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#### BEFORE THE

LA Public Service Commission

#### LOUISIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

#### POINTE COUPEE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, EX PARTE

DOCKET NO. U-37341

In Re: Application for Increase of Base Rates, Interim Rate Relief, Tariff Modification and Establishment of a Formula Rate Plan and Emergency Reserve Fund

## DIRECT TESTIMONY

1

### OF

## AMANDA MCDUFF

## on behalf of

## POINTE COUPEE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION

July30, 2024

### EXHIBIT "B"

#### 1 I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

# 2 Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, BUSINESS ADDRESS, POSITION AND 3 COMPANY TITLE.

A. My name is Amanda H. McDuff. My business address is 2506 False River Drive, New
Roads, Louisiana 70760. My position is Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of Pointe Coupee
Electric Membership Corporation ("PC Electric".)

# 7 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL 8 EXPERIENCE IN THE ELECTRIC INDUSTRY.

9 A. I have a Bachelor of Science in Finance from Louisiana State University with a concentration in internal audit. I have over twenty years of professional experience as a 10 11 manager in the accounting, finance, and audit field. I am a certified internal auditor with 12 over ten years of experience managing audits in public accounting and private industry. 13 For the last seven years, I have been working specifically in the electric industry primarily 14 on the wholesale side of the business. My most recent experience prior to PC Electric was 15 as the Accounting Manager at Cleco overseeing the Cleco Cajun accounting and billing 16 departments. I had oversight and responsibility for generating monthly wholesale invoices. 17 I was also responsible for key financial business analysis and oversight to ensure 18 accounting records were accurately reported. Prior to the Cleco acquisition, I was a 19 Regional Financial Analyst at NRG for its South Central assets.

As CFO of PC Electric, I am responsible for the management of the overall sound fiscal operation of the cooperative, ensuring that PC Electric embodies a cost-conscious culture regarding the impact to its members and directing the activities of the finance and accounting department that includes the functions of accounting, treasury, billing, financial
 forecasting, and budget.

#### 3 II. <u>PURPOSE AND SUMMARY OF DIRECT TESTIMONY</u>

# 4 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY IN THIS 5 PROCEEDING?

A. The purpose of my testimony is to provide an overview of PC Electric's financial structure
and current financial position. This will include describing how PC Electric has
historically funded its system improvements and PC Electric's desire to maintain a
financially sound capital structure in future financing. Finally, I will express to the LPSC
the need for the revenue adjustment contained in this application in a timely manner and
the justification for an interim rate increase and Emergency Reserve Fund.

# 12 Q. PLEASE PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF PC 13 ELECTRIC?

14 Α. PC Electric currently services over 10,600 members. PC Electric is a rural electric 15 cooperative and as such our members are the owners of the system and the ratepayers. As 16 a cooperative, PC Electric has no stock and obtains long-term debt financing from the Rural 17 Utilities Service ("RUS"), Federal Financial Bank ("FFB"), the National Rural Utilities 18 Cooperative Finance Corporation ("CFC") and CoBank, ACB. At the end of 2023, PC 19 Electric's capitalization was approximately 62% debt and 38% equity. PC Electric is 20 required to maintain its financial performance ratios, particularly TIER and DSC, at levels 21 which will provide its long-term debt providers adequate assurances of its ability to repay 22 the debt.

#### **1** Q. WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF EQUITY CAPITAL FOR PC ELECTRIC?

A. As a Cooperative, PC Electric's only source of equity is its own net cash flow. PC
Electric's cash flow is a result of its operating margins. From the cash flow, principal
payments on long-term debt and purchases of certain equipment are made with the net
remaining amount able to be used for equity plant investment.

## 6 Q. WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF LONG-TERM DEBT FINANCING FOR PC 7 ELECTRIC?

8 A. PC Electric obtains most long-term debt financing (83%) from RUS and FFB both of which 9 offer the Cooperative favorable interest rates. Notes payable to RUS consist of fixed rates 10 of 3.7% to 5% mortgage notes payable in monthly and quarterly payments maturing in 11 various years through 2041. Notes Payable to FFB consists of mortgage notes payable in 12 quarterly payments bearing fixed rates of 1.035% to 5.410% maturing in various years 13 through 2046. PC Electric also borrows from CFC and CoBank. See attached to my 14 testimony as AM Exhibit 1 a table that provides an overview of PC Electric's current long-15 term debt. As with all loans, the terms and conditions of each loan place certain financial 16 obligations, minimum debt covenant coverage ratios, on PC Electric that it must meet.

