## BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION

# OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION]OF KANSAS GAS SERVICE, A DIVISION OF]ONE GAS, INC. FOR APPROVAL OF]REVISIONS TO CERTAIN TARIFFS]CONTROLLING TRANSPORTATION]SERVICE.]

KCC DOCKET NO. 23-KGSG-719-TAR

## TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

## JOSH FRANTZ

## ON BEHALF OF

# THE CITIZENS' UTILITY RATEPAYER BOARD

OCTOBER 27, 2023

1		I. Statement of Qualifications
2	Q.	Please state your name, employer, and business address.
3	A.	My name is Joshua (Josh) P. Frantz. I am employed by the Citizens' Utility Ratepayer
4		Board ("CURB") as a Senior Regulatory Analyst. My business address is 1500 SW
5		Arrowhead Road, Topeka, Kansas 66604.
6		
7	Q.	Have you previously testified in this docket?
8	A.	Yes, I filed Cross-Answering Testimony in this docket on August 11, 2023. I outlined my
9		educational and professional background and qualifications in the Statement of
10		Qualifications section of that testimony.
11		
12		II. Summary of Testimony
13	Q.	What is the purpose of your testimony?
14	A.	In this docket, Kansas Gas Service ("KGS") is requesting approval of revisions to certain
15		Transportation Service tariffs. My testimony supports the Joint Motion for Approval of the
16		Settlement Agreement and the unanimous Settlement Agreement ("Agreement"), filed
17		together on September 22, 2023.
18		
19	Q.	Please summarize your position.
20	A.	I believe the Agreement satisfies the Commission's established criteria for approval of
21		unanimous settlement agreements; therefore, I recommend that the Commission approve

1		the Agreement.
2		
3		III. Background
4	Q.	Please provide a brief description of the Company's Application.
5	A.	Between April and September 2022, KGS conducted four workshops to explore revising
6		its tariffs in accordance with lessons learned during Winter Storm Uri of February 2021
7		("Uri"). As a direct result of those workshops, on March 31, 2023, KGS filed its
8		Application for Approval of Revisions to Certain Tariffs Controlling Transportation
9		Service ("Application").
10		In the Application, KGS requested several revisions to its Transportation Service
11		tariffs, including the following key provisions:
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21		<ul> <li>Revise definitions of key terms;</li> <li>Revise Cash Out Price calculation methodology;</li> <li>Revise and initiate sunset of Required Daily Quantity ("RDQ") Balancing;</li> <li>Limit penalties for Unauthorized Usage during a Critical Use Period ("CUP") or Period of Curtailment ("POC");</li> <li>Require all new and existing Transportation Customers use Electronic Flow Measurement ("EFM") equipment;</li> <li>Provide Transportation Customers two payment options for EFM equipment: lump sum or installment.</li> </ul>
22	Q.	Who are the Parties in this docket?
23	A.	The Parties are KGS, KCC Staff, and the following intervenors: CURB, Kansas Municipal
24		Gas Agency ("KMGA"); Symmetry Energy Solutions, LLC ("Symmetry"); Atmos Energy
25		Corp. ("Atmos"); WoodRiver Energy, LLC ("WoodRiver"); Freedom Pipeline, Inc.

1		("Freedom"); Sunflower Electric Power Corp. ("Sunflower"); and Constellation New
2		Energy - Gas Division, LLC ("Constellation"). All Parties are Joint Movants to the
3		Agreement.
4		
5	Q.	Does CURB represent Transportation Service ratepayers?
6	A.	No, CURB does not represent Transportation Service ratepayers. CURB represents
7		residential and small commercial utility ratepayer classes in matters before the KCC and
8		Kansas Legislature. The availability requirements of KGS's Transportation Service tariffs
9		prohibit residential participation and preclude individual small commercial participation;
10		the tariffs are only available to "nonresidential" customers and the minimum annual Mcf
11		delivery threshold for Transportation Service is higher than the maximum annual threshold
12		for General Sales Service Small.
13		
14	Q.	What, then, is CURB's interest in this proceeding?
15	А.	CURB's interest in this proceeding is to minimize cross-subsidization of KGS's costs
16		attributable to Transportation Service from those customers to residential and small
17		commercial Sales Service customers.
18		Transportation Service is a voluntary and optional service for those customers who
19		qualify, whereas non-qualifying customers (i.e., residential) are only eligible for Sales
20		Service. Transportation Service customers can switch to Sales Service, if they so choose.
21		However, non-qualifying customers have no other option besides Sales Service, meaning

