

Exhibit No.:

Issues: Capital Costs

Witness: Donald A. Murry

Sponsoring Party: Aquila Networks-MPS  
& L&P

Case No.: ER-2004-0034



Before the Public Service Commission  
of the State of Missouri

Surrebuttal Testimony

of

Donald A. Murry

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI  
SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF DONALD A. MURRY, PH.D.  
ON BEHALF OF AQUILA, INC.  
D/B/A AQUILA NETWORKS-MPS [REDACTED]  
CASE NOS. ER-2004-0034 [REDACTED]**

1 Q. WHAT IS YOUR NAME?

2 A. My name is Donald A. Murry.

3 Q. ARE YOU THE SAME DONALD A. MURRY WHO FILED DIRECT AND  
4 REBUTTAL TESTIMONY PREVIOUSLY IN THIS PROCEEDING  
5 BEFORE THE MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
6 (“COMMISSION”)?

7 A. Yes, I am.

8 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY?

9 A. I have prepared surrebuttal testimony in response to the rebuttal testimony of  
10 Commission Staff (“Staff”) witnesses, Mr. David Murray and Trisha Miller, in  
11 the cases involving Aquila Networks-MPS-Electric [REDACTED]

12 [REDACTED] also referred to as “Aquila” or the “Company.”

13 Q. WHAT IS THE NATURE OF YOUR SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF  
14 THE REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF STAFF WITNESS DAVID MURRAY?

15 A. My surrebuttal testimony addresses several issues and misconceptions raised by  
16 Mr. Murray in his rebuttal testimony. A portion of his rebuttal testimony focused  
17 on my direct testimony, and a number of his comments were without analytical  
18 foundation or simply misconceptions of my direct testimony. An important  
19 example is his analytically misguided criticism, (at page 6, lines 6-8 of his

1 rebuttal testimony), of my use of the common equity ratio to select comparable  
2 companies for my analysis. He also offered misdirected comments regarding both  
3 my Discounted Cash Flow (“DCF”) and my Capital Asset Pricing Model  
4 (“CAPM”) calculations.

5 **Q. WHY DO YOU SAY MR. MURRAY’S CRITICISM OF YOUR USING AN**  
6 **EQUITY RATIO AS A CRITERION FOR SELECTING COMPARABLE**  
7 **UTILITY IS ANALYTICALLY WRONG?**

8 A. His criticism is wrong because the common equity ratio selects companies of  
9 similar financial risk to MPS ██████████, and is, therefore, an important criterion to  
10 review in selecting comparable companies for analysis. The cost of capital is a  
11 function of the risk exposure of the regulated utility and not the other way around.  
12 Mr. Murray is simply wrong when he states, at page 6, lines 19-20 of his rebuttal,  
13 “...it should be obvious that a criterion based on a desired equity ratio is not  
14 appropriate.”

15 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN.**

16 A. Contrary to his claim, it is important to select healthy utility companies as  
17 comparable standards for ratemaking. In fact, the equity ratio of a healthy group  
18 of utilities-- that represent the target capital structure for the regulated utility to  
19 support the assets during the period when rates are in effect-- is precisely the  
20 capital structure that is appropriate. Moreover, the divisional target capital  
21 structure urged by Aquila in this case is the most representative capital structure  
22 for MPS ██████████ for ratemaking in this proceeding. The Aquila corporate capital  
23 structure, on the other hand, is not a utility capital structure because it is the

1 capital structure of a very diversified company. Therefore the corporate capital  
2 structure should not be used for ratemaking purposes in this case. In fact, its use  
3 in this case is clearly inappropriate.

4 **Q. IF MR. MURRAY HAD WISHED NOT TO USE THE DIVISIONAL**  
5 **CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF MPS AND L&P, DID HE HAVE A BETTER**  
6 **ALTERNATIVE THAN USING THE INAPPROPRIATE AQUILA**  
7 **CORPORATE CAPITAL STRUCTURE?**

8 A. Yes, he could have used a hypothetical capital structure based on similar, healthy  
9 electric utilities, as opposed to his selection of non-representative low-common-  
10 stock equity companies that are not healthy.

