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VIA HAND DELIVERY

filed electronically in docket office on 02/08/11

Chairman Mary W. Freeman c/o Sharla Dillon Tennessee Regulatory Authority 460 James Robertson Parkway Nashville, Tennessee 37243

Re: Docket No. 10-00189: 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

Dear Chairman Freeman:

Enclosed please find an original and five (5) sets of copies of Tennessee American Water Company's Rebuttal Testimony filed on behalf of the following witnesses: Bernard L. Uffelman, James H. Vander Weide, James I. Warren, Sheila A. Miller, Patrick L. Baryenbruch, Paul R. Herbert, Dr. Edward L. Spitznagel, John S. Watson and Michael A. Miller.

Two disks are included with this submission. The first disk, labeled "Docket Manager Disk" contains PDF images of the testimony of each witness. The second disk contains all of the documents submitted in their native formats.

Please file the original and four copies of this Rebuttal Testimony and stamp the additional copy as "filed." Then please return the stamped copy to me by way of our courier.

Should you have any questions concerning this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at the email address or telephone number listed above.

Sincerely,

David Killion

Enclosures

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7	TENNESSEE REGULATORY AUTHORITY
8	NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
9	DOCKET NO. 10-00189
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11	TAWC EXHIBIT
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14	REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF
15	PATRICK L. BARYENBRUCH
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	TENNICOCEE AMERICAN WATER COMPANY
18	TENNESSEE-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY
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21	FEBRUARY 8, 2011

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I – WITNESS INTRODUCTION

1. Q. Please state your name and business address.

2.

- A. Patrick L. Baryenbruch, 2832 Claremont Road, Raleigh, North Carolina 27608.
- 4 2. Q. Did you previously file direct testimony in this case?
 - A. Yes, I filed direct testimony and a study that evaluated the necessity of services provided by American Water Works Service Company, Inc. ("Service Company") to Tennessee American Water Company ("TAWC") and the reasonableness of those charges.
 - My study answered four questions concerning the services provided by the Service Company to TAWC, each of which bears on the appropriateness of those charges as incurred during the 12 months ended March 31, 2010. First, are the Service Company's charges to TAWC during the 12 months ended March 31, 2010 reasonable? Second, was TAWC charged the lower of cost or market for managerial and professional services provided by the Service Company during those 12 months? Third, were the costs of the Service Company's customer accounts services, including those of the National Call Centers, comparable to those of other utilities for those 12 months? Fourth, are the services TAWC receives from the Service Company necessary?

II - PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

3. Q. Please describe the reason for your rebuttal testimony.

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TENNESSEE AMERICAN WATER COMPANY REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

1	A. I am responding to the following sections from the direct testimony of Kimberly H.
2	Dismukes, witness for the City of Chattanooga:
3	Are the Service Company's charges to TAWC during the 12 months ended
4	March 31, 2010 reasonable? - Dismukes: Section VI
5	Was TAWC charged the lower of cost or market for managerial and
6	professional services provided by the Service Company during the 12 months
7	ended March 31, 2010? - Dismukes: Section VII
8	Were the 12 months ended March 31, 2010 costs of the Service Company's
9	customer accounts services, including those of the National Call Centers,
10	comparable to those of other utilities? - Dismukes: Section VIII
11	Are the services TAWC receives from the Service Company necessary? –
12	Dismukes: Section IX
13 14	III – MS. DISMUKES' TESTIMONY CONCERNING SERVICE COMPANY COST COMPARISON
15	4. Q. What is Ms. Dismukes' argument against your answer to the question
16	regarding the reasonableness of Service Company costs?
17	A. The benchmarking I employ in answering this question compares A&G costs per
18	customer for TAWC's Service Company charges to the same charges for electric
19	and combination electric/gas services companies that must file the Form 60 with
20	the FERC.

Ms. Dismukes would prefer that I use data only from other water companies. This is impossible because no publicly available cost information exists for water service companies. Very few water companies have a centralized service company arrangement. Those that do are not overseen by a single regulatory authority that requires standard informational filings, as does the FERC.

Ms. Dismukes contends it is impossible to compare any costs of water utilities to those of electric utilities. On page 4 of her testimony, Ms. Dismukes states that I have "provided no evidence that the service company charges of electric companies are comparable to or should be compared to the service company charges of water companies."

Ms. Dismukes attempts to argue against the service company comparison group by discussing the various ways electric generation, transmission and distribution are different from water treatment and distribution. She is correct in noting that these operating and maintenance (O&M) functions are completely different for the two industries. This is not relevant to the question, however, because I do not make comparisons of O&M expenses. I compare American Water's Service Company costs for administrative and general (A&G) expenses to the same costs for electric and electric/gas utility service companies. In pages 27 through 38, Ms. Dismukes presents various arguments against my comparison group approach. She tries to extrapolate differences in utility O&M functions to A&G services, although A&G services involve similar processes across utilities. I will

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1	demonstrate in this rebuttal testimony that her arguments are flawed. In this
2	rebuttal testimony, I will demonstrate why A&G service activities are similar
3	among different utility types.
4	5. Q. Please define what comprises the A&G services that you include in your
5	service company cost comparison.
6	A. A&G functions include the following:
7	• Legal
8	Internal Auditing
9	Accounting & Property Records
10	• Taxes
11	Budgeting and Reporting
12	Information Technology
13	Rates and Regulatory
14	Procurement
15	Human Resources
16	Customer Services
17	Executive Management
18	The question Ms. Dismukes should have addressed in her direct testimony is
19	"Are there significant differences in the nature of these A&G-related services
20	between water and electric utilities?" I will demonstrate that A&G services

provided by utility service companies are generally similar and, therefore, valid cost comparisons can be made across utility industry types.

6. Q. Please describe your experience to make this determination.

A. Based on Ms. Dismukes' description of her background in her direct testimony, the focus of her career has been in representing parties on the opposite side of regulated utilities in regulatory proceedings. Her lack of direct work experience within utility organizations is evident in her analysis and presentation of her water sample group and unsupported assertions about service company organizations in general as pointed out in this testimony.

In contrast to Ms. Dismukes' background, I have significant experience working for utility clients over 35 years, performing a wide variety of consulting assignments that provide me a thorough understanding of their structure, organization, operations and business processes. I have worked for 46 investorowned utility companies and 8 public power entities. My clients include several utilities served by service companies in this study's comparison group, including Allegheny, Dominion, Duke Energy, Entergy, E-On, Exelon, First Energy, NiSource, Northeast and Progress Energy.

For the past several years, I have helped manage a number of information technology projects involving over 500,000 hours of work. These projects require a detailed understanding of the utility client's processes affected by the new systems.

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I have performed consulting assignments at several nuclear stations, including Brunswick, Robinson, Harris, Limerick, Grand Gulf, ANO 1, Waterford, Salem, Hope Creek, Comanche Peak and Diablo Canyon. During 2004, I helped Duke Energy manage its implementation of Sarbanes-Oxley 404, a project that involved the work of hundreds of employees and outside consultants. I later assisted Duke Energy with its 2006 merger with Cinergy, helping to integrate the two companies' financial systems, charts of accounts and business processes. Besides working directly for utility clients, I have worked for their regulators, participating in the 22 commission-ordered general management audits. addition, my firm conducted the 2002-2005 audits of Southern California Edison's affiliate transactions for compliance with the California Public Utilities Commission's regulations. This extensive utility industry experience puts me in a position to determine that the cost of administrative and general services can be validly compared across different utility types. This is so because A&G processes are similar even though the utility services differ.

7. Q. Please provide examples of how A&G services are similar across different utility types.

A. Take, for instance, accounting services. Regardless of utility type, the work of accountants revolves around their assigned set of general ledger accounts; they ensure transactions have been processed and properly posted to their accounts, reconcile accounts to subsidiary ledgers, prepare journal entries, compile budget versus actual data, research variances and prepare cost performance reports for operating managers. These activities take place in water utilities in just the same way as in electric utilities.

Investor-owned utilities of any type have similar processes for tax accounting and compliance. They all have to deal with federal and state income, property, sales and use taxes. In general, tax personnel are responsible for determining tax provisions and preparing and filing various tax returns.

Information technology services cover a broad range of activities that are also generally quite similar among utilities. Employees are provided with workstations, email, Microsoft Office, phone service, internet connections and access to financial, human resources and various other corporate applications. Many of the same applications are used by different utilities. For example, American Water uses an application called PowerPlant for project and fixed asset accounting. My clients Duke Energy and Progress Energy use the same application.

Information technology hardware and software is operated and maintained in the same way regardless of utility type. Servers reside in a data center that is

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TENNESSEE AMERICAN WATER COMPANY REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

operated and maintained by the central IT organization. Telecom and network services are handled in the same centralized way. Corporate applications are supported by technical personnel in the central IT organizations of any type of utility. Thus, American Water's data center in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, provides the same type of services as the data centers of electric service companies.

The processes and activities associated with delivering other A&G services, such as legal, procurement, human resources, customer services and executive management are likewise similar among different types of utilities.

For all these reasons, I believe my comparison provides a valid and useful way to put into perspective the A&G-related charges from American Water's service company compared to the cost of other utility service companies.

8. Q. What is Ms. Dismukes' first mischaracterization of utility A&G differences?

A. Beginning with line 21 on page 28, Ms. Dismukes contends the level of regulation of electric utilities is monumentally greater than that faced by water companies. Her statement that "electric companies are regulated by numerous agencies" suggests that water companies face little regulation. This, of course, is not the case. Water is ingested and is highly regulated by federal and state authorities. For instance, TAWC must comply with many regulations established by the Tennessee Division of Water Supply and US Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"). In states where American Water utilities have water impoundments or stream supplies, they may face regulation related to dams and fish and wildlife

agencies. Some American Water utilities are also subject to regulation by the

Army Corps of Engineers and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

On page 29, Ms. Dismukes includes an excerpt from an Exelon statement that describes the aspects of its nuclear generation stations that are regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission ("NRC"). She then contends the "operating and regulatory framework of nuclear power generators and water treatment plants is so dissimilar it is unrealistic to think their A&G expenses would be in any way comparable."

If, as Ms. Dismukes contends, regulatory costs of electric/gas utilities were highly

significant, that would be reflected in their affiliate service company charges associated with FERC Account 928 – Regulatory Commission Expenses. However, as shown in Schedule PLB-1, the 2009 cost per customer for such charges are not material. The 2009 average annual cost per customer was only

\$0.55, which represents 1% of total service company A&G charges.

Also, if regulatory costs for nuclear utility companies are driven up significantly by the NRC's regulation, as Ms. Dismukes contends, you would expect their A&G costs to be much higher than non-nuclear utility companies. However, an analysis of the underlying numbers shows this to be untrue. As shown in Schedule PLB-2, the service companies that have affiliates with nuclear generation actually have a lower total A&G annual cost per customer (\$95) compared to those without nuclear generation (\$97). Furthermore, a review of

each utility's per-customer costs in Schedule PLB-2 shows there is no relationship between A&G costs and the extent of a utility company's nuclear generation.

In conclusion, an analysis of the relevant data shows Ms. Dismukes to overstate the impact of nuclear regulation on electric utility A&G costs.

9. Q. What is Ms. Dismukes' next mischaracterization of utility A&G differences?

A. Beginning on page 30, line 1, Ms. Dismukes describes the operational aspects of running an electric utility generation fleet. In this aspect she is correct that these are clearly different and more complex than running water company treatment facilities. The problem with her application of this finding, however, is that expenses associated with the generation plant functions she describes are all recorded in FERC O&M accounts 500-545 and are largely recorded on the books of the regulated utility itself, not its service company. They are irrelevant to the study of service company costs. My cost comparison focuses on service company A&G costs which are recorded in the 900 series of FERC accounts. Again, Ms. Dismukes is mistaken in her contention that the nature of electric utility A&G costs is different than water company A&G costs.

