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T.R.A. DOCKET ROOM

TENNESSEE REGULATORY AUTHORITY

IN RE.

APPLICATION OF JACKSON ENERGY AUTHORITY FOR A CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY TO PROVIDE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES AS A CARRIERS' CARRIER

DOCKET NO 03-00438

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY AND EXHIBITS
OF
DWIGHT S. WORK

NOVEMBER 4, 2003

l Q. Please state your name and business a	ıddress.
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- 2 A. My name is Dwight Work. My business address is 206 Capitol Boulevard, Nashville,
- 3 Tennessee 37219-1801.
- 4 Q. Are you the same Dwight Work that pre-filed direct testimony in this matter on
- 5 behalf of Jackson Energy Authority?
- 6 A. Yes, I am.

## 7 Q. What is the purpose of your rebuttal testimony in this docket?

A I will respond to a portion of the pre-filed testimony of Mr William J. Barta, specifically his comments regarding the network investment assigned or allocated to the Telephone Business Unit. The implication of Mr. Barta's testimony appears to be that Jackson Energy Authority ("JEA") is somehow trying to be deceptive in the way the business model is structured or that JEA has somehow structured its business model to remove it

from regulatory oversight of the Tennessee Regulatory Authority ("TRA").

Before we get drawn into this forest of implication, we need to step back and look at the realities of the regulatory requirements. The TRA does not regulate the rates of a Competitive Local Exchange Carrier ("CLEC"), a carriers' carrier, a cable system, or an internet service provider. The regulatory focus is to keep captive customers of regulated enterprises from subsidizing the competitive operations of a regulated enterprise.

The captive customers of JEA are its electric, natural gas, wastewater, and water customers. The competitive customers of JEA will be its cable, CLEC, and internet customers. The regulatory focus then as well as the focus of JEA is to make sure that procedures are in place to prevent the improper subsidization of the competitive customers by the captive customers during the normal course of business

#### 1 Q. Does JEA have those procedures in place?

- 2 A Yes they do We have developed a Cost Allocation Manual that will prevent or limit, to the extent possible, this subsidization from taking place.
- Q. Does it matter from a regulatory focus that the Cable Business Unit owns the assets?
- A. It does not. The regulatory focus is the same no matter which business unit owns the assets. The focus is to limit subsidization of the competitive division, in this case the Telecommunications Division, by the regulated divisions of JEA. We have accomplished that through the Cost Allocation Manual. In fact, I believe we have gone further than required.

# 11 Q. What do you mean?

- I am not convinced that the TRA has any interest in the allocations within the competitive division (the Telecommunications Division). However, the Board and Management of JEA are interested because they want to know how the business units are performing. Good decisions can only be made with good information. Since we developed the factors for each business unit, we filed this with the TRA for information purposes. But, I am not sure it is required.
- 18 Q. Let us assume for a moment that the allocations within the competitive division are
  19 of interest to the TRA. Does it matter that the telephone business unit owns none
  20 of the plant assets?
- A. No, it does not
- 22 Q. Will the Telephone Business Unit use the assets?
- A. Yes, it will.

#### Q. Why, then, does it not matter?

Α

There are at least two approaches in dealing with depreciable assets that have a common use. One approach is to allocate the plant to each entity that uses the plant. There is nothing wrong with this approach when the use is constant over time or is anticipated to be constant over time. An example of this might be an office building for a utility that provides water and wastewater service to its customers. The water service personnel occupy 50 percent of the building and the wastewater personnel occupy 50 percent of the building. In this example, one might allocate 50 percent of the building cost to each division. The cost remains constant, annual depreciation expense remains constant, and accumulated depreciation is charged with the same annual depreciation expense each year.

The second approach is to allow one entity to own the asset and charge a rental fee for use of the asset. This approach is more applicable than the first approach when the potential use of the asset is subject to change. The JEA model is an example of this approach. In Year 1, the Telephone Business Unit may use 5 percent of the bandwidth that is used by the Telecommunications Division. If we follow the first approach, we allocate 5 percent of the plant, depreciation expense, and accumulated depreciation to the Telephone Business Unit. Let us assume that in Year 2, the Telephone Business Unit uses 10 percent of the bandwidth used by the Telecommunications Division Again, if we use the first approach, we will have to allocate 10 percent of the plant in service, depreciation expense, and accumulated depreciation to the Telephone Business Unit This reallocation process has the potential of continuing each year that the Telecommunications Division is in existence. It creates problems with monthly bookkeeping, monthly reporting, and decision making. The better way under this scenario is to charge a rental fee for access to the system. This is the method JEA used

- $1\,$  Q. Does the rental fee paid by the Telephone Business Unit fully compensate the
- 2 Cable Business Unit for use of its system?
- 3 A. Yes, it does JEA asked me to take an independent look at the access amount paid by
- 4 the Telephone Business Unit to determine if it covered the fully distributed costs of
- 5 accessing the system.

