- BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF UTAH -

IN THE MATTER OF THE)	DOCKET NO. 11-2180-01
APPLICATION FOR USF)	
ELIGIBILITY FOR ALL WEST)	DPU Exhibit No. 2.0
COMMUNICATIONS INC.		

DIRECT

TESTIMONY

OF

CLAIR OMAN

DIVISION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE STATE OF UTAH

October 17, 2011

1		I. IDENTIFICATION OF WITNESS
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3	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, BUSINESS ADDRESS AND
4		POSITION WITH THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES.
5	A.	My name is Clair Oman. My business address is Heber M. Wells
6		Building, 160 East 300 South, 4th Floor, Salt Lake City, Utah. I am
7		employed as a Utility Analyst for the State of Utah in the Division of
8		Public Utilities. I am testifying on behalf of the Division of Public
9		Utilities (DPU).
10	Q.	WHAT IS YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND?
11	A.	I received a Bachelor of Science degree from Utah State University and
12		am a Licensed CPA in the state of Utah.
13	Q.	BRIEFLY DESCRIBE YOUR EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE?
14	A.	I began my career as an accountant for a manufacturing company
15		following which I was employed by small CPA firm as an audit
16		supervisor. My next position was Chief Financial Officer for an ILEC.
17		for ten years. I have been employed by the Division of Public Utilities
18		for five years. I am currently serving on the NARUC sub-committee for
19		Accounting and Finance.
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21	Q.	HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED BEFORE THE UTAH
22		PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION?

23 A. Yes, I have testified before the Commission as an expert witness
24 representing the DPU in Dockets 02-2270-01, 07-2419-03, 10-052-01
25 and 08-046-01.

II. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

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Q. PLEASE STATE THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY.

The purpose of my testimony is to present the Division of Public

Utilities (DPU) basis and methodology of All West Communications

Inc. (AWC) depreciation expense amounts filed in this docket and the
two issues that remain after settlement negotiations by AWC and the
DPU. The first item at issue is the AWC calculation of the routine or
periodic depreciation being applied to the current years operations as a
representation of the decline in value of the asset or the production
capacity lost or used. The second issue being the calculation of the
depreciation normalization (known and measurable) amounts that are
necessitated by plant being added during the test year period and
therefore an adjustment is necessary to bring depreciation to the
amount expected in 2011.

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43 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ITEMS OF ISSUE IN THE AWC CALCULATION OF THE PERIODIC DEPRECIATION FOR THE 44 TEST YEAR ENDING 12-31-2010 THAT BRINGS THIS MATTER 45 46 BEFORE THE COMMISSION. AWC is not following the requirements of the Uniform System of 47 A. 48 Accounts as found at 47 CFR 32 and prescribed for use by companies 49 under the jurisdiction of the Utah Public Service Commission, see 50

Accounts as found at 47 CFR 32 and prescribed for use by companies under the jurisdiction of the Utah Public Service Commission, see R746-340-2(D). The failure of AWC to follow this requirement of 47 CFR 32.2000(g) ¹ causes an acceleration of the depreciation for the test year and if unresolved by the Commission will cause continued acceleration in future years. The explanation of this acceleration of depreciation is portrayed by Exhibit 2.1. This exhibit is a theoretical portrayal of the effect of the three methods, even though the numbers are from AWC records the numbers do not represent exactly the amounts or balances in the rate case application or settlement conference worksheet. The plant balances represented in this work sheet are actuals from worksheets provided by AWC to the DPU in Data Request 3.2. As is shown on line 11 of Exhibit 2.1 the account

¹ (g) Depreciation accounting-(1) Computation of depreciation rates. (i)Unless otherwise provided by the Commission, either through prior approval or upon prescription by the Commission, depreciation percentage rates shall be computed in conformity with a group plan of accounting for depreciation and shall be such that the loss in service value of the property, except for losses excluded under the definition, may be distributed under the straight-line method during the service life of the property. (ii) In the event any composite percentage rate becomes no longer applicable, revised composite percentage rates shall be computed in accordance with paragraph (g)(1)(i) of this section.

