#### **BEFORE THE**

## **PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF UTAH**

In the Matter of the Rocky Mountain Power Proposed Schedule 94, Energy Balancing Account (EBA) Pilot Program Tariff

Docket No. 11-035-T10

Rebuttal Testimony of

**Maurice Brubaker** 

On behalf of

**Utah Industrial Energy Consumers** 

Project 9535 March 15, 2012



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## **Rebuttal Testimony of Maurice Brubaker**

- PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS. 1 Q 2 Maurice Brubaker. My business address is 16690 Swingley Ridge Road, Suite 140, Α 3 Chesterfield, MO 63017. ARE YOU THE SAME MAURICE BRUBAKER WHO PROVIDED DIRECT 4 Q 5 **TESTIMONY ON FEBRUARY 23, 2012?** Α Yes, I am. Q ON WHOSE BEHALF ARE YOU APPEARING IN THIS PROCEEDING? 6 7 Α I am appearing on behalf of the Utah Industrial Energy Consumers ("UIEC"). 8 Members of UIEC purchase substantial quantities of electricity from Rocky Mountain 9 Power Company ("RMP") in Utah, and are vitally interested in the outcome of this
- 11 Q WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?

proceeding.

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- 12 A In my rebuttal testimony, I will respond to the Direct Testimony of Office of Consumer
- Services ("Office") witness Daniel E. Gimble with respect to the spread of EBA cost to

14 rate schedules; and to the Direct Testimony of Division witness Charles E. Peterson with respect to the application of carrying charges and the calculation of EBA 15 16 accruals. Response to Office Witness Daniel E. Gimble 17 18 Q WHAT IS MR. GIMBLE'S PROPOSAL FOR SPREADING THE EBA COSTS AMONG RATE SCHEDULES? 19 20 He develops what he calls a "Composite NPC Allocator." He develops this factor by Α 21 allocating each of the elements of NPC the same way RMP allocated these costs and 22 revenue credits in its class cost of service study. 23 HE ARGUES THAT THIS IS A COST BASED ALLOCATOR. DO YOU AGREE? Q 24 No. I do not. In the last GRC (Docket No. 10-035-124), there was no agreement on Α 25 how costs would be allocated among rate schedules, nor did the Commission make 26 findings in that regard. Instead, the Commission adopted a revenue spread among 27 schedules as part of a stipulation entered into by the parties. As a result, there is no 28 basis to claim that any cost was allocated in a manner different from the overall rate 29 spread. 30 IN THIS CASE, HAS RMP PROPOSED TO FOLLOW THE OVERALL RATE Q 31 SPREAD THAT WAS INCLUDED IN THE STIPULATION THAT WAS ADOPTED 32 BY THE COMMISSION? 33 Yes, and as I indicated in my direct testimony, its approach is correct. Α

#### 34 Q WHAT OTHER COMMISSION DECISIONS ARE RELATED TO THIS POINT?

35 A At pages 76-77 of its March 3, 2011 Corrected EBA Order (Docket No. 09-035-15),

the Commission stated:

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"As we noted earlier, collection or refund of any EBA balance must also be based on cost of service. Therefore, we will rely on our most recent general rate case **revenue spread** and rate design decisions for the spread of the deferred balance to rate schedules and rate elements." (emphasis added)

These are the only findings by the Commission with respect to revenue allocation, and thus is the approach that should be used to spread EBA costs to rate schedules.

# **Application of Carrying Charges**

Q AT PAGE 5 OF HIS TESTIMONY, DIVISION WITNESS PETERSON SAYS THAT
THE DIVISION BELIEVES THAT THE PROPOSED TARIFF SPECIFIES
CARRYING CHARGES THAT ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE COMMISSION'S
ORDER. DO YOU AGREE?

Not exactly. All the Commission's Order states about carrying charges is that it approves an annual carrying charge of 6%. But, the Commission certainly can't mean that ratepayers should pay the Company carrying charges on amounts RMP has not yet even expended. As I indicated in my direct testimony, RMP enjoys certain payment lags, which means that application of carrying charges should not commence at the end of a calendar month, but rather should commence to be applied 20 days following the end of the calendar month in order properly to account for the lags in payment that RMP enjoys. Applying carrying charges at an earlier point in time would compensate RMP for carrying costs that it had not incurred.

# 59 DO YOU HAVE ANY OTHER COMMENTS CONCERNING THE LEVEL OF THE Q **CARRYING CHARGES?** 60 61 Yes. As I indicated on page 15 of my direct testimony, in today's capital market, the Α 62 6% annual interest charges are very high. It exceeds RMP's short-term cost of 63 borrowing, and also exceeds the rate of interest available to customers in the market. 64 Furthermore, to the extent that this high rate of interest on deferred balances 65 reduces RMP's incentive to calculate final monthly costs and to clear monthly 66 balances through billings, customers wind up paying more interest expense than they 67 should. **EBA Accruals** 68 69 Q HAVE YOU REVIEWED THE TESTIMONY OF DIVISION WITNESS PETERSON AT 70 PAGES 16-20 WHERE HE DISCUSSES EBA ACCRUALS? 71 Yes. At the bottom of page 18 of his testimony, he suggests that the monthly EBA accruals should be revised to reflect the application of the calendar year-end updates 72 73 of the Utah jurisdictional allocation factor values to each month's data. 74 DO YOU AGREE WITH THIS SUGGESTION? Q 75 Α No. I believe that it is important to, as much as possible, preserve the monthly 76 allocation of costs. As Mr. Peterson notes, preservation of the monthly identity of 77 EBA costs is important for the proper application of carrying charges. 78 More importantly, a monthly collection of EBA costs from customers (which I

recommended in my direct testimony as a goal) depends upon having accurate

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monthly data. There is no question that fuel and purchased power costs are not uniform across seasons. Costs during the summer months are typically the highest, followed by costs during peak winter months, and finally the costs during the spring and fall months tend to be lower. Because customer classes have different monthly patterns of consumption, it is important to preserve this monthly identity of costs. Performing these calculations and allocations on a monthly basis will improve the accuracy of the price signals provided to customers and reduce the amount of carrying charges customers must pay on these deferred EBA balances. Accordingly, it is important to preserve the integrity of the monthly calculations of EBA costs.

I, therefore, disagree with the suggestion of Mr. Peterson to recalculate the SG and SE factors at the end of each EBA accumulation period.

#### Q DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY?

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