
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Do you have some -- Have you
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finished your cross, Mr. Pendergast? I think you did
 1
 2
     your cross.
               MR. PENDERGAST: I did.
 3
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Do you have some redirect,
 4
 5
     staff?
 6
               MR. KEEVIL: Just a little bit, but is there
 7
     going to be recross from Mr. Pendergast?
 8
               JUDGE GRAHAM: I haven't scheduled it, but I
 9
     think -- given that we're trying to figure out how this
10
     formula works, I'm going to entertain as many questions
11
     as there are out there. Mr. Pendergast, do you have any
12
     further questions, Mr. Pendergast, before we go to
     redirect here?
13
14
               MR. PENDERGAST: No, thank you.
15
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Do you have some redirect?
               MR. KEEVIL: Yes, just briefly.
16
17
     REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. KEEVIL:
18
               Dr. Won, I believe in response to one of the
          Ο.
19
     questions from the bench you indicated that you were
20
     involved, along with Michael Stahlman, in the
21
     development of this WNAR formula; is that correct?
22
          Α.
               Yes.
23
               Okay. And I believe in response to one of the
24
     judge's last questions regarding NDDij you indicated
2.5
     that that is not intended to represent 2016 normals; is
```

that correct?

2.5

- A. Yes.
- Q. Can you explain what it is intended to represent?
- A. So it should match the other variable. So better is fixed and this number is presented in the tariff. And these three numbers are not fixed and then it should match.
- Q. So in other words, if your ADD or actual degree days are being used from 2018 and your customer numbers are from 2018, your normal should also be from 2018?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, I believe it was a cross question from Mr. Pendergast, could have been Commissioner Hall, referred to degree days being established in the rate case. Were degree days -- Under staff's method, are degree days actually established in the rate case? What I'm referring to there is, are staff's degree days calendar day specific?
 - A. No.
- Q. Okay. In your discussion with Commissioner Hall, I believe you indicated that NOAA does a calendar day specific normal like for January -- they'll have a normal for January 1 and January 15; is that correct?

1 A. Yes.

- Q. But under staff's method, staff has a coldest day of January and a second coldest day of January and so on down to the warmest day of January; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So staff did not in the rate case fix a specific calendar day normals?
 - A. No.
- Q. Is Spire -- In Spire's application of this tariff, are they treating the normal from the rate case as calendar day specific?
 - A. They did.
- Q. You were also asked some questions about the correlation and volatility of the degree days and the two different -- volatility of the two different methods. Which method, the staff's proposed method or the method that Spire is proposing to use, in your expert opinion would result or will result in less volatility?
- A. So steps mathematically that is a minimum of volatility.
 - Q. Can you explain why?
- A. Because we rank based on actual heating degree day, normal heating degree day rank is the same. So

difference is minimized. There is no smaller variance.

- Q. You were also in response to questions earlier you described, I guess Commissioner Hall, you described staff's process for ranking. To someone like myself and possibly the Commissioners, it sounded a little complicated, but my question for you is during the exchanges back and forth between Company and staff dating back to the rate case, has staff provided its work papers to the Company as to how to calculate -- how staff calculates the daily normals?
- A. Yes, we provide work paper. If Company want to get new time period of normal, they just plug in the work paper, associate actual weather applying the work paper that produce automatically normal weather.
- Q. So the Company can simply take the work paper that was provided to them by staff, update it to include the current period actual weather and the work paper spits out the correct answer; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. So it's really not that tough?
- 21 A. No.

- MR. KEEVIL: Okay. Thank you. That's all I have.
- JUDGE GRAHAM: Mr. Pendergast, do you have any redirect?

1	MR. PENDERGAST: Yes.
2	MR. KEEVIL: Redirect? He should be done.
3	JUDGE GRAHAM: I'm sorry. I'm afraid I've got
4	a couple questions though.
5	QUESTIONS BY JUDGE GRAHAM:
6	Q. We've called out for the first time beta over
7	there in your testimony. Is that a coefficient?
8	A. That is a regression model coefficient, yes.
9	Q. Is that specific to this case? Is that
10	calculated specific to this case?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. If we adopt the Company, Spire's, theory of
13	this case, is that coefficient any longer relevant to
14	the calculations?
15	A. No.
16	JUDGE GRAHAM: No further questions. Does
17	anybody have any further?
18	MR. KEEVIL: Follow up on that, Judge.
19	FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. KEEVIL:
20	Q. Dr. Won, do you have a copy of the tariff in
21	front of you there?
22	A. Yes, I have.
23	Q. I believe if you look at the definitions the
24	beta is defined for Spire. Which one do you have in
25	front of you? Spire East or Spire West? Which tariff?

page there is defined to be the coefficient of 0.1291586

- Do you have them both perhaps, top right corner?
- Q. West. Okay. Beta toward the middle of the

Spire Missouri West.

- 5 for Spire West; is that correct?
- 6 A. Yes.

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- Q. If you look -- do you have a Spire East tariff sheet with you by any chance? That's been introduced already. It's 205.
- 10 A. I do not have.
- Q. So if you look at the definition of beta for Spire East right in the middle of the page of Exhibit 205, it's defined as the coefficient of 0.1493772 for Spire East, correct?
- 15 A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. So in other words, Spire West and Spire East have different beta coefficients?
 - A. (The witness nodded his head.)
- Q. You have to say it out loud. You just nodded your head.
- 21 A. It's different.
- Q. And those coefficients, or those betas, were developed in the rate case?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. And they were developed in the rate case

- specifically for purposes of developing the WNAR 1 2 tariffs; is that correct or incorrect? If it's incorrect, that's fine. 3 The proposal developing beta is weather normalization procedure in the rate case, but it should 5 6 be used WNAR. 7 In the WNAR? Ο. 8 Α. Yes. 9 So those beta coefficients were developed for Ο. purposes of weather normalization in the rate case? 10 11 Yes. Α. 12 And they carry over to be used in the WNAR Ο. tariff? 13 14 Α. Yes. 15 That's why, correct me if I'm wrong, but Ο. 16 that's why it's important to maintain the relationship 17 between the heating degree days and the usage that was
- 19 A. Yes.

developed in the rate case?

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- Q. Okay. But would using Spire's method, I believe you told the judge it would eliminate the usefulness of beta; is that correct?
 - A. Relationship is break so we cannot use.
- Q. So using Spire's method would break the relationship between usage and heating degree days. So

1	the calculation of the beta would just be out the			
2	window?			
3	A. No, we cannot use.			
4	MR. KEEVIL: You can't use it. Thank you.			
5	That's all, Judge.			
6	JUDGE GRAHAM: Sorry about the confusion on			
7	redirect. That kind of implies I don't know whose			
8	witness this is. We can let this witness go now. Mr.			
9	Pendergast?			
10	MR. PENDERGAST: Your Honor, I had a couple of			
11	follow ups based on your question.			
12	JUDGE GRAHAM: All right.			
13	FURTHER RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. PENDERGAST:			
14	Q. Is it your testimony, Dr. Won, that under NDD			
15	total normal heating degree days they change with every			
16	WNAR adjustment?			
17	A. Time periods change. Normal heating degree			
18	days change by definition of step normal.			
19	Q. And so the total normal heating degree days			
20	that were established in the rate case			
21	A. Total heating degree days not changing.			
22	Q. They aren't changing?			
23	A. Total heating degree days not changing.			
24	Q. Okay. The total heating degree days are not			
25	changing and so whatever you do with NDD, that doesn't			

1	change the total normal heating degree days; is that		
2	correct?		
3	A. Because ij is specific so part of normal		
4	heating degree days keep changing based on the period of		
5	time, but a year total heating degree days not change.		
6	Q. Okay. I guess that gets me back to my		
7	original point. On an annual basis it doesn't change		
8	from what was in the rate case; is that correct?		
9	A. Yes.		
10	Q. Okay. So all we're talking about here is just		
11	what we do within the annual period allocates stuff		
12	between days of the month; is that right?		
13	MR. KEEVIL: I'm going to object to that as		
14	beyond the scope of your questions. It's frankly		
15	argumentative.		
16	MR. PENDERGAST: I'll withdraw it. I think I		
17	got the clarification I needed.		
18	THE WITNESS: Because based on this formula		
19	customer numbers keep change. So your interpretation is		
20	not right. The total amount of WNA keep changing		
21	because this customer changes and that changing.		
22	MR. PENDERGAST: Okay. Thank you. I have no		
23	further questions.		
24	JUDGE GRAHAM: I think you can step down.		
25	Thank you very much, Dr. Won.		

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               THE WITNESS: Thank you.
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               (Witness excused.)
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Staff may call its next
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               I think that's Mr. Stahlman?
 4
     witness.
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               MR. KEEVIL: Yes.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Do you want to state your full
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     name and then we'll swear you?
 8
               THE WITNESS: Michael L. Stahlman,
 9
     S-t-a-h-l-m-a-n.
10
               (Witness sworn.)
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: You can be seated and counsel,
12
    you can proceed.
               MR. KEEVIL: Thank you, Judge.
13
                       MICHAEL L. STAHLMAN,
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15
     called as a witness, being sworn, testified as follows:
16
     DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. KEEVIL:
17
               Mr. Stahlman, are you the same Michael
18
     Stahlman who has caused to be prepared in this case
19
     direct testimony which has been marked as Exhibit No.
20
     202 and rebuttal testimony which has been marked as
     Exhibit 203?
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          Α.
               Yes.
23
               Do you have any changes or corrections you
          Ο.
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     need to make to either of those pieces of testimony?
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          Α.
               No.
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If I were to ask you the questions contained 1 Q. 2 in those exhibits, would your answers be the same today as contained therein? 3 Yes. Α. Are those answers true and correct to the best 5 Ο. 6 of your information and belief? 7 Α. Yes. 8 MR. KEEVIL: Judge, with that I would offer 9 Exhibit No. 202 and Exhibit No. 203 and tender the witness for cross-examination. 10 11 JUDGE GRAHAM: 202 is his direct, 203 is his 12 rebuttal. I assume there are no objections. Those are 13 admitted. 14 (STAFF'S EXHIBITS 202 AND 203 WERE RECEIVED 15 INTO EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.) 16 JUDGE GRAHAM: OPC, you can start. MS. SHEMWELL: Before I do, have we admitted 17 18 Dr. Won's testimony 200 and 201? 19 JUDGE GRAHAM: I've got it checked. 20 haven't, let the record -- there's no objection to it 21 I'm sure, is there? That's Dr. Won's No. 200 is his 22 direct, 201 is his rebuttal. Those two exhibits are 23 admitted. CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. SHEMWELL: 24 2.5 O. Good afternoon, Mr. Stahlman.

