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April 26, 2007

#### VIA HAND-DELIVERY

Chairman Sara Kyle c/o Sharla Dillon Tennessee Regulatory Authority 460 James Robertson Parkway Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0505

> Petition Of Tennessee American Water Company To Change And Increase Certain Rates And Charges So As To Permit It To Earn A Fair And Adequate Rate Of Return On Its Property Used And Useful In Furnishing Water Service To Its Customers: Docket No. 06-00290

Dear Chairman Kyle:

Enclosed please find an original and sixteen (16) copies of Tennessee American Water Company's Direct Testimony of A. Joseph Van den Berg.

Please return three copies of the Testimony, which I would appreciate your stamping as "filed," and returning to me by way of our courier.

Should you have any questions concerning any of the enclosed, please do not hesitate to contact me.

With kindest regards, I remain

Yours very truly,

R Doll Cu bip M.S.

R. Dale Grimes

RDG/ms **Enclosures**  Chairman Sara Kyle April 26, 2007 Page 2

cc: Hon. Pat Miller (w/o enclosure)

Hon. Ron Jones (w/o enclosure)

Hon. Eddie Roberson (w/o enclosure)

Ms. Darlene Standley, Chief of Utilities Division (w/o enclosure)

Richard Collier, Esq. (w/o enclosure)

Mr. Jerry Kettles, Chief of Economic Analysis & Policy Division (w/o enclosure)

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David Higney, Esq. (w/enclosure)

Mr. John Watson (w/enclosure)

Mr. Michael A. Miller (w/enclosure)

### **Petitioner's Exhibit AJV**

### TENNESSEE-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY, INC.

**DIRECT TESTIMONY** 

OF

A. JOSEPH VAN DEN BERG

ON

AMERICAN WATER E-CIS INVESTMENT

**SPONSORING** 

PETITIONER'S EXHIBIT AJV -1

**THROUGH** 

**PETITIONER'S EXHIBIT AJV-3** 

#### Petitioner's Exhibit AJV

#### **DIRECT TESTIMONY**

#### OF A. JOSEPH VAN DEN BERG

- 1 Q. Please state your name and business address.
- 2 A. My name is A. Joseph Van den Berg. My business address is 8283
- 3 Greensboro Drive, McLean, VA 22102.
- 4 Q. By whom are you employed and in what capacity?
- 5 A. I am a Partner with Booz Allen Hamilton.
- 6 Q. Would you please summarize your academic and professional
- 7 background?
- 8 A. I hold a Bachelor of Sciences degree in Mechanical Engineering from the
- 9 Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and a Masters of
- 10 Business Administration in Finance and Investments from George
- 11 Washington University. Post graduation, I worked for Potomac Electric
- 12 Power Company before joining the Edison Electric Institute where, as a
- Director, I was responsible for regulatory and marketing activities related
- to the use of energy. In that capacity, I directed activities related to least-
- 15 cost planning, demand-side management, new technology investments,
- and environmental externalities. I have made presentations to, and have
- been active with, the National Association of Regulatory Utility

Commissioners. I have testified before the U.S. Department of Energy on a number of matters including energy regulation, energy economies, environmental impacts, and technology communications.

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At Deloitte Consulting, I directed several engagements focused on developing a customer care and operations strategy resulting in improved cost performance from the bottom quartile to the top quartile. Strategies implemented included standardizing business processes, simplifying governance and work activities, and implementing technology enablers. Additional scope has included leading strategy development for the potential outsourcing of customer care functions. Related roles include scope definition, negotiation preparation and strategy, contract structuring, value proposition determination and business requirements creation. I have also been involved in optimizing processes for retail and delivery segments. Activities have included management of marketing, sales and service technology integration platforms with the appropriate design of business intelligence transfer protocols, cost allocation requirements, process handoffs and interfaces, and roles and responsibilities of marketing and sales functions. I was the Strategy and Operations and Customer Relationship Management ("CRM") Lead Partner for the Energy and Utilities practice within Deloitte. Since joining Booz Allen Hamilton, I have focused my efforts in the customer operations arena, specializing in assisting companies achieve improvements in customer service, performance and costs.

In addition, I have participated in numerous other utility consulting engagements in the area of merger and acquisitions, corporate growth, diversification, restructuring, organizational analysis, business process reengineering, strategic planning and strategic marketing. I have been the joint witness for merger applicants in state proceedings.

