Exhibit No.:

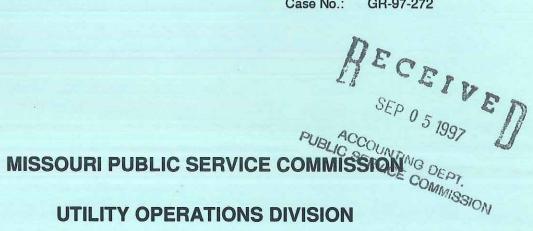
Witness: Issues: Jennifer K. Sochinski **Customer Deposit** 

Interest Rate

Sponsoring Party: Type of Exhibit: MoPSC Staff Surrebuttal Testimony

GR-97-272

Case No.:



## **ASSOCIATED NATURAL GAS COMPANY CASE NO. GR-97-272**

SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF **JENNIFER K. SOCHINSKI** 

> Jefferson City, Missouri September 1997

1	SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY		
2		OF	
3		JENNIFER K. SOCHINSKI	
4		ASSOCIATED NATURAL GAS COMPANY	
5		CASE NO. GR-97-272	
6	Q.	Would you please state your name.	
7	A.	Yes. My name is Jennifer K. Sochinski.	
8	Q.	Are you the same Jennifer K. Sochinski who filed direct and rebuttal	
9	testimony in this case?		
10	A.	Yes, I am.	
11	Q.	What is the purpose of your surrebuttal testimony?	
12	Α.	The purpose of my surrebuttal testimony is to address Ricky A. Gunter's	
13	rebuttal testimony submitted on behalf of Associated Natural Gas Company (ANG o		
14	Company) and Kimberly K. Bolin's rebuttal testimony submitted on behalf of the Office o		
15	the Public Counsel (OPC) regarding the interest rate for customer deposits. I will also		
16	provide a correction to my direct testimony.		
۱7	Q.	What correction to your direct testimony would you like to make?	
8	A.	On page 7, line 17 of my direct testimony, the interest rate on customer	
9	deposits for Union Electric Company should be 9% per annum which became effective or		
20	11/07/94.		
21	Q.	What interest rate amount does ANG believe should be applicable on	
22	customer sec	curity deposits?	
I	I		

A. According to ANG witness Mr. Gunter, the Company now supports Staff's position.

# Q. What interest rate amount does OPC believe should be applicable on customer security deposits?

A. Ms. Bolin states in her rebuttal testimony that OPC supports an interest rate on customer deposits equal to the pre-tax effective rate of return decided in this rate case, but that OPC is "willing to accept the use of the prime lending rate plus one percent as the interest rate to be paid on customer deposits." Based upon the Case Reconciliation filed in this case on August 26, 1997, OPC is recommending a fixed 12.73% interest rate to be paid on customer deposits. Under the alternative rate as proposed by OPC, the interest rate would equal a fixed 9.25% as a result of the prime lending rate on 12/31/96 being 8.25%.

In addition, on pages 30-31 of the Hearing Memorandum filed 8/26/97, OPC states:

(OPC) does not believe the interest rate should be revised each year to equal the prime lending rate published in the *Wall Street Journal* for the last business day of that year. The interest paid on customer deposits is included in the cost of service as an expense item. If this expense item is changed the revenue, rate base, and expense relationship will be violated.

# Q. Ms. Sochinski, do you support a fixed interest rate equal to the pre-tax effective rate of return or a fixed rate equal to the prime lending rate plus 1 percentage point?

A. No, I do not. As stated in my direct and rebuttal testimony, I continue to support an interest rate on customer deposits equal to 1½ percentage points below the prime lending rate (Prime) as reported in *The Wall Street Journal* on the last business day of the year. Based upon the Prime rate as of 12/31/96, I am proposing a 7.00% interest rate on

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customer deposits that could vary on an annual basis if the Prime rate differed from year end to year end. I do not believe that either a 12.73% or a 9.25% fixed interest rate on customer deposits, as proposed by OPC, bears a rational relationship to current short-term market rates.

