# Application of Entergy New Orleans, LLC, etc. 

## Byron S. Watson <br> June 10, 2019



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APPLICATION OF )
ENTERGY NEW ORLEANS, )
LLC FOR A CHANGE IN ) DOCKET NO. UD-18-07
ELECTRIC AND GAS )
RATES PURSUANT TO )
COUNCIL RESOLUTION )
R-15-194 AND )
R-17-504 AND FOR )
RELATED RELIEF )

Deposition of BYRON S. WATSON, 6041 S. Syracuse Way, Suite 105 , Greenwood Village, Colorado 80111, taken at the law offices of DENTONS, US LLP, located at 650 Poydras Street, Suite 2850, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130, commencing at 9:09 A.M., on Monday, the 9th day of June, 2019.

APPEARANCES:

ENTERGY SERVICES, INC.
(By: Alyssa Maurice-Anderson, Esquire)
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- AND -

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APPEARANCES (continued):
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    ALSO PRESENT:
Polly Rosemond (via telephone)
Susan Stevens Miller (via telephone)



S T I P U L A T I O N
It is stipulated and agreed by and among counsel for the parties hereto that the deposition of the aforementioned witness is hereby being taken under the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure, Article 1421, et seq., for all purposes, in accordance with law;

That the formalities of reading and signing are specifically not waived.

That the formalities of filing, sealing, and certification are specifically waived;

That all objections, save those as to the form of the question and the responsiveness of the answer, are hereby reserved until such time as this deposition, or any part thereof, may be used or sought to be used in evidence.

KATHY ELLSWORTH SHAW, Certified Court Reporter, State of Louisiana, officiated in administering the oath to the witness.

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P R O C E E D I N G S
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MR. WILLIAMS:

> All right. Good afternoon, everyone. My name is John Williams.

We're here to take the deposition of Mr. Bryon Watson on his surrebuttal and cross-answering testimony. I think we can start with appearances.

My name is John Williams from the law firm of Duggins Wren Mann \& Romero, Limited Liability Partnership. I'm here on behalf of Entergy New Orleans. With me today is Alyssa Maurice-Anderson on behalf of counsel for Entergy New Orleans.

MR. BEATMANN:
Jay Beatmann with Dentons on behalf of the Council.

MR. WATSON:
And the deponent, Brian Watson.
MR. WILLIAMS:
Okay. Let's go ahead to the folks on the phone. Why don't you make your appearance?

MR. PIONTEK:

Sure. This is Luke Piontek on behalf of the CCPUG.

MR. REED:
This is Presley Reed on behalf of the Council of the City of New Orleans. MR. WILLIAMS: Anyone else at this point? (No response.)

BYRON S. WATSON,
after having been first duly sworn by the above-mentioned Certified Court Reporter, was examined and testified as follows:

MR. WILLIAMS:
Okay. Let's turn to the
stipulations for the deposition. As we've discussed prior to going on the record, we are going to stipulate that the deposition will be taken pursuant to the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure. Reading and signing the deposition will not be waived. However, the sealing and certification of the deposition will be waived. And objections will be reserved to the hearing except as to the form of the question or the responsiveness of the
answer and to be conducted as a discovery deposition.

Everything good, Mr. Beatmann?
MR. BEATMANN :
Yes, that's correct.
Did someone else join?
MS . ROSEMOND:
Yes. Good afternoon. This is Polly
Rosemond with Entergy New Orleans.
MR. BEATMANN:
Hi, Polly.
MR. WILLIAMS:
Hi, Polly.
MS . ROSEMOND:
Hi, everyone.
MR. WILLIAMS:
Okay. Anybody else on the phone
need to address the stipulations, or are we good to go?
(No response.)
MR. WILLIAMS:
Okay. I think we're good to go.
EXAMINATION BY MR. WILLIAMS:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Watson.
A. Hello.
Q. I want to start with page 21 of your surrebuttal -- I'm sorry -- your -- yeah, surrebuttal testimony.
A. I'm there.
Q. And here you begin to address opinions regarding credit ratings; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And that includes your opinions regarding the Moody's credit rating; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you agree that an equity investor looking at Moody's credit rating for Entergy New Orleans would understand Moody's view to be that Entergy New Orleans issue a rating is not investment grade?
A. Yes. Moody's rating, yes.
Q. You agree that Moody's considers ENO to be non-investment grade?
A. Specifically issue a credit rating, yes.
Q. So when you state at page 21 that ENO is not below investment grade, that is your opinion rather than a statement that ENO does not have such a credit rating; correct?
A. It is my opinion based upon
consideration of all the evidence, which is that Moody's rates ENO one notch below investment grade and $S \& P$ rates ENO, I believe, two notches above investment grade.
Q. So you disagree with Moody's view?
A. I think that considering all the
information, ENO is an investment grade corporation.
Q. Well, let me put a fine point on it. You do disagree with Moody's view then; is that correct?

MR. BEATMANN:
Well, I'm going to object to the extent that he states in his testimony what he thinks about Moody's view, and it's on the page that you just cited and carried over on page 22.

But subject to that objection, if you can clarify it any more, go ahead. THE WITNESS:

All right. Moody's is obviously a well-regarded ratings agency and I do not perform a complete analysis on my own to state whether I agree with either $S \& P$ or Moody's. I'm just merely noting in here
that Moody's reliance on geography and size-related matters -- Well, I made my notations in my testimony. So if there's any extent which I disagree with Moody's, it is with regard to their weighting of geography and size and I believe I said as much in my testimony.

EXAMINATION BY MR. WILLIAMS:
Q. So you think Moody's does express a legitimate point of view then? I mean, it's a really simple question.

MR. BEATMANN:
Excuse me. I'm going to object. If you're going to argue with him about what he feels that Moody -- about Moody's opinions or their credit rating reports, then, you know -- I would ask that you ask a specific question. That's a very general question that you just asked. He went into more specifics about his opinion on the Moody's report in his testimony. But you're asking generally does he disagree with Moody's. I don't know how he can answer that.

