

**ILLINOIS COMMERCE COMMISSION**

**Docket No. 14-\_\_\_\_\_**

**Exhibit No. 1.0**

**Direct Testimony of**

**Steven Lubertozi**

**on behalf of**

**UTILITY SERVICES OF ILLINOIS, INC.**

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**PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY  
OF STEVEN LUBERTOZZI  
ON BEHALF OF  
UTILITY SERVICES OF ILLINOIS, INC.**

1 **Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, OCCUPATION AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.**

2 A. My name is Steven Lubertozzi. I am the President of Utility Services of Illinois,  
3 Inc. ("USI" or "Company"). My business address is 2335 Sanders Road,  
4 Northbrook, IL 60062.

5

6 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR DUTIES IN YOUR CURRENT POSITION.**

7 A. As President I am responsible for all aspects of the Company's business  
8 culminating in the ongoing provision of safe drinking water and environmentally  
9 responsible wastewater service to all of our customers.

10

11 **Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL  
12 BACKGROUND.**

13 A. I graduated from Indiana University in 1990, and I am a Certified Public  
14 Accountant. I earned my Master of Business Administration from Northwestern  
15 University's Kellogg School of Management. I am a member of the American  
16 Institute of Certified Public Accountants. I have been employed by Utilities, Inc.  
17 since June of 2001.

18

19 **Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED BEFORE ANY OTHER PUBLIC  
20 UTILITY COMMISSIONS?**

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A. Yes. I have provided written and oral testimony before public utilities commissions throughout the United States, including the Illinois Commerce Commission (“Commission”), on topics ranging from cost of equity, capital structure, cost of debt, acquisition adjustments, divestment strategies, appropriate levels of operations and maintenance expense, parent company allocations, affiliate transactions, income taxes and most every aspect of utility operations. The other state commissions where I have presented testimony include Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina and South Carolina.

32 **Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?**

33 A. My testimony will provide an overview of the reasons for the rate increase  
34 requested by USI; address the transition from 23 Illinois Operating Subsidiaries  
35 (“UI Operating Subsidiaries”) to one consolidated company; propose the return  
36 on equity (“ROE”) that the Commission should authorize the Company to earn on  
37 its investment, consumption decline, HomeServe, USI Cost of Service Study, and  
38 to introduce the other witnesses who will testify in support of our requested rate  
39 increase.

40  
41 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE HISTORY OF UTILITY SERVICES OF ILLINOIS,**  
42 **INC.**

43 A: USI is an Illinois corporation and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Utilities, Inc.  
44 ("UI"). UI is an Illinois corporation created and existing under the laws of the  
45 State of Illinois that owns approximately 63 water and sewer utilities operating in  
46 15 states, including USI. UI has been involved in the water and sewer industry  
47 for over 40 years and has approximately 300,000 customers.

48 On April 12, 2012, Corix Utilities (Illinois) LLC; Hydro Star, LLC; UI; and each of  
49 the UI Operating Subsidiaries (collectively, "Joint Applicants") filed a verified joint  
50 application with the Commission for approval of a proposed reorganization  
51 pursuant to Section 7-204 of the Public Utilities Act, 220 ILCS 5/7-204  
52 ("Transaction") in Docket 12-0279. On October 26, 2012, a Stipulation among  
53 the Commission Staff, Joint Applicants and the Illinois Attorney General was  
54 executed and filed with the Commission. The Stipulation included, among other  
55 action items, a requirement that the UI Operating Subsidiaries propose a  
56 business plan (the "Plan") for consolidating the separate companies into a single  
57 corporate entity for purposes of reducing the costs that are included in such  
58 companies' revenue requirements, including costs associated with the regulatory  
59 process in the State of Illinois. According to the Stipulation, the Plan would  
60 include all of the UI Operating Subsidiaries, address future capital budgeting  
61 (including local investment options and the bill impact related to major capital  
62 investments), operation and maintenance budgeting, rate continuity, timing  
63 options, and the treatment of recent and pending rate proceedings for the UI  
64 Operating Subsidiaries. On November 28, 2012, the Commission approved the  
65 Transaction including the Stipulation. On November 8, 2013 the Company and

66 the UI Operating Subsidiaries filed an application for Approval of Agreement and  
67 Plan of Merger.

