BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF UTAH

In the Matter of the Application of)	Docket No. 03-035-29
PACIFICORP for a Certificate of)	Direct Testimony Of
Convenience and Necessity Authorizing)	Randall J. Falkenberg
Construction of the Currant Creek)	For the Committee of Consumer
Power Project)	Services

REDACTED

In order to be fully compliant with the terms of the protective order in Docket 03-035-29, the Committee has redacted from this testimony all information that we believe could be considered commercially sensitive.

PacifiCorp has been requested to review the redacted information and advise us if any of the redacted material can be made public.

4 -February 2004

1 O .	PLEASE	STATE YOUR	NAME AND	BUSINESS	ADDRESS
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- 2 A. Randall J. Falkenberg, PMB 362, 8351 Roswell Road, Atlanta, Georgia 30350.
- 3 Q. WHAT IS YOUR OCCUPATION AND BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED?

- A. I am a utility rate and planning consultant holding the position of President and
 Principal with the firm of RFI Consulting, Inc. ("RFI").
- 8 Q. PLEASE BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE NATURE OF THE CONSULTING SERVICES PROVIDED BY RFI.

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A. RFI provides consulting services in the electric utility industry. The firm provides expertise in electric restructuring, system planning, load forecasting, financial analysis, cost of service, revenue requirements, rate design and fuel cost recovery issues.

15 I. QUALIFICATIONS

16 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.

A. Exhibit CCS Exhibit RJF/1 describes my education and experience within the utility industry. I have more than 25 years of experience in the industry. I began my career as an employee of Minnesota Power and Puget Power in the late 1970's. Since then I have been a consultant to utilities, industrial corporations, state and federal governmental agencies, public service commissions, power project developers and a major financial institution. I have been directly involved in a large number of rate cases and regulatory proceedings concerning the economics, rate treatment, and prudence of numerous generating plants.

During my employment with EBASCO Services in the late 1970s, I developed probabilistic production cost and reliability models used in studies for 20 utilities. I personally directed a number of marginal and avoided cost studies performed for compliance with the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 ("PURPA"). I also participated in a wide variety of consulting projects in the rate, planning, and forecasting areas.

In 1982, I accepted the position of Senior Consultant with Energy Management Associates ("EMA"). At EMA, I trained and consulted with planners and financial analysts at several utilities using the PROMOD III and PROSCREEN II planning models.

In 1984, I was a founder of J. Kennedy and Associates, Inc. ("Kennedy"). At Kennedy, I provided consulting services in the areas of generation planning, reliability analysis, market price forecasting, stranded cost evaluation, cost of service, rate design and the rate treatment of new capacity additions. In January 2000, I founded RFI Consulting, Inc. with a practice comparable to my work at Kennedy.

I have presented expert testimony on these and other matters in approximately one hundred and fifty cases. I have testified before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") and state regulatory commissions and courts in Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Washington and Wyoming. Included in CCS Exhibit RJF-/1 is a list of my appearances.

1 Q. HAVE YOU FILED TESTIMONY IN ANY PREVIOUS PACIFICORP REGULATORY PROCEEDINGS?

A. Yes. Since 1997 I have appeared in numerous PacifiCorp (the "Company") proceedings in Utah, Oregon, Wyoming and California. In those proceedings, my testimony addressed issues in the areas of net power costs, excess net power costs stemming from the western energy crisis and the Hunter Unit 1 outage and the Certification of the Gadsby Plant Addition.

In PacifiCorp Docket No. 97-035-01, I testified in support of the Net Power Cost Stipulation ("1997 Stipulation") on behalf of the Utah Division of Public Utilities ("DPU") and the Committee of Consumer Services ("Committee" or "CCS"). I appeared again as a witness for the CCS in PacifiCorp's 1999 and 2001 Utah general rate case proceedings (Docket Nos. 99-035-10 and 01-035-10) where I addressed net power cost issues. In early 2002, I appeared in the Gadsby Plant Addition Certification Case (Docket No. 01-035-37) and the Hunter/Excess Power Cost Deferral Case (Docket Nos. 01-035-23/29/36). Finally, in the last PacifiCorp general rate case in Utah (Docket No.03-2035-02), I prepared "top sheet" adjustments in the area of net power costs. Approximately \$13 million of my proposed adjustments were included in the CCS' exhibit supporting the revenue requirement settlement.