# 6 Q. How did you do that?

- 7 A. I developed carrying charge factors to estimate the revenue requirement of the annual
- 8 additions to plant that can be jointly used by each business unit within the
- 9 Telecommunications Division.

#### 10 Q. What is included in these carrying charge factors?

- 11 A. The access charge includes. (1) a return on the investment, (2) taxes on the return, (3)
- annual depreciation on the investment; (4) property tax on the investment, (5) and,
- annual recovery of all cable-related charges, excluding expenses related to
- 14 programming.

#### 15 Q. Is this an appropriate way to develop the carrying charge factor?

- 16 A. Yes, it is, with one possible exception. My carrying charge factor includes allocated costs
- from the regulated divisions that are included in administrative and general expense in
- the Cable Business Unit. One would not normally include these costs in the development
- of a carrying charge factor because they are also allocated through the cost allocation
- 20 manual. I have not been able to completely identify these costs to strip them out

#### 21 Q. How are these factors used?

- 22 A. The factors are multiplied by each year's addition to plant to determine the revenue
- 23 requirement associated with the plant

### Q. Is there another step?

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Yes, there is. Once the revenue requirement is developed, it must be assigned to each of the three business units of the Telecommunications Division. Management of JEA informs me that 40 percent of the fibers from the head-end facility to the core can be used by telephone and internet. We then used the business model of JEA to develop the estimated telephone usage versus internet usage of this 40 percent. We multiplied the estimated customers using various bandwidths for telephone and internet to develop an estimate of the annual usage. I have attached a schedule as Exhibit A that shows this calculation.

#### Q. What did you do next?

- 11 A. We multiplied the revenue requirement by the percent of usage associated with the

  12 Telephone Business Unit to obtain the annual access fee required from the Telephone

  13 Business Unit I have attached a schedule as Exhibit B that shows the result of this

  14 calculation.
  - 15 Q. Mr. Barta has criticized JEA because the Telephone Business Unit has no employees. Do you view this as a problem?
  - 17 A. No, I do not The Telephone Business Unit will receive the allocation of fully distributed
    18 costs of employees in the regulated divisions of JEA. The Telephone Business Unit will
    19 also pay for their appropriate portion of the employees that are directly assigned to the
    20 Cable Business Unit through the access charge.
  - 21 Q. Does this conclude your testimony?
  - 22 A. Yes, it does.

# AFFIDAVIT

I, Dwight S. Work, do hereby affirm that the foregoing rebuttal testimony at	nd attached exhibits are
true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief	
Sworn to and subscribed before me	
This 4th day of November, 2003	HINA SULLIVATO
Amanda Sullivan	NOTARY NOTARY
NOTARY PUBLIC	AT ANGE NA

My commission expires on: Suftember 22, 2007

Jackson Energy Authority Calculation of Estimated Bandwidth Usage

(6)				11 06%					ı						88 94%	100 00%
(8)	ır 2	Total	164,736 268,800 20,800	454,336			Total	210,176	576,000	2,457,600	76,800	168,960	134,400	28,160	3,652,096	4,106,432
(7)	Year 2	Bandwidth Used	128 128 128			Bandwidth	Nsed	256	1536	3072	512	1536	3072	10240	J	11
(9)		Average Number of Lines	1,287 2,100 163		Average	Numper	of Lines	821	375	800	150	110	44	က		
(5)				6.20%											93 80%	100 00%
(4)	7	Total	12,672 26,880 1,600	41,152			Total	46,976	115,200	384,000	19,200	30,720	19,200	7,680	622,976	664,128
(3)	Year 1	Bandwidth Used	128 128 128			Bandwidth	Nsed	256	1536	3072	512	1536	3072	10240		i II
(2)		Average Number of Lines	99 210 13				of Lines	184	75	125	38	20	9	τ-		
(1)	Description	Customer Type	Residential Small/Medium business Large business	Subtotal			Internet:	Residential	Residential	Residential	Small/Medium business	Small/Medium business	Small/Medium business	Large business	Subtotal	Total Bandwidth consumed
Line	o N		− 0 m	4				2	9	7	∞	တ	10	<del>-</del>	12	13

