Exhibit No.:

Case Nos.:

Issue: Witness:

ess:

Rate Case Expense "Kofi" A. Boateng MoPSC Staff

Sponsoring Party: Type of Exhibit:

Surrebuttal Testimony WR-2006-0425 and

WR-2006-0425 and SR-2006-0426 (Consolidated)

Date Testimony Prepared:

January 12, 2007

MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION UTILITY SERVICES DIVISION

SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY

FILED²

FEB 0 8 2007

OF

Missouri Public Service Commission

"KOFI" AGYENIM BOATENG

ALGONQUIN WATER RESOURCES OF MISSOURI, LLC

CASE NOS. WR-2006-0425 & SR-2006-0426 (Consolidated)

Jefferson City, Missouri January 2007

**Denotes Highly Confidential Information **

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Sto T Exhibit No. 16 Case No(s). 2-2006-0425 Date 1-22-07 Rptr KF

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

In the Matter of the Tariff Filing Algonquin Water Resources of Missouri, LLC to Implement a General Rate Increase for Water and Sewer Service Provided to Customers in Its Missouri Service Areas. Case Nos. WR-2006-0425 and SR-2006-0426 (Consolidated)	
AFFIDAVIT OF KOFI A. BOATENG	
STATE OF MISSOURI)) ss. COUNTY OF COLE)	
Kofi A. Boateng, of lawful age, on his oath states: that he has participated in the preparation of the foregoing Surrebuttal Testimony in question and answer form, consisting of pages to be presented in the above case; that the answers in the foregoing Surrebuttal Testimony were given by him; that he has knowledge of the matters set forth in such answers; and that such matters are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief. Kofi A. Boateng	1 <u>8</u> 1 <u>8</u>
Subscribed and sworn to before me this // day of January 20 D? D. SUZIE MANKIN Notary Public - Notary Seal State of Missouri County of Cole My Commission Exp. 07/01/2008 Notary Public	

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1		SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY	
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4		ALGONQUIN WATER RESOURCES OF MISSOURI, LLC	
5		CASE NOS. WR-2006-0425 & SR-2006-0426	
6		(Consolidated)	
7	Q.	Please state your name and business address.	
8	Α.	"Kofi" Agyenim Boateng, Governor Office Building, P. O. Box 360, Jefferson	
9	City, Missou	ri 65102.	
10	Q.	By whom are you employed and in what capacity?	
11	Α.	I am a Utility Regulatory Auditor with the Missouri Public Service	
12	Commission (Commission).		
13	Q.	Are you the same Kofi A. Boateng who has previously filed Direct and	
14	Rebuttal Testimony in Case No. WR-2006-0425?		
15	Α.	Yes.	
16	Q.	What is the purpose of your Surrebuttal Testimony?	
17	Α.	The purpose of my testimony is to respond to the Rebuttal Testimony of	
18	Algonquin V	Vater Resources of Missouri, LLC's (Algonquin or Company) witness Larry W.	
19	Loos with re	gard to rate case expense.	
20	EXECUTIV	YE SUMMARY	
21	Q.	Please briefly summarize your Surrebuttal Testimony pertaining to this rate	
22	case.		

RATE CASE EXPENSE

Α.

Q. Did Mr. Loos' testimony address the test year data concerns?

operations on page 29 as follows:

A. The Staff in this Surrebuttal Testimony addresses its concern why Algonquin filed this formal rate case when the Commission has developed procedures to allow qualified utilities under its jurisdiction, such as Algonquin, to seek rate relief using the small company rate increase procedures.

The Company should have filed its first rate case since purchasing the properties from Silverleaf Resorts, Inc. (Silverleaf) in August 2005, by using the small company rate increase procedures, to save time and expense. Algonquin hired a consultant and incurred legal fees to process this rate case, incurring substantial costs to bring this rate increase application before the Commission.

Algonquin says it needs to increase its sewer revenues by \$18,000 and its water revenues by \$27,000 just to recover its rate case expense. See page 2, line 19 of Mr. Loos' Rebuttal Testimony. These amounts were determined by using total projected costs for rate case expense of \$225,000 amortized over a 5-year period.