Further, I would not support leaving the interest rate at the current fixed tariffed rate of 9.00%. The Company's tariffed interest rate changed from 6.00% to 9.00% when Tariff Sheet No. 23 became effective on 11/11/83. In November, 1983, Prime was 11.00%, while the previous 6.00% interest rate on customer deposits was effective while Prime was as high as 16.26% in July 1982. The 9.00% rate remained effective when the Company filed new tariffs to become effective on 11/11/94 while Prime equaled 8.15%, however this filing was necessary to update ANG's tariffs to comply with the Commission Regulation 4 CSR 240-13 revision that went into effect on 5/27/94. Neither the Staff nor the Company addressed the appropriateness of the interest rate on customer deposits at that time. As a note of fact, the current Tariff Sheet No. 29 became effective on 2/16/95, however the changes to this sheet were merely cosmetic and once again the appropriateness of the interest rate was neither addressed nor was evidence presented to the Commission.

Q. Do you believe that the interest rate should bear a rational relationship to current short-term market rates?

Yes, I do. In it's Report and Order on Remand in Missouri Public Service's Case No. ER-93-37, the Commission made the following finding of facts:

### Surrebuttal Testimony of Jennifer K. Sochinski

Given the Commission's concern that the interest rate used for customer deposits bear a rational relationship to market rates, the Commission finds that it would be appropriate to authorize an interest rate which is equal to one percent above the prime lending rate as published in *The Wall Street Journal*...setting an interest rate substantially above the market rate would send an improper signal to customers as a whole. (Emphasis added)

In OPC witness Ms. Bolin's rebuttal testimony, she agreed that the customer deposit interest rate should bear a rational relationship to the appropriate market rates, however, Ms. Bolin did not indicate what market rates she believed were appropriate. I agree with the Commission's concern that the interest rate used for customer deposits should bear a rational relationship to market rates. In my opinion, had the customer not paid ANG a security deposit, investment options such as savings accounts, insured money market accounts, one year Certificates of Deposits and other similar short term investments would have been logical financial products available to customers. Although ANG customers who pay a security deposit may or may not invest in the short-term investment options listed above, for financial analysis purposes, I believe it is reasonable to compare these investment options to the customer deposit interest rate because the following financial factors are similar:

- ① Risk of investment/deposit
- ② Length of investment/deposit
- 3 Principal amount of investment/deposit

It is true that when a customer needs to establish natural gas service they must meet either the tariffed criteria or pay a security deposit, and therefore the customer deposit is not as optional as investing in short-term financial products. However, although this customer has

 not been able to provide a satisfactory payment history from a previous utility or establish an acceptable credit rating, Staff's proposed customer deposit interest rate is still 1.50-4.00 percentage points higher than the comparable investment options. Therefore, I support a rate calculation that results in a security deposit interest rate bearing a relationship to the market rates of these types of short-term investment products.

- Q. Do you agree with OPC witness Ms. Bolin that the customer deposit interest rate should not be revised on an annual basis and that "[i]f this expense relationship item is changed the revenue, rate base, and expense relationship will be violated"?
- A. No. In my opinion, allowing the rate to be revised on an annual basis creates a rate of interest that best represents the rate of return in the short-term markets. If the Prime on the last business day of the year differed from the previous year's Prime rate, the interest rate on customer deposits would also change. However, although the interest rate could change, it would not change more than once a year. Although the interest rate on customer deposits might change, the service rates established would not change unless the Commission ordered a rate change in conjunction with a rate or complaint case. When developing rates, all expenses analyzed are based upon a fixed test year. By the time the rates are approved and become effective, it is reasonable to assume that the customer deposit interest expense is not the only expense item that will have changed. In my opinion, if Prime changes from year end to year end, it is even more likely that other Company expenses will also change. If the total

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change in expenses warrant, the Company can file tariffs to change rates. Likewise, a complaint case can be filed if OPC or Staff believe the Company is over earning.