I filed testimony on behalf of the Industrial Consumers of Northwest Utilities ("ICNU") in UE-111, PacifiCorp's 1999 Oregon rate case. This case was eventually settled. In June 2001, I testified in UE-

116, PacifiCorp's Oregon general rate proceeding. I also filed testimony in the PacifiCorp Oregon case related to deferral of excess net power costs (UM-995) in early 2002.

In 2001, I filed testimony in PacifiCorp's Wyoming cases (Docket Nos. 20000-ER-167 and 20000-EP-160) concerning a purchased power adjustment clause and deferral of excess power costs. These cases were subsequently withdrawn by PacifiCorp. In January 2003 and January 2004, I testified in PacifiCorp's last two Wyoming rate cases (Docket Nos. 20000-ER-02-184 20000-ER-03-198) concerning net power costs and excess power costs during the western power crisis period.

In July 2001, I also filed testimony in a PacifiCorp general rate case in California (Application 01-03-026). Finally, in 2003, I testified before the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission in PacifiCorp Docket No. UE-024017, a case related to recovery of deferred power costs.

16 Q. HAVE YOU APPEARED AS AN EXPERT IN OTHER PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING POWER PLANT PLANNING ISSUES?

A. Yes. I have appeared in numerous other cases involving power plant planning including cancellation cases involving Vogtle and Limerick nuclear power plants and the Trimble County coal-fired power plant. I also filed testimony concerning certification of the San Jacinto project, a combined cycle gas-fired facility located in Texas. CCS Exhibit RJF₋/1 provides information concerning all of these cases.

II. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

2 Q. ON WHOSE BEHALF ARE YOU APPEARING IN THIS PROCEEDING?

3 **A.** I am a witness for the CCS.

4 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?

My testimony presents the Committee's concerns relating to PacifiCorp's modeling of the Currant Creek project ("Currant Creek") and alternative resources, and certain problems that are apparent in the RFP and bid evaluation process. Committee Witness Cheryl Murray will present the Committee's recommendations on the Company's application to certify the Currant Creek project.

11 Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR TESTIMONY.

12 A. I have identified two broad areas of concern – the Company's modeling of

Currant Creek and alternatives, and the RFP and bid evaluation process.

<u>First</u> the modeling used by the Company in its analysis of Currant Creek and alternative resources is fraught with problems and fails to realistically reflect the actual operation of these resources on the PacifiCorp system.

Second, there are a number of significant problems apparent in the RFP and bid evaluation process. These problems make it impossible for the Commission to determine whether Currant Creek was the most economical resource available.

My specific conclusions underlying these two major areas of concern are listed below:

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1	Mod	eling Issues:
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3	1.	PacifiCorp's modeling of Currant Creek and alternative bids fails to use
4		industry standard tools and techniques, most notably. confidential
5		Confidential Due to this problem, it is difficult to
6		determine whether a confidential
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8		for bid evaluation purposes.
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10	2.	Confidential
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15	2	
16	3.	PacifiCorp's economic justification of Currant Creek portrays a net
17		present value ("NPV") benefit of \$117 million. Confidential
18		
19		Confidential Correcting this error reverses
20		the results of the Company's analysis, implying Currant Creek is an "shown more than them as "helevy more than them."
21		"above market" resource rather than a "below market" resource.
22 23		Confidential
	DED	and Did Evaluation
24 25	Krr	and Bid Evaluation
26	4.	In its RFP, PacifiCorp sought "peaking" capacity for a term of up to 20
27	4.	years. Confidential
28		years. Confidential
29		
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31		Confidential Only a non-compliant bid would have had any realistic
32		chance of winning.
33		chance of winning.
34	5.	Confidential
35		the Company may have discouraged qualified bidders and instead
36		obtained bids with no realistic chance of being selected.
37		
38	6.	Confidential .
39		J
40		Confidential This Confidential
41		condition of the RFP was never relaxed or amended in any public
42		forum or any documents provided by the Company to bidders.
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44	7.	Confidential
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1 2 3	8.	Confidential
4		Confidential . This has the tendency of discouraging
5 6		honest bidding.
7	9.	There were other errors and biases built into PacifiCorp's bid evaluation
8 9		that tended to reduce the costs of Currant Creek or overstate the project costs of competing bidders.
10		r
11	10.	The dispute between PacifiCorp and Spring Canyon Energy demonstrates
12		that there is reason to question whether all bidders were given a fair and
13		equal opportunity vis-à-vis Currant Creek. Confidential
14		Confidential
15		Confidential
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OVERVIEW OF CURRANT CREEK MODELING AND ECONOMICS

Q. WHAT HAS BEEN THE STANDARD UTILITY INDUSTRY PRACTICE FOR EVALUATION OF MAJOR PLANNING DECISIONS?

A. It has been standard utility industry practice for at least 25 years to use a detailed production cost model to develop estimates of the costs, benefits and operational impacts of new generation resources on electrical power systems. This kind of study, when used in conjunction with an incremental revenue requirements analysis of resource alternatives, allows planners to select the option with the lowest net present value of revenue requirements to ratepayers. Utilities have a fiduciary responsibility to minimize costs to ratepayers. Proper use of such a tool enables utilities to meet that obligation.

