## BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF UTAH

In the Matter of Rocky Mountain Power's Proposed Docket No. 14-035-T02 Electric Service Schedule No. 32, Service from Renewable Energy Facilities.

HEARING PROCEEDINGS

Taken at:

Utah Public Service Commission 160 East 300 South, Fourth Floor Salt Lake City, Utah 84145-0585

Date:

Tuesday, December 9, 2014

Time:

9:02 a.m.

Reported by: Teena Green, CSR, RPR, CRR, CBC

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1 December 9, 2014 9:02 a.m. PROCEEDINGS 2 3 THE HEARING OFFICER: Good morning, ladies 4 5 and gentlemen. I'm Commissioner Clark, and seated to 6 my left is Chairman Ron Allen, seated to his left is 7 Commissioner Thad LeVar. 8 This is the time that we have noticed for 9 a hearing to examine advice letter No. 14-02 in Docket 10 14-035-T02 pertaining to proposed Schedule 32, service 11 from renewable energy facilities. 12 We propose first to have the parties, 13 Counsel, enter their appearances, introduce their 14 witnesses, and then to discuss any preliminary matters 15 that counsel desire to raise. 16 And let's begin with Rocky Mountain Power. 17 MS. HOGLE: Good morning. Yvonne Hogle on 18 behalf of Rocky Mountain Power. With me here today to 19 testify are Mr. Dave Taylor and Mr. Bruce Griswold on 20 behalf of the Company. 21 MS. SCHMID: Good morning. 22 Patricia E. Schmid with the Attorney General's Office 23 on behalf of the Division of Public Utilities. With

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me, as the Division's witness today, is

Mr. Charles H. Peterson. Mr. Peterson will be

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1 adopting, as is, the testimony prefiled by 2 Dr. Abdinasir Abdulle. 3 Thank you. MR. OLSON: Rex Olson representing the 4 5 Office of Consumer Services, and Cheryl Murray will be our witness. 6 MS. HAYES: Good morning. Sophie Hayes 7 8 with Utah Clean Energy, and here as Utah Clean 9 Energy's witness is Ms. Sarah Wright. 10 MR. DODGE: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, 11 Mr. Commissioner. Gary Dodge on behalf of -- I've 12 appeared in this docket on behalf of two clients, one 13 is the UAE Intervention Group, and Mr. Kevin Higgins 14 will testify on its behalf today. Separately, I've intervened on behalf of Power Corp. And on behalf of 15 16 Power Corp, we filed direct testimony of Brent Giles. 17 He is not able to be here because of a back surgery 18 and has requested that his comments be accepted as 19 comments -- as public comments rather than as 20 testimony. 21 Thank you. 22 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. 23 Any other appearances? Any preliminary 24 matters?

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Oh, yes, please.

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1	MS. RHOADES: I apologize. Good morning.	
2	In addition, Meshach Rhoades on behalf of	
3	Walmart, and here with me today is Mr. Steve Chriss.	
4	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much.	
5	Any others? Preliminary matters?	
6	We have a motion that was filed by	
7	Interwest and a response was filed.	
8	Does anyone want to address that motion	
9	briefly?	
10	MR. OLSON: Your Honor, I'll address that	
11	motion.	
12	It's our contention that both the Office	
13	and the Division, inasmuch as that testimony was	
14	filed, but the witness is not here and available for	
15	cross-examination, it should not be treated as	
16	testimony but merely as comment. That was our	
17	request.	
18	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you for your	
19	filing in that regard.	
20	Is there any further comment on that	
21	matter?	
22	MS. SCHMID: The Division supports the	
23	motion.	
24	THE COURT: Thank you.	
25	MS. HOGLE: Rocky Mountain Power would	



also support the motion. Thank you.

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THE HEARING OFFICER: Is there any opposition?

The motion is granted and the statement or testimony that was prefiled will be received as public comment, as will the documents presented by the City of Salt Lake.