11 **Q. HOW WOULD MR. MURRAY KNOW THAT HE COULD HAVE OR**  
12 **SHOULD HAVE USED A HYPOTHETICAL CAPITAL STRUCTURE IN**  
13 **THIS CASE RATHER THAN THE AQUILA CORPORATE CAPITAL**  
14 **STRUCTURE?**

15 A. He quoted Mr. David Parcell's *The Cost of Capital – A Practitioner's Guide*  
16 extensively, in his rebuttal testimony pages 16-18, which indicates that he is  
17 familiar with this publication. At page 4-22, the Parcell text states:

18 There are circumstances where a hypothetical capital structure is  
19 used for a utility, rather than the utility's own capital structure. The most  
20 common reasons for utilizing a hypothetical capital structure are:  
21 1. The utility's capital structure is deemed to be substantially different  
22 from the typical or "proper" capital structure.  
23 2. The utility is funded as part of a diversified organization *whose overall*  
24 *capital structure reflects its diversified nature rather than its utility*  
25 *operations only.* [Emphasis added.]

1 Q. DOES THE CRITERIA SET BY PARCELL FOR NOT USING THE  
2 PARENT COMPANY'S CAPITAL STRUCTURE APPLY TO MPS [REDACTED]  
3 [REDACTED] IN THIS INSTANCE?

4 A. Yes. These circumstances are precisely those of MPS [REDACTED] in this case.

5 Q. FROM HIS REBUTTAL TESTIMONY COULD YOU DETERMINE WHY  
6 MR. MURRAY SELECTED THE AQUILA CAPITAL STRUCTURE FOR  
7 MPS [REDACTED] IN THIS PROCEEDING?

8 A. His statement at page 7, lines 7-8, indicates his confusion regarding regulation  
9 when he states, that Aquila "...does not actually have enough equity capital to  
10 allocate to its divisions at the ratios Aquila uses for ratemaking purposes in this  
11 case." He made the same argument at page 8, lines 31-32 and page 10, lines 9-11.

12 Q. IS THERE ANYTHING WRONG WITH THIS STATEMENT?

13 A. Yes. It shows a misconception of the roles of debt and equity and the purpose of  
14 regulation.

15 Q. COULD YOU EXPLAIN WHAT YOU MEAN BY A MISCONCEPTION  
16 OF THE ROLES OF DEBT AND EQUITY?

17 A. Let me use an example. If a utility is to build a new plant, it can raise a portion of  
18 the permanent capital to build the plant by selling debt instruments, probably in  
19 the form of first mortgage bonds. The only other alternative to permanent debt is,  
20 in fact, equity in the ownership of the plant. This equity by the owners of the plant  
21 is equity regardless of how they acquire the cash to pay for the land, permits,  
22 construction and equipment. For a standalone utility, it may issue shares of  
23 common stock to raise this permanent capital. For a utility such as MPS [REDACTED]

1 that is part of a diversified organization, the equity is held by the parent. The  
2 parent is Aquila in this instance. Stated differently, the value of the plant when  
3 constructed that is not mortgaged is the "equity". He is simply confused--and has  
4 it backwards-- when he talks about not having "equity capital to allocate."

5 **Q. ARE YOU SAYING THAT AN AFFILIATED UTILITY OF A**  
6 **DIVERSIFIED COMPANY SHOULD MAINTAIN A CAPITAL**  
7 **STRUCTURE APPROPRIATE FOR A REGULATED UTILITY?**

8 A. Management of any affiliated operating utility should maintain a capital structure  
9 of a utility regardless of the capital structure of the parent and any non-regulated  
10 affiliates. This utility capital structure is the one that supports the utility assets and  
11 which is appropriate for ratemaking. As Mr. Murray admits on page 11, line 9 of  
12 his rebuttal testimony, he could have proposed a hypothetical capital structure  
13 representative of a healthy electric utility rather than the non-representative  
14 corporate capital structure of the very diversified Aquila.

15 **Q. ARE THERE OTHER MISCONCEPTIONS IN MR. MURRAY'S**  
16 **REBUTTAL?**

17 A. Yes. At page 13 of his rebuttal, he criticized my inclusion of Empire District  
18 Electric Company and Great Plains Energy because they have Missouri  
19 operations, but he does not explain why this might be an analytical problem. The  
20 analysis of the cost of capital is a market concept. The inclusion of Missouri  
21 utilities will not necessarily bias the calculated market results and, in fact,  
22 provides the Commission with valuable information as to how the market  
23 perceives the risk of companies operating under its jurisdiction.