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they cannot bypass costs that are shifted from Transportation Service to Sales Service.

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#### How might the actions of KGS's Transportation Service customers shift costs to 3 **Q**. KGS's Sales Service customers? 4

A. KGS must ensure it maintains sufficient natural gas to serve its Sales Service customers 5 and maintain the system's operational integrity. Meanwhile, each Transportation Service 6 customer is required to balance monthly nominations (customer volumes to be delivered 7 to the KGS system) with deliveries (volumes delivered by KGS to the customer). Any 8 difference between nominations and deliveries results in an imbalance. Ideally, 9 Transportation Service customers would precisely provide natural gas to KGS according 10 to daily nominations, resulting in perfect balance between nominations and deliveries. 11 However, nominations only represent estimates of use and consumption, so consistent 12 perfect balancing is practically unachievable, hence KGS's tariffs provide a 5% imbalance 13 tolerance level before penalties are applied. 14

When Transportation Service customers put more gas onto KGS's system than they 15 use, KGS must incur fees to place the excess gas into storage. Conversely, when 16 Transportation Service customers use more gas than they supply to the system, KGS must 17 acquire additional volumes to keep the system in balance. KGS uses a combination of gas 18 suppliers and no-notice storage to balance its entire natural gas system. However, the costs 19 associated with no-notice storage are collected through the Cost of Gas Rider, which 20 Transportation Service customers do not pay. 21

1		Specifically pertaining to Uri, due to extreme market pricing and escalated penalty
2		assessments, there was a high risk of default from some Transportation Service customers.
3		Traceability issues (partially due to lack of EFM), among other concerns, meant the
4		calculation of Transportation Service's share of Uri costs was highly contentious.
5		Eventually, as part of settlement in Docket No. 21-KGSG-332-GIG ("Docket 21-332"),
6		certain penalty provisions were waived and the cost of gas assigned to Transportation
7		Service customers was negotiated. KGS's Uri-related costs attributable to Transportation
8		Service in excess of the amount recovered through the Negotiated Gas Cost Penalties were
9		shifted to Sales Service customers.
10		
11	Q.	Have the Parties reached a settlement on this matter?
12	A.	Yes. On September 5, 2023, a settlement conference was held. All Parties participated in
13		the settlement conference. Settlement discussions continued through September 22, 2023.
14		A unanimous Agreement was reached and filed on September 22, 2023.
15		
16	Q.	Please describe the key provisions of the Agreement.
17	A.	Although not an exhaustive summary, under the Agreement:
18 19 20 21 22		<ul> <li>During Operational Flow Order ("OFO") or POC of Over-Deliveries with a Price Spike Event, KGS will provide Event Credits to Transportation Service customers for long gas.         <ul> <li>Each day's collective total Event Credits paid will not exceed each day's total penalties collected.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
23 24		<ul> <li>KGS will revise its current Cash Out Price calculation methodology and create two Cash Out Prices ("High" and "Low"), depending on the type of imbalance, based</li> </ul>

