1Q.Please state your name, business address and position with PacifiCorp (the2Company).

A. My name is Henry E. Lay. My business address is 825 N.E. Multnomah Street, Suite
1900, Portland, Oregon, 97232. I am employed by the Company as corporate
accounting controller.

6 Q. Please briefly describe your professional experience and educational 7 background.

8 I have a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from the University of Utah. I A. 9 have worked for the Company for over 33 years, primarily in corporate accounting 10 management roles. The areas for which I have been responsible include asset/plant 11 accounting, corporate\general accounting, regulatory accounting and customer 12 accounting. I have personally prepared depreciation studies for the Company prior to 13 the Company engaging a consultant to do this work, and I have participated in and 14 reviewed the results of the consultant's studies previously submitted to state 15 regulatory commissions for approval, as well as the present study.

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Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

A. I summarize the Company's proposal for depreciation rates and provide a summary of
the effect on annual depreciation expense from applying the proposed depreciation
rates to depreciable plant balances. The proposed rates are contained in the 2007
depreciation study performed on behalf of the Company by Mr. Donald S. Roff of
Depreciation Specialty Resources. The depreciation study performed by Mr. Roff is
provided as Exhibit RMP__(DSR-3) and will be referred to hereafter as the DSR
study.

I introduce the other Company witnesses who will testify in this proceeding and provide a brief description of the subject matter on which they are testifying. I also provide background information describing the depreciation study process. This information will present the Company's confidence in both the depreciation study process and in the integrity of the Company's accounting data relied on by Mr. Roff in preparing the depreciation study.

I identify and discuss a number of significant issues considered during the preparation of this study. The disposition of these issues was reflected in the data provided to Mr. Roff and, in turn, this data formed the basis for the DSR study and the recommended changes in depreciation rates. I also support the Company's proposed effective date for implementing the changes in depreciation rates.

35 PLANT LIVES, DEPRECIATION RATES AND DEPRECIATION EXPENSE

36 Q. Please explain the depreciation rates the Company is seeking commission 37 approval for in this proceeding?

38 A. The Company seeks commission approval to adopt the depreciation rates contained in 39 the depreciation study performed by Mr. Donald S. Roff and as recommended in Mr. 40 Roff's testimony. As shown in Table A of Exhibit RMP__(DSR-3) and as 41 summarized in Mr. Roff's testimony, the depreciation study proposes a reduction of 42 0.22 percent to the current composite depreciation rate of 2.91 percent for the 43 Company's electric utility plant resulting in a new composite depreciation rate of 2.69 44 percent. This composite rate is based on the December 31, 2006 depreciable plant 45 balances used in the study. The specific depreciation rate changes recommended for 46 the components of the composite depreciation rate are set forth in account detail in 47 Schedule 1 of Exhibit RMP___(DSR-3) of the depreciation study.

48 Q. What is the effect on annual depreciation expense if depreciation rates 49 recommended by Mr. Roff are adopted?

- A. The effect of applying the recommended depreciation rates to the December 31, 2006 depreciable plant balances is a decrease in total Company annual depreciation expense of approximately \$30.6 million, compared with the level of annual depreciation expense developed by application of the currently authorized depreciation rates to the same plant balances. Annual depreciation expense by functional plant classification is summarized in Table A of the DSR study.
- Adoption of the depreciation rates proposed in the DSR study results in a decrease of approximately \$10.0 million in annual Utah jurisdiction depreciation expense, based on December 31, 2006 depreciable plant balances. The calculation of the Utah jurisdiction amount is described in Exhibit RMP__(HEL-1).
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INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Q. In addition to yourself, who will be testifying on behalf of the Company in this proceeding?

