ERRATA

To: Shonta Dunston, Chief Clerk

From: Kim Mitchell

CC:

Date: December 21, 2022

Re: Carolina Water Service, Inc. of North Carolina

Docket Number W-354, Sub 398, Volume 4

On page 153, line 13 of Transcript Volume 4, Commissioner Hughes accepted Witness Hartman's rebuttal testimony into the record, but the testimony was inadvertently left out of the transcript. To ensure the record is complete, attached you will find an edited Transcript Volume 4 that includes Witness Hartman's testimony inserted behind the Certificate page.

PLACE: Dobbs Building, Raleigh, North Carolina

DATE: Friday, November 4, 2022

DOCKET NO.: W-354, Sub 398

TIME: 2:01 p.m. - 4:56 p.m.

BEFORE: Commissioner Jeffrey A. Hughes, Presiding

Chair Charlotte A. Mitchell

Commissioner ToNola D. Brown-Bland

Commissioner Daniel G. Clodfelter

Commissioner Kimberly W. Duffley

Commissioner Floyd B. McKissick, Jr.

Commissioner Karen M. Kemerait

IN THE MATTER OF:

Carolina Water Service, Inc. of North Carolina, 5821 Fairview Road, Suite 401,

Charlotte, North Carolina 28209,

for Determination of Fair Value of Utility Assets

Pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. §62-133.1A and

Establishing Rate Base for Acquisition of the

Carteret County Water System

Volume 4



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PROCEEDINGS

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. Let's go back on the record. Okay. I understand there's been a request on the part of one of the witnesses.

Do you want to explain the situation?

MR. DROOZ: Yes. The appraiser for Carolina Water, Mr. Hartman, would like to be excused so he can catch a flight. We understand that Public Staff has no questions for him. I don't think the County has any questions for him.

MR. GRANTMYRE: We have no objection.

MR. DROOZ: Okay. And so --

MR. GRANTMYRE: Let him go home.

MR. DROOZ: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Let me just check our -- your opinion is worth a lot, but let me check in with the Commissioners.

No questions?

All right. He is free to be excused.

MR. DROOZ: Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Thank you for

coming. He's already gone.

MR. DROOZ: We'd like to have it on the

record, even though -- there's de facto and

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de jure,	right?
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2 MR. GRANTMYRE: We might have some 3 questions.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: It's a Friday

5 afternoon. We'll get through this, everybody.

> I realize that. MR. GRANTMYRE:

7 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: All right.

we're back to -- we're back to -- is Mr. Junis 8

here? There he is. He's right there.

MR. GRANTMYRE: And for the record, he 10 11 did get a Snickers during lunch.

12 CHAIR MITCHELL: For the record, if I 13 may, Presiding Commissioner Hughes?

14 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Please.

> CHAIR MITCHELL: I question the sanity of anybody who puts up a witness that's got two degrees from Duke, so.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Let the record show that --

20 CHAIR MITCHELL: Let the record reflect.

21 MS. SANFORD: Noted.

22 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: All right. So

23 with that, we are gonna finish. So I have some

24 questions for you. I think some have been asked

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and answered, but let me just get through these. 1 2 Whereupon,

CHARLES JUNIS,

having previously been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY COMMISSIONER HUGHES:

So, Mr. Junis, in your testimony, you state 0. that, on June 21, 2021, the Carteret County Board of Commissioners voted to increase their water rates by 95 percent and reduce the water tax rate to zero. on September 20th, the Carteret County Board of Commissioners voted to decrease water rates by 25 percent after receiving complaints from customers. In Table 2 of your testimony, you cite \$70.12 as the amount customers pay under the current rate structure for 4,000 gallons.

Did you calculate what a customer using 4,000 gallons per month -- with the rates that were put in place prior to the reduction in June 21st? Did you calculate that?

Α. So I did not specifically calculate that. However, that July 1, 2021, rate was a \$53.65 base charge, including the first 1,000 gallons, and then a \$13.45 per 1,000 gallons volumetric charge. So quick

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math, that's about -- pushing \$80-some-odd. Check me on that, but --

- I would say pushing \$90-some-odd, but we Ο. understand where you got your degrees from, so.
- You guys are putting the pressure here right Α. after lunch, but you got the rates. We can all do the math.
- Okay. So we're talking about a difference of Q. high 80s/low 90s versus \$70.12.

Just in your opinion, having looked at this utility quite a bit, it seems like -- do you believe the rates put into place and then changed, so the original \$90-per-household rate, or the \$70 rate, do you have an opinion about what rate would be closer to actually fully cover costs needed to make this system sustainable?

So, in other words, we have 70, we have 90; do you have an opinion about what it would take to actually have this -- we hear testimony it was losing at 70. Do you have an opinion about that?

Α. So, correct. The 2023 budget that utilizes, essentially, the \$70 average bill, they are projecting a \$75,000, sort of, deficit that will be offset by the general fund -- or, I'm sorry, the capital reserve for

Page 10

- the water fund -- and that equates to -- I think I did 1
- 2 the math -- like \$4 per customer on a monthly -- let me
- see here. Yeah. I think it was on a monthly basis. 3
- So it is also a projection of expenses that includes 4
- depreciation expense. I would say you are very close 5
- to sustainable rates at a \$70 bill. 6
- 7 Okay. But you did just talk about, like, Ο.
- a -- just by your calculations, it would be \$4 more? 8
- Α. Right. 9
- So do I understand you to say it's closer to 10 Ο.
- the 70, but it is higher than the 70? 11
- 12 Correct. Correct. Α.
- 13 Ο. Okay.
- Now, that -- I will add, that budget assumed 14
- 15 4.78 full-time employees dedicated to the water fund,
- and that is in that 2023 budget. 16
- 17 Thank you for that. In your alternative Q.
- recommendation to the Commission -- alternative refers 18
- 19 to your first recommendation, being we deny -- but in
- 20 your alternative recommendation to the Commission you
- propose a calculation to establish the rate base of 21
- 22 Carteret County water system that is based on two
- 23 approaches: the weighted average rate per customer of
- 24 the five water rate divisions in Carolina Water and

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Agua approved by the Commission in the last rate cases, and then number two, the original cost less depreciation and amortization of the contributed capital based on Carteret County's unaudited financial records.

Please explain why you weight method one twice what you weight method two in the calculation for your ultimate recommendation of a fair value of 2.4 --\$2,444,347?

- Yeah. So just a point of clarification, I Α. weight the second method, which is essentially original cost less depreciation and amortization of CIAC, twice, and then the rebase per customer once, to get to the \$2.4 million. The \$2.3, which is the original cost less depreciation and amortization of CIAC, is specific to this system and the County's records. So that's why I weighted it more heavily. But I was trying to give some consideration to, sort of, a fair value and a premium being paid for the system with that rate base per customer.
- Ο. Okay. Thank you for that. And I understand your clarification.
- So the way you just described doing it, how is this recommendation consistent with the

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North Carolina General Statutes §62-133.1A(b)(d) [sic], which states that the, quote, original source of funding for all or any portions of the water and sewer assets being acquired is not relevant to an evaluation of fair value?

So, number one, I don't care who the source was. You know, it could be the state revolving fund, it could be a developer, but what matters is the ratemaking consideration of those funds. So those are contributions and aided construction. That is not investment by the County, and so that should offset that cost. It shouldn't be rolled into your books.

A regulated utility wouldn't say, oh, well, we were given this asset. They paid for phases of installation of the system with contributed funds. So number one, that addresses it, but also, part (e), I don't think it is held to that requirement. You know, the Commission's authority -- if the fair value is not reasonable, and they adjust the fair value as it deems appropriate and in the public interest.

Ο. And I appreciate that. So let's separate out (d) and (e). So (e) I'm not asking you about, I think, but (d) -- so your position for the actual calculation of fair value is that, if it's provided by a developer

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     and contributed capital, it should be dealt with
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     differently than if the County had done --
               So I think what I'm trying to say is that the
 3
         Α.
     source of funds is not limiting -- not a limiting
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     factor to the Commission's authority to establish a
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     reasonable fair value that is appropriate and in the
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 7
    public interest.
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               So you're pushing hard on (e)?
         Q.
               Yes.
 9
         Α.
10
         Ο.
               Okay.
11
         Α.
               Absolutely.
12
               Okay. That's what you're standing up for,
         Q.
13
     okay.
14
         Α.
               Yes.
15
               So would you admit then, (d) is -- you're not
         Ο.
     on as strong a footing?
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               (Witness peruses document.)
         Α.
               It's (b)(1)(d), right?
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               Yeah.
         Ο.
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         Α.
               Yeah. That's the -- I'm just making sure our
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     letters are straight and what subpart we're getting
     into. Yes.
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         O.
               Okay.
               That's a -- that's a restriction to,
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essentially, the appraisal process.

Right. Okay. I just -- so we -- I think Ο. we're on the same page.

Given that the fair value of the water and sewer system is almost always going to be higher than the depreciated book value, under what set of circumstances, in your view, would an acquisition of a county or municipal water system be in the public interest?

- So, I mean, there are a number of ways that Α. an acquisition of a government-owned utility could be in the public interest. It's what is that rate base set at that will significantly impact that. There are factors, including the condition of the plant, it's -ability of the government entity to have expertise to provide service, the quality of service being provided, the investment necessary in the near future. I mean, we, sort of, talked -- we talked about that in my testimony, that, you know, there is a number of criteria we believe would be relevant to that. I don't know if I answered your question. If you want to ask it again.
- The question might not have been clear. Q. Ι think you partially did, but it's -- I think it's,

essentially -- we're, essentially, asking that, just from experience in mathematics, the fair value calculations, as laid out in statute, are very likely to almost always have a higher value. You focus so much on the actual depreciated book value in your testimony, and I think you cite the differences between the depreciated book value and the fair value as being one of the arguments against it being in the public interest. So I'm just asking, is it always gonna be against the public interest if we have a fair value that is higher than the depreciated book value?

- A. No. And that speaks to -- there is a number of factors, customer benefits, and you're looking at the rate impact to both the acquired customers and the existing customers of the acquiring utility.
 - Q. Okay. Thanks for that.

Do you consider Carolina Water's existing customers to be adequately protected by the Commission's ability to create system-specific rates for Carteret County Water System? I'm not talking about the acquiring system's customers. I'm talking about the existing Carolina customers. So the statutes -- would you agree the statutes allow us to, as one protection mode, create a separate rate class?

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e

A. Yes. That is a protection. It's explicitly addressed. They are, sort of, emphasized again in this statute. I don't know what the Commission's appetite to do that is, and I think it is a challenging effort to decide which systems will be standalone and which will not. I think here, if they are the ones that are potentially benefitting from the purchase price -- you know, these are residents of Carteret County, so the net proceeds should, to some degree, benefit those folks -- then that would be at least one reason for standalone rates.

Q. Okay. This is just a quick accounting clarification, which hopefully you can answer.

In attachment 2B to Junis Exhibit 3, their systems 20-year unaudited profit/loss statement shows a \$372,670 transfer from the water taxing district, even though the tax had been set to zero as of June 21, 2021.

We just want to clarify, is this a timing issue or -- the tax rate had not been changed again?

- A. So this is -- I believe you're referring to Junis Exhibit 3 that then has an attachment; you said 2B?
 - Q. Yeah.

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Α. Okay. I just want to make sure I'm there. The Chair is gonna get frustrated with me as I'm flipping pages here. So I think there is a timing issue they do show for 2021 or 2022. It's some tax district income, and I think it is just a matter of timing that that was gonna be a no-longer-go-forward interest rate. And again, that's, I think, an unaudited book amount.

Okay. Pursuant to North Carolina General Q. Statute §62-133.A(e) [sic], if the Commission finds that the average of the appraisals will not result in a reasonable fair value, the Commission may adjust the fair value as it deems appropriate and in the public interest. I think we've heard that a number of times today.

In this proceeding, if the Commission were to determine a fair value less than the \$9.5 million agreed-upon purchasing price, the Company would record an acquisition premium on its books for the difference between the purchase price and the fair value; that would be the default treatment, is that your understanding?

Α. So when you say an acquisition premium, essentially it would not go into rate base.

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- Ο. Right. Right.
- Α. Yes.

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- I think that's what you referred to it as, Ο. acquisition premium.
 - Α. Yes.
- So that would be, sort of, the default Ο. expectation.

In your testimony, you actually provide a number of examples where that occurred under rules previous to -- before fair value, and I think you just -- you just cite a number of examples where an acquisition price was higher and there was this premium placed.

It's my understanding that, at least in one case in the past, the Commission set up an acquisition incentive account to allow the acquiring Company to, essentially, recover some of that premium that -- you know, that you're talking about --

- Yes, sir. Α.
- Q. -- so that they could eat down that.

In this case, if the Commission accepted your alternative recommendation to set the rate base below the purchase price, would establishing some type of acquisition incentive account to allow the Company to

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regain some of that rate base, would that be in the public interest, in your view?

- Obviously, there is some complicating factors Α. there. Is it the entirety of the magnitude of the acquisition premium that would, potentially, go into that AIA account, and then what are the criteria to, sort of, work down that acquisition incentive account? We have typically -- I think you are referring to the Aqua case, acquisition of Heater, and that has been, sort of, reserved for the acquisition of troubled systems that specifically need investment, and it's, sort of, a dollar-for-dollar matching of that investment up to a certain threshold on a case-by-case basis. Obviously, that would push the public interest, in terms of consolidation of some of these fragmented and troubled systems. Again, how big that AIA, I think, would be of at least some concern to the Public Staff.
- Okay. Thank you for that. So switch over to O. a new topic. Regarding the Draper Aden engineering assessment, on page 12, line 6 to 7 of your testimony, you state that it is unclear why Draper Aden provides an estimate of the present book value of the County's assets in the amount of \$10,241,142 with no original

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cost, discount rate, or depreciation. You further state that this value Draper Aden provided was not explicitly required by the merger and regionalization feasibility grant.

So with that kind of testimony, does the Public Staff have concerns with the Draper Aden engineering assessment?

So that piece of the puzzle here -- I know Α. there was some discussion with, I think it was witness Denton, about, have they met the requirement of having an engineering assessment of the condition of the system. I think you have that in form B1 and this report. That form was required to fill out a lot of information. Mr. Grantmyre and I had a significant input in that form as part of the rulemaking. So I think they have sufficed in that aspect, but in terms of this valuation done by Draper Aden, we absolutely have concerns, because it, sort of, fuelled a number of the appraisals and seems to have set, sort of, the ceiling here for what everyone was calling a fair value.

Because you can see, there's no accumulated depreciation on this present book value, and so it's a representation of what it currently is; but, I mean,

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number one, most, if not all that pipe was contributed or paid for by low-cost debt, and it shows zero depreciation on those assets. And then, I mean, the land is relatively immaterial, but land is usually a 4 pretty low value for utility ratemaking, because its best use is for providing utility service. And so it has almost no value to anyone else with those assets on it.

- Okay. Thank you for that. So from the Q. engineering-assessment standpoint, you're okay with it; it's the concerns of the valuation?
- Right. In terms of condition, we conducted a Α. site visit, we went through the system, we saw all the elevated tanks, and we're, I think, in general agreement with the representation of the condition of the plant.
- Okay. The last question relates to some of Ο. the discussion we had earlier about the impact of this, whether it's a contractual or oral agreement to wait four years.

And then did you hear that earlier testimony where the County went on record that they did not intend to ask for any deferral treatment or any other dealing of that amount that would be depreciated

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between now and when --

- Yes. That's my understanding. Mr. Denton represented that they were not seeking a deferral.
- I know there was some concern about some Q. So. of the specific numbers thrown out from your part, but just based on those -- based on knowing that there is gonna be this deal, and, you know, knowing that -- the rate-setting world that we live in, is it now, then, your understanding that, when this actually became rate based for rate-setting purposes in practical terms, it would be lower than the \$9.5 million?
- Yes. Yes, I accept that there would be Α. accumulated depreciation that would offset a portion of the 9.5.
- And to the extent -- how much, that one, you Q. would want to have --
- It absolutely depends on the depreciation Α. rate. Obviously, there is discussion from the Company's side of a 2 percent. We utilized a 4 percent for the calculation of our numbers. That difference is 50 years versus 25 years. You're talking about leaving these assets potentially in rates for 50 years. I do not think, with the exception of possibly pipe, that most of that -- those assets will still be in use 50

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years from now.

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- 2 Understood. But you -- from a standpoint of 0. 3 that 9.5 being the number to just fixate on --
 - Right. Α.
 - -- it will either be lower through -- with a Ο. 2 percent depreciation or 4 percent depreciation?
 - That's correct. Α.
 - And then you would also agree, not looking at Q. how much money it would be, but that there would be foregone returns during that period?
 - It's hard to say what would be in rates. Α. Obviously, they have priorities. Return on equity is usually the last thing that, sort of, comes out of income when we're calculating returns. So it really depends on how they control their costs when providing service and how well those current rates would cover their costs.
 - Okay. I think I understand that. That's all the questions I have. Let me see if my colleagues have --
- 21 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Any additional 22 questions for Mr. Junis? Chair Mitchell? 23 EXAMINATION BY CHAIR MITCHELL:
 - Q. All right, Mr. Junis, I'll be quick, because

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- Commissioner Hughes covered some of the ground I wanted to cover. So a couple of things. Look at your testimony, page 14. The table that you provide there goes through the bids made during the upset bid process, and we've got Carolina Water making a bid on the 1st and the 23rd of March.
 - I also struggled with that, Chair Mitchell, Α. and I did my best to review the record, in terms of the Board of Commissioner minutes and what was available to us. I am not 100 percent sure what happened there. I think it would be appropriate to ask Mr. Denton on his rebuttal.
 - Okay. Will do. All right. The -- I did 0. have a question for you about your concerns about Draper Aden and the accumulated depreciation. You've covered that with Commissioner Hughes, but just so I'm clear, did you-all ask any questions about that? Did you talk to the County about your concerns that -- for the -- about the fact that the depreciation wasn't shown or wasn't included?
 - Α. No, we did not. We relied on the County's books. So we were happy with -- you know, they have detailed records that are representative of original costs, so we weren't overly concerned with trying to

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vet out exactly what was going on with the Draper Aden numbers there.

