

BEFORE THE
WASHINGTON UTILITIES & TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

UG-__
GENERAL RATE APPLICATION
OF
NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS COMPANY

MARCH 28, 2008

Direct Testimony of David H. Anderson:
Policy

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF DAVID H. ANDERSON

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I. Introduction and Summary

Q. Please state your name, address and position.

A. My name is David H. Anderson. My business address is 220 NW Second Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97209. I am Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for NW Natural.

Q. What are your responsibilities with NW Natural?

A. As Chief Financial Officer I am responsible for all Financial operations of the company; specifically, Accounting, Finance (Budget and Forecasting), Treasury and Investor Relations. In addition, Information Services, Purchasing, and Rates and Regulatory also report to me.

Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

A. I am the Company's policy witness in this proceeding. My testimony covers the following points:

- I provide background information regarding the Company to give the Commission some context for this rate request.
- I describe the rate increase the Company is seeking in this proceeding, and the basis for that increase.
- I discuss other elements of the Company's filing, including our proposal to implement a partial decoupling and weather adjustment mechanism.
- I introduce the other witnesses who present testimony in the Company's direct case.

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1 **II. Background**

2 **Q. Please describe the business of NW Natural.**

3 A. NW Natural provides natural gas service as a local distribution company
4 operating in Oregon and southwest Washington. In the state of Washington, we
5 provide service in 14 cities and neighboring communities in three southern
6 Washington counties bordering the Columbia River, the largest of which is Clark
7 County. NW Natural serves about 590,000 residential customers, 61,000
8 commercial customers, and 900 industrial sales customers. Approximately 10
9 percent of our customers are in Washington. In Oregon, NW Natural serves a
10 major portion of western Oregon, including the Portland metropolitan area, most
11 of the Willamette Valley and the coastal area from Astoria to Coos Bay. The
12 Company also owns the Mist underground natural gas storage facility in Mist,
13 Oregon, which has a total working gas capacity of approximately 16 Bcf.

14 **Q. What level of customer growth is the Company experiencing?**

15 A. In 2007, NW Natural added 15,428 new customers, which represents a System-
16 wide growth rate of 2.4 percent. During 2006, we experienced customer growth
17 of 3.1 percent in the residential and commercial sector. In our Washington
18 territory, we added 2,252 new customers in 2007, which represents a
19 Washington customer growth rate of 3.5%. These figures are well above the
20 national average for local gas distribution companies as reported by the
21 American Gas Association. Recent economic conditions, however, have slowed
22 the level of new construction in our service territory.

1 **Q. How much natural gas does the Company sell and deliver?**

2 A. In 2007, NW Natural gas sales and transportation deliveries, excluding deliveries
3 of gas stored for others, were approximately 1.2 billion therms. About 400 million
4 therms were sales to residential customers while, commercial sales comprise
5 about 250 million therms. Industrial customers (comprising firm sales, firm
6 transportation, interruptible sales and interruptible transportation customers)
7 represent the remainder. In Washington, total gas sales in 2007 was about 88
8 million therms, or about 7.2% of total system gas sales.

9 **Q. What is the source of the Company's natural gas supply?**

10 A. About 70 percent of the Company's natural gas supply is from Canada (41
11 percent from Alberta and 27 percent from British Columbia). The remainder is
12 from the U.S. Rockies with a minor amount generated from our Mist storage
13 facilities gas fields.

14 **Q. When was the last time NW Natural received a general rate increase in
15 Washington?**

16 A. The Company's last general rate increase in Washington was effective July 1,
17 2004 (Docket UG-031885). That proceeding resulted in a revenue increase of
18 \$3.5 million, or about 6.5 percent. The outcome in that case was achieved
19 through a full settlement among the parties which involved agreement on the
20 total revenue requirement figure without resolution of individual operating
21 expense, revenue, or rate of return issues. In Oregon, the Company's last
22 general rate case was effective September 1, 2003. In that proceeding, which

1 was the last time an allowed return on equity (ROE) was established for the
2 Company, the ROE was set at 10.2 percent.