If you can clarify that more, go
ahead.
MR. WILLIAMS:
All right. Let me ask again.
EXAMINATION BY MR. WILLIAMS:
Q. Do you think Moody's rating of Ba for ENO is inappropriate?
A. I think that -- And a no less regarded, perhaps equal or even higher regarded organization, $S \& P$, found ENO to be three notches higher on a comparable scale. And in my personal observation of Moody's work in the issuance of the securitization bond, as I said in my testimony, while ENO's size and geography are known, its storm history are known, you know, Moody's weighing of that concern and consideration is clearly much higher than S\&P's weighting of that concern and consideration. And so to the extent $I$ have a problem with anything Moody's has done, it's not that they are wrong that New Orleans is subject to storms, but that the weighting they're giving it seems to be quite a bit more than they gave -- than did S\&P.
Q. Do you think there's a basis for Moody's Ba rating for Entergy New Orleans?
A. Based on my review of the documents in this proceeding and also my observation of the process of issuing ENO's securitization bond, I think that Moody's had little problem with ENO's financial condition or regulatory environment, but specifically had a problem with the geography and size.
Q. Do you think that geography and size provides a basis for giving Entergy New Orleans a Ba credit rating?
A. I didn't testify as being qualified to issue credit ratings.
Q. Have you ever worked for a credit rating agency?
A. No.
Q. Have you ever worked in the treasury area of a utility company?
A. No.
Q. Have you ever had responsibility for raising capital for a utility company?
A. A utility company, no.
Q. Have you ever had responsibility for a utility's financial disclosures?
A. Again, no. The qualifier of the utility is the issue you're preventing me from
saying yes.
Q. So you haven't been involved with financial disclosures such as SEC Form 10-K, $10-Q$, or $8-K$ ?
A. I have.
Q. For a utility company?
A. No.
Q. So who have you been involved in those things for?
A. I at one time was employed by a publicly traded manufacturing company and I worked in the audit, treasury, and financial disclosure functions.
Q. So what kind of company was that? I mean, what size company I should say?
A. It employed roughly 1,000 people, mostly union machinists.
Q. And what kind of activities were you involved in for that entity as far as raising capital?
A. I secured bank forms of capital senior secured debt, capital and operating leases, as well as the financial planning to maintain covenant compliance on all forms of debt.
Q. What about your responsibility for financial disclosures with that company?
A. I assisted in the preparation of $10-\mathrm{Ks}, 10-\mathrm{Qs}$, and proxy statements.
Q. What was the name of that company?
A. Precision Standard, Incorporated.
Q. Do you remember what its
capitalization was?
A. I do not. It was substantially smaller than Entergy.
Q. Entergy Corporation or Entergy New Orleans?
A. Both.
Q. Do you agree Moody's is a reputable credit rating agency?
A. I do.
Q. Do you agree that its services are widely used by electric utilities?
A. I agree they're widely used. I haven't surveyed utilities specifically, but I would be fairly confident that it's used in all sectors.
Q. Are you aware of any information that cast doubt on the independence of Moody's in terms of giving credit ratings?
A. No.
Q. Or anything that cast doubt on its qualifications to give credit ratings?
A. Neither Moody's nor S\&P.
Q. Have you heard of the Security Exchange Commission Office of Credit Ratings?
A. I am not familiar.
Q. So you don't know whether they're in charge of overseeing credit rating agencies such as Moody's?
A. The name suggests they might be.
Q. But you don't know anything about that office?
A. I know that there are registered ratings agencies, a large handful of them, and that, I guess, is the extent of my familiarity with that function.
Q. Do you know if Moody's is such a registered rating agency?
A. I would assume that both Moody's and S\&P have all the registrations and qualifications for this kind of work.
Q. Do you agree Moody's credit rating is market data that equity investors would look at potentially in terms of considering
investment in ENO?
A. One component.
Q. Do you agree a rational equity investor could conclude that ENO's Ba rating for Moody's would be a reason to expect a high record of return relative to investment grade peers?
A. No, I don't necessarily agree with that. It's a split rating and there are many other factors that a rational investor would consider. And when you have a split rating, I think that a rational investor, when considering all the other favorable aspects of ENO, would tend to give that reduced weighting.
Q. Would it be unreasonable for an equity investor to consider that Ba, Moody's credit rating, as a reason to expect a higher return?
A. No, I just don't think so because, again, there's so many factors and you have a split rating between two highly regarded organizations and there's so many other important considerations for an equity investor that, no, I don't think that that would have a meaningful impact.
Q. So do you think it would have no impact on an equity investor then in terms of evaluating an investment in a company like ENO or ENO?
A. If there is an impact, I don't believe it could be identified because there are so many other considerations involved.
Q. Now, both Moody's and S\&P in their credit rating agency reports discuss ENO's business risks; correct?
A. I think so, yes.
Q. And would you agree that Moody's and S\&P agree on ENO's fundamental business risks?
A. I do not have recollection to say whether they are in complete agreement, but my recollection is generally yes.
Q. I'm not going to make this an exhibit because it's under the -- I think it's proprietary, it's highly sensitive. So I'm going to hand it to you so you can take a look at it. This is the S\&P ratings, direct rating of Entergy New Orleans included as an exhibit to direct testimony of Entergy New Orleans witness Joshua Thomas.

Take a look at page 2. There in the
middle of the page, it addresses the business risks; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. The second bowl references a small service territory and the susceptibility to weather-related disasters; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And the smaller customer is another business risk, smaller customer size utility?
A. Relatively smaller customer size utility.
Q. And also limited regulatory business diversity? Do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. I'm going to do the same thing, Mr. Watson. I'm going to take a look at the Moody's rating report that's attached to Mr. Thomas's testimony.

If you look at the first page there, Credit challenges include small and concentrated service territory; correct? (As read.)
A. Yes.
Q. Vulnerable to extreme weather events? (As read.)
A. Yes.
Q. So this confirms, doesn't it, that the business risks Moody's and S\&P are talking about are congruent, so to speak?
A. As I've said in testimony and here, it's the relative weighting that Moody's gave those concerns.
Q. Now, are you familiar with S\&P's standalone credit profile?
A. I'm generally familiar with it.
Q. Is it correct that in terms of what S\&P is talking about, a standalone credit profile means an issuer's creditworthiness in absence of extraordinary intervention from its parent or affiliate?
A. I'll accept that.
Q. What is $S \& P^{\prime} s$ standalone credit profile for ENO?
A. I don't know.
Q. Go back to that $S \& P$ global ratings document. Go to page 6. Do you see at the top where it mentions standalone credit profile?
A. Yes.
Q. What is that?
A. Triple B minus.
Q. That indicates, does it not, that S\&P's standalone credit profile absent consideration and support from its parent for ENO is triple B minus; right?
A. Yes.
Q. Were you aware of that when you prepared this surrebuttal testimony?
A. Yes.
Q. So in terms of standalone operations, Moody's is at Ba, which the highest non-investment grade level Moody's has; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And the standalone for $S \& P$ is triple B minus, which is the lowest investment grade; correct?
A. I believe -- I'm not sure if that's the case. I'll accept your statement, but I haven't reviewed the chart of relative ratings today.
Q. Fair enough. We'll assume that they're essentially side by side, one being the lowest investment grade, the other being the highest non-investment grade; correct?
A. Okay.
Q. What was the approach you used to find the credit ratings you looked at in your proxy group? How was that set up?
A. In my analysis for proxy groups, amongst the many screens, the credit rating screen was one notch higher or lower than ENO's triple B plus S\&P rating. So either triple B, triple $B$ plus, or triple $A$ minus.
Q. So if you use Moody's rating, could you create a proxy group based on that approach?
A. It would have been very small. It would not have -- probably would not have made a lot of sense because my recollection is there was a small handful of companies in that range.
Q. And if you used a $S \& P$ standalone credit rating as the center point of your proxy group, would that have made a legitimate proxy group?
A. I'm not sure. It might have.
Q. Let me ask you this. Do you know how many -- Let me stop there.