#### 6 Q. What is the purpose of your testimony in this rate case?

Α.

A. I was engaged to study and evaluate the cost incurred by Tennessee

American to implement Orcom System, Inc.'s ("Orcom") Enhanced

Customer Information System ("E-CIS") software program.

## 10 Q. Please describe the activities you performed that helped enable your 11 examination and evaluation of these issues.

I was hired by Missouri American and the American Water Works Company, Inc. ("AWW") in July of 2003 to conduct a financial and performance review of the American CSC. Since that time, I have been engaged by other AWW subsidiaries, including Missouri-American and Indiana-American Water Companies, to evaluate customer care costs related to the Orcom E-CIS solution. As part of those evaluations, I toured both the Alton and Pensacola facilities and was exposed to the E-CIS software and American CSC's call center technologies. With respect to my study of Tennessee American's implementation of E-CIS, I have incorporated and relied on information gathered for my previous

- engagements on the subject of E-CIS, applying that knowledge to
- 3 Q. Are you sponsoring any exhibits discussed in your testimony?
- 4 A. Yes. The following Exhibits are referenced in this testimony and included at the end:
- 6 AJV-1 Orcom E-CIS Upgrade Cost Distribution by State
- 7 AJV-2 Orcom E-CIS Upgrade Costs

Tennessee American.

- 8 AJV-3 Orcom E-CIS Upgrade Costs Over Time
- Q. Was all of the work performed and were all of the exhibits prepared
   by you or under your supervision?
- 11 A. Yes.

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- 12 Q. Could you please summarize your testimony?
- 13 A. Yes. In my testimony I will first explain the costs incurred upgrading
  14 Tennessee American to Orcom E-CIS software, demonstrate that the cost
  15 of the upgrade was consistent with the industry as a whole, compare the
  16 actual costs of the new systems with a forecast of what the cost to the
  17 customers would be had Tennessee American tried to update its existing
  18 software and demonstrate the importance of investing in customer
  19 information systems.

#### Orcom E-CIS Software

- Q. What ratemaking treatment associated with the E-CIS software implementation is Tennessee American seeking in this case?
- A. Tennessee American is seeking to include in original cost rate base \$3.27

  million associated with the E-CIS project. As shown by Petitioner's Exhibit

  AJV-1, this is Tennessee American's share of the \$73.7 million cost of the

  E-CIS project. Petitioner's Exhibit AJV-2 shows the break down of these

  costs.
- Q. Can you respond to why the costs of E-CIS increased from
   \$7,326,422 to its final cost?

Α.

Yes, I can. First I must clarify the meaning of the 1996 ORCOM Agreement. AWW never expected to be able to upgrade to the Orcom E-CIS for a total cost of \$7,326,422. That figure is not explicitly set forth in the Orcom contract. The Orcom agreement specifies a cost for the Orcom software and billing rates and maximum numbers of service hours that Orcom was willing to commit to the project absent change orders. In no respect did Orcom commit that AWW would be able to complete the installation of E-CIS for a total cost of \$7,326,422 (or any other figure, for that matter). That cost figure would have been an unreasonable estimate that correlates to a cost of \$2.53 per customer for Tennessee American, while the typical cost of a CIS implementation in the utility industry is significantly more, ranging anywhere from \$25 to \$100 per customer. The \$7,326,422 figure represents only the amount that was to be paid to Orcom for the software and the specific set of hours committed and

ignores change orders and other external and internal costs to AWW dedicated to the integration. The Orcom contract assumed by its terms that the integration would be accomplished internally with AWW resources. In 1996, Orcom Systems was contracted to provide a CIS system for AWW. The process was initiated with the expectation that AWW would have sufficient resources and technical expertise to assist Orcom in customizing, implementing and integrating the new CIS. contract requires AWW to establish a team of experts for these purposes to work with Orcom. Obviously, AWW's own internal integration costs would not be covered by the Orcom contract. AWW began the investment in 1996 by dedicating an internal team, as stipulated in the original Orcom contract, to work with Orcom on the configuration and implementation of the ECIS. Through 1999, \$16 million had been spent. continued under this leadership, but AWW realized it did not have the internal resources or expertise necessary to successfully complete the E-CIS configuration and installation on its own. For the first eight months of 2000, the AWW team re-evaluated the need for outside expertise. As can be seen in Petitioner's Exhibit AJV-3, there was a decrease in projectrelated expenses during this time.

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#### Q. What was the result of the re-evaluation of the E-CIS project?