68 USI was incorporated in 2013 solely for implementation of the merger into a  
69 single entity of the 23 separate wholly owned subsidiaries of UI listed in USI  
70 Exhibit 2.3 that provided water and sewer services in Illinois (the “constituent  
71 Illinois utilities”). The merger was approved by the Commission on October 7,  
72 2014 in Docket 13-0618. Pursuant to the terms of the approved Agreement and  
73 Plan of Merger (the “Merger”), the Illinois utilities merged with and into USI, the  
74 surviving corporation. All of the common stock of the former UI Operating  
75 Subsidiaries was cancelled and retired and ceased to exist, and the separate  
76 corporate existence of each of the absorbed Illinois utilities ceased. By operation  
77 of law, from and after the effective time of the merger all the assets, rights,  
78 powers, duties, obligations, liabilities and debts of the constituent Illinois Utilities  
79 transferred to and were assumed by USI. Thus, no certificate of public  
80 convenience and necessity was needed to be issued or cancelled due to the  
81 Merger. Under the approved Merger, the existing rates of each of the constituent  
82 Illinois utilities remain in effect for the customers located in divisions of USI  
83 corresponding to the service areas formerly served by the former UI Operating  
84 Subsidiaries.

85 UI continues to provide seasoned management and necessary funding to USI.  
86 The former UI Operating Subsidiaries relied on Water Service Corp. (“WSC”), an  
87 affiliate of UI, for essentially all operational services. WSC provided these  
88 services pursuant to a contract (the “Affiliated Interest Agreement” or (“AIA”)

89 originally approved by the Commission on March 14, 1979, and approved as  
90 modified by the Commission in Docket Nos. 94-0157, 08-0335 and 13-0618. As  
91 a result of the Commission's approval of the Merger and modified AIA, USI relies  
92 on the same management, technology, processes and people that provided the  
93 high quality service enjoyed by the former UI Operating Subsidiaries' customers.  
94 USI provide water service to approximately 12,000 customers and almost 3,000  
95 availability customers via almost fifty wells and more than 1.39 million ("mm")  
96 linear feet of water distribution mains and wastewater service to approximately  
97 4,000 customers via more than .240 mm linear feet of wastewater collection  
98 mains and seven wastewater treatment facilities, in twelve different counties  
99 throughout Illinois. The twelve counties include DuPage, Jo Daviess, Kane,  
100 Lake, LaSalle, Marshall, McHenry, Peoria, Stephenson, Vermillion, Will and  
101 Winnebago.

102

103 **Q. WHO ARE THE OTHER WITNESSES?**

104 A. Dimitry Neyzelman will present the accounting schedules that support the  
105 requested revenue increase and address how the Company developed the new  
106 consolidated rates that are necessary to recover the requested revenues. Justin  
107 Kersey explains the procedures and major assumptions used in preparing the  
108 projections incorporated in the future test year developed by the Company.  
109 Bruce Haas will describe the improvements and expenditures recently made and  
110 anticipated to be placed in service during the future test year in connection with  
111 the water and wastewater systems to assure reliable, adequate, environmentally

112 safe and least cost service to customers. John F. Guastella of Guastella  
113 Associates, LLC presents the results of his depreciation analysis.

114

115 **Q. WHY WAS THE DEPRECIATION ANALYSIS NECESSARY IN THIS CASE?**

116 A. As discussed in more detail in Mr. Guastella's testimony:

117            "...the goal of depreciation for rate setting purposes is to allow  
118            utilities to recover the original cost of the assets that are used  
119            and useful in providing service to their customers, and at a level  
120            that spreads the recovery of the cost over the estimate life of the  
121            assets..."

122

123 In Docket No. 10-0280, based on Staff testimony the Commission encouraged  
124 one of UI's operating subsidiaries Galena Territory Utilities, Inc., to confer with  
125 Staff regarding the best way to implement new depreciation rates.  
126 Representatives of UI and its Illinois Operating Subsidiaries discussed this issue  
127 with Staff on multiple occasions and it was determined that the best and most  
128 cost effective way to implement new depreciation rates would be to conduct a  
129 statewide depreciation analysis and allocate those costs over all the Illinois  
130 customers. Therefore, the costs to engage Mr. John Guastella are included as a  
131 known and measurable change to the test year and should be recoverable.

132

133 **Q. WHAT WERE THE RESULTS OF THE DEPRECIATION ANALYSIS?**

134 A. As more fully described in Mr. Guastella's testimony his recommendation would  
135 not have a significant impact. Additionally, his recommended depreciation rates  
136 are similar to other rates approved by the Commission.