2212, CO Equipment Digital Switching is fully depreciated as of 12-31-2009. Yet during the January, 2010 time frame of plant was added to 2212, CO Equipment Digital Switching. For the 2010 depreciation calculation purposes the plant balance was and the annual depreciation calculated by AWC under the current procedures would be approximately. This accelerated amount of depreciation is a mathematical product of the plant balance multiplied by the current approved depreciation rate of the accelerated depreciation amount is the result of the depreciation being calculated on the plant balance that is already fully depreciated. This distorts the depreciation life of the additions, reducing the depreciated life. The additions are being depreciated over years rather than the

Q COULD THE 47 CFR PART 32 BE INTERPRETED TO ALLOW THIS DEPRECIATION AS ACCEPTABLE?

A.

No. The AWC depreciation approaches do not fully comply with the intent of the Uniform System of Accounts promulgated by the FCC and adopted by the Commission. One requirement of Part 32 is that the depreciation be distributed under the straight line method over the service life of the property. The Commission approved life in this

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instance is vears and in continuing property record documents provided by AWC to the DPU there are numerous instances where individual plant items remain in service well beyond the estimated life of such plant. These instances indicate the need for a revision of estimated plant lives over the entire plant of AWC in order to prevent distortion of depreciation that is inherent in the group asset depreciation when lives are not reviewed and revised periodically. The intent of 47 CFR 32.2000(g)(1)(ii) is to insure that when the percentage composite rate no longer properly represents the service life of any classification of plant, methods should be determined by the company to revise such rates to properly represent the remaining service life to the company. AWC has not requested nor indicated a change in the service life of any plant with the exception of buried cable-metallic. The DPU is not advocating the abandonment of the group asset accounting concept for depreciation. However the DPU encourages the Commission to be aware that the same pitfalls that are present in the energy utilities are also present in the rate of return regulated telecommunication utilities². Those pitfalls are that the plant lives and composite percentage rates require a periodic review to ensure that depreciation expense is spread appropriately over the life of the property. The FCC has a formula that is used to recalculate the

² AWC is a rate of return regulated telecommunication utility for purposes of receiving USF.

depreciation rate based on the plants average remaining life, future net salvage, and depreciation reserve ratio. This formula has been published in several orders. (FCC 00-306, FCC 96-485) From FCC 00-306 "The depreciation rate for an account is a function of the associated plant's average remaining life, future net salvage, and depreciation reserve ratio. The depreciation rate is calculated using the following formula:

Depreciation rate = 100% - accumulated depreciation % - future net salvage % average remaining life

Both the average remaining life and the future net salvage factors are based upon estimates that require periodic review to ensure their reasonableness."

This method is used in DPU Exhibit 2.1 under the section titled FCC Method. This method approximates the method used by the DPU in its adjustment of those plant classifications that are fully depreciated with no changes in the estimated remaining life and with no salvage value. This disparity in depreciation expense calculation indicates the need and urgency for a depreciation study by AWC. The review could be in the form of a requirement by the Commission that the company performs a periodic depreciation study which is submitted for Commission approval.

126		As indicated in 54-7-12.1, "Nevertheless, the commission shall retain
127		the authority to determine the depreciation expense of
128		telecommunications corporations for ratemaking purposes."
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130	Q.	WHAT ADDITIONAL AWC PLANT CLASSIFICATIONS ARE
131		ALSO FULLY DEPRECIATED?
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133	A.	There are six plant classifications that have balances that are fully
134		depreciated as of 12-31-2009 according to AWC depreciation records.
135		Those plant classifications and the fully depreciated amounts are:
136		Utah
137		2112 Vehicles
138		2116 Other Work Equipment (large)
139		2116 Other Work Equipment (small)
140		2122 Furniture and Office Equip.
141		2212 CO Equipment Digital Switch
142		2411 Aerial Cable
143		Coalville
144		2411 Aerial Cable
145		There are other classifications of AWC plant that are above 80%
146		depreciated that increases the necessity of a depreciation study.