3 **III. Summary of NW Natural's Rate Increase Request**

4 **Q. Please describe the Company's rate request in this proceeding.**

5 A. By this filing, the Company proposes to increase its base rates for Washington
6 customers by about \$4.3 million. This represents an increase of about 4.75
7 percent on total rates, or an increase of about 14.1 percent on non-gas costs.

8 **Q. How was the magnitude of the requested rate increase calculated?**

9 A. Based on the analysis in the direct joint testimony of Mr. Kevin S. McVay and
10 Ms. Natasha C. Siores, the Company is currently earning an ROE of only 7.61
11 percent on its Washington operations. *See, Exhibit No. ____ (KSM/NCS-1, page*
12 *2).* The ROE recommendation of Dr. Samuel C. Hadaway, on the other hand,
13 calls for the Company to earn 10.65 percent to adequately compensate the
14 Company's shareholders for the risks associated with its operations in the state
15 of Washington. *See, Exhibit No. ____ (SCH-1, page 36).* The requested increase
16 of \$4.3 million would bring the Company's earned equity return to the level
17 recommended by Dr. Hadaway.

18 **Q. What test year did the Company use for purposes of calculating its rate
19 increase request in this proceeding?**

20 A. As described in the testimony of Mr. McVay and Ms. Siores, the requested rate
21 increase is based on the twelve months ending September 30, 2007, plus known
22 and measurable changes through September 30, 2008.

1 **Q. What are the primary drivers of the requested rate increase?**

2 A. The primary driver is the reduction in use per customer. Average annual use per
3 residential customer has declined by about 43 therms, or about 5.7 percent since
4 our last rate proceeding. For the commercial class, average annual use per
5 customer has declined by 411 therms, or about 9.3 percent. See, *Exhibit No. ____*
6 *(KSM-1, page 11)*. Resetting rates to account for this lower average usage
7 represents about \$2.2 million of the requested increase.

8 **Q. What other factors cause the need for an increase?**

9 A. The return requirement – granting the Company an ROE of 10.65 percent, as
10 recommended by Dr. Hadaway – represents about \$600,000 of the requested
11 increase. This calculation is based on an assumption that the ROE resulting
12 from the "black box" settlement from the Company's last Washington general
13 rate case was about 10.1 percent. The remainder of the increase is from other
14 expense and rate base increases, although it is difficult to identify the specific
15 causes due to the "black box" nature of the previous settlement.

16 **Q. How do you justify the requested increase in ROE that the Company is**
17 **seeking in this proceeding?**

18 A. Dr. Hadaway's testimony presents the analytical support for his ROE
19 recommendation. The increased risks associated with local gas distribution
20 companies (LDCs) require higher returns, for the reasons discussed in Dr.
21 Hadaway's testimony. In addition, a number of circumstances facing the
22 Company in particular suggest that a higher return is warranted to compensate

1 the Company's investors for the risks associated with NW Natural. *See, Exhibit*
2 *No.____ (SCH-1).*

3 **Q. What circumstances suggest that a higher equity return is warranted for**
4 **the Company?**

5 A. NW Natural in recent years has had to cope with rising and volatile natural gas
6 prices. Rising prices have reduced the price competitiveness of natural gas
7 versus other fuels. In a moderate climate like that in southwest Washington, this
8 could lead to competitive gains for electric heat pumps. Moreover, new pipelines
9 are moving gas from the Rockies – on which NW Natural depends for over 30
10 percent of its gas supply – to the east. NW Natural will therefore be losing the
11 price advantage it currently has of an accessible supply basin with limited
12 takeaway capacity.