- A. In addition to me, two witnesses will testify on behalf of the Company. These
 witnesses are Mr. Donald S. Roff, President of Depreciation Specialty Resources and
 Mr. Mark C. Mansfield, vice president, thermal operations for PacifiCorp Energy.
- 66 Mr. Roff will present the depreciation rates for which the Company is seeking 67 Commission approval. He describes how the depreciation study was prepared and 68 discusses the primary reasons for the recommended changes in depreciation rates. 69 The first reason Mr. Roff discusses is the effect on depreciation rates of using the

70 estimated plant depreciable lives described in Mr. Mansfield's testimony. He also 71 discusses the effect on depreciation rates due to additional negative net salvage for 72 terminal removal of generation facilities. In addition, he will discuss the additional 73 negative net salvage related to transmission and distribution plant assets, the decrease 74 for which is reflective of the Company's current/historical removal and salvage 75 experience. Mr. Roff also discusses the effect on depreciation rates of additional 76 investment in plant, installed since the 2002 depreciation study and the reason for 77 inclusion of nominal interim additions for facilities with terminal removal dates in the 78 current study. The 2002 depreciation study was the basis for the stipulation approved 79 by the Commission in Docket No. 02-035-12.

80 Mr. Mansfield will describe the process used by Company engineers to develop 81 estimated plant depreciable lives for steam generating stations. He will explain how 82 steam estimated plant depreciable lives provide a framework for estimating the 83 retirement date for each steam plant. In a similar manner he will describe the 84 procedure used to estimate the retirement date for the Company's hydroelectric 85 generating stations. He will demonstrate that the estimated retirement dates proposed by the Company for both steam and hydro generation plants are reasonable and 86 87 prudent and are appropriate inputs for Mr. Roff's depreciation analysis. Mr. 88 Mansfield will also explain why the rates the Company proposes to include as terminal net salvage, or "decommissioning costs," in the calculation of depreciation 89 90 rates for generating plants are reasonable and prudent.

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92 DEPRECIATION STUDY BACKGROUND

93 Q. Was the DSR study prepared under your direction?

94 A. Yes. As corporate accounting controller, I have responsibility for the Company's
95 corporate accounting departments and for ensuring compliance with Company
96 accounting policies and procedures. This includes periodic review and study of
97 depreciation rates.

98 Q. Why was it necessary for the Company to conduct the DSR study?

A. The Commission ordered the Company in Docket No. 02-035-12 to update its
depreciation study within 5 years of that order. The DSR study was conducted for
that express purpose. However, it is also sound accounting practice to periodically
update depreciation rates to recognize additions to investment in plant assets and to
reflect changes in asset characteristics, technology, salvage, removal costs, life span
estimates and other factors that impact depreciation rate calculations. The Company
typically conducts depreciation studies approximately at five-year intervals.

106 Q. What conclusions has the Company reached in this proceeding?

- A. The Company concludes that the DSR study is well supported by the underlying
 engineering and accounting data and that it results in depreciation rates that are fair
 and reasonable.
- 110 Q. Please explain the concept of depreciation.
- A. There are many definitions of depreciation. The following definition was put forth
 by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants in its Accounting Research
 Bulletin #43:
- 114 Depreciation accounting is a system of accounting which aims to distribute

115the cost or other basic value of tangible capital assets, less salvage (if any),116over the estimated useful life of the unit (which may be a group of assets) in a

systematic and rational manner. It is a process of allocation, not of valuation.

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118 The actual payment for electric utility plant assets occurs in the period in which it is 119 acquired through purchase or construction. Depreciation accounting spreads this cost 120 over the useful life of the property. The fundamental reason for recording 121 depreciation is to provide for accurate measurement of a utility's results of 122 operations. Capital investments in the buildings, plant, and equipment necessary to 123 provide electric service are essentially a prepaid expense, and annual depreciation is 124 the part of that expense applicable to each successive accounting period over the 125 service life of the property. Annual depreciation is an important and essential factor 126 in informing investors and others of a company's periodic income. If it is omitted or 127 distorted, a company's periodic income statement is distorted and would not meet 128 required accounting and reporting standards.

129 **Q.** Why is depreciation especially important to an electric utility?