Why do you say it might have if you're not sure?
A. Simply because there are more
companies in the plus or minus one notch range of triple B minus than I think -- I think there are a handful of companies that have triple B ratings, if $I$ recall from my exhibit.
Q. Well, speaking of $S \& P$, this
triple B. How many, I guess, double B rated electric utilities are there that $S \& P$ rates?
A. I don't know.
Q. Are there any?
A. There -- I don't know.
Q. So you don't know as we sit here whether you could include in your proxy group any utilities below investment grade if you took that approach?
A. Can you repeat the question, please?
Q. Based on your knowledge, if your objective was to include the highest non-investment grade utility in your proxy group as one notch below the triple $B$ minus, that's the middle under this hypothetical scenario, could you actually include any appreciable number of utilities in the group?
A. No.
Q. And would that be the same if you used the Ba rating from Moody's as the midpoint
of your proxy group range?
A. That would be the same.
Q. How many IOUs are rated
non-investment grade by Moody's? Do you know?
I'm sorry. Let me say it again. How many electric IOUs?
A. It would appear by observing my Exhibit BSW-8 that it would be perhaps roughly five.
Q. Where are you getting that from in Exhibit BSW-8?
A. Page 5 of 9. Maybe six.
Q. Which ones are you referring to?
A. Let me -- Yeah. Let's go through
it. So it would appear -- Well, we've stipulated that triple $B$ minus is investment grade --
Q. Correct.
A. -- so Hawaiian would be okay. PG\&E, which is a special case. They're in default due to liabilities. And then Summer Electric, again, $I$ believe they're exposed to construction of a failing nuclear facility. Oh, MGE Energy and Wilmington Capital may be -That may be the complete list of non-investment
grade companies.
Q. Okay. I couldn't quite follow you. Those are all -- They have a listing of null, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{U}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{L}$ ?
A. Well, and then also $P G \& E$ is rated as D for default.
Q. So state those one more time so I can find -- I'm having a little -- so I can follow you better hopefully.
A. To the extent a null indicates failure to achieve an investment grade rating -- It could also mean they don't have any debt outstanding, but assuming that's improbable, MGE Energy, PGE Corp, Summer, and Wilmington.
Q. So there's four of them; right?
A. Okay. Four.
Q. How about on the $S \& P$ side?
A. That was S\&P.
Q. Moody's, is it the same?
A. Well, I believe it's generally understood that $S \& P$ is the most broadly used ratings agency. So when Moody's has a null rating, for example, for CMS Energy, I don't believe that means it's not investment grade, or DTE, that just means they don't -- they're
not under contract with that corporation. I believe it's reliably so that almost everyone uses $S \& P$ as one of their ratings, you know, in major corporations.
Q. So you're telling me you're not sure which of the non-investment grade utilities --
A. What I'm saying is if, for example, Evergy, which is rated $A$ minus by $S \& P$ and $a$ null by Moody's, I don't believe Moody's has found it to be non-investment grade. Whereas, MGE Energy, for example, I think Moody's would agree that it's not investment grade or doesn't have investment grade debt. And then, you know, Hawaiian Electric, $I$ don't know if it can be known, for example.

So because Moody's isn't used quite as much, although it is popularly used, as S\&P, I'm not sure that this table is going to allow me to answer your question.
Q. All right. I see what you're saying.

$$
\text { Is it correct then that for } M G \& E \text {, }
$$

both $S \& P$ and Moody's agree that entity is non-investment grade?
A. That it does not have investment
grade debt.
Q. And for $P G \& E$ Corp, is there
agreement there?
A. I'm fairly certain they would agree that $P G \& E$ is not investment grade.
Q. Summer Energy, is there agreement there?
A. I would expect there would be again because of the nuclear facility.
Q. And Wilmington, would there also be agreement there between the two rating agencies that they're not investment grade?
A. That they don't have investment grade debt, yes.
Q. In your experience, Mr. Watson, assuming all else equal among companies, would a below investment grade rating limit the pool of potential investors for a company such as ENO?
A. Noting that that's not what we have here, we have a split rating, but if you had two firms that both said ENO was below investment grade, yes, it would.
Q. So is your experience that there must be two rating agency firms that rate the
firm below investment grade before it limits people's ability to invest in it?
A. I'm not certain of that. I know that certain investment types -- investor types, rather, have funds available to them that must be invested in certain bond ratings. They have an amount for bonds and it must go to a minimum rating and $I$ know that split ratings allow some leeway.
Q. All right. So it may be, in fact, the case that a single non-investment grade rating could limit investors from investing in a company such as ENO; is that right?
A. I don't know. The evidence would suggest not because I believe ENO has been successfully securing what I believe to be market rate bonds regularly over the past couple of years.
Q. I'm going to hand you a couple of pages from --

MR. WILLIAMS:
You can make this Exhibit 1.
EXAMINATION BY MR. WILLIAMS:
Q. Exhibit 1 is two pages from Entergy's Form 10-K reporting the fiscal year
ending December 31, 2017. Can you accept that subject to check?
A. Yes.
Q. Take a look at the second page.
A. Okay.
Q. You see the last paragraph of that page? That's page 288; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you see there in the first sentence of that paragraph, Factors that rating agencies evaluate to arrive at credit ratings for Entergy and its subsidiaries? (As read.)
A. I do.
Q. Would you agree the factors the company lists in the $10-\mathrm{K}$, regulatory framework, ability to recover costs and returns, diversification, financial strength, liquidity, those are factors evaluated in the Moody's report?
A. I think those are factors evaluated in a credit ratings evaluation, yes.
Q. And do you agree that in that same paragraph, Entergy discloses that any operating company within its family falling below investment grade likely would limit the
potential pool of investors and funding sources? (As read.)

MR. BEATMANN :
Are you asking whether he agrees
that this sentence says that?
MR. WILLIAMS:
No. I'm saying -- Yeah. I'm
agreeing that the company is making that representation. Let's make it clear. THE WITNESS:

