BEFORE THE UTAH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

DPU EXHIBIT 1.0SR

DOCKET NO. 10-035-124

TEST PERIOD

Pre-filed Surrebuttal Testimony

Of

Joni S. Zenger, PhD

On Behalf of

Utah Division of Public Utilities

March 21, 2011

Test Period

1 Joni S. Zenger, PhD 2 Surrebuttal Test Period Testimony 3 Introduction 4 5 Q. Please state your name, business address, and occupation for the record. 6 A. My name is Joni S. Zenger. My business address is Heber Wells Building, 160 East 300 7 South, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84114. I am employed by the Utah Division of Public Utilities 8 (Division) of the Utah Department of Commerce as a Technical Consultant. 9 10 Q. On whose behalf are you testifying in these proceedings and did you file testimony 11 previously in this proceeding? I am testifying on behalf of the Division. I previously submitted direct and rebuttal 12 A. 13 testimony identified respectively as DPU Exhibits 1.0 and 1.0R in this matter. 14 Q. What is the purpose of your surrebuttal testimony in this matter? 15 A. While the Division is not changing its recommendation as presented in rebuttal 16 testimony, I would like to respond to several points filed in rebuttal testimony by 17 intervenors in this case. Silence on any particular subject does not imply agreement or 18 disagreement on my part. 19 20 Dr. J. Robert Malko 21 Q: What is the first point of surrebuttal that you with to respond to? 22 A. On page 2, lines -11, UIEC witness Dr. Malko states (bold added): 23 I conclude that the selection of the test period, Calendar Year 24 2011, as compared to the test period, beginning July 1, 2011 and 25 ending June 30, 2012, recommended by Dr. Zenger, more 26 effectively meets the objective of reasonable risk sharing

27 between the energy utility and its ratepayers concerning the 28 selection of a test period in this Utah rate case. 29 30 However, it is important to note that there is not only one factor depicting risk and the 31 selection of the appropriate test year. Unlike Dr. Malko, the Commission has identified 32 several factors that should be considered (each of which addresses risk) in the selection 33 of an appropriate test period: 1 34 In the Commission's 2004 Test Period Order, the Commission 35 identified several factors that the Division considered in this case 36 in determining the appropriate test period. The factors include: 37 the general level of inflation; changes in the utility's investment, 38 revenues or expenses; changes in utility services; the availability 39 and accuracy of data to the parties; the ability to synchronize the 40 utility's investment, revenues and expenses; whether the utility is 41 in a cost increasing or cost declining status; incentives to efficient 42 management and operation; and length of time the new rates are 43 expected to be in effect. 44 45 In fact I noted in my Direct Testimony that this list was not all inclusive, and the Division 46 considered many other factors in its test period determination. The Division's primary 47 objective was to meet the statutory requirement of selecting the test period that best 48 mirrors the conditions the utility will encounter in the rate effective period. 49 Finally, Dr. Malko cites my Public Utilities Fortnightly article the following 50 statement (bold added): 51 The defining and balancing of multiple objectives for addressing 52 economic issues in utility rate cases is an established approach 53 used by regulatory commissions.² 54

¹ Rebuttal Testimony of Dr. J. Robert Malko on behalf of UIEC, p. 4, lines 19-20.

² Id., at p. 4, lines 19-20.

56 and considered many factors, as stated above. 57 58 Q. Is risk sharing between the energy utility and its ratepayers one of the objectives that 59 the Division considered in making its test period determination? Yes, although the Division did not specifically use the word "risk" the Company faces or 60 Α. 61 the "risk" that ratepayers face, it considered risk both for the Company and for the 62 ratepayers in its test period determination. In addition to the factors directed by the 63 Commission, I address risk to consumers in both my Direct and Rebuttal Testimony on 64 numerous occasions by stating that the Division will fully investigate or audit the details 65 of the case and make various adjustments to the test period if warranted. This is so that 66 ratepayers are not faced with the risk of paying for costs that the Division or intervenors find are inappropriate. 67 68 The Division believes that its auditors and other staff can 69 appropriately make adjustments to the test period revenue 70 requirement proposed by the Company for any appropriate reason, including, but not limited to, forecasting issues. This 71

The approach the Division used in its test period analysis addressed multiple objectives

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. . . it is the Division's position that the information filed in this case can be adjusted appropriately such that the Company's requested test period can be reasonably reflective of the conditions the Company will face in the rate effective period.⁴

could include modifying or reducing the expenses or rate base

error or a lack of sufficient evidence supporting the proposed

from that proposed by the Company in the event of forecasting

80 81 revenue or expense. ³

³ Direct Testimony of Joni S. Zenger, PhD, p. 3, lines 48-53.

⁴ Rebuttal Testimony of Joni S. Zenger, pp. 1-2, lines 200-23.

In addition to the Division's ability to make adjustments to the Company's test period, the Division also addresses ratepayer risk in its consideration of one or more tracker mechanisms for distribution or other plant. This addresses the risk of ratepayers overpaying for upcoming capital investments in distribution plant, which is expected to continue, not just in this test period, but for the foreseeable future. A tracking mechanism such as something similar to Questar's feeder line tracking mechanism would ensure that ratepayers are not paying for capital projects that are not serving them or that are over-forecasted. The details of any such mechanism will have to wait until the Division can complete its due diligence in these areas. However, the reason for mentioning them at this stage of the case was to demonstrate that there are means to address the risks both to the Company and to ratepayers other than simply eliminating potentially needed plant, over which the Company may have little or no discretion in pursuing, without completing a thorough review.