137

138 **Q WHY IS THE COMPANY REQUESTING RATE RELIEF AT THIS TIME?**

139 A. Under present rates, the Company is not able to meet its operating costs and  
140 earn a reasonable return on its investment. For the 12 months ended June 30,  
141 2014, USI earned a 3.12% return on equity, which is far below the ROEs  
142 authorized by this Commission in August of 2013, which was 9.25%. Without  
143 appropriate rate relief, USI's ability to continue to provide environmentally safe,  
144 reliable and efficient water and sewer utility services to its customers and meet  
145 its financial obligations will be placed in jeopardy. Mr. Neyzelman's testimony  
146 shows that during the 12 months ended June 30, 2014, which is referred to as  
147 the "per books test year" in our testimony, the Company realized an overall  
148 4.63% rate of return on the funds that finance the assets used in providing  
149 service to our customers. This compares to the 8.23% overall rate of return the  
150 Company should be earning.

151

152 **Q. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF USI AND UTILITIES, INC., AND HOW**  
153 **DOES THIS RELATIONSHIP BENEFIT THE COMPANY'S CUSTOMERS?**

154 A USI is wholly owned subsidiary of UI. UI is unique in that for over 40 years its  
155 business has been owning and operating smaller water and sewer companies. It  
156 is an advantage to USI to be part of an organization whose sole focus is on its  
157 type and size of operations. UI has the expertise needed in areas of importance  
158 to small water and sewer companies, such as in construction and engineering,  
159 accounting, data processing, billing and customer services, and regulation.  
160 Having its sole focus on its water and sewer businesses, UI's personnel have the

161 knowledge and ability to meet the challenges facing this industry today. USI  
162 benefits financially from the services provided by WSC, the service company of  
163 UI. If the Company were to be operated totally on a "stand alone" basis, it would  
164 have to retain outside consultants to provide many of the services provided by  
165 WSC.

166

167 **Q. WHAT ARE SOME OF THE DRIVERS CAUSING USI TO SEEK RATE RELIEF**  
168 **AT THIS TIME?**

169 A. Let me start by saying that USI understands that no one likes rate increases,  
170 certainly in difficult economic times. USI makes every effort to keep operating  
171 expenses to a reasonable minimum while maintaining a system that produces  
172 safe and reliable service. USI has invested over \$4 million in capital  
173 improvements, since 2011. These improvements have provided a benefit to the  
174 customers in the form of reduction to service disruptions due to main breaks,  
175 reduced inflow and infiltration to the wastewater treatment plant, having an extra  
176 source of power in event of power outages and upgrades to electrical systems.

177

178 **Q. ARE THE IMPROVEMENTS DISCUSSED BY MR. HAAS REFLECTED IN THE**  
179 **REVENUE REQUIREMENT OF THE COMPANY AS PRESENTED IN MR.**  
180 **NEYZELMAN'S TESTIMONY?**

181 A. Yes. Mr. Neyzelman's testimony and exhibits show that in order for the Company  
182 to realize a fair rate of return, the Company's annual revenues need to be  
183 increased by approximately \$2.9M. The Company realizes that our customers do

184 not welcome a rate increase of any size. However, in order for our customers to  
185 continue receiving quality utility service, the costs of necessary improvements  
186 and the increased operating costs need to be recovered through the Company's  
187 rates.

188

189 **Q. HOW HAS THE COMPANY DETERMINED THE FAIR RATE OF RETURN IT**  
190 **HAS PROPOSED?**

191 A. The Company decided during the consolidation case, Docket No. 12-0279, which  
192 included conversations with the Commission Staff and representatives from the  
193 Attorney General's office that the Company would not engage a cost of equity  
194 witness. If we were to hire a cost of capital witness to prepare testimony,  
195 respond to data requests and travel and testify at the hearing, these costs would  
196 ultimately be borne by ratepayers, which would only serve to increase rates. In  
197 lieu of a rate of return witness, the Company instead used a formulaic approach  
198 to determine the appropriate ROE, which is common practice in other jurisdiction  
199 wherein UI operating entities operate.

200

201 **Q. WHY MUST ONE DETERMINE THE OVERALL COST OF CAPITAL FOR A**  
202 **PUBLIC UTILITY?**

203 A. The proper balance of ratepayer and shareholder interests occurs when the  
204 Commission authorizes a public utility to earn a rate of return on its rate base  
205 equal to its overall cost of capital. If the authorized rate of return on rate base  
206 exceeds the overall cost of capital, then ratepayers bear the burden of excessive

207 prices. Conversely, if the authorized rate of return on rate base is lower than the  
208 overall cost of capital, then the utility will be unable to raise capital at a  
209 reasonable cost. Ultimately, the utility may be unable to raise sufficient capital to  
210 meet demands for service, thereby impairing service quality. Therefore,  
211 ratepayer interests are best served when the authorized rate of return on rate  
212 base is neither higher nor lower than the overall cost of capital.