And I've reviewed the sentence.
What is the question again, please?
EXAMINATION BY MR. WILLIAMS:
Q. I just want you to confirm Entergy is representing that falling below investment grade, an OPCO of its -- within its family, that event would limit the potential pool of investors and funding sources?
A. Well, let me just -- Specifically what $I$ think I'm reading here is that Entergy is representing that a downgrade from the point at which this was written could do that.
Q. Let me ask it this way. Do you believe or do you disagree that falling below investment grade likely would limit the
potential pool of investors and funding sources for a company such as ENO?
A. If both Moody's and S\&P both held that opinion, I think yes.
Q. All right. And if only Moody's held that opinion, what would be your response?
A. I think the evidence suggests that it does not materially harm ENO because they are securing debt capital on a regular basis at market rates.
Q. Could you give me an example of what you're talking about in terms of debt capital that was securing market rates?
A. It has been entered into evidence in this -- in discovery anyway -- in this proceeding, ENO's capitalization, recent capitalization and capitalization plans, as a matter of fact, in my -- My recollection is that sometime around September 2018 a sizeable first mortgage bond was issued by ENO at what appeared to me to be an investment grade coupon and yield to maturity.
Q. A first mortgage bond is secured debt; correct?
A. Well, it's not secured to a specific
item. It's a mortgage on all of the corporation as $I$ understand it.
Q. Yeah. It's secured to all the property and assets of the corporation; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And are you aware whether ENO has a -- issued unsecured debt?
A. I'm not aware of any substantial outstanding unsecured debt balance. I do know they have a revolver available to them, but I don't believe they've drawn on it and I actually don't know whether it's secured.
Q. Equity investment also is unsecured by collateral; correct?
A. That's correct. It's not commonly referred to as debt.
Q. Do you know if there are firms that declined to purchase debt from ENO based on its non-investment grade status?
A. I'm not aware of the decision making of anybody with regard to the purchase or non purchase of ENO debt or securities.
Q. Okay. Let me go back to the statement in the $10-\mathrm{K}$ that we were discussing
in Exhibit 1. Okay?
A. Okay.
Q. I had asked you if you had disagreed that Moody's rating the company below investment grade would limit the potential pool of investors and you said no because -- and you gave me the reason that the company had issued secured debt; right?
A. I suppose so.
Q. Can you give me any other reasons why you disagree that Moody's below investment grade issued rating would not limit the pool of investors and funding sources for ENO?
A. No. My observation is merely that ENO is securing capital at market rates.

MR. BEATMANN:
John, let me check this.
MR. WILLIAMS:
Let's take a quick break.
(Whereupon a discussion was held off
the record.)
EXAMINATION BY MR. WILLIAMS:
Q. Mr. Watson, in your opinion, if the pool of investors like we've been discussing was decreased, what would happen to the cost of
capital?
A. It could increase somewhat.
Q. Go to page 22 of your surrebuttal testimony.
A. Okay. I am there.
Q. And there at 22 , line 1, you say, In my opinion, Moody's gave undo weight to ENO's geography and size. (As read.)

Do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. Can you explain in more detail what you mean by that statement?
A. Well, carrying back to page 21 , that statement was specific to ENO's securitization bond issuance. A securitization bond is protected from the influences of bankruptcy, the sale of ENO, a great many things. It's essentially the -- secured by the asset of all, in this case, electric sales in New Orleans until such time as it's paid off. And, therefore, geography and size could temporarily hinder under the most extreme Katrina-like circumstances the recovery of that bond, but it would be very unlikely, short of some kind of apocalypse, to prevent the full payment with
interest of a securitization bond such as this particular one. And that is the reason why I believe that Moody's giving that bond a non-triple A rating unlike, to my knowledge, every other securitization bond ever issued was undue.
Q. So that statement about undue weight, that does not go to -- more generally to Moody's Ba rating, issuer rating?
A. Only to the extent that it is a window into the mind-set of Moody's. The point, I guess, is that Moody's and S\&P disagree or do not have the same opinion of ENO. And I think that Moody's treatment of the ENO securitization bond, which, like I said, gave undue weight to geography and size, is of some probative value.
Q. Well, do you agree that ENO's geography and size could support a conclusion that its electric system is subject to catastrophic damage or destruction by a single hurricane?
A. Obviously, yes.
Q. And do you think it would be irrational for a credit rating professional
issuing a credit opinion to give substantial weight to that circumstance?
A. My complaint was undue weight, but I do think it should be given some consideration, yes.
Q. So you would agree it's not irrational for a credit rating agency person to give substantial weight to that circumstance?
A. It's rational to give weight to that while also considering any number of other factors, such as the pre-funded storm reserve, the Council's longstanding historical practice of granting ENO recovery of storm-related costs, and the general resilience of the city following a very, very severe adverse event like Katrina.
Q. And is it unreasonable for a credit rating professional creating a report like such as Moody's to conclude that ENO is at risk for the same type of damage it suffered during Hurricane Katrina and Rita?
A. I think that a credit rating agency should take note of what $I$ believe are understood improvements to the storm hardening of New Orleans from a flooding style event.
Q. In fact, Moody's did take note of that, didn't it?
A. Can you point me to where?
Q. Page 5 of the Moody's report.
A. Yes.
Q. So despite taking note of that point, Moody's still gave substantial weight to the ongoing risk of catastrophic storm damage; right?
A. Unlike $S \& P$, which managed to give ENO a triple B plus rating.
Q. So as far as Moody's is concerned, the answer is yes; correct?
A. I suppose so.
Q. At the top of page 22, you reference Moody's being ENO's, quote, contractor, close quote. Do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. So what are you suggesting there?
A. What I'm suggesting is that -- Well, my statement speaks for itself. I have some concerns about relying upon Moody's to justify higher ROE when an equally qualified outfit also contracted by ENO doesn't have nearly that level of concern.
Q. So what's the difference between $S \& P$ being ENO's contractor and Moody's being ENO's contractor?
A. In what regard? They are both contractors for this service amongst many that are qualified to perform the service.
Q. So the fact that Moody's is a contractor in and of itself, doesn't raise any concern for you; is that right?
A. It's my understanding ENO needs to contract with two, minimum two such firms.
Q. You mentioned that, again on page 22, ENO should not tout the negative opinions of it contractor. (As read.)

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you touting the opinions of $S \& P$ in support of your recommendation?
A. I did rely upon $S \& P$, but $I$ 'm not touting them.
Q. So what's the difference between your reliance and ENO's reliance on Moody's?
A. Well, to my knowledge, everybody that performed a credit rating screen in this docket, in this proceeding, used the $S \& P$
because the Moody's data is difficult to use.
So I merely think that the Moody's split rating
is not something to be held up as a reason to boost ENO's ROE.
Q. Are you saying Moody's is not sufficiently independent of ENO?
A. Oh, no.
Q. You're not saying that Moody's opinions are controlled by ENO; correct?
A. I have no knowledge of that.
Q. And you're not saying that ENO somehow influenced Moody's opinion in some inappropriate manner, are you?
A. I suspect that ENO makes the strongest case it can ethically that its credit rating should be as high as reasonably practicable.
Q. Why do you say Moody's information is difficult to use?
A. We discussed this. There are not enough proxy companies to compare using Moody's scale versus S\&P.
Q. Any other reason?
A. No. That would be it.
Q. Are you aware of other witnesses in
this case that found Moody's difficult to use in terms of financial ROE analysis?
A. I don't recall anybody specifically saying, "I can't use Moody's," but I believe every witness that used a credit rating screen used S\&P data.
Q. I think in your testimony, you expressed some concern over the continued use of Moody's; is that right?
A. Can you point me to the particular statement?
Q. At the top of page 22 , line 3 .
A. Yes, I did say that.
Q. So are you suggesting that ENO should find some other firm to be its credit rating agency?
A. If an independent credit rating firm of high regard could have more concurrence with S\&P, which is arguably the most highly regarded credit organization, I think it would be beneficial to consider using them in the future, yes.
Q. So basically your concern is based on the outcome of the rating that they provided, the result?
A. My concern is based on the disparity between Moody's rating and the rating of the highly regarded independent firm, S\&P.
Q. Well, do you find the triple B minus standalone credit profile of $S \& P$ and the $B a$ rating of Moody's, is that disparity a matter of concern?
A. Well, I didn't utilize the standalone rating as the basis for my analysis because ENO is part of the Entergy system.
Q. So it was not your objective to get at the cost of equity for ENO on a standalone basis?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. What other rating agency firms do you think that ENO would -- should consider?
A. I don't want to tell ENO how to run its business. It's not my job or my intent.
Q. Are there other firms that you believe are more qualified than Moody's?
A. More qualified?
Q. Yes, sir.
A. I'm not sure that more qualified is something I can quantify. There are other
qualified firms.
Q. Are there other firms that rate as many electric utilities as Moody's that are available?
A. Other than $S \& P, I$ doubt it.
Q. Can you go to page 7 of your
testimony?
A. I'm sorry. Seven or 70?
Q. Seven. This is where you begin to talk about capital structure; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you have a set of companies that form your proxy group; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Do any of the companies for your proxy group have a -- Let me restate that.