# 17 Q. EXPLAIN WHAT THE MINIMUM DEBT COVENANT COVERAGE 18 MEASURES?

A. The minimum coverage ratios are set as default levels for existing loans and minimum
 sustained level for new loans. They are simply a metric measuring the minimum financial
 performance of a Cooperative for consideration of current ability to meet current and future

PC Electric **Direct Testimony of AMANDA MCDUFF** LPSC Docket U-\_\_

debt obligations. Below is a definition of each of the minimum debt covenant coverage 1 2 ratios: 3 "TIER" refers to Time Interest Earned Ratio: = (Interest on Long-Term Debt + Net 4 Margin)/Interest on Long Term Debt • Tier is a measurement of the system's annual ability to earn margins sufficient 5 to cover the interest expense on long-term debt. 6 7 8 "OTIER" refers to Operating Time Interest Earned Ratio: (Interest on Long—Term 9 Debt +Operating Margin)/Interest on Long-Term Debt • Operating Tier is a measure of the Cooperative's ability to generate sufficient 10 11 revenues from electric operations to repay the interest on its long-term debt. 12 13 "DSC" refers to Debt Service Coverage Ratio: (Depreciation + Interest on Long-Term Debt + Net Margin)/(Principal +Interest on Long—Term Debt) 14 • DSC is a measurement of the system's ability to generate sufficient funds to 15 cover the cash requirements of its long-term debt service (principal and interest) 16 on an annual basis. 17 18 19 "ODSC" refers to Operating Debt Service Coverage Ratio: = (Depreciation + 20 Interest on Long-Term Debt + Operating Margin)/(Principal + Interest on Long-Term 21 Debt). Operating DSC indicates the cooperative's ability to generate sufficient 22 0 23 operating margins, excluding capital credit allocations, to cover the annual 24 debt service payments on its total long-term principal and interest due. 25 26 **Q**. WHAT ARE THE CURRENT MINIMUM DEBT COVENANT COVERAGE 27 **RATIOS FOR EACH OF PC ELECTRIC LENDERS?** 28 A. The table below identifies the current minimum debt covenant coverage ratios for each of

PC Electric's lenders. 29

RATIO	RUS	<u>CoBank</u>	<u>CFC</u>
OTIER	1.10		
Net TIER	1.25		
ODSC	1.10		
DSC	1.25	1.25-1.00	MDSC 1.35
EQUITY TO TOTAL ASSETS		.30 – 1.00	

30

The minimum debt coverage ratios should be achieved in the 2 best years out of the 3 most
 recent calendar years.

# 3 Q. IS THE MINIMUM DEBT COVENANT COVERAGE A PROPER FINACIAL 4 TARGET FOR DEVELOPING REVENUE REQUIREMENTS?

A. Minimum Debt Covenants, while a factor in establishing the financial obligations of the
cooperative, is not the only nor the most important factor in developing the revenue
requirement for a cooperative. As the testimony of Rebecca Payne discusses, there are a
number of important factors to be considered in developing the revenue requirement. In
my role, ensuring we have sufficient revenue to pay all fixed and variable expenses when
due and to provide and maintain reasonable working capital in addition to ensuring
financial coverage ratios are met is a critical part of the operation of the Cooperative.

#### 12 III. OVERVIEW OF PC ELECTRIC FINANCIAL CONDITION

#### 13 Q. PLEASE DISCUSS THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF PC ELECTRIC.

A. AM Exhibit 2 to my testimony demonstrates PC Electric's minimum debt coverage ratios for the past six (6) years. The evidence shows that PC's ratios have been declining since 2018, other than for test year 2020. PC Electric failed to meet its annual minimum debt coverage ratios required by its lenders in 2022 and 2023. PC Electric has the financial obligation to meet its minimum debt service coverage requirements based on a best two (2) out of three (3) years average. PC Electric failed to meet that obligation in 2023 and is currently projected to not meet that obligation in 2024.

AM Exhibit 3 also demonstrates that PC Electric's equity to total assets ratio continues to
 drop which indicates that PC Electric is more heavily leveraged than historically.

1	Q.	WHAT PRESSURES ARE PC ELECTRIC EXPERIENCING THAT IMPACT ITS
2		FINANCIAL CONDITIONS?
3	A.	As with other utilities, PC Electric is experiencing multiple pressure points impacting its
4		financial conditions and obligations. I will touch briefly on the significant drivers.
5 6 7		• Higher Borrowing Costs: The Cooperative cost of both short and long-term financing is coming at a greater cost due to higher interest rates.
8 9 10 11		• Increased Equipment and Labor Costs: As discussed in the testimony of Myron Lambert, the cost of material and labor used to maintain, repair and improve its system has increased due to widespread inflation.
12 13 14 15		• Capital Additions: As discussed in the testimony of Myron Lambert, the need for investment in the PC Electric system has significantly increased since the last CWP over 6 years ago.
16		The additional investment impact to the financial condition of PC Electric is compounded
17		by the higher borrowing costs and increased equipment and labor costs. Fundamentally, it
18		costs more to reliably serve our members than it has in the past and the cost of capital has
19		significantly increased, placing financial pressure on PC Electric.
20	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE PC ELECTRIC'S LINE OF CREDIT AND ITS USE IN
21		RECENT YEARS.
22	А.	PC Electric currently has a line of credit with CFC and another with CoBank. The purpose
23		of the line of credits is for PC Electric's use for working capital and temporary funding of
24		capital improvements while long-term debt funds are being applied for and received. If
25		PC Electric is unable to secure long term financing due to not making financial metric
26		covenants, PC Electric will have to place greater reliance on short-term financing to fund
27		plant additions. This financing is usually at a much higher interest rate expense and thus