- Q. Okay. Even though you're concerned that this is setting what you referred to as the ceiling on this bidding process?
- A. Yes. But, I mean, even if we vetted out and said, okay, instead of 12, Draper Aden's numbers should have been X, it wouldn't have changed what has already happened. It's too late in the process. Had we been aware of this document before this system -- before they negotiated, before it was put up to interest of Aqua and Carolina Water, then it would have potentially had a material impact, and it would have made sense to get involved in that.
- Q. Okay. The -- you also covered this ground some with Commissioner Hughes, but just want to be clear, because earlier this afternoon I heard you testify that the Public Staff's view of the appropriate usage of this statutory mechanism isn't so limited as to only troubled systems.

Did I understand that correctly?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. The Public Staff can envision the statutes being utilized or systems that it would not define or

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describe as troubled?

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- Right. I think it certainly is dependent on what is that difference between original cost and fair value, because if we're talking about, you know, percentage-wise -- I mean huge percentages, or tens or hundreds of millions of dollars, that does not make sense for the long-term viability of our regulated utilities. Affordability becomes a huge concern if this is a pattern of basically paying five times the book value.
- Well -- and I'm clear on the Public -- I'm Ο. clear on your testimony and the Public Staff's position on that issue, but need to understand better.

I think you described earlier, you called it a puke point. I'm using -- did I get that right? using your words.

- Sorry, yeah. And I apologize if it was Α. crude.
- That's okay. I embrace that terminology and Ο. will now incorporate it into my everyday, as I am there often. So the question I have for you is this, in seriousness, so -- but you haven't -- in my mind, I'm still not clear where the Public Staff is on the utility of this statutory provision that we now have on

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the books, this tool that we now have.

You said you can use it in instances that don't involve troubled systems, but you haven't gone much beyond that, other than what I heard right now, which is it just can't cost too much. There can't be too much of a rate impact on the acquired customers and the uniform -- or the utility's existing customers. But that -- that just doesn't provide me with enough guidance on, sort of, when the Public Staff would deem the usage of this tool as appropriate in the context of a non-troubled system, so help me.

I mean, what other criteria are you guys gonna consider? Are you only looking at rate?

- So, again, we're looking at quantification of benefits. You know, some of that is consolidation, economies of scale. The Company didn't quantify those. We asked twice. It's in the DR responses that are exhibits to our testimony.
- I understand that. What benefits -- list out the benefits that you want them to quantify.
- Α. So, I mean, cost savings. So, when you talk about consolidation, you would expect cost savings. if it takes 4.78 employees for the County to operate this system, how many is it gonna take for Carolina

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That was not provided in response to two -- we sent one, and then a follow-up data request for them to quantify these savings, even an estimate, and they did not. Their opportunity for the burden of proof has passed, and that was the point I made earlier. Like, you were given, sort of, the asked and answered, right? And we asked it twice, and it was answered twice without responsive information.

You know, I think there is a factor of -when you're saying "not troubled," I think you're probably moving on a spectrum. If the system is not troubled, the fair value should probably be closer to its book value, because there is less benefit to be provided to those customers. And then you might move further away when there is more benefit to customers that, sort of, offsets the cost premium that we're talking about. I would love to give you some equation. Problem is, there are too many complicating factors for this not to be a case-by-case basis.

Q. And I -- the only follow-up question I have for you, and I actually don't want you to answer it --I'm just gonna leave you with it to go away and think about it -- is, but the statute doesn't say book value; it says, you know, you've got to come up with an

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appraisal using these other three methods. So that's what we have to work with.

All right, next question. You can respond to that if you want to. I'm being facetious, but, I mean, that's the reason for my question.

I do want to answer it. I understand the pickle we're in here, that this is -- the utility wants certainty. I think, you know, everyone involved wants some level of certainty. This is new. This is different. We're working out the kinks, right? We've seen it procedurally in this case. We've seen it in terms of what the expectations are, in terms of the information provided. But ultimately, I think subsection (e) gives the Commission the ability, when it feels that that fair value is not reasonable, that it can adjust it.

I also think we need to be a little bit skeptical of a process that, essentially, just pushes the price higher. We are -- cost of service going higher does not make sense. Acquisitions going higher does not make sense for the affordability of service. I think that there was a puke point in the reverse direction for the County of how low they were willing to go to transfer this system. And apparently, that

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- number was as low as, at the very least, just having their debt offset by Beaufort. That was the offer to Beaufort. I mean, if you're going off Draper Aden, who they paid to do the feasibility -- well, the State paid to do the feasibility study with a grant -- they were willing to go to negative \$2 million.
- I'm gonna stop you there. But the deal 0. didn't go through. The deal didn't go through.
 - Α. But --
 - Ο. And so here we are.
 - Α. Well --
- And I will -- so you can tell me what you Q. know about why the deal didn't go through, if you know anything, but I'm also mindful of time, so I want to keep us going here.
- Α. Yes. I know we want to get done today, and, you know, some of those responses are in my exhibits. The County represented how that negotiation with the Town of Beaufort went. We have not heard from the Town of Beaufort. I didn't talk to Town of Beaufort. Maybe that's a road I should have went down, but at this point, we didn't want to look like we were meddling, in terms of the agreement that has already been made and is in place currently.

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But I think our utilities -- you know, Mr. Denton talked about an eagerness to utilize the state revolving fund and to open up those funds. His company did not apply in the spring, where there was a record-setting award of over \$700 million; they did not apply in the fall. And so there were channels for, potentially, funds to help facilitate either a different transfer amongst different utilities -- was Craven County talked to? Was there a reverse situation where Carteret County went to Beaufort and/or Craven and said let's regionalize?

- All right. I hear -- I understand your Q. testimony, and I talked to Mr. Denton when he was on the stand about accessing the low/no-interest money that's available and -- but my question specifically was about the deal between -- or the -- what appears to have been a deal between the County and Beaufort, that what we know now didn't go through.
- So to your point, Chair Mitchell, that means Α. that the low point is essentially \$2 million, right, to offset their debt at the time. And so now that number would essentially be 1.5-, \$1.6 million to offset their debt, and also opens up that -- that capital reserve fund that's north of \$5 million that the County also

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has.

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There was never an offer. There was never a potential sale at 1.6. They didn't even start there. Carolina Water started at \$4.9 million. Now, why? Why did we not start at the lowest point possible that the County was potentially willing to transfer the system, and then we skyrocketed to a point of \$9.5 million?

- All right. You're asking me the question, Q. and you're supposed to be providing the answer.
 - I'm sorry. I should know better. Α.
- I'm kidding. Let's move on. The -- all Q. right. The -- you've talked some today, and you provided us some minutes from Carteret County Commissioners meetings, and now you tell me if I've heard you wrong, because I hear you insinuating that there was some reverse engineering going on here, and that the deal was struck only after rates were established that were satisfactory to Carolina Water.

Is that the nature of your testimony, or is that what you're trying -- is that what you want me to hear?

I am laying out a progression of events that Α. would suggest that that at least influenced, to some degree, the County raising its rates. I can -- that's

the only thing I can deduce from the set of information in those minutes and watching it and the process that played out, that they were not going to adhere to the rate hold, after already representing that they would, when they realized that a 24 -- the rate was -- it was 27.50 for a base charge, and 690 per 1,000 gallons, which is pretty close to the ballpark of Carolina Water's current rates. Lower on the usage charge, but again, this is a process that just pushed the purchase price up.

- Q. So are you saying -- I want to be clear --
- 12 A. Okay.
 - Q. -- on what -- to make sure I understand what you're saying.

Are you saying that the County raised the rates in order to get Carolina Water to agree to go through with the deal?

A. I can't read their minds. All I have is the information that was in the board minutes, having watched some of the meetings, of the progression of events. The \$9.5 million offer was in April. They started negotiate -- you know, they're starting to negotiate and work through this. The County should have raised rates, and I think there was discussion of

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should we be building a reserve, what if this doesn't go through, but I think there was also an influencing factor of they weren't gonna do the rate hold, so what do we get the rates to that they would agree to the rate hold. And so you jumped them up 95 percent, and then you're like, ooh. Yeah, people didn't quite appreciate that. That might have been a little extreme. We might have been going on a little bit of a whim, and they dropped it down 25 percent. And then in September, the 95 is accepted, and then all of a sudden you have a contract in October. So things moved really quick once all that had happened.

- So you're just connecting dots; you don't 0. have any information beyond those dots that you connecting that adds to your understanding of the events?
- That is my understanding of the events, Α. between the board minutes, the progression of negotiations, and the information we have.
- Q. Okay. All right. The -- you have a -- you are more in the weeds on municipal finance than I am, so I want to make sure I understand this one point.
- You said that the -- you referenced in your testimony today capital reserve fund, and you said

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additional capital would become available to the County. What does that mean?

- So they're required to have certain reserves, Α. and if you look -- so from their 2023 budget, which is publicly available, for the projected fiscal year 2022, they showed, actually, a gain. Which, now, fiscal 2022 included the high rates in July of '21 and then the decrease in September and then forward, those charges forward. So that -- the income ends up into this reserve fund, which is approximately \$5.8 million. There are certain restrictions of what they can do with those funds when they -- it's my understanding, once they sell -- if they were to sell the water utility, that then they can appropriate those funds. Now, I don't know exactly all the restrictions there. You know, I'm not a municipal employer or county employee, but that is my understanding.
- Okay. All right. Last thing. It's hard for O. me to reconcile your testimony with the appraisal report and recommendation that the Public Staff's appraiser has made and has provided to this Commission. You -- I don't even think you mentioned your appraiser's testimony, and I'm not sure Ms. Feasel does either.

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So what are we to do with the fact that you have an appraiser that gives a, you know, much more robust valuation to the system than you recommend in your testimony?

- So, correct. But the discrepancy between Α. myself and Mr. Lane is less than the discrepancy between Mr. Lane and Mr. Walker.
- All right. But that doesn't answer the Q. question. I mean, you're just pointing out something I can see.
- To Mr. Hartman's point, this is not a Α. made-as-instructed. We didn't tell Mr. Lane you need to get to this number or we think this is what is a fair value. That is Mr. Lane's representation of what is a fair value. Did we give some input on what is reasonable? Did we have him run the alternative at Carolina Water's return on equity? Yes, we did, but we did not dictate his analysis. And, ultimately -- I mean, I do -- I reference the average of the three. Is it up to the Commission if it deems that the average of the three is not reasonable? Could they choose one appraisal number and say that's the magic number, we think that was the best appraisal? It's probably within -- yes, that is, I think, within the

- Commission's authority. I think it's also within the 1
- 2 Commission's authority to set the number at
- \$2.4 million, and I think that is the right answer 3
- here. 4
- 5 Okay. Do you -- one last question, then I'll O.
- 6 stop.
- 7 If the Commission were to accept your
- recommendation of 2.4, thereabout, that you recommend, 8
- do you think a deal will go through? 9
- It's ultimately up to Carolina Water. 10
- Probably doubt that it will go through. 11
- 12 Okay. I have nothing further. Thank you. Q.
- EXAMINATION BY COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: 13
- Mr. Junis, there was one piece of your 14 O.
- 15 discussion with Presiding Chair Hughes that I'm not
- sure I followed, so I want to walk back through it 16
- 17 again to make sure I got right what your position is.
- And so for purposes of the question I'm gonna ask you, 18
- 19 I want you to completely forget subsection (e) of the
- 20 fair value statute. Wipe it out of your mind, okay?
- 21 Forget it.
- 22 The question I want to ask you relates to
- 23 (b)(1)(d), and he asked you some questions about your
- 24 position with respect to (b)(1)(d), which says the

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original source of funding for all or any portions of the water and sewer system assets being acquired are not relevant to valuation of fair value.

I understood you to tell him that you thought that was a directive with respect to how the appraisals were to be performed; is that correct?

- Yes, sir. So that --Α.
- That is your position? Q.
- It is a subsection of (b)(1). It's Α. (b)(1)(d), and I think it falls -- it is a restriction of the appraisal --
- 12 Q. On the appraisal.
- 13 -- not the Commission's authority any. Α.
- 14 O. All right. And that's what I want to be sure 15 I understand.

Is it the Public Staff's position that, for purposes of the appraisals, that's an irrelevant factor, and we determine fair value based upon the appraisals, without consideration of that? Forget (e). We then take the fair value we determine into rate base, and in the next general rate case, we could apply traditional ratemaking principles and reduce the rate base we have taken in as fair value by the amount of CIAC. Is that the Public Staff's position?

1 A. No.

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- Q. All right. Then tell me exactly what your position is.
 - A. I'm sorry.
 - O. Without regard to (e).
 - A. Correct. So if, ultimately, that average of the appraisers -- of the appraisals was the lesser of the purchase price and the average, then the fair value would be utilized. If the Commission accepts it as reasonable, then that would be rate base, and to your point, CIAC would not be a factor.
 - Q. In the subsequent general rate case?
- A. Correct. Under those very specific
 assumptions, that the fair value is the average of the
 three, which is less than the purchase price. We don't
 have that in this situation.
- Q. Okay. I think I'm following you now. So let me ask you one final cleanup.
 - So the way you get to 2.4 is you have to bring us back to (e), right?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. Got it. Thank you. Wanted to make sure I followed it very clearly, how you were moving the pieces around the chessboard.

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Thank you for the clarification. Α.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Commissioner

Duffley?

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EXAMINATION BY COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY:

- Good afternoon. So you had several exchanges O. with Mr. Wheatly, one of which was you were about to go into the five options the County could have employed to dispose of the property, and I feel like you were not able to fully answer that line of questioning. So if you will, go through Article 12 and answer that question.
- So there is typically five methods of Α. sale. They are private negotiation and sale; advertisement for sealed bids; negotiated offer, advertisement, and upset bid; public auction; or exchange. It is my understanding that this transfer would exceed the threshold, so it eliminates the option of a price negotiation and sale. That is option one. It is very unlikely that you would be able to utilize an exchange. That is option five. And so you would be limited to sealed bids; negotiated offer, advertisement, upset; and a public auction.
- And do you know why the County used the third Q. option, negotiated offer, advertisement, and upset bid,

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versus advertisement for sealed bids?

- I don't know. I do know that that was basically the only option discussed in that meeting when they decided to accept the initial offer and push it to upset bid. I do not recall any discussion of the other options during that Board of Commissioners meeting. Doesn't mean the County didn't talk about it before then, but that's the only thing discussed in that Board of Commissioners meeting.
- Okay. Thank you. And then I'm also gonna give you one more opportunity to respond to a question. Mr. Wheatly concluded his cross that the Public Staff's position in this case, if accepted by the Commission, means -- and I'm quoting Mr. Wheatly -- we can't get our money.

What's your takeaway from that statement?

You know, ultimately, it is up to Carolina Α. Water, if the rate base was set at \$2.4 million, to still proceed. They still have an opportunity to transfer the system. They can reopen the process, they could decide to basically restart, they could try to seal bid process. You know, this can be negotiated down. They have options to go about this, if they really do want to sell the water system.

O.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Commissioner

Okay. Thank you. I don't have anything

McKissick?

EXAMINATION BY COMMISSIONER McKISSICK:

- Q. I think Chair Mitchell covered, basically, many of the questions I had in the back of my mind, but can you, kind of, explain, kind of, a 30,000-foot level, the difference between a troubled system and a financially distressed one?
- A. So it's discussed a little bit in my testimony, but troubled gets into -- it's not just the financial piece. Troubled gets into compliance, condition of plant, and basically an inability to get back to compliance or financial health on its own. We have seen these situations for different utilities. A lot of times these are examples where an emergency operator is necessary. So the distress is specific to the viable utility reserve that was statutorily set up to be managed by the water authority and the League of Municipalities. The Local Government Commission, I'm sorry.
- Q. And that available utility reserve would be open to the County at this time, but I think you asked

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earlier, how might they utilize and for what purpose.

Could you state a little bit more clearly what you think that could bring to them?