Do any of the operating companies within the various utilities that form your proxy group, do they have a capital structure that tracks the capital structure of the parent company?
A. I'm not -- I have not reviewed the parent company under the proxy companies to be able to answer that.
Q. What sort of evaluation have you
done of capital structures of the proxy group or their operating companies?
A. I have observed the capital
structure of the holding companies as part of general data, but $I$ didn't tabulate it for my testimony.
Q. Okay. And did you make any analysis of the operating companies' capital structure, the companies that are owned by the companies in your proxy group?
A. No.
Q. Have you made an evaluation of the capital structure benchmarks employed by rating agencies in connection with the preparation of your testimony?
A. I'm generally aware that they evaluate equity ratios, but $I$ haven't set to memory the standards at which they might influence a notch change in rating. I know they exist.
Q. Did you look at -- Okay. So you did not look at either $S \& P$ or Moody's benchmarks for debt-to-capital ratios?
A. Again, like I said, I have reviewed them, but not specific to this testimony.
Q. So you don't know where ENO's proposed capital structure falls in those benchmarks?
A. No.
Q. Are you claiming that any of ENO's financing activities during period one or period two test years have been imprudent?
A. No.
Q. Are you familiar with the Louisiana Supreme Court's holding on the use of actual capital structure in setting utility rates?

MR. BEATMANN:
I'm going to object to the extent
that it calls for a legal conclusion.
Subject to that, you can answer if you have an understanding.

THE WITNESS:
I know it was cited in rejoinder
testimony.
EXAMINATION BY MR. WILLIAMS:
Q. Are you aware of what the holding is?
A. I believe that the holding is that unless the capital structure is unreasonable, that the general direction, indication,
whatever is to go with the actual structure.
Q. Understanding you're not a lawyer, is that the reason you didn't address that in your testimony?
A. My surrebuttal, I believe I did. I recommended the Council find ENO's capital structure to be unreasonable.
Q. Do you conclude or do you assert that ENO's capital structure is the product of unreasonable or imprudent investment?
A. Investment?
Q. Yes, sir.
A. Not necessarily, no. I don't assert their capital structure is the result of any particular investment activity.
Q. Well, I mean, you said not necessarily. So are you saying it could be the product of some unreasonable or imprudent investment?
A. What I believe is that ENO's capital structure is the result of a plan that has been executed and there are many components that can allow you to achieve a 52.2 percent equity ratio and no single action is necessarily unreasonable or imprudent. My only point
throughout my testimonies has been that the end result is unreasonable.
Q. I just want to make sure I
understand. So you have not identified any particular action, investment that you found unreasonable or imprudent that adds up to that capital structure; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. What is your past experience, Mr. Watson, testifying on capital structure in this rate setting context we're here on?
A. I believe I testified in the Union Power block proceeding that the 50 percent equity ratio cap was reasonable.
Q. Have you ever testified to the effect that utilities' equity ratio should be reduced because of concerns about the parent's capital structure?

MR. BEATMANN:
I'm going to object. It seems like we're starting to plow old ground. If there's something in his surrebuttal that you want to talk about, then I'd ask that we stay focused on that, but all these questions were answered the first
go-round.
MR. WILLIAMS:
Well, that's fine. He's talking in general about capital structure and double leverage. You know, it's got the same topics as we talked about.

MR. BEATMANN:
We went over that for four plus hours.

MR. WILLIAMS:
Okay.
EXAMINATION BY MR. WILLIAMS:
Q. What is the standard you used to determine what a reasonable equity ratio is?
A. I recommended the Council find 52.2 percent at this time to be unreasonable and, therefore, I didn't put forth an explicit standard for what is reasonable.
Q. So why do you conclude that 50 percent is reasonable and 52 percent is not?
A. Well, as I discuss in my surrebuttal, ENO proposed and the Council accepted 50 percent equity ratio related to Union Power Block 1, which is a sizeable portion -- 20 percent, I don't know -- of ENO's
rate base.
Q. And so that is the basis for your conclusion that 50 percent is an appropriate outcome?
A. No. That is a component of consideration. Another component of consideration is the average equity ratio of the operating companies.
Q. Do you understand the concept of financial risk?
A. Yes.
Q. What is that?
A. Financial risk is the risk to the organization's ability to fulfill all its obligations related to its financing and capital structure.
Q. Is it right that the higher the amount of debt you have in your capital structure, the greater financial risk, all else equal?
A. Yes, but $I$ don't believe it's a linear function.
Q. When you have high -- include higher levels of debt in capital structure, can that be associated with increasing cost of capital?
A. Again, I don't believe it's a linear function, but eventually, yes.
Q. Relatively higher amounts of debt in the capital structure, is that a rating agency negative?
A. At some point, yes.
Q. Are you recommending that ENO manage its finances to increase its debt and reduce equity?
A. I'm not recommending anything with regard to how ENO should run its business. I'm making recommendations regarding ratemaking.
Q. So you don't have an opinion on whether ENO's actual financial management should follow your ratemaking recommendations?
A. ENO is free to manage any capital structure within some reason. I believe that rates should be set according to my recommendations to the Council.
Q. So that wasn't exactly my question. My question was do you have an opinion as to whether ENO should manage its finances to match your ratemaking?

MR. BEATMANN:
I'm going to object to the extent
that he doesn't talk about this in his surrebuttal.

But if you have an opinion, you can answer.

THE WITNESS:
I don't. However, it's my opinion that a 50 percent equity ratio has in the past been demonstrated to not harm ENO because they've maintained an equity ratio below 50 percent in prior years, and, therefore, should ENO chose to do that, if the incentive to have a high equity ratio were limited, I think that history demonstrates that it would not be harmful to ENO.