213

214 **Q. HOW DID YOU DETERMINE COST OF CAPITAL FOR USI?**

215 A. Consistent with our practice in prior rate proceedings in Illinois, the Company  
216 used the capital structure and embedded debt cost for UI.

217

218 **Q. WHAT ARE YOU REQUESTING FOR RETURN ON EQUITY (ROE)?**

219 A. We are requesting a 10.58% return on equity.

220

221 **Q. HOW WAS THIS ROE CALCULATED?**

222 A. In an effort to keep rate case expense lower, the Company chose not to hire a  
223 return on equity expert. Instead, the Company relied on a leverage formula. A  
224 leverage formula is a calculation that provides a range of returns for a utility  
225 company based on that company's capital structure. For example, based on the  
226 formula, a company that is highly leveraged will generate a higher return than a  
227 company that has a high equity percentage. The range also has a control factor

228 to it – while the floor for the formula is 100% equity, the ceiling is 40% equity (or  
229 60% debt). This means that a company that has over 60% debt is limited to a  
230 60%/40% debt/equity structure in the formula. A reasonable ROE is determined  
231 using the following formula:

232 
$$\text{Return on Common Equity} = 7.13\% + (1.610 / \text{Equity Ratio})$$

233 The variables are more fully discussed in the Florida Public Service  
234 Commission's Order No: PSC-14-0272-PAA-WS issued on May 29, 2014. This  
235 formulaic approach generated a range of returns on common equity of 8.74% to  
236 11.16%.

237

238 **Q. HAS THE LEVERAGE FORMULA BEEN APPROVED AND USED IN OTHER**  
239 **STATES?**

240 A. Yes, the leverage formula has been used in Florida for over a decade. The  
241 Florida Public Service Commission's formula is what the Company has proposed  
242 in this proceeding and provides a reasonable and fair return to USI's  
243 shareholders and ratepayers. The formula and exactly how the formula is  
244 derived and contained in Order No: PSC-14-0272-PAA-WS.

245 The Order states:

246 "We continue to believe the leverage formula is a sound,  
247 workable methodology that reduces the costs and  
248 administrative burdens in water and wastewater ("WAW")  
249 utilities rate cases by eliminating the need for cost of equity  
250 testimony. Many of the WAW utilities under our jurisdiction are  
251 small operations that find it beneficial to avoid the costs  
252 associated with presenting cost of equity testimony."

253

254 **Q. HAVE OTHER STATES ADOPTED A LEVERAGE FORMULA?**

255 A. Yes they have. A leverage formula was accepted by the Nevada Public Utilities  
256 Commission in Sky Ranch Water Service in Docket No. 10-03032. Sky Ranch is  
257 a wholly owned subsidiary of UI and a sister company to USI.

258

259 **Q. WILL YOU ALSO ADDRESS THE DECREASE CONSUMPTION?**

260 A. Yes. As the Commission is aware decreasing consumption is a common topic on  
261 the national and local level when attending water conferences or meetings like  
262 NAWC, NARUC or the Institute for Regulatory Policy Studies. USI, like its peers  
263 in the water space, have seen a steady decline in water consumption, which  
264 similar to lag, can eliminate a utility's ability to earn its authorized return. For the  
265 purposed of this rate case USI analyzed average annual consumption from July  
266 2008 to July of 2014. From the trailing twelve month periods ending July 2008 to  
267 the trailing twelve month periods ending July 2014 USI saw an average decline in  
268 consumption of 2.65%. USI then assumed the 2.65% decline would continue to  
269 the future test period.

270

271 **Q. IN YOUR OPINION, IF THE COMMISSION EXCLUDES THE DECLINE IN**  
272 **WATER CONSUMPTION WOULD USI EARN ITS AUTHORIZED ROE?**

273 A. No. If the decline in water usage isn't included to set rates USI will be forced to  
274 file for a rate case soon, which will only drive rates to increase.