- So, I mean, there are potential monies Α. Yes. to facilitate the literal transfer, potentially purchased dollars that could go through the state funding programs. DWI has really expanded its programs, especially specific to the utility reserve. They have a special fund only for the distressed systems, and then the distressed systems are also prioritized for funding.
- And you would see this as a viable option for Q. the County to pursue?
- This is assistance. You could look at a Α. regionalization study. You could look at potentially a transfer. If there were an unexpected capital need, they could be applying for those funds. I don't know exactly what they applied for, but is it is my understanding that they did apply for funds in the fall application period.
- Ο. Okay. And in terms of troubled systems, when Chair Mitchell asked you about it, the way you see the statutory provision here, you reached a conclusion that, basically, you did not have to be a troubled

- A. It does not have to be troubled. Troubled, I think, would be -- when we're looking at priorities and potential ideal cases and test cases, I think a troubled system would be towards the top of that list for sure.
- Q. Do you think that's what the General Assembly had in mind when this was enacted, or do you have an opinion on that?
- A. I mean, based on the documents available to us, including the position of the Companies and the legislative summary, it appears that the intention was, where there is a need for capital investment, where there is a need for expertise, where there is potentially a compliance issue that needs to be addressed, and we're just not seeing those needs with Carteret County.
- Q. And I believe in your -- in your testimony you state that the condition of the system is good. You didn't identify any deficits or any problems with it; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. The system is in good shape, the tanks are on a maintenance plan with Southern Corrosion, and that is corroborated with the Draper

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- Aden report, and it's corroborated by the Company's representation that they have no major improvements planned in the first 5 or 10 years of ownership of this system, potentially. But I think this, sort of, ties back to, sort of, a pragmatic Christmas gift. Is it a need or a want? And this acquisition looks like a want that is highly costly.
 - And if the sale were to go through, the Q. County would realize a substantial gain on this transaction; is that correct?
 - Α. Yes.
 - And I gather there were a substantial portion Q. of the funds that went into the original construction of the system that were grant funds?
 - Yes, sir. So the best summary of that is Α. Junis Exhibit 4, which breaks down the infrastructure by funding sources, and that was provided directly from the County.
 - And how much of it was grants?
- So when you're looking at grants, there is a Α. total -- so the planned additions that are listed in this schedule total just south of \$12 million. We'll just round to 12. \$6.5 million was from grants, so over half.

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- Q. I don't know if you would know the answer to this question or not, but based upon the conditions that were attached to those grants, if there were a sale of the system within the time frame which has passed, would there be any kind of requirement to pay back any of those funds?
- A. I don't know the answer to that question.

 Mr. Foxworth might know that on rebuttal.
- Q. Okay. And I believe earlier in your testimony, your verbal testimony today, you expressed some concern about, if we were to approve this transaction, then it would -- it would not be, perhaps, as consistent with what this fair value provision anticipated.
- A. When you talk about the premium that's being paid, I do not think that this was, sort of, the ideal test case for fair value. It clearly is devoid of the word "market" with the exception of the appraisal approaches, which there are three accepted, and one is the market approach. It does not say the fair market value statute.

To open this up to market acquisitions is, sort of, the opposite of these are regulated monopolies. So which is it? You can't have it both

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- ways. Because if you're setting market value for acquisitions, what's the next step? Why don't they get the statute for IOUs, purchasing IOUs? And we start just totally re-evaluating rate base. And to establish a new fair value, we're undepreciating assets, essentially, and what does that do? It only pressures rates up. It doesn't benefit the quality of service to customers, because you're not paying for improvements, you're paying for what you already have.
- Q. Thank you. I don't have any further questions.

12 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Commissioner

13 | Kemerait?

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Yes.

EXAMINATION BY COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT:

Q. Mr. Junis, I'm gonna try to be quick. I think I've got three questions. The first one relates to questions that were asked by Chair Mitchell and Commissioner Clodfelter about subsection (e) of the statute, and it also is related to subsection (b)(1)(d).

And so, I just want to make sure I'm clear about your reconciliation of those two provisions, because you stated that, if the average of the three

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- appraisals, if the Public Staff or the Commission believes it to be too high, the Commission has the discretion or authority to determine a reasonable fair value. And you said that that could be done on a case-by-case basis, but we don't have an actual standard for determining that. And I think that the standard that you're proposing is the original cost, or at least in this matter, the original cost less depreciation and CIAC would be the standard that you're proposing.
- Α. So that is one approach, and that's the approach that I weighed, basically, 66 percent or two times, and then I did, sort of, a comps analysis of what do we already believe is reasonable in terms of costs of service, and that would be the weighted average of the rate base per customer of Aqua and Carolina Water, the two parties that participated in the bidding process here.
- Correct. But the majority of that -- the majority of that number comes from the original cost?
 - Α. Yes, Commissioner Kemerait.
- And so what I want to understand is your Ο. position about the subsection (b)(1)(d), which is a very clear limitation on the valuation for the --

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clearly, the appraisals and using that original cost.

And is it your position that that prohibition on considering original cost of the system is only for the appraiser's valuation, and -- but the Commission is in no way bound by that prohibition? Is that -- is that how you, kind of, reconcile these two provisions?

- Correct. Α.
- And think that we have the ability to Q. consider original cost?
- Yes. I think you had an original version of this bill that did not include this language in (e), and that is a significant safeguard. And if it is limited in that fashion, then I don't think it provides the protection that we were envisioning or anticipating when this was a bill sitting before the legislature.
- And do you think it's problematic that Q. subsection (e) doesn't affirmatively state that -because it's a prohibition earlier in the statute, that it doesn't affirmatively state that the Commission can, in fact, consider that original cost in determining reasonable fair value?
- I think it would be just the same as -- if Α. there was intended to be these restrictions, why doesn't it say in consideration of parts (1)(b) -- you

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know, (b)(1)(d) or those other limitations? I don't think that the Commission is held to that.

Thank you for that. I've just got two more Ο. two more questions, I think. One deals with your testimony about potentially standalone rates for this Carteret County system.

Hypothetically, if the -- if there was a consideration of having standalone rates for those customers, would the Public Staff's position about its recommendation of denial of the system and also adjustment of the purchase price -- or, excuse me, the fair value to about \$2.4 million, would that change if we were talking about standalone rates?

- The testimony states that we would Α. recommend -- our first recommendation is denial. Because if you look at standalone rates, those are not just and fair rates, when you think about just the basis for the way those rates would be set. Those are not affordable, they are not reasonable, and what benefit did these 1,200 customers receive to now have their bill triple. Well, under the old rates. Now it would be less than doubled, but.
- So, in other words, your recommendation would O. remain the same?

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- A. Yeah. Now, you do get into -- the outcome of this case impacts, then, the Sub 399 CPCN application. So the fair value could be set and then a CPCN application be denied.
- Q. Well, I think I won't go there at this point, but last question relates to the Draper Aden valuation of the assets, and I think your testimony was that you disagreed with the valuation, and that your -- one of your concerns about it is because three appraisers relied upon that valuation. But even Mr. Lane, the Public Staff witness, he didn't directly challenge that valuation in his report, did he?
- A. So he used the Draper Aden to allocate the -Carteret County's original cost less depreciation. He
 did not use the \$12 million as the basis for his income
 approach. So yes, we can accept the pools of assets,
 but we don't accept the valuation of those assets.

And I think it's also important, Draper Aden didn't even consider the capacity issues here. You have potential for an excess capacity adjustment. There are three elevated storage tanks totalling 600,000 gallons for 1,200 customers. This system currently provides fire protection. It's my understanding those ratings depend on the distance from

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those sources. Is Carolina Water going to provide fire service, and at what cost premium, potentially? So there is still room for adjustments here on this system.

There was not growth. Who took on the risk of growth here? The County, utilizing a lot of state funds. And so if Carolina Water buys this system, they are also taking on some of that risk of having this large sprawling system, which has a considerable amount of non-revenue water. There's a cost to non-revenue water. I don't see any projections of what those costs are from an operating expense level. So there are additional complicating factors, even if you accept the fair value of 9.5, should there be an excess capacity adjustment.

- Q. Yeah. I understand that. And last question, though, is, going under the assumption that you disagree with Draper Aden's valuation, did you provide anywhere in your testimony what the Public Staff's recommendation was about what we should do about it? If the underlying assumption valuation, you believe, is wrong, is there a recommendation that is provided?
- So that gets into the different approaches in Α. the appraisals, and then you are really getting into,

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sort of, nickel-and-diming the appraisals. I'm not an appraiser. I shouldn't be trying to nickel-and-dime the appraisals that were done. We thought that that was basically a losing effort, in terms of trying to get to what is a reasonable fair value.

I pointed out a number of concerns I had with the approaches that were taken and the underlying assumptions. Clearly, there was not a lot of rebuttal testimony addressing those issues, but I think this Commission has asked a number of important questions regarding those appraisals.

- Q. Okay. Thank you very much.
- COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. I think,
- 14 Chair Mitchell, do you --
- 15 | CHAIR MITCHELL: Okay. Maybe I'm gonna
- 16 ask it.

EXAMINATION BY CHAIR MITCHELL:

Q. All right, Mr. Junis, I'm following up on the conversation about standalone rates, and you were emphatic that you didn't -- your position is standalone

21 rates wouldn't be just and reasonable for those

22 customers. Help me understand, though, how I -- how I

23 reconcile the fact that these customers have paid rates

for the years that this -- this system has been in

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service, plus have benefitted from, you know, the system has been supported by revenues generated by funds other than those received from customers. customers have benefitted from not paying the full cost of service for this system, and so when you say not just and reasonable, rates that actually cover the cost of service aren't just and reasonable? Help me get -help me make that leap.

- So I get -- where you have the tax districts Α. subsidizing, these customers also are paying that tax. Now, obviously, there's another pool of people that aren't customers. Now -- some of which can be customers and have chosen not to be.
- And North Carolinians, and maybe even federal Ο. taxpayers, have paid for this system too, right?
 - Α. Correct.
- I mean, so, just, sort of, help me understand Q. how we go -- how rates that approximate or cover the cost of service aren't just and reasonable. And, I mean, it's a decision that the County has made, right, to have their constituents pay rates that ultimately will cover the cost of service. How is that not just and reasonable?
 - So you're referring to, essentially, putting Α.

reasonable --

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- the 9.5 and all the fees associated into rate base. That then pushes rates north of \$100, easily. My comment that I did not think that those were just and
 - Pushes -- so my comment -- my question specifically is, let's talk hypothetically about a standalone group of customers, because the statute gives us that right. And I understand that right as one way to mitigate impacts to the rest of Carolina Water customers, or perhaps just establish a just and reasonable rate class. But so what happened here is you'd have these customers who had been customers of counties become customers of the utilities, and they would be paying for the costs that the utility incurs to provide service on that system. How is that not just and reasonable?
 - If the Commission puts those costs in rate Α. base, technically, those rates are just and reasonable. I'd have serious concerns about the fairness of those rates and how we got to that point, and I don't think we should get to that point.
 - Why is that not -- why is that this Ο. Commission's concern and not the Carteret County Commission's concern?

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- I mean, it should be. I mean, there are all Α. these claims about they are the best to decide the public interest of their 1,200 customers, but they're trying to give away -- well, not really give away, sell, for an abundance of money, those 1,200 customers. So they want to get rid of them. So how do they have the best interest of the 1,200 people in mind when they're making this decision? Ultimately, they are looking out for the County, as a whole. But to suggest how did we get here, they actively chose to set rates too low to cover their cost of service. That's their fault. That's their responsibility. And they should not now be rewarded for doing so.
- So when -- so you would have -- you or the O. Public Staff would have this Commission evaluate public interest from the standpoint of those -- if -- because we have the right under the statute to consider standalone class, then we've focused on the public interest of that -- of the Carteret -- the acquired Carteret customers.
 - Α. Yes. So, I mean, we evaluated both --
- Do we have that authority -- recognize you're Ο. not a lawyer. Do we have that authority to think about those customers that aren't, at this moment,

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jurisdictional?

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- Yes, I think you do have that authority of -we evaluated whether it's on a standalone or uniform basis, because ultimately, it is the Commission's discretion to decide one way or another. And that is the case in other transfers of an IOU to an IOU, or even a CPCN application, to decide whether those rates are standalone or uniform. But the analysis ties back to the acquisition adjustment of, is there harm to both the -- either, or, or both the acquired customers or the existing customers.
 - Q. Okay. All right. Thank you.
- 13 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Did she answer
- 14 your question?
- 15 COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER:
- 16 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay.
- 17 Commissioner -- Commissioner Clodfelter.

EXAMINATION BY COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: 18

I'm gonna ask you a question, and you have permission not to answer it, and I will respect if you don't want to answer it, but it's been gnawing at me as I have been listening to you, and you finally touched on it. So since you opened it, I decided to ask the question.

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So I listen to you, and it sounds to me -- or the feeling, I should say, I have about many of the positions that you articulated on behalf of Public Staff are that those are positions that go very strongly to the question of whether it is in the public convenience or necessity for this transaction to occur at any price.

Is it Public Staff's position that we -- this is a valuation proceeding. We will later have a decision about whether to approve this transaction at any value.

Is it the Public Staff's position that we can set a value here and then later deny the transaction in the public convenience or necessity, or must we consider those factors now under subsection (e) if we're gonna consider them at any time?

- I think you can -- this Commission can deny Α. the CPCN application at whatever value. Now, we --
- Even if we refuse to exercise our subsection (e) authority, and we've had the issue in play -- you put it in play before us. The parties have debated it in front of us about what we should do under subsection (e), and we say, all right, we're not gonna follow subsection (e), and we set a value, and we come then

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later to the CPCN proceeding. We then, sort of, raise the public interest flag at that point and say sorry, no dice. Can we do that?

- I believe so, because, otherwise, these two Α. evidentiary hearings should have been joint, and I should have had testimony addressing both.
- Again, you don't have to answer that, and I 0. respect that, but many of the considerations you articulate go very deeply to the question of whether it's in the public interest for this transaction to occur at all.
- Right. I mean, subsection (e) is -- I Α. recognize, it is a complicating factor here, but yeah, I believe that you have a CPCN proceeding that still has to happen with testimony specific to the CPCN.
- Public Staff would look at the other side of Q. the room and say to them, regardless of what the Commission decides today, we're gonna be back in here arguing this issue next spring?
- Α. Not arguing what the dollar -- what the dollar number is.
- Arguing whether this transaction serves the Ο. public interest and convenience and necessity?
 - Α. That is correct.

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- Thank you. As I said, you didn't have to Ο. answer, but I appreciate your answer.
- And we'll see if I get kicked for that Α. answer, but that is my understanding.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay.

Commissioner McKissick?

EXAMINATION BY COMMISSIONER McKISSICK:

Yeah. This is just following up on your Q. comments a little earlier about excess capacity, because you do have three elevated water storage tanks, each -- holding 200,000 gallons each.

How much capacity would you estimate or approximate would be needed for a system that's providing water service to roughly 1,200 homes today?

- Α. Um.
- Q. You can take a minute.
- 17 So if I recall correctly, the max daily Α. amount for 2021 was 351,000 gallons. So that is, 18 essentially, two tanks worth. So that would 20 potentially put into question a third tank. Now, you have quality-of-service considerations here, but 21 22 ultimately, you have 600,000 gallons of elevated 23 storage, plus you have contributing wells that would supply the system, and then have you emergency 24

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interconnects. So, I mean, there is a great level of redundancy here.

In terms of the minimum requirement of elevated storage for a municipality, that's 75,000 gallons when you get into the administrative code. So yes, there is real engineering implications of what do you need, but I think a contributing factor here to those elevated storage tanks was fire service. And is Carolina Water continuing to provide that, and at what cost is the system designed to provide fire service.

- Q. And that's not been answered anywhere?
- A. Not to my knowledge. And, I mean, again, this is an abbreviated process. We put as much time and effort as we could into this, and we tried to uncover as many stones as we could, but you had to pick your priorities of the arguments you were gonna make, and unfortunately, that was one that didn't get further developed.
 - Q. Thank you.
- 21 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Commissioner
- 22 Duffley?
- 23 | EXAMINATION BY COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY:
 - Q. So I wanted to follow up on Commissioner

- Clodfelter's question with respect to the CPCN process. 1
- And you don't -- again, don't feel the necessity to 2
- answer. Say "I can't answer" based on my question. 3
- But -- so let's take a hypothetical that we went with 4
- the fair value of the average of the three appraisals. 5
- In the CPCN case, could we -- is it your 6
- 7 understanding that it could be denied based upon that
- amount and comparing it, doing, kind of, a cost-benefit 8
- public interest analysis? 9
- Yeah. I mean, I do not see any prohibition 10
- in 62-133.1A that addresses 62-110, that that all of a 11
- sudden becomes null and void, in terms of those 12
- 13 considerations. Those are separate sections of the
- 14 statutes.
- And then my second follow-up is with regard 15 0.
- 16 to the excess capacity.
- When is -- I mean, should that have been 17
- brought up in this proceeding, with respect to the 18
- 19 valuation, versus moving -- so the question is, again,
- 20 hypothetically, you have fair value, we set it at 9.5,
- 21 but then, in the next rate case, there could be excess
- 22 capacity adjustment?
- 23 The timing is certainly complicated. I don't
- 24 see anywhere where that wouldn't be allowed. I get

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that that would be troubling for the utility, to now have a new argument tossed at them, but this is the regulatory construct that exists. I'm raising that concern right now, and they have made no effort to justify the design of that existing system. In terms of burden of proof, yeah, it's there, it's providing a service, but is that a level of service that goes beyond the requirement and is contributing to the cost of premium potentially being paid here.

Q. Okay. Thank you for that answer.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. Let me make another call. Okay. Going once, going twice.

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. Let's move to questions on Commission questions. We're gonna start with the Company and then go to the County and then Public Staff.

EXAMINATION BY MR. DROOZ:

Q. Okay. I think I'll pick up with where we just left off, the overbuilt plant possible adjustment down the road in another rate case.

You know, a lot of this is a legal argument and may be best addressed in proposed orders, but if you know, Mr. Junis, is the legal basis for an excess

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plant adjustment under the theory that it's not used 1 2 and useful under 62-133?

- So it's my understanding, yes. Α.
- And that's not the same as 62-133.1A, is it? Ο.
- That is correct. Α.
- There is no used and useful standard in the Ο. fair value rate base statute, is there?
- So I would say that there have been excess Α. capacity adjustments that are made in rate cases after rate base has been established, either as part of a CPCN or a preceding rate case, is my understanding.
- All right. I was gonna leave this, but I've Q. got to ask, if rate base was established initially, and then in a later rate case an excess plan adjustment was made to that same plant, I'm lost as to how that happened. Maybe you can help clarify.
- So, I mean, I'm working off recollection Α. here, and we've gone astray to what I was anticipating this afternoon, but I can think of -- I think it was past Aqua rate cases where an excess capacity adjustment was made and is adjusted and updated after a preceding rate case where there wasn't an excess capacity adjustment.
 - Q. Okay. I'm not gonna test you on the case law

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- on that. I do have a couple of questions which, 1
- 2 frankly, are just for clarification. I wish I knew the
- 3 answer.