Q.		
A.	No. The company has developed an ad-hoc	Confidential
	Confidential	
Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE THE Confidential MOI	DEL.
A.	Confidential	
	Confidential	
Q.	ARE THERE ANY OBVIOUS PROBLE MODELING APPROACH?	CMS WITH PACIFICORP'S
A.	Certainly. First, the Confidential	
	Confidential	
	Confidential	
	Confidential	
	Confidential	
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	Confidential	
	Confidential	
	Confidential	
	Q. A.	APPROACH IN MODELING CURRANT CALTERNATIVES? A. No. The company has developed an ad-hoc Confidential Confidential

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4	Confidential
5	Confidential
6	Confidential
7	Use of such an approach does not allow one to reflect the considerations
8	that might impact the costs Confidential
9	Confidential In setting
10	rates, for example, PacifiCorp uses the GRID production cost model. GRID does
11	reflect many operational constraints on the PacifiCorp system and provides a
12	much higher level of modeling detail. Thus, Confidential
13	Confidential
14	Confidential
15	Confidential
16	Confidential
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22	Confidential
23	Confidential Indeed, it can be argued that resource planning decisions are far

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more important than a rate case because a bad planning decision can have
tremendous short-term and long-term impacts. As an example, consider the
Centralia Generation Plant sale. Were it not for that one single decision on the
part of PacifiCorp, the deleterious effects of the western power crisis or
PacifiCorp and its customers might have been substantially mitigated.

However, PacifiCorp does not use of any of the detailed production cost models available to it, but instead Confidential In addition, the *Confidential* modeling performed by the Company included numerous errors. As a result, I am left with little confidence that the Company's Currant Creek economic studies and bid evaluations will have any relationship to the costs ratepayers will ultimately be asked to pay.¹

CAN YOU PROVIDE ANY SPECIFICS TO ILLUSTRATE THIS 12 Q. PROBLEM?

15 A. A prime example concerns the operation of the Currant Creek plant on the 16 PacifiCorp system. In PacifiCorp's studies of Currant Creek, Confidential

17 Confidential

18 Confidential

19 Confidential

20 Confidential

Q. IS THIS A REALISTIC MODELING ASSUMPTION?

22 A.A. If it were, PacifiCorp would have much lower rates today. In the recently 23 completed 2003 Utah rate case, I discovered that PacifiCorp's coal-fired power 24 plants are frequently turned down at night because there is not a liquid market for

Confidential

1		power during the "graveyard shift". The Company's GRID modeling predicted
2		that even more extreme turndowns at night on coal plants in the Utah division
3		could occur under normalized conditions. If GRID (and plant operators for that
4		matter) Confidential these low cost coal plants
5		should be running at full capacity nearly around the clock and making lucrative
6		sales to the off-system market. If this simplistic market price analysis had been
7		used in PacifiCorp's last rate case, PacifiCorp's system net power costs would
8		have been lowered by millions of dollars. This would in turn have produced
9		substantially lower rates. In the end, it is totally unrealistic to assume that a gas-
10		fired plant like Currant Creek would normally operate in the Confidential
11		Confidential
12		Confidential
13		In addition, the need to bring units down due to limited market liquidity
14		causes plants to operate at inefficient loading levels, resulting in higher heat rates,
15		and fuel costs. This problem is completely Confidential
16		Confidential
17		Confidential
18		Confidential
19		Confidential . This is especially troubling in cases
20		where the resources in question have differing capital costs, heat rates and
21		dispatch costs. ² Because of this, I question the validity of the final results.
22 23 24	Q.	ARE THERE OTHER PROBLEMS APPARENT IN THE PACIFICORP MODELING?

² Confidential.