21 A. The increase in the investment during the last four months of 2000 and over the next four years resulted from the review of the progress to date, including third party input, and the realization that a more intensive effort

would be required to complete the E-CIS implementation. This resulted in a decision that efforts should be coordinated and a resultant request for proposal for integrated services was issued. In 2001, Accenture (formerly Andersen Consulting) was selected to partner with AWW and Orcom to assist in the installation, configuration and testing of ECIS. Over the course of the next few years, their work included development of the application functionality required to standardize the Orcom platforms and providing functional configuration requirements allowing Orcom to support improved business processes (i.e. Orcom reporting requirements.)<sup>1</sup>

## Q. Did AWW's re-evaluation result in an unreasonable cost for the installation of E-CIS?

No. In fact, the final project expenses are in line with industry averages. Industry research performed by TMG Consulting<sup>2</sup> (a firm specializing in assisting utilities in determining the costs of CIS implementations, both insourced and outsourced solutions) demonstrates Tennessee American would have expected to pay as much as \$110 per customer (or almost \$7.7 million) for a full CIS implementation. The first \$30 per customer would be spent on vendors, consultants and integrators for hardware, software and services. Another \$30 per customer would be spent on payroll costs and additional out-of-pocket expenses for items such as overtime pay, bonuses, temporary staffing, project space, training facilities,

<sup>1</sup> Accenture Consulting Services Agreement, June 2001

Α.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> UtiliPoint International. White Paper: Effective Project Management Ensures a Positive Return; On-Time and On-Budget Customer Care/CIS Implementation No Longer Just Wishful Thinking, March 23, 2004.

etc. required during the implementation phase. Finally, if Tennessee American opted for extended CIS capabilities, such as bill production, change management, and data warehouse, it would have expected to pay \$30 per customer for extended services and \$20 per customer for extended products.

Similarly, an article appearing in Public Utilities Reports, Inc. estimated the cost of CIS replacement at an average of \$50 per customer.<sup>3</sup> This estimate projects a price of installing a CIS system for Tennessee American at \$3.5 million, based on Tennessee American's 2003 customer base of 70,372. AWW's total expense considering a 2003 customer base of 2.9 million would have been \$145 million, \$3.5 million of which would have been allocated back to Tennessee American.

Based on the industry benchmarks, I estimate that the current costs for a CIS implementation for a company the size of Tennessee American and with similar functionality, would exceed \$3.5 million. These estimates are validated by my client experiences, proprietary knowledge of non-clients costs, and internal estimates of proposal-quality costs. Tennessee American implemented its Orcom E-CIS for much less.

#### Q. What elements make up the total investment in E-CIS?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Dr. Zarko Sumic. North American <u>CIS Market in Transformation</u> Public Utilities Reports, Inc.. May, 2004

- 1 A. The investment includes Orcom software and implementation expenses,
  2 AWW internal labor, overhead and expenses, Professional Fees
- 3 (Accenture and third party expenses) and allowance for funds used during
- 4 construction (AFUDC).

#### 5 Q. When was the investment made?

- 6 A. The investment in the E-CIS software and its implementation began in
- 7 1996 and continued on through 2005, with the majority of the investment
- being made between 1997 and 2003. <u>Petitioner's Exhibit AJV-3</u> outlines
- 9 the investment made by year.

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- 10 Q. Did you complete an analysis of these project-related expenses?
- 11 A. Yes. Documentation of the associated contracts and fees was provided to
- me and my team by AWW for analysis.
- 14 Q. Please categorize the costs impacting the total investment and what they represent.
- 16 A. Approximately \$5.2 million was spent on the Orcom software and \$18.4
- 17 million was spent on Orcom services. Professional fees, including fees
- paid to the system integrator, third party contributors and all related
- expenses, accounted for \$27.3 million of the total spend. AWW internal
- labor and expenses contributed \$13.1 million to the total. The remainder
- of the costs consist of \$6.1 million in AFUDC and \$3.6 million of

miscellaneous expenses. These expenditures are shown by year in the following table:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
AWW	368	1,474	1,474	1,474	2,322	2,166	2,591	1,181	67	13,118
ORCOM Services	9	1,501	3,640	1,607	1,529	4,705	4,656	485	249	18,380
ORCOM Software	261	1,044	627	430	767	2,025			-	5,155
Professional Fees	_	-	_	-	1,841	10,088	10,476	4,197	725	27,328
Miscellaneous	172	615	615	615	605	•	611	394	-	3,626
AFUDC								-		6,135