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- One, I thought I heard you respond to two commissioners that the Draper Aden valuation of roughly \$12.3 million, their original cost as they did it, did not deduct accumulated depreciation.
- A portion of it did not. 8 Α.
- 9 Q. Okay.
- Because there is two different tables. 10 Α.
- There's one table that does and there is one table that 11
- 12 does not that represents that it's a present value --
- 13 present book value, I believe.
- Well, one of those tables includes real 14 Ο.
- 15 estate, doesn't it?
- 16 Α. But it's not just real estate, it includes
- pipe and other infrastructure. 17
- 18 Right. So you wouldn't have depreciation on O.
- 19 pure real estate, would you?
- 20 Α. Correct. So land is not --
- 21 Ο. So I'm looking at Draper Aden's report here.
- 22 I've got MGL-2, page 67, and I can provide you with a
- 23 copy if you don't have that number, and it's section
- 24 3.0 of the --

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- to the original feasibility study?
- Q. Yeah. There was an update, but this is section 3.0 in that.

Α.

- 5 A. Yup. All right.
- Q. All right. And again, it has this 3.1 theory
 of asset valuation up there in the heading under
 estimated value. Are we in the same place?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Okay. And they say down there, present book value of asset equals historical costs minus accumulated depreciation, right?
 - A. Right. And that's nowhere shown, in terms of -- it's just a number that shows up in the table, and then with the update, the valuation goes up. So clearly, that is not original cost less depreciation. Somehow the cost is now going up.
 - Q. That could have been updated for increased added assets?
 - A. So -- but was the increase for added assets?

 Because I don't think it was.
- Q. Okay. Well, I just -- when I looked at the
 Draper Aden report, and really I'm asking, it indicates
 right here their method for hitting the present book

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- value of the assets is to subtract accumulated 1 2 depreciation, and you're telling me they did not 3 subtract accumulated depreciation. I'm trying to reconcile this. 4
 - I think that was shown in Table 7, but they do not do that with Table 8. So I see no representation of accumulated depreciation.
 - So Table 7 did include some deductions for Q. depreciation?
 - Right. And I don't -- I didn't say I Α. disagreed with Table 7. I explicitly said the \$10 million that shows up in Table 8. I think I referenced the \$10 million when I answered.
 - Right. And do those numbers there in Table O. 8 -- are you understanding that present book value cost of the asset in that far right column, was that the original cost without depreciation subtracted?
 - So that would -- this valuation done by Α. Draper Aden seems to match the system costs that shows up in my other exhibits, such as Exhibit 3, but not less depreciation.
 - Are you sure of that? O.
 - Α. Am I sure that --
 - Q. I mean you said "it seems" and, so I just

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wanted to explore that further.

- Oh, okay. So, like, Exhibit 4, for example, you know, shows an investment of \$12 million. This includes the major three phases of the system that were all installed, basically 2000 forward, and that total cost is essentially \$12 million. Now, when you apply accumulated depreciation, like the County has in its records, it's over half depreciated, and so that's how you get down to the 5-, \$6 million range. So that's where I absolutely disagree with the Draper Aden valuation. Why not just use the per book when you have accurate per books and a plant that is relatively recently installed?
- Could it have been because the engineering cost valuation is a different methodology from the financial books methodology?
- And again, this was not a requirement of the Α. feasibility study, and so what was the purpose of this valuation done by Draper Aden?
- Okay. Well, I'll -- you're answering a Q. question with a question.
- I'm sorry. I mean, I have concerns about --Α.
- 23 I understand. O.
 - Α. -- why this analysis was done and then the

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right?

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- impacts it has had throughout the process.
- 2 So moving along, the -- you noted in response Ο. 3 to Commissioners a couple of times -- you had asked for an answer twice for quantification of savings from the 4 5 Company, and they said it was not quantified; is that
 - Right. That -- they gave a qualitative Α. response, and that is Exhibits, I believe, 1 and 2 of my testimony.
 - Right. And yet, I do want to ask, as follow-up on that, if you know, has the Company provided cost estimates, including salaries, in its Sub 399 filing?
 - Your -- oh, boy. I don't have that with me. Typically, a CPCN application has a representation of cost of service, but sometimes it depends on are they --
 - If you're not sure, we can leave it at that? O.
 - Yeah. Because sometimes it shows, basically, Α. the seller's costs that are not representative going forward, depending on how the application was --
 - The record in that docket will reveal what --Ο.
- 23 Α. Right.
 - Q. Okay. You recall, I hope -- and if not, I

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can point you to the page -- the appraiser chosen by the Public Staff stated that his goal in issuing an opinion on fair value was to get fair market value. Do you recall that, or will you agree with that?

- I will agree subject to check. We don't need Α. to run there.
- There's an amount for the book value 0. Okay. on the County's financial books for the original cost of these assets.

Do you understand that that is calculated differently from the original-cost-less-depreciation method used by appraisers?

- (No response.) Α.
- Original cost less depreciation for Ο. bookkeeping by the County is different from original cost less depreciation used in appraisal analysis.
- So I believe you had asked this in cross, and Α. I think I answered that I'm not -- I'm not representing that I'm an appraiser, nor do I have to adhere to their standards. And so I'm not gonna speculate. I don't know the answer to that.
- O. Well, let me guide you towards an answer. The original cost less depreciation amounts put into evidence in this case by the appraisers is

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different from and higher than the County's book amount for that, isn't it?

- So I am familiar with some of the appraisals, Α. like Mr. Hartman's. His number ends up very close to that valuation done by the engineer, and does not -while Mr. Lane does seem to rely on that original cost less depreciation. So I think there is a difference of opinion in terms of how that process works.
- When you say "difference of opinion how the Q. process works," I didn't follow that.
- So I think in terms of what assumptions and Α. what values are used by the appraisers, clearly you had a range of outcomes, so there is a clear difference of opinions there in terms of what those assumptions and inputs were.
- But my question is not the difference between Q. the appraisers but difference between appraiser methodology and that used by the County for its bookkeeping.
- Α. Correct. And I think I was pointing to that the appraisers took different approaches, and one did utilize, to some degree, the County's bookkeeping.
 - Which one was it? Q.
 - Α. I mean, Mr. Lane's schedule where he uses the

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\$5.9 million.

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- I believe that shows he -- yeah. He used it 0. from the County audit based on the allocations from Draper Aden Associates, right?
- Right. But the original cost -- he doesn't Α. use dollar numbers from Draper Aden, he uses an allocation of the assets in depreciation, because he's doing a forward analysis of the assets.
 - Thank you. That's all my questions. Q.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Mr. Wheatly? 10

MR. WHEATLY: No questions.

EXAMINATION BY MR. CREECH:

- Mr. Junis, I have one question. Let's say a 0. reader is skeptical of your reading of source of funds -- and this is the only question -- irrespective of source of funds, you stated a moment ago that you have -- irrespective of race-to-the-top bidding, how everything has played out, you have issues that the initial, kind of, put-forward fair value here is reasonable and appropriate because of the design of the system, you talk about in response to your question, and the future cost of funds to ratepayers; isn't that the case?
 - Α. Yes, that's correct. So, you know, the

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starting valuation is what sets, sort of, an expectation for potential buyers, and then going forward, the cost of capital in terms of this purchase has a material impact on customers, of what they're gonna pay for here.

> MR. CREECH: That's all.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. I think that brings us to the end of Mr. Junis. Do the parties have any motions at this time?

MR. CREECH: Yes, please. We'd like to ask that -- we'd like to move Mr. Junis' testimony, as well as his exhibits into the record. That's 37 pages and Appendix A and seven exhibits marked Public Staff Junis Exhibits 1 to 7.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: So moved.

(Public Staff Junis Exhibits 1 thorough

7 were admitted into evidence.)

MR. CREECH: And we'd also -- I think I neglected to enter, if I may, yesterday, it was the redirect exhibit for witness Lane. It was marked as Public Staff Lane Redirect Exhibit Number 1. I'd like to move that into evidence as well, please.

> COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. So moved.

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(Public Staff Lane Redirect Exhibit

2 Number 1 was admitted into evidence.)

MR. CREECH: Public Staff has -- that

concludes our testimony. 4

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: You may be

6 released. Thank you, Mr. Junis.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. I think we

have -- we are now gonna move to rebuttal --

10 rebuttal phase.

> MR. WHEATLY: Yes, sir. And I realize the lateness of the hour. I understand there is gonna be some other witnesses. I have Gene Foxworth with me, and also Dee Meshaw. were certain questions that have been -- risen over several things. One, the ability to give grants, how did the water rate get raised, and these sort of issues that, if we wanted to go directly into them, tender them and let the staff start asking questions to get clarification, I certainly have no problem in trying to get out of here today. I will

do whatever you-all say. He's here ready to

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Well, we expected

testify.

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         to hear from Mr. Foxworth. I mean, that was -- so
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         if you're saying that, for sure, we are happy to
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         entertain.
                    MR. WHEATLY: Well, sir, if that's case,
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         I call Mr. Gene Foxworth to the stand.
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     Whereupon,
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                        EUGENE FOXWORTH,
            having first been duly sworn, was examined
 8
                    and testified as follows:
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                    MR. WHEATLY: May I proceed, sir?
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                    COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Yes. Please
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         introduce your witness.
13
     DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. WHEATLY:
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         Ο.
               State your name, please.
15
              Gene Foxworth.
         Α.
16
              And what's your address?
         Q.
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               210 Turner Street, Beaufort, North Carolina.
         Α.
               What's your occupation?
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         O.
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               I'm the assistant -- an assistant county
         Α.
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     manager for Carteret County.
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         Ο.
               And in that capacity, have any dealings with
22
     the water system that exists in Carteret County?
23
         Α.
               Yes, sir.
24
         Q.
               And what is that?
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1	A. I have oversight of the water system under			
2	the operations division for the County.			
3	Q. Have you made a summary of your testimony?			
4	A. Yes, sir, I have.			
5	Q. Do you have it in front of you?			
6	A. Yes, sir, I do. If you will give me a second			
7	to find it.			
8	(Pause.)			
9	Q. Mr. Foxworth, in front of you, do you now			
10	have a copy of the summary of your testimony?			
11	A. Yes, sir, I do.			
12	Q. And did you prepare this testimony?			
13	A. Yes, sir, I did.			
14	Q. If you would, please read the summary into			
15	the record.			
16	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: At this late game,			
17	we can enter the summary into the record without it			
18	being read.			
19	MR. WHEATLY: Thank you, sir.			
20	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: So it will be			
21	recorded as evidence.			
22	MR. WHEATLY: Thank you.			
23	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: You can go ahead			
24	and make a motion to			

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1	MR. WHEATLY: I move that the summary be
2	admitted into evidence, if I may, sir.
3	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: It will be
4	admitted, and the prefiled have you made the
5	motion yet for the
6	MR. WHEATLY: Yes, sir.
7	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: So the motion to
8	admit the prefiled rebuttal testimony of Eugene
9	Foxworth on behalf of Carteret County, consisting
10	of four pages, into the record as if orally given
11	from the stand is granted. In addition, the motion
12	to move the testimony into the record is granted.
13	MR. WHEATLY: Thank you, sir.
14	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Excuse me, the
15	testimony summary.
16	(No summary provided.)
17	(Whereupon, the prefiled rebuttal
18	testimony of Eugene Foxworth was copied
19	into the record as if given orally from
20	the stand.)
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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION RALEIGH

DOCKET NO. W-354, SUB 398 AND 399

BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION

In the Matter of	
Application by Carolina Water Service,)
Inc. of North Carolina For Election to)
Establish Rate Base for Carteret County)
Water System Under Fair Value)
Methodology Authorized by N.C.G.S. §) REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF
62-133.1A, and) EUGENE FOXWORTH ON
) BEHALF OF CARTERET
Application of Carolina Water Service,) COUNTY
Inc. of North Carolina, 5821 Fairview)
Road, Suite 401, Charlotte, North) ·
Carolina 28209, for a Certificate of)
Public Convenience and Necessity to)
Provide Water Utility Service to the)
Carteret County Water System, and for)
Approval of Rates	*
a alla la coa como son se consessa	

October 24, 2022

Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.

- A. My name is Eugene Foxworth, and my business address is 210 Turner St, Beaufort, NC 28516.
- Q. BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED AND IN WHAT CAPACITY?
- A. I am an Assistant County Manager with Carteret County. I oversee the Planning and Inspections Department for the County as well as Public Utilities, Public Works, Public Buildings, Parks and Recreation, and Public Transportation Departments for the County, and I discharge other duties as assigned.
- Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND.
- A. I hold a Bachelor of Science Degree from East Carolina University. I have worked in North Carolina for a Council of Government as well as for Municipal and County Governments since 2001.
- Q. WHAT ARE YOUR DUTIES AS ASSISTANT COUNTY MANAGER WITH CARTERET COUNTY?
- A. I am responsible for the management of the departments listed above.
- Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?
- A. My testimony explains the process and timeline of the County in the sale of the Water System as well as why this transaction serves the public interest.

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE HISTORY AND PROCESS THE COUNTY

USED TO REACH THE ASSET PURCHASE AGREEMENT WITH

CAROLINA WATER.

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The process began in in 2019 when the County received a NCDEQ Water Infrastructure Grant to study the merger of the County water system with the Town of Beaufort Water System. This initiative, by the State, is to "encourage water and wastewater utilities to become viable and more proactive in the management and financing of their systems". At the conclusion of the study in March of 2020 and after both representatives of Draper Ayden and the County Manager and I had discussed results of the study with the Town of Beaufort, the Beaufort Town Manager informed us that the Town was not interested in pursuing merging the systems. In the meantime, Aqua NC contacted the County about potentially acquiring the water system. After consulting the County Commissioners and County Attorney we advised Aqua NC that our only viable and transparent means of selling the System was under NCGS 160A-269, the upset bid process. In June of 2020 Carolina Water Service contacted the County after learning of the Merger Study and inquired about purchasing the system. Both of these companies learned of the potential disposition of the system through articles in the local newspaper. In February 2021 Agua NC offered a bid of \$7 million dollars for the system. That bid was upset, and advertised in the

paper five times, until Carolina Water Service ultimately bid \$9.5 million dollars in May of 2021. The County Commissioners approved the Asset Purchase Agreement with Carolina Water Service at their October 18, 2021 Meeting.

Q. HOW IS THE PUBLIC INTEREST SERVED BY THE SALE OF THIS SYSTEM?

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A.

No one knows better what serves the public interest in their community than the local elected officials, as these officials, elected by the people, live and work in the communities they serve. Currently the system serves 1254 households in a Water District that includes 3,875 parcels. Starting in 2011 and until two years ago the owners of property in this district were paying 5.5 cent per hundred dollars of valuation on both real and personal property, whether they were users of the system or not. They represented a very small percentage of our total population. This taxing district was needed to support the system because of the limited density in district, namely 1254 customers on 54 miles of water line. Additionally, contributions from the General Fund were needed over the years to subsidize the system; those contributions were paid for by the approximately seventy thousand citizens of the county. If the system were sold at the Fair Value represented in the Asset Purchase Agreement, the debt on the system would be retired from the proceeds and the citizens of the County would receive approximately \$8 million dollars to help with other public necessities.

Q. WHY IS THE UPSET BID PROCESS THE MOST FAIR AND EQUITABLE WAY TO DISPOSE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY AND DID THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROCESS?

Under NCGS 160A-269 local governments in North Carolina may dispose of property by upset bid. This is a very commonly used process that has been used broadly and frequently by NC Local Governments. What is especially transparent about this process is that every upset bid must be advertised so that not only the bidders are aware but that the public is aware as well. In this particular instance these bids were advertised 5 times. The local newspaper covered the sale of the water system several times, which the County appreciated. A small group of citizens spoke at several meetings, most of which were represented at the October 18, 2022 NC Utilities Commission Hearing held in Beaufort. This purchase under N.C.G.S. § 62-133.1A is specific in how fair value is determined. understand that this may be the first sale of its kind, but the plain language of NCGS 62-133-1A (b) c. states that for ratemaking purposes the "fair value" shall be the average of the three appraisals. All three appraisals were completed by NCUC approved appraisers and comply with the statute.

Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?

A. Yes.

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MR. WHEATLY: May I proceed in asking him other questions not contained in the summary? We would object to that. MR. GRANTMYRE: COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Hold on just a second. I'm gonna --(Pause.)

Before you repeat COMMISSIONER HUGHES: your request, you realize that there will be cross, there will be Commissioner questions, and then you do have the ability to do redirect and also address the Commissioners -- we don't typically have an extended question period at this point, but I just want to make sure that you know that there will be some opportunities, but I'll --

MR. WHEATLY: Well, that's no problem. I will be glad to do that and see, but as long as I could preserve, because Mr. Junis has said certain things with regard to County activities that -those issues need to be addressed. If the attorneys don't address them or y'all don't address them, I reserve the right to talk to him about it. Thank you, sir.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. We'll proceed that way. Witness is open for cross.

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Public Staff?

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MR. CREECH: We -- is the Company not gonna -- are you gonna cross first? Do y'all have any cross?

MR. DROOZ: I do not.

MR. CREECH: You do not. Okay.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Yeah. I'm sorry.