EXAMINATION BY MR. WILLIAMS:
Q. So should ratemaking treatment deviate from actual financial management?
A. To the extent the actual management is unreasonable or the results of it is.
Q. Pages 8 and 9 of your surrebuttal, you talk about double leverage.
A. Yes.
Q. Page 9, line 5, you say, Entergy Corp's 34.1 percent equity ratio might not be
prudent for ENO's circumstances. (As read.)
Do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. Can you describe for me any
circumstances in which a 34.1 percent equity ratio would be prudent for a utility in ENO's circumstances?
A. If in some market, which might be improbable, a 34.1 percent equity ratio was not regarded excessively negatively by the investment community, then that would be -that would be appropriate.
Q. Can you describe in any current circumstances whether a 34.1 percent equity ratio might be prudent?
A. In the current market for first mortgage utility bonds, $I$ don't believe that that would be.
Q. What about for just general financial management purposes? Would a 34 percent equity ratio ever be appropriate for ENO in the current financial circumstances?
A. Ever?
Q. Under current market circumstances?
A. In the current market, I could not
foresee a 34.1 percent equity ratio being appropriate for ENO.
Q. As you sit here today, are you contending that what is happening here is that Entergy is effectively borrowing at the top corporate level and placing that money into ENO as common equity providing a return which is greater than the original borrowed cost?
A. Well, I believe that you are either quoting or paraphrasing my direct testimony and I think the key word, as I clarified in discovery, is effectively. I'm not suggesting that's what ENO did. I'm saying the effect is as if they had done that.
Q. So does that opinion apply to the extent ENO's equity comes from its own retained earnings?
A. Yes.
Q. Why is that?
A. Because, again, the overall treasury management of a corporation, and as it's been discussed by other witnesses, cash is fungible and, therefore, the decision to reduce dividends rather than issue a bond yields the same amount of cash available to fulfill the
organization's capital needs.
Q. Does your opinion still hold to the extent debt at the parent level is non-recourse project debt?
A. Debt of the parent company is non-recourse?
Q. Project debt?
A. I suppose in general, yes, my opinion does stand.
Q. Why would that be -- create double leverage?
A. Because, again, it's the cash is fungible argument. If you have project debt for a merchant nuclear facility, for example, there is still the ability to transfer funds up and down the corporate scale through capital planning.
Q. Isn't it correct that non-recourse project debt is associated with a specific project?
A. Yes, but that doesn't mean that the cash required by the corporate treasury can't come from multiple sources.
Q. But the debt cannot be used for any other purpose; correct?
A. Yes, but that, nonetheless, is debt that won't be required from some other source.
Q. But if that debt is part of the capital structure, it has a particular cost of debt at the operating company and at the parent company, does it not?
A. I'm sure.
Q. Would that not mean there is not a difference in what the parent company is borrowing at and what the operating company is -- its cost of funds on that debt?
A. Yes, but when you borrow for that project on a project-specific basis, all your other corporate cash flow sources are available for the other purposes of the corporation. It's the -- The point is cash is fungible.
Q. So is any difference between the parent company and the operating company equity ratio double leverage?
A. I'm sorry. One more time, please.
Q. Is any difference between the parent company and the operating company equity ratio double leverage?
A. Well, as I said in my testimony, I think that there's some valid consideration of

Entergy Wholesale Commodities, EWC, and that is part of the reason why I didn't recommend levelizing everything.
Q. So you're saying not any difference between the parent and the operating company equity ratio is double leverage?
A. I think in my testimony, I said an unreasonable difference and I specifically discussed EWC and did not recommend some kind of a lower level of equity to reflect the complete corporation.
Q. All right. So how do you calculate or determine what's an unreasonable difference between the parent and the operating company equity ratio?
A. I don't know that it can be calculated, but in my testimony, I just observed that market difference between Entergy Corp and all of the EOCs, and I observed the average of the EOCs, and that was the basis of my recommendation the Council find a 52.2 percent equity ratio unreasonable.
Q. Is there a point at which the difference between the parent and the operating company equity ratio is shrunk to where double
leverage is no longer a concern?
A. Probably.
Q. Do you know what that would be?
A. I haven't quantified it.
Q. Can you point me to any financial
literature that states return on investment depends on the source of funds used to finance the investment?
A. No.
Q. Last question on double leverage. Page 13 of your testimony, line 5 and 6, you say, My observations and recommendations to the Council because my testimony explored the capital structure of the EOCs who all share many risk characteristics. (As read.)

What are the many risk
characteristics that ENO shares with the other Entergy operating companies?
A. In my opinion, the most important one is that they are regulated monopolies that are allowed to have the reasonable opportunity to recover all of their costs plus a reasonable return. They are all within a common geography. Adjustments were made to our calculated ROE to reflect geography of ENO.

And I suppose the other risk characteristic they share is that they are all part of the Entergy Corporation umbrella.
Q. Do all the Entergy operating companies share ENO's small size risk?
A. No. As I said, size and geography is something that Advisor Witness Proctor addressed in his ROE testimony.
Q. They don't share customer concentration risk, the Entergy operating companies, other than ENO; correct?
A. I don't know.
Q. They don't all share catastrophic storm risk to the same degree as Entergy New Orleans; correct?
A. Like I said, when I mentioned geography, that's what I meant.
Q. That they don't share that risk?
A. Yes. When I said that Advisor Witness Proctor addressed geography and size in his ROE recommendation testimony, by geography, I meant storm risk.
Q. You said earlier, just a minute ago, that the Entergy operating companies shared common geography. What did you mean by that?
A. That they're all in the south.
Q. So you think Entergy Arkansas's geography is common to -- in common with Entergy New Orleans?
A. To some extent, I think that the weather patterns and load peaks probably have some similarities compared to, say, Florida, which might have a reversed load peak.
Q. So you think all the Entergy operating companies share common load peaks?
A. I don't know.
Q. Other than being in the south, is there anything other to link these companies as having common geography?
A. No.
Q. Go to page 18. Do you see Table 1 there, Mr. Watson?
A. I do.
Q. Are any of the other parties' recommended ROE's adjusted for business risk like you and Mr. Proctor's recommendation?
A. I'm not sure that $I$ recall that they did. I don't recall that they did.
Q. To the extent they're not adjusted for business risk, isn't the apples-to-apples
comparison their recommendations to your 8.09 percent unadjusted DCF?
A. I'm not sure that $I$ agree with that, no.
Q. Go ahead and explain why you
disagree.
A. I don't agree because their
recommendation and our recommendation are both based upon our respective evaluations of all the relevant information. And so when they perform their analysis, I'm certain that they could have felt that it was appropriate to make a risk adjustment to properly reflect ENO's capital requirement.
Q. Can you point me to any statement of any other witnesses indicating they made a risk adjustment?
A. Well, no, but that is their recommendation that they believe will allow ENO a fair return.
Q. So in the case of each of these other witnesses besides the advisors, their recommended ROE is the product of their models, the range of their models; correct?

MR. BEATMANN:

I'm going to object to the extent that it calls for speculation. I don't know how this witness can answer what another witness thought or went into his recommendation.