13 A second circumstance affecting NW Natural in particular is a decline in
14 housing starts and building permits, and current economic uncertainty.
15 NW Natural in recent years has experienced customer growth rates that far
16 exceed the national averages, which has enabled it to avoid seeking rate relief in
17 Washington for over four years. The Company is starting to see lower customer
18 growth rates, however. Lower growth may decrease the market value of
19 NW Natural, and may make it a less attractive investment for investors, thereby
20 increasing its cost of capital. Lower growth also results in a higher proportion of
21 non-revenue producing required capital expenditures, for repair, replacement
22 and moving of facilities.

1 A third circumstance facing NW Natural is the impact of concerns about
2 climate change, which is an issue of urgent importance in the Northwest and to
3 NW Natural.

4 **Q. Why is climate change a concern for NW Natural?**

5 A Climate change concerns have evolved over the past few years from being a
6 "fringe" matter to a mainstream issue attracting wide national, regional and local
7 attention, and a real sense of urgency in the Northwest about the need to reduce
8 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The consensus is that federal climate
9 change legislation regulating GHG emissions will be passed and signed into law
10 in the next few years. It is unclear whether and how LDCs will be included in
11 either a carbon tax or cap and trade scheme, but inclusion could increase prices
12 LDCs need to charge, thereby hurting competitiveness with other fuel sources.
13 Another consequence of a "carbon-constrained society" is that the demand for
14 natural gas will likely increase due to greater use of gas fired electric generation,
15 at least in the short term, further contributing to rising and volatile natural gas
16 prices. Although no consensus exists as to the potential outcomes or effects,
17 this uncertainty brings additional risks to NW Natural and other LDCs.

18 **Q. Has NW Natural taken any steps to address the issue of climate change
19 and potential regulation of GHG emissions?**

20 A. Yes. In fact, NW Natural is one of the leaders in the natural gas industry
21 nationally in addressing these issues. For example, NW Natural was the first
22 stand-alone LDC to develop and implement a voluntary, experimental program

1 that allows customers to offset the GHG emissions associated with their gas use.

2 Funds for carbon offset projects collected under the program are passed on to
3 The Climate Trust. The Climate Trust, in turn, seeks to use the funds to develop
4 biogas projects at dairy farms in the region. The high quality offset benefits --
5 from bio-digesters or from other clean energy projects -- are retired by The
6 Climate Trust. The Company implemented this voluntary program (Schedule
7 400 "Smart Energy") in Oregon in September 2007. Through a separate filing,
8 the Company is proposing to implement this same Smart Energy program in
9 Washington.

10 **Q. What benefits does the Smart Energy program produce?**

11 A. Our experience with Smart Energy has a number of benefits, including: 1)
12 providing our customers and the Company with a means of reducing their
13 "carbon footprint," or carbon emissions associated with their natural gas use; and
14 2) providing the Company with experience in the complex and rapidly developing
15 world of carbon offsets. For more information about Smart Energy and NW
16 Natural's commitment to reducing GHG emissions, please see our Smart Energy
17 tariff filing, dated March 21, 2008 under NWN Advice No. WUTC 08-1.

18 **Q. What other steps has NW Natural taken to address issues of climate**
19 **change?**

20 A. One of the simplest and most effective ways to reduce GHG emissions is to use
21 less fuel. In Oregon, the Company's decoupling program has led to significant
22 gains in energy efficiency. Approval of the decoupling mechanism the Company

1 proposes in this filing is key to removing barriers to adopting similar energy
2 efficiency programs in Washington.

3 **Q. What steps has the Company taken to reduce its costs and thereby avoid**
4 **or postpone the need for rate relief?**

5 A. In the interests of efficiency, and in the face of increasingly competitive
6 conditions, NW Natural is constantly searching for new ways to manage capital
7 and operating costs without compromising reliability, customer satisfaction or
8 safety. In 2006, we initiated an evaluation of our operating and business
9 practices that ultimately resulted in a corporate restructuring. This restructuring
10 was not simply about cost cutting, though that was certainly one result. More
11 importantly, however, we were searching for a better way to deliver services – a
12 model that would position NW Natural to be competitive in the marketplace in the
13 years ahead, provide the greatest value possible to customers, and deliver the
14 stability and growth shareholders expect. We believe our redesign delivers on all
15 accounts.