I understood they did not.

MR. CREECH: I'll try to make this quick. We have two Public Staff Foxworth rebuttal cross exhibits. One is a map, and then the other is a response to the Public Staff Data Request Number 11, and those are being handed out right now, effectively in a packet. So hopefully somewhat efficient. And then let's get a copy -we'll get a copy to you as well, Mr. Foxworth. CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. CREECH:

Now, Mr. Foxworth, just so we could go ahead Q. and get these marked -- oh, sorry.

So we could go ahead and get these marked, are you familiar with the map here that shows phases?

- Α. I am.
- Okay. And that's a map that you provided to Q. the Public Staff, I think, in response to questions

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about the phasing of the system, itself?

I did. Α.

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- Let me take one -- let me take one step back Ο. and say that, as an introductory matter, whatever Mr. Grantmyre said effusively for Mr. Denton, we share that as well. Working with you and your office has been exceptional, in terms of your demeanor and the whole scenario, so really appreciate that.
 - Α. Thank you. And vice versa.

MR. CREECH: I would like to mark this 10 map as Public Staff Foxworth Rebuttal Cross 11 12 Examination Exhibit Number 1 if I can, please.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Let it be marked.

(Public Staff Foxworth Rebuttal Cross

Examination Exhibit Number 1 was marked

for identification.)

- And, Mr. Foxworth, if you will, just for a Q. moment, say what these phases represent and when the phases were built?
- I will tell you to the best of my knowledge. Of course, I was not -- I wasn't working for the County when they were built, so I only know what I read. these represent the different phases of the Carteret County water system. I think it's phase 1, 2, and 3.

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They are labeled here on the map.

- All right. And do you know when the Ο. system -- when the system was -- when various phases were built, or how old they are?
- Phases on the east side of the map are Α. labeled -- I believe it looks like phase 3 -- or phase 2, and then phase 3 were some of the first -- or phase 2 was the first part. That was the small part of the system. And I think it was built maybe in the late '80s. The others were built in the early 2000s.
- Very good. And then let's move on to the Ο. second exhibit here. That is Public Staff Foxworth Rebuttal Cross Examination Exhibit Number 2. And it says it's Public Staff Data Request Number 11, and I'll ask you a couple of questions here as we get started here in advance of this.

First of all, there have been no -- there are no environmental issues or other violations with the system that you're aware of, are there?

- Α. No, sir.
- And, of course, the County has the right to enter into the contract that has Carolina Water. If it wants to sell, it can sell, and if it wants to contract it can contract; that's correct?

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- Α. Yes, sir.
- And the reason why I have this data request Ο. in front of you is because we know that, in your testimony, you say that -- and folks might agree -that the local county government is keeping in mind the public interest of the local folks there; isn't that correct?
 - Α. Yes.
- But you would concede that there has been O. some opposition to the transfer that's reflected in a 4/3 vote, and regardless of level of opposition, there has been some opposition down there, has there not?
 - Α. Yes, sir.
- Okay. So the reason why I attached this, y'all provided, and -- we asked for, and y'all provided a copy of any petitions that you received. And so you'll see here -- and the reason why this is an interesting data response here is because we sent the data response and the -- Carolina Water answered part of it, and then the County answered part of it. And so you see that on the first page here, page 1 of 3, below the top rebuttal continues, it says CWSNC responses are incorporated below. Response from the County will be provided by the County. So the first three pages are

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responses from the Company. And then go to the next page, which says page 1 of 2, and that's where it says the topic is rebuttal continued, and these were the County's responses 1 of 2 and 2 of 2, and then we get to the petition.

And so you recognize that petition,

Mr. Foxworth?

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- Yes, sir. Α.
- All right. And this is a petition of --Q. presumably based upon sending it to folks in opposition to the transfer, is it not?
- I don't know whether they were in opposition Α. of the transfer. I understand this position -- this petition was passed out several locations. It simply says "save our water." It could be ocean water, could be the sound water, could be the Carteret County water system. I'm not sure.
- That's fine. That's fine. On one of the Ο. pages it does say, and I think it's one, two, three, four, five -- I guess it says "don't sell our water" petition. It's a "don't sell our water" petition. Maybe the sixth page there. I don't know if that means water system or --
 - Α. I see it. I see it. Yes, sir.

- Well, just for the -- so folks put in their Ο. name, and they sign -- they put in their address, they put in their email address, they put in their phone number, didn't they, here?
 - It does appear so; yes, sir. Α.
 - Ο. They even went about signing, right?
- Yes, sir. Α.

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Okay. Very good. All right. Let's move on Q. here if we can.

There were -- you know, one of the clarifying questions, I think, that have come up -- and you talk about the bid process here and the funds not being received from the County. What about -- what about -and you talk about how you -- Draper Aden came into discussions.

How -- in the Draper Aden report, that we've got about three different copies of -- there is reference to the water fund and \$5.8 million on that.

Can you -- can you -- what is that -- what is that water -- what is that water fund?

- Α. Ms. Meshaw is here, our financial director --
- 22 Ο. Okay.
- 23 -- and other assistant county manager. Α. She 24 would be more appropriate to answer any of these

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- questions about finance on this.
 - All right. All right. Can you take a --Ο. well, understood. Just one clarifying question.
 - If -- do you -- do you have any expectation that any of those funds, if they're not paid back to government sources and et cetera, could be available to the County after the closing? Do you know that?
- Α. Don't know.
- Okay. Very good. All right. So I'd like to 9 Q. set up for you just quickly, if I can -- obviously, you 10 11 said the County has the right to contract in here. 12 Y'all think you're working in the public interest. And
- transactional lawyer -- that's a preclosing kind of 14 15 scenario, and then you get to closing, and you get your

money, okay? And this is not exactly how this works,

that sales, kind of, pre- -- I'd say -- former

- 17 but we're here talking about really the post-closing
- treatment of these funds, right? So you understand 18
- 19 that the County's working in the best interest of
- 20 its -- of its taxpayers, so ratepayers there. It's
- 21 contracting getting that \$9-and-a-half million; isn't
- that right? 22
- Yes, sir. 23 Α.
 - Q. And then -- but the post-closing treatment --

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and that's your purview, but the post-closing treatment with that, at least in theory, is with this Commission, and that is really what a lot of this is about, determining the fair value, aside from the purchase price, the fair value and how it impacts rates; do you understand that?

- (No verbal response.) Α.
- Okay. And, you know, we -- you were at the Q. public hearing there, and you heard feedback from folks, and talked a little bit about the opposition, and you reference it in your testimony. You know, that one of the things that came up was -- that one of the questions that came up, well, what are you gonna do with the -- do with the money post-closing? And do you think that, really, what the County does post-closing, whether it's airport, general services, even a jail, is that really -- that's internal County business, right? That really should not impact the process here; is that right?
 - Α. I don't think so.
- Okay. And so the County, understandably, 21 Ο. 22 doesn't want anybody telling them what they can do with 23 the funds post-closing, et cetera, right? I mean, 24 not --

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- That would be the decision of the Α. Commissioners, as far along with public purpose.
 - Yes, sir. And one of the things --Q. COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Foxworthy [sic], you may need to pull the microphone just a little bit closer to you. I hear you, but you're faint.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.

Now, in terms of -- one question I have, and Q. I wasn't exactly sure where to put it, and we talked about the contract here, and what's in the contract and what's not.

In terms of the post-closing rate base, how the rate base is gonna be treated, how the North Carolina Utilities Commission deals with this, is that -- I don't -- I see a section in the contract that goes to, you know, I think, regulatory, kind of, participation, that kind of thing, but is there any condition in y'all's contract with Carolina Water that explicitly says if this -- if this proceeding right here doesn't go the way that the folks want it to go, that the deal is off?

- No, sir. Not that I'm aware of. Α.
- Q. Okay. Now, let's see here. All right.

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you understand that Carolina Water has -- or at least have learned -- relearned that Carolina Water, and I think, if you'll accept this subject to check -- has about 34,000 water customers and about 21,000 wastewater customers -- sewer customers across the state. Would you accept that, subject to check?

- Certainly. Α.
- And I think that's about 93 water systems and Q. 38 wastewater systems. Accept that subject to check?
 - Α. Yeah.
- And I think it's in 38 counties from Corolla Ο. in Currituck County to Bear Paw in Cherokee County. So it seems like the reason why we're here today is not because the County doesn't have the authority to sell at whatever price it wants to sell. You know, even if it's got some local opposition, that's for the County to decide. They can make that call. But one of the key premises here, and see if you understand, is, you know, the way that these funds are treated post-closing and whether the premium -- and one of the speakers at the public hearing talked about it. They said that it was whether the premium, whatever it is, \$8 million above what is owed on the system and whatever goes to shareholders, whether that should be paid solely by

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- them or whether it would be -- and y'all take the money and do whatever you want to do with it -- or if that's gonna be spread out among customers all across the state; do you understand that?
 - A. Yup.

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- Q. Okay. So one of the main, kind of, brass tacks questions here is why should customers, taxpayers, and other county commissioners' jurisdictions all across the state, why should their customers, taxpayers, in 37, 38 other counties -- Currituck, Cherokee, anywhere else in between -- effectively have to pay for, you know, upgrades in what is a wonderful county, Carteret County?
 - A. Isn't it the purview of this Commission to set those rates and decide that?
 - Q. It is. It is. It is.
- 17 A. All right. Just making sure.
- 18 Q. It is. All right. Those are my questions.
- 19 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. So
- 20 redirect?
- 21 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. WHEATLY:
- Q. Mr. Foxworth, were you present during the negotiations concerning the sale of the water company to the town of Beaufort?

A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Would you describe to the Commission and the Public Staff what occurred in that situation?
- A. Mr. Burns and I went and met with the town manager, presented the study to him. He had already talked with Draper Aden and had a copy of the study.
 - Q. Who did the study?
 - A. Draper Aden Associates.
 - Q. Why did they do the study?
- A. The State funded the merger study -- a merger study for the -- for Carteret County to look at the feasibility of merging our system with the Town of Beaufort.
 - Q. Did any of these propositions with regard to merging with Town of Beaufort ever come before our county commissioners?
- 17 A. No, sir.
- Q. And, basically, you and Mr. Burns went to the
 Town to see if they were interested pursuant to the
 study?
- 21 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. You had no authority to enter into any kind of agreement?
 - A. No, sir.

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- Q. And the Town of Beaufort did what?
- A. Emailed us. The town manager emailed Mr. Burns and I to let us know that they were not interested in pursuing that.
 - Q. And that's as far as it went?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now, with regard to the rate changes that had been testified by Mr. Junis with regard to the change that occurred after the meeting, according to the minutes that he looked at, what occurred while the commissioners raised those rates 95 percent?

MR. CREECH: I'd like to just momentarily object. Only, this is beyond the scope of the cross. Having said that, the Commission may want to hear this at some point in time, and that will be entirely in the Commission's discretion.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Yeah, as I said, I will give you some slack, but just try to reference it as much as you can. Tighten it up.

MR. WHEATLY: I'm trying to do it as quick as I can, sir, but also, Mr. Junis raised these issues on his direct, and it would be proper for rebuttal. So at least that's my opinion. If it differs with yours, I'm sorry, sir.

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MR. GRANTMYRE: Of course, the Company should have -- or County had the option to file rebuttal, in which we could have had discovery, but they never did on that subject. And now, all of a sudden, at the last minute, they're bringing it up at the hearing.

MR. WHEATLY: May I proceed, sir?

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: We're gonna take a quick break. It's been about two hours, and it looks like this is gonna go on longer than 10 minutes. So I want to give a quick break for the court reporter, and we will be back here -- we will be back here in 10 minutes, say at 4:05, and then I'll make a decision.

> (At this time, a recess was taken from 3:56 p.m. to 4:05 p.m.)

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: We're gonna go back on the record. A few things. First off, I think there was a request that I didn't really address about possibly having some people in the room that can answer some of these finance questions a little more appropriately. And just to expedite things, get things through -- we're gonna leave here today. If there is someone you want to

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join the panel that you feel like, that's here, that can answer some of the finance questions -- I see someone smiling there -- feel free, and I'll swear them in and we'll get started. As far as you continuing with your questions, keep going. do it in 10 minutes. Please try to get done in 10 minutes.

MR. WHEATLY: Five minutes.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Five minutes, okay. And just so you know, we do have some questions. What we want to know is some things related to the upset bid process, related -- we want to know a little more about the history of the rates increases. So if you want to ask those now -- otherwise, rest assured, we're gonna ask those. So if you would, you can call the additional.

MR. WHEATLY: Mr. Foxworth --

MR. DROOZ: Excuse me, one question on procedure. Would it be appropriate for that finance person to sit as a panel with Mr. Foxworth so she could come up now and be sworn in?

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Yes. That's what I was saying. I was not clear.

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1	Mr. Wheatly, you could introduce her,			
2	and we'll get her sworn in.			
3	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. WHEATLY:			
4	Q. State your name, please.			
5	A. Dee Meshaw.			
6	Q. And what is your address?			
7	A. 302 Courthouse Square, Beaufort,			
8	North Carolina 28516 is my work address.			
9	Q. And what is your occupation?			
10	A. Assistant county manager, the finance			
11	director for Carteret County. I'm also a certified			
12	public accountant.			
13	Q. How long have you been finance director for			
14	Carteret County?			
15	A. A little over 24 years.			
16	Q. And were you there at the time the			
17	construction began with the water system?			
18	A. Yes, sir.			
19	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Before you go I			
20	trust she was honest about her name. Before we go			
21	through some of the other			
22	MR. WHEATLY: Old age blocking.			
23	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: No, no.			
24	Whereupon,			

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DEE	MESHAW,
DEE	MESHAW,

having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. You can continue.

MR. WHEATLY: Mr. Chairman, I'll continue with Mr. Foxworth right now, unless you want to start asking questions about all this, and it may be quicker to do it that way.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: No. Just -- you go ahead. I just want to get everything done. Go ahead with your -- and I heard you promise five minutes, so go ahead with your five minutes.

> MR. WHEATLY: That was Mr. Foxworth. COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay.

- Mr. Foxworth, in June of 2021, were you aware Q. of the time when the tax rate for the water district was eliminated and the water rates were increased?
 - Α. (Eugene Foxworth) I was.
 - Explain to the Commission what happened. Q.
- Α. As part of the budget process, the Commissioners eliminated the tax rate in the tax district and asked us to -- asked staff to put together a rate that would make the system whole, to make the

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- system solvent. That was done. That rate was held during the month of July and August, and in September, because of the public outcry, the Commissioners reduced the rate, I believe approximately 25 percent.
- Now, was there any collusion or involvement Ο. with Carolina Water during that period?
 - Absolutely not. Α.
- Now, have you dealt with Ms. Meshaw in trying Q. to come up with a current sustainable rate of what it would take to create water rates that would pay for itself, make the system pay for itself?
- Α. I have.
 - And what is the result of those calculations? 0.
- Α. (Witness peruses document.)
- 15 That would be \$98.77 for 4,000 gallons.
- And going to Ms. Meshaw, does that also 16 Q. 17 include depreciation?
- (Dee Meshaw) Yes, sir. It includes setting 18 Α. 19 aside capital for future needs.
- 20 MR. WHEATLY: That's all I have, sir.
- 21 Any questions for the panel, or anybody else, I 22 quess?
- 23 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. We will 24 move to the Commissioner questions.

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Commissioner Clodfelter?

EXAMINATION BY COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER:

- My question is for whichever one of you can Ο. answer. So whoever can answer, jump in.
- Have either one of you looked at Mr. Junis' prefiled testimony, his written testimony?
- 7 (Eugene Foxworth) Yes, sir. It's been some Α. time back. 8
- There was a table, and he was asked about --9 Ο. there was a table in the testimony in which he tried to 10 set out the sequence of the bidding process. Do you 11 12 recall looking at that? Maybe your counsel can get a 13 copy of that in front of you so that -- okay.
- 14 Mr. Junis is gonna bring you a copy.
- 15 It's Table 3 on page 14 of the testimony
- Mr. Junis filed before the hearing. 16
- 17 Very good. Yes, sir, we have it in front of Α. 18 us.
- 19 You do? Ο.
- 20 Α. Yes, sir.
- Well, I guess I ought to ask you first, is 21 Ο. 22 that an accurate sequence of what went -- how the 23 bidding went?
- 24 Α. I think -- let me look at my records right

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Page 103 I think there may be a bid missing. 1 2 (Witness peruses document.) 3 If it helps you --0. Sir, there was a bid. We just found it. 4 Α. 5 There was a 7.875 bid. 6 \$7.875 million bid? O. 7 Yes, sir, between --Α. Who placed that bid? 8 Q. 9 Α. Looks like Aqua. Was it Aqua? 10 Ο. 11 Α. Yes, sir. 12 And when did -- when was that bid placed? Q. 13 (Witness peruses document.) Α. Was it between March 1st and March 23, 2021? 14 Ο. 15 21st of March. 21st of March. Α. 21st of March? 16 Q. 17 Yes, sir. Α. Okay. With that added into the chart, is 18 Ο. 19 that chart -- that Table 3, is it correct otherwise? 20 Α. To the best of my knowledge; yes, sir. 21 Ο. Thank you, sir. Can either one of you 22 discuss with us why the County decided to use the

negotiated bid followed by advertisement and upset bid

process, rather than to call for sealed bids for the

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sale?