10.Q. What is Ms. Dismukes' next mischaracterization of utility A&G differences?

A. Starting on line 14 on page 30, Ms. Dismukes states that electric generating plants "...demand a more skilled workforce which also requires a more skilled

and higher paid management team, including those that are employed by the service company and those in an administrative capacity."

The cost of the more highly skilled generation station workers, their supervisors and the layers of plant and group management are recorded in FERC O&M accounts 500-554. If service company executives are primarily responsible for generation-related functions, then FERC requires that their salaries be charged to the appropriate O&M, not A&G, account. This is required by FERC's order 684 (issued October 19, 2006), which required electric utility service companies to record transactions to the same set of accounts to which they would be recorded if regulated utility affiliates had directly incurred the costs. Thus, if a service company employee is performing generation-related services, the associated costs must be charged by the service company to the applicable O&M account.

11.Q. What is the next erroneous assertion in Ms. Dismukes' testimony regarding utility A&G differences?

A. On page 30, starting on line 21, she points out that electric utility chief executive compensation is greater than water utility chief executive compensation. In her schedule KHD-8, Ms. Dismukes shows absolute compensation amounts in an attempt to show that the higher cost structure of electric utilities proves the lack of comparability to water companies.

The flaw in this argument is her failure to factor in the much larger size of the electric utility companies than the water companies. When chief executive officer (CEO) compensation is appropriately denominated in terms of cost per customer, her argument falls apart. As shown in Schedule PLB-3, the average annual cost per customer for water company CEOs is actually higher than that of electric companies (\$0.41 versus \$0.31). Total CEO compensation cost per customer for electric companies (\$2.36 per customer) is not significantly higher than that of water companies (\$2.19 per customer). My entire service company cost comparison is denominated in costs per customer, so CEO compensation must also be analyzed on a cost-per-customer basis. Once again, an analysis of the relevant data proves Ms. Dismukes' contention to be false.

Schedule PLB-3 illustrates one other very important point. Total compensation per customer for American Water's CEO is the lowest of any utility—water or electric—in the comparison group. This is another data point that supports the reasonableness of Service Company charges.

12.Q. What is the next erroneous assertion in Ms. Dismukes' testimony regarding utility A&G differences?

A. On page 31, starting on line 10, Ms. Dismukes cites the existence of more rate schedules and riders for one electric utility, Kingsport Power Company, compared to TAWC. While she does not state it directly, I assume she offers this as further evidence of electric utilities higher A&G cost structure.

An analysis of the underlying data shows Ms. Dismukes' arguments again to be without merit. Presented in Schedule PLB-4 is an analysis of Kingsport Power Company's customers, revenues and Mwh sales by rate schedule per the company's FERC Form 1. The vast majority (87%) fall into one customer category—Residential Sales.

Ms. Dismukes may not be aware that every Kingsport Power Company customer service representative does not have to be proficient in every rate schedule. Thus, the majority of representatives spend their time working with residential service customers who have one rate schedule. A certain amount of specialization occurs, whereby the most experienced service representatives are assigned the more complex schedules. Thus, the existence of more electric/gas utility rate schedules does not create a significantly greater customer services-related workload compared to water utilities.

13.Q. What is the next erroneous assertion in Ms. Dismukes' testimony regarding utility A&G differences?

A. On page 32, starting on line 25, she states that electric utilities have fewer customers per employee because of the number of personnel required to run their generating stations. Here again, I point to the fact that the costs of operating and maintaining generating stations are charged to FERC O&M accounts 500-554. My cost comparison is based on A&G costs recorded in the

900 series of FERC accounts. These are the types of services that are similar between water and electric/gas utilities.

I might point out an error in her analysis of customers per employee, as shown in Schedule KHD-9. Ms. Dismukes calculates customers per corporate employee for both water and electric utilities. By using total corporate employees in her analysis, however, she understates electric utilities' customer-to-employee ratio because some electric utility companies have considerable unregulated revenues and employees. To show the effect of her error, in the top half of Schedule PLB-5, I calculate Duke Energy's total revenues by segment. Only 74% of Duke's total revenues come from regulated revenues. The remainder is produced by Duke's unregulated business segments. In order to produce an apples-to-apples comparison, Ms. Dismukes should have removed unregulated customers from her electric utility calculation, comparing regulated customer per regulated employee. As shown in the lower half of Schedule PLB-5, that adjustment would have increased Duke Energy's regulated customers per regulated employee to 324. Ms. Dismukes' calculation understated Duke's ratio by 35%.

14.Q. Ms. Dismukes has set forth a number of issues with the way you calculate the comparison group's A&G cost per customer. Would you briefly describe how you selected the FERC accounts to include in your cost calculation?

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1	A. I selected the following 13 of 24 FERC A&G-related accounts for inclusion in my
2	calculation of the comparison group's cost per customer:
3	901 Supervision
4	 903 Customer Records and Collection Expenses
5	905 Miscellaneous Customer Accounts Expenses
6	907 Supervision
7	910 Miscellaneous Customer Service and Information Expenses
8	911 Supervision
9	920 Administrative and General Salaries
10	921 Office Supplies and Expenses
11	923 Outside Services Employed
12	928 Regulatory Commission Expenses
13	930.2 Miscellaneous General Expenses
14	• 931 Rents
15	935 Maintenance of Structures and Equipment
16	15.Q. Which FERC accounts did you exclude from the comparison group cost-
17	per-customer calculation?
18	A. I excluded 12 A&G-related FERC accounts from the calculation for the reasons
19	described below:
20	 Account 902 Meter Reading Expenses – Generally, meter reading is a

function that resides within the regulated utility and not the service

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1		company. Any charges to this account from a service company would be
2		unusual, so the account is excluded from my cost calculations.
3	•	Account 904 Uncollectible Accounts - The regulated utility and not the
4		service company generally incurs this expense, the size of which could be
5		influenced by regulations that vary from state to state.
6	•	Account 908 Customer Assistance Expenses – The regulated utility and
7		not the service company generally incurs this expense, the size of which
8		could be influenced by regulations that vary from state to state.
9	•	Account 909 Informational and Instructional Advertising Expenses – This
10		is an expense that is generally recorded on the books of the regulated
11		utility.
12	•	Account 912 Demonstrating and Selling Expenses – I exclude all
13		advertising and sales-related expenses from my cost calculations.
14	•	Account 913 Advertising Expenses – I exclude all advertising and sales-
15		related expenses from my cost calculations.
16	•	Account 916 Miscellaneous Sales Expenses - I exclude all advertising and
17		sales-related expenses from my cost calculations.
18	•	Account 924 Property Insurance - There may be instances where the
19		property insurance expenses in this account relate to property owned by

the regulated utility, not just the service company.

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- Account 925 Injuries and Damages This is an expense that is generally recorded on the books of the regulated utility.
 - Account 926 Employee Pensions and Benefits Pension and benefit plan costs for service company employees are charged to this account, which has one of the largest balances of any A&G account. My cost calculation excludes this account because the pension and benefits costs pertain to all service company employees, including those involved in O&M-related services (e.g., power generation and transmission services, engineering). Thus, some portion of this account does not relate to the cost of providing A&G services. To be conservative, I excluded the entire balance from my cost calculation. The impact of this exclusion is considerable. In PLB-Schedule 6, I calculate the estimated A&G-related cost per customer for pensions and benefits was \$9 for the comparison group. Had I included these pension and benefits costs, the total service company A&G expenses per customer for the comparison group would have increased from \$95 to \$104. When I calculated TAWC's \$59 per customer A&G expenses, however, I included pension and benefit costs. The effect is to increase the calculated cost of TAWC's Service Company relative to the comparison group. This is just one instance of the very conservative approach I take in my market cost comparisons.

 Account 930.1 General Advertising Expenses - I exclude all advertising and sales-related expenses from my cost calculations.

16.Q. Would you respond to Ms. Dismukes' first issue with your calculation of the comparison group A&G cost per customer?

A. In two places (starting on page 35, line 9 and starting on page 36, line 16), Ms. Dismukes contends that supervision costs associated with the FERC accounts not included in my comparison group should also be excluded. For instance, she contends a portion of the included FERC account 901 Supervision should be excluded because it relates to supervision of meter readers, whose expenses are recorded in the excluded FERC account 902.

She does not calculate what the exclusion should be and how that would affect the comparison group's \$95 average per-customer cost. This is a pattern with most of her complaints about my comparison group cost calculations. She attempts to cast doubt on my methodology without employing facts to back up her position.

I disagree with her proposal for two reasons. First, it is not possible to tell from the FERC Form 60 how much of the supervisory costs in the included accounts in question (901 and 911) are associated with the excluded FERC accounts.

Second, the average balances in the included accounts 901 and 911 are not material and do not warrant adjustment. As shown in Schedule PLB-7, the 2009 average comparison group costs per customer for account 901 was 32 cents and

for account 911 was less than a penny. These amounts are immaterial compared to the \$95 total A&G cost per customer. The issue is insignificant when subjected to factual analysis.

My approach in performing market cost-comparison studies is to use data from publicly available sources and to keep the numbers intact without making adjustments that have insignificant effects. In this way, it is easier for reviewers to trace the numbers in my calculations back to their original source.

17.Q. What is Ms. Dismukes' next issue with your calculation of the comparison group A&G cost per customer?

A. Starting on page 37, line 1, she contends that some portion of FERC account 920 Administrative and General Salaries, which I include in comparison group cost calculation, should be excluded because it relates in some vague way to the excluded FERC account 930.1 General Advertising. I am unaware of any relationship between these accounts.

Ms. Dismukes provides no data to back up her claim and again does not attempt to analyze the impact of the issue. I am puzzled by her insistence on its importance.

As shown in Schedule PLB-8, the total balance in account 930.1 represents around 1% of the total of account 920. Eliminating the portion of account 920 associated with the insignificant amount in account 930.1 would produce very little change in the \$95 overall comparison group cost per customer. This is

demonstrated in Schedule PLB-9, which shows that eliminating an amount equal to even the entire balance of account 930.1 would produce a drop of only \$0.60 per customer.

18.Q. What is Ms. Dismukes' next issue with your calculation of the comparison group A&G cost per customer?

A. On page 37, starting on line 16, Ms. Dismukes criticizes my method for estimating service company charges by A&G account to their regulated utility affiliates.

The Form 60 does not report charges by FERC Account to every individual affiliate. Thus, I must estimate those charges. I do so based on the overall percent of total charges from service companies to regulated and unregulated affiliates. This is the most reasonable method absent more detailed information. On page 38, Ms. Dismukes alleges "Use of the average percentage of service company costs charged to regulated companies as opposed to actual amount (sic) charged to the regulated accounts overestimates the amount of administrative and general service company expenses charged to the regulated electric and electric/gas companies." Perhaps Ms. Dismukes mistakenly assumes there is a source from which to obtain the "actual amount" of charges by FERC Account to each affiliate. That information is similarly not available. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a reasonable estimation of those charges in my analysis.

19.Q. Ms. Dismukes goes on to contend that your estimating method overstates service company A&G expenses to regulated utility affiliates. What is your response?

A. Ms. Dismukes' allegation is based on her schedule KHD-14, in which she compares my total service company A&G expenses charged to regulated utility affiliates to total A&G expenses per affiliate in FERC Form 1. In some cases, my estimate of total A&G service company charges exceeds the total she developed from her Form 1 analysis. If her analysis were correct, this would be the most substantive of her complaints.

Ms. Dismukes' Schedule KHD-14 is wrong, however; she includes only electric utility affiliate A&G expenses from FERC Form 1s. She misses regulated A&G expenses for gas utility affiliates, which do not file a FERC Form 1 – Report of Major Electric Utilities. My tabulation of A&G expenses included comparison of group service company charges to both gas and electric utility affiliates. As shown in Schedule PLB-10, in a number of cases, the comparison group of utility companies have significant numbers of retail gas customers. I have highlighted the percent of retail gas to total customers and Ms. Dismukes' "percent of FERC Form 1 expenses." In most cases where Ms. Dismukes' A&G percentage is high, the utility company had both retail electric and gas customers. For instance, schedule PLB-11 shows the retail gas affiliates Ms. Dismukes failed to include in

her calculation for the three utility companies with the largest A&G percentages in KHD-14.