16 **Q. Can you describe how operations were redesigned?**

17 A. In our evaluation of our operating model, and comparison with best practices at
18 other high-performing utilities, we found that our core business could be defined
19 by three key processes: acquiring customers, serving customers, and delivering
20 gas. We redesigned our operations around these core processes to better align
21 accountabilities, create greater centralization, and ensure increased
22 standardization – all of which lead to greater efficiency. Using our resources and

1 personnel more efficiently allows us to continue to deliver safe, reliable utility
2 service and maintain or even improve our already-excellent levels of customer
3 service. Since early 2006, the Company decreased its workforce by almost
4 13% as a result of this operational model redesign.

5 **Q. Has NW Natural realized cost savings as a result of the business redesign?**

6 A. Yes. In 2006, we held core O&M expenditures to an approximate one percent
7 increase over 2005 levels. In 2007, we were also able to hold core O&M to an
8 approximate one percent increase over 2006 levels.

9 **Q. Can you measure the increase in efficiency that resulted from the business
10 redesign?**

11 A. An excellent metric for determining the efficiency of our business is to compare
12 the number of customers each of our operating employees serves today to the
13 number they served in the past. In 2003, each operating employee served 724
14 customers. Today, each operating employee serves 924 customers.

15 **Q. Has the business redesign compromised NW Natural's commitment to
16 customer service and corporate citizenship?**

17 A. Absolutely not. In fact, I'm proud to say just the opposite has occurred. In 2007,
18 for the first time, a J.D. Powers survey of gas utilities ranked NW Natural as best
19 in the west, and second-best in the nation, for customer service satisfaction.

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1 **IV. Other Issues in the Case**

2 **Q. What are the other major issues addressed in the Company's direct case in**
3 **this proceeding?**

4 A. The Company's direct case features three other major issues that are explored
5 further in the testimony of the other Company witnesses. These issues are
6 (1) rate design, (2) decoupling and conservation, and (3) consumer
7 communications.

8 **Q. What does the Company propose with respect to rate design?**

9 A. Unlike the Company's preceding Washington general rate case, NW Natural
10 does not propose any substantive rate redesign in this case. As described in the
11 testimony of Mr. Ronald J. Amen, the Company proposes to increase the
12 customer charge on the residential and small commercial rate schedules to
13 cover more of the customer-related costs. For example, the customer charge,
14 currently \$5.00 per month for residential Schedule 2 customers, is proposed to
15 increase to \$12.00 per month. The Company also proposes to eliminate Rate
16 Schedule 21. Rate Schedule 21 was retained following the rate redesign
17 implemented in the Company's last Washington general rate case out of
18 concerns for high bill impacts on those customers. Today, the bill impacts of
19 migrating to Schedule 3 or Schedule 41 are more manageable for the customers
20 that are currently served under Rate Schedule 21.

21 **Q. What does the Company propose with respect to decoupling?**

1 A. NW Natural proposes a decoupling mechanism that includes three components:
2 (1) a partial decoupling component, (2) a weather adjustment component, and
3 (3) a conservation program component.

4 **Q. Please describe the proposed partial decoupling mechanism.**

5 A. The partial decoupling mechanism mirrors the mechanism currently in place in
6 the Company's Oregon service territory. As described in the testimony of Mr. C.
7 Alex Miller, the partial decoupling proposal has two features: monthly deferral of
8 customer usage differences due to non-weather events, and a price elasticity
9 adjustment. *See, Exhibit No. ____ (CAM-1, page 21).*