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- A. We commonly use the upset bid process on most of our -- most of our processes. Whenever we dispose of public property, we use upset bid. And in talking with our County Commissioners, we felt like that was the best way to move forward with it.
 - Q. Did you discuss using a sealed bid with them?
- A. No, sir, we didn't discuss using a sealed bid.
 - Q. It just wasn't an option discussed?
- 11 A. No, sir, it was not.
- Q. And have you ever used a sealed bid process for anything?
- A. We may have, but not to my recollection. It hasn't been recently. Hasn't been during my tenure.
 - Q. It's not something you're regularly familiar with?
- A. Yes, sir. Well, I'm familiar with the process, but it's not something we regularly use.
 - Q. Thank you for that correction.
- 21 | A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now, let me make sure -- I want to do this as quick as we can. So in connection with Mr. Junis' testimony, there was some minutes from the County

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- Commissioner meetings that was Public Staff Junis Redirect Exhibit Number 3, and I don't know if that's there in front of you, but I hope it is.
- I have some of Mr. Junis' testimony in front Α. of me.
 - Okay. These look to be the minutes of the Q. meeting on February 15th. Well, I don't know if it's February 15th, because the pages are not in sequence. Darn it, the pages are not in sequence.
 - MR. CREECH: That was the problem in handing it up.
 - Mr. Foxworth, there is a page in that exhibit Q. that's got number 149 up at the top right-hand corner of the page, and that's the one I want to look at. wish I could do better to help you find it, but that's --
 - I see it. Α.
- Okay. Now, at the bottom of that page there 18 Ο. 19 is Roman numeral 8, it says discussion regarding the 20 County-owned water system, and just read to yourself 21 that paragraph there silently. I don't need you to 22 read it out loud, but read it to yourself, and then 23 I'll ask you the question. When you're done, let me 24 know.

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- 1 Α. (Witness peruses document.)
- 2 Yes, sir.
- 3 Did the fact that y'all -- the County was Ο. trying to get Carolina Water Service to commit to hold 4 5 the rates, did that have anything to do with the Commissioners' decision to increase the rates in the 6
- 7 2022 budget by 95 percent?
- 8 No, sir, I don't believe it did. Α.
 - Didn't have any connection? Q.
- No, sir, I don't believe it did. 10 Α.
- 11 Okay. Do you have any different Q.
- 12 recollection?

- 13 (Dee Meshaw) I agree with Mr. Foxworth. Α.
- 14 O. Okay. That's all I have. Thank you.
- COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Commissioner 15
- McKissick? 16
- 17 EXAMINATION BY COMMISSIONER McKISSICK:
- Just a couple quick questions. You mentioned 18 0. 19 this \$98.77 per 4,000 gallons.
- 20 Now, I take it that's the rate that would be paid by, basically, the 1,254 customers that are 21
- 22 current on the system?
- (Dee Meshaw) Yes, sir. That's based of the 23 Α.
- 24 3-quarter-inch meters. I mean -- yeah, 3-quarter-inch

meter; yes, sir.

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- Q. And that would provide sufficient revenue to make the system self-supporting and also provide a capital reserve fund?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. All right. Now, I take it that the -- I guess the revenue that might be generated from the water service district, those people, I guess, getting fire suppressing service, they wouldn't be paying anything in? Or would that continue to exist, or what would happen with it?
- A. If the County Board of Commissioners increased this recommended rate, if we maintain the system, there would be no need to levy the special district tax. So they would not continue to pay that five and a half cents.
- Q. Even though they're receiving fire suppression service?
- A. I don't think our system was really designed for fire suppression service, but I'm not an expert with that.
- A. (Eugene Foxworth) It is not. We don't provide -- the system doesn't provide fire flows in most areas.

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- So there are fire hydrants there, but I quess Q. the fire hydrants run throughout the community and provide service other than to, I guess, the 1,254 customers? Are you saying the fire hydrants are present but not utilized?
 - To flush the lines; yes, sir. Α.
 - Ο. Just to flush the lines?
- To flush the lines; yes, sir. They also --Α. some of the departments use them to fill tankers and things like that, but as far as flows, the system -- in most areas --
- So it's really just for maintenance purposes? Q.
- 13 Yes, sir. Α.
- 14 Ο. As opposed to fire suppression purposes?
- Yes, sir. 15 Α.
- Α. 16 (Dee Meshaw) Yes, sir.
- 17 Got it. I was left with a different Q. impression earlier. Let me ask you this. I've heard 18 19 some discussion about some -- I think it was 237 people 20 that have paid in funds.
- Can you explain to me what type of program that is and how long a period of time it's existed and 22 23 why these people, perhaps, are not connected to the 24 system?

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I can't tell you why they chose not to 1 Α. 2 connect onto the system. I cannot give you the specific dates, but it -- with -- there were two 3 programs, phase one and phase two. So it would have 4 been in the early 2000s. Maybe even up to 2005 and 5 '06. And it was an incentive to try to encourage 6 7 potential water customers to connect to our system. And so they -- their contract would be that they would 8 pay a certain flat amount for so many months. And then 9 they had fulfilled their contract. The meter, it was 10 put in the ground, and everything is done on the County 11 12 side of owning the lines. And then at which time --13 when the customer decided to connect, they would not have to pay any connection or tap fees or anything like 14 15 that. The homeowner would just incur the expense from their house to the meter box. We had a lot that 16 17 connected and have connected over the years. We have maintained a list and flagged those people so that, at 18 19 whatever time, if they choose to connect to our system, 20 we have -- we know they have fulfilled their 21 contractual obligation, and there are 237 of those.

- Ο. Two hundred thirty-seven?
- Α. Yes, sir.

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And why do you believe -- I mean, obviously, Q.

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when this system was built, designed, constructed, it was anticipated that it would have, I guess, far greater number of users than it has. I mean, it looks like there are 3,875 parcels you cover and some 2,167 structures.

To what would you attribute the lack of participation by people actually connecting onto the system?

- I just do not know. With the county -- due Α. to the size of the project, we contracted with an engineering firm that managed the design and everything with that project. He was the project -- that firm was the project lead all the way through. He had stated to the Board many times at board meetings, like, he would anticipate a certain percentage to connect, and that percentage just didn't come to fruition. It was a significant disappointment to all.
- And I take it that the people that have not O. connected have wells that they are utilizing?
 - Α. Yes, sir, they do.
 - 0. Are any of those community wells?
- I don't -- well, I do not think any 22 Α. No, sir. of them are. I think most of them are to their 23
- 24 homeowner -- residential specific.

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- 1 O. Thank you. I don't have any further 2 questions.
- 3 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Commissioner
- Duffley? 4

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5 EXAMINATION BY COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY:

- Good afternoon. So my first question is a follow-up to Commissioner Clodfelter's questions to Mr. Foxworth.
- So I just want to confirm that the sealed bid 9 process is a viable option that's available to the 10 County? 11
- 12 (Eugene Foxworth) It is. Α.
 - And they just chose not to use it --Ο.
- 14 Α. Yes, ma'am.
- 15 Q. -- correct? Okay.
- 16 And then I thought I heard Mr. Denton testify
- 17 that, if this Commission determines the fair value at a
- 18 level, let's say, that the Public Staff advocates, that
- 19 his company can walk away from the APA, and I thought I
- 20 heard you testify to something to the opposite. And so
- 21 I just -- are you disagreeing with
- 22 Mr. Denton's testimony?
- 23 No, ma'am. I think what I meant was I was Α.
- 24 not aware of any language in there. Either they could

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or they could not; I was not aware of any language.

- But -- so I'm asking your understanding of O. the agreement, if the fair value -- let's say we set it at \$2 million. Do you believe that CWS can walk away from the deal?
 - Yes, ma'am, I think they can. Α.
- Okay. Thank you. And then I'd like to Ο. present a hypothetical that -- let's assume that we set the fair value with Public Staff and the deal does not close. I heard Mr. Junis testify that the County, if they really wanted to sell it, they could go back to the drawing board, and I kind of wanted to hear your views on that.

What would the County do if this deal did not go through?

- Α. I think we would have to go back to the drawing board. I think we would have to go back to our elected officials and look to see how we would proceed with it. I'm not certain how we would.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. And as an operator, I know that Carolina Water is the operator currently. I think they said July of 2021, since July of 2021; is that accurate?
 - Α. No, ma'am. February. February of this past

Page 113 1 year; yes, ma'am. 2 February of 2022? O. Yes, ma'am. 3 Α. 4 Q. Okay. And prior to that, was it the 5 County --6 A. Yes, ma'am, it was. It was. 7 -- as the operator? 0. 8 Α. Yes, ma'am. And then, at the public witness hearing, 9 Q. there was some discussion about this \$8 million and 10 what the County might do with that. 11 12 Has there been any discussion amongst the 13 Commissioners about providing some of this back to the 14 water customers? 15 No, ma'am. That hasn't been part of the Α. discussion. Not that I've heard; no, ma'am. 16 17 Okay. That has not been a part, okay. And Ο.

Q. Okay. That has not been a part, okay. And then I just want to make sure of your understanding.

Let's say that the Commission approved the application, the fair value application, and ruled the \$9.5 million, and then the Commission hypothetically decided to do standalone rates.

Do you understand who would pay that, those rates? Who do you think would pay those rates?

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- I'm not certain. Would it be the customers 1 Α. 2 in the district?
 - So the 1,234? Is that your understanding, Ο. that it would be the 1,200 -- I probably don't have that exact -- 54 customers?
 - It would -- just from what I learned here in the last two days; yes, ma'am.
 - So when you were making your decisions, you Q. didn't realize that's a possibility?
 - No, ma'am. But I understand that y'all have Α. the ability to set the rates where you see fit.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you. Nothing further.
- 13 COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Just one quick 14 thing.
- 15 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Sure. Please, Commissioner. 16

17 EXAMINATION BY COMMISSIONER McKISSICK:

- And I believe I heard your explanation 0. earlier, but if the County were to sell the system and net this \$8 million, do they have to repay any of the loans or grants they received -- excuse me, grants they received? I quess it was about \$6 million in grants that got received when it was constructed.
 - A. (Dee Meshaw) Commissioner, we would, you

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know, certainly have to pay off our loans that -- the USDA and the Umstead revolving loan. We are in the process of reviewing the grants and contacting grantor agencies, such as USDA, and getting clarification on the language. So we're uncertain at this time if any of the grants would have to be paid back as well, but if we do, we will fulfill our obligations.

Thank you. Q.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Chair Mitchell, please?

EXAMINATION BY CHAIR MITCHELL:

- Just a few quick ones. Will you-all confirm Q. for me that, were the County to sell these systems, the County would not own any additional water facilities?
- (Eugene Foxworth) Yes, ma'am, you're Α. correct.
- Okay. I read that somewhere. I think I read Q. that somewhere in the evidence, I just couldn't remember, so that's why I needed your confirmation.
- Why -- just provide a little context. Why did the County build this facility? I recognize that might have been before y'all's time, but just help me understand what you-all know.
 - Α. (Dee Meshaw) This is -- my recollection is

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that -- and there was some of the areas that we have customers now, and I don't know the section, but I remember people coming in environmental health, talking to the County, that there were some customers having trouble with wells, and their wells, you know, needing replacement going back. And then -- I wasn't involved with general services work, and then the County started looking at options, and it grew from there, and ended up getting almost \$3 million North Carolina DEQ grant to build a plant and start doing some lines. And then, after that, we got subsequent grants to build 11 12 additional infrastructure. That's the best I can 13 answer for the County's philosophy on it.

- Ο. Okay. But there wasn't any precipitating event?
 - No, ma'am. Α.
- I mean, you mentioned public health --Q.
- No, ma'am. 18 Α.
 - -- and discussion of wells that might have Ο. been -- reached their end of life or otherwise had water quality issues or something to that effect?
 - There may have been a few wells, but gosh, it Α. was so long ago. It wasn't -- it wasn't a great number, but I do remember discussion of a few.

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- Okay. And then, again, to the extent that Q. you-all know, why does the County want to get out of the business of providing water service?
- (Eugene Foxworth) With it being a rural Α. district as it is, and the fact that it takes us as much staff as it does to run it, we just think it may be better run in the private sector.
- Okay. And why did -- why, again, to the Q. extent that you know, why did Beaufort not want to take the system?
 - Α. They never gave us an explanation for that.
- 12 Q. Just said no?
 - Yes, ma'am. Α.
- 14 Q. Do they have their own water system for their 15 jurisdictional load?
- 16 Α. Yes, ma'am.
- 17 Okay. And do you know about how many Q. customers the Town of Beaufort serves? 18
 - No, ma'am, I don't. Α.
- 20 Q. Water customers?
- 21 Α. No, ma'am, I don't.
- 22 Okay. The -- what can you-all tell us about Ο. 23 the specifics of this system? I think 3,000-plus 24 parcels are served or have access to the system, and

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about half of those or less than half have actually taken service?

- That's right. Α.
- Are those parcels that have not yet taken Ο. service, are they -- I recognize some of them may be serviced by wells, but are the rest of them vacant, unoccupied? What can you tell me?
- Right. So there -- so 1,254 households, Α. there is 3,875 parcels in the district. Of those -- I was looking for my exact numbers -- just over, I think it's 2,100. Here it is. So 2,167 show some structure value on them. It's just -- it's an area that's not one of the -- it is a growing area, but not a very quickly growing area in the county, so we're not seeing that escalation, as far as growth.
- Okay. So assuming from -- I'm assuming Q. you're looking at the tax rolls to find the -- to identify those 2,100 properties?
- Yes, ma'am. That was some GIS analysis we Α. did on them.
- Ο. So 2,100 customers could be connected, presumably, just if you accept that there is something on the -- there is a parcel --
 - Α. There is some structure.

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- Ο. Yeah. There is structure on the property that needs to be served?
 - Yes, ma'am. Α.
- Okay. Okay. In establishing the tax Ο. district, does the district encompass only the area that's served by the system, or does it encompass area outside of parcels that could be served by the system?
- To the best of my knowledge, it can all be Α. served by the system.
- Okay. So any parcel inside the tax district that was paying the tax could be served by the system?
- Yes, ma'am. Α.
- 13 Okay. That makes sense. I just wanted to Ο. 14 confirm.
 - Now, how close it is -- I mean, you know, it Α. may be greater for some and less than others, but I believe they can all be served.
- Okay. All right. That's all I have. Thank 18 Ο. 19 you.
- 20 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. One 21 question. Hopefully it's a quick one or two.
- EXAMINATION BY COMMISSIONER HUGHES: 22
- We've heard a little bit about the --23 O. sorry -- the fund balance. There was some reference --24

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I don't know if you were listening earlier. It was an over \$5 million number -- \$5 million number, if I'm not mistaken. That just surprised me for a system with a revenue --

Is that accurate, that you have -- and is that a County fund balance amount or is that an enterprise fund balance?

- (Dee Meshaw) Commissioner Hughes, I don't Α. want to sound too much like a geeking accounting nerd, but the \$5.8 million is the net position, which is equity in the enterprise fund. So that's the -- which is not the same thing as everyone thinks of fund balance, for your governmental funds and your amount of spendable money.
- No. That's what I, sort of, assumed. Q. So what is your fund balance, in terms of cash or how the LGC would see it for the water

enterprise? Do you have a separate fund balance just 18 19 for the water enterprise?

- Α. We don't calculate it that way. We probably have 1.9 of spendable cash that's not restricted, so.
- That's just for -- that you could use for the Ο. water system or that's County, in general?
 - Α. Yes, sir. No, that you could use for the

Yeah.

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- water system that's in the water fund. And the water 1 2 fund is the only place that has the cash for that fund.
 - Okay. So that higher number wasn't -- you 0. are not gonna be able to use that money to buy schools -- to build schools?
 - No, sir. No, sir.
 - Okay. I think there was also mention that Ο. you may have applied for some state funds in the fall for this round four-year system; is that -- to your knowledge, is that correct?
 - Α. Neither one of us are aware of that.
- 12 Okay. I don't have any further questions. Q.
- 13 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Any questions?
- 14 (No response.)
- 15 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. We'll take 16 questions on Commission questions.
- 17 MR. CREECH: Thank you.
- EXAMINATION BY MR. CREECH: 18
 - Quickly, if I can, the source -- Mr. Wheatly asked y'all about a sustainable rate.
- 21 Is that the -- what was -- how did you go 22 about calculating that, and can we -- is that the type of thing that we can get a copy of and ask you some 23 24 questions of if we need to, even after this hearing?

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- Α. (Dee Meshaw) Yes, sir.
- All right. And the Merriment add-on; what do Ο. you know about the Merriment add-on, how that occurred? This is a question about how all this occurred.
- The Merriment -- the Merriment system Α. That was in the '80s. That was funded -predates me. I'm fairly certain that was community development block grant money.
 - Okay. And what was the reason for that? Q.
- I have no idea. 10 Α.
 - (Eugene Foxworth) No idea. Α.
- 12 No idea, okay. And question -- you were Q. 13 asking about where things -- the source of the money.
 - Would the County have built this system, or maybe done the add-on for Merriment, without grants or low-interest loans?
- 17 (Dee Meshaw) No, sir. Α.
- If the County has to pay back certain of 18 O. 19 these grants, would that deter the County from selling?
 - Α. (Eugene Foxworth) I don't think it would.
 - Α. (Dee Meshaw) I don't think so.
- 22 (Eugene Foxworth) I don't think it would. Α.
- 23 And then real quick, we were talking about Ο. fire districts before, and I hope this comes off the 24

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If Department of Insurance records indicated that Mill Creek is rated a Class 4 fire district, would you agree with that?