higher cost to our members. In 2023, PC Electric had to rely heavily on both the CFC and
CoBank operating line of credits to fund operational expenses due to the higher cost
pressures mentioned above. The current member rates were not producing adequate
revenue to cover all fixed and variable expenses as due. With the higher interest rates,
this resulted in a 500% percentage increase in short-term interest expense over the prior
year.

7 Q. IS IT SUSTAINABLE AND PRUDENT FOR PC ELECTRIC TO CONTINUE TO
8 RELY ON SHORT TERM LINES OF CREDIT?

9 A. No, it is critical that PC Electric acquires and maintains access to adequate amounts of
10 long-term debt at reasonable interest rates to continue providing reliable service. It is in
11 PC Electric's best interest to utilize low-cost RUS debt financing as needed for system
12 improvements in the future. As such, our rates for all services furnished should provide
13 sufficient revenue to pay all fixed and variable expenses as due and to provide and maintain
14 reasonable working capital and cash on hand to decrease the reliance on short-term debt.

## 15 IV. FORUMLA RATE PLAN EXPERIENCE

Q. PC ELECTRIC WAS SUBJECT TO A FORMULA RATE PLAN PRIOR TO ITS
 RECENT EXPIRATION WITH THE 2022 TEST YEAR. WHY DID THE FRP
 EXPIRE?

A. PC Electric was granted its first FRP by Commission order in Docket U-33917 dated
 March 20, 2017.<sup>1</sup> PC Electric was granted an extension of the original FRP by Commission

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>LPSC Docket U-33917. Pointe Coupee Electric Membership Corporation, ex parte, In re: First Amended Petition for Approval of a Formula Rate plan and Application for Rate Increase.

1		order in Docket U-35421 dated May 29, 2020. <sup>2</sup> The 2020 FRP extension order required
2		PC Electric to file a full rate case or that an extension of the FRP be requested. However,
3		in the final FRP Annual Filing order in Docket U-36365 dated March 15, 2023, the
4		Commission ordered:
5 6 7 8		"PC Electric will file for a full base rate review or extension of its existing FRP to correspond with any Staff recommendation as issued in LPSC Docket U-36515 in which PC Electric seeks certification of its new wholesale contracts that will form the basis of its future base rate. <sup>3</sup>
9		The PC Electric certification docket in U-36515 was completed by final Commission
10		orders dated November 7, 2023 (NextEra Energy Marketing) and U-36515-A dated
11		January 11, 2024 (Mondu Solar). <sup>4</sup> Therefore, this application is timely filed in accordance
12		with the Commission's order.
12 13	Q.	with the Commission's order. HOW DID THE FRP IMPACT THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF PC
	Q.	
13	<b>Q.</b> A.	HOW DID THE FRP IMPACT THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF PC
13 14	-	HOW DID THE FRP IMPACT THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF PC ELECTRIC?
13 14 15	-	HOW DID THE FRP IMPACT THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF PC ELECTRIC? During the prior FRP tenure, PC Electric increased rates twice and gave a refund once with
13 14 15 16	-	HOW DID THE FRP IMPACT THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF PC ELECTRIC? During the prior FRP tenure, PC Electric increased rates twice and gave a refund once with the other three years not triggering a rate change. See AM Exhibit 4. However, what AM
13 14 15 16 17	-	HOW DID THE FRP IMPACT THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF PC ELECTRIC? During the prior FRP tenure, PC Electric increased rates twice and gave a refund once with the other three years not triggering a rate change. See AM Exhibit 4. However, what AM Exhibit 2 demonstrates is that as the broader financial conditions changed – higher costs,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> LPSC Docket U-35421. Pointe Coupee Electric Membership Corporation, ex parte, In re: Application for Approval of Formula Rate Plan Extension and Letter of Non-Opposition to Renew Line of Credit.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> LPSC Docket U-36265. Pointe Coupee Electric Membership Corporation, ex parte, In re: Formula Rate Plan Annual Report for the Test Year Ending March 31, 2022.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> LPSC Docket U-36515 Pointe Coupee Electric Membership Corporation, NextEra Energy Marketing, LLC and Mondu Solar, LLC's *Joint Application for Approval of Power Supply Agreements*.

when due without becoming more dependent on short-term Lines of Credit and incurring
 more long-term debt, both at higher interest rates.