Jackson Energy Authority Calculation of Estimated Bandwidth Usage

(6)		13.84%	86 16%	100.00%
(8) Year 4	Total	809,952 1,100,960 86,400 1,997,312	Total 431,360 1,850,112 9,085,440 180,320 432,768 386,880 66,304	14,430,496
(7) Yes	Bandwidth Used	128 128 128	Bandwidth Used 256 1536 3072 512 1536 3072 10240	1 11
(9)	Average Number of Lines	6,328 8,601 675	Average Number of Lines 1,685 1,205 2,958 2,958 282 126	
(5)		12 77%	87.23%	100 00%
(4) r 3	Total	495,264 707,840 52,800 1,255,904	Total 403,584 1,292,544 6,067,200 147,200 353,280 268,800 47,360 8,579,968	9,835,872
(3) Year 3	Bandwidth Used	128	Bandwidth Used 256 1536 3072 512 1536 3072 10240	1 11
(2)	Average Number of Lines	3,869 5,530 413	Average Number of Lines 1,577 1,975 1,975 288 230 88	
(1)	<b>Telephone:</b> Customer Type	Residential Small/Medium business Large business Subtotal	Internet: Residential Residential Residential Small/Medium business Small/Medium business Small/Medium business Small/Medium business Large business	Total Bandwidth consumed
		41 16 71	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	26

Jackson Energy Authority Calculation of Estimated Bandwidth Usage

(7) (8) (9) Year 6	Bandwidth Used Total 128 961,696
	Average Number Bandwic of Lines Used 7,513
(5)	
(4) Year 5	Total 942,839
(3) Ye	Bandwidth Used 128
(2)	Average Number of Lines 7,366
(1)	Telephone: Customer Type Type
	. 72

Jackson Energy Authority Calculation of Estimated Bandwidth Usage

(8)		1,000,548 1,324,960 440,760	2,475,268 12.29%			Total	242,560	2,910,720	13,097,472	216,320	486,720	568,320	149,811	17,671,923 87 71%	20 147 102 100 00%
(7) (7) Year 8	Bandwidth	28 28			Bandwidth	Used	256 24	1536 2,97	3072 13,09	512 2	1536 48	3072 56	10240 14	17,6	700
(9)	Average Number	7,817		Average	Number	of Lines	948	1,895	4,264	423	317	185	15		
(5)			12 41%											87 59%	100 00%
(4) Year 7	-ctoT	980,930	2,437,410			Total	237,824	2,853,120	12,840,960	213,760	441,120	480,960	135,475	17,203,219	10 640 620
(3) Ye	Bandwidth	128	2		Bandwidth	Used	256	1536	3072	512	1536	3072	10240	ı	•
(2)	Average Number	7,664	-	Average	Number	of Lines	929	1,858	4,180	418	287	157	13		
(1)	<b>Telephone:</b> Customer	Residential Small/Medium business	Subtotal			Internet:	Residential	Residential	Residential	Small/Medium business	Small/Medium business	Small/Medium business	Large business	Subtotal	Total Bandwidth consumed
		04 4	4 4 8				44	45	46	47	48	49	20	21	52