- Yes, sir. There are some areas that have Α. fire, but it's just not -- fire flows, but it's just not on watch.
- Is most of the County water system ready for 8 Q. Class 4? 9
 - I don't think so. I have to verify. Α.
- Class 9, I apologize. 11 Q.
- 12 Α. I'd have to verify.
- So you don't know? 13 Ο.
- 14 Α. That's right.
- 15 All right. And then finally, economies of O. scale, that's been one of the key things. Y'all 16 17 have -- you know, you're home to the state ports,
- 19 your budget is about \$160 million north of that a year,

you've got historic Beaufort, you've got an airport,

- 20 and you've got HR, right, you've got finance, I don't
- 21 know if you have motor fleet. There are economies of
- scale within the County, itself, as part of its 22
- 23 apparatus, aren't there?
- 24 Α. Yes.

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1	A. (Dee Meshaw) Yes.
2	Q. All right. Very good. Thank you.
3	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. Company?
4	County? Questions on questions?
5	MR. WHEATLY: No, sir.
6	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. Parties
7	have any motions at this time?
8	MR. WHEATLY: I would move that their
9	testimony be a part of the record if it's not
10	already.
11	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: I think it is, but
12	out of abundance of caution, it's so moved.
13	MR. CREECH: Chair Hughes, I would like
14	to enter into evidence if we can, Public Staff
15	Foxworth Rebuttal Cross Exhibits 1 and 2.
16	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: They have not been
17	entered in, so they will be entered in.
18	MR. CREECH: Thank you.
19	(Public Staff Foxworth Rebuttal Cross
20	Examination Exhibits 1 and 2 were
21	admitted into evidence.)
22	MR. CREECH: And then, additionally,
23	just as a housekeeping matter, would also like to
24	enter in Junis Redirect Exhibits 1, 2, and 3.

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1	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: So marked. So
2	moved.
3	MR. CREECH: Thank you. Thank you.
4	(Junis Redirect Exhibits 1 through 3
5	were admitted into evidence.)
6	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. I think the
7	two of you may be released, and thank you very much
8	for
9	MR. WHEATLY: The County has no further
10	witnesses.
11	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: I think we are
12	Ms. Sanford, I think we are ready for rebuttal
13	testimony.
14	MS. SANFORD: Yes, sir. Thank you.
15	Calling Don Denton for rebuttal.
16	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: I hope you're
17	gonna sit on that box and not read from it.
18	THE WITNESS: Trying to get as many
19	documents as I could this time.
20	MR. CREECH: Chair Hughes, if I may, in
21	conferring with counsel for Carolina Water,
22	we'll
23	MS. SANFORD: We have confirmed that
24	several times, and I've got it, so.

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MR. CREECH: Perfect, yeah. Thank you.

MS. SANFORD: Give me just a second here, and off we'll go. With the Commission's permission, let me go ahead and start talking while they're passing out, if that's okay.

There are two items that I need to bring up with the Commission, and I'm gonna go as fast as you'll let me go, so stop me if it's too fast.

First of all, we owed this docket and this Commission a report on the customer hearing from October 18th. It was due on Tuesday and we failed to file it. Partly, we failed to file it because counsel forgot the date, but partly we are -- and I apologize for that, and I'm gonna file a motion at the end of this conversation.

Also, we are continuing to do the investigation of the three, I think perhaps four, witnesses who spoke of three service quality problems: pressure, yellow water, and one person talked about chalky, foggy, that hard water kind of phenomenon. The Company has been investigating that. Mr. Denton is here to talk about it. Mr. Zeke would like him to talk about it on the record here. We're glad to do that. But we are

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continuing the process of the investigation, because we haven't been able to substantiate either the problems or a cause for them, because we couldn't find the problem. So motion coming your way.

Mr. Creech has asked that Mr. Denton address these issues on the record in the hearing this afternoon. We are agreeable. There will be little to say, because we haven't found out the answers yet. That is thing one, coming with my apology and a motion to come.

The second thing is that I think Chair Mitchell had a question about revised Exhibit 12. Does that look familiar? And if you didn't, I'll drop this.

MR. DROOZ: We're going off my notes here, and she asked --

MS. SANFORD: That's the tariff.

MR. DROOZ: -- for confirmation of the County's rates.

MS. SANFORD: Yeah. And so Mr. Denton is here with Revised Exhibit 12, which has been filed in the docket. Right, 12? And so he's ready to speak to that.

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So with your permission -- and I quess he's still under oath, we would offer him for the questions that Mr. Creech and you might have about the service quality first.

MR. CREECH: And just for a point of clarification, we were attempting -- when we learned yesterday, day before, that the Company wasn't gonna be able to file the report and that we hadn't received it, that -- we had asked if the Company could address it at the beginning of the proceeding. We didn't -- you know, this is an interesting first scenario, so we didn't get to it. And so the Company, in our discussions, this made the most sense. We're not -- doesn't have to be under oath or anything like that, but we're just looking for an update from the Company for the report that was to be provided before our testimony.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: So was that update sufficient or do you need to hear more from --MR. CREECH: I would like to hear it from the Company, from Mr. Denton, if at all possible.

> That's fine. COMMISSIONER HUGHES:

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1	this isn't a substitute for the report or the
2	filing that you're gonna explain when you're
3	gonna
4	MS. SANFORD: Absolutely. Motion for
5	extension of time if I can get out well, you
6	might not get it today. But asking until Tuesday,
7	we want to reconfirm the investigation that's been
8	done. So the motion is on the way to you, and then
9	a report will come to you, with your permission
10	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: As long as this is
11	not
12	MS. SANFORD: This is not
13	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: fulfilling that
14	responsibility.
15	MS. SANFORD: This is simply the Public
16	Staff is busy and we're trying to accommodate.
17	Whereupon,
18	DONALD DENTON,
19	having previously been duly sworn, was examined
20	and testified as follows:
21	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. So if you
22	want to say a few words, I heard the word brief or
23	quick.
24	STATEMENT OF DONALD DENTON:

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THE WITNESS: I'll be brief. Ms. Sanford indicated, there were three issues, one was the yellowness in the water, the other was pressure, and indicated normally pressure late at night or early in the morning, and -- the pressure issues, and then hardness issue by one customer.

What we have done is we've tried to go out and meet with each of these customers, our operations team. They've also checked at the locations where they claimed yellow water or color -- discolored water. Took water out of the tap, out of the spigots at the homes, and looked at We didn't find any water that was discolored at the time. We also checked pressure at the homes, but we didn't do it late night or early in the morning. It was during the day.

So one of the things we are doing on the pressure is we've ordered a pressure recorder that we will locate at one of these homes, with the customers' permission, to record pressure over a period of time to see if there is any indication of low pressure late at night or early in the morning. The other thing we did do was we looked at the SCADA data for the tanks, which would be an

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indicator. As the tank level goes down, normally pressure in the system will drop. We didn't see any anomalies in the SCADA data associated with the level in the tanks. So we went ahead and moved ahead with trying to get this pressure recorder that we would locate at one of the homes just to be absolutely sure.

And then, finally, the hardness issue. This system does have softeners on it, and the operators did check the softeners. They are operating within tolerance. Is it possible at one point that they may have got out of tolerance? It's possible. We don't have a record of that, but they have checked it, and right now it is within tolerance, so.

MR. GRANTMYRE: Just, I have a quick follow-up question, or one or two.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GRANTMYRE:

Now, several witnesses that testified talked about low pressure, and they said it starts about 8:00 or 9:00 every night and it continues through the night. And all of them testified that the low pressure and the yellow water, those that testified to that, said it started this spring. And how many men -- or how many

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- operators have you had out there working on this system since you took over the operations?
 - A. I'd have to confirm that, Mr. Grantmyre.
 - Q. Thank you. Can you put that in your report?
 - A. Sure.

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MS. SANFORD: We will.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. Let's move on to prefiled rebuttal.

MS. SANFORD: Okay. We will move to -I'm sorry, Revised Exhibit 12, in response to the
Chair's question, if that's okay.

THE WITNESS: I think the Chair had -was asking me whether or not Revised Exhibit 12 has
the rates that are currently established within
Carteret. Was that -- do I have that correct?

CHAIR MITCHELL: I wanted you to confirm that what was filed with your application,

Exhibit 12, reflected the rates that were -- the rates presently charged under Carteret County's current rate design.

THE WITNESS: There are two variances in the revised version of it. One was the meter testing fee. Currently, Carteret doesn't have a meter testing fee. The other was the finance

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1	charge for late payment. They currently charge	
2	10 percent. What we filed what we have in there	
3	says 1 percent.	
4	CHAIR MITCHELL: Okay. And when you say	
5	revised, you mean filed subsequent to the filing of	
6	the Application?	
7	THE WITNESS: Yes. It was a revised	
8	exhibit that came in as part of the deficiency.	
9	MS. SANFORD: Filed on August 11th.	
10	THE WITNESS: Right.	
11	CHAIR MITCHELL: Okay. Okay.	
12	THE WITNESS: The original the	
13	original file had both Carteret rates and our rate,	
14	and it was a little confusing, and or proposed	
15	rates. So we took out the Carteret component of	
16	it.	
17	CHAIR MITCHELL: Okay. I'm just looking	
18	for compliance with 133.1A(c)(8). I think but I	
19	think what I'm hearing is the revised exhibit gets	
20	us there. So just thank you.	
21	MS. SANFORD: Shall I proceed with the	
22	rebuttal?	
23	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Proceed.	
24	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. SANFORD:	

		Page 134
1	Q.	Mr. Denton, did you cause to be filed in this
2	docket on	October the 24th rebuttal consisting of
3	11 pages?	
4	Α.	Yes.

Carolina Water Service, Inc. - Vol 4

- Do you have any changes to make to that Ο. rebuttal?
- I do not. Α.
 - If you were to present that orally today from Q. the stand, would it be just as you have presented it in prefiled?
- 11 Α. Yes.

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- 12 MS. SANFORD: I request that his 13 testimony be read into the record as if given 14 orally from the stand. There are no exhibits, so 15 with that, he is available for questioning.
- COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Did you want his 16 17 summary?
- 18 MS. SANFORD: I did want his summary 19 read, and I thank you for that.
- 20 MR. GRANTMYRE: Public Staff would agree that that could be entered into the record as 21 22 evidence without having him read it.
- 23 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: That's fine.
- 24 MS. SANFORD: Certainly fine with us.

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Page 135 So we will request -- well, I'm gonna go through my 1 2 list of things to be admitted, but that will be on it. So, with that, he is available for the 3 Commissioners. 4 5 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: So let me just -the motion to admit the prefiled rebuttal testimony 6 7 consisting of 11 pages into the record as if orally given from the stand is granted. And then did you 8 want to make a motion to enter in the summary now 9 10 too? MS. SANFORD: Yes, I will. Thank you. 11 12 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: And that's granted 13 as well. 14 MS. SANFORD: Thank you. 15 (No summary provided.) (Whereupon, the prefiled rebuttal 16 17 testimony of Donald Denton was copied 18 into the record as if given orally from 19 the stand.) 20 21 22 23 24

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION RALEIGH

DOCKET NO. W-354, SUB 398

BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION

In the Matter of	
Application by Carolina Water Service,) REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF
Inc. of North Carolina For Election to) DONALD H. DENTON III ON
Establish Rate Base for Carteret County) BEHALF OF CAROLINA WATER
Water System Under Fair Value) SERVICE, INC. OF NORTH
Methodology Authorized by N.C.G.S. §) CAROLINA
62-133.1A)

October 24, 2022

INTRODUCTION

- Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
- A. My name is Donald H. Denton III and my business address is 4944 Parkway Plaza Boulevard, Suite 375, Charlotte, North Carolina 28217.
- Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED IN THIS MATTER?
- A. Yes. I prefiled direct testimony as part of the "Fair Value" application of Carolina Water Service, Inc. of North Carolina ("CWSNC" or "Company") in Docket No. W-354, Sub 398, on July 26, 2022.
- Q. PLEASE STATE THE PURPOSE OF YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY.
- A. My rebuttal testimony responds to the Public Staff's testimonies and affidavit, filed on October 14, 2022. The Public Staff recommends that the North Carolina Utilities Commission ("NCUC" or "Commission") either deny the CWSNC Fair Value application or, in the alternative, adjust the fair value downward from \$10,935,667 to \$2,444,347. This downward adjustment of \$8,491,320 produces a fair value figure that is significantly lower than: the average of the three fair value appraisals; the purchase price that was derived from an open bid process; and the fair value appraisal submitted by the Public Staff's own chosen valuation expert. I believe the Public Staff recommendation

¹ References herein to "fair value" are to the valuation provisions contained in N. C. Gen. Statute § 62-133.1A, captioned "Fair value determination of government-owned water and wastewater systems".

is both unreasonable and inconsistent with what CWSNC understands to be the purpose of the Fair Value statute, N.C. Gen. Stat. § 62-133.1A.

Q. WHY DO YOU ASSERT THAT THE PUBLIC STAFF RECOMMENDATION IS UNREASONABLE AND INCONSISTENT WITH THE STATUTE?

A. CWSNC has engaged in an open bid process, authorized by statute² and duly conducted by Carteret County, to purchase the County's water system. CWSNC, in a transparent, "upset bid" process and against a competing bidder, made the "winning bid" of \$9.5 million. Consistent with G.S.§ 62-133.1A, CWSNC now requests the Commission to apply the plain language of that statute to establish the rate base value for CWSNC upon acquisition of the assets and CPCN for the Carteret County water system. CWSNC requests recognition of a rate base value that is the lower of the average of the three appraisals and the purchase price³, as the statute allows. That number is the purchase price of \$9.5 million, which is \$1,435,667 lower than the average of the three appraisals.

The course of conduct in this business transaction has been based on an expectation that G.S.§ 62-133.1A would be applied as written -- devoid of adjustments based on alternative policy views. The Company's reliance is upon the legislatively created opportunity to value Carteret

² N.C. G.S. §160A-269

³ Plus certain fees and costs, as allowed by G.S. 62-133.1A(1)(b)(3) and (4)

County's system --- for purposes of determining rate base --- on a marketbased formula and a process that included:

- an open/transparent upset bid process by the County⁴;
- retention of an engineer to perform a study;

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- retention of three valuation experts certified by the Commission;
- a filed application, meticulously reviewed by the Public Staff for completion;
- a mathematically correct calculation of the "fair value" (which is the sum of the three appraisals divided by three); and
- a request that the contract price which is the result of the competitive bid process - be accepted as the rate base value by virtue of being lower than the average of the three valuations.

To deny the Fair Value application, or to adjust the fair value to \$2,444,347 in an impermissible effort to superimpose the regulatory

A city may receive, solicit, or negotiate an offer to purchase property and advertise it for upset bids. When an offer is made and the council proposes to accept it, the council shall require the offeror to deposit five percent (5%) of his bid with the city clerk and shall publish a notice of the offer. The notice shall contain a general description of the property, the amount and terms of the offer, and a notice that within 10 days any person may raise the bid by not less than ten percent (10%) of the first one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and five percent (5%) of the remainder. When a bid is raised, the bidder shall deposit with the city clerk five percent (5%) of the increased bid, and the clerk shall readvertise the offer at the increased bid. This procedure shall be repeated until no further qualifying upset bids are received, at which time the council may accept the offer and sell the property to the highest bidder. The council may at any time reject any and all offers.

⁴ See Article 12 of Chapter 160A in the N.C. General Statutes. In particular: G.S. **160A-269. Negotiated offer, advertisement, and upset bids.**

ratemaking accounting procedures to which G S. §62-133.1A provides an alternative, would have the following unreasonable consequences.

First, the Public Staff position would presumably result in a negative "acquisition adjustment" of approximately \$7 million for CWSNC if the sale proceeds. That position risks undermining the ability of this transaction to proceed, and is unfair to CWSNC and Carteret County, who have followed and relied upon G.S § 62-133.1A. It would obviously tend to deter privately-owned utilities from utilizing this statute to attempt to purchase North Carolina municipal systems in the future.

Secondly, the Public Staff position would have an unreasonable adverse impact on the public interest of Carteret County, as that interest has been determined by Carteret County elected officials, whose charge is to make decisions that are in the best interest of their constituents.

Third, the Public Staff's recommendation ignores the public interest inherent in consolidations, which is well-recognized by the Company, the Commission, and, in the past, by the Public Staff. The economies of scale and ability to share resources and expertise across a network of systems are obvious benefits that flow from acquisitions of certain systems by well-managed and capable operators like CWSNC. They are benefits both to existing and acquired customers. (See also the discussion of public interest in my Direct Testimony, at pp. 3-6)

Further, even though this system has been declared to be "distressed" by the Local Government Commission, there is no requirement in G.S. §62-133.1A that an acquired system be deemed "troubled."

Fourth, Carteret County followed a competitive bid process. An open, competitive, "upset bid" process with more than one bidder inherently tends to produce a fair market value outcome. As stated in the appraisal submitted by NewGen Strategies and Solutions LLC ("NewGen") on behalf of the Public Staff, fair value is:

"The price at which property would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or to sell and both having reasonable knowledge of relevant facts." (emphasis added) See Section 1, page 5 of Form Application Exhibit 1B.

Professional appraisals are *estimates* of fair value based on various methodologies. As with the present case, they tend to display a range of results. However, the result of an actual competitive bid process is arguably the best evidence of fair value because it results in the actual price agreed upon by a willing buyer and willing seller. The Public Staff testimony essentially ignores this fact.

⁵ Referenced to "Fair Value as Defined in Treasury Regulation §1.170A-1(c)(2)"

Finally, the valuation in the Public Staff testimony is far below the fair value appraisal of NewGen, which is the Public Staff's choice of appraiser. Witness Junis recommends \$2,444,347 and NewGen estimates a fair value of \$7,332,000 - the Public Staff appears to be at odds with its own appraiser.