For the last test year, despite a rate increase, the narrow bandwidth set at the level closely tied to the minimum covenant ratio coverage amounts did not increase rates to produce sufficient revenue to overcome the negative financial forces, putting PC Electric on track to fail to meet its minimum covenant ratio for 2024.

# 7 Q. PLEASE DISCUSS HOW THE APPLICATION SEEKS TO ADDRESS THE 8 FINANCIAL AND RATE STRUCTURE NEEDS OF PC ELECTRIC RATE 9 MAKING AND WHY IT IS NECESSARY.

- A. Generally, PC Electric has determined that a rate increase is needed to meet its financial
  goals and obligations. The details of the calculation of the development of the rate increase
  are set forth in detail in the testimony of Rebecca Payne. PC Electric also believes that
  re-establishing the Formula Rate Plan with modifications is in the best interest of the
  ongoing financial security of the cooperative.
- PC Electric also requests that the test year of the new FRP be set to a calendar year of
  January 1 through December 31 with its annual filing due by April 1 of each year.
- PC Electric requests that thirty (30) days of cash on hand be included in the calculation of
  its revenue requirement to reduce and mitigate the need to overly rely on short-term Lines
  of Credit.
- PC Electric asserts that the adoption of a new bandwidth is required as described in the
  testimony of Rebecca Payne.

1 As part of its Cost of Service Study, PC Electric also seeks to stabilize rates by increasing 2 the customer charge to insulate a portion of the revenue recovery from weather-related 3 uncertainty. A full review of PC Electric's tariff indicated a need to revise and/or eliminate certain 4 5 tariffs due to the change in its wholesale power contract, lack of use or to mitigate cost 6 shifting between customer classes. 7 PC Electric seeks the creation of an Emergency Reserve Fund to create a cash reserve fund 8 that will allow PC Electric to quickly respond to emergencies while mitigating the need to rely on high interest rate lines of credit. 9 10 PC Electric also seeks to implement an interim rate increase to immediately collect 11 additional revenues to set it on course to meet its minimum covenant ratios going forward. Q. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT A NEW FORMULA RATE PLAN IS IN THE BEST 12 **INTEREST OF PC ELECTRIC MEMBERS?** 13 14 A. A properly structured FRP should allow the Cooperative to realize improved financial 15 stability and steadily increase equity, both of which will benefit the members. The FRP 16 will allow PC Electric with the mechanism to maintain adequate revenue levels to meet 17 lender requirements and help provide better long-term financing options that reduce 18 borrowing costs. In addition, we also believe the FRP will provide our members with more 19 stable rates with regular, modest adjustments that reflect current inflation factors. 20 **Q**. HOW DOES THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REVENUE REQUIREMENT AND 21 COST INTERACT WITH THE PROPOSED FRP?

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A. The revenue requirement determination was based on a cost study using adjusted test year
data. Once base rates are established to meet the revenue requirement, a FRP will provide
a mechanism to consistently maintain the adequate revenues to meet the established
financial metrics. By implementing the financial restructuring described above combined
with the re-establishment of a FRP, PC Electric will receive more stable and consistent
revenue, reduce its use of short-term lines of credits and reduce costs to its members by
mitigating higher interest rates with cash on hand.

#### 8 V. REVENUE REQUIREMENT DEVELOPMENT

## 9 Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COST OF 10 SERVICE STUDY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE RATE.

A. I worked directly with Rebecca Payne at C.H. Guersney & Company to provide all the data
requested to perform the cost of service study. I reviewed all the preliminary results of the
study and was present at the Board meetings at which the data was presented to the full
Board for review, discussion and approval.

# 15 Q. DID YOU REVIEW THE RESULTS OF REBECCA PAYNES REVENUE 16 REQUIREMENT CALCULATION?

17 Yes.

# 18 Q. DO YOU AGREE WITH THE RESULTS OF THE REVENEUE REQUIREMENT 19 CALCULATION?

Yes. The results of the revenue requirement calculation will allow us to meet the financial
objectives and obligations of PC Electric. These objectives are driven off a level of plant

additions that will ensure our system is reliable and resilient, maintaining an appropriate
 equity of greater than 30%, maintaining a reasonable level of cash and making our debt
 service payments.