1	A.	Yes. There appears to be a substantial discrepancy between the <i>Confidential</i>
2		Confidential
3		Confidential
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	CCS 2	2D Randall Falkenberg	03-035-29	Page 13 of 43
1		Confidential		
2		Confidential		
3		However, when cor	npared to the actu	nal <i>Confidential</i>
4		Confidential		a radically different
5		picture emerges. Confiden	tial	
6		Confidential		This
7		is a serious discrepancy that	nt calls into quest	on the reasonableness of PacifiCorp's
8		modeling of Currant Creek		
9	Q.	WHY IS THIS SO SIGN	IFICANT?	
10	A.	This illustrates illogical	inconsistency in	the modeling results. Confidential
11		Confidential		
12		Confidential		
13		Confidentia		
14		Confidential		
15		Confidential		
16		Confidential		One
17		must seriously question eit	her the	Confidential
18		Confidential		performed by the Company.

that the Confidential procedure used by the Company

I suspect

Confidential

is either unreliable or simply incorrect.

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Confidential

1		Again, this is particularly a problem when as concerns the evaluating on of
2		facilities with differing heat rates, but it even impacts the evaluation of units
3		within the same class. ³
4 5 6	Q.	DOES Confidential EVEN CORROBORATE THE NEED FOR CAPACITY IN UTAH IN JUNE 2005?
7	A.	No. Confidential
8		Confidential
9		Confidential This suggests there is adequate capacity on a
10		regional basis for two or three more years. Again, this raises questions about the
11		entire analysis Confidential
12		Confidential
13		Confidential
14		Confidential
15 16 17	Q.	ARE THERE OTHER EXAMPLES OF PROBLEMS IN—THE PACIFICORP'S MODELING OF CURRANT CREEK VERSUS RESOURCE ALTERNATIVES?
18 19	A.	Yes. Confidential
20		Confidential
21		Confidential
22		Confidential
23		Confidential
24		Confidential
25		Confidential
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	Confidential	
Q.		IFICANT OF A ROLE Confidential
A.	Confidential	. According to the
	testimony of	PacifiCorp witness, Rand Thurgood at page 19, the study in question
	provides the	economic basis of the Currant Creek project. Mr. Thurgood testifies
	as follows:	
	Q. A.	What is the economic basis for this Currant Creek Project? The economic basis for evaluating the Currant Creek Project is the present value revenue requirement (PVRR) of the resource compared against the present value revenue requirement of the projected market value of the energy generated from this project It is anticipated customers will receive the benefit of lower present value revenue requirements compared to market. This difference designated as PVRR(d), is estimated at \$117 million over the 35-year estimated life. (Thurgood direct, page 19, emphasis added).
Q.	-	THURGOOD'S TESTIMONY PROVIDE AN ACCURATE TATION OF THE ECONOMICS OF THE CURRANT CREEK
A.	No, and the	e Company should be well aware of this fact. Mr. Thurgood's
	testimony is	based on an analysis in which Confidential
	Confidential	
	A. Q.	Confidential Confidential Confidential Confidential Confidential A. Confidential testimony of provides the as follows: Q. A. Q. A. ODES MR. REPRESEN PLANT? A. No, and the testimony is for

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2		Confidential		
3		Confidential		
4		Confidential		
5		Confidential		
6		Confidential While Mr. Thurgood's testimony implies that Currant		
7		Creek will be a "below market" source of power for the next Confidential		
8		Confidential		
9		Confidential ⁴		
10 11	Q.	DO YOU INTEND TO IMPLY THAT Confidential Confidential		
12 13	A.	No. Confidential		
14		Confidential Because Confidential are embedded		
15		into the market price forecast (and cannot be removed), they must also be fully		
16		included in the economic evaluations of Currant Creek as well.		
17 18 19	Q.	IS A COMPARISON TO LONG-TERM PURCHASED POWER A REALISTIC SCENARIO?		
20	A.	It may or may not be because it assumes the continual availability of power in the		
21		market place. However, a fundamental requirement of any engineering or		
22		economic analysis is to consider the "do nothing scenario" and this is what the		
23		purchase option represents. The Company has failed to properly perform even		
24		this most basic analysis. Taken at face value, the corrected study suggests that		
25				
26				

1	Currant Creek is not the least cost alternative because purchased power would
2	cost less.

Q. HAS PACIFICORP REALISTICALLY ASSESSED THE RELIABILITY IMPACTS OF CURRANT CREEK ANDOR ALTERNATIVE BIDS?

A.

No. It is also standard utility industry practice to examine the reliability impacts of different resources. By using production cost models, reliability impacts can be monetized by modeling emergency energy costs or shortage costs. However, PacifiCorp has failed to consider this issue at all. This means that a bidder who offers a number of smaller units (e.g., internal combustion engines) may have an important reliability advantage to offer that was completely ignored by the Company.

