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Attorneys for UAE Intervention Group

### **BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF UTAH**

In the Matter of the Application of Rocky Mountain Power for Authority to Increase its Retail Electric Utility Service Rates in Utah and for Approval of Its Proposed Electric Service Schedules and Electric Service Regulations

Docket No. 09-035-23

## PREFILED SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF NEAL TOWNSEND

### [RATE DESIGN]

The UAE Intervention Group (UAE) hereby submits the Prefiled Surrebuttal

Testimony of Neal Townsend on rate design issues.

DATED this 7th day of April, 2010.

/s/\_\_\_\_\_

Gary A. Dodge, Attorneys for UAE

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served by email

this 7<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2010, on the following:

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/s/ \_\_\_\_\_

## BEFORE

# THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF UTAH

Surrebuttal Testimony of Neal Townsend

On behalf of

UAE

[Rate Design]

April 7, 2010

1		SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF NEAL TOWNSEND
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3	Intro	oduction
4	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
5	A.	My name is Neal Townsend. My business address is 215 South State
6		Street, Suite 200, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84111.
7	Q.	By whom are you employed and in what capacity?
8	A.	I am a Senior Consultant in the firm of Energy Strategies, LLC. Energy
9		Strategies is a private consulting firm specializing in economic and policy
10		analysis applicable to energy production, transportation, and consumption.
11	Q.	Have you previously filed testimony in this proceeding on behalf of UAE?
12	A.	Yes, I filed both direct and rebuttal testimony in the rate design phase of
13		this docket.
14	Q.	Given that non-residential rate design issues have been resolved by
15		stipulation, why is UAE filing surrebuttal testimony on residential rate
16		design issues?
17	A.	Although UAE members may not be directly affected by the various
18		residential rate design and decoupling proposals being advanced in this
19		proceeding, they believe that sound ratemaking principles should be utilized in
20		Utah and they are concerned about the practical precedential effect of the
21		Commission's resolution of disputes that have arisen in this phase of this docket.
22		

## 1 Overview and Conclusions

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2	Q.	To whose rebuttal testimony will you respond?	
3	A.	I am responding to the rebuttal testimony on inverted tail block rates and	
4		decoupling filed by witnesses for the Division of Public Utilities (Division), the	
5		Office of Consumer Services (OCS), Rocky Mountain Power (RMP), Southwest	
6		Energy Efficiency Project/Utah Clean Energy (SWEEP/UCE), Western Resource	
7		Advocates (WRA) and Salt Lake Community Action Program (SL Cap).	
8	Q.	What are your primary conclusions and recommendations?	
9	A.	My primary conclusions and recommendations are (i) that any perceived	
10		benefits of using an inverted block rate structure or assigning a disproportionate	
11		increase to tail block rates for residential customers do not apply to commercial or	
12		industrial customers; (ii) the Division's proposed revenue decoupling proposal for	
13		residential fixed distribution costs have not been adequately supported on this	
14		record; and (iii) revenue decoupling for commercial/industrial rate classes would	
15		be inappropriate.	
16			
17	Inverted Block Rates		
18	Q.	Have you reviewed the rebuttal testimony filed in this docket in support of a	
19		disproportionate increase to residential tail block rates?	
20	A.	Yes. Several proposals have been made or supported in this docket to	
21		increase residential tail block rates. Some proposals (like those advocated by	
22		DPU, WRA and SWEEP/UCE) propose rather extreme changes in the existing	
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tail-block structure or rates. Others (like those advanced by RMP and OCS)

UAE Exhibit RD 1.0 SR Surrebuttal Testimony of Neal Townsend UPSC Docket No. 09-035-23 Page 3 of 6

1		Page 3 of 6 propose more moderate changes to the existing tail block structure and rates.
2		While UAE members are not directly affected by increased residential tail block
3		rates, they may be impacted by the Commission's reasons for increasing the same.
4	Q.	What are the primary reasons advanced by proponents for increasing tail
5		block rates disproportionately?
6	А.	Increased tail block rates have been suggested primarily as a means of
7		sending proper price signals and encouraging energy efficiency. Whether or not
8		these arguments are valid with respect to residential rate design, they are not valid
9		with respect to commercial or industrial customers.
10	Q.	Why are inverted block rates inappropriate and unnecessary for commercial
11		and industrial classes?
12	А.	Commercial and industrial customers typically operate in fiercely
13		competitive business environments that provide strong financial incentives to
14		utilize energy efficiently. To simply increase tail block rates without regard to a
15		customer's previous efficiency efforts or sound cost-causation principles would
16		result in unreasonable and unfair cost shifts among business customers. Such a
17		blunt instrument is inappropriate and unnecessary in the context of
18		commercial/industrial rates.
19		As I explained in my rebuttal testimony, unlike residential customers,
20		differences in energy usage levels among commercial and industrial customers
21		cannot reasonably be assumed to result from individual consumption choices or
22		preferences. Rather, energy usage variations stem largely from different business
23		requirements. Unless the number of commercial and industrial rate classes are
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UAE Exhibit RD 1.0 SR Surrebuttal Testimony of Neal Townsend UPSC Docket No. 09-035-23 Page 4 of 6

increased dramatically so that each class includes only largely homogenous customer types, it would be unreasonable and inequitable to shift rates among customers based solely on higher usage levels.