But if you know, you can answer.
MR. WILLIAMS:
Let me clarify. I just mean from reading their testimony. That's all I meant.

MR. BEATMANN:
That's a perfect clarification.
MR. WILLIAMS:
All right.
THE WITNESS:
I don't recall their making
adjustments beyond their models.
EXAMINATION BY MR. WILLIAMS:
Q. And just to make sure I'm clear, if you made no adjustment, your model result would result in 8.09 percent; is that correct?
A. No flotation and no risk adjustment, yes.
Q. All right. Let's go to page 34.

THE WITNESS:

Can we pause the recording for a second?

MR. BEATMANN :
We're going to take a five-minute break on the phone.
(Whereupon a recess was taken.)
EXAMINATION BY MR. WILLIAMS:
Q. Okay. Let's go to page 36.
A. Okay.
Q. And there you address ENO's claims concerning IRS normalization rules; right?
A. Yes.
Q. What is the extent of your education and training regarding $I R S$ income tax normalization rules?
A. I know they exist. I've read them. However, I --

MR. WILLIAMS:
Off the record.
(Whereupon a discussion was held off
the record.)
MR. WILLIAMS:
Back on the record.
EXAMINATION BY MR. WILLIAMS:
Q. So I take it other than reading
normalization rules, you haven't had any particular education or training regarding them?
A. My experience with normalization rules relates to their application in ratemaking.
Q. Okay. And is that just based on your on-the-job experience?
A. I mean my CFA designation involved training as to the analysis of tax-related matters such as normalization.
Q. So you're familiar with income tax normalization requirements then?
A. I am familiar. I acknowledge that Rory is an expert in the area.
Q. Do you consider yourself an expert in this area?
A. I consider myself an adequate expert to analyze it for ratemaking purposes. I would not hold myself forth as, you know, able to perform Entergy's tax filings.
Q. Have you ever testified before on whether a particular regulatory accounting treatment was or was not a violation of normalization rules?
A. No.
Q. Can you recall if you've ever conducted such an evaluation?
A. I suppose that, yes, I have based upon the plain language meaning of various IRS PLRs and regulations.
Q. Is that something that came up in this case, or are you talking about some other case where you did that?
A. Both cases. For example, the change in ADIT normalization rule of which there was an ENO adjustment in their cost-of-service study. I've forgotten the specific adjustment number. I evaluated that.
Q. I'm sorry. What was the nature of that adjustment?
A. Basically when you have forward-looking rate setting and you have a perspective change to ADIT balances, you normalize it according to a schedule of months of factors, of factors by month.
Q. And in that instance, were you attempting to evaluate whether the adjustment complied with normalization requirements?
A. The adjustment is intended to comply
with a particular IRS regulation. There is a very long series of letters and numbers that I couldn't -- I couldn't recall sitting here. I doubt anyone could. And I did, indeed, evaluate it compared to normalization practices and the relevant rule and we chose not to object to ENO's adjustment.
Q. Have you performed any independent analysis of whether the advisors' proposal regarding $A D I T$ on retired meters, whether that is consistent with normalization requirements?
A. No. What I did is, I -- First of all, Mr. Roberts did not say it is contrary to normalization. He says it's potentially a normalization violation, which is not a direct statement of opinion to me. And so, therefore, I said that my testimony is based upon properly reflecting the value to ratepayers of that ADIT. And I made an alternate recommendation.
Q. So is it right you're not giving an opinion one way or the other on the potential normalization violation here?
A. That's right. I think that's what I said in my surrebuttal.
Q. How is your treatment of the retired
meter ADIT consistent with the treatment of the meter asset regarding the inclusion in rate base?
A. You mean the meter regulatory asset?
Q. Well, the asset being the plant in service associated with the retired meters?
A. So the treatment under the AMI AIP was that the net book value of those meters to be retired would be reflected in a regulatory asset to be amortized. And so my recommended treatment was just to recognize that those retirements also have a tax component and to reflect the value to ratepayers of that capital to ENO in the form of ADIT.
Q. So your recommendation is that the ADIT be included in rate base; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And that the retired meter
investment not be included in rate base; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. So how is that consistent treatment of those two rate base components?
A. Because the regulatory asset does not reflect ADIT. It was negotiated and
calculated based upon net book value and the AIP specifically says the net book value, therefore, the cost free capital component of the ADIT, which is on ENO's books and was presented as per book information in their application, shows that there is a cost free capital component which should be credited as a value to ratepayers in the form of a rate base credit.
Q. So you're saying the consistency is because of the requirements of the agreement in principle?
A. Yes.
Q. Is there any other reason you have for opining that there's consistent treatment of the ADIT and the asset?
A. It's on ENO's books.
Q. On ENO's books. You would agree, though, the asset is not in rate base; correct?
A. An alternate asset -- Yes. It doesn't matter. Yes, they're not in rate base.
Q. Do you have an opinion on whether tax normalization rules require that when an asset is not included in rate base, ADIT should not be included in rate base?
A. I have reviewed some rules that suggest that.
Q. So you think that is, in fact, a requirement of tax normalization rules?
A. I don't disagree with Rory that -or Mr. Roberts -- that it's a potential violation. I don't actually understand why he qualified his opinion with a potential.
Q. Let's go to page 4 of your surrebuttal, Mr. Watson. Take a look at page 4, lines 8, through page 5, lines 2.
A. I'm familiar with this section.
Q. Okay. So are you saying that if the Council adopts the advisors' recommendation to approve ENO Adjustment 14 and Mr. Prep's recommendation that the Council consider pro forma adjustments in future formula rate plans, the result would be the $\operatorname{FRP}$ would address regulatory lag associated with increasing capital investment?
A. It certainly would address it, yes.
Q. If the company and the Council are unable to reach agreement on the form of a formula rate plan, in that instance, how would regulatory lag associated with ENO's
contemplated level of future investment in its five-year business plan be addressed?
A. There would be -- In a growing rate base environment under the assumed scenario, which $I$ think is reasonable, that a full rate case takes a year, whereas the FRP takes perhaps six or so months, there would be some potential for some increase to a regulatory lag if you don't have an $F R P$ and you do annual rate cases.
Q. Okay. Let me lay out a hypothetical for you regarding that scenario. Okay?

Assume a project is placed in service January 1, 2020.
A. Uh-huh (indicating affirmatively).
Q. And assume the earliest a rate case can be filed using calendar year 2020 data is June 1, 2021.
A. So you're saying new rates are set on June of 2020?
Q. No. The test year ends December 31, 2020 .
A. Okay.
Q. Investment, January 1, 2020; test year ends December 31, 2020.
A. You'll have to pardon me. Please start over.
Q. Okay. The investment goes into service January 1, 2020.
A. Okay.
Q. The test year ends December 31, 2020.
A. Okay.
Q. And assume that ENO is not able to file a rate case until June 1, 2021. Okay?
A. 6/21.
Q. That's six months after the end of the test year. Do you have that?
A. Yes.
Q. And then rates go into effect June 1, 2022. In other words, it takes a year to process the rate case.
A. Okay.
Q. Are those all plausible assumptions from what you experience regarding base rate cases is?
A. Yeah, certainly.
Q. Now, in this scenario, would you agree that ENO suffers a minimum of 29 months of lag --
A. No.
Q. -- where it is not earning return on the January 1, 2020, investment?
A. Your scenario assumes some
improbable hypotheticals, so I don't agree.
The first one is that there was no rate
evaluation prior to this filing in June '21, 2021, that covered the January 2020 investment. If there are ongoing rate cases, a AJ14 like pro forma should have allowed rates to already include the January 2020 investment.