Q. ARE THERE REASONS TO BE CONCERNED ABOUT PACIFICORP'S FAILURE TO CONSIDER RELIABILITY?

A. Yes. The proposal to stage construction of Currant Creek is unlikely to provide a reliable *Confidential* solution to PacifiCorp's capacity shortfall in 2005.

PacifiCorp unreasonably assumes the *Confidential*Confidential In reality, PacifiCorp has a very poor track record with its initial operation of CT units. For Gadshy and West Valley.

track record with its initial operation of CT units. For Gadsby and West Valley, the actual average outage rate was 17.8% in the initial months of operation. One of these units was out of service more than 40% of the time and most had extensive outages.⁵ If Currant Creek performs in a similar manner and the resource shortfall remains as forecasted, there is an uncomfortable risk that

Confidential

Again, in its rate case filing the Company did reflect the poor actual outage rates for Gadsby and West Valley, demonstrating the disparity between PacifiCorp's planning assumptions and its ratemaking assumptions as regards new units.

1		disruptions will occur in 2005 even assuming the project is completed on time. I
2		believe that to address this problem PacifiCorp will likely find it needs to acquire
3		some additional resources.
4 5	Q.	DOES THE STAGED CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT DECREASE COSTS TO RATEPAYERS?
6 7	A.	Confidential
8		Confidential
9		Unless there is no cost-effective purchase power alternative to staged
10		construction, I would recommend strongly against it.
11 12 13	Q.	DID STAGED CONSTRUCTION PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE IN THE BID EVALUATION PROCESS?
14	A.	Yes. Without a staged construction projectusing this device,
15		Confidential
16		Confidential
17		Confidential
18		Confidential
19 20 21	Q.	WHAT CONCLUSIONS DO YOU DRAW FROM YOUR EXAMINATION OF PACIFICORP'S MODELING OF CURRANT CREEK AND RESOURCE ALTERNATIVES?
22 23	A.	PacifiCorp's economic analysis of Currant Creek is out of line with standard
24		utility industry practice and fails to provide a compelling case for moving forward
25		with -the proposed plant. Absent the pressing need for new capacity, I would
26		recommend the Commission simply reject the entire filing and require the
27		Company to file a new case. In the end, the Commission can have little

1		confidence that PacifiCorp's studies provide a realistic assessment of Currant		
2		Creek or any option it has evaluated. The Company has no reliable basis for even		
3		assuming the NBA should have been a peaking unit or a combined cycle plant in		
4	the first place. Finally, even if approved, Currant Creek is unlikely to provide a			
5	reliable Confidential source of power for the summer of 2005.			
6				
7	RFP AND BID EVALUATION PROCESS			
8				
9 10	Q.	HAVE YOU REVIEWED THE RFP AND BID EVALUATION METHODOLOGY USED BY PACIFICORP?		
11 12	A.	Yes.		
13	Q.	DO YOU HAVE ANY CONCERNS ABOUT THIS PROCESS?		
14	A.	Yes. PacifiCorp's RFP 2003-A requested bids for 200 mW "east side peakers."		
15		According to Table 4 on page 9 of the RFP, the request was for a term of "up to		
16	20 years." On page 13 of the RFP, the Company indicated it would evaluate bids			
17		against the NBA, defined as a resource with "similar characteristics (dispatch		
18	ability, level of firmness, heat rates, etc.)"			
19	Q.	DID PACIFICORP ACTUALLY DO THIS?		
20	A.	No. Confidential		
21		Confidential This effectively eliminated the great majority of Confidential		
22		Confidential was being sought.		
23		Confidentialexpected		

EXPLAIN THIS ISSUE IN MORE DETAIL.

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Q.