- 1 A. Good afternoon.
 - Q. Are you familiar with Mr. Weitzel's testimony?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. If you'd like to see it after I ask my question, please let me know.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. On page 7 of his rebuttal Mr. Weitzel states that you attached to your rebuttal testimony in the last rate case a weatherization tariff sheet from Virginia.
- 10 Are you familiar with that?
- 11 A. Yes.
- Q. The tariff sheet from Virginia included a provision that required slopes used to calculate adjustments be revised every three years. Can you tell us what using slopes means?
 - A. Slope is a simple math formula. It's y=mx+b. So you have the y axis is vertical, the x axis is horizontal. The slope will be the change in y or a change in x.
- Q. Is that equivalent to beta in this calculation?
 - A. No. In the Virginia tariff, it was changing.

 In this tariff, it stays the same.
- Q. And in your rebuttal, did you say that you do not agree with the Virginia adjustment; that you do not

agree it was necessary?

- A. I don't recall. Can you direct me?
- Q. In your surrebuttal.
- A. Surrebuttal in the case? I don't recall in the case.
- Q. I'm talking about -- I'm talking about rebuttal in this case, I'm sorry, rebuttal in this case. I'm sorry. This is in Mr. Weitzel's rebuttal.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. He states that Mr. Stahlman came back in his surrebuttal testimony in the rate case to clarify that he did not even agree that such an update should be made every three years, let alone with each adjustment filing. Would you like to have this in front of you?
- A. I have this paragraph here on page 7, lines 16 through 19 of his rebuttal.
- Q. Mr. Weitzel's rebuttal, correct. Is that an accurate statement?
- A. I'm trying to recall. This was made in the context of the rate case. What I said in that case is that the values figured out inconsistent with the way we do the weather normalization adjustment in that rate case for staff. We wanted to keep that methodology or method the same. So we would not change the beta in between rate cases.

Q. Did you inconsistent or consistent?

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- A. Let me just -- I wanted our adjustment rider to remain consistent with the method we used in the rate case.
- Q. But the numbers used in the rate case do not remain consistent for HDD; is that correct -- or NDD?

 NDD is a variable?
- Α. NDD is a variable. Part of the confusion for the rate case we do establish a total number of NDD that is the same from year to year and even from a calendar month to a calendar month. The question is when does the number get assigned on a date within the calendar So if the billing cycles began and ended on the first and last days of the calendar month, there would be no difference between what Spire's method is and what our method does. The problem comes in that billing cycles go in between two different calendar months and that results in some of the -- if there's a really cold day in the first of the month and the actual year compared to if that coldest day was later in the month, it would have been in two different -- in a different month or later month for the normal 2016 period. would shift on the -- it would make a difference on which billing cycle that would have been billed on.
 - Q. If I could try to clarify. Billing cycles do

not necessarily follow calendar months. The billing cycle can be the 15th of one month to the 15th of the next month?

- A. Correct. They have 18 billing cycles for a given essentially calendar month.
 - O. So how does that complicate determining NDD?
- A. Yes. If I can turn to -- I have a schedule in my direct testimony. I think it was MLS-d2. In here I have --
- Q. Excuse me. Is that the one that's in like 11 .00035?
 - A. It was the only way to get the entire information on one page. I have simplified examples in the testimony that only involve two days.
 - O. Thank you.

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A. But on the right-hand side, there's a yellow box, which that was the billing cycles for November to December 2016. And so you can see that the first cycle started on the 1st of November and ended on the 1st of December. And the final billing cycle of that period started on the 29th of November and the 29th of December. And within a calendar month the Company's billing NDDs will on total be the same as ours but they'll be fixed to the 2016 actual period. Ours will work to minimize the difference between NDD and ADD in a

billing cycle period or in a calendar month. This will mitigate the impact of this mechanism on customer bills and it results in less volatility because if you do not rearrange you'll get a spike if there's a large difference early in the month on one versus if it's later in the month. And so you get a spike high one month potentially and a reverse spike low in the next month.

- Q. So what's the benefit of limiting volatility?
- A. One, this would keep the relationship that we determined for this case consistent with the way we determined case. So the beta value is only, as Dr. Won said, valid only for staff's normal method. The other impact is that it will -- the higher volatility will result if he follows Spire's method and that means depending on how billing cycles land, depending on how customer accounts change, that can result in a large impact or a small impact for a given period.
- Q. Mr. Stahlman, what is your role in a rate case in terms of weather?
- A. In this -- In the last rate case, I was not assigned weather or weather normalization. I was asked to look at Spire's proposed Revenue Stabilization Mechanism.
 - O. So what's your role in this case then?

In this case I'm defending the tariff that was 1 Α. 2 modeled off of the weather normalization adjustment method that we used in the rate case. In fact, the 3 4 equation, the WNAi was derived specifically from our 5 work papers in that case. Dr. Won and I together just 6 mimicked the way that adjustment would work in a rate 7 case. 8 MS. SHEMWELL: Thank you, Mr. Stahlman. 9 That's all I have. 10 JUDGE GRAHAM: Does Spire have any 11 cross-examination? 12 MR. PENDERGAST: Just a few questions, Your 13 Honor. CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. PENDERGAST: 14 15 Mr. Stahlman, I think you just confirmed in Ο. your discussion with Ms. Shemwell that the total annual 16 17 heating degree days remains the same under both your 18 method and the Company's method; is that correct? 19 Α. Correct. 20 Okay. Is there anything about staff's ranking 21 method that changes those total HDDs? 22 Α. For an --23 For an annual period? Q. -- annual period, no. 24 Α. 25 Q. Okay. So it really has no impact and to the

extent that we're talking about total heating degree days that's a fixed amount from the rate case, correct?

A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. Now, you talk about -- Well, from the standpoint of coefficients if you're comparing the same total heating degree days to the same actual heating degree days, will your coefficients still work?
 - A. In this case, I don't think it will.
 - Q. On an annual basis?
- A. The coefficient wasn't developed on an annual basis. So I don't know how -- I don't know I can answer that question.
 - Q. So you don't know.
- A. It's a question that doesn't make sense because the beta is developed using a series of billing cycle dates and so it's very specific to the billing cycle dates where there isn't billing cycle dates on an annual method.
- Q. Let me ask you this. In the end, will the adjustment that you're making on an annual basis at least reflect the difference between actual degree days and total heating degree days in the rate case?
- A. It depends on the method used for that final adjustment. I think it really depends on the method used to derive those values.

1 Q. So in the end --

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- A. There will be a non zero difference between Spire's method and staff's method.
- Q. Okay. And do you have any estimate what that difference will be?
- A. We used -- Between Mr. Weitzel and staff, we've gone through various scenarios. I'm thinking it might have been the 2016 period for an annual year ended up being around 130, \$180,000, somewhere in there.
 - Q. Okay. \$180,000 on an annual basis?
- 11 A. And Robin Kliethermes might remember the 12 values more specifically than I do.
- Q. Okay. So looking at the Company's cost of service and revenues, would you agree it's a pretty minimal amount?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Okay. You're just not sure what those revenues are?
 - A. I'll defer that to Robin Kliethermes.
 - Q. Okay. Now, you talked in your testimony, page 3 of your rebuttal testimony about the circumstances that led to you filing this specimen tariff sheet we're proposing; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And I think you put it in the context of the

1 Company also had an RSM proposal at the time; is that 2 correct? Α. 3 Yes. Okay. And the staff disagreed with that RSM 5 proposal on a number of grounds; is that correct? 6 Α. Yes. 7 Okay. Whether it was authorized by statute Ο. 8 and would allow for more than just adjustments for conservation and weather? 9 10 Α. Yes. 11 Okay. And did you in your rebuttal testimony Ο. 12 talk about how if you were going to accept some sort of RSM it should be limited to weather and to the 13 residential class? 14 15 In rebuttal testimony? Α. 16 Ο. Yes. 17 Α. Yes. 18 And in saying that and why that was a Ο. 19 reasonable approach, did you also advise the Commission 20 that weather accounts for about 97 percent of the 21 variation in usage from the residential class? 22 Α. I don't have the testimony in front of me. Ι 23 think that's not the right number. 24 It's pretty high, right, 95, 97, something Ο. 2.5 like that?

1	Α.	Yes.	
2	Q.	Okay.	And then you came in and during
3	redirect	examina	ation by your counsel you rolled out your
4	specimen	tariff;	; is that right?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And this was once again on the last day of the regular evidentiary hearings?
- A. Not quite accurate. There was a follow up hearing for true-up in which Spire was also given a chance to respond to these tariffs.
- Q. Yeah, that's why I said the last day of the regular we did have a true-up proceeding, we had a tax proceeding that seemed to go on forever, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And you know, you were asked to briefly explain what this tariff did; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you had some comments in there that I think, you know, Mr. Keevil discussed in the transcript about what staff intended to do with the tariff or how it would operate?
- A. It wasn't Mr. Keevil. It was Mr. Kevin Thompson.
- Q. Well, he had a discussion today but Mr. Kevin
 Thompson was crossing you back then?

- 1 On redirect, yes. Α. 2 Yes, on redirect. You spent about three or Ο. four pages of transcript describing how the tariff would 3 4 operate; is that correct? I don't recall a specific page count, but I 5 did discuss it, yes. 6 7 Okay. That will be in the exhibit. Now, you Ο. 8 talked about in your rebuttal testimony in this case how 9 it was modeled after two tariffs that you had appended 10 to your rebuttal testimony; is that correct? 11 Α. Yes. 12 Okay. And those two tariffs, do they mention Ο. 13 the ranking method? 14 Α. I do not recall. 15 You don't recall. Okay. They'll speak for 16 themselves. Did they apply only to the residential 17 class? 18 I don't recall. If the tariffs were 19 available, I could look at them. 20 MR. PENDERGAST: Let me take just a moment here. If I could approach the witness. 21 22 JUDGE GRAHAM: Certainly.