- Q. Do you believe that your proposed interest rate is low enough to create a concern that the consumer is essentially mandated into subsidizing low interest loans to the utility?
- A. No, I do not. In Ms. Bolin's rebuttal testimony she stated the when approving customer deposit interest rates, the Commission had considered the fact that if a customer is unable to meet credit criteria that they must pay a security deposit. In Case No. TR-93-268 and as quoted in Ms. Bolin's rebuttal testimony the Commission stated that "[i]t would seem appropriate to lower the interest rate to a point where the consumer is essentially mandated into subsidizing low interest loans to the utility." As stated earlier in my testimony, I agree that if a customer is unable to provide a satisfactory payment history from a previous utility or establish an acceptable credit rating that the customer must pay a security deposit to receive natural gas service. As stated in my direct testimony, one of the three criteria that I utilized when establishing my proposed interest rate was that the rate be high enough to deter the Company from utilizing customer deposits as a source of cash working capital. Being that ANG had access to Southwestern Energy Company's short-term debt rate of 5.89% at December 31, 1996, I do not believe that the Company would utilize customer deposits as cash working capital at a rate of 7.00%. Also, from my review of the Company's Customer Information System, ANG does establish payment options from 2 to 6 payments for those customers that are unable to pay the entire deposit and does not usually require

payment of the full deposit as authorized by the Commission. Based upon the Company's access to Southwestern Energy Company's short-term debt rate and the Company's actual practices with respect to collecting customer deposits, I do not believe that my proposed interest rate would essentially mandate that customers subsidize low interest loans to the utility.

- Q. In Ms. Bolin's rebuttal testimony, she stated that she did not believe that ANG customers who are required to pay a security deposit have the discretionary income to invest in the short-term financial products listed on page 8 of your rebuttal testimony. Do you agree?
- A. I do not know. Ms. Bolin also stated that "[i]t is more likely that these customers will have to borrow money at higher consumer loan rates to pay the security deposit." Since the Company's existing tariff language does not require ANG to determine what discretionary funds a customer has available for investing, I do not have access to this type of data. However, I do believe that these customers have not been able to provide a suitable payment history from a previous utility or establish an acceptable credit rating. In my opinion, in order for a customer to qualify for a consumer loan, the customer would probably be required to establish an acceptable credit rating as well. Once again, my comparison of the deposit interest rate to interest rates of short-term investment products was for comparison purposes based upon similar financial factors.

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For customers that do not meet the tariffed requirements and must pay a security deposit to receive natural gas utility service, in your opinion, do these customers potentially represent a risk of bad debt to the utility?

Yes. In my opinion, these customers potentially represent a risk of bad debt A. to the utility. As stated in the Commission's Report and Order on Remand in Missouri Public Service's Case No. ER-93-37 effective April 15, 1997:

The purpose of customer deposits is to minimize the utility's risk of late payments and nonpayments, since the utility cannot protect itself by refusing to serve a high-risk customer, as could a nonregulated industry. Late payments or nonpayments may increase a utility's collection lag component of cash working capital or increase its uncollectible accounts, in either case burdening the ratepayers as a whole.

- Ms. Sochinski, is there anything else you would like to add? Q.
- Yes. Staff has several outstanding data requests addressed to OPC regarding A. this issue, and we wish to reserve further comments on this issue until such time as the data request responses are received and analyzed.
  - Ms. Sochinski, does this conclude your surrebuttal testimony? O.
  - Yes, it does. A.

### BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

#### OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

In the Matter of Associated Company's Tariff Revision I Increase Rates for Gas Servi Customers in the Missouri S of the Company.	Designed to ice to	) ) ) )	<u>CASE NO. GR-97-272</u>		
AFFIDAVIT OF JENNIFER K. SOCHINSKI					
STATE OF MISSOURI	)				
COUNTY OF COLE	) ss. )				
preparation of the foregoing pages to be presented in the ab	Surrebuttal Testimon we case; that the answeledge of the matter	ony in question swers in the fore s set forth in s	es: that she has participated in the and answer form consisting of 8 egoing Surrebuttal Testimony were uch answers; and that such matters		
		Jennifer Jennifer	if. K. Sochinski K. SOCHINSKI		
Subscribed and sworn to befo	re me this Aday o		997.		
		Notary Pub	(DEJAM)		
			PUBLIC STATE OF MISSOURI DUNTY OF CALLAWAY		
My Commission Expires:		MY COMM	SSION EXPIRES JUNE 24 2000		