If the Company had filed a small company rate increase case, and if the outcome was not acceptable to it, the Company could then have chosen to file a request using the traditional formal rate case procedures of the Commission. Staff believes that the filing of this formal rate increase request was premature, since the Company admits that at the time of its filing it lacked complete and consistent information upon which to base future rates.

In his Direct Testimony, Mr. Loos discussed the test year period

1 2	Q.	Are there challenges in using the twelve month period ended September 30, 2005 as the test period?
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4	A.	Yes, there are. Some challenges include:
5		1) This is the first rate case filed by Algonquin in Missouri.
6		2) This is the first full rate case filed in connection with this
7		property.
8		3) Since Algonquin started operating the systems in August
9		2005, operating expense is not available specific to Algonquin.
10		4) There are a number of perceived deficiencies or limitations
11		associated with operating data maintained by Silverleaf.
12		However, this is the only data available.
13	Responding to the sa	me issue in his Rebuttal Testimony on page 3, Mr. Loos states:
14	Q.	Do you believe the lack of Company specific data poses a problem as
15		suggested by Mr. Boateng?
16		NI- I do not 70 Control of the Contr
17	A.	No, I do not. The fact that the September 30, 2005 test year
18 19		represented ten and one-half months of Silverleaf operations and one and one-half month months of Algonquin operation does not represent
20		a barrier to developing a reasonable measure of test period operations
21		for rate case purposes. Since the Company updated its original filing in
22		its entirety to reflect September 30, 2006 operations, the test year
23		ultimately used by the Company reflects a full year's operations by
24		Algonquin.
25	Mr. Loos recognized	the difficulty the Company had in developing a rate case using two sets
26	of books – one from	n the previous owner, Silverleaf, and another from the current owner,
27	Algonquin.	
28	Q. Mr. L	oos explained in his Rebuttal Testimony on page 3, lines 18-21, that the
29	test year Algonquin	ultimately used reflects one full year of the Company's operations, since
30	it updated its case fil	ing to September 30, 2006. Do you agree?
31	A. No, I	do not. Even though Algonquin submitted an updated case based on one
32	full year of operation	ns, this update did not update the test year or otherwise change the nature
33	of the test year. The	e difficulty that both Algonquin and Staff had in piecing together the test
34	year caused much d	elay in the rate case process. Merging the seller's operating results with

one and one-half months of the buyer's operating results is not easy or straightforward.

Accounting records used by each of the two entities do not match up, so cost categories had to be identified and merged together to arrive at a full twelve months of operating data, just to develop the starting point. The hardest part of this process was acquiring the necessary information from the records of both Algonquin and Silverleaf.

- Q. Did Algonquin's updated September 30, 2006 case update the test year?
- A. No. There is a fundamental difference between a test year and an update period. A test year is a 12-month period used as the basis for the audit of any rate increase filing. This period serves as the starting point for analysis and review of the utility's operations, to set the reasonableness and appropriateness of the rate filing or complaint case for the prospective period when the rate will be in effect. The test year forms the basis for any adjustments necessary to remove abnormalities that may have occurred during the period and to appropriately reflect any ongoing increase or decrease shown in the financial records of the utility.

An update considers factors occurring subsequent to the test year, through a specific date. In this rate case, the date is September 30, 2006. Updating a case does not change the test year. Rather, the test year data is adjusted to reflect the revenue requirement associated with the factors considered during the updated period.

Staff does not believe that having update in a case like this rate case negate the significance of test year. Though, the Staff believes having a twelve-month data as an update period helps in making necessary adjustments to the test year data.

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Q. At page 4 of Mr. Loos' Rebuttal Testimony, he alleges that Silverleaf did not

have successful experience in increasing rates with the small company rate increase process.

Please respond.

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A. Mr. Loos' Rebuttal Testimony only talked about dates and periods when

Silverleaf initiated small company rate increase cases, and when agreements were reached by

Silverleaf and the Commission Staff. Mr. Loos is concerned about the length of time it took

for Silverleaf to get rate relief. Mr. Loos failed to point out the causes for the delays in those

cases. Since Mr. Loos did not provide the reasons for the delays, it is impossible to know

what Algonquin thought was the cause of the delays. However, one cause of the delays in the

prior rate cases was that it was very difficult to identify the rate base. This issue required

substantial research and review of records and documents in order to value the proper plant

investments. This process was not straightforward, and it required an inordinate amount of

time and resources. Mr. Loos, himself, has identified problems with Silverleaf's books and

records. Without adequate records as the starting point, the Staff had to exercise great care, in

order to determine the amount of investment to properly include in rate base.