# 4 Q. RELATED TO THE AMOUNT IDENTIFIED FOR PLANT INVESTMENT, 5 PLEASE EXPLAIN THE FUNDING FOR PLANT ADDITIONS?

6 A. RUS is the primary lender for PC Electric and sets forth a process to facilitate developing 7 and funding investment in a rural electric cooperative's system, which includes the 8 development of a construction work plan ("CWP"). The CWP details the plant investment PC Electric will make in its system over a five-year period. To fund the CWP, PC will 9 10 borrow from the Federal Financial Bank ("FFB") pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth between FFB and RUS. The loan from the FFB is guaranteed by RUS and will require 11 12 PC Electric to grant a conventional mortgage on its assets to secure repayment of the loan. Funds are drawn from the loan as projects are completed and approved by RUS which 13 14 provides an additional protection to PC Electric rate payers through a spend and recover 15 process rather than funding the full value of the project prior to projects being completed. 16 In addition, the ability to secure more favorable long term interest rates reduces reliance on short term loans with higher interest rates. 17

# 18 Q. MYRON LAMBERT'S TESTIMONY REFERENCES INCREASED UPWARD 19 PRESSURE ON COSTS RELATED TO PLANT INVESTMENT. DO YOU 20 AGREE?

21 A. Yes.

1	Q.	PLEASE EXPLAIN THE THIRTY (30) DAY OPERATIONAL RESERVE THAT
2		IS BUILT IN THE REVENEUE REQUIRMENT AND WHY IS THAT NEEDED.
3	A.	The 30-day operational reserve equates to increasing the general funds to have enough cash
4		on hand to pay about 30 days' worth of expenses. This reduces the Cooperative's
5		dependence on having to utilize the line of credit to pay operating expenses.
6	Q.	WHY IS THE OPERATIONAL RESERVE MORE FAIR, JUST AND
7		REASONABLE FOR PC MEMBERS THAN THE CURRENT PRACTICE OF
8		<b>RELYING ON SHORT TERM LINES OF CREDIT?</b>
9	A.	Having adequate cash on hand reduces the Cooperatives' dependence on the line of credit.
10		This will in turn lower the interest rate expense and decrease the Cooperatives' exposure
11		to fluctuations in the interest rates market.
12	Q.	HOW DOES THE OPERATIONAL RESERVE DIFFER FROM AN EMERGENCY
12 13	Q.	HOW DOES THE OPERATIONAL RESERVE DIFFER FROM AN EMERGENCY RESERVE FUND THAT IS ALSO REQUESTED?
	<b>Q.</b> A.	
13	-	RESERVE FUND THAT IS ALSO REQUESTED?
13 14	-	<b>RESERVE FUND THAT IS ALSO REQUESTED?</b> The fundamental difference is that the Emergency Reserve Fund is restricted in use for
13 14 15	-	RESERVE FUND THAT IS ALSO REQUESTED? The fundamental difference is that the Emergency Reserve Fund is restricted in use for only emergency events while the operational reserve cash can be used for non-emergency
13 14 15 16	-	RESERVE FUND THAT IS ALSO REQUESTED? The fundamental difference is that the Emergency Reserve Fund is restricted in use for only emergency events while the operational reserve cash can be used for non-emergency events. For example, the operational cash on hand could be used to mitigate a cash flow
13 14 15 16 17	-	RESERVE FUND THAT IS ALSO REQUESTED? The fundamental difference is that the Emergency Reserve Fund is restricted in use for only emergency events while the operational reserve cash can be used for non-emergency events. For example, the operational cash on hand could be used to mitigate a cash flow issue due to timing of expenses versus recovery. The Emergency Reserve Fund would
13 14 15 16 17 18	-	RESERVE FUND THAT IS ALSO REQUESTED? The fundamental difference is that the Emergency Reserve Fund is restricted in use for only emergency events while the operational reserve cash can be used for non-emergency events. For example, the operational cash on hand could be used to mitigate a cash flow issue due to timing of expenses versus recovery. The Emergency Reserve Fund would only be allowed to be tapped in times of an emergency. For example, PC Electric
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	-	RESERVE FUND THAT IS ALSO REQUESTED? The fundamental difference is that the Emergency Reserve Fund is restricted in use for only emergency events while the operational reserve cash can be used for non-emergency events. For example, the operational cash on hand could be used to mitigate a cash flow issue due to timing of expenses versus recovery. The Emergency Reserve Fund would only be allowed to be tapped in times of an emergency. For example, PC Electric experienced two major un-named storms in the months of April and May of 2024 with

.