Unlike regulated electric utilities, retail gas distribution utilities are not regulated by FERC, so they are not required to submit an annual report to FERC. Thus, there is no single source of retail gas utility data with which to tabulate their A&G charges. Ms. Dismukes' desired comparison cannot be made.

20.Q. Does this mean Ms. Dismukes' re-calculation of comparison group service company A&G charges of \$79 per customer is incorrect?

A. Yes. I have demonstrated that her Schedule KHD-14 incorrectly excludes A&G charges to affiliate retail gas distribution utilities. Her cost per customer is therefore wrong because she based it on flawed data in Schedule KHD-14. She has therefore failed to disprove the accuracy of my comparison group per customer amount of \$95.

21.Q. Why is it important that this claim of Ms. Dismukes be refuted?

A. This particular criticism, supported by the faulty Schedule KHD-14, is the centerpiece of Ms. Dismukes' attack on my service company cost comparison. Her mistaken analysis does not detract from the validity of my methodology for calculating service company cost comparisons. Nor can her inaccurate analysis cast doubt on the accuracy of my results, which show TAWC's Service Company A&G charges of \$59 to be less than the comparison group's \$95 average.

Ms.	Dismukes	uses	her	false	critique	as	an	opening	for	introducing	what	she
calls	her "supe	rior an	alys	is" A&	G compa	aris	on,	which I w	ill a	ddress next.		

22.Q. What are your overall thoughts on Ms. Dismukes' comparative analysis, which she introduces on page 39 of her testimony?

A. Before I get into the details of why Ms. Dismukes' comparison should be rejected, I would like us to contemplate what she recommends based on her flawed comparison. In her schedule KHD-17, she recommends a disallowance of \$4,089,360, or 100%, of total attrition-year A&G charges. The only possible conclusion is that, in her professional opinion, the services currently provided to TAWC can continue to be rendered at zero cost.

It is inconceivable that her recommendation could be taken seriously or considered as credible evidence as to the delivery of corporate services through a service company arrangement. If she is going to recommend such an enormous disallowance, then she needs to be held accountable for defining exactly how TAWC will continue to deliver water service to its customers without the Service Company's administrative and management support.

23.Q. Is the scope of Ms. Dismukes' comparison the same as your service company cost comparison?

A. The scope of my cost comparison is TAWC's A&G charges from its Service Company affiliate. Ms. Dismukes' comparison is broadened to cover those

charges plus A&G expenses that were incurred directly by and recorded on the books of TAWC. Thus, her comparison is not an alternative to mine because it does not cover the same base of A&G charges.

24. Q. Did you find anything unusual with the cost data used by Ms. Dismukes?

A. Yes. By coincidence, I am acting as an expert witness in a September 30, 2010 rate case for Water Service Corporation of Kentucky ("WSCK"), one of the regulated utilities in Ms. Dismukes' comparison group. What caught my attention in first reading Ms. Dismukes' testimony was the enormous discrepancy between her numbers for WSCK in KHD-15 and the actual numbers from WSCK's rate case filing. In Schedule KHD-15, Ms. Dismukes calculates an annual A&G cost per customer of \$5 for WSCK compared to an A&G cost per customer of \$72 from my rate case study. The actual WSCK A&G costs per customer are over 14 times greater than Ms. Dismukes alleges.

25.Q. Are you familiar enough with Water Service Corporation of Kentucky's service company to calculate their cost per customer?

A. I have knowledge of Water Service Corporation ("WSC"), WSCK's service company affiliate and its operation. WSCK has no employees of its own. All Kentucky operations personnel are employees of the service company, WSC. Off-site A&G and O&M services are provided by WSC personnel:

1		• Executive management, accounting, legal, rates and regulatory
2		information technology, human resources, billing and customer relations
3		engineering, construction and operations (in the Northbrook, Illinois
4		headquarters)
5		Regional management, operations, engineering (regional offices)
6		National call centers (Charlotte, North Carolina, Altamonte Springs)
7		Florida and Pahrump, Nevada)
8		Schedule PLB-12 shows WSC's positions that serve its regulated utility affiliates
9		such as WSCK.
10	26. Q.	How does your calculation of WSCK's A&G cost per customer compare to
11		Ms. Dismukes' calculation?
12	A.	The top portion of Schedule PLB-13 shows my calculation of WSCK's \$72 A&G
13		cost per customer based on the many services it receives from its affiliate services
14		company. The lower half of Schedule PLB-13 shows Ms. Dismukes' \$5 per
15		customer calculation, which has only one cost element—contractual services-
16		other.
17	27.Q.	Do you believe a regulated utility can function on \$5 per customer in A&G
18		spending?
19	A.	No. The idea that a utility can function on Ms. Dismukes' A&G costs of \$5 per

customer (or \$37,000 per year for WSCK) is preposterous and should have been

a sign to her there are serious problems with her data on WSCK. She should

20

have eliminated WSCK from her analysis. Instead, she kept WSCK in her comparison group with the effect of driving down the group's average cost and increasing the size of her recommended disallowance. This discrepancy illustrates the massive flaws in her entire cost comparison, which has the sole purpose of generating an enormous and erroneous disallowance of TAWC's Service Company charges.

28.Q. Do you suspect numbers for any other utilities in Ms. Dismukes' comparison group?

- A. Yes. Numbers for the following utilities in her comparison group do not make sense:
 - Carolina Water Services has a <u>negative</u> \$110,912 in salaries.
 - The Empire District Electric Company has relatively little salaries (\$17,645) and no contractual services charges. This level of salaries amounts to \$5 per customer. Just as with WSCK, this is unbelievably low.

Data aberrations like this should have caused Ms. Dismukes to eliminate these utilities, as well, from her comparison group.

29.Q. Do these unusual numbers reflect on the source of Ms. Dismukes' data?

A. Yes. These problems with Ms. Dismukes' data illustrates perfectly why I do not use water companies' annual reports to perform my cost comparisons. The reliability of the data is sometimes questionable. There is obviously some discretion in how expenses are functionalized (i.e., designated as O&M, A&G,

customer services) and reported in these water utility annual reports. This differs markedly from FERC Form 60 filers. Electric utility service companies must follow the FERC's uniform system of accounts, which have discrete accounts for every function (e.g., account 574 – Maintenance of Transmission Plant, 920 – Administrative and General Salaries). Finally, the FERC checks Form 60 submissions and periodically conducts audits that may involve detailed reviews of the Form 60. The data available from the Form 60 have a high degree of reliability.

30.Q. Do you agree with the costs Ms. Dismukes included in her A&G cost calculation?

- A. No. She excluded charges from the following two accounts that are listed as A&G-related expenses in the annual reports.
 - 642–Rental of equipment

• 650–Transportation expenses

She also includes pension and benefits expenses in her calculation. Normally, these are a cost of service. However, pension and benefit costs reported vary wildly among the water utilities. Four water companies reported no pension and benefits charges to 604-Employee Pension and Benefits. One reported the equivalent of \$91 per customer. Even when the cost reported falls within a reasonable range, the data are unreliable. Charges to this account cover pension and benefit costs of all utility personnel, including those involved in O&M

functions. Thus, these are not entirely a cost of A&G services. For these reasons, I believe pension and benefit costs should be removed from the A&G cost calculation to arrive at an apples-to-apples comparison showing TAWC's cost position relative to Ms. Dismukes' utility group.

31.Q. What is TAWC's A&G cost per customer when pension and benefits costs are removed?

A. Schedule PLB-14 shows TAWC's A&G costs per customer to be \$74, which is close to Ms. Dismukes' cost of \$76 when recalculated to remove pension and benefit costs. (Ms. Dismukes used an incorrect amount for Service Company charges which accounts for the \$2 difference in our calculations.)

32.Q. What happens when you remove water utility data aberrations and pension and benefits from Ms. Dismukes' comparison group cost calculation?

A. When I make the previously discussed adjustments to get costs on an apples-to-apples comparative basis, the result is quite different than Ms. Dismukes calculation in Schedule KHD-15. Schedule PLB-15 shows the water utility comparison group average to be \$63. TAWC costs fall within the mid-range of the comparison group. Six water utilities had higher A&G costs than TAWC. This is a considerably different result than that produced by Ms. Dismukes' aberrant comparison group cost calculation.

33.Q. Please summarize your thoughts on Ms. Dismukes' overall critique of your service company cost comparison.

A. Ms. Dismukes first presented a series of arguments to exaggerate the differences in water and electric utility A&G functions in order to discredit my use of service company A&G cost data from the FERC Form 60. I successfully refuted each of her points with analyses of relevant data.

She then criticizes my methodology for calculating A&G expenses per customer based on data from the FERC Form 60. The foundation for her criticism crumbled when I showed she had forgotten to include in her Schedule KHD-14 my comparison group service companies' A&G charges to regulated gas utility affiliates.

Finally, Ms. Dismukes attempted to perform an alternative cost comparison. She did not benchmark service company charges. Instead, she looked at the broader measure of total utility A&G expenses. She selected 19 water utilities, three of which had severe data aberrations and should not have been included in her comparison group. Her calculation includes total utility pension and benefits costs which creates an apples-to-oranges comparison effect. I corrected all of these issues and recalculated the average A&G cost per customer for the adjusted set of water utilities based on the seriously deficient data in her sample. Even with these shortcomings, in the end, TAWC's A&G cost per customer turned out to be very close to the water utility comparison group. Most

importantly, the enormous disallowance Ms. Dismukes produced with her erroneous cost comparison turned out to be fictitious.

A.

I believe Ms. Dismukes' testimony and schedules related to my service company cost comparison should be completely disregarded. My original conclusion that the Service Company's charges to TAWC during the 12 months ended March 31, 2010 still holds.

34. Please respond to Ms. Dismukes' complaint concerning the spreadsheet you provided with service company data used in your cost comparison.

The spreadsheet to which Ms. Dismukes refers should have contained 2009 FERC Form 60 data for my service company comparison group. Instead, I mistakenly provided 2008 data. This was caused when I used a data request template from a previous American Water 2008 cost comparison study. I used this spreadsheet because it already had headers, footers, page numbers and print areas set. Unfortunately, I pasted the TAWC study's 2009 data in only 4 of 7 tabs of the spreadsheet. I was unaware of this mistake until I read Ms. Dismukes' testimony. I apologize for the extra effort it took her to retrieve the data from the FERC website and replicate my analysis.

The data contained in the spreadsheet was copied in as absolute values because many of the tabs are linked and an incorrect keystroke can break the formulas and cause the final analysis to be off from my report tables. Again, I apologize for this causing Ms. Dismukes additional work.

1

IV - MS. DISMUKES' TESTIMONY CONCERNING

2	COST COMPARISON OF CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS SERVICES
3	35.Q. Would you please describe the customer services and costs you evaluated
4	in answering your study's second question?
5	A. I evaluated the cost of the following customer services provided to TAWC by the
6	Service Company:
7	Customer Call Center Support – customer calls/contact, credit, order
8	taking/disposition, bill collection efforts, outage calls
9	Call Center and Customer System Support – maintenance of phone banks,
10	voice recognition units, call center software applications, telecommunications,
11	customer system maintenance and support
12	Customer Billing – bill printing, stuffing, and mailing
13	During the test period ended March 31, 2010, the Service Company charged
14	TAWC \$1,120,000 for customer services. I tested these charges plus other
15	customer services-related charges incurred directly by TAWC.
16	I benchmarked these costs against the same charges for Tennessee and
17	neighboring states' electric utilities that must file a Form 1 with the FERC.
18	36.Q. What is Ms. Dismukes' argument against your comparison methodology?
19	A. As with my service company A&G cost comparison, Ms. Dismukes would prefer
20	that I use data only from other water companies. Here too, this is impossible
21	because no publicly available cost information exists for water service

companies. Very few water companies have a centralized service company arrangement. Those that do are not overseen by a single regulatory authority that requires standard informational filings, as does the FERC.