1 Q. YOU STATED THAT MR. MURRAY OFFERED MISDIRECTED  
2 CRITICISM OF YOUR DCF ANALYSIS. WHAT DO YOU MEAN?

3 A. Mr. Murray, at page 16, lines 6-8 of his rebuttal, provided an unfounded criticism  
4 of my use of forecasted growth rates and identified other methods for measuring  
5 the growth rates to use in a DCF analysis. On page 17, lines 3-39 and page 18,  
6 lines 1-27 of his rebuttal testimony, he cited three pages of David Parcell's *The*  
7 *Cost of Capital* as "...authoritative support..." as justification for this criticism.

8 Q. IS THERE ANYTHING WRONG WITH HIS ASSERTION?

9 A. Yes. This assertion is a misuse of the cost of capital publication, which is a  
10 training manual prepared by Mr. Parcell for the Society of Utility and Regulatory  
11 Financial Analysts. For example, on the title page of the publication, there is the  
12 following disclaimer:

13 Author's Note: This manual has been prepared as an educational reference  
14 on cost of capital concepts. Its purpose is to describe a broad array of cost  
15 of capital models and techniques. *No cost of equity model or other concept*  
16 *is recommended.* Furthermore, no opinions or preferences are expressed  
17 by either the author or the Society of Utility And Regulatory Financial  
18 Analysts. [Emphasis added.]

19  
20 Furthermore, contrary to Mr. Murray's criticism of my use of earnings growth  
21 rate in my DCF analysis, there have been studies indicating that forecasted  
22 earnings per share growth is the most accurate predictor of investor expectations.  
23 Perhaps the most widely quoted article on the appropriateness of using analyst's  
24 growth forecasts is Vander Weide, James H. and Willard T. Carleton. "Investor  
25 Growth Expectations: Analysts vs. History," *The Journal of Portfolio*  
26 *Management*, Vol. 14, No.3, Spring, 1988, 78-87.

1 **Q, WAS THIS THE ONLY PROBLEM WITH MR. MURRAY'S REBUTTAL**  
2 **OF YOUR DCF GROWTH RATE?**

3 A. No. He also criticized my use of *Value Line's* forecasted growth rates at page 20,  
4 lines 19-20. However, *Value Line* is a widely recognized and well-respected  
5 source available to both professional portfolio managers and to individual  
6 investors. This broad use implies that it is a good representation of investor  
7 expectations, and investor expectations are what any analyst is attempting to  
8 determine in a DCF analysis. Moreover, *Value Line* is an independent financial  
9 service organization that does not have the potential conflicts of brokerage and  
10 investment banking firms. By comparison, to justify a lower projected growth  
11 rate, Mr. Murray quoted, on page 21, a December 2001 *Business Week* article. Of  
12 course, this article is even from a more general publication than an accepted  
13 financial service, but, more important, it is now outdated because it was published  
14 prior to the structural market shifts over the past two years. It is not relevant to  
15 current markets.

16 **Q, WERE THERE OTHER IMPORTANT PROBLEMS WITH MR.**  
17 **MURRAY'S REBUTTAL OF YOUR DCF METHOD?**

18 A. Yes. Ignoring that the only reason for reviewing historical growth rates is to  
19 determine investors' expected growth in returns, Mr. Murray criticized me, on  
20 page 22, lines 10-16 of his rebuttal testimony, for calculating historical growth  
21 rates and not averaging them with other growth rates. As I pointed out in my  
22 rebuttal testimony, averaging numbers together without any justification will not  
23 generate the future earnings expectations of investors. In fact, if a historical



1 growth rate is not useful for estimating the future growth in returns to investors,  
2 one should ignore it. A historical growth rate will not, *ipso facto*, become the  
3 forecasted growth rate.

4 **Q. YOU MENTIONED THAT MR. MURRAY CRITICIZED YOUR CAPM**  
5 **ANALYSIS IN HIS REBUTTAL TESTIMONY. WHAT WAS THE**  
6 **NATURE OF HIS CRITICISM?**

7 A. Mr. Murray criticized my size adjusted CAPM analysis. Of course, my  
8 calculations are in accordance with the recommendation by Ibbotson Associates. I  
9 explained in my rebuttal testimony this recommendation to compensate for the  
10 data bias. His position ignores the size bias benefits of economies of scale in  
11 financing, market diversification, access to the capital markets and regulatory  
12 proceedings favoring large companies. This results in greater risk for smaller  
13 companies that Mr. Murray ignores. The Ibbotson Associates, in the *SBBI*  
14 *Valuation Edition 2003 Yearbook*, page 122, states clearly, “ In the CAPM, only  
15 systematic or beta risk is rewarded; small company stocks have had returns in  
16 excess of those implied by their betas.”