10 **. Q. Please describe the Company's weather adjustment mechanism.**

11 A. The Company proposes to use the same mechanism, known as the Weather
12 Adjusted Rate Mechanism, or WARM – as it does in Oregon. Under this
13 mechanism, customers see adjustments on each month's bills to reflect the
14 actual weather in the billing period. As described in Mr. Miller's testimony,
15 WARM provides immediate benefits for customers through reduction in bill
16 volatility. In a colder-than-normal month, for example, the rate per therm would
17 be adjusted downward under WARM, thereby softening the impact on customers
18 of the increased usage required during cold weather. *See, Exhibit No. ____*
19 *(CAM-1, page 24).*

20 **Q. What is the Company's conservation program proposal?**

21 A. In connection with the implementation of the partial decoupling and WARM
22 mechanisms, which combined comprise the Company's proposed decoupling

1 mechanism, the Company would ramp up its conservation programs in
2 Washington. This is discussed more fully in the direct testimony of Mr. William
3 R. Edmonds. *See, Exhibit No. ____ (WRE-1)*. Among other things, NW Natural
4 proposes to contract with Energy Trust of Oregon, Inc. (Energy Trust) – which
5 currently administers the Company's conservation programs in Oregon – to
6 "cross over" the Columbia River into Washington and offer the same array of
7 conservation services to the Company's Washington customers. Energy Trust is
8 considering the Company's proposal to perform work in the Company's
9 southwest Washington service territory. A contract with Energy Trust would
10 provide the most efficient and economical means of expanding the Company's
11 conservation program in Washington.

12 **Q. What are the Company's plans for consumer communications?**

13 A. As detailed in the testimony of Kimberly A. Heiting, the need for communicating
14 with our customers has increased because of additional safety communications,
15 conservation, gas prices and climate change. *See, Exhibit No. ____ (KAH-1)*. In
16 her testimony, Ms. Heiting describes the Company's communications strategy,
17 which focuses on topics related to natural gas use and on the education of
18 customers about the variety of services and programs available to them.

19 **V. The Company's Direct Case**

20 **Q. Please list the Company's witnesses and their areas of responsibility for**
21 **testimony in the Company's direct case.**

- 1 A. The other witnesses offering testimony in the Company's direct case, and the
2 subjects addressed in their testimony, are as follows:
- 3 ○ **Dr. Samuel C. Hadaway**, Principal, FINANCO, testifies concerning the
4 Company's requested ROE of 10.65 percent. *See, Exhibit No. ____ (SCH-1).*
 - 5 ○ **Mr. C. Alex Miller**, Assistant Treasurer and Managing Director of Regulatory
6 Affairs, presents testimony on the Company's proposed capital structure and
7 embedded cost of debt. He also presents testimony on the proposed
8 decoupling mechanism. *See, Exhibit No. ____ (CAM-1).*
 - 9 ○ **Mr. William R. Edmonds**, Manager of Environmental Policy and
10 Sustainability, presents the Company's proposal for conservation programs
11 that would go along with the implementation of the proposed decoupling
12 mechanism. *See, Exhibit No. ____ (WRE-1).*
 - 13 ○ **Mr. Kevin S. McVay**, Financial Consultant, and **Ms. Natasha C. Siores**, Rate
14 Analyst, present the Company's overall revenue requirement based on the
15 test period of the twelve months ended September 30, 2007. Mr. McVay
16 and Ms. Siores also discuss known and measurable changes to the test year
17 results. *See, Exhibit No. ____ (KSM/NCS-1).*
 - 18 ○ **Ms. Kimberly A. Heiting**, Director, Corporate Communications, discusses
19 the need for additional expenses for consumer communications. *See, Exhibit*
20 *No. ____ (KAH-1).*
 - 21 ○ **Mr. David A. Heintz**, Assistant Vice President, Concentric Energy Advisors,
22 Inc. performed the Company's embedded cost of service study that shows

1 • 2004 – Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, TXU Gas Co.

2 In 2004, I joined NW Natural as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial
3 Officer.

4 **Q. Does this conclude your direct testimony?**

5 **A. Yes.**