1		would provide PC Electric with a source of capital to respond to similar emergencies while
2		mitigating the need to incur additional interest costs associated with short-term loans or
3		lines of credit.
4	Q.	WHY DOES FEMA NOT PROVIDE SUFFICIENT FUNDING FOR STORM
5		<b>RECOVERY FOR PC ELECTRIC?</b>
6	A.	Costs that are FEMA eligible are refunded after the fact, meaning PC Electric must pay up
7		front for the full costs of restoration and repair. If the event is determined to be FEMA
8		eligible, after a lengthy application process, the Cooperative has a chance to recover up to
9		ninety (90%) of eligible costs meaning that in all situations, the cooperative will be fully
10		responsible for a portion of the costs. It has been PC Electric's experience that it can take
11		years for FEMA to refund costs. For example, the cooperative recently recovered a portion
12		of costs related to Hurricane Gustav that occurred in 2008. For storms that are not FEMA
13		eligible, such as the weather events in April and May of 2024, there is no FEMA recovery
14		option.

#### 15 VI. RATE INCREASE AND INTERIM RATE INCREASE

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# Q. IS THE REQUESTED RATE INCREASE NECESSARY FOR THE FINANCIAL HEALTH OF PC ELECTRIC TO BE ABLE TO PROVIDE RELIABLE POWER TO ITS MEMBERS?

A. The requested rate increase will help position PC Electric to be able to carry out the work plan to strengthen the distribution grid to be able to provide resilient and reliable service to its members. Strengthening the grid will benefit the members by improving reliability and adding resilience to lower the damage from severe weather events and speed up restoration times. In addition, the rates will aid PC Electric in improving its financial position that
 will in turn allow PC Electric to meet required financial ratios and therefore improve credit
 worthiness which will in turn benefit the members in the form of more favorable interest
 rates.

# Q. IS THE RATE INCREASE SOUGHT IN THIS APPLICATION FAIR, JUST AND REASONABLE FOR THE PC ELECTRIC MEMBERS?

- 7 A. Yes, the rate increase will align the member rates with the costs PC Electric incurs to
  8 provide reliable service to its members.
- 9

10

## Q. PC ELECTRIC IS ALSO REQUESTING AN INTERIM RATE INCREASE TO BE ALLOWED DURING THE PENDENCY OF THIS DOCKET? WHY?

11 A. The results of the study performed by witness Rebecca Payne show that PC Electric is 12 currently in a negative margin pattern with insufficient funds being collected to cover its 13 expenses. PC Electric is concerned that at its current revenue rates, it will once again fail to meet its minimum covenant ratios and experience further equity degradation. An interim 14 15 rate increase is needed to immediately improve PC Electric's financial position for 2024 16 and aid PC Electric in meeting key financial ratios in 2025. With the key ratios being the 17 best 2 out of 3 years, this will help set PC Electric on a path to meeting covenants. The 18 interim relief is needed to solely aid PC Electric from being in default but is not sufficient 19 to attain all the financial objectives.

# 20 Q. HOW DID PC ELECTRIC CALCULATE THE AMOUNT OF THE INTERIM 21 RATE INCREASE?

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1 A. PC Electric's first goal in calculating the interim rate increase was to minimize the impact 2 of an interim rate increase to its members. We approached the interim rate increase as a 3 phased-in approach with the interim being Phase I and the final full rate increase being 4 implemented as Phase II upon approval of the Commission. We determined that an interim 5 rate increase in the amount of 60% of the revenue requirement calculated to be needed 6 would provide increased revenue to PC Electric in the amount of \$2,357,071 while 7 mitigating the rate increase to the average residential member to \$13.75 and \$13.57, in 8 Phases 1 and II, respectively.

9 PC Electric requests that the Commission take up the issue of the interim rate increase as 10 early as possible. Assuming that the interim rate increase would be approved at the 11 September 2024 LPSC Business and Executive Session, the rate increase would be 12 implemented with the October billing and extend through the shoulder months when usage 13 is traditionally lower.

As the Commission is also aware, PC Electric's new wholesale contract will begin on April
1, 2025, and is expected to produce lower wholesale rates than our current wholesale rates.
That reduction in wholesale rates is anticipated to help mitigate member impact of the
implementation of the total rate increase demonstrated to be needed.

18 The testimony of Rebecca Payne demonstrates the cost recovery mechanism and amounts19 of the interim rate increase requested.

# Q. DOES PC ELECTRIC AGREE TO POST A BOND AND REFUND ANY AMOUNTS ALLOWED TO BE COLLECTED THROUGH AN INTERIM RATE INCREASE THAT IS NOT ULTIMATELY APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION?

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1 A. Yes.

#### 2 <u>VII. COST OF SERVICE STUDY AND TARIFF CHANGES</u>

- 3 Q. DID YOU PROVIDE ANY SUPPORT TO THE COST OF SERVICE STUDY THAT
- 4 WAS CONDUCTED BY WITNESS REBECCA PAYNE?
- 5 A. Yes, all supporting documentation was provided by PC Electric staff.