- 23 BY MR. PENDERGAST:
- Q. Could you identify the document I'm handing you?

This states it is the rebuttal testimony of 1 Α. 2 Michael L. Stahlman from Case No. GR-2017-0215 and 0216. Okay. And here's the additional pages that go 3 Ο. Do you recognize these two tariffs that were 4 to that. 5 appended to your testimony? 6 Α. Give me a moment. Okay. These appear to be 7 the tariffs I attached. 8 Q. Yeah. And if we just focus on the one for 9 Kentucky Brayton Energy, do you see that? 10 Α. Yes. 11 And who does it say it applies to? Ο. 12 Applicable to rate G1 sales service excluding Α. 13 industrial class only. And then does it go on to say commercial, 14 Ο. 15 residential and public authorities? 16 In the third paragraph, the WNA shall apply to Α. 17 all residential, commercial and public authority bills 18 based on meters read during the months of November 19 through April. So is it fair to say that when you do your 20 21 specimen tariff sheet you did not adopt the at least 22 applicability language in those tariffs? 23 Α. I discussed in rebuttal testimony that I would want to limit it to the residential tariff 24

or original residential tariff classes. So I fit the --

- I followed some of the formula's patterns but I fit some 1 2 of my recommendations from rebuttal into the specimen tariff. 3 And they used different normals. One used a Ο. 20-year normal, the other uses a 30-year normal; is that 5 6 correct? 7 I think that is correct. Α. 8 Is there any mention of a ranking method in 9 there? I do not recall. I can sit here and read for 10 Α. 11 a few minutes. 12 You don't recall it? Ο.
- 13 Α. Yes.

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- Ο. Now, in that specimen tariff sheet you also added a fixed rate cap; is that correct?
 - Α. Yes.
 - O. Okay. And that was a \$0.01 fixed rate cap?
- I think that is correct, yes. Α.
 - Okay. Now, you had told the Commission that Ο. in your testimony we just went over that your approach of just making it for weather was appropriate for one reason because weather explained 95 to 97 percent of variation in customer usage; is that correct?
 - Α. That's one of the reasons, yes.
 - Ο. Okay. If there was a \$0.01 fixed rate cap and

that had been approved by the Commission, how much customer usage variation would your tariff have addressed in a rather cold or rather warm winter?

A. I don't know.

- Q. Okay. So when you proposed that \$0.01 cap, you had no idea what impact it would have on covering customer usage variation; is that correct? Is that what you're saying?
- A. At the time we had not went through the total customer impacts. We didn't have the -- we hadn't gone through like what the rates would be and other factors that would need to be calculated. So we did not know what the impacts would be.
- Q. Okay. You didn't think it was necessary to go through that analysis before proposing a hard fixed cap of \$0.01?
- A. As you mentioned, this was provided on in the last day of the last case basically. So there was not sufficient time for me to do the entire analysis --
- Q. Do you suspect, Mr. Stahlman, just knowing what you do know in a ballpark way that a \$0.01 hard cap would not come anywhere close to providing 95 to 97 percent accounting for customer variation in a warm winter or a very cold winter?
 - A. I'm not sure I've done compared to a specific

1 | cold or warm period either.

- Q. Okay. I think you mentioned in your testimony the Company was given an opportunity to respond; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And in giving that opportunity to respond, Mr. Buck said he had some concerns about three of the elements in the tariff; is that correct?
 - A. I think that is correct.
- Q. Was one of them the hard \$0.01 cap that he said would actually make the Company worse off than it already was rate design wise?
- 13 A. I don't recall that reason. I know he was
 14 opposed to the \$0.01 cap.
- MR. PENDERGAST: Okay. So if I could approach the witness, please.
- JUDGE GRAHAM: Surely.
- 18 BY MR. PENDERGAST:
- Q. Could you identify the document -- Could you please identify the document I'm handing you?
- A. This states the title of the document is
 Affidavit. It states to be Exhibit No. 63 of Spire in
 File No. GR-2017 Case Nos. 215 and 216.
- Q. Okay. I don't want you to have to read the whole thing. He responds to the specimen tariff you had

proposed; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. If we could just look at paragraph 4. If you could just paraphrase what he's saying there.
 - A. I'd rather just read what he says.
 - Q. Okay. That's fine.
- He said second, the arbitrary \$0.01 per therm Α. (or ccf) limit on adjustments that can be made under the WNAR Tariff should be eliminated as its practical effect would be to substantially increase rather than mitigate the exposure of both the Company and its customers to the financial impact of weather-related changes in customer usage compared to today. This would effectively eviscerate the entire purpose of such a tariff. Elimination of this adjustment limit would also be consistent with the operation of the Company's PGA clause, the statute that authorizes this kind of mechanism and the vast majority of similar clauses approved in other jurisdictions. If the Commission determines that some limit is appropriate, I would recommend that it: (1) be a limit only on upward adjustments and (2) that it be set at \$0.05 per therm or ccf. This would ensure that any monthly increase for the average customer would not exceed \$3.35 while providing customers with an opportunity to receive a

larger monthly decrease if the weather is exceptionally cold. The WNAR Tariff should also provide that any adjustment amounts falling outside the \$0.05 limit would be deferred for recovery from customers in the next WNAR adjustment.

- Q. Okay. So is it fair to say that at least according to Mr. Buck, the \$0.01 hard cap you were proposing would have given the Company less protection from the impact of weather than it already had under its existing rate design?
 - A. That is what Mr. Buck states.

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- Q. Okay. And I think in your testimony you talk about the Company didn't discuss this matter with the staff and how the tariff would work until after it was filed. Do you remember saying that in your testimony?
 - A. Can you repeat the question?
- Q. Yes. Did you say in your testimony that once the specimen tariff sheet was put on the record on the last day of the regular evidentiary hearing the Company did not contact the staff to discuss the tariff and how it would operate?
 - A. I do not recall any contact, so correct.
- Q. Okay. But in a very formal way Mr. Buck did indicate that he thought there was a major flaw in your proposal and instead of alleviating the impact of

weather on the Company and its customers it would
exacerbate it. Isn't that what Mr. Buck said?

A. I believe that's what his affidavit said.

Q. Okay. What follow up did you do after you
received that affidavit?

A. I do not recall having the opportunity for

A. I do not recall having the opportunity for follow up.

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- Q. Okay. So you didn't go back and talk to your other staff members and say hey, wait a minute, they're saying this \$0.01 cap is going to make things worse off for them rather than better?
- A. I know I discussed it with staff. Now I'm trying to recall if I had filed any testimony in the true-up filing. I don't recall if I did or not.
- Q. Well, let me ask you this. Did it occur to you when you were briefly explaining what this tariff would do to the Commission when it was unveiled on that last day of the evidentiary hearing to talk to the Commission a little bit about the \$0.01 cap?
 - A. I don't know if I did or not.
- Q. Okay. We have the transcript. We can tell whether you did or not. Do you think that was an important element?
- A. Because with the impacts of the mechanism were known I thought a cap -- this cap also swung both ways.

- It was a \$0.01 on the customer and \$0.01 on the company as proposed.
 - Q. Is that a feature that you got from one of those sample tariffs that you looked at?
 - A. I don't know where -- It could have developed in discussion with other staff members. I do not recall.
 - Q. You've got the tariffs in front of you. Do either of those have a cap in it like that?
 - A. I don't know. I have to go find it again. These are only one sheets. I do not -- There may be subsequent sheets to these tariffs. I'm not sure. So this is like the first page of tariff sheets from the other companies, the samples. I don't know if there's subsequent two or three pages to the total.
 - Q. Do you think you may have attached more to your testimony?
 - A. I don't know if I attached them or did not attach them. I think it was just examples of providing some mechanism that Spire could have looked at.
 - Q. Okay. Good enough. For what it's worth, the pages that you do have do you see a cap there?
 - A. I do not.

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Q. And how many weather clauses are you familiar with where they impose a hard cap?

Define hard. Like well there's the --1 Α. 2 You have to absorb anything above a certain O. 3 percent. There's the two in Missouri that were limited 4 Α. 5 to \$0.05 increase. 6 O. Okay. But that is with anything over a 7 deferred for recovery in a subsequent adjustment, right? 8 Α. Yes. Okay. So that's what I'm not calling a hard 9 Ο. cap. A hard cap is if it's above it, you absorb it. 10 11 Α. I don't recall that. 12 You don't recall any others? Ο. 13 Α. Correct. 14 Ο. And staff has talked a lot about wanting to 15 have an accurate reconciliation of the weather customer 16 usage; is that correct? 17 Α. Yes. And that that's why it interprets its language 18 Ο. 19 in part to provide for this re-ranking; is that correct? 20 The language itself and where it says staff's 21 daily normal weather Dr. Won defines that phrase in his 22 testimony in the rate case. 23 Q. Well, as we have established, the beginning of 24 that says you use the total heating degree days in the rate case, right? 25

1	7\	Yes
	Α.	ies

- Q. And that doesn't change. You use that on an annual basis?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So nothing in the words that go after that vary the fact that you use the total heating degree days established in the rate case.
 - A. Was there a question? I'm sorry.
- Q. Yeah. I'm saying it says you use the total heating degree days in the rate case and nothing that follows after that sentence is designed to vary that and say you use something different than the total heating degree days?
- A. I don't read the definition to say that paraphrase of what you just said. The definition is the total normal heating degree days based upon staff's daily normal weather as determined in the most recent rate case.
- Q. Yeah. And there's nothing that's going to change the fact that you're using the total normal heating degree days established by staff in the rate case; is that correct?
- A. That's changing some words around that I'm not sure that has the same meaning as what I just said.
 - Q. Okay. You may be seeing a difference. I

- 1 But in any event, the total heating degree days 2 stayed the same, right? The total annual heating degree days does not 3 4 change. Okay. Page 3, I think it's in your rebuttal, 5 6 you mentioned the fact that Liberty has a tariff in effect; is that correct? 7 8 Α. Yes. 9 Okay. And they also filed for their first adjustment; is that correct? 10 11 Yes. Α. 12 How much of an adjustment did they make? Ο. I don't recall specifically. I think it was 13 Α. zero or next to zero. 14 15 How about just zero? Q. 16 Okay. I'll take your word for it it was zero. Α. 17 Ο. Okay. So they really didn't have anything 18 financial at stake in that adjustment, did they? 19 I don't know. Α. 20 Okay. And did staff provide them copies of 21 its work papers on how it determined what an adjustment
 - A. Yes.