In her testimony, Ms. Dismukes repeats her arguments that electric and water customer services functions are so dramatically different that cost comparisons are impossible. In fact, customer services functions are quite similar across utility types.

37.Q. Do you make adjustments for the one difference between water and electric call center costs?

A. Yes. Electric utilities customers make more call center calls on average compared to other utility types due to a greater occurrence of service problems. I adjust for this difference by increasing the cost pool I use to calculate TAWC's cost per customer.

Ms. Dismukes contends electric utilities also experience longer call durations. Her testimony provides no evidence to back up this assertion or its alleged impact on the cost-per-customer calculation. When asked for that support in interrogatory TAWC 2-16, Ms. Dismukes provided 17 pages of documents containing statistics from only two utilities--Aqua America and Connecticut Light & Power—with no explanation as to which data prove her point. This is hardly enough evidence to reach her definitive conclusion on call duration.

38.Q. What is your assessment of Ms. Dismukes alternative customer service cost comparison?

A.

As with her A&G cost comparison, she attempts to use data from utility annual reports filed with state commissions to calculate a cost per customer for customer services. This analysis suffers from the same data problems as her A&G cost comparison. Two of her utilities, incredibly, had no customer services expenses. One of these water companies, North Sumter Utility Company, LLC, disclosed on its annual report page E-10(a), that it has affiliate transactions with an affiliate that provides "Billing, accounting, customer service and management" services at a cost of \$1,031,809 for 2009. Yet North Sumter Utility Company reported no customer accounts expenses for that year. As evidence, Schedule PLB-16 shows a copy of North Sumter's affiliate transactions disclosure page and its water service income statement with no customer accounts charges listed. This annual report is obviously incorrect.

In addition, three other utilities in Ms. Dismukes' comparison group have no salaries and no contractual services charges. It is not credible that customer services can be delivered to their customers without any labor costs.

Here again, data aberrations like this should have caused Ms. Dismukes to eliminate these utilities from her comparison group.

1		Quality and reliability is not a problem with the FERC Form 1, the source of my
2		comparative data. FERC requires the Form 1 be audited and that the CPA firm's
3		opinion letter contain the following language:
4		"In connection with our regular examination of the financial statements of
5		for the year ended on which we have reported separately under
6		date of, we have also reviewed schedules of FERC
7		Form No. 1 for the year filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, for
8		conformity in all material respects with the requirements of the Federal Energy
9		Regulatory Commission as set forth in its applicable Uniform System of Accounts
10		and published accounting releases. Our review for this purpose included such
11		tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we
12		considered necessary in the circumstances. Based on our review, in our opinion
13		the accompanying schedules identified in the preceding paragraph (except as
14		noted below) conform in all material respects with the accounting requirements of
15		the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as set forth in its applicable Uniform
16		System of Accounts and published accounting releases." (FERC Form 1
17		instructions, page ii)
18	39. Q.	What happens when you remove water utility data aberrations from Ms.
19		Dismukes' comparison group cost calculation?
20	A.	When I remove the costs of utilities with data aberrations in order to get costs on
21		an apples-to-apples comparative basis, the result is quite different than Ms.

Dismukes' calculation in Schedule KHD-16. Schedule PLB-18 shows TAWC's customer services cost of \$30 per customer to be relatively close to the water utility comparison group average of \$26. Three water utilities had higher customer services costs than TAWC. Again, as with the analysis of the A&G costs, the data for her water utility comparison group is seriously flawed and should not be relied upon to draw any valid conclusion.

40.Q. Are there factors Ms. Dismukes does not address in her cost comparison?

A. Yes. Her comparison does not consider different levels of service in calculating her per customer costs. For instance, the Service Company's call centers offer TAWC customers the ability to reach a representative every hour of every day. Customers also receive monthly bills. The water companies' annual reports do not provide information necessary to delineate service level differences that are necessary for an accurate cost comparison. These can only be determined through a more detailed, painstaking benchmarking study. If Ms. Dismukes is going to use her cost comparisons to recommend disallowances, she needs to be considerably more precise.

41.Q. Please summarize your views on Ms. Dismukes' customer service cost comparison.

A. Ms. Dismukes is exacting in the use of her cost comparisons—if a utility exceeds the average cost of her comparison group, then that is definitive evidence of inefficiency and grounds for disallowance. There are several problems with this

approach. First, I have shown that data from water utility annual reports is not consistently reliable for valid cost comparisons. Second, her comparisons give no consideration to service level differences and their cost impacts. Finally, she declares some costs prudent and others not based on suspect data, and no studies to detect and correct. When asked to support her claims and assertions from studies or analysis in discovery she indicated no studies or analysis was done or referenced. Ms. Dismukes has never managed a customer service function. Nor has she ever performed a customer services-related consulting assignment such as implementing a new customer accounting system or improving related processes on which to develop proper and accurate analysis and recommendations.

Ms. Dismukes recommends a disallowance of \$676,655, or 59%, of attrition year Service Company customer accounts expenses. I recommend Ms. Dismukes' disallowance, testimony and alternative cost comparison be completely disregarded.

V – MS. DISMUKES' TESTIMONY CONCERNING LOWER OF COST OR MARKET PRICING COMPARISON

- 42.Q. What issues does Ms. Dismukes take with your market comparison of hourly rates for Service Company services?
 - A. She cites two issues. First, she complains that I do not consider discounts outside providers might grant to secure outsourcing contracts. Second, she

contends that not every Service Company position should be a candidate for outsourcing and therefore should not be considered in my lower of cost or market pricing analysis.

43.Q. Please address her first issue related to outsourcing discounts.

A. My comparison showed outside providers to be 45% more expensive than the Service Company. It would have cost TAWC ratepayers \$2 million more if all Service Company services were outsourced during the 12 months ended March 31, 2009.

There is a possibility that some outside providers might provide discounts but it is not possible to estimate how much. Such information on outsourcing arrangements is not generally disclosed due to contractual restrictions. Take one example, I doubt TAWC would receive a much lower cost per hour than the rate I calculated for CPA firms, one of my outsourcing comparison groups. An American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' survey showed the overall average hourly rate for Tennessee CPAs to be \$108 per hour. This is a very conservative number because large national CPA firms, who have higher billing rates, generally do not participate in this survey. I do not believe the firms TAWC would turn to for outsourcing bids would provide hourly rates substantially lower than this.

Ms. Dismukes does not identify how much of a discount she believes TAWC would realize in negotiating with outside providers. I do not believe the discount

would be significant and certainly nowhere near my study's 45% differential between the Service Company and outside providers. Ms. Dismukes is incorrect when she contends that outside provider discounts would be so significant as to invalidate my hourly rate comparison.

44.Q. Please address Ms. Dismukes' second issue related to outsourcing discounts.

A. Starting on page 47, line 10, Ms. Dismukes contends that my hourly rate comparison should only have been applied to certain "skilled" positions because those would be outsourced. Other "day-to-day" activities would not be outsourced she claims and thus should be omitted from my comparison. She is wrong about this. Outsourcers will take over any function, routine to complex. They will take over all aspects of functions, as different as payroll accounting, internal auditing services and information technology. Thus, it is appropriate that I consider all management and professional positions as candidates for outsourcing.

Her criticisms of my lower of cost or market comparison are invalid, and as a result, my conclusion stands that Service Company services were provided at the lower of cost or market. Ms. Dismukes' testimony should be disregarded.

VI – MS. DISMUKES' TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE NEED FOR SERVICE COMPANY SERVICES

1	45.Q. What is Ms. Dismukes stated concern with the final aspect of your study,
2	the necessity of Service Company services?
3	A. On page 48, starting on line 15, she erroneously asserts that I have failed to
4	"demonstrate that the level of services provided by AWWSC would be required if
5	TAWC were a standalone water company".
6	I demonstrate the Service Company's services are needed in Exhibit 11 where I
7	list all the functions and activities any water utility—stand-alone or with a service
8	company arrangement—must perform to deliver service to its customers. I
9	designate which of these activities the Service Company performs for TAWC. I
10	looked for duplication and overlap and found none. In this way, I proved the
11	services provided by the Service Company are vital and would be required even
12	if TAWC were a standalone water company.
13	I dealt with the level of services provided by the Service Company in the first part
14	of my study which compared the Service Company's A&G charges to TAWC to a
15	comparison group of other utility service companies. That analysis showed the
16	Service Company's cost per customer to be lower than the comparison group
17	average. Since the quantity of services affects the cost per customer, I have
18	demonstrated that the level of Service Company services is appropriate.
19	I believe Ms. Dismukes' testimony and criticism concerning my determination that
20	TAWC needs the services it is provided by the Service Company should be

disregarded.

21

1 2 3	VII – OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF MS. DISMUKES' TESTIMONY RELATED TO THE BARYENBRUCH STUDY
4	46.Q. What is your overall assessment of Ms. Dismukes' testimony covering your
5	work?
6	A. I have subjected Ms. Dismukes' testimony to a thorough analysis of the data and
7	facts surrounding her concerns. In the process, I was able to show Ms.
8	Dismukes criticisms of my direct testimony and report to be invalid.
9	Ms. Dismukes A&G and customer services costs comparisons were based or
10	faulty and unreliable data from water company annual reports filed with public
11	utility commissions. When I adjusted for aberrant data in her numbers, TAWC
12	and the Service Company's relative position improved among the comparison
13	group.
14	In calculating disallowances of Service Company A&G and customer services
15	charges to TAWC, Ms. Dismukes takes a simplistic and biased approach. Any
16	costs above the comparison group average are deemed to be imprudent without
17	regard to the nature and level of services provided. I strongly recommend her
18	disallowances be disregarded.
19 20	VIII – MR. BUCKNER'S TESTIMONY CONCERNING ATMOS ENERGY'S SERVICE COMPANY PER CUSTOMER COSTS

47.Q. Did Mr. Buckner criticize your service company cost comparison?

21

A. Yes. On page 41, starting on line 2 of his direct testimony, Mr. Buckner indicates "The Consumer Advocate, however, does not believe that TAWC's service company cost comparisons are particularly meaningful just because they are easily accessible through FERC."

Mr. Buckner is incorrect about the validity of my service company cost comparisons. I believe my detailed rebuttal of Ms. Dismukes' various criticisms proved that service company A&G-related functions and costs are similar across utility industries.

In performing my cost comparisons, I use the best data that is publicly available. For service company A&G costs, this information comes from the FERC Form 60. Quality of data, not its accessibility, is the most important factor in my choice of comparative cost information. I have demonstrated, with many examples, the aberrations in water company annual report information used by Ms. Dismukes. FERC data is of a higher quality and, therefore, more reliable.

48.Q. Why did you not include Atmos Energy in your service company cost comparison group?

A. Because Atmos Energy's service company, Atmos Energy Services, LLC, is not required to file a Form 60 with FERC and I do not have access to their cost data. It is likely that Atmos Energy Services, LLC has been granted an exemption from filing the Form 60 because Atmos Energy Corporation's local distribution utilities

WITNESS: P.BARYENBRUCH

TENNESSEE AMERICAN WATER COMPANY REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

are not subject to FERC's regulation as natural gas companies under the natural gas act.

Mr. Buckner indicates that Atmos Energy Services, LLC's charges to its Tennessee utility affiliate amount to \$39 per customer. I am not familiar with how this was calculated. Atmos Energy Services, LLC may or may not perform services for its Tennessee utility affiliate that are similar to those provided by the Service Company to TAWC. Without the availability of this information, I am not able to comment on the comparability of Atmos and American Water service company costs per Tennessee customer. The information Mr. Buckner cites to support his statement is not provided in a way that consistent with the information I have relied on from FERC Form 60 filings and therefore cannot be used for comparison purposes.