Jackson Energy Authority Calculation of Estimated Bandwidth Usage

(8)	Year 10				Total	1,040,970	1,356,320	154,880	2,552,170 12 04%			Total	252,416	3,028,224	13,627,392	221,440	581,280	747,840		179,712	18,	179,712 18,638,304	179,712 18,638,304	179,712	18,638,304	179,712 18,638,304 21,190,474 1	179,712 18,638,304 21,190,474	179,712 18,638,304 == 21,190,474	179,712 18,638,304 == 21,190,474
(2)	Ye		146	Bandwidtn	Nsed	128	128	128			Bandwidth	Nsed	256	1536	3072	512	1536	3072	7	10240	10240	10240	10240	10240	10240	10240	10240	10240	10240
(9)			Average	Number	of Lines	8,133	10,596	1,210		Average	Number	of Lines	986	1,972	4,436	433	378	243	0,7	2	0	2	<u>o</u>	<u> </u>	<u>o</u>	<u>o</u>	<u>o</u>	<u>o</u>	<u>o</u>
(5)									12.16%												87 84%	87 84%	87 84%	87 84%	87 84%	87 84%	87 84%	87 84%	87 84%
(4)	Year 9				Total	1,020,559	1,340,640	152,320	2,513,519			Total	247,424	2,969,088	13,360,128	218,880	533,760	656,640	17.7	104,007	18,150,477	18,150,477	18,150,477	18,150,477	18,150,477	18,150,477	18,150,477 18,063,996	18,150,477 = 20,663,996	18,150,477 = 20,663,996
(3)	Ye		177	Bandwidth	Nsed	128	128	128	ı		Bandwidth	Nsed	256	1536	3072	512	1536	3072	40040	10240	10240	10240	0240	0440	0420	0440	0440	0440	0440
(2)			Average	Number	of Lines	7,973	10,474	1,190		Average	Number	of Lines	296	1,933	4,349	428	348	214	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
(1)		Telephone:		Customer	Type	Residential	Small/Medium business	Large business	Subtotal			Internet:	Residential	Residential	Residential	Small/Medium business	Small/Medium business	Small/Medium business	יייים אויין לימיל ו	Laige Dusiliess	Large business Subtotal	Carge business Subtotal	Large business Subtotal	Large business Subtotal	Subtotal	Subtotal Total Bandwidth consumed	Subtotal Total Bandwidth consumed	Subtotal Total Bandwidth consumed	Subtotal Total Bandwidth consumed
						53	54	22	26				22	28	26	09	61	62	C	2	64	64	64	64	64 6	65 65 65	64 65	65 65	64 65

Source: JEA business plan.

Jackson Energy Authority Carrying Charge Years Ending June 30, 2003 through 2012

(12)	Year 10	Revenue	Requirement	\$ 3,997,736	3,079,359	2,094,965	700,959	654,072	657,502	646,150	667,673	743,458	479,149	\$ 13,721,023	4 82%	\$ 660,804
(11)	Year 9	Revenue	Requirement	\$ 4,021,761	3,105,973	2,119,627	702,989	652,399	660'659	678,619	746,908	465,426	•	\$ 13,152,800	4 86%	\$ 639,752
(10)	Year 8	Revenue	Requirement	\$ 4,056,521	3,142,537	2,125,763	701,190	653,983	692,218	759,152	467,586	•		\$ 12,598,950	4 92%	\$ 619,364
(6)	Year 7	Revenue	Requirement	\$ 4,104,275	3,151,634	2,120,324	702,893	686,845	774,365	475,251	•	1	•	\$ 12,015,588	4 96%	\$ 596,454
(8)	Year 6	Revenue	Requirement	\$ 4,116,156	3,143,571	2,125,475	738,213	768,355	484,775	٠	•	•	•	\$ 11,376,545	4 99%	\$ 567,917
(-)	Year 5	Revenue	Requirement	\$ 4,105,625	3,151,208	2,232,277	825,818	481,013	•	•	•	•	•	\$ 10,795,941	5 34%	\$ 576,503
(9)	Year 4	Revenue	Requirement	\$ 4,115,599	3,309,552	2,497,187	516,986	•	•	•	•	•	i	\$ 10,439,324	5 54%	\$ 577,921
(5)	Year 3	Revenue	Requirement	\$ 4,322,402	3,702,305	1,563,312		•	•	•	•	•		\$ 9,588,019	5 11%	\$ 489,756
(4)	Year 2	Revenue	Requirement	\$ 4,835,353	2,317,751		•	•	•			•	•	\$ 7,153,104	4 42%	\$ 316,453
(3)	Year 1	Revenue	Requirement	\$ 3,027,072	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•		•	\$ 3,027,072	2 48%	\$ 75,071
(2)			Amount	\$ 18,265,701	13,985,576	9,433,205	3,119,556	2,902,486	2,925,190	2,867,721	2,821,469	2,808,435	2,891,239	\$ 62,020,578		
(1)			Description	Year 1 investment	Year 2 investment	Year 3 investment	Year 4 investment	Year 5 investment	Year 6 investment	Year 7 investment	Year 8 investment	Year 9 investment	Year 10 investment	Total	Percent to telephone	TBU access fee
		Line	å	-	2	ო	4	ß	9	7	80	6	10	=	12	13