#### 6 Q. HAVE YOU REVIEWED THE RESULTS OF THE COST OF SERVICE STUDY

#### 7 AND DO YOU AGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS?

8 A. Yes.

# 9 Q. DID YOU ALSO REVIEW AND SUPPORT THE RECOMMENDATIONS TO 10 MAKE CHANGES TO THE PC ELECTRIC TARIFFS?

11 A. Yes.

#### 12 Q. WHY WERE THE CHANGES NEEDED?

A. Our tariffs were reviewed to ensure they met the needs of our member base and to simplify
them as needed. In addition, our current tariffs were reflective of our current wholesale
purchase power contract in regard to pricing signals. The tariffs were reviewed and
updated to reflect the new wholesale contracts.

# 17 Q. ARE THE AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF FAIR JUST AND REASONABLE 18 FOR THE PC ELECTRIC MEMBERS?

19 A. Yes.

1	Q.	PC ELECTRIC ATTACHED A COMPLIANCE FILING IN ACCORDIANCE
2		WITH THE RECENTLY ADOPTED ORDER IN R-35462 THAT ADDED A
3		REPORTING REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE DETAILS REGARDING THE
4		RATE EFFECTS ASSOCITED WITH EVERY FILING MADE AT THE
5		COMMISSION SEEKING TO CHANGE RATES. DO YOU ASSERT THAT THIS
6		INFORMATION PROVIDED IS TRUE AND ACCURATE?

7 A. Yes. PC Electric provides the Rate Impact Form calculated for both the interim and total
8 increase required.

## 9 Q. DO YOU HAVE ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION TO SUPPORT THIS 10 FILING?

11 A. Yes. I have attached the following documentation:

AM Exhibit 1	PC Electric's Current Long Term Debt Summary	
AM Exhibit 2	PC Electric's 6 years historical minimum debt coverage ratios	
AM Exhibit 3	PC Electric's Equity to Total Assets Ratio 2019-2023	
AM Exhibit 4	Formula Rate Plan – Attachment A	
AM Exhibit 5	Five years of Form 7 forms	
AM Exhibit 6	Recent Audited Financials	HSPM
AM Exhibit 7	RUS Loan Contract AM8 – February 2, 2018 (CWP Loan)	HSPM
AM Exhibit 8	CoBank Loan Credit Agreement	HSPM

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- 1 Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?
- 2 A. Yes.

#### BEFORE THE

#### LOUISIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

#### POINTE COUPEE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, EX PARTE

DOCKET NO.

In Re: Application for Increase of Base Rates, Interim Rate Relief, Tariff Modification and Establishment of a Formula Rate Plan and Emergency Reserve Fund

#### **AFFIDAVIT OF WITNESS**

#### AMANDA MCDUFF

I, Amanda McDuff, being duly sworn, depose that the Direct Testimony in the above referenced matter on behalf of Pointe Coupee Electric Membership Corporation, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Amanda McDuff

Subscribed and sworn before me this SO day of July, 2024.

Mu Notary ublic

My commission expires:

#### BEFORE THE

:

#### LOUISIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

#### POINTE COUPEE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, EX PARTE

DOCKET NO.\_\_\_\_

In Re: Application for Increase of Base Rates, Interim Rate Relief, Tariff Modification and Establishment of a Formula Rate Plan and Emergency Reserve Fund

## Amanda McDuff

**Direct** Testimony

## EXHIBIT 1

#### AM Exhibit 1

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	RUS		CFC		FFB		COBANK		TOTAL	
BALANCE BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$	4,149,593	\$	429,506	\$	23,413,389	\$	-	\$	27,992,488
ADDITIONS DURING YEAR							\$	4,995,049	\$	4,995,049
REDUCTIONS DURING YEAR									\$	-
PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS	\$	(163,916)	\$	(174,204)	\$	(1,070,779)			\$	(1,408,899)
<b>OTHER - CURRENT DEBT ADJUSTMENT</b>	\$	3,882	\$	(9,378)		-	\$	-	\$	(5,496)
BALANCE END OF YEAR (LINE 43 BS)		,989,558.41	\$	245,924	\$	22,342,610	\$	4,995,049	\$	31,573,141
% TO TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT		13%		1%		71%		16%		

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#### **2023 LONG TERM DEBT TRANSACTIONS**