IX – SUMMARY OF REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

- 49.Q. Have your market cost comparison studies been accepted by other state utility commissions?
- A. Yes. Besides Tennessee, I have acted as a witness in 43 cases before commissions in the following states:
 - Connecticut
 - Georgia
 - Illinois
- Kentucky

1	Massachusetts
2	Missouri
3	New Mexico
4	New York
5	• Ohio
6	Pennsylvania
7	Virginia
8	West Virginia
9	These commissions all have accepted my methodology. One that stands out is
10	the Virginia State Corporation Commission, which stated the following in order
11	PUE-2002-00375, dated September 3, 2003:
12	As this Commission has found previously that the methodology of the
13	Baryenbruch study is satisfactory, we decline today to find that the Company
14	[Virginia American Water Company] failed to meet its burden of proof regarding
15	the reasonableness of the affiliate expenses. Virginia Code paragraph 56-79
16	provides that we may approve such arrangements where reasonable, and we
17	find that it is reasonable in this case to do so.

50.Q. Does this complete your rebuttal testimony?

19 A. Yes.

18

TENNESSEE AMERICAN WATER COMPANY REBUTTAL TESTIMONY SERVICE COMPANY REGULATORY COST PER CUSTOMER

	2009	Regulated Acct 9		cct 928	Tota	al Svc Co		
	Acct 928	Retail	Cost per		С	ost per	Acct 928 as	
Utility Company	Charges	Customers	Customer		Customer		% of Total	
AEP	\$3,201,440	5,213,000	\$	0.61	\$	80.28	1%	
Allegheny	\$394,084	1,585,700	\$	0.25	\$	111.42	0%	
Alliant	\$1,804,077	1,395,189	\$	1.29	\$	106.88	1%	
Ameren	\$990,033	3,300,000	\$	0.30	\$	64.25	0%	
Black Hills	\$942,198	759,400	\$	1.24	\$	107.30	1%	
Centerpoint	\$0	5,300,000	\$	-	\$	22.51	0%	
Dominion	\$3,078,964	3,700,000	\$	0.83	\$	75.44	1%	
Duke Energy	\$0	4,500,000	\$	-	\$	200.39	0%	
Energy East	\$0	2,973,000	\$	-	\$	30.13	0%	
Entergy	\$6,087,274	2,700,000	\$	2.25	\$	97.26	2%	
E-On	\$509,799	1,226,000	\$	0.42	\$	86.37	0%	
Exelon	\$207,867	5,886,000	\$	0.04	\$	91.34	0%	
FirstEnergy	\$1,021,181	4,500,000	\$	0.23	\$	56.86	0%	
Integrys	\$215	2,157,700	\$	0.00	\$	81.30	0%	
Nat Grid	\$630,244	6,700,000	\$	0.09	\$	196.25	0%	
NiSource	\$0	3,750,000	\$	-	\$	57.73	0%	
Northeast	\$2,562,812	2,095,000	\$	1.22	\$	128.85	1%	
PHI	\$6,016	1,946,000	\$	0.00	\$	110.72	0%	
Progress Energy	\$0	3,100,000	\$	-	\$	60.08	0%	
PNM	\$1,930,717	729,700	\$	2.65	\$	120.60	2%	
SCANA	\$1,131,010	1,445,000	\$	0.78	\$	115.26	1%	
Southern Co	\$92,972	4,402,000	\$	0.02	\$	115.43	0%	
Unitil	\$0	169,600	\$	-	\$	124.50	0%	
Xcel	\$125,366	5,300,000	\$	0.02	\$	62.90	0%	
Total	\$24,716,269	74,833,289	\$	0.33	\$ 94.68		0%	

NUCLEAR/NON-NUCLEAR SERVICE COMPANY REGULATORY COST PER CUSTOMER

		2009		Nuclear/		
		Service Company	Nuclear	Non-Nuclear		
		Cost/Regulated	Generation	Group Average		
	Service Co	Customer	Percent	Cost/Customer		
	Exelon	\$91	93%			
	Entergy	\$97	58%			
ဟ	FirstEnergy	\$57	45%			
l i≟	Progress Energy	\$60	44%			
I≣	Dominion	\$75	43%			
15	Duke Energy	\$200	37%	\$95		
Nuclear Utilities	SCANA	\$115	26%	φθΟ		
8	Southern Co	\$115	23%			
	Xcel	\$63	17%			
	PNM	\$121	15%			
	Ameren	\$64	14%			
	AEP	\$80	6%			
	Nat Grid	\$196				
ဟ	Northeast	\$129				
l te. ∣	Unitil	\$125				
\\ \overline{\	Allegheny	\$111				
ا ت	PHI	\$111				
ea	Black Hills	\$107		\$97		
<u>항</u>	Alliant	\$107		φθί		
2	E-On	\$86				
Non-Nuclear Utilities	Integrys	\$81				
9	NiSource	\$58				
	Energy East	\$30				
	Centerpoint	\$23				

Source: FERC Form 60, Dismukes Schedule KHD-7 (corrected to show Progress Energy with nuclear generation)

ANALYSIS OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE COMPENSATION

	2009 Compensation			Number of 2009 Compensa				nsation		
	Base Salary			Total	Customers		Per Cu	ustomer		
Water and Wastewater Utilities										
American Water Works	\$	610,615	\$	2,407,571	3,330,929	\$	0.25	\$	0.72	
Aqua America	\$	507,527	\$	2,548,984	953,437	\$	0.20	\$	2.67	
California Water Service Group	\$	904,619	\$	2,159,139	494,700	\$	0.42	\$	4.36	
American States Water Company	\$	449,212	\$	1,003,796	291,638	\$	0.45	\$	3.44	
SJW Corp.	\$	475,000	\$	1,396,575	234,900	\$	0.34	\$	5.95	
SouthWest Water Company	\$	467,308	\$	522,699	129,956	\$	0.89	\$	4.02	
Middlesex Water Co.	\$	370,200	\$	459,146	102,220	\$	0.81	\$	4.49	
Connecticut Water Service Inc.	\$	345,000	\$	673,873	88,390	\$	0.51	\$	7.62	
Artesian Resources Corp	\$	390,225	\$	572,131	76,900	\$	0.68	\$	7.44	
York Water Co.	\$	237,685	\$	329,989	62,186	\$	0.72	\$	5.31	
Pennichuck Corp.	\$	265,000	\$	396,649	33,600	\$	0.67	\$	11.81	
Pure Cycle Corp.	\$	250,000	\$	250,000	404	\$	1.00	\$ (318.81	
Water Utilities Total	\$	5,272,391	\$	12,720,552	5,799,260	\$	0.41	\$	2.19	
						'			-	
Electric/Gas Utilities										
Exelon Corporation	\$	1,468,077	\$	12,210,448	5,886,000	\$	0.25	\$	2.07	
Xcel Energy Inc.	\$	1,175,000	\$	11,340,182	5,300,000	\$	0.22	\$	2.14	
CenterPoint Energy Inc.	\$	1,060,000	\$	7,618,537	5,300,000	\$	0.20	\$	1.44	
American Electric Power Co	\$	1,254,808	\$	7,539,278	5,213,000	\$	0.24	\$	1.45	
FirstEnergy Corporation	\$	1,159,615	\$	12,441,092	4,500,000	\$	0.26	\$	2.76	
Duke Energy Corporation	\$	-	\$	6,927,663	4,500,000	\$	-	\$	1.54	
Southern Company	\$	1,172,908	\$	10,804,474	4,402,000	\$	0.27	\$	2.45	
NiSource Inc.	\$	800,000	\$	4,138,377	3,750,000	\$	0.21	\$	1.10	
Dominion Resources Inc.	\$	1,200,000	\$	11,973,541	3,700,000	\$	0.32	\$	3.24	
Pepco Holdings, Inc.	\$	796,669	\$	3,116,833	1,946,000	\$	0.41	\$	1.60	
Ameren Corporation	\$	616,667	\$	2,763,059	3,300,000	\$	0.19	\$	0.84	
Progress Energy Inc.	\$	979,231	\$	6,454,010	3,100,000	\$	0.32	\$	2.08	
Entergy Corporation	\$	1,341,174	\$	15,166,209	2,700,000	\$	0.50	\$	5.62	
Integrys Energy Group Inc.	\$	1,090,385	\$	5,517,783	2,157,700	\$	0.51	\$	2.56	
SCANA Corporation	\$	1,099,000	\$	5,033,358	1,445,000	\$	0.76	\$	3.48	
Allegheny Energy	\$	1,200,000	\$	12,589,731	1,585,700	\$	0.76	\$	7.94	
Alliant Energy	\$	832,000	\$	3,332,497	1,395,189	\$	0.60	\$	2.39	
PNM Resources, Inc.	\$	874,067	\$	3,532,176	729,700	\$	1.20	\$	4.84	
Black Hills Corporation	\$	564,000	\$	1,873,600	759,400	\$	0.74	\$	2.47	
Unitil Corp.	\$	456,601	\$	1,306,751	169,600	\$	2.69	\$	7.70	
Electric/Gas Utilities Total	\$	19,140,202	\$	145,679,599	61,839,289	\$	0.31	\$	2.36	

Source: Dismukes Schedules KHD-8 and KHD-9

KINGSPORT POWER COMPANY NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS PER RATE SCHEDULE

		Number of	% of
F	Customers	Total	
Residential	2	0%	
	Residential Service	41,073	87%
Commercial	Church Service	186	0%
	Electric Heating General	630	1%
	Industrial Power Service	1	0%
	Large General Service	216	0%
	Medium General Service	1,261	3%
	Medium General Service TOD	4	0%
	Small General Service	3,326	7%
Industrial Service	Electric Heating General	15	0%
	Industrial Power Service	6	0%
	Large General Service	39	0%
	Medium General Service	67	0%
	Medium General Service TOD	1	0%
	Small General Service	47	0%
Public Street	Small General Service	115	0%
& Highway	Street Lighting	4	0%
Public Authorities	Public School	34	0%
-	Total	47,027	100%

source: Kingsport Pow er Company 2009 FERC Form 1, page 304

TENNESSEE AMERICAN WATER COMPANY REBUTTAL TESTIMONY ANALYSIS OF DUKE ENERGY'S CUSTOMERS PER EMPLOYEE

Analysis of 2009 Revenues

	_	2009 Revenues				
		Ar	mount	Percent		
Duke Energy Busines	(m	illions)	of Total			
Franchised Electric & Gas	(regulated)	\$	9,433	74%		
Commercial Power	(unregulated)	\$	2,114	17%		
International Energy	(unregulated)	\$	1,158	9%		
Total Segment Re	\$	12,705	100%			

Source: Duke Energy Corporation's 2009 10K

Analysis of 2009 Revenues

			Estimated Utility Em	J	Customers					
Calculation	Customers	Employees	% of Total	Number	Per Employee					
Ms. Dismukes	4,500,000	18,680			241					
(Regulated Custon	ners per Corporate	e Employee)								
Mr. Baryenbruch	4,500,000	18,680	74%	13,869	324					
(Regulated Customers per Regulated Employee)										

Percent Ms. Dismukes' understatement 35%

WITNESS: P.BARYENBRUCH DOCKET No. 10-00189 SCHEDULE PLB-6

TENNESSEE AMERICAN WATER COMPANY REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