should be?

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Q. And that adjustment produced no change in their WNAR; is that correct?

I think that's correct. 1 Α. 2 O. Okay. And they went along with that? They filed a method consistent with staff's 3 Α. 4 method. 5 Ο. Based on, yeah, staff's method, right? 6 Α. Correct. 7 That and provided work papers. Okay. Did Q. 8 Liberty, aside from filing on that method, did they make 9 any representations to the staff that were just fine 10 with your approach? 11 Liberty filed a method consistent with staff's 12 method. I know they filed a method that was consistent 13 14 with staff's method. Did they make any representations 15 to you that we are fine with staff's method? 16 I don't recall a discussion anywhere anything Α. 17 like this at all with Liberty. They filed something 18 consistent with what we --19 They just filed a zero and they just used 20 staff's method in calculating the zero; is that right? 21 That's fine. I'll withdraw the question. I don't need 22 anything additional on that. 23 Okay. I think at page 1 of your rebuttal 24 testimony, do you have that? I'm referring to page --

25

or line 21.

1 A. Okay.

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- Q. And there you say Mr. Weitzel's interpretation ignores the entire clause of the tariff and then you go on to quote based upon staff's daily normal weather as determined in the most recent rate case. Now, when you say he ignores it, you don't mean that he didn't address it, do you?
- A. He only -- Mr. Weitzel only examines the as determined portion of that or he only really says determined in the most recent rate case. He does not read the clause as a whole.
- Q. Okay. So he references that provision but you're saying he left out based on staff's --
- MR. PENDERGAST: If I could approach the witness.
- 16 JUDGE GRAHAM: Certainly.
- MR. PENDERGAST: I'm almost done.
- 18 THE WITNESS: And I have Mr. Weitzel's
- 19 testimony.
- 20 BY MR. PENDERGAST:
- Q. Oh, you do. Okay. Could you turn to page 5
 of his direct testimony then --
- 23 A. Okay.
- Q. -- and focus your attention on lines 9 through 25 12.

1	MR. KEEVIL: The direct?					
2	MR. PENDERGAST: Yeah.					
3	BY MR. PENDERGAST:					
4	Q. Do you have that?					
5	A. Yes.					
6	Q. Okay. And can you tell me whether Mr. Weitzel					
7	references the entire phrase there?					
8	A. He does list from lines 10 to 12 the entire					
9	clause					
10	Q. Okay.					
11	A or entire definition.					
12	Q. You know, it's not that big of a deal. But					
13	when you say he ignored it, he didn't ignore it, did he?					
14	A. I would disagree because the way he focuses on					
15	the emphasizing the as determined in the most recent					
16	rate case. I think that changes how that clause is read					
17	as a whole.					
18	Q. Okay. So he repeated the entire clause but					
19	because he italicized certain words in it you're saying					
20	he ignored it. Is that your testimony?					
21	A. It changes it which is like ignoring the rest					
22	of the words in front of it. Those impact how that					
23	entire clause is read.					
24	Q. Okay. So that's your definition of ignore?					
25	MR. KEEVIL: Asked and answered.					

I'll overrule. You can answer. 1 JUDGE GRAHAM: 2 THE WITNESS: This is how I interpreted it. MR. PENDERGAST: Okay. Thank you, 3 4 Mr. Stahlman. I appreciate it. 5 JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Hall, do you have 6 questions? 7 QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER HALL: 8 Q. Good afternoon. 9 Α. Good afternoon. 10 Could I ask you to look at page 1 of your Ο. 11 direct testimony. 12 I'm there. Α. Lines 18 to 21. Then I want to look at that 13 14 statement and compare it to the formula for Spire West 15 but I'm not sure it matters. Staff is recommending 16 rejection because Spire ranks normal weather to 2016 actual weather. And so where it says normal weather, is 17 18 that what is used in NDDij? 19 Α. Yes. 20 So where I'm confused amongst other areas is 21 in your statement here you go on to say what Spire 22 should have done is normal weather to be ranked to the 23 actual weather of the accumulation period, right? 24 Α. Yes. So in both cases you have Spire and staff with 25 Ο.

the same normal weather but a different actual weather;
is that correct?

A. Not precisely.

- O. Or even close?
- A. The issue is that staff does not assign a normal value, normal weather value to a specific calendar date. We do have normal values ranked from the coldest to warmest in a calendar month, that our method, what it's referring to in staff's daily normal weather, is that you would then have to match so that the coldest normal goes with the coldest actual. If this was only in a calendar month, if the billing cycle was one cycle in a calendar month, there would be no difference in the method or in the outcome of staff's and Spire's. The issue is that the billing cycles are not on a calendar month basis. They go before and after a specific calendar month. So the values of normals that get assigned in the billing cycle can move in or out of that period.
- Q. Okay. Would you be able to run through a calculation using this formula?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. I'll try.
- 25 Q. So you would need to pick an applicable

billing cycle month to start?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay.
- A. If you have the testimony, can you turn to Schedule MLS-d2. It's after my credentials. I apologize for the font of this is the only way to get it on one page. I try to describe it in simpler fashion within my testimony. So the example given here, this was the NORM WX column was the actual normal for the 2016 dates of November 1 through December 31.
 - Q. Where does it say that on here?
- A. So the NORM WX, that stands for normal weather. This was taken from the rate case, these values. And the rank -- 2016 rank shows how basically the warmest to coldest date for that period, the 2016 rank. So in this example what I did was assume that the weather miraculously worked out to be the exact same heating degree days as the normal period but I rearranged them.

So the hypothetical actual HDD I go from the coldest day on November, make that November 1 and go to the warmest day which was zero HDD on November 30 and then I proceeded to go December was the exact opposite. The warmest day was December 1 and the coldest day was December 31. So if I skip the next column and go to

Staff Reranked Normal --

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- Q. So is the accumulation period here November and December?
- The calendar months are that. accumulation period would depend on what the billing cycle was which is that's even further to the right in that box that's highlighted yellow. So the way Staff Reranked Normal, what staff would do is assign a rank for the new temperatures and rearrange the normals. I stated that because the weather was actually the same in this hypothetical, the rank of the new normal, which I called reranked just to try and clarify what I was referring to, is the same as the hypothetical actual. So there would be no difference. You would take NDD minus ADD for a given day as on this equation and you would end up with zero. Spire's method is on the hypothetical NDD minus ADD company method. they're maintaining that NORM WX column rank and subtracting the hypothetical actual weather. And so you end up with large differences. But if you go to the bottom of the column, I sum up that column. So even all those differences they net out to zero.
- Q. So could you have done this for an actual month instead of this hypothetical?
 - A. Yes. We have this -- this wasn't as a work

- The purpose of this example is to show that 1 paper. 2 there was a volatility with the Company's method when staff's method had no volatility. It would have netted 3 4 out to zero on each date. Yeah, but it's assuming that the actual was 5 6 the same as the normalized. 7 Yes. Α. 8 Ο. So then --9 It was unrealistic. I admit that that Α. scenario wasn't realistic. As a schedule, I did not 10 11 provide the example we have. But going through with the 12 Company we basically did the same thing. This is a 13 spreadsheet I was providing to the Company just to try 14 and help compare. 15 Are those your work papers? 16 Α. No. These were papers provided to the Company in discussion over this case. 17
 - O. With actual numbers?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 COMMISSIONER HALL: Okay. We should probably
- 21 | -- Is that an exhibit?
- JUDGE GRAHAM: I don't know.
- MR. KEEVIL: It has not been made an exhibit
- 24 | but with proper identification we could certainly do
- 25 that.

1	COMMISSIONER HALL: If we're going to talk
2	about it, I think the record would be benefited by doing
3	so.
4	MR. KEEVIL: If it's
5	JUDGE GRAHAM: Can we do that now?
6	MR. KEEVIL: I don't have extra copies of it
7	right now. He can talk about it. We can late file it
8	if you want it as a late filed exhibit.
9	JUDGE GRAHAM: My concern would be to give it
10	a number today so that when we're reading this
11	transcript. We can late file it but can we go ahead and
12	mark it even though we have a single.
13	MR. KEEVIL: Yes. It would be 209 according
14	to my numbering.
15	JUDGE GRAHAM: And what are we going to name
16	that?
17	MR. KEEVIL: I'm going to have to defer to
18	Mr. Stahlman on that. I don't have one.
19	JUDGE GRAHAM: Mr. Stahlman, what would you
20	like to entitle those documents?
21	THE WITNESS: Let's do
22	MR. KEEVIL: It's just one document, isn't it?
23	THE WITNESS: Yes.
24	JUDGE GRAHAM: Just give it a name.
25	THE WITNESS: Sample WNAR for April through

1	September 2018.
2	JUDGE GRAHAM: That's probably good enough for
3	purposes of being able to understand our transcript.
4	THE WITNESS: Do the other parties want to see
5	this first?
6	JUDGE GRAHAM: Well, the Commissioner is
7	asking some questions about it. Do you want to go ahead
8	and circulate it?
9	COMMISSIONER HALL: I don't think they have
10	copies.
11	MR. KEEVIL: What did you do? It's his only
12	copy.
13	THE WITNESS: Just to show them what it is.
14	JUDGE GRAHAM: It's coming back. Watch him.
15	THE WITNESS: I trust him not to tear it up in
16	front of the Commissioners.
17	MR. KEEVIL: What number did we decide on?
18	209?