130 An electric utility is very capital intensive; that is, it requires a tremendous investment A. 131 in generation, transmission and distribution equipment with long lives in order to 132 provide electric service to customers. Thus, the annual depreciation of this equipment 133 is a major item of expense to the utility. Regulated electric prices are expected to 134 allow the utility to fully recover its operating costs, earn a fair return on its investment 135 and equitably distribute the cost of the assets to the customers using these facilities. 136 If depreciation rates are established at an unreasonable low or high level for 137 ratemaking purposes, the utility will not recover its operating costs in the appropriate

period, which will shift either costs or benefits from current customers to futurecustomers.

Q. Do you believe that the estimated plant depreciable lives and depreciation rates
developed in the DSR study provide the Company with a fair and equitable
recovery of its investment in electric utility plant and equipment?

A. Yes, I believe the depreciation rates developed in the DSR study produce an annual
depreciation expense which is fair and reasonable for both financial reporting and
ratemaking purposes.

146 Q. What is the basis for your confidence in the DSR study?

I believe that a good depreciation study is the product of sound analytical procedures 147 A. 148 applied to accurate, reliable accounting and engineering data. I have reviewed Mr. 149 Roff's work in preparing the DSR study and I concur with his choice and application 150 of analytical procedures as described in his testimony. With respect to data inputs, 151 the estimated plant depreciable lives used in the study are those provided by the 152 Company and explained in Mr. Mansfield's testimony. Depreciable life estimates for other types of plant and equipment are based on Mr. Roff's actuarial analysis of the 153 154 data and reviewed for reasonableness by those familiar with their operation. The 155 accounting data has also been consistently prepared. Company employees trained in 156 depreciation techniques extracted and summarized the retirement, salvage, and 157 removal cost data from the accounting system, and then reviewed it for completeness 158 and accuracy before it was provided to Mr. Roff for use in this study. Because I am 159 comfortable with both the quality of the data inputs and the professionalism of the

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analysis, I have complete confidence in the recommendations contained in the DSR depreciation study.

162 **SIGNIFICANT ISSUES**

163 **Q.** Please summarize the significant issues you've considered in the current study.

164 The most significant issue considered in the current study relates to the estimated A. terminal removal date of generating facilities and the ultimate plans for removal or 165 166 disposal of those facilities. The Company believes it is important to take into 167 consideration significant events which have occurred in the years since the Commission's order in Docket No. 02-035-12, where the Commission approved the 168 169 settlement of the last depreciation case. Those significant events which have an 170 impact on the expected depreciable lives of the plant include but are not limited to: 171 (1) an evaluation of the operating and maintenance history of the plants as determined 172 by owner operational requirements; (2) an assessment of the current condition of 173 major equipment components; and (3) capital expenditures made and anticipated to 174 be made at the plant;

With these considerations, the Company has reviewed how long the steam generation facilities can be operated and it is now recommending in this study to use 64 years as the depreciable life of steam generating facilities where the Company is not a minority owner. Further explanations will be included in Mr. Mansfield's testimony.

180 Q. What are the other changes made in relationship to the steam generating 181 facilities?

182 A. In addition to modifying the depreciable lives on the steam generating facilities, Mr. 183 Roff evaluated the estimated cost to remove these facilities. The Company currently 184 views that it will operate these facilities as long as they are economically viable and 185 that those customers who are benefiting from the generation of these facilities should 186 pay for their ultimate removal. This is consistent with past Commission orders. Mr. 187 Roff's estimate of \$50 per kW for the removal of these facilities has been included in 188 the study. This estimate is based on current dollars and has not been inflated to the 189 date of removal.

190 In addition to the evaluation of the removal cost, it was also determined that a 191 significant impact between studies resulted from the replacement of old equipment 192 and the addition of new equipment where the facility involved has an estimated 193 depreciation terminal life. It was determined that to mitigate the intergenerational 194 impact, nominal interim additions should be recognized. The amount used was 195 determined by assuming that any property retirement during the estimated five years 196 that the new depreciation rates would be in effect would be replaced by a new 197 addition on a dollar for dollar basis. This adjustment does not recognize the inflation 198 which has taken place between when the original equipment was installed and its 199 replacement. It also does not include any additions for new equipment which did not 200 previously exist.