ANALYSIS OF SERVICE COMPANY ESTIMATED A&G-RELATED PENSION AND BENEFITS COSTS PER CUSTOMER

2009	Total Account 926 Cost Per Regulated Customer								Portion of Account 926 That Pertains to A&G Services							
								Total					ervice Company Cl	narges	Α&	G Cost
	T	otal Acct 926	Regulated	l	Regulated	Number of	(Cost Per			Total (Cha		A&G		Per
Utility		Charges	Percent		Charges	Customers	C	Customer		Α	&G Accounts		Total Charges	Percent	Cu	stomer
AEP	\$	9,257,354	93%	\$	8,636,616	5,213,000	\$	2		\$	418,484,117	\$	675,892,933	62%	\$	1
Allegheny	\$	100,723,967	95%	\$	96,030,672	1,585,700	\$	61		\$	176,685,245	\$	690,714,070	26%	\$	15
Alliant	\$	38,247,122	96%	\$	36,545,585	1,395,189	\$	26		\$	149,116,475	\$	692,240,990	22%	\$	6
Ameren	\$	(472,381)	76%	\$	(360,111)	3,300,000	\$	(0)		\$	212,036,412	\$	552,287,141	38%	\$	(0)
Black Hills	\$	17,718,689	77%	\$	13,594,054	759,400	\$	18		\$	81,484,333	\$	555,825,628	15%	\$	3
CenterPoint	\$	64,409,659	51%	\$	32,725,577	5,300,000	\$	6		\$	119,304,604	\$	368,092,920	32%	\$	2
Dominion	\$	86,919,779	64%	\$	55,316,577	3,700,000	\$	15		\$	279,128,940	\$	461,060,420	61%	\$	9
Duke	\$	114,253,295	97%	\$	110,282,493	4,500,000	\$	25		\$	901,762,388	\$	699,292,706	129%	\$	32
Energy East	\$	30,699,569	85%	\$	26,002,396	2,973,000	\$	9		\$	89,580,962	\$	613,623,873	15%	\$	1
Entergy	\$	214,447,561	76%	\$	162,394,405	2,700,000	\$	60		\$	262,596,172	\$	548,619,334	48%	\$	29
E-On	\$	37,844,988	88%	\$	33,369,703	1,226,000	\$	27		\$	105,893,093	\$	638,800,320	17%	\$	5
Exelon	\$	79,327,589	91%	\$	72,470,435	5,886,000	\$	12		\$	537,633,122	\$	661,847,255	81%	\$	10
FirstEnergy	\$	83,019,982	88%	\$	73,344,734	4,500,000	\$	16		\$	255,874,712	\$	640,040,503	40%	\$	7
Integrys	\$	69,122,193	89%	\$	61,223,306	2,157,700	\$	28		\$	175,423,352	\$	641,682,843	27%	\$	8
Nat Grid	\$	125,982,398	95%	\$	119,318,756	6,700,000	\$	18		\$	1,314,902,105	\$	686,151,479	192%	\$	34
NiSource	\$	31,896,661	75%	\$	23,834,415	3,750,000	\$	6		\$	216,480,637	\$	541,352,854	40%	\$	3
Northeast	\$	61,855,941	99%	\$	60,980,843	2,095,000	\$	29		\$	269,948,801	\$	714,221,903	38%	\$	11
PHI	\$	130,891,572	84%	\$	109,307,946	1,946,000	\$	56		\$	215,465,623	\$	605,008,128	36%	\$	20
PNM	\$	13,823,207	99%	\$	13,699,003	3,100,000	\$	4		\$	186,256,921	\$	717,961,728	26%	\$	1
Progress	\$	41,073,239	88%	\$	36,340,039	729,700	\$	50		\$	87,998,259	\$	640,984,603	14%	\$	7
SCANA	\$	19,109,671	83%	\$	15,831,048	1,445,000	\$	11		\$	166,555,883	\$	600,174,588	28%	\$	3
Southern Co	\$	163,672,130	96%	\$	157,050,806	4,402,000	\$	36		\$	508,130,523	\$	695,162,911	73%	\$	26
Unitil	\$	6,209,264	92%	\$	5,686,425	169,600	\$	34		\$	21,115,280	\$	663,468,616	3%	\$	1
Xcel	\$	49,393,402	99%	\$	48,692,080	5,300,000	\$	9		\$	333,389,459	\$	714,184,713	47%	\$	4
Total	\$	1,589,426,851	-	\$	1,372,317,802	74,833,289	\$	18	Ш	\$	7,085,247,416	\$	15,018,692,461	47%	\$	9

COMPARISON GROUP FERC ACCOUNT 930.1 AS PERCENT OF ACCOUNT 920

Comparison Group Total	2009
Acct 901 Charges	23,679,964
Total Comparison Group Customers	74,833,289
Acct 901 Annual Cost per Customer	\$ 0.32
Comparison Group Overall Average	\$ 95.00
Acct 901 as a % of Overall Average	0.3%

Comparison Group Total	2009
Acct 911 Charges	311,954
Total Comparison Group Customers	 74,833,289
Acct 911 Annual Cost per Customer	\$ 0.00
Comparison Group Overall Average	\$ 95.00
Acct 911 as a % of Overall Average	0.0%

Source: FERC Form 60s; Baryenbruch workpapers

COMPARISON GROUP FERC ACCOUNT 930.1 AS PERCENT OF ACCOUNT 920

	2009	2009	Acct 930.1
	Acct 930.1	Acct 920	as % of
Utility Company	Charges	Charges	Total
AEP	\$3,236,317	\$209,472,332	2%
Allegheny	\$55,692	\$92,369,193	0%
Alliant	\$134,191	\$78,594,490	0%
Ameren	\$109,750	\$119,065,172	0%
Black Hills	\$488,272	\$46,316,732	1%
Centerpoint	\$5,491,173	\$107,957,561	5%
Dominion	\$1,240,571	\$281,246,679	0%
Duke	\$2,639,693	\$351,329,220	1%
Energy East	\$124,416	\$46,047,881	0%
Entergy	\$655,034	\$141,507,830	0%
E-On	\$1,309,969	\$42,191,042	3%
Exelon	\$3,348,298	\$253,721,484	1%
FirstEnergy	\$4,395,824	\$130,597,355	3%
Integrys	\$317,819	\$77,617,719	0%
Nat Grid	\$2,381,951	\$516,012,030	0%
NiSource	\$74,101	\$87,313,477	0%
Northeast	\$0	\$153,573,629	0%
PHI	\$225,122	\$107,199,846	0%
Progress	\$1,192,114	\$89,255,961	1%
PNM	\$0	\$47,963,133	0%
SCANA	\$683,976	\$56,887,556	1%
Southern Co	\$8,588,616	\$125,961,507	7%
Unitil	\$16,863	\$17,487,105	0%
Xcel	\$8,117,941	\$121,867,585	7%
Total	\$44,827,703	\$3,301,556,519	1%

Source: FERC Form 60s

COMPARISON GROUP FERC ACCOUNT 930.1 AS PERCENT OF TOTAL A&G

2009		Regulated	Ac	ct 930.1	Tota	al Svc Co	Acct 930.1	
	Acct 903.1	Retail	C	Cost per Co		ost per	as % of	
Utility Company	Charges	Customers	С	ustomer	Cı	ustomer	Total	
AEP	\$3,236,317	5,213,000	\$	0.62	\$	80.28	1%	
Allegheny	\$55,692	1,585,700	\$	0.04	\$	111.42	0%	
Alliant	\$134,191	1,395,189	\$	0.10	\$	106.88	0%	
Ameren	\$109,750	3,300,000	\$	0.03	\$	64.25	0%	
Black Hills	\$488,272	759,400	\$	0.64	\$	107.30	1%	
Centerpoint	\$5,491,173	5,300,000	\$	1.04	\$	22.51	5%	
Dominion	\$1,240,571	3,700,000	\$	0.34	\$	75.44	0%	
Duke	\$2,639,693	4,500,000	\$	0.59	\$	200.39	0%	
Energy East	\$124,416	2,973,000	\$	0.04	\$	30.13	0%	
Entergy	\$655,034	2,700,000	\$	0.24	\$	97.26	0%	
E-On	\$1,309,969	1,226,000	\$	1.07	\$	86.37	1%	
Exelon	\$3,348,298	5,886,000	\$	0.57	\$	91.34	1%	
FirstEnergy	\$4,395,824	4,500,000	\$	0.98	\$	56.86	2%	
Integrys	\$317,819	2,157,700	\$	0.15	\$	81.30	0%	
Nat Grid	\$2,381,951	6,700,000	\$	0.36	\$	196.25	0%	
NiSource	\$74,101	3,750,000	\$	0.02	\$	57.73	0%	
Northeast	\$0	2,095,000	\$	-	\$	128.85	0%	
PHI	\$225,122	1,946,000	\$	0.12	\$	110.72	0%	
Progress	\$1,192,114	3,100,000	\$	0.38	\$	60.08	1%	
PNM	\$0	729,700	\$	-	\$	120.60	0%	
SCANA	\$683,976	1,445,000	\$	0.47	\$	115.26	0%	
Southern Co	\$8,588,616	4,402,000	\$	1.95	\$	115.43	2%	
Unitil	\$16,863	169,600	\$	0.10	\$	124.50	0%	
Xcel	\$8,117,941	5,300,000	\$	1.53	\$	62.90	2%	
Total	\$44,827,703	74,833,289	\$	0.60	\$	94.68	1%	

Source: FERC Form 60s

COMPARISON GROUP RETAIL ELECTRIC AND GAS CUSTOMERS

				5 .	(Dismuke A&G
0		nber of Custome			of Total Cus		% of FERC
Service Co	Electric	Gas	Total	Electric	Gas	Total	Form 1
AEP	5,213,000		5,213,000	100%		100%	67%
Allegheny	1,585,700		1,585,700	100%		100%	123%
Alliant	982,462	412,727	1,395,189	70%	30%	100%	127%
Ameren	2,400,000	900,000	3,300,000	73%	27%	100%	67%
Black Hills	202,100	557,300	759,400	27%	73%	100%	180%
Centerpoint	2,100,000	3,200,000	5,300,000	40%	60%	100%	88%
Dominion	2,400,000	1,300,000	3,700,000	65%	35%	100%	82%
Duke	4,000,000	500,000	4,500,000	89%	11%	100%	109%
Energy East	908,000	318,000	1,226,000	74%	26%	100%	27%
Entergy	2,008,000	965,000	2,973,000	68%	32%	100%	78%
E-On	2,700,000		2,700,000	100%		100%	97%
Exelon	5,400,000	486,000	5,886,000	92%	8%	100%	95%
FirstEnergy	4,500,000		4,500,000	100%		100%	70%
Integrys	488,900	1,668,800	2,157,700	23%	77%	100%	213%
Nat Grid	3,300,000	3,400,000	6,700,000	49%	51%	100%	249%
NiSource	450,000	3,300,000	3,750,000	12%	88%	100%	237%
Northeast	1,890,000	205,000	2,095,000	90%	10%	100%	78%
PHI	1,823,000	123,000	1,946,000	94%	6%	100%	64%
Progress	3,100,000		3,100,000	100%		100%	55%
PNM	729,700		729,700	100%		100%	102%
SCANA	659,000	786,000	1,445,000	46%	54%	100%	114%
Southern Co	4,402,000		4,402,000	100%		100%	72%
Unitil	100,300	69,300	169,600	59%	41%	100%	162%
Xcel	3,400,000	1,900,000	5,300,000	64%	36%	100%	92%
Total	54,742,162	20,091,127	74,833,289				