19	MS. SHEMWELL: Yes.
20	JUDGE GRAHAM: Yes. I'm calling it Sample
21	WNAR for April to September 2018.
22	THE WITNESS: To clarify, this didn't reflect
23	the actual accumulation period that they had for this
24	case. So this was just a sample to try and show
25	differences between the methods between what Spire was

doing and what we were doing. 1 2 BY COMMISSIONER HALL: It's April to what? 3 Ο. April to I have September of 2018. Α. So six months? 5 Ο. I think that's right. 6 Α. 7 O. Okay. 8 Α. So what we have is for each calendar day we 9 put the observed total, that's the actual ADD, and then 10 I left a 2016 rank on the rate case for -- so this would 11 be a rank for April 1 of 2016, but then I also have the 12 staff method rank of 2018. So you'll see there's a 13 difference in the numbers on most of these numbers. 14 This next column is just taking in this case 15 it's subtracting the observed from the 2018 ranking. NDD minus ADD. And then the next column has the bill 16 cycle identified. This would be the accumulation 17 18 period. There is a little trick that the tariff did not 19 start until the 19th of April. So since the bill cycle 20 on cycle number 13 here ended the 18th, there was no sum 21 of these numbers but the bill cycle number 14 heads the 22 numbers from 4/19, the effective date, to 4/21. 23 Q. Can you run through the numbers for that first

- Q. Can you run through the numbers for that first billing cycle?
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. Over from the left. So 4/20 I guess.
- 2 A. 4/20.

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- Q. 2018.
- A. Let me get closer so I can -- okay. So this was the normal or observed on that day.
 - O. You probably need to be on the microphone.
 - A. So 4/20/18 had a normal or observed actual of 15.5 degree heating degree days. So roughly -- let me do the math. I'm going to round it to 15 to make it easier for me. Would be 65 minus 15. So you would have the average temperature of that day was 50 degrees.
 - O. Okay.
 - A. But back in -- So the normal for that day by the 2018 rank was by staff's method 9.1.
 - Q. Okay. So when you say the 2018 rank, what do you mean?
 - A. That this -- so in our series of days going from the calendar month or calendar date of 4/1 to 4/30, all these normals will have associated rank in them. They would be more like the column where I actually provided the rank number in the other -- in the actual schedule of my testimony. And so this is just making sure that if it's the coldest day it matches the coldest observed.
 - O. In 2018?

A. Yes.

- Q. So that's not 30 years. That's just 2018?
- A. Yes. So the coldest day for April of 2018 appears to be April the 1st at a heating degree day of 32 heating degree days. So the ranked normal for 2018 is 27.4. That should be the largest number in that column. And the 2016 column the 27.4 --
 - Q. Which is the Company's approach?
- A. Yes. -- the 27.4 shows up on April the 9th. So it can state that in April the 9th, 2016, that was the coldest day in April.
 - O. Okay.
- A. So then this is just subtraction. I wish in this example I had also provided the Spire column, but this was the way I worked this out was by switching the reference on the column on this. So billing cycle 14 of the cycle it sums up to 20.19 and that is so from 4/19 to 4/21 these three numbers got added up, the 8.85, 6.43 and 4.91 sum up to 20.19. Then it multiplied -- then all you do is multiply your customer charges and then by your beta, which in this case I have .14. So this is an example for Spire East. So when you have your completed billing cycle, it would be the 13th through the 18th you would add up all of those -- all of those billing cycles, the product of the betas and you would get the

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WNAi and then you multiply that by the applicable rate
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    which is the WRVR. I'm sorry. This is more complex
     following through a spreadsheet by hand than looking at
 3
     the actual formulas.
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               COMMISSIONER HALL: But it's helpful. Okay.
 5
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     I have no further questions.
 7
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you. This is probably
 8
    not the best place to break but our court reporter has
 9
    been at it for a solid two hours. Can we give her about
10
    ten minutes, would that be okay, before we go on?
11
    expect you all have some questions. I've got a couple.
12
    Why don't we have an intermission for about ten minutes
13
     to give our court reporter and anybody else a little
14
    relief.
15
               (A recess was taken.)
               JUDGE GRAHAM: We're going to go back on the
16
17
     record.
18
               All right. I was about to pass the witness
19
    over to Chairman Silvey if he's got some questions.
20
               CHAIRMAN SILVEY: I do not at this time.
               JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Did you have some
21
22
    more questions?
23
               COMMISSIONER HALL: No.
24
    QUESTIONS BY JUDGE GRAHAM:
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               In that event, I did have a couple and I'm
         Q.
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1 looking over your head again at the screen. You were 2 asked some questions by counsel in the course of examination about what I took to be perhaps an 3 annualized way of looking at NDD; but looking at the 4 5 tariff language, doesn't it state the WNA factor will be 6 calculated for each billing cycle and billing month as 7 follows? So the formula that you're looking at up there 8 that we have before us, does that calculate on a billing 9 month or a billing cycle of a billing month? Is that 10 how the formula works?

- A. Yes, it would be on a billing cycle basis.
- Q. Which is give or take 30 days?
- 13 A. Yes.

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- Q. Something on that order. Okay. The elephant in the room is why are we doing this. We're calculating a rider that's going to go on the customer's bill; is that right?
- A. Yes.
- 19 Q. That's going to be a charge or it might be a 20 credit?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. Depending on how this formula comes out, at the end of the day the customer may actually see a discount in the bill because of the application of this process?

1 Α. Correct. 2 Or may see an add-on to the bill; is that O. correct? 3 Α. Correct. 5 Q. That's going to be the monthly bill? 6 Α. Yes. 7 Not the annual bill or anything? Ο. 8 Α. Correct. 9 What I'm driving at gets back to that Ο. coefficient beta? 10 11 Α. Yes. 12 Beta is a coefficient applicable to a monthly 13 billing cycle and not to anything that's been 14 annualized, am I right? 15 Yes. Α. 16 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: That's all the questions 17 I've got. All right. Does OPC have any recross? 18 RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. SHEMWELL: 19 I'm trying to -- It was hard to follow the 20 questions based upon the document that you just handed out to those of us who didn't have it. I'd like to ask 21 22 you something about the annual NDD. And you had said 23 that it was the same between Spire and staff, the 24 annual?

The total count, yes.

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Α.

Is this based on a calendar year? 1 Ο. 2 Α. Yes. Not --3 Ο. 4 Not a billing cycle year. Α. 5 But residential customers are not billed on a Q. 6 calendar year? 7 Α. Correct. 8 Q. Would 12 billing months equal 365 days for 9 every bill cycle? 10 Not necessarily. Α. 11 So less than 365 days or more? Ο. 12 I think it varies. I would defer to Robin Α. 13 Kliethermes. 14 Ο. So would Spire's NDD and staff's NDD for the 15 12 billing months be the same? 16 Using the same billing cycle dates, the sum Α. would be the same. The problem is when you multiply by 17 18 changing customers within that period. 19 Changing customer numbers? Ο. 20 Within one cycle, one bill cycle versus 21 another bill cycle. If the customer counts change,

that's while our numbers will be different in a given

billing cycle month and they'll sum out to be the same

over a year. The problem is when you -- the different

customer counts will result in magnify the differences

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between staff's and Company's method.

- Q. Just to kind of sum up, the NDD up here and the ADD and the C are all variables?
 - A. Yes.

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MS. SHEMWELL: Thank you. That's all I have.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Any recross from Spire?

MR. PENDERGAST: Just a few.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. PENDERGAST:

- Q. You were asked some questions about doing things on a billing cycle billing month basis, and I'm interested in just asking what the impact of this is on the customer. And you have been here where we've talked about which method has more volatility and that sort of thing. Do you recall that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And I just want to make sure everybody has a good understanding of when the impact is on the customer. Under the WNAR, we basically have into effect for a year, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And you look at all the puts and takes, the ups and takes, whatever the volatility is, and at the end of the year you'll have a number that will be translated into an adjustment that will be reflected in the customer's bill; is that correct?

1 A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. And I think you said you went back and you looked at a prior year and you determined at the end of the year there was 140,000 difference between the Company's approach and staff's approach?
 - A. I think approximately that amount.
- Q. Okay. That's 140,000 difference that would be reflected in an annual adjustment that then customers would start to go ahead and pay, right?
- A. Just to clarify and make sure I'm understanding, it would be put in a monthly bill basis but going on for a year.
- Q. Sure. It would be put in a monthly bill and billed therefrom until it was either credited back to customers or collected, right?
 - A. Yes. This was only one example. How it would work out in other years, I don't know.
 - Q. Okay. But what we're not doing is we're not taking these variations or these differences between the Company's method and staff's method and billing the customers that difference on a monthly basis, right?

 We're not making a WNAR adjustment every month, are we?
 - A. No.
- Q. Okay. It's something that gets made, you know, after a year and according to one analysis you did

the ultimate net result was approximately \$140,000 1 2 difference? I think we sum these up I think they file 3 Α. every six month, if I recall right, semi-annual. 4 Yeah. But it lasts for a year after that, 5 6 right, a 12-month period. Okay. And it's what happens through all the reconciliations over that yearly period 7 8 that ultimately gets reflected on the customer's bill; is that correct? 9 10 I think that's correct. Α. 11 Okay. And do you have any idea of what the 12 Company's distribution revenues are compared to that 140,000? 13

- 14 A. No. Robin Kliethermes probably has a better 15 idea of that.
- MR. PENDERGAST: Fine. I'll ask her. Thank
 you very much.
- JUDGE GRAHAM: Redirect from staff?
- 19 MR. KEEVIL: Yes. Thanks, Judge.
- 20 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. KEEVIL:
- Q. Starting at the end there and working back,
 Mr. Stahlman, Mr. Pendergast was asking you about this
 130 or 140,000 difference that had been calculated.
 First of all, I want to clarify what that is a
- 25 difference between. As I understand it, that was the

difference between staff's method and Spire's method for calculating the WNAR adjustment; is that correct?

A. Yes.

- Q. And it was also limited to I believe in that instance Spire East, it did not include Spire West; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So if you assume that, and this probably would not be an accurate assumption, but if you assume that Spire West difference was the same as Spire East, that would put you at 280,000 total company for a difference between the method?
- A. Yes, one way to compare it to. I know we recommended WNAR rates of a negative .0005 and a positive .008. I don't recall what the Company numbers were when they filed, but I can give you a comparison on our difference just for the short period.
- Q. Right. For this particular accumulation period?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Also, continuing to work backward, while we were off the record during intermission, staff made copies of what was marked as Exhibit 209 which I believe is the document that you were discussing previously with Commissioner Hall. Do you have a copy of that, sir?