#### BEFORE THE

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Amanda McDuff

**Direct Testimony** 

## EXHIBIT 2

#### AM Exhibit 2

	Summary of Coverage Ratios										
<u>Ratio</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>					
Interest on Long-Term Debt	755,135	780,906	774,397	798,415	876,495	911,793					
Operating Margin	956,177	311,595	449,435	44,058	(372,506)	(1,234,778)					
Patronage Capital or Margins	1,079,312	403,247	540,272	186,545	(210,053)	(939,835)					
Depreciation Expense	1,336,033	1,424,210	1,556,226	1,651,950	1,760,834	1,894,521					
Principal on Long-term Debt	1,208,179	1,107,895	1,150,806	1,245,460	1,505,060	1,668,361					
Total Debt Service	1,963,314	1,888,801	1,925,203	2,043,875	2,381,555	2,580,154					
TIER	2.43	1.52	1.70	1.23	0.76	(0.03)					
OTIER	2.27	1.40	1.58	1.06	0.58	(0.35)					
DSCR	1.61	1.38	1.49	1.29	1.02	0.72					
ODSCR	1.55	1.33	1.44	1.22	0.95	0.61					

Best 2 of 3 Year Average									
<u>Ratio</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>Average</u>					
TIER	1.23	0.76	(0.03)	1.00					
OTIER	1.06	0.58	(0.35)	0.82					
DSCR	1.29	1.02	0.72	1.15					
ODSCR	1.22	0.95	0.61	1.09					

#### BEFORE THE

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### Amanda McDuff

**Direct** Testimony

## EXHIBIT 3

#### AM Exhibit 3

Equity to Total Assets Ratio									
2019 2020 2021 2022 2023									
Equity	\$ 20,684,785	\$ 20,748,193	\$ 21,383,321	\$ 20,275,986	\$ 19,991,235				
Total Assets	\$ 45,809,964	\$ 46,795,417	\$ 50,525,474	\$ 56,364,819	\$ 60,165,553				
Equity to Total Assets Ratio	0.45	0.44	0.42	0.36	0.33				

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#### **BEFORE THE**

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## Amanda McDuff

**Direct Testimony** 

## **EXHIBIT 4**

#### AM Exhibit 4

	POINTE COUPEE ELECTRIC FORMULA RATE PLAN - ATTACHMENT A FRP RATE CHANGES BY TARIFF												
	APPLIED FRP ANNUAL FRP % RATE CHANGES BY YEAR												
LINE NO	DESCRIPTION	RATE SCHEDULE	VOLTAGE	RATE CHANGE % (Note 2)	CURRENT YEAR (2022)*	1ST PRIOR YEAR	2ND PRIOR YEAR	3RD PRIOR YEAR	4TH PRIOR YEAR				
	RESIDENTIAL												
1	Residential Service	100/101	Sec	7.39%	6.34%	-2.06%	0.00%	0.00%	3.11%				
2	Camp or Temporary Service	120	Sec	7.39%	6.34%	-2.06%	0.00%	0.00%	3.11%				
3	COMMERCIAL/SMALL INDUSTRIAL General Service	200/201	Sec	7.39%	6.34%	-2.06%	0.00%	0.00%	3.11%				
	INDUSTRIAL/LARGE LIGHT & POWER												
4	Large Power Service	300	Sec	7.39%	6.34%	-2.06%	0.00%	0.00%	3.11%				
5	Large Power - Time of Day	305 -	Sec	7.39%	6.34%	-2.06%	0.00%	0.00%	3.11%				
6	Extra Large Power Service	351	Sec	7.39%	6.34%	-2.06%	0.00%	0.00%	3.11%				
7	Extra Large Power Service - Time of Day	355	Sec	7.39%	6.34%	-2.06%	0.00%	0.00%	3.11%				
8	Extra Large Power Service - Schools	359	Sec	7.39%	6.34%	-2.06%	0.00%	0.00%	3.11%				
9	Natural Gas Compression Service	360	Sec	7.39%	6.34%	-2.06%	0.00%	0.00%	3.11%				
	Municipal Water Plant, Drainage & Sewer	400/401	Sec	7.39%	6.34%	-2.06%	0.00%	0.00%	3.11%				
11	Cotton Gin Service	750	Sec	7.39%	6.34%	-2.06%	0.00%	0.00%	3.11%				
12	High Load Factor Customer Incentive	800/801/802	Sec	7.39%	6.34%	-2.06%	0.00%	0.00%	3.11%				
	LIGHTING												
13	Security Lights	500	Sec ,	7.39%	6.34%	-2.06%	0.00%	0.00%	3.11%				

\*The FRP Rate changes by Tariff resulting from the 2022 FRP Annual Report filing based on the 2022 test year shall continue in effect until such time as they are superseded pursuant to a final Comission order.

Notes:

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The Current Year FRP Rate Change % is taken from Attachment D, Line 35.
 The Applied FRP Rate Change % is the sum of the Current Year FRP Rate Change plus all Prior Year FRP Rate Changes.