1		upon the average gas prices published in Platts Gas Daily. Furthermore, KGS will
2		replace the multiplier component of the Cash Out Price with a fixed modifier per
3		MMBtu.
4		• Index prices for days during an OFO or POC of Over-Deliveries with a Price
5		Spike Event will be excluded from the calculation of that month's Cash Out
6 7		<ul><li>price.</li><li>KGS will cap the penalty adder applied during OFO and POC periods.</li></ul>
8		<ul> <li>KGS will require EFM equipment for all transportation customers, except school</li> </ul>
9		customers and irrigation customers using less than 3,000 Mcf/year, by January 15,
10		2027.
11		• KGS will pay for EFM equipment for school transportation customers that
12		use at least 3,000 Mcf/year, and KGS will recover the actual costs of those
13		conversions from all Transportation Customers via a regulatory asset.
14		
15		IV. Evaluation
16	Q.	What criteria does the Commission generally consider when reviewing unanimous
17		settlement agreements?
18	А.	Generally, the Commission will accept a unanimous settlement agreement if the following
19		three criteria are met: 1) the agreement is supported by substantial competent evidence; 2)
20		the agreement will result in just and reasonable rates or charges; and 3) the results of the
21		agreement are in the public interest.
22		
23		A. Substantial Competent Evidence
24	Q.	Is the Agreement supported by substantial competent evidence?
25	A.	Yes, the Agreement is supported by substantial competent evidence on the record. The
26		record contains substantial documentation, comments, and testimony from qualified,

1		competent witnesses. The record contains sufficient evidence upon which the Commission
2		can make its decision.
3		
4		B. Just and Reasonable Rates/Charges
5	Q.	Will the Agreement result in just and reasonable charges?
6	A.	Yes, I believe the Agreement will result in just and reasonable charges. This includes the
7		provisions pertaining to penalties for Transportation volume imbalances and the
8		requirement for installation of EFM equipment.
9		
10	Q.	Please explain why the penalties assessed for Transportation volume imbalances will
11		result in just and reasonable charges.
12	А.	Policies regarding Transportation volume balancing should sufficiently discourage
13		undesirable and harmful customer behavior, particularly given the fact Transportation
14		Service is voluntary and optional for those who qualify and the decision whether to opt-in
15		is financially motivated. If Transportation Service customers are merely charged or
16		reimbursed KGS's precise cost of natural gas for imbalances, then KGS's gas supply plan,
17		which is designed to serve Sales Service customers, in essence, becomes a safety net for
18		Transportation Service customers. However, developing just and reasonable penalties for
19		imbalanced Transportation volumes is a tight rope process because such charges should
20		not create excessive windfalls for non-Transportation customers.

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1	The fact that advocates for both Sales Service customers and Transportation Service
2	customers were able to agree upon methodologies for calculating OFO/CUP/POC penalties
3	and Cash Out pricing indicates that neither side has strong concerns the other side will
4	receive an unjust or unreasonable windfall under the agreed upon methodologies.
5	During Uri, hitherto unfathomable natural gas prices lead to astronomically
6	escalated penalties from the multipliers' effect, which would have been so detrimental that
7	the punitive portion of the penalty was waived and disregarded as a part of settlement in
8	Docket 21-332. Switching from an exponential multiplier to a flat/capped punitive adder
9	component for POC and Cash Out imbalance penalties will result in a more manageable
10	and predictable charge that should still be significant enough to discourage undesirable

11 behavior.

Additionally, changing to a High and Low methodology to compute the price of gas component of the Cash Out Price should ensure that the timing of imbalances will not cause Transportation Service customers to receive a windfall from KGS's Sales Service gas supply. Conversely, allowing Transportation Customers to receive a credit for long gas during an OFO or a POC of Over-Deliveries with Price Spike Event will limit the windfall Sales Service customers could receive off Transportation Service customers' gas supplied during such an Event.

# Q. Please explain why requiring Transportation Customers to install and pay for EFM equipment will result in just and reasonable charges.