#### Decoupling

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# Q. How did you respond to the Division's revenue decoupling proposal for residential fixed distribution costs?

A. Because UAE's members do not take service on residential schedules and would not be directly affected by the Division's partial decoupling proposal, I did not take a specific position on the Division's proposal in my rebuttal testimony. However, I explained that UAE is conceptually opposed to revenue decoupling as an unwarranted application of single-issue ratemaking and a reduction in utility risk without a corresponding reduction in authorized return on equity (ROE).

# Q. What is your response to the rebuttal testimony filed by other parties in this docket in response to the Division's decoupling proposal?

A. I agree generally with several valid concerns raised by the Office and SL 16 CAP about the Division's decoupling proposal. For example, I agree that the 17 schedule in this case and the timing of the Division's proposal have resulted in an 18 inadequate opportunity for interested parties to evaluate the Division's specific 19 decoupling proposal or to consider alternative decoupling or other rate design 20 proposals that may better address the "problems" perceived by the Division. The 21 schedule may also have precluded active participation by others who may be 22 interested in decoupling. More importantly, the schedule and timing effectively 23

UAE Exhibit RD 1.0 SR Surrebuttal Testimony of Neal Townsend UPSC Docket No. 09-035-23 Page 5 of 6 ress or the Commission to evaluate

eliminate the opportunity for the parties to address or the Commission to evaluate the risk-reducing implications of the Division's decoupling proposal on the utility's ROE.

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The decoupling proponents in this docket tend to minimize or disregard the legitimate concern that a reduction in the utility's risk should be accompanied by a reduction in ratepayer cost in the form of ROE. A utility's ROE is intended to compensate for risk and a reduction in risk warrants a reduction in ROE. Indeed, this Commission expressly held that the Questar Gas Company (QGC) decoupling mechanism reduced QGC's risk, and it specifically considered that reduced risk in setting QGC's authorized ROE. (Report and Order on Revenue Requirement Docket 07-057-13, at 14-15, June 27, 2008). Given the schedule in this case and the timing of the decoupling proposal, the parties cannot effectively introduce evidence on the impact of the Division's decoupling proposal on RMP's ROE and the Commission cannot effectively consider that issue. In my view, that flaw alone should be fatal to adoption of the Division's proposal in this docket.

I also agree with the Office and SL CAP that the record in this case does not adequately support the need for this or any other particular "fix" to the "problems" suggested by the Division. For example, I believe that insufficient evidence exists on the record to demonstrate that RMP lacks a reasonable opportunity to recover its fixed distribution costs, that RMP needs further incentives to pursue demand side management and energy efficiency programs, or that the Division's proposed decoupling mechanism would effectively resolve those problems in any event.

1	Q.	Page 6 of 6 <b>Do you have any other comments about the rebuttal testimony to the</b>
2		Division's decoupling proposal in this docket?
3	A.	Yes. Certain decoupling proponents (WRA and SWEEP/UCE) support
4		more complete revenue decoupling mechanisms and/or extending decoupling to
5		other customer classes. I strongly disagree. As explained in my rebuttal
6		testimony, decoupling based on deviations in average usage per customer makes
7		little sense when applied to customer groups that are not relatively homogenous in
8		character. Moreover, industrial and commercial rate schedules employ cost-based
9		customer and demand charges that offer effective rate design tools, making
10		revenue decoupling unnecessary. Thus, whether or not decoupling is adopted for
11		residential customers, I strong oppose revenue decoupling for
12		industrial/commercial rate classes.
13	Q.	What is your recommendation to the Commission on the Division's
14		decoupling proposal?
15	A.	I recommend that the Commission not adopt the proposal in this docket.
16		If the Commission is convinced that some type of revenue decoupling or other
17		rate design changes should be considered further, I suggest that the Commission
18		direct the parties to undertake a thorough evaluation of the perceived need for any
19		such changes, the effectiveness of any specific proposals in dealing with any
20		demonstrated needs, and any related issues and implications.
21	Q.	Does this conclude your surrebuttal testimony?
22	A.	Yes, it does.