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Thus, it wasn't the small company rate increase procedures that did not permit adequate and timely filing process; rather, it was the previous owner's inability to maintain

18 sufficient records to justify plant investment.

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Q. Did Silverleaf ever receive rate relief under the small company rate increase

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process?

these procedures.

A. Yes. I understand that Silverleaf received an increase in rates in 1997 using

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Do the small company rate increase procedures have an open-ended date in which the Commission has to process the rate increase request?

A. No.

Q. Do delays occur in implementing rate increases under the informal procedures?

A. Yes. Many times the delays come from the company that requests the rate increase. Sometime the company is not able to provide the necessary records to develop the rate case review. Also, delays in the completion of construction projects and in purchases of equipment have sometimes caused delays in the implementation of rates. Small companies, with limited resources, have often asked for delays in processing the rate case because they lack the necessary personnel to pursue the rate increase, even after the rate request is made. This pushes back the start of the audit process until the Company's personnel are ready for the review to take place.

Specifically, in the case of Silverleaf rate cases, the Company did not want to address the concerns that Staff raised during the course of its audit. Silverleaf did not pursue rate relief when Staff identified the issues presented in this case relating to the cost overruns and excess capacity. This was Silverleaf's choice. Silverleaf certainly could have addressed these points if it had chosen to do so. The small company rate increase process could have accommodated these differences if Silverleaf had wanted to do so. However, the fact that Silverleaf did not either agree or disagree with these proposals should not in any way be an indictment of the small company rate increase process. Certainly, the new owner, Algonquin, should not now come forward and criticize those procedures until it has tested them first hand.

Q. What is the main issue between Algonquin and Staff concerning use of the small company rate increase process?

A. The issue on this point is that the Company chose to file a formal rate case at great expense, without attempting the informal rate increase process first. Much of the cost to the Company would have been avoided while, at the same time, the Company would probably have received rate relief. Mr. Loos indicates in Rebuttal Testimony that even Staff is recommending a rate increase for Algonquin, so the Company would have likely received some level of increase using the small company rate increase process. And if differences existed between the parties, then the small company rate increase procedures would allow either the airing of those differences, or an agreement to rate relief could have been reached. Any disagreements that continued to exist could have been addressed in future formal cases. As I indicated in my Rebuttal Testimony, the issues to be addressed in the formal case could have been narrowed at a lesser cost to the Company.

- Q. Did Algonquin have difficulty in developing its cost-of-service runs in this case?
- A. Yes. I understand that Algonquin planned to file its rate case even before May 2006, but delayed the case because of the difficulty in putting the case together. This is directly related to the premature nature of filing the rate case. The difficulty in identifying cost categories and developing the cost structures caused the case to be filed when it did. To suggest that taking the cost structures of two different companies and merging them together "does not represent a barrier to developing a reasonable measure of test period operations for rate case purposes" ignores the realities of combining those costs structures. While this was certainly not an insurmountable task, it was difficult at best, and resulted in lots of wasted effort on the parts of the technicians working for Algonquin and Staff to complete the rate case.

- Q. What reasons did Algonquin witness Loos provide for filing this as a formal rate case?
- A. On page 5, lines 5 through 8 of his Rebuttal Testimony, Mr. Loos states Algonquin's reasons for using the standard formal rate case procedure as follows:

With the apparent lack of success by Silverleaf, the need the Company has for rate relief (as verified in the Staff Schedules), the open ended nature of the informal process, and the nature of the issues the Company desired to have resolved, filing a general rate case was clearly the only option.