## Q. How much capital would have been invested for Tennessee American to upgrade the EDIS system?

A. Chartwell's CIS Report<sup>4</sup> (Chartwell Inc. publishes comprehensive in-depth research reports on management practices and new technologies in the utility industry), which was based on 2003 data, put the average cost for upgrading an existing CIS at between \$22 and \$28 per customer. With a customer base of 70,327 (at the time the decision was being made), it would have cost Tennessee American between \$1.5 million and \$2 million just to upgrade its existing CIS. However, EDIS was in dire need of replacement, not just an overhaul, because an upgrade would not have included the required functionality to provide the standard services needed today.

## 16 Q. Would Tennessee American have incurred any capital costs if it 17 continued to use EDIS?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Dunklin, Philip I. et al. <u>The Chartwell CIS and Customer Care Systems Report 2004.</u> March 2004.

- 1 Α. Yes, in my opinion, it would have been necessary for Tennessee 2 American to upgrade EDIS and thus incur the capital costs associated 3 with an upgrade. Upgrades to software systems are common, and are 4 generally required to enhance functionality, repair programming issues in 5 prior versions, improve reliability, and keep the software up to date with 6 interfacing systems. Additionally, software companies will not support out 7 of date versions. This creates a burden for internal maintenance 8 capabilities and/or additional risk for the user who chooses not to upgrade.
- 9 Q. In your opinion, was it reasonable and prudent for Tennessee 10 American to acquire E-CIS and incur the cost thereof?
- 11 A. Yes. The acquisition of E-CIS was a prudent and required cost of
  12 providing an acceptable standard of customer service to the customers of
  13 Tennessee American. The cost incurred by Tennessee American was
  14 reasonable and consistent with costs incurred by other utilities
  15 implementing similar systems, and the cost was much less than the cost
  16 of implementing this technology on its own.
- 17 Q. What benefits does the ORCOM E-CIS offer over the EDIS software?
- A. The E-CIS is more sophisticated, more consistent and more user-friendly.

  E-CIS is Windows-based and has a Graphical User Interface (GUI) as

  opposed to the mainframe "green-screen" approach of EDIS. This

  immediately improved the ease of use since most computer users are

  more familiar and more comfortable with the Windows operating platform.

In addition, being Windows-based allows E-CIS to be compatible with other packages and programs currently in use. For example, E-CIS has numerous pre-populated form letters pre-installed so that an agent can automatically complete and mail specific form letters to the customer. Another benefit is that E-CIS supports enhanced reporting. With the EDIS software, the IT department had to manually build queries to gather information for reports, and none of the information could be gathered in real time. By way of contrast, E-CIS can automatically generate reports in real time using reports already installed in the system. Finally, EDIS was more operator-intense since it performed batch-type processing, one job after another instead of simultaneously.

Α.

## 12 Q. How does the E-CIS software benefit Tennessee American's customers?

E-CIS has many more billing capabilities and allows users to personalize the customer's experience. For example, a customer can request the day of the month he/she wants to be billed. If a customer wants an end-of-the-month billing cycle, the customer gets an end-of-the-month billing cycle. With EDIS, the billing date was pre-selected and could not be changed. A second benefit to the customer is that E-CIS allows more time for billing personnel to review bills and correct mistakes before the bills are mailed out. This helps to ensure that the customer receives an accurate bill the first time. A third example of the benefits E-CIS provides to customers is its ability to generate detailed bills. Bills are now itemized by every