1	A. Yes.
2	MR. KEEVIL: Judge, I would offer, if it
3	hasn't already been offered, Exhibit 209 into the record
4	just to make things clean.
5	JUDGE GRAHAM: Any objections? 209 is
6	admitted. Go ahead.
7	MR. KEEVIL: Thank you.
8	(STAFF'S EXHIBIT 209 WAS RECEIVED INTO
9	EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)
10	BY MR. KEEVIL:
11	Q. Mr. Stahlman, what precisely is Exhibit 209?
12	By that I mean why was it calculated? What's it
13	intended to represent?
14	A. The Exhibit 209 was meant to assist Spire in
15	staff's discussions on the differences between what
16	their method was and what our method is. So went
17	through and actually calculated the monthly values for
18	the time period given. And the way I had it in the
19	Excel document was the NDD minus ADD column I would just
20	change out whether it was subtracting from the 2016 or
21	the 2018 column so I can quickly compare the difference
22	in the values.
23	Q. As I understand it based on your answer, this
24	is not the calculation of staff's proposed WNAR

adjustment in this case for either Spire East or Spire

West?

- A. No, this went beyond the accumulation period, yeah.
- Q. And the reason it went beyond the accumulation period was an attempt to compare the difference between the staff's method and Spire's method?
- A. Yes. The accumulation period in this case had less heating degree days than normal. As we were in discussions, it was later on that we had better more updated data for the --
 - O. We had colder months?
- A. Yes. Colder months and more recent data. I think in other examples we actually reached back for a certain time period.
- Q. Okay. In response to a question Chairman Hall -- or Commissioner Hall was asking some questions about the relationship of staff's normal, excuse me, daily normal heating degree days and the actual heating degree days if I was understanding the question correctly. Is it correct that staff's calculation of daily normal degree days includes ranking based on actual temperature?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Could you -- That's kind of been a spot of some I think confusion throughout this hearing.

Could you explain that?

- A. So the phrase staff's daily normal weather refers basically to a method, not specific values. We really struggled on trying to write this tariff language for a week or two because we recognized that the total -- we wanted the total annual to be the same numbers or even within a month. We wanted those normals to be the same numbers, but they needed to be changed on which specific date they were applied. If the numbers were fixed, this table -- or we would have inserted a table on another tariff sheet the reference to and it would have been a whole lot easier tariff to write. The issue is that we didn't have a real fixed calendar date that we could assign it on these normals.
- Q. Mr. Pendergast asked you several questions about staff's original WNAR tariff proposal. I believe it was Exhibit 281 from the rate case, had what he referred to as a hard fixed rate cap. What relevance do the calculation of the WNAR adjustment would the existence of a hard fixed rate cap be?
- A. It would not change the calculation at all. It would just limit the final rate at the end of all the calculations which would include multiplying the WNAi by the weighted residential volumetric rate.
 - Q. When you say "weighted residential

1	volumetric," what was that? Say that again.
2	A. The weighted residential volumetric rate. You
3	multiply this WNAi by the applicable rate in order to
4	get the dollars that need to be collected or paid.
5	Q. And as a result of Mr. Buck's affidavit, which
6	Mr. Pendergast had you read earlier, did the Commission
7	wind up approving a 5 percent or excuse me, not 5
8	percent a \$0.05 cap rather than just a \$0.01 cap?
9	A. Yes. And the \$0.05 cap also had a it was a
10	soft cap I think is would be the correct term.
11	Q. Meaning?
12	A. That the amounts above \$0.05 would also be
13	collected with interest in subsequent periods.
14	MR. PENDERGAST: In the rolled over confusion.
15	Thank you. That's all I have.
16	JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Mr. Stahlman may
17	step down, be released.
18	(Witness excused.)
19	JUDGE GRAHAM: Staff, I believe your next
20	witness is Robin Kliethermes.
21	MR. KEEVIL: Yes.
22	JUDGE GRAHAM: We've heard a lot about her.
23	Ms. Kliethermes, do you want to state your name for the
24	record and then we'll swear you?
25	THE WITNESS: Robin Kliethermes,

1	K-l-i-e-t-h-e-r-m-e-s.
2	(Witness sworn.)
3	JUDGE GRAHAM: Be seated. You may proceed,
4	counsel.
5	MR. PENDERGAST: Thank you.
6	ROBIN KLIETHERMES,
7	called as a witness, being sworn, testified as follows:
8	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. KEEVIL:
9	Q. Ms. Kliethermes, it just dawned on me I think
10	I've forgotten to ask this question of all my previous
11	litany of witnesses. Ms. Kliethermes, by whom are you
12	employed and in what capacity?
13	A. I am employed by the Missouri Public Service
14	Commission as the rate and tariff examination manager.
15	Q. All right. Are you the same Robin Kliethermes
16	that has caused to be prepared in this case rebuttal
17	testimony which has been marked as Exhibit No. 204?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. Do you have any changes or corrections you
20	need to make to that testimony?
21	A. I do. On page 5, I would like to delete the
22	sentence that starts on line 12 and it ends on 14 but
23	move the Footnote 3 up to the sentence that ends on line
24	11.
25	Q. Okay. So lines 12 through 14 delete except

1	the footnote moves up to line 11?		
2	A. Yes.		
3	Q. Okay. Do you have any other additions or		
4	corrections?		
5	A. I do not.		
6	Q. All right. With that correction, if I were to		
7	ask you the questions contained in Exhibit 204, would		
8	your answers be the same today as contained therein?		
9	A. Yes.		
10	Q. Are those answers true and correct to the best		
11	of your knowledge and belief?		
12	A. Yes.		
13	MR. KEEVIL: Judge, I would offer Exhibit 204		
14	and tender the witness.		
15	JUDGE GRAHAM: Any objections to Exhibit 204?		
16	204 is admitted.		
17	(STAFF'S EXHIBIT 204 WAS RECEIVED INTO		
18	EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)		
19	JUDGE GRAHAM: Office for Public Counsel may		
20	proceed.		
21	MS. SHEMWELL: Thank you.		
22	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. SHEMWELL:		
23	Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Kliethermes.		
24	A. Good afternoon.		
25	O. I'm looking at your example for the		

differences of the staff and the Company's interpretation of actual versus normal for April 19.

A. Yes. What page?

- Q. Okay. You show that Spire East experienced 19.5 heating degree days on April 19, right?
 - A. Yes, yes, 2018.
- Q. Thank you. So what does 19.5 heating degree days mean?
- A. Okay. So 19.5 heating degree days is the result of what we refer to as the mean daily temperature subtracted from 65 degrees. So Seoung Joun, Dr. Won, in his direct testimony actually provides a little bit greater detail about how the mean daily temperature is calculated, but essentially the average of the daily maximum and the daily minimum temperature for that day. So if you have heating degree days of 19.5, then you're going to have a temperature, an average temperature of 45.5 so you could round up to 20 just to make it easier and say 45 degrees. So in April 19 of 2018, it was on an average of 45 degrees.
 - Q. Is this across a territory?
- A. This would be, it is my understanding, and again I think this goes back to Dr. Won's testimony, but for Spire East it would be the weather data or the temperature of the St. Louis airport.

- NOAA, calculated by NOAA? 1 Ο. 2 Α. Oh, I'm sorry. So this comes from the Midwest Regional Climate Center is where staff's actual weather 3 4 is coming from. 5 Ο. Thank you. And you said that the mean is the 6 daily high temperature plus the daily low temperature 7 divided by two; is that correct? 8 Dr. Won provides on page 2 of his direct --Α. 9 mean daily temperature equals Tmax plus Tmin divided by 10 two. 11 So what is important about the daily Ο. 12 temperature of 65 degrees? Why do you use 65? 13 Well, that's -- So again, this is part of Dr. 14 Won's testimony but I think the 65 comes from -- it says 15 a comfort level of 65 degrees. I think that is an 16 industry standard. 17 When customers heat their home? 18 Α. Yeah. I think that's generally, but I would 19 defer to, you know, again Dr. Won if you have specifics 20 on how 65 degrees. 21 So is it likely that Spire's residential 22 customers, I don't know if this is East or West, were 23 heating their homes on April 19 last year?
 - A. You mean 2018?
 - O. 2018.

24

I forget that we're in 2019 of this year. 1 Α. 2 April 19 of 2018, because there were 19.5 heating degree days, then they would be heating their home. 3 You state that staff's normal was 10.6 heating 5 degree days for April 19. What mean daily temperature 6 does this equal? 7 So 10. -- You would subtract 65 -- or 10.6 Α. 8 from 65. So I'm just going to do it as a 10 and do 55 9 degrees. 10 So the mean daily temperature --Ο. 11 The mean daily temperature would be 55. Α. 12 So you subtract the 10 from the 65? 0. 13 Α. Yes. So is it likely that Spire's 14 Q. Okay. 15 residential customers would heat their homes on a day 16 with a mean daily temperature of 54.4? 17 Α. Yes, because it would be less than 65 degrees. 18 Certainly this may vary by customer? Ο. 19 When they heat their home? Α. 20 O. Yes. 21 It could. Α. 22 So usage for space heating would be higher on Q. 23 a day with a mean daily temperature of 45 or 55? 24 I'm sorry. Could you repeat your question? Α. 25 Ο. Customers would be using their space heating

- -- would it be higher -- their use of space heating,
 would it be higher if the mean daily temperature is 45
 or 55?
 - A. Generally it would be higher the colder it is.
 - O. The 45?

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- A. Correct.
- Q. And what is the normal HDD for April 19 that Spire is proposing to use? Do you have that?
- A. I do. So the normal heating degree day ranked on 2016 actual for April 19 was -- let me find it in my testimony to be exact.
 - Q. Turn to page 5, the top of page 5 perhaps.
 - A. There were zero heating degree days.
 - MR. KEEVIL: Under what?
- of the warmest days in April. So there were zero heating degree days assigned to that. So under Spire's interpretation the observed 19.5 heating degree days from April 19, 2018 would get subtracted from zero from a normal ranked on 2016 actuals.
- 21 BY MS. SHEMWELL:
 - Q. So which normal provides a bigger adjustment for April 19?
 - A. The Spire's interpretation.
- 25 O. Of zero for 2016?

A. That is correct.

- Q. Would this mean lower or higher revenues for Spire?