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Q. WILL YOU DESCRIBE THE METHOD THE DPU HAS USED TO CALCULATE STRAIGHT LINE DEPRECIATION AMOUNTS?

The method of adjustment that the DPU has applied to bring AWC's depreciation back to a true straight line method over the life approved by the Commission, is to remove the fully depreciated balance from the depreciation calculation. Exhibit 2.1 under the section titled DPU Method provides a worksheet example of the theoretical application of the DPU Method. If the fully depreciated balance is not removed from the depreciation calculation that fully depreciated balance causes the accelerated depreciation on any addition to the balance. There can be no disputing that the plant classification balances have been fully depreciated or the amount that has been fully depreciated because these facts are taken from records provided by AWC. This method provides an accurate method of calculating depreciation only on plant amounts that are not fully depreciated. As noted above this method approximates the FCC rate formula when the remaining life and salvage value remain at the present AWC numbers approved by the Commission. The DPU adjustment to AWC 2010 depreciation is a reduction in the amount of

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168	Q.	WHAT ADDITIONAL METHODS ARE AVAILABLE TO BRING
169		THE COMPOSITE PERCENTAGE RATES INTO AN
70		ACCEPTABLE RANGE?
71	A.	An industry accepted method to insure proper composite percentage
172		rates is the Depreciation Study, the Commission has required this
173		method in energy dockets.3 If the DPU method of adjustment is not the
174		method preferred by the Commission, the Commission should order
175		AWC to provide a Depreciation Study for the review of the Commission
176		and use the DPU adjustment method until such time as the
177		Depreciation Study is completed and approved by the Commission.
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179	Q.	ARE YOU AWARE OF STATES THAT REQUIRE
180		DEPRECIATION STUDIES TO VALIDATE DEPRECIATION
181		RATES FOR TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANIES?
182	A.	In a survey taken by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin in
183		2008 there were five states that either performed or required periodic
184		depreciation studies for rate of return regulated telecommunication
185		companies. In the majority of telecommunication companies that were
186		under alternative forms of regulation depreciation studies were not
187		required.

 $^{^3}$ The Utah Public Service Commission has ordered depreciation studies in Dockets 05-057-T01, 02-057-02 and 07-035-13

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Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE AWC CALCULATION OF NORMALIZATION OF DEPRECIATION.

The AWC calculation incorrectly assumes that a calculation of depreciation on the 12-31-2010 year end plant balance at the approved rate would be the appropriate known and measurable depreciation for calendar year 2011. There were errors in this assumption that overstates the proper amount of depreciation. The first error of this assumption being that this calculation would produce the proper depreciation for the additions to plant throughout the year. This theory when tested did not produce proper results when plant additions and retirements were included in the mix. The other assumption that negated the acceptability of this method was the fully depreciated plant described above. Some plant would have been depreciated beyond the plant balance, or the plant being over depreciated. (The accumulated depreciation balance after the calculation being larger than the plant balance.) When these differences became apparent the DPU determined to calculate the normalizing adjustment using a different approach.

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208	Q.	WHAT IS THE METHOD THAT THE DPU USED TO
209		CALCULATED THE NORMALIZED DEPRECIATION
210		AMOUNT?
211	A.	The DPU used the AWC plant addition amounts provided by AWC
212		through data request and calculated depreciation on those additions as
213		if they had been in service the entire year, which approximates the
214		depreciation that would be accrued during the 2011 calendar year.
215		Using this method the normalization adjustment is compared
216		with AWC normalization adjustment of Markets. When netted with
217		the additional depreciation created through a decrease in the life of
218		buried cable – metallic of the net normalization adjustment
219		amount is
220		DPU calculated normalization adjustment
221		AWC calculated normalization adjustment
222		Effect of increased depreciation rate Buried Cable-met
223		Net downward normalization adjustment
224	Q.	DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?
225	A.	Yes it does.
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