Source: Baryenbruch workpapers; Dismukes Schedule KHD-14

RETAIL GAS UTILITIES A&G MISSING FROM MS. DISMUKES' SCHEDULE KHD-14

Utility	Incorrect (regulated electric only)	Correct (regulated electric & gas affiliates)
Company	Included in Dismukes' A&G Calculation	Included in Baryenbruch's A&G Calculation
Integrys	Upper Peninsula Power Company	Upper Peninsula Power Company
	Wisconsin Public Service Corporation	Wisconsin Public Service Corporation
	Wisconsin River Power Company	Wisconsin River Power Company
		Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company
		Minnesota Energy Resources Corporation
		Michigan Gas Utilities Corporation
		North Shore Gas Company
National Grid	Granite State Electric Company	Granite State Electric Company
	Massachusetts Electric Company	Massachusetts Electric Company
	Nantucket Electric Company	Nantucket Electric Company
	National Grid Generation, LLC	National Grid Generation, LLC
	New England Electric Transmission Corporation	New England Electric Transmission Corporation
	New England Hydro-Trans. Elec. Co., Inc.	New England Hydro-Trans. Elec. Co., Inc.
	New England Hydro-Transmission Corporation	New England Hydro-Transmission Corporation
	New England Power Company	New England Power Company
	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
	The Narragansett Electric Company	The Narragansett Electric Company
	Yankee Atomic Electric Company	Yankee Atomic Electric Company
		Boston Gas Company
		Essex Gas Company
		Colonial Gas Company
		Energy North Natural Gas, Inc.
		KeySpan Gas East Corporation
		The Brooklyn Union Gas Company
		Narragansett Gas Company
NiSource	Northern Indiana Public Service Company	Northern Indiana Public Service Company
		Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.
		Columbia Gas of Maryland, Inc.
		Columbia Gas of Ohio, Inc.
		Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc.
		Columbia Gas of Virginia, Inc.
		Kokomo Gas & Fuel Company

WATER SERVICE COMPANY POSITIONS SERVING REGULATED UTILITY AFFILIATES

Location	Group	WSC Position	Location	Group	WSC Position
Northbrook	Regulatory	Regulatory Staff Accountant II	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR II
Northbrook	Billing	Billing Manager	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR II
Northbrook	Regulatory	Regulatory Staff Accountant I	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR II
Northbrook	Regulatory	Regulatory Staff Accountant I	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR II
Northbrook	Officer	President & CEO	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	Customer Care Specialist
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	Senior Fixed Asset Accountant	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR I
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	AP Supervisor	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	Customer Care Manager
Northbrook	Regulatory	Regulatory Accounting Manager	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR II
Northbrook	Regulatory	Director, Governmental Affairs	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	Lead Customer Service Rep
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	Director, Tax & Accounting Operations	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR I
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	Chief Operating Officer	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR I
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	Corporate Staff Accountant I	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR I
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	Corporate Accounting Manager	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR I
Northbrook	Billing	Asst. Manager of Billing	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR I
Northbrook	Officer	Chief Financial Officer	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR Temp
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	Payroll Supervisor	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR Temp
Northbrook	Regulatory	Regulatory Staff Accountant I	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR Temp
Northbrook	Regulatory	Regulatory Staff Accountant II	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR Temp
Northbrook	П	IT Manager	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR Temp
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	Senior Corporate Accountant	NV Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR II
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	Senior Regulatory Accountant	NV Regional Office	Customer Service	Collections Specialist
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	Financial Planning & Analysis Manager	NV Regional Office	Customer Service	Customer Care Manager
Northbrook	Administration	Executive Assistant	NV Regional Office	Customer Service	Collections Specialist
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	Tax Specialist	NV Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR I
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	AP Clerk	NV Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR I
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	AP Clerk	NV Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR I
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	AP Clerk	NC Regional Office	Customer Service	Lead Customer Service Rep
Northbrook	Billing	Billing Specialist	NC Regional Office	Customer Service	CSRI
Northbrook	Regulatory	Senior Regulatory Accountant	NC Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR II
Northbrook	П	Netw ork Administrator	NC Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR II
Northbrook	Officer	VP, General Counsel	NC Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR Temp
Northbrook	Regulatory	Regulatory Accounting Manager	FL Regional Office	Customer Service	Customer Service Manager
Northbrook	Regulatory	Regulatory Staff Accountant I	NC Regional Office	Customer Service	Customer Care Manager
Northbrook	HR	Human Resources Generalist	NC Regional Office	Customer Service	CSR II
Northbrook	Administration	Operations Administration Manager	Kentucky Operations	Operations	Field Tech III
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	AP Clerk	Kentucky Operations	Operations	Water-Wastew ater Operator II
Northbrook	HR/ Payroll	Payroll/HR Administrator	Kentucky Operations	Operations	Field Tech II
Northbrook	П	Desktop Support Analyst II	Kentucky Operations	Operations	Regional Manager
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	AP Clerk	Kentucky Operations	Operations	Lead Water-Wastew ater Operator
Northbrook	Administration	Operations Administrator	Kentucky Operations	Operations	Field Tech I
Northbrook	Administration	Regulatory Assistant	Kentucky Operations	Operations	Water-Wastew ater Operator II
Northbrook	Administration	Receptionist	Kentucky Operations	Operations	Area Manager - JCT
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	Senior Corporate Accountant	Kentucky Operations	Operations	Field Tech I
Northbrook	Administration	Compliance & Safety Coordinator	Kentucky Operations	Operations	Water-Wastew ater Operator I
Northbrook	П	Desktop Support Analyst II	Kentucky Operations	Operations	Administrative Assistant
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	AP Clerk	Regional Offices	Operations	Regional Director
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	Senior Financial Analyst	Regional Offices	Officer	Regional Vice President
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	Capital Projects Analyst	Regional Offices	Administration	Executive Assistant
Northbrook	Officer	VP, Corporate Development	Regional Offices	Finance / Accounting	Regional Finance Manager
Northbrook	Regulatory	Executive Director, Regulatory Affairs	Regional Offices	Administration	Regional Compliance & Safety Manager
Northbrook	Finance / Accounting	Corporate Services Manager	. togional Orridos	, tarriinotration	The grants compliance a carety Manager
Northbrook	HR	Benefits Administrator	1		
Northbrook	Regulatory	Regulatory Staff Accountant I	-		
Northbrook	Administration	Process & Performance Manager	-{		
Northbrook	HR	HR Manager	-		

Source: Baryenbruch & Company, LLC

Administration

HR Manager

Mail Clerk

Northbrook

Northbrook

WATER SERVICE COMPANY OF KENTUCKY A&G EXPENSES PER CUSTOMER

Baryenbruch calculation (based on actu	al nur	nbers)
	Α&	G-Related
General Expenses	WS	C Charges
Salaries and Wages	\$	151,264
Office Supplies and Other Office Exp.	\$	102,242
Regulatory Commission Expense	\$	82,845
Pension and Other Benefits	\$	36,828
Rent	\$	18,906
Insurance	\$	59,054
Office Utilities	\$	53,825
Miscellaneous	\$	26,283
Total	\$	531,246
Total WSCK Customers		7,349
A&G Expenses Per Customer	\$	72
Source: Baryenbruch & Company, LLC		

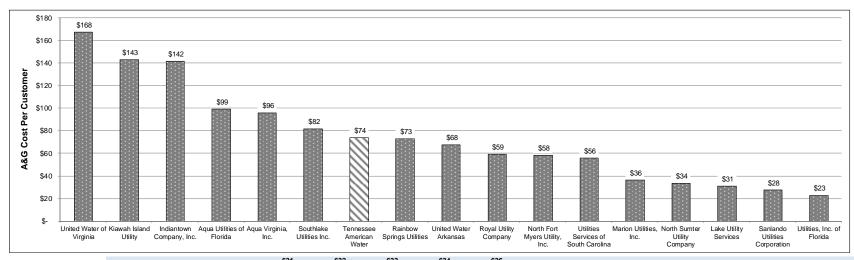
Dismukes calculation (based on data from annual report to the KPSC)	om W	SCK's
Contractual Services - Other Total WSCK Customers	\$	33,841 7,344
A&G Expenses Per Customer	\$	5
Source: Dismukes KHD-15		

CALCULATION OF TAWC'S A&G COSTS PER CUSTOMER

TAWC A&G Cost Calculation

	Dismukes	Baryer	nbru	ıch
Salaries & Wages - Employees	\$ 1,538,187		\$	1,538,187
Salaries & Wages - Officers	\$ -			
Employee Pensions & Benefits				
Materials and Supplies	\$ 6,895		\$	6,895
Contractual Services - Engineering	\$ -		\$	-
Contractual Services - Accounting	\$ 71,356		\$	71,356
Contractual Services - Legal	\$ 43,151		\$	43,151
Contractual Services - Mgt. Fees	\$ -		\$	-
Contractual Services - Other	\$ 3,310,287			
Mgmt & Professional Svc Co Charges		\$ 4,099,018		
Less: Capital Charges		\$ (311,927)		
Less: Non-A&G O&M Charges				
Engineering		\$ (10,568)		
Operations		\$ (541,144)		
Water Quality		\$ (97,262)		
Net - A&G Expenses		\$ 3,138,117	\$	3,138,117
Rental of Building/Real Property	\$ 2,511		\$	2,511
Misc. Expense	\$ 732,990		\$	732,990
Total Selected A&G Expenses	\$ 5,705,377		\$	5,533,207
Average Number of Customers	74,625	_		74,625
A&G Expenses Per Customer	\$ 76		\$	74

COMPARISON OF WATER COMPANY A&G EXPENSES



							(631-		632-		633-		634-		636-												
	601	-Salaries &	603	-Salaries &			Con	tractual	Co	ntractual	Co	ntractual		ntractual		ntractual		Rental of										
	1	Wages -		Wages -		Materials		vicers -	Se	rvicers -	Se	rvicers -		rvicers -	Se	ervicers -		ildings/		Rental of	650-	Transport	6	75-Misc		Average		\&G/
Utility	E	mployees	- (Officers	& 5	Supplies	Engi	ineering	Ac	counting		Legal	Mg	gmt Fees		Other	Real	Property	Eq	uipment	Ex	penses	Ex	xpenses	Total	Customers	Cus	stomer
Aqua Utilities of Florida	\$	14,110	\$	18,157	\$	31	\$	7,279	\$	21,132	\$	97,312	\$ 1	1,471,184	\$	84,765	\$	-	\$	836	\$	-	\$	115,955	\$ 1,830,761	18,415	\$	99
Indiantown Company, Inc.	\$	56,315	\$	-	\$	14,834	\$	16,743	\$	8,959	\$	3,273	\$	154,387	\$	-	\$	1,509	\$	-	\$	1,989	\$	453	\$ 258,462	1,822	\$	142
3 Lake Utility Services	\$	136,090	\$	60,686	\$	7,669	\$	-	\$	9,776	\$	3,837	\$	-	\$	11,704	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,242	\$	42,938	\$ 278,942	8,934	\$	31
4 Marion Utilities, Inc.	\$	6,754	\$	99,987	\$	-	\$	-	\$	25,176	\$	2,644	\$	-	\$	-	\$	39,552	\$	-	\$	1,793	\$	47,207	\$ 223,113	6,122	\$	36
5 North Fort Myers Utility, Inc.	\$	-	\$	33,150	\$	-	\$	-	\$	11,760	\$	1,142	\$	16,209	\$	-	\$	6,522	\$	-	\$	237	\$	38,876	\$ 107,896	1,846	\$	58
6 North Sumter Utility Company	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,100	\$	64,984	\$	24,885	\$	10,740	\$	382,627	\$	90,768	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,114	\$ 578,218	17,126	\$	34
7 Rainbow Springs Utilities	\$	42,567	\$	-	\$	1,378	\$	-	\$	26,662	\$	8,982	\$	60,982	\$	-	\$	8,101	\$	375	\$	-	\$	29,011	\$ 178,058	2,432	\$	73
8 Royal Utility Company	\$	-	\$	44,000	\$	-	\$	480	\$	12,898	\$	2,915	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	910	\$	52,953	\$ 114,156	1,926	\$	59
9 Sanlando Utilities Corporation	\$	180,599	\$	80,430	\$	10,356	\$	-	\$	13,004	\$	3,841	\$	-	\$	2,077	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8,723	\$	38,384	\$ 337,414	12,160	\$	28
10 Southlake Utilities Inc.	\$	14,686	\$	-	\$	1,127	\$	13,524	\$	23,463	\$	51,541	\$	66,300	\$	-	\$	15,378	\$	-	\$	4,924	\$	2,887	\$ 193,830	2,366	\$	82
11 The Empire District Electric Co.										Small Sala	aries	, No Contr	actu	al Services	s Ch	arges												
12 United Water Arkansas	\$	357,251			\$	12,579			\$	12,669	\$	1,225	\$	556,012	\$	163,592			\$	3,270	\$	1,168	\$	65,929	\$ 1,173,695	17,333	\$	68
13 Utilities, Inc. of Florida	\$	1	\$	-	\$	1	\$	-	\$	7,502	\$	1,864	\$	-	\$	41,635	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3	\$	104,014	\$ 155,020	6,746	\$	23
14 Water Service Corp. of KY										Data	In C	Conflict Wit	th Ra	ate Case F	iling													
15 Carolina Water Services												Negative	Sala	ries,														
16 Kiawah Island Utility	\$	355,756			\$	5,924			\$	7,083	\$	3,326	\$	59,065			\$	19,072					\$	53,691	\$ 503,917	3,524	\$	143
17 Utilities Services of So Carolina	\$	63,193			\$	203,332	\$	(14,256)	\$	7,004	\$	39,366			\$	45,960			\$	18,378			\$	27,451	\$ 390,428	6,960	\$	56
18 Aqua Virginia, Inc.	\$	4,760			\$	3,769			\$	12,972	\$	14,520	\$	321,652	\$	21,155			\$	2,306	\$	119	\$	35,519	\$ 416,772	4,337	\$	96
19 United Water of Virginia	\$	186,573			\$	935					\$	18,632			\$	149,280	\$	4,500					\$	73,555	\$ 433,475	2,585	\$	168
Total	\$	1,418,655	\$	336,410	\$	265,035	\$	88,754	\$	224,945	\$	265,160	\$ 3	3,088,418	\$	610,936	\$	94,634	\$	25,165	\$	26,108	\$	729,937	\$ 7,174,157	114,631	\$	63