- Q. WHY DO YOU STATE THE PUBLIC STAFF POSITION IS INCONSISTENT WITH WHAT CWSNC UNDERSTANDS TO BE THE PURPOSE OF THE FAIR VALUE STATUTE?
- A. The "Fair Value" statute (N.C.G.S. § 62-133.1A) provides in relevant part that:

The fair value of a system to be acquired shall be based on three separate appraisals conducted by accredited, impartial valuation experts chosen from a list to be established by the Commission.

. . . .

If the Commission finds that the average of the appraisals will not result in a reasonable fair value, the Commission may adjust the fair value as it deems appropriate and in the public interest.

My reading of this statute is that the default calculation of fair value is simply the average of the three appraisals. The Commission's authority to adjust that calculation for the public interest remains bounded by the definition of "reasonable fair value." The valuation in the Public Staff testimony departs from the market-based meaning of "fair value."

Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW THE PUBLIC STAFF TESTIMONY DEPARTS
FROM THE DEFINITION OF "FAIR VALUE."

Public Staff witness Junis recommends a rate base valuation of \$2,444,347 as his alternative to denying any fair value determination. He arrives at that figure from the averaging of original cost rate base less depreciation and contributions in aid of construction ("CIAC") as he determines it, weighted twice, and his calculation of system value based on the average rate base per customer of the five CWSNC and Aqua North Carolina water rate divisions. Witness Junis' version of original cost appears to attempt to conform to the rate base methodology used by the Commission in non-Fair Value cases, which is not a market-based value. In fact, it appears to be an effort to superimpose a form of the historical rate base methodology used by the Commission - a methodology to which G.S.§ 62-133.1A provides a clear alternative. (As a side note, that version of original cost is not the same as the original cost valuation methodology considered by the appraisers in this proceeding.) To be clear, the Fair Value statute is an alternative to the traditional original cost rate base methodology used in North Carolina - that is the point of it. By resting his recommendation on traditional rate base methodology, witness Junis in effect seeks to negate the provisions of the Fair Value statute.

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The same flaw applies with respect to witness Junis' use of the average rate base per customer in other water rate divisions. Those rate base per customer amounts are calculated from the traditional original cost

rate base methodology. However, the legislature has provided an alternative to that original cost methodology, in the form of the market value approach of the Fair Value statute.

The value of rate base per customer for other systems or rate divisions has nothing to do with what a willing buyer and willing seller would pay for a different system. This is especially true where the system under consideration is being valued under the Fair Value statute, where expectation of some certainty in a logically derived market-related rate base may incentivize buyers to make bids that offer opportunities to complete these types of transactions.

In summary, my opinion is that the recommendation of the Public Staff is unreasonable because it thwarts the legislative purpose - as evidenced by the plain language of the statute - to create a valuation process based on a balance between professional appraisals and the price a willing seller and willing buyer would agree to, and instead relies on unauthorized and roughly calibrated proxies to traditional original cost rate base. If the North Carolina General Assembly intended the Public Staff approach, there would seem to have been no reason to enact the Fair Value statute.

Q. THE PUBLIC STAFF TESTIMONY DISCUSSES THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND CITES TO RULE R7-41(h). WHAT IS YOUR VIEW OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST COMPONENT OF THIS PROCEEDING?

A. I have discussed the public interest both in my Direct and previously in this Rebuttal; both are responsive to this question.

Further, it is useful to note that multiple views and applications of the public interest are raised in these two dockets, W-354 Subs 398 and 399. Witness Junis at page 6, footnote 1, refers to Rule R7-41(h) of the Commission's Fair Value rule which speaks to the demonstration that the acquisition of the local government utility "...is in the public interest."

The County has clearly made the demonstration that the sale is in the public interest, from the County's perspective and on behalf of its constituents. Mr. Wheatly's presentation at the public hearing in Beaufort is the latest of such demonstrations and Mr. Foxworth's Rebuttal reinforces that position. This determination is the County's to make as defined in NCGS 153A-176. Based on the information I have reviewed, the County has a distressed water system, it has lost money for many years, it required subsidies from taxpayers not served by the water system, and it currently requires CWSNC's operating expertise to support its day-to-day operations.

More narrowly, for the present docket, Sub 398, I believe the public interest determination should be limited to the description in the statute: "the

Commission may adjust the fair value as it deems appropriate and in the public interest." That is, "public interest" does not mean discretion to reject the appraisal average because it may cause rate base per customer to increase compared to proxies, or because original cost rate base as used in traditional ratemaking may be lower. That type of "public interest" consideration would make the statute meaningless by reverting to a variation on the original cost rate base valuation used in ratemaking, in lieu of a market value.

Rather, public interest regarding the Fair Value statute is best understood to be a review of whether there is evidence that the average of the appraisals is an unreasonable deviation from the price to which a willing seller and a willing buyer would agree. No such evidence has been presented by the Public Staff. In fact, clear evidence as to the price upon which a willing buyer and a willing seller would transact, in an open and entirely transparent bid process with competing bidders, is the transaction price agreed upon by the County and CWSNC in this docket. In accordance with the statute, that price should translate into the rate base value (modified by certain transaction costs and fees).

Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY OTHER COMMENTS ON PUBLIC INTEREST?

Yes. First, the \$9.5 million purchase price for the Carteret County system is below the \$10.9 million average of the three appraisals. That in itself is an

indication of fairness to customers, given that rate base will be the lower of the purchase price or the appraisal average.

Second, CWSNC is proposing to hold the rates for this water system constant at the level approved in the most recent County Fee Schedule for a number of years. Carteret County makes no such promise. The public interest is served by locking in rates rather than risking a series of potential rate increases under County ownership.

Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY?

A. Yes.

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CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. GRANTMYRE:

- Q. Mr. Denton, do you realize you and I are the only ones holding up everyone from going home?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. Can I suggest that the best way to get everyone out of here quickly is for you to agree with all my questions?
- A. Well, I'm eager to hear what you've got to ask me.
- Q. Okay. Now, on page 4, lines 10 to 13 of your rebuttal testimony, you discuss the vote by the Carteret County Commissioners to sell the system to Carolina Water for \$9.5 million; do you recognize that?
- A. Are you referring to the paragraph on line 10 that starts with --
- Q. Yes, starts on 10.
- 17 A. -- secondly? "Secondly, the Public Staff's position." Yes.
 - Q. Now, do you agree that the Carteret County

 Commissioner vote was a four to three vote in favor of
 the sale? Do you agree with that?
- 22 A. That's my understanding.
- Q. Now, do you agree that a switch of one vote would have defeated the sale?

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- That's my understanding. Α.
- 2 This is gonna be quick, so don't worry about Q. it. 3
 - Α. Okay.

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- Do you consider a one-vote margin an Ο. overwhelming display of Carteret County -- or County Commissioner approval of the sale?
 - I consider it approval. Α.
- Okay. Now, I had questions about the service 9 Q. concern, but we'll skip that, and we are getting near 10 the end. I did say earlier yesterday that I thought 11 you were doing a terrific job, and I still want to 12 13 reiterate that, but that does not apply to the fair market value proceeding we are involved in, just to 14 15 clarify.
 - Now, on your rebuttal pages -- page 10, lines 11 and 12, you basically say fair value is the price to which a willing buyer and a willing seller would agree. Actually, it's a willing seller and willing buyer would agree.
- 21 Do you agree with that still?
- I do. 22 Α.
- 23 Now, do you agree that Carteret County is a O. 24 willing seller?

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Α. I do.

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- Now, this is gonna be a long question, but I O. will get to a question. How is Carolina Water a willing buyer when Carolina Water is not paying the acquisition price? Instead, the customers are paying the entire rate base through return on rate base and depreciation. So, therefore, Carolina Water shareholders are not paying anything; isn't that true?
- No, it's not. 9 Α.
 - Well, you're gonna recover it all from the Ο. customers?
 - No. No, we're not. As exhibited in -- I Α. believe it was yesterday, at least part of the depreciation, the shareholders will pay for.
 - Okay. But other than that, the customers are Ο. paying for the system; is that correct?
 - Over time. Α.
- Now, you were bidding on this with Aqua 18 19 North Carolina; is that correct?
 - Α. That is correct.
- And there has been some discussion that you 21 Ο. 22 and Aqua North Carolina were together in putting forth this statute to the legislature? 23
 - Α. That's my understanding. I was not part of

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the company at the time.

- Okay. Now, just like Carolina Water, Aqua Q. North Carolina is an investor-owned company regulated by this Commission, so they would earn a return on rate base if they were the -- got a rate base here and get depreciation, just like you?
 - That's my understanding. Α.
- So, therefore, if you were gonna be treated Q. that the customers pay everything except for those couple of years' depreciation, that would -- same thing would apply to them if they required it?
 - It's my understanding. Α.
- 13 Okay. Again, I think you're doing a great Ο. job, but I'm done, and it is eight minutes of 5:00. 14

15 COMMISSIONER HUGHES: All right. Well

let me see if my colleagues have any questions. 16

17 I'm sorry, redirect. Redirect, sorry.

MR. WHEATLY: No questions, sir.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. SANFORD:

Mr. Grantmyre asked you whether the Q. ratepayers -- and if I'm wrong, you can correct my phrasing of this -- but if the ratepayers, customers, bear the cost of these acquisitions under this fair value statute.

Dec 22 2022

Isn't it true that they bear the cost in the same way if you were using original cost minus depreciation methodology?

A. Yes.

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MS. SANFORD: I have no more questions.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Now we'll go to

Commissioner questions, ones I have been asked, so.

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: All right. Well,

I think, then, my notes say that we're done. So

are there any motions that you would like to make?

MS. SANFORD: I would like, if this is

the proper time, to do my clean-up of moving things
into the record if I might.

COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Please.

MS. SANFORD: I think I do better if I do them all at one time, so I'll try to zip through them. I want to introduce into evidence -- and it's a series of things that are displayed in the docket, so I think I'll tell enough for you to identify what they are. The application filed July 26th, the cover letter and the narrative pleading which had some attachments; Exhibit 1A, which -- 1A, 1B, and 1C, which were the three

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appraisals, Gannett, Nugent, and Hartman; the direct testimony of Don Denton consisting of nine page and his summary, also filed in the 26th of July; that same day, the Application, including the form Application Exhibits 2, 6A, and 8; on August 11th, the revised exhibits consisting of a cover letter and Exhibit 12, 5D, 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D; the rebuttal testimony of Don -- well, you've already moved that in, thank you, Mr. Denton's rebuttal; the rebuttal testimony of Jerry Hartman consisting of five pages. I think that that is it for me.

> COMMISSIONER HUGHES: So granted.

MS. SANFORD: Thank you.

MR. CREECH: Chair Hughes, I don't know if it's -- I would like, in abundance of caution, to request that the Commission take judicial notice of N.C.G.S. §62-133.1A, the Commission's order in Docket Number W-100, Sub 30 issued December 30, 2021, and the rules adopted thereby in R-741 and R-1028 related to acquisition of government water and wastewater systems of fair value.

> COMMISSIONER HUGHES: So moved.

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1	(The Application was previously	
2	admitted.)	
3	(CWSNC Cover Letter and Narrative	
4	Pleading and CWSNC Form Application	
5	Exhibits 1A, 1B, 1C, 2-5A, Revised 5d,	
6	6A, 6B, Revised 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d, Revised	
7	8, 10, 11, and Revised 12 were admitted	
8	into evidence.)	
9	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. I want to	
10	thank everybody. One detail, please.	
11	COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Presiding	
12	Commissioner Hughes, just a reminder, Ms. Sanford,	
13	the outstanding request for a late-filed exhibit,	
14	and just want to be sure that it didn't get lost.	
15	MS. SANFORD: Yes. Thank you. It is on	
16	its way to Columbia, South Carolina, as Mr.	
17	Schellinger has left. But we discussed it today,	
18	so we will	
19	COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Just wanted to	
20	make sure it didn't get lost.	
21	MS. SANFORD: Thank you. Thanks for the	
22	reminder. Always appreciated.	
23	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Okay. Well, the	
24	parties shall file any briefs and proposed orders	

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1	within 30 days of the filing of the last transcript
2	in this matter.
3	Okay. Again, thanks everyone for this
4	first impression, and you may be released. And
5	everyone have a good weekend. Thank you.
6	MR. GRANTMYRE: We would ask that the
7	Public Staff be allowed to file comments on the
8	service report, since we haven't seen it yet.
9	MS. SANFORD: Yes. Yes.
10	COMMISSIONER HUGHES: Yeah. That's
11	gonna be allowed. I don't need to.
12	(Hearing concluded at 4:56 p.m. on
13	November 4, 2022.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF WAKE 4

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I, Joann Bunze, RPR, the officer before whom the foregoing hearing was conducted, do hereby certify that any witnesses whose testimony may appear in the foregoing hearing were duly sworn; that the foregoing proceedings were taken by me to the best of my ability and thereafter reduced to typewritten format under my direction; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this hearing was taken, and further that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties thereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of the action.

This the 18th day of November, 2022

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JOANN BUNZE, RPR

Notary Public #200707300112

Session Date: 11/4/2022

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION RALEIGH

DOCKET NO. W-354, SUB 398

BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION

In the Matter of	
Application by Carolina Water Service,) REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF
Inc. of North Carolina For Election to) GERALD C. HARTMAN ON
Establish Rate Base for Carteret County) BEHALF OF CAROLINA WATER
Water System Under Fair Value) SERVICE, INC. OF NORTH
Methodology Authorized by N.C.G.S. §) CAROLINA
62-133.1A)

October 24, 2022

INTRODUCTION

- Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
- A. My name is Gerald C. Hartman, and my business address is 637 North Park Avenue, Winter Park, FL 32789.
- Q. BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED AND IN WHAT CAPACITY?
- A. I am an Accredited Senior Appraiser for Hartman Consultants, LLC, regarding public utilities with the machinery and technical specialties designated and a specialty in water and wastewater.
- Q. BRIEFLY STATE YOUR QUALIFICATIONS AND PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND.
- A. In 1975, I received a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from Duke University in North Carolina. In 1976, I also received a master's degree in engineering (specialty water and wastewater/civil) from Duke University. I earned the designation of Accredited Senior Appraiser from the American Society of Appraisers. Accredited Senior Appraisers are required to pass appraisal education classes, to have a minimum of five years full time experience appraising and valuing utility property, and to pass eleven exams, as well as an eight-hour, comprehensive public utility appraisal exam administered by the American Society of Appraisers. Accredited Senior Appraisers are also required to successfully participate in the American Society of Appraiser's reaccreditation program, which involves

complying with its continuing education requirements for which I am current

order of the North Carolina Utilities Commission as a Utility Valuation Expert

in Docket No. W-100, Sub 60A. My resume is in my report previously

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submitted.

Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY?

A. My rebuttal testimony compares the validity of my appraisal methodology to the recommended valuation in the testimony of Public Staff witness Junis, filed on October 14, 2022. In brief, the Public Staff recommends that the Commission either deny the CWSNC fair value application or, in the alternative, adjust the fair value to \$2,444,347. I do not believe the adjusted number of the Public Staff reflects fair value. In contrast, the appraisal performed by Hartman Consultants, LLC, of the Carteret County Water

Q. CAN YOU PROVIDE A SUMMARY OF HARTMAN CONSULTANT'S APPRAISAL?

A. Yes. Hartman Consultants reviewed all three approaches to value: cost approach, income approach, and market approach. We relied upon the cost approach and market approach to valuation as of February 14, 2022. The cost approach was based on a "present book value of assessment" analysis performed by Draper Aden Associates that valued the Carteret County Water System at \$12,300,000. The market approach compared water utility transactions or pending transactions where a willing and knowledgeable seller and a willing and knowledgeable buyer agree to a transaction, without compulsion. The market approach valued the Carteret County Water System at \$8,750,000. Based upon the work performed by Draper Aden Associates and my experience and training, I weighted the cost approach at approximately one and one-half times the market approach. The result is a \$10,900,000 fair value opinion of value for the Carteret County Water System as of February 14, 2022.

Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR COST APPROACH.

A. Hartman Consultants relied on the Draper Aden present book value analysis of utility assets, made appropriate adjustments, and arrived at a

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valuation for the original cost new less depreciation (OCNLD) since the county was the only known owner. The concept is that a willing buyer and willing seller could agree on a purchase price for the water system that reflects the current value of the assets.

Q. REGARDING THE MARKET APPROACH, ON WHAT DID YOU BASE YOUR VALUATION?

The market approach compares other water utility transactions or pending transactions where a willing and knowledgeable seller and a willing and knowledgeable buyer, both without compulsion, agree to a transaction. We compiled information on other water systems that are roughly comparable to the Carteret County system and calculated the sales price per connection. Given the relatively good condition of the Carteret County system, the extensive system, the location, the lack of future CIP costs, immediate compliance costs, and the growth opportunities for the area, I used the top-half average of those sales prices per connection, which equaled \$6,598, and rounded up to \$7,000 per connection. That value, multiplied by 1,246 connections, results in a market value of \$8,750,000. The concept with this approach is that actual market data on other transactions are indicative of the purchase price that a willing buyer and willing seller could agree on for the Carteret County water system due to its characteristics.

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- A. Yes. My approaches are estimates of the fair value that a willing buyer and willing seller may negotiate. The Public Staff approach appears to be tied to original cost rate base, net of depreciation and net of contributions in aid of construction without other typical positive value adjustments. That approach is used in traditional ratemaking cases, but it does not reflect market value. As an example, the land value is what it was worth when put into public service in 1988 (\$98,126), not the value as of February 14, 2022, as found by Chris Mashburn of the Mashburn Appraisal Group for the fair value of the land holdings (\$425,250).
- Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?
- A. Yes.