Second of all, if the investment is substantial, ENO has in the past requested special recovery of major investments with a rate step up. For example, NOPS and Union Power Block 1 and Nine Mile 6 are all either were allowed contemporaneous rate adjustments or expected to be allowed such a thing.

So, no, I don't agree.
Q. Well, the case we're working on right here and that we're talking about today, it's established to set rates based on investment through 2019; correct?
A. Yeah, rate base as of December 31st, 2019.
Q. So if we were to establish a new test year for a new base rate case, that would take up all of 2020; correct?
A. Yeah. Like I said, if an $F R P$ is not adopted, ENO could experience some increased regulatory lag compared to the $F R P$ scenario.
Q. Right. So I guess I'm saying as we sit here today with a new rate case, there would not be another base rate case till sometime in 2021 filed; right?
A. I don't know that $I$ necessarily agree with that. I think that if today was decided that there would be no FRP, I believe that based upon past experience, ENO could have a new rate case filing by the end of the year.
Q. And what would be the test year for that case?
A. I suppose the period one would be '18 and period two would be '19, and consistent with an AJ14, ENO would proform its rate base as of year end 2020 .
Q. And so you would propose a test year be established for period two based on the same year that's being used to establish rates in this case?
A. Well, that would be period one, but period two is more often the one that's used to evaluate rates.
Q. So in that case, you say you could file a rate case in June '20, June 2020 then?
A. I mean, file yet another one in --
Q. If I understood it, you were telling me you thought you could file a rate case more quickly than what the hypothetical assumed?
A. I believe that ENO can put together a rate case in roughly six months. It's been represented to me as being the case verbally.
Q. So if -- '19 and '20, 2019 and 2020 for period one and period two, you're saying that rate case could be filed in June 2020?
A. Yes. Although what $I$ had said previously was period one was '18, period two was '19, and they could file it by the end of this year.
Q. So you would have the company stack sort of pancake rate cases then?
A. Our recommendation to the Council is to approve an FRP.
Q. Right. I'm just trying to
understand what would be the alternative if the

FRP weren't agreed to?
A. Well, there are multiple
alternatives. ENO has seen fit to not --
through negotiation purposes or through
negotiation, not file a rate case for multiple years. As I've said, the Council has in the past considered ENO's applications for interim rate adjustments related to major investments, so I don't know that pancaked rate cases are the only solution available to ENO.
Q. Well, if ENO were to use a -- try to move up this filing of the next rate case to where 2019 were period one and 2020 were period two, that case would likely be filed in June 2020 since it takes six months to prepare; correct?
A. I believe so. In order to have their books closed and file a rate case, something like that would be my general understanding.
Q. And a year to process, more or less?
A. Typically, it seems like.
Q. So new rates would go into effect in that case June 2021; right?
A. I suppose so, yes.
Q. In that case, the scenario that the regulatory lag for that January 1, 2020, investment would be 18 months; right?
A. Under that scenario, yes.
Q. And that doesn't consider compliance processes that can occur after the Commission -- after the Council issues its final ruling on the merits of the case; correct?
A. I think it probably does. I think that rates go into effect after a year after their application, so I think that it's reasonable to expect rates 12 months later.
Q. So it's your experience that the compliance process can't result in that year being extended some months further even?
A. I'm familiar with the possibility of a refund in the event the compliance presses it down the line more than a year.
Q. A refund?
A. Or an excess or an under collection surcharge, a true-up.

MR. WILLIAMS:
Give me two minutes here.
Off the record.
(Whereupon a pause occurred in the
proceedings.)
MR. WILLIAMS:
Okay, Mr. Watson. That's all my
questions. Thank you for your patience.
THE WITNESS:
Thank you.
MR. WILLIAMS:
Any other questions?
(No response.)
MR. BEATMANN:
I think we're done.
MR. WILLIAMS:
Hearing none, we're all done.
Thank you.
MR. BEATMANN:
That's it.
(Whereupon the deposition was
concluded at three o'clock P.M.)

*     *         *             *                 * 


## REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

This certification is valid only for a transcript accompanied by my original signature and original required seal on this page.

I, Kathy Ellsworth Shaw, Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Louisiana, as the officer before whom this testimony was taken, do hereby certify that BYRON S. WATSON, to whom oath was administered, after having been duly sworn by me upon authority of R.S. 37:2554, did testify as hereinabove set forth in the foregoing 75 pages; that this testimony was reported by me in stenotype reporting method, was prepared and transcribed by me or under my personal direction and supervision, and is a true and correct transcript to the best of my ability and understanding; that the transcript has been prepared in compliance with transcript format guidelines required by statute or by rules of the board, and that I am informed about the complete arrangement, financial or otherwise, with the person or entity making arrangements for deposition services; that I have acted in compliance with the prohibition on contractual relationships, as defined by Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure Article 1434 and in rules and advisory opinions of the board; that I have no actual knowledge of any prohibited employment or contractual relationship, direct or indirect, between a court reporting firm and any party litigant in this matter nor is there any such relationship between myself and a party litigant in this matter nor is there any such relationship between myself and a party litigant in this matter; I am not related to counsel or to the parties herein, nor am I otherwise interested in the outcome of this matter.

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| 5 (5) 24:12 37:4 |  |
| 50 (6) 46:13 47:20 |  |
| 47:23 48:3 50:750:10 |  |
|  |  |
| 504 (1) 3:6 |  |
| 52 (1) 47:20 |  |
| 52.2 (3) 45:23 47:16 |  |
|  |  |
| $\frac{6}{6(3) 20: 2156: 11}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { (3) 20:21 56:11 } \\ & 70: 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 6/21 (1) 69:11 |  |
| 600 (1) 2:3 |  |
| 6041 (1) 1:12 |  |
| 639 (1) $1: 20$$\mathbf{6 5 0}$ (2) $1: 142: 9$ |  |
|  |  |
| 7 |  |
| 7 (1) 42:6 |  |
| 70 (1) $42: 8$ |  |
| 70005 (2) 3:5 76:24 |  |
| 70113 (1) 1:21 |  |
| 70130 (2) $1: 142: 10$ |  |
| 70809 (1) 2:15 |  |
| 749 (2) 3:4 76:2375 (1) $76: 7$ |  |
|  |  |
| 75 (1) 76:7 $\mathbf{7 8 7 0 1}$ (1) $2: 4$ |  |
| 8 |  |
|  |  |