43,151 \$ 3,138,117

\$

2,511

\$ 71,356 \$ removed from comparison group cost calculation due to aberrant data

6,895

Tennessee American Water

\$ 1,538,187

74

74,625 \$

\$ 732,990 \$ 5,533,207

WITNESS: P.BARYENBRUCH DOCKET No. 10-00189 SCHEDULE PLB-16 PAGE 1 of 3

TENNESSEE AMERICAN WATER COMPANY REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

NORTH SUMTER UTILITY COMPANY, LLC AFFILIATE TRANSACTIONS

		YEAR OF REPORT
UTILITY NAME:	North Sumter Utility Company, LLC	December 31, 2009
O FEET F THE THE	Troiting the state of the state	

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

List each contract, agreement, or other business transaction exceeding a cumulative amount of \$500 in any one year, entered into between the Respondent and a business or financial organization, firm, or partnership named on pages E-2 and E-6 identifying the parties, amounts, dates and product, asset, or service involved.

Part I. Specific Instructions: Services and Products Received or Provided

- Enter in this part all transactions involving services and products received or provided.
- Below are some types of transactions to include:
 - management, legal and accounting services
 - computer services
 - engineering & construction services
 - repairing and servicing of equipment
- material and supplies furnished
- leasing of structures, land and equipment
- rental transactions
- sale, purchase or transfer of various products

		CONTRACT OR	ANNUAL C	
NAME OF COMPANY OR RELATED PARTY (a)	DESCRIPTION SERVICE AND/OR NAME OF PRODUCT (b)	AGREEMENT EFFECTIVE DATES (c)	(P)urchased or (S)old (d)	AMOUNT (e)
The Villages of Lake-Sumter	Billing, accounting, customer service & management	Open	P	\$ 1,031,809

WITNESS: P.BARYENBRUCH DOCKET No. 10-00189 SCHEDULE PLB-16 PAGE 2 OF 3

TENNESSEE AMERICAN WATER COMPANY REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

NORTH SUMTER UTILITY COMPANY, LLC AFFILIATE TRANSACTIONS

	NAME: North Sumter Utility Company, LL M NAME / COUNTY: The Villages / Sumter	c		YEAR OF REPORT December 31, 2009		
	WATER UTILITY EXPENSE ACCO	UNTS				
ACCT. NO. (a)	ACCOUNT NAME (b)	CURRENT YEAR (c)	.1 SOURCE OF SUPPLY AND EXPENSES - OPERATIONS (d)	.2 SOURCE OF SUPPLY AND EXPENSES - MAINTENANCE (e)		
601 603	Salaries and Wages - Employees Salaries and Wages - Officers,	<u>\$</u> -	s	\$		
	Directors and Majority Stockholders					
604 610	Employee Pensions and Benefits Purchased Water					
615	Purchased Water Purchased Power	127,309				
616	Fuel for Power Production	121,303				
618	Chemicals					
620	Materials and Supplies	3,100				
631	Contractual Services - Engineering	64,984				
632	Contractual Services - Accounting	24,885				
633	Contractual Services - Legal	10,740				
634	Contractual Services - Mgt. Fees	407,523		24,896		
635	Contractual Services - Testing					
636	Contractual Services - Other	895,396				
641	Rental of Building/Real Property					
642	Rental of Equipment		l			
650	Transportation Expense					
656	Insurance - Vehicle					
657	Insurance - General Liability	4,168				
658	Insurance - Workmens Comp.					
659	Insurance - Other	26,398	entrant-university (184185)	**************************************		
660	Advertising Expense					
666	Regulatory Commission Expenses - Amortization of Rate Case Expense					
667	Regulatory Commission ExpOther		10.001.004.0001.001.001.001	an bullion de d'estat de sans de		
670	Bad Debt Expense					
675	Miscellaneous Expenses	3,394				
	Total Water Utility Expenses	\$ 1,567,897		\$ 24,896		

WITNESS: P.BARYENBRUCH DOCKET No. 10-00189 SCHEDULE PLB-16 PAGE 3 OF 3

TENNESSEE AMERICAN WATER COMPANY REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

NORTH SUMTER UTILITY COMPANY, LLC AFFILIATE TRANSACTIONS

V	NATER EXPENSE	ACCOUNT MATRIX	C				
.3 WATER TREATMENT EXPENSES - OPERATIONS (f)	.4 WATER TREATMENT EXPENSES - MAINTENANCE (g)	.5 TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES - OPERATIONS (h)	.6 TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES - MAINTENANCE (i)	.7 CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS EXPENSE (j)	.8 ADMIN. & GENERAL EXPENSES (k)		
\$ -	<u>s</u> -	\$	\$ -	\$ -	\$		
127,309							
					3,10		
					24,88 10,74 382,62		
310,316	171,479	318,771	4,062		90,76		
					4,16		
					26,39		
2,280					1,11		
\$ 439.905	\$ 171,479	\$ 318,771	\$ 4,062		\$ 608,78		

WITNESS: P.BARYENBRUCH DOCKET No. 10-00189 SCHEDULE PLB-17

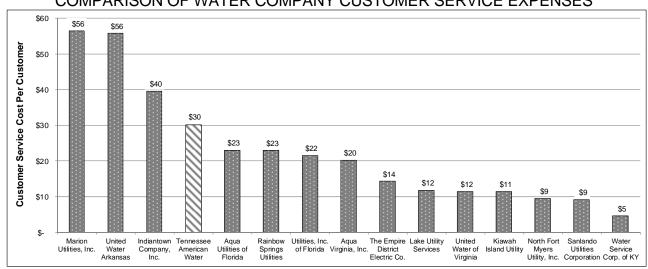
TENNESSEE AMERICAN WATER COMPANY REBUTTAL TESTIMONY TAWC CUSTOMER SERVICE EXPENSES PER CUSTOMER

TAWC Customer Service Cost Calculation

		Dismukes	Baryenbruch					
Salaries & Wages - Employees	\$	409,442	\$	409,442				
Materials and Supplies	\$	1,943	\$	1,943				
Contractual Services - Other	\$	1,132,225	\$	1,120,113				
Misc. Expense	\$	823,670	\$	732,990				
Total Selected A&G Expenses	\$	2,367,280	\$	2,264,488				
Average Number of Customers		74,625		74,625				
Cust Svc Expenses Per Customer	\$	32	\$	30				

Source: Baryenbruch workpapers; Dismukes workpapers

COMPARISON OF WATER COMPANY CUSTOMER SERVICE EXPENSES



636-																	
			-Salaries &						ontractual								
			Wages - Wages -		•	620-Materials		Servicers -		650-Transport		675-Misc			Average	A&G/	
	Utility	E	mployees		Officers	and	d Supplies		Other	E	xpenses		xpenses	 Total	Customers		stomer
1	Aqua Utilities of Florida	\$	144,015	\$	-	\$	515	\$	280,666	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 425,196	18,415	\$	23
2	Indiantown Company, Inc.	\$	44,492	\$	-	\$	27,427	\$	-	\$	223	\$	-	\$ 72,142	1,822	\$	40
3	Lake Utility Services	\$	37,394	\$	-	\$	7,669	\$	11,704	\$	6,242	\$	42,938	\$ 105,947	8,934	\$	12
4	Marion Utilities, Inc.	\$	86,150	\$	199,973	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,131	\$	57,389	\$ 345,643	6,122	\$	56
5	North Fort Myers Utility, Inc.	\$	3,134	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,061	\$	-	\$	11,337	\$ 17,532	1,846	\$	9
6	North Sumter Utility Company						No E	Data	i i								
7	Rainbow Springs Utilities	\$	51,296	\$	-	\$	1,012	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,656	\$ 55,964	2,432	\$	23
8	Royal Utility Company No Data																
9	Sanlando Utilities Corporation	\$	52,755	\$	-	\$	10,356	\$	2,077	\$	8,723	\$	38,384	\$ 112,295	12,160	\$	9
10	Southlake Utilities Inc.	ı			No Salar	ies,	No Contrac	ctua	al Services	Cha	arges						
11	The Empire District Electric Co.	\$	27,143	\$	(434)			\$	38,818					\$ 65,527	4,558	\$	14
12	United Water Arkansas	\$	556,713			\$	9,486	\$	276,656	\$	43,761	\$	80,600	\$ 967,216	17,333	\$	56
13	Utilities, Inc. of Florida	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	41,635	\$	-	\$	104,014	\$ 145,649	6,746	\$	22
14	Water Service Corp. of KY							\$	33,841					\$ 33,841	7,344	\$	5
15	5 Carolina Water Services No Salaries, No Contractual Services																
16	Kiawah Island Utility					\$	40,479							\$ 40,479	3,524	\$	11
17	Utilities Services of So Carolina				No S	Sala	ries, No Co	ontra	actual Serv	ices	3						
18	Aqua Virginia, Inc.	\$	14,880			\$	8	\$	72,946					\$ 87,834	4,337	\$	20
19	United Water of Virginia	\$	25,082									\$	4,667	\$ 29,749	2,585	\$	12
	Total	\$	1,043,054	\$	199,539	\$	96,952	\$	761,404	\$	61,080	\$	342,985	\$ 2,505,014	98,154	\$	26

1,943 \$ 1,120,113

Tennessee American Water

\$ 409,442

removed from comparison group cost calculation due to no data or aberrant data

\$ 732,990 \$ 2,264,488

74,625 \$

30

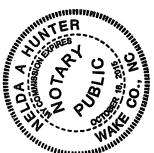
TENNESSEE REGULATORY AUTHORITY

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF WAKE

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, duly commissioned and qualified in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally came and appeared Patrick L. Baryenbruch, being by me first duly sworn deposed and said that:

He is appearing as a witness on behalf of Tennessee-American Water Company before the Tennessee Regulatory Authority, and if present before the Authority and duly sworn, his rebuttal testimony would set forth in the annexed transcript consisting of <u>63</u> pages.



Patrick L. Baryenbruch

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of February 2011.

Notary Public

My commission expires 10-16-20/S