- A. It would actually -- So the greater the difference, so they're 19. -- because if you took 19.5 minus zero you get a negative 19.5 -- well, zero minus 19.5 you get a negative 19.5. Then it would actually be a greater reduction to -- When we're only talking about this day in isolation and not summed up over the billing cycle or the applicable period of time that we're looking at to calculate a WNAR, you are going to get a greater adjustment downward on their revenues than what staff would propose.
- Q. With Spire's methodology, is there a day in April that's assigned a normal 10.6 HDD?
- A. Yes. Hold on just a second. Let me take a look. So in 2016, the 10.6 normal heating degree day that would get assigned to -- it is April 6.
- Q. Why is it important which days staff assigns as normal?
- A. So when this gets accumulated -- So I think what we've already talked about is if everything was on a calendar month it would come out. But if it's not and there's billing cycles involved and then we also have seasonal rates involved and that's where the difference

- is. When you sum it up over a billing cycle and then you have different numbers of customers per billing cycle, then these differences are created.
 - Q. What's the result of those differences on rates?
 - A. So -- And I think this is what we've kind of been talking about, or Mr. Stahlman talked about it, I think even Mr. Weitzel touched on it, that we have looked at over -- we did go back over a year when we were discussing this issue and over the year it came up to a difference between the two interpretations of approximately I think \$130,000 for Spire East. So that was over I think the time period we used was like 2016 or maybe 12 months ending October of something. It's 2016-2017 time period we used. So in that over a year the difference would be about 130. If not for the changes in customers or seasonal rates, you would, we suspect, see no difference. But again, this all depends on how weather happens and number of customers per billing cycle happen.
 - Q. Are all of those taken into account to reach the final number?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Which methodology results in more volatility?
- A. Spire's method will result in more volatility.

Q. How do you know that?

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A. Because staff is aligning actuals with the normals, the difference between the two values will always smooth over time whereas, for example, I'm going to use the date of April 13. Well, actually April 19 I use in my testimony is a very good example. In 2016, there were zero normal heating degree days assigned to that day. In 2018, there were 10.6. Just looking at that day, because it's not realigned, the difference is larger.

Now, when you're using Spire's interpretation, there's another day that probably has a positive offset to that that is much greater. For example, April 13 there was observed in 2018 zero heating degree days. In 2016, there were 12.9 heating degree days assigned to that day and in 2018 zero. So there's a positive difference. Where this comes in to creating these differences is because that positive value could have gotten to a different bill cycle with a different number of customers. The negative value, the large negative went to a different bill cycle with a different level of customers or a different came in April 19 could have come into the May billing month. So the difference gets added over time and that's where these differences come from.

I'm not completely clear, and perhaps you can 1 Ο. 2 help me on how billing cycles interact with this with the tariff? 3 Well, the billing cycle will be, and it's 5 zoomed in, I forget whether that's the -- I think we're 6 talking about June on the billing cycle. So i and j 7 will be the billing cycle. So when the applicable 8 billing cycle -- the applicable billing cycle month. So all those will work together and then basically the way 9 10 Michael or Mr. Stahlman explained it to Commissioner 11 Hall. 12 MS. SHEMWELL: Thank you very much. That's 13 all I have. 14 JUDGE GRAHAM: Spire, cross-examination? 15 MR. PENDERGAST: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor. CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. PENDERGAST: 16 17 Ο. I think Mr. Stahlman deferred this question to 18 you. We had the discussion about after all the puts and 19 takes were taken into account and netted at the end of 20 the year there was about a \$130,000 difference? 21 Α. Yes. 22 Okay. Can you just put that difference into Ο. 23 perspective as a percent of Spire East's total distribution revenues? 24 25 So for subject to check final revenue numbers

but Spire East residential revenue I believe was approximately \$272 million.

Q. Okay.

- A. So 130,000 of that is I think .04 percent.
- Q. Okay. And you know, when we talk about this volatility and greater differences, you know, between actuals and whatever baseline you're using, you know, that's all taken into account kind of on a back office basis and the customer just kind of sees the cumulative impact of that at the end of the period, don't they?
- A. The cumulative -- yes, the cumulative differences, they will see those, yeah.
- Q. And you talked, gave an example, you know, the one day when reliance on the rate case information showed zero but the actual temperature was higher maybe that day got pushed into another period or another area, but the fact of the matter is when you come to the annual reconciliation, you know, volatility if you will between those two results kind of gets taken care of through the netting process, doesn't it?
- A. It should. There is still the unknown of what does weather do in the next month and does it, but it should net out.
- Q. Okay. If you had a normal HDD and it's the same for the year and it's the same for the month, would

1	the coefficient be the same?	
2	A. Could you repeat your question?	
3	Q. Yeah. If you have a normal HDD and it's the	
4	same for the year and same for the month, doesn't vary,	
5	would the coefficient be the same?	
6	A. I don't know. You mean actual heating degree	
7	day, you have the same level of actual heating degree	
8	days for the month?	
9	Q. Yeah.	
10	A. I don't know.	
11	MR. PENDERGAST: You don't know. Okay. I	
12	believe that's all I have. Thank you.	
13	JUDGE GRAHAM: Chairman Silvey, do you have	
14	any questions?	
15	CHAIRMAN SILVEY: No.	
16	JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Hall, do you have	
17	any questions?	
18	COMMISSIONER HALL: No questions. Thank you.	
19	THE WITNESS: Thank you.	
20	QUESTIONS BY JUDGE GRAHAM:	
21	Q. I need to clarify something, ma'am. You	
22	referred to You were asked questions about the 65	
23	degrees?	
24	A. Yeah.	
25	Q. Indicated it had something to do with the	

- industry standard. Counsel, I don't know if you want to 1 2 provide her with this exhibit, but I think we need to clear up the record on this. This is the direct 3 testimony of Dr. Won, which I believe is Exhibit No. 4 5
 - 200. Do you have that in front of you there?
 - Α. Yes.

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- If you would refer I believe it's to page 2 of Ο. his testimony.
 - Α. Yes.
- Okay. And you see where I am? He's talking about -- He starts out, if I can go part way down the page, HDDs are based on the difference of MDT which I quess is mean daily temperature according to his statement above?
 - Yes. Α.
- From a comfort level of 65 degrees, HDDs are calculated as the difference between 65 degrees and MDT. When MDT is below 65 and are equal to zero when MDT is above 65?
 - Α. That is correct.
- Okay. Now, having reviewed that, do you have Ο. anything more that you want to tell us about how -that's a bad question. Strike that question.
- 24 How does the 65 degree factor function as some 2.5 kind of a threshold in the computation of the WNA or can

you answer that question?

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- A. Oh, so if I understand what you're asking, so the 65 degree, the difference between the 65 degrees and the MDT, or the mean daily temperature, if the MDT is below 65 creates the heating degree day.
 - Q. That's what creates the heating degree day?
 - A. That creates the heating degree day.
- Q. So lest there be any confusion in the room beyond my own confusion, it is very possible that we will have far fewer than 365 days in a year in question; is that right?
- A. Right.
- Q. That will depend upon the year in question; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. 2018 could be a lot different than 2017 or '16; is that also correct?
- A. Are you talking about actual heating degree days or normal?
 - Q. The days that qualify using this 65 degree threshold.
 - A. Well, for example, and I think I'm going to say this as a general, I believe the level of normal heating degree days, for example, that we were looking at in the rate case and I think this is Spire East, this

is subject to check, I think it's approximately like 1 2 3,500 or 3,600 heating degree days. So there will be more than 365 heating degree because a day and a heating 3 4 degree day are not the same. I see. So that number could be -- 365 doesn't 5 6 mean anything? 7 Α. Correct. 8 JUDGE GRAHAM: Thanks. That's all the 9 questions I have. Does OPC have some recross? 10 MS. SHEMWELL: No, thank you, Judge. 11 JUDGE GRAHAM: Does Spire have some recross? 12 MR. PENDERGAST: No, Your Honor. JUDGE GRAHAM: Does staff have some redirect? 13 14 MR. KEEVIL: Very briefly based on your 15 question. 16 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. KEEVIL: 17 Ο. Ms. Kliethermes, back to the Judge's question, 18 for example, you could have one day that has 30 heating 19 degree days in it, correct? 20 Yes. So 30 -- If you had 30 heating degree 21 days, you'd have a temperature of 35 degrees. 22 The reason going back to Dr. Won's testimony Ο. 23 where he talks about HDDs are calculated or equal to zero when MDT is above 65. If it's 65 or above, then 24

the assumption is there's no heating necessary so that

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day just gets a zero; is that correct?
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          Α.
               That is correct.
               MR. KEEVIL: I don't know if that helps the
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     Judge or not. That's all I have.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Appreciate your help. Okay.
 6
     Can this witness step down?
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               MS. SHEMWELL: Sure.
 8
               (Witness excused.)
 9
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. We are at five after
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           I guess we're ready to proceed with Public
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     Counsel's witnesses? Staff, you rest? You've rested
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     for the record?
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               MR. KEEVIL: I have, yes.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Yes, Ms. Mantle, do you want to
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     state your full name?
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               THE WITNESS: My name is Lena M. Mantle.
17
               (Witness sworn.)
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: You may be seated. Counsel,
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    you may proceed.
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               MS. SHEMWELL: Thank you.
21
                         LENA M. MANTLE,
22
     called as a witness, being sworn, testified as follows:
23
     DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. SHEMWELL:
24
              Ms. Mantle, in this case you have prepared
     direct and rebuttal testimony. Your direct has been
2.5
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1	marked as	Exhibit 300?
2	Α.	That is correct.
3	Q.	And you prepared this yourself?
4	Α.	Yes, I did.
5	Q.	Your rebuttal is marked 301, and again you
6	prepared t	chis yourself?
7	Α.	Yes.
8	Q.	And it's marked 301?
9	Α.	Yes.
10	Q.	That's all of your testimony in this case?
11	Α.	That is all of it.
12	Q.	For whom do you work and in what position?
13	Α.	I work for the Office of the Public Counsel as
14	senior and	alyst.
15	Q.	Do you have any corrections to your testimony?
16	Α.	Yes, I do.