Uri made it clear that there is a critical need for all gas distribution utilities to determine, 3 A. as precisely as possible, the quantity and timing of natural gas usage by Transportation 4 Service customers, particularly during times of system instability and extreme market 5 prices. Without EFM installed, the detail and accuracy of such determination is rather 6 speculative, leaving Sales Service customers at high risk of subsidizing the commodity cost 7 and potential upstream penalties incurred by KGS due to Transportation Service 8 customers' collective gas shortages during times of extreme market prices. Furthermore, 9 absent EFM technology, Transportation Service customers who conserve gas during 10 extreme events do not receive the appropriate credit for their efforts because their usage is 11 not recorded and, therefore, cannot be verified to a sufficient time scale. 12

Furthermore, the agreed upon EFM policy for KGS is closely modelled upon the 13 recent Commission-approved policy of Atmos, which was developed in Docket No. 23-14 ATMG-359-RTS with lessons learned from Uri. Of particular note, Atmos's policy has a 15 similar provision exempting schools using less than 3,000 MMBtu/year. Like the 16 Agreement with KGS, Atmos assumes responsibility for the installation cost of the EFM 17 equipment for schools using more than 3,000 MMBtu/year and will recover the associated 18 costs from all Transportation Service customers. It is encouraging that KGS's agreed upon 19 EFM equipment fee of \$2,400 per meter (or \$23.77 monthly for 15 years) is significantly 20

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1		less than Atmos's Commission-approved EFM Equipment Charge of \$4,300 (or approx.
2		\$63.26 monthly for nine years).
3		
4		C. Public Interest
5	Q.	Is the Agreement in the public interest?
6	A.	Yes, the Agreement is in the public interest. Holistically, the Agreement is endorsed by
7		parties representing a wide range of interests: KGS and Atmos represent natural gas
8		utilities; WoodRiver, Symmetry, and Constellation represent natural gas marketers;
9		KMGA represents its municipal member cities; CURB represents residential and small
10		commercial customer classes; and KCC Staff represents the public, generally. Among this
11		diverse array, there is no Party opposed to the Agreement.
12		As discussed above, I believe the Agreement improves upon KGS's current
13		methodologies for calculating charges. During Uri, the punitive portions of penalties were
14		waived and disregarded as a part of settlement in Docket 21-332 because the uncapped
15		multipliers would have resulted in unreasonable charges. If another extreme Price Spike
16		Event were to occur under the existing tariffs, resulting in the same outcome of waived
17		penalties, this would establish a regulatory pattern which could potentially encourage
18		Transportation Service customers to rely upon KGS's gas supply during periods of extreme
19		market prices. That outlook is not in the public interest and should not be encouraged. The
20		agreed upon flat/capped punitive adder components of the POC and Cash Out imbalance

1		penalties should result in appropriately punitive charges, yet much less potential for a
2		future waiver request.
3		Because the Parties were able to reach a unanimous Agreement, the Parties request
4		that the Commission approve the Agreement based upon the written record in this matter
5		and waive the scheduled evidentiary hearing. Trimming the procedural schedule will result
6		in significant cost savings to ratepayers. Even if the Commission does wish to hold a
7		hearing, the unanimous Agreement will still result in cost savings, as compared to a
8		contentious proceeding.
9		
10		V. Conclusion
11	Q.	What is your final recommendation?
12	A.	I believe the Agreement satisfies the Commission's established criteria for approval of a
13		unanimous settlement agreement. My hope and expectation is that the Agreement will
14		mitigate the concerns of cross-subsidization between voluntary Transportation Service and
15		Sales Service customers, the majority of whom are captive to their rate class. Therefore, I
16		recommend the Commission approve the Agreement.
17		
18	Q.	Does this conclude your testimony?
19	A.	Yes, thank you.

## **VERIFICATION**

STATE OF KANSAS ) ) COUNTY OF SHAWNEE ) ss:

I, Josh P. Frantz, of lawful age and being first duly sworn upon my oath, state that I am a Senior Regulatory Analyst for the Citizens' Utility Ratepayer Board; that I have read and am familiar with the above and foregoing document and attest that the statements therein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Josh P. Frank

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 27<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2023.

Notary Public

My Commission expires: 01-26-2025.

DELLA J. SMITH Notary Public - State of Kansas My Appt. Expires January 26, 2025

### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

## 23-KGSG-719-TAR

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the above and foregoing document was served by electronic service on this 27<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2023, to the following:

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