1	A.	In the utility industry the term peaker denotes a unit used to serve short duration	
2		loads during high demand hours on short notice. This peak load is typically	
3		served by a combustion turbines (CTs) or internal combustion (IC) engine units	
4		CT units have heat rates of 10,000 BTU/kWh or higher, and are expected to run	
5		with an annual capacity factor of around 30% or less. IC units have even lower	
6		heat rates, and are usually smaller, but may have higher O&M and capital costs.	
7		Confidential	
8		Confidential	
9		Confidential	
10		Confidential.	
11 12 13	Q.	WAS THERE ANY OTHER INFORMATION IN THE RFP THAT SPECIFIED THE TYPE OF UNIT PACIFICORP WAS SEEKING?	
14	A.	No.	
15 16	Q.	DID ANY OTHER ASPECTS OF THE RFP SUGGEST THAT PACIFICORP WAS ONLY INTERESTED IN PEAKING UNITS?	
17 18	A.	Certainly. First, the term of "up to 20 years" Confidential	
19			
		Confidential In the Gadsby Certification	
20		Confidential In the Gadsby Certification case for example, the Company assumed a 21-year life for a CT. While the West	
2021		•	
		case for example, the Company assumed a 21-year life for a CT. While the Wes	
21		case—for example, the Company assumed a 21-year life for a CT. While the Wes Valley lease is only for a fifteen-year term, the PacifiCorp's economic evaluations	
21 22		case—for example, the Company assumed a 21-year life for a CT. While the Wes Valley lease is only for a fifteen-year term, the PacifiCorp's economic evaluations of West Valley also assumed a 21-year life. According to CCS 4.12, PacifiCorp	
212223		case for example, the Company assumed a 21-year life for a CT. While the Wes Valley lease is only for a fifteen-year term, the PacifiCorp's economic evaluations of West Valley also assumed a 21-year life. According to CCS 4.12, PacifiCorp assumes a <i>Confidential</i>	
21222324		case—for example, the Company assumed a 21-year life for a CT. While the Wes Valley lease is only for a fifteen-year term, the PacifiCorp's economic evaluations of West Valley also assumed a 21-year life. According to CCS 4.12, PacifiCorp assumes a <i>Confidential</i> Also, the request for capacity to be made available by June 2005 strongly	

20 A. Yes. Confidential Typically m

- While PacifiCorp informed bidders on July 10, 2003 that it would consider larger
- capacity bids, this came less than two weeks before bids were due and almost five
- 23 weeks after the RFP was issued. 6 Confidential
- 24 Confidential
- 25 Confidential

Confidential bid an amount of capacity larger than allowed by the RFP. By going larger than 200 mW, Confidential.

1		
2		Confidential Further, PacifiCorp's notification (MRT-3) made no suggestion
3		that a "peaking unit" now meant <u>a</u> Confidential.
4 5 6	Q.	DID THE REQUEST FOR "PEAKING" RESOURCES DISCOURAGE BIDDERS FROM OFFERING Confidential
7 8	A.	Yes. Confidential
9		Confidential
10		Confidential
11		Confidential
12		Confidential
13 14 15	Q.	DID THE NBA OPERATE Confidential Confidential
16	A.	Confidential
17		Confidential
18		Confidential
19		approximately 22.5 hours per day.
20 21 22	Q.	DID YOU ASK PACIFICORP WHY IT ISSUED AN RFP Confidential Confidential Confidential
23 24	A.	Yes. In CCS 4.2, the Company was asked this question. The answer provided by
25		the Company was largely non-responsive, and merely indicated that the
26		Company's minimum requirement was to have the option for daily dispatch of the
27		winning project. The Company referenced the RFP and Pre-Bid Conference
28		presentation in their response. Based on the Pre-Bid Conference summary
29		document (available onfrom PacifiCorp's web site) there was very little

	clarification provided. The primary criterion was that the project could be
	dispatched daily. Nothing in either document identified anything specific about
	the NBA, other than the fact that it would be a unit with "similar characteristics
	(dispatch ability, level of firmness, heat rates, etc.)" as discussed above.
	In its response to CCS 4.4, the Company indicated that bidders were
	informed that operation could be as high as 66%. This is quite misleading,
	however, as it would have required bidders to assume that operation would occur
	every day for 16 hours for 20 years, an extremely unlikely scenario. PacifiCorp
	concluded that this was sufficient information to allow bidders to expect a
	capacity factor as high as 66%. Confidential
	Confidential
	Confidential DID THE COMPANY'S COMPARISON OF Confidential Confidential Confidential
A.	Yes. Confidential in the bid evaluation methodology structure
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	Confidential Confidential Confidential
	Confidential Confidential Confidential Confidential
	A.