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- Q. What is the significant issue related to hydroelectric facilities you considered in this study?
- A. Previous studies submitted to the Commission only included removal cost for
 hydroelectric facilities where the Company has entered into negotiations or

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205 settlements to remove those facilities. The Company believes that either it or a 206 successor would continue to operate the other hydroelectric facilities under terms 207 specified by the federal government. With the current change in the political 208 environment, it has become much more probable that some of the small facilities will 209 face challenges related to future operations and may be removed. To mitigate the 210 intergenerational impact on customers, the Company is proposing а 211 decommissioning reserve for hydro plants which have a definitive decommissioning 212 agreement, as well as for small plants for which the Company has estimated some 213 probability of being decommissioned in the next ten-year period. This reserve is not 214 intended to cover the decommissioning or removal of any large facility.

Q. What is the significant issue related to transmission and distribution facilities in this study?

A. The major factor impacting the current study for transmission and distribution plant
assets is the increase in negative net salvage for certain of those assets.

Q. Please describe negative net salvage for transmission and distribution plant and
explain why it is considered a significant item in this study.

A. Let me begin by first defining the terms net salvage and negative net salvage. Net
salvage refers to the salvage value of property retired less the cost of removal.
Negative net salvage occurs when the cost of removal exceeds the salvage value for
property retired. Annual net salvage is expressed as a percentage in the depreciation
study and is calculated by dividing the net salvage amount by the retirement amounts.
Mr. Roff discusses the propriety of reflecting negative net salvage in depreciation
rates and the impact on depreciation rates of recognizing negative net salvage.

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- Q. Why is more negative net salvage being incurred by the Company for
 transmission and distribution plant assets?
- A. Mr. Roff was provided the historical data for both removal cost and salvage to use in
 determining the proposed negative net salvage rates. Current history reflects removal
 cost returning to more normal historical levels than were seen in the 2002
 depreciation study.

Q. What procedures does the Company use to ensure salvage and cost of removal for distribution plant is properly recorded in the accounting records?

A. The Company uses a work order system to record capital activity including additions,
retirements, removal costs and salvage. A work order is established when operating
departments identify property retirement units (PRUs) being installed, removed or
replaced. Actual project labor and/or contractor costs incurred to remove PRUs are
directly charged to the work order and are closed to the general ledger.

241 Transmission and distribution removal projects are estimated by Company 242 engineers using the Regional Construction Management System (RCMS). RCMS 243 uses engineered work standards ("construction standards") for each PRU to estimate 244 the amount and percentage for allocating labor charges between installation and 245 removal activities. Actual labor costs charged to the work order are allocated to the 246 removal account and to the construction accounts based on these construction 247 standards. Proceeds received from salvage of removed materials are credited back to 248 the work order.

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The use of work orders, the RCMS system and construction standards combine to provide a reliable and consistent process for recording salvage and cost of removal.

252 Q. What is the significant issue related to mining facilities in this study?

A. It was estimated in the 2002 depreciation study that facilities related to the Deer Creek Mine would close during 2007 and not be used to access other reserves. Since that study, the Company has determined that the use of these facilities to access other reserves provides the current most economic method of doing so. The lives on these facilities have been extended to recognize the ongoing use of these facilities.

258 **EFFECTIVE DATE**

Q. What does the Company propose as the effective date for implementing the DSR study depreciation rates?

A. The Company's accounting system maintains depreciation rates on a calendar year basis. Therefore, the Company proposes that the new depreciation rates be made effective January 1, 2008, which is the beginning of the next calendar year following the filing of the study.

265 **<u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>**

266 Q. Summarize your recommendations to the Commission?

A. I recommend that the Commission find the recommendations made by Mr. Roff in the DSR study regarding depreciation rates to be the proper depreciation rates for the Company and that the Commission order the Company to reflect the depreciation rates proposed in the DSR study in its accounts and records effective January 1, 2008.

271 **Q.** Does this conclude your testimony?

272 A. Yes.