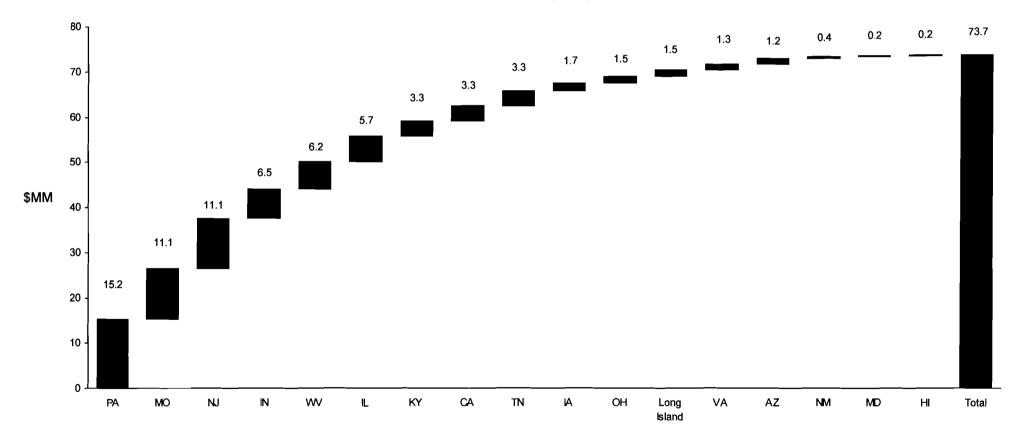
component of the total bill amount. Customers can actually see the usage applied against the tiered-rate structure, as well as all the fixed charges individually broken out. EDIS could only display the lump sum bill amount. The E-CIS software makes it easier for the customer to understand his/her bill and will help to reduce the number of bill-related calls that stem from the fact that the customer cannot clearly ascertain how the bill was calculated or where the charges come from. Standardization of E-CIS throughout AWW contributes to more consistent data reporting and understanding of issues which enhances service to customers.

#### 10 Q. Does this conclude your prepared testimony?

11 A. Yes, it does.

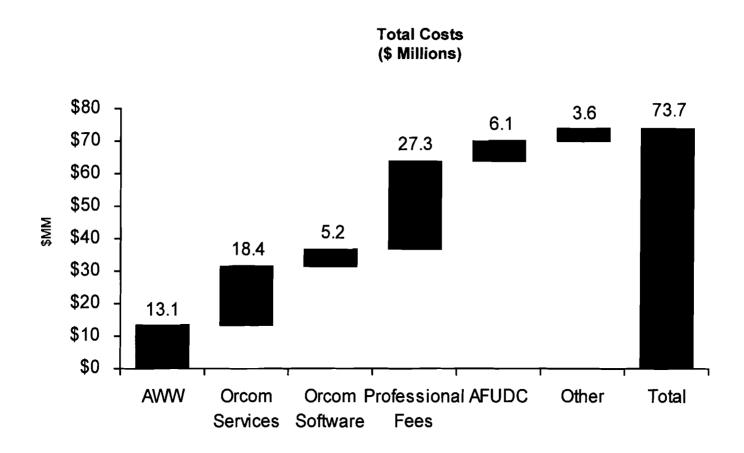
# Exhibit AJV – 1 ORCOM E-CIS Upgrade Cost Distribution

#### **Cost Distribution by Region**



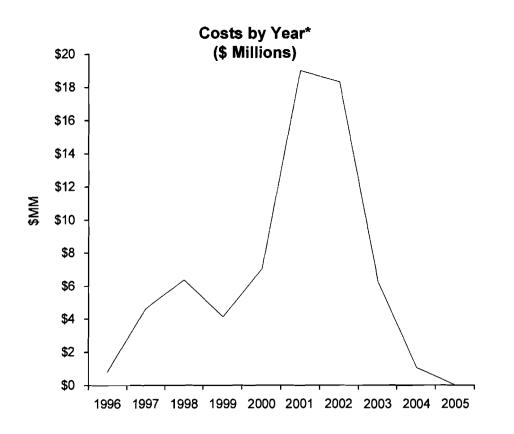
Source: American Water "IDT Orcom Charges 2004"

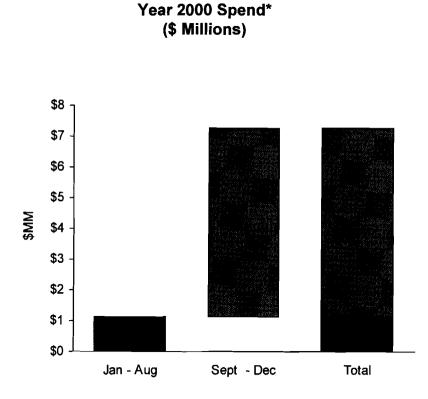
# Exhibit AJV - 2 ORCOM E-CIS Upgrade Costs



Source: American Water "ECIS Implementation Details"

# Exhibit AJV - 3 ORCOM E-CIS Upgrade Costs Over Time





Source: American Water "ECIS Implementation Details"

\*Excludes AFUDC Expense

Respectfully submitted,

Moh Lo b/p M. S.
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#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been served via the method(s) indicated, on this the 26th day of April, 2007, upon the following:

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MMH