17 **Q. WHY DID MR. MURRAY IGNORE FIRM SIZE AS A FACTOR IN**  
18 **RECOMMENDING AN ALLOWED RETURN?**

19 A. He stated at page 25, lines 12-13 of his rebuttal that small utilities and large  
20 utilities are both regulated “and an adjustment for firm sizes is not appropriate.”

21 Q. How do you respond?

1 A. This is not consistent with the behavior of the financial markets. For example, on  
2 page 521, "Rate Setting in the Utilities Industry: Does Size Make a Difference?"  
3 The Financial Review, Vol. 29, No. 4, Scott Besley and Steven E. Bolten state:

4 This study provides evidence that the "size effect," which has been  
5 investigated extensively in the literature, has not been considered by  
6 regulators in the utility rate setting process. In essence, the results indicate  
7 the rates assigned to both large and small utilities have not differed  
8 significantly in the past, statistically. However, to be consistent with the  
9 behavior observed in the competitive financial markets, the rates  
10 regulators set should be significantly higher for small utilities compared to  
11 large utilities. The fact that this was not observed might suggest inequities  
12 exist in the rate-setting process.  
13

14 **Q. WERE THERE ANY OTHER CONCERNS THAT YOU HAVE ABOUT**  
15 **MR. MURRAY'S REBUTTAL TESTIMONY?**

16 A. Yes. Mr. Murray contended that there is no need for a "cushion" to provide a  
17 reasonable chance for the utility to achieve its allowed return. His position,  
18 however, is inconsistent with the regulatory standard of setting an allowed return  
19 that is commensurate with returns of enterprises having corresponding risks. For  
20 example, his recommendation may ignore such factors as the costs of issuance,  
21 regulatory lag, expenses of adding new customers, or adverse market shifts.  
22 Following his recommendation means that there is very little likelihood that the  
23 utility, Aquila in this instance, will achieve the allowed return.

24 **Q. WHAT RESPONSE DO YOU HAVE TO THE REBUTTAL TESTIMONY**  
25 **OF TRISHA D. MILLER?**

26 A. On page 3, lines 15 –16 of her rebuttal testimony, Ms. Miller states:  
27 "By denying rate base treatment, the shareholders do not recover the time value of  
28 the monies expended, and thus share in the business risk with the ratepayer."

1 Q. How do you respond?

2 A. There is no way that the Company can “share” business risk with its ratepayers if  
3 it is denied recovery of a legitimate, extraordinary expense it incurred when  
4 providing utility service.

5 Ms. Miller acknowledged that Aquila legitimately spent \$8 million dollars to  
6 repair storm damage in 2002. Not allowing the Company to fully recover this  
7 expense without compensation for the time value of money for five years, simply  
8 means that it will not fully recover its investment in plant replacement. This is not  
9 a “sharing” of business risk with the ratepayers. It is a reduction in the cost of  
10 providing utility service.

11 **Q. HOW WOULD YOU RECOMMEND THE COMMISSION TREAT THIS**  
12 **TIME-VALUE-OF-MONEY ISSUE?**

13 A. It is appropriate to allow the Company to recover a return equal to the loss of the  
14 time value of money on the unamortized balance of storm damages. For example,  
15 a return measure equal to the cost of the Company’s secured revolving credit  
16 agreement, or eight percent, represents a good proxy to use for this purpose. It is  
17 relatively short term in nature (three years) and it is collateralized with the  
18 benefits of a lower interest rate. This represents a reasonable compromise  
19 between the Staff’s recommendation of zero return on the unamortized storm  
20 damage balance and the allowance of a full rate of return applicable to rate base.

21 **Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY?**

22 A. Yes, it does.

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

In the matter of Aquila, Inc. d/b/a Aquila  
Networks-MPS [redacted]  
for authority to file tariffs increasing electric  
rates for the service provided to customers in  
the Aquila Networks-MPS [redacted]  
[redacted] area )

Case No. ER-2004-0034

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted]

County of Oklahoma )

) ss

State of Oklahoma )

AFFIDAVIT OF DONALD A. MURRY

Donald A. Murry, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the witness who sponsors the accompanying testimony entitled "Surrebuttal Testimony of Donald A. Murry;" that said testimony was prepared by him and under his direction and supervision; that if inquiries were made as to the facts in said testimony and schedules, he would respond as therein set forth; and that the aforesaid testimony and schedules are true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

Donald A. Murry  
Donald A. Murry

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2004.

Carolyn S. Hanes  
Notary Public  
#01019187

My Commission expires:

Dec 4, 2005