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7		Confidential	
8		Confidential	
9 10 11	Q.	WAS THERE ANY OTHER NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCE OF THE COMPANY'S ISSUANCE OF AN RFP Confidential Confidential	Ε
12 13	A.	It may be impossible to ever know, but it stands to reason that some developer	'S
14		with combined cycle projects may have decided against biding on the RFF	٠.
15		Confidential	
16		Confidential Thus, the RFP ma	у
17		have attracted non-competitive bidders and discouraged competitive ones.	
18 19	Q.	GIVEN THAT THERE IS ANOTHER RFP Confidential, THERE ANY REAL HARM TO POTENTIAL BIDDERS?	S
20 21	A.	Yes. Confidential	
22		Confidential	
23		Confidential	
24		Confidential	
25		Confidential	
26			
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2 3	Q.	COULD THIS PROBLEM BE REMEDIED BY Confidential Confidential
4 5	A.	Confidential
6		Confidential
7		Confidential
8		Confidential
9		Confidential
10	Q.	PLEASE SUMMARIZE THIS PORTION OF YOUR TESTIMONY.
11	A.	The RFP sought bids for "peaking units" that would be compared to a NBA with
12		similar characteristics, in terms of heat rate, level of firmness and dispatch ability.
13		Confidential
14		Confidential
15		Confidential
16		Confidential combustion turbine
17	Q	ARE THERE ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS WITH THE RFP?
18	A.	Yes, as quoted above, the RFP requested bids for a period of "up to 20 years."
19		Confidential
20		However, PacifiCorp did not reject offers for a longer term, including, most
21		notably, PacifiCorp's own NBA. Confidential
22		Confidential
23		Confidential
24		
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Q. HOW DID PACIFICORP ANALYZE THE NBA Confidential

3 A. Confidential

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2		Confidential
3		Confidential <mark>-</mark>
4 5	Q.	DID PACIFICORP APPLY THE Confidential Confidential
6 7	A.	Confidential
8		Confidential
9		Confidential
10		Confidential
11		Confidential
12		Confidential
13		Confidential
14		Confidential
15 16	Q.	AT THIS POINT, PLEASE SUMMARIZE WHAT CCS EXHIBIT RJF/4 SERVES TO ILLUSTRATE?
17 18	A.	Confidential
19		Confidential
20		Confidential
21		Confidential
22		Confidential
23		Confidential
24		Confidential
25		Confidential
26		Confidential

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1.	().	IS THERE A	ANY JUSTIFIC	ATIONFUR	THIS APP	KUALH
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3	Α.	Confidential
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- 4 Confidential
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- 10 Confidential
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- 16 Confidential
- 17 Confidential
- 18 Confidential
- 19 Confidential

20 Q. IF THE Confidential

- 21 Confidential
- 22 Confidential
- 23
- 24 A. Confidential
- 25 Confidential CCCT

However, at that meeting, the Company also

confirmed that at neither the Pre-Bid Conference, nor at a hearing held in Oregon

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	concerning the RFP, did the Company reveal in a public manner that the
	confidential requirement was not really a firm requirement.
Q.	CAN YOU EXPLAIN IN MORE DETAIL THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE BIDS EVALUATED IN ROUND 1 THAT INCLUDEDTERMS IN Confidential
A.	Yes. In most cases these were situations where a plant or turbines were offered
	for sale. The RFP did specifically allow for plant sales. Confidential
	Confidential
	Confidential
	Confidential
Q.	SHOULDN'T BIDDERS HAVE TAKEN THE INITIATIVE TO CLARIFY THE TERMIT UPON THEMSELVES TO FIND OUT ABOUT THIS ISSUE?
A.	This has been suggested in various corners. Confidential
	Confidential
	Confidential and the clear lack of any contrary indication in the RFP or Pre-
	Bid Conference documents, I doubt it would have occurred to biddersanyone.
	Confidential
	Confidential
	Confidential . It would have taken a great deal of foresight on the part of
	bidders to realize that purposefully deviating from the terms of the RFP was going
	to be critical in order to present a competitive bid. A fair bidding process should
	not require a bidder to ignore the most basic requirements stated in the RFP to
	have a fair chance of winning the contract.
	A. Q.

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5 6 7	Q.	HAVE ANY BIDDERS COMPLAINED THAT THEY WERE Confidential Confidential?
8	A.	Confidential Land
9		Confidential
10		Confidential
11 12 13 14	Q.	PUTTING ASIDE THE QUESTION OF THE Confidential Confidential Confidential
15	A.	Confidential
16		Confidential
17		Confidential
18		Confidential
19	Q.	PLEASE EXPLAIN THESE ERRORS IN GREATER DETAIL.
20	A.	Confidential
21		Confidential
22		Confidential
23		Confidential
24		Confidential
25		Confidential
26		Confidential
27		Confidential