17	Q.	What page would that be?
18	Α.	To my direct testimony, page 3. In my
19	preparation	on yesterday for the hearing, I realized that I
20	had the me	ethodology for how normals were prepared for
21	the electi	ric cases and not the gas cases. So I'd like
22	to make th	ne following changes.
23		Beginning on line 9. Staff's methodology of
24	determini	ng normal-weather HDD calculates 365 days of
25	"normal" F	ADD utilizing a method that ranks, by month

instead by year, for thirty years, the daily HDD and calculates an average for each rank to obtain a "normal" HDD for each rank. So in that sentence I changed the word year to month.

In the next sentence, I would like to do the same.

- Q. Just a moment. And you also changed averages to average on line 11?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Thank you.
- A. And then the next sentence begins with for example, the coldest day in each -- it should be month, not year -- (the day with the largest HDD) is given the rank of 1 in every year in the 30 year time period. The next -- or the coldest "normal" HDD is calculated by averaging the ADD that ranked 1 of each month. So again changing the word year to month. The second coldest normal HDD is calculated by averaging the second ranking HDD in each calendar month. This is continued for each rank and ending that paragraph there.

I then would like to strike in line 17 through 22 except for the last word of 22. So that paragraph would then just read thus the actual assignment of normal HDD to a given date varies based on the actual weather in the time period for which the normalization

is being conducted. That ends my corrections. 1 2 So you don't have any corrections to any other 0. testimony? 3 Α. No. MR. KEEVIL: Can I ask one question? 5 6 THE WITNESS: Yes. 7 MR. KEEVIL: On line 16, the very last 8 sentence, this is continued for each rank --9 THE WITNESS: And then strike through 365. MR. KEEVIL: Just period after rank? 10 11 THE WITNESS: Yes, that would change for every 12 month the numbers. BY MS. SHEMWELL: 13 14 Ο. With these corrections if I asked you the same 15 questions today, would your answers be the same? 16 Α. Yes, they would. 17 Ο. Is your testimony true and correct to the best of your knowledge and belief? 18 19 Yes, it is. Α. 20 MS. SHEMWELL: Thank you. I offer the witness 21 for cross-examination. 22 JUDGE GRAHAM: Are you going to offer the 23 exhibits? 24 MS. SHEMWELL: I will offer Exhibits 300 and 2.5 301.

1	JUDGE GRAHAM: Any objections? 300 and 301
2	are admitted.
3	(OPC'S EXHIBITS 300 AND 301 WERE RECEIVED INTO
4	EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)
5	JUDGE GRAHAM: And staff, would you like to
6	cross?
7	MR. KEEVIL: No questions, Judge.
8	JUDGE GRAHAM: Spire, do you have any
9	cross-examination?
10	MR. PENDERGAST: No questions, Your Honor.
11	JUDGE GRAHAM: Chairman Silvey, do you have
12	any questions?
13	CHAIRMAN SILVEY: No.
14	JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Hall, do you have
15	any questions?
16	COMMISSIONER HALL: No questions. Thank you.
17	COMMISSIONER COLEMAN: No questions.
18	JUDGE GRAHAM: I don't have any questions of
19	this witness.
20	MS. SHEMWELL: So she may be excused?
21	JUDGE GRAHAM: Yes, you may. I guess nobody
22	had any questions. OPC doesn't have any redirect.
23	(Witness excused.)
24	JUDGE GRAHAM: When is the transcript due in
25	this case?

1	THE COURT REPORTER: The 18th.
2	JUDGE GRAHAM: Well, I'm going to reflect on
3	this and issue an order concerning briefing and a
4	briefing schedule. I'm pretty sure I'm going to want to
5	identify in that after we've reflected some specific
6	issues and things that we'll want addressed in the
7	brief.
8	MR. KEEVIL: Not disagreeing with anything you
9	just said.
10	JUDGE GRAHAM: Of course not.
11	MR. KEEVIL: No, I'm really not. We did
12	include in the procedural schedule a briefing date which
13	I assume is now caput.
14	JUDGE GRAHAM: Well, I want to look at that
15	because there's some We're going to look at this in
16	terms of what we heard today and concerns that we may
17	have and we may have to look at that briefing schedule
18	again. But until further notice, that briefing schedule
19	remains in place.
20	MR. KEEVIL: It does.
21	JUDGE GRAHAM: Is that your question? I'm not
22	changing any procedural orders in that regard today.
23	I'm just kind of giving you a heads up.
24	MR. KEEVIL: Related to that then, since it's
25	currently scheduled for I think the 25th of this month

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which is only, what, 12 days --
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: It's coming right up.
               MR. KEEVIL: -- less than two weeks from now,
 3
     can we get an expedited transcript?
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: That's three days from now.
 5
 6
     This is expedited enough.
 7
               MR. KEEVIL: It is already expedited?
 8
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Yeah, it's three days from
 9
     today. That's expedited enough. I want to review the
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     exhibits with you today. Mr. Pendergast, you offered
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     and I show that we've received 100 and 101?
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               MR. PENDERGAST: That is correct, Your Honor.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: But I also show that you spent
     a good deal of time with Exhibits, I think, 63 and 238
14
15
     from the rate hearings.
16
               MR. PENDERGAST: Yes.
17
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Did you offer those?
               MR. PENDERGAST: I did not offer them.
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     thought that the response I got from the witness was
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     informative enough I didn't need to do that.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. I didn't miss
2.2
     anything there. Then I'll go to the next easiest one
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     and that's the OPC. Now, I show that 300 and 301 are
     in, but was 302 offered?
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               MS. SHEMWELL: I checked it.
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JUDGE GRAHAM: You certainly spent a lot of 1 2. time with it and we called it No. 2 many times. We're going to let the record reflect that -- there's no 3 objection to 302, is there, that was a rate case weather 4 adjustment. That's what I show your title as. 5 6 MS. SHEMWELL: There was no objection at the 7 time. 8 JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. We're going to let that That's been admitted 302. Then I'm going to turn 9 in. 10 to the lengthier list of staff, and I do show that 11 Exhibits 200 through 204 were offered and admitted and 12 209 was offered and admitted. And it may be that 205, 6, 7 and 8 were too but I didn't get them checked off 13 14 here. 15 MR. KEEVIL: If they're not checked off, I'll 16 reoffer them because they all should have been offered 17 and received, Judge. JUDGE GRAHAM: Well, 205 and 206 are the 18 19 tariffs. 205 is the tariff for East. 206 is the tariff 20 for West. I'm sure I let those in. Those have been 21 admitted because you asked that we take official notice 2.2 of it and we did do that. And then yes, 207 was the 23 dictionary definition of as. 24 MR. KEEVIL: Right. 25 JUDGE GRAHAM: Is there any objection to the

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     dictionary definition of as? We're going to show the
 2.
     record is going reflect that 207 was admitted. And then
     certain pages from Mr. Stahlman's testimony from the
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     rate case were offered as Exhibit 208 and I'm pretty
 4
     sure that they have been admitted.
 5
 6
               MR. KEEVIL: Okay.
               JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. So I'm showing
 7
     Exhibits 200 through 209 are in.
 8
               MR. KEEVIL: Did you say 205?
 9
               JUDGE GRAHAM: 205 is in. That was the tariff
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11
     for Spire East.
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               MR. KEEVIL: My testimony -- There should be
     five pieces of testimony: Direct and rebuttal of Won,
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    direct and rebuttal of Stahlman and rebuttal of
15
    Kliethermes.
16
               JUDGE GRAHAM: That's correct. And then
17
     several more that you offered. All right. Okay.
18
     expedited transcript has been ordered to be ready no
19
     later than January 18. All right. Until you hear
20
     further from me, if anything, or from the Commission, if
21
     anything, we're going to observe the briefing schedule
2.2
     that's set out in the existing procedural order. Okay.
23
     With that, if there are any further matters, Mr.
24
     Pendergast, you look like you've got something.
25
               MR. PENDERGAST: Yeah.
                                       Just in considering
```

whether or not there should be any changes in the 1 2. briefing schedule, and I know for now we're maintaining it, just a practical consideration, I think we've 3 addressed this maybe in some pleadings before, but our 4 next WNAR filing is due to be filed on March 1. So I 5 6 know that is a pretty expedited situation for the 7 Commission but, you know, preference would be if we're 8 going to get some guidance if we could get it in time to reflect it in our filing that would be great. If not, 9 10 you know --11 JUDGE GRAHAM: In other words, by February 1? 12 MR. PENDERGAST: Pardon? 13 JUDGE GRAHAM: That's the thing. It will take 14 30 days. It's really expedited. In any event, I just 15 wanted to mention it to put into your calculus if you 16 Secondly, I think there was some talk with the could. 17 Company and maybe with the staff briefly. You know, we 18 do have some work papers that have been shared between 19 staff and the Company and I think maybe OPC that just 20 has kind of a more detailed kind of reconciliation, if 21 you will, of our method versus their method with actual 2.2 numbers and I know Chairman Hall was really kind of keen 23 on getting that kind of information. I just wanted to

alert you that we may discuss it with the parties

afterwards, see how they feel about --

24

25

1	JUDGE GRAHAM: Supplementing the record?
2	MR. PENDERGAST: submitting that as a late
3	filed exhibit just for the Commission's interest. I
4	don't know whether they'll be interested in doing that.
5	I didn't want it to come as a surprise if they are.
6	JUDGE GRAHAM: So you're warning us that we
7	need to hurry up and you're telling us there may be more
8	coming. I've got it all, Mr. Pendergast. Thank you.
9	MR. PENDERGAST: That may be a reason why
10	nothing gets filed.
11	JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. If there's nothing
12	further, then this hearing is adjourned. It's 4:17 on
13	the same day we started, January 15.
14	(Off the record.)
15	
16	
17	
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(, H; Κ, Ι, Ι Η, Ι (, Δ, Ι, Η;	() H	R H: D() R T H: R

I, Beverly Jean Bentch, RPR, CCR No. 640, Certified Court Reporter with the firm of Tiger Court Reporting, LLC, within the State of Missouri, do hereby certify that I was personally present at the proceedings had in the above-entitled cause at the time and place set forth in the caption sheet thereof; that I then and there took down in Stenotype the proceedings had; and that the foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of such Stenotype notes so made at such time and place.

Beverly Jean Bentch

Beverly Jean Bentch, CCR No. 640

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