- Q. How would you respond to any of the above-stated reasons?
- A. In the first place, since Silverleaf has experienced the mechanics of the small company procedure for both rates increase requests and earnings complaints without registering any dissatisfaction with the Commission, I conclude there is no reason to believe that Silverleaf was dissatisfied with the small company process when it held utility regulatory certificate. Neither Silverleaf nor anyone else told the Staff that Silverleaf was dissatisfied with the small company rate increase process. Algonquin's belief that Silverleaf was not successful with the small company rate procedure appears to be nothing more than Algonquin's own subjective opinion, which is based solely upon its experience in the sale case, Case WO-2005-0206, and not upon any attempt to use the small company rate increase process first hand itself.

Secondly, it must be pointed out that Staff's obligation to review a company's rate request does not change under the formal rate increase process, as opposed to the small company rate increase process. Simply because a company files for its rate increase through the small company rate procedure does not lessen Staff's responsibility of promptly reviewing that request. Nor does the fact that a company uses the formal procedures for rate relief mean that Staff will provide a greater degree of review. The key difference between the two

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processes is that, with the informal process, no costs for consultant fees and legal fees to process the rate case will be incurred. This is a huge advantage to both the company and its ratepayers and is the very reason the Commission developed the small company rate increase process.

Q. Algonquin states that one of its reasons for filing this formal rate increase request stems from the open-ended nature of the informal process. Please comment.

A. A countless number of companies have used the small company process for their rate increase requests. This procedure provides flexibility to small companies over the "formal" process and greatly reduces the company's responsibility to support rate relief. Once the company determines the need for rate relief and submits a letter requesting such rate relief, Staff has the responsibility to identify the costs and develop the revenue requirement need. As noted above, sometimes there are delays in acquiring the necessary information from the company to determine the level of rate relief that may exist. Other times, rate relief is not justified and Staff's recommendations do not include any increase in rates. Obviously, this causes delays in the process when the utility disagrees. However, as Mr. Loos noted, in this case the Staff recommended an increase in rates. This rate increase recommendation would have been made the same under the small company rate increase process as it has been made in this formal case.

- Q. Is there any more reason cited by Algonquin for filing a formal rate case?
- A. Yes. The nature of the issues the Company desired to have resolved is one of the reasons for filing the formal rate case, according to Algonquin witness Loos. Mr. Loos' Rebuttal Testimony, page 5, describes the nature of the issues that the Company wants to address and resolve in this case. Mr. Loos states that "the Company's concern primarily

centers on the inadequate level of rate base that Staff insists that Algonquin has devoted to public service."

- Q. Does Staff believe that Algonquin has devoted an adequate level of rate base to public service?
- A. Algonquin purchased the Missouri assets from Silverleaf in August 2005. Most of the plant included in rate base in this case was not placed into service by Algonquin, but rather by the previous owner. Thus, Silverleaf was the entity that first devoted the utility assets into public service, not Algonquin. Algonquin purchased these assets from Silverleaf and inherited the book values of those assets from the selling company. The primary issue between the Company and Staff is that Algonquin paid more than the net book value of the assets it purchased from Silverleaf, for which it is now attempting to seek recovery. Staff witness Graham A. Vesely has addressed the rate base components in his testimony.
- Q. Mr. Loos indicates at page 2 of his Rebuttal Testimony that in order to recover its rate case expense, the Company needs to increase its sewer revenues by \$18,000 and its water revenues by \$27,000. What is Staff's position on this?
- A. Staff does not believe that the Company should be allowed any rate recovery for rate case expense for reasons identified previously. In addition, the Company has not provided a response to a data request that Staff issued on October 2, 2006, in which it solicited information about the Company's contract with consultants. In the absence of this information, Staff will not be in a position to verify this request from the Company.

The \$18,000 amount for sewer services and \$27,000 amount for water services identified at page 2, line 19 of Mr. Loos' Rebuttal Testimony relates to total projected costs for rate case expense of \$225,000, amortized over a five-year period.

!	Algonquin proposed to recover \$5.92 from each sewer customer every month, just for			
2	rate case expense. Algonquin proposed to recover \$3.05 from each water customer every			
3	month, just for rate case expense.			
4	Q. What is the total amount of actual costs that the Company has incurred			
5	currently for rate case expense?			
5	A. According to Algonquin's updated response provided in Data Request No. 49			
7	on January 10, 2007, the Company has incurred about ** ** in rate case expense.			
8	Q. Does this conclude your Surrebuttal Testimony?			
9	A. Yes, it does.			