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23	Confidential

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1		Confidential		
2		Confidential		
3				
4				
5		Confidential		
6		Confidential		
7		Confidential		
8	Q.	HOW DID THE COMPANY	PERFORM ITS ANALYSIS?	
9	A.	Confidential		
10		Confidential		
11		Confidential		
12		Confidential		
13		Confidential		
14		Confidential		
15		Confidential		
16 17 18 19	Q.	DOES PACIFICORP'S IRP THAT Confidential Confidential	DOCUMENTATION CONFIRM	YOUR VIEW
20	A.	Confidential		
21		Confidential		
22		Confidential		
23		Confidential		

Confidential

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8		Confidential
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10 11 12	Q.	WHY DO YOU SAY THAT THE Confidential Confidential Confidential
13 14	A.	Confidential
15		Confidential
16		Confidential
17		Confidential
18		Confidential
19		Confidential
20		Confidential
21		Confidential
22		Confidential
23 24 25 26	Q.	THIS ALL SOUNDS RATHER ESOTERIC. WOULD CORRECTING THESE ERRORS HAVE ANY REAL IMPACT ON THE CASE AT HAND?
26 27	A.	Confidential

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6		Confidential
7		Confidential
8		Confidential
9		Confidential
10		Confidential
11 12 13 14	Q.	RETURNING TO YOUR MAIN POINT, Confidential Confidential Confidential Confidential
15 16	A.	Confidential
17		Confidential
18		Confidential
19		Confidential
20		Confidential
21		Confidential
22 23	Q.	COULD ONE SOLVE THE PROBLEM BY MERELY Confedential Confidential
24 25	A.	Confidential
26		Confidential
27		Confidential

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A.

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1		Confidential		
2		Confidential		
3		Confidential		
4				
5 6 7	Q.	GIVEN THE Confidential		Confidential
8	A.	Confidential # b		
9		Confidential		
10		Confidential		
11		Confidential		
12		Confidential		
13		Confidential		
14		Confidential		
15		Confidential		
16		Confidential		
17 18 19	Q.	HOW DO THE Confidential		Confidential
20	A.	Confidential		
21		Confidential		
22		Confidential		
23		Confidential		
24		Confidential		

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1 2 3	Q.	HAVE YOU BEEN ABLE TO ISOLATE THE CAUSES OF THESE DIFFERENCES?
4		A.Confidential
5		Confidential
6		Confidential
7		Confidential
8		Confidential
9		Confidential
10		Confidential
11		Confidential
12		Confidential
13		Confidential
14	Q.	DOES THIS EXPANATION MAKE ANY SENSE?
15	A.	Confidential <mark>-</mark>
16		Confidential
17		Confidential
18		Confidential
19		Confidential
20		Confidential
21		Confidential
22		Confidential
23		Confidential
24		Confidential
25		Confidential

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12		Confidential
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15		Confidential
16		Confidential
17		Confidential
18		Confidential
19 20 21	Q.	DO YOU HAVE ANY COMMENTS CONCERING THE DIFFERENCE IN Confidential THE
22	A.	Confidential
23		Confidential
24		Confidential
25		Confidential

	CCS 2	D Randall Falkenberg	03-035-29	Page 41 of 43
1		Confidential		
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5		Confidential		
6		Confidential		
7		Confidential		
8		Confidential bby much foror	figures are being used by PacifiC	orp Given that
9		PacifiCorp is not obligated to	achieve its O&M cost estimates, th	nere is reason to
10		doubt its assumptions.		
11 12 13	Q.	HAVE YOU FOUND EVIDE Confidential	ENCE OF	Confidential
14	A.	Confidential		
15		Confidential		
16		Confidential		
17		Confidential		
18		Confidential		
19 20 21	Q.	HOW DID THE COMPANY Confidential	EVALUATE THE	Confidential
22	A.	Confidential		
23		Confidential		
24		Confidential		
25		Confidential		

Confidential

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1		Confidential	
2		Confidential	
3		Confidential	
4		Confidential	
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6			
7 8 9	Q.	CAN ONE BE SURE THE Confidential?	Confidential
10	A.	Confidential	
11		Confidential	
12		Confidential	
13		Confidential	
14		Confidential	
15	Q.	IS THIS THE ONLY Confidential	
16	A.	Confidential	
17		Confidential	
18		Confidential	
19		Confidential	
20		Confidential optimized for each month	
21 22 23	Q. Q	ARE THERE ANY OTHER Confidential	Confidential
23 24	A.	Confidential	
25		Confidential	
26		Confidential	

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DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?

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Q.

A.

Yes.

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