In addition, below I reference several examples in my Direct and Rebuttal

Testimony that illustrated the Division's consideration of ratepayer risk in making its test
period determination:

On the other hand, the Division recognizes that ratepayers have to be protected from paying for capital projects that may not go into service as projected or for costs that exceed the actual initial project cost.⁵

On the other hand, if because a closer-in test period is used, the Company postpones the investments to the detriment of reliability or other failures, customers may not be well served. In

⁵ Direct Testimony of Joni S. Zenger, PhD, p. 9, lines 175-177.

either case, the public interest may not be met with a closer-in test period. $^{\rm 6}$

The Division understands that many of these additions are related to distribution or environmental protection equipment. As discussed previously, dismissing these investments out-of-hand by choosing a closer-in test year may not meet the public interest standard for setting reasonable rates.⁷

Finally, the Division considered the risk to ratepayers of certain capital projects not being completed in its preliminary determination that, without further due diligence, many of the Company's large capital investments that are in this case need to be made for the safety and reliability of service to Utah customers. The Division noted the strict reliability standards that must be adhered to as well as other standards to ensure the safety and reliability of the bulk electric system. Again, the Division does not believe that eliminating such plant by simply cutting back the test period would be in the public interest—while customers may win in the short-run through lower rates, they may lose in the long-run if customer service or reliability suffers; and the Company may be put in a position where it has little or no opportunity to earn a reasonable return.

Q. What is the last point you wish to respond to with respect to Dr. Malko's rebuttal testimony?

A. Dr. Malko incorrectly states that the Division failed to consider the Company's filed test period in Wyoming. The Division not only addressed the Wyoming rate case, but the

⁶ Direct Testimony of Joni S. Zenger, PhD, p. 5, lines 101-104.

⁷ Id. at p. 9, lines 169-173.

⁸ Direct Testimony of Joni S. Zenger, PhD, p. 5 lined 87-204.

Division has been the only party to date that asked data requests regarding this particular topic (DPU 6.30-6.31).

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Mr. Kevin C. Higgins

Q. What is the point you wish to address with respect to Mr. Higgins' rebuttal testimony?

Mr. Higgins cites certain events that have transpired that he admits no party could predict: "This type of change is very difficult for any party to predict and defend in a general rate case." This goes to Mr. Higgins' point on the tautological argument that the future will always best reflect the future. 10 I would argue that Mr. Higgins' positing of selecting a test period that is "closer in time" as the most appropriate test period in every instance is inconsistent with the stated intent of the legislature that allows the Company's forecast test period to extend 20 months into the future

Mr. Higgins also states in rebuttal: "I don't share Dr. Zenger's optimism about setting rates using a test period that extends nearly one and a half years into the future." This begs the question of whether Mr. Higgins would ever support, as the legislature provides for, a test period that extends 20 months into the future. The legislature clearly anticipated that a test year might last many months into the future as reflected by the number of forward months allowed by the statute.

⁹ Id., lines 150-151.

¹⁰ Id., at pp. 6-7, lines 122-127.

¹¹ Id., at p. 8, lines 151-153.

Mr. Steven R. McDougal

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149 Q. Do you have any surrebuttal points you wish to make regarding Mr. McDougal's 150 **Rebuttal Testimony?** 151 A. Yes, I have one comment regarding Mr. McDougal's testimony where he asks for the 152 Commission to address whether the Company can file a MPA case simultaneously (or at least overlapping) with a rate case. 12 This seems to be a legal interpretation of the 153 154 statute and I believe should be briefed (or may be argued at the hearing). Utah Code § 155 54-7-13.4 (2) states: ". . . an electrical corporation may file with the commission a 156 complete filing for cost recovery of a major plant addition if the 157 commission has . . . entered a final order in a general rate case . . . 158 159 within 18 months of the projected service date of a major plant 160 addition. 161 (3)(a) . . . an electrical corporation may not file for cost recovery 162 of a major plant addition more than 150 days before the 163 projected in-service date of the major plant addition. 164 165 What the Company seems to suggest is that if the Commission has not yet issued an 166 order from the rate case, the Company can file for recovery of a major plant addition as 167 long as the filing is within the 150 day window. The Division's analysis implicitly assumed that the Company filed after the Commission issued an order. This appears to 168 169 be a difference in interpretation of the statute and, rightly, a legal matter. 170 As the Division mentioned in rebuttal testimony, if the Commission chooses a 171 2011 test year, one of the Naughton scrubbers would be eliminated; the Company 172 would then have to decide where to seek recovery of the second Naughton scrubber--in

¹² Test Period Rebuttal Testimony of Steven R. McDougal, pp. 2-3, lines 43-48.

the re-filed case or as a MPA. While the Division recognizes the Company's need for 173 174 clarification on this matter in the event the Commission orders a 2011 calendar test 175 period, the Division recommends not delaying the test period decision and treat this 176 issue on a separate although expedited schedule. **Conclusion** 177 178 Q. Has the Division changed its position on its test period determination as originally 179 filed? 180 A. No. Does that conclude your surrebuttal testimony? 181 Q. 182

A.

Yes, it does.