275

276 **Q. IS USI RECOMMENDING A CONSOLIDATED RATE STRUCTURE?**

277 A. Yes, USI is proposing a consolidated rate structure for its customers.

278

279 **Q. ARE THERE BENEFITS ASSOCIATED WITH A CONSOLIDATED RATE**  
280 **STRUCTURE?**

281 A. Yes, consolidated rates are common place in other regulated utilities like gas and  
282 electric. Consolidated rates will allow USI to spread capital costs over a larger  
283 base of customers, which ultimately benefits all customers and can protect  
284 customers from rate shock. If a small standalone utility requires a significant  
285 capital improvement these costs can be spread these costs over a larger base of  
286 customers. In the long-term consolidated rates will strengthen USI and allow the  
287 customers to enjoy lower rates via fewer rate cases and lower rate case  
288 expense.

289

290 **Q. WOULD PLEASE EXPLAIN TO THE COMMISSION USI'S COST OF SERVICE**  
291 **STUDY?**

292 A. USI and the Commission Staff engaged in a workshop to discuss the Cost of  
293 Service Study Model that UI's Illinois operating subsidiaries would use for  
294 ratemaking purposes. USI used the Cost of Service Study Model that was  
295 prepared by the Commission's Staff; however, while reviewing the Model USI  
296 noted some calculations that we didn't agree with.

297

298 **Q. CAN YOU EXPLAIN THESE CALCULATIONS THAT YOU DIDN'T AGREE**  
299 **WITH?**

300 A. The Model calculates rates and allocates the revenue requirement to the  
301 customer's based facility charge, which is fixed and the customer's per gallon  
302 charge, which is variable. However, the Cost of Service Study Model, as  
303 originally created, had certain components of USI rate base that were only  
304 recovered from availability customers or full service customer's variable per  
305 gallon charge. For example USI's water treatment facilities were included these  
306 components.

307

308 **Q. IN YOUR OPINION IS THAT APPROPRIATE?**

309 A. No, a majority of a utilities costs and investments are fixed, and therefore a  
310 portion of these costs and investments need to be recovered via the base facility  
311 charge. Therefore, USI relied upon the Florida Public Service Commission's  
312 practice to allocate to 40% of the water revenue requirement from the base  
313 facility charges.

314

315 **Q. DID USI ASSIGN 40% OF THE TOTAL WATER REVENUE REQUIREMENT**  
316 **TO THE BASE FACILITIES CHARGES?**

317 A. No, USI only adjusted certain components of the Cost of Service Study Model  
318 wherein no cost of service was assigned to a full service customer's base facility  
319 charge.

320

321 **Q. ARE THERE OTHER ISSUES THAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS?**

322 A. Yes. In Commission order from October 7, 2104 USI was ordered to address the  
323 costs related to Home Serve. The Rider attached to the Order stated that USI “is  
324 required to include all payments received from Home Serve USA for current  
325 Illinois HomeServe contracts as revenues” and “is required to exclude all  
326 allocations from WSC for the HomeServe USA contract operating costs”.

327

328 **Q. DID THE COMPANY MAKE THE ADJUSTMENT TO REVENUES?**

329 A. Consistent with previously concluded rate cases of UI’s operating subsidiaries in  
330 Illinois USI included test year revenue from HomeServe. From July of 2013 to  
331 June of 2014 USI customers paid for services that resulted in \$9,118 of  
332 commission that have been included in this case to reduce customer’s rates.

333

334 **Q. DID THE COMPANY MAKE THE ADJUSTMENT TO OPERATING COSTS?**

335 A. WSC did not incur any measurable incremental expenses to receive the \$9,118  
336 of commission. Although WSC incurred no additional costs to produce  
337 information to HomeServe, one WSC employee does incur time to send data to  
338 HomeServe. This one employee provides data to HomeServe every 4 to 6  
339 weeks and reviews HomeServe materials every 4 to 6 weeks. These tasks take  
340 less than 2 hours per instance, so that would amount to approximately 18 to 24  
341 hours annually. This employee has an hourly capitalized time rate of  
342 approximately \$70.00. Therefore, the annual internal costs associated with  
343 HomeServe would be \$1,820, based on the maximum of 24 hours annually. This  
344 amount would be for all of UI’s customers, not just USI customers. At the end of

345 June of 2014, UI had approximately 271,000 equivalent residential customers  
346 ("ERC") of which approximately 19,000 are located in Illinois. Therefore 7.02% of  
347 the \$1,820, or \$127.71, would be allocated to Illinois as a reduction to the  
348 allocated expenses.

349

350 **Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY?**

351 **A. Yes. It does.**