Any other preliminary matters?

I have just one more and this may be addressed in the summary of witnesses. We'd like you to know that we're mindful of the recommendation of at least a couple of the witnesses, that the Commission consider requesting briefing regarding the meaning of Section 54-17-8053B. And specifically, the term "monthly metered kilowatt demand measurement," how that might relate to the proposals before the Commission.

And we'd like to hear the parties' positions on that and we'd proposed to do that after the first break, to give you a little opportunity to discuss that, if you didn't anticipate addressing that this morning.

And we'll allow about a 15-minute timeframe for the break. That should happen somewhere around 10:30 or so.



1	Is that acceptable? Any objections to
2	that process?
3	Okay. Well, if there's nothing else to
4	address before we begin to hear from witnesses,
5	Ms. Hogle.
6	MS. HOGLE: Good morning. The Company
7	calls Mr. Dave Taylor and I believe he needs to be
8	sworn.
9	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
10	Do you solemnly swear that the testimony
11	you are about to give shall be the truth, the whole
12	truth, and nothing but the truth?
13	THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.
14	DAVID L. TAYLOR,
15	called as a witness for and on behalf of the Company,
16	being previously duly sworn, was examined and
17	testified as follows:
18	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much,
19	Mr. Taylor. Please be seated.
20	DIRECT EXAMINATION
21	BY MS. HOGLE:
22	Q. Can you please state your name and your
23	position for the record.
24	A. My name is David L. Taylor. I'm the
25	manager of regulatory affairs for the State of Utah

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1 for Rocky Mountain Power. My street address is 201 2 South Main Street, Suite 2300, Salt Lake City, Utah, 3 84111. Q. And how long have you been employed with 4 5 Rocky Mountain Power? 6 I will have been there 35 years in about 7 two weeks. And in what would you say is your area of 8 Q. 9 expertise? 10 Α. I've spent over 30 of those years in the 11 pricing of regulatory areas of the company. I think a 12 majority of that time has been focused on cost of 13 service and rate design issues. I prepared my first 14 cost of service study in 1982 and I believe I first testified before this Commission on cost of service 15 16 and rate design in 1988. I will say it's been a while 17 since I've been in this seat. 18 Q. And in that capacity, did you prepare or 19 cause to be prepared direct rebuttal and surrebuttal 20 testimony and accompanying exhibits in this case? I did. 21 Α. And do you have any changes to any of that 22 Q. 23 testimony? 24 A. I do not.

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MS. HOGLE: I'd like to move for the



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1 admission as evidence, Mr. Taylor's direct, rebuttal, 2 surrebuttal, accompanying exhibits in the record. 3 THE HEARING OFFICER: Any objections? 4 It's received. 5 (The Direct Testimony, Rebuttal Testimony, and Surrebuttal Testimony of Mr. Taylor, and the 6 7 accompanying exhibits were received into evidence.) 8 MS. HOGLE: Thank you. BY MS. HOGLE: 9 10 Mr. Taylor, typically, I would ask you if Q. 11 you would like to provide a summary for the Commission 12 and everybody present, but given the complexity of 13 this tariff, I'm going to break that up by asking 14 specific questions about the Company's proposed 15 Schedule 32. 16 Is that okay? 17 Α. That's okay with me. 18 Q. Okay. First, can you provide some 19 background on how Schedule 32 came to be? 20 Α. Certainly. 21 Schedule 32 was developed to implement 22 Senate Bill 12 that was passed by the Utah State 23 Legislature in 2012. Senate Bill 12 allows a customer 24 that desires to have a larger portion of his

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electrical service provided for renewable energy

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sources than is currently included in the Company's resource portfolio. They can do that by contracting to receive power and energy from a specific renewable energy facility.

Customers already have had the opportunity to put renewable energy generation behind the meter on their own property, but most customers don't have enough room or enough real estate on their business site to do that. So what Senate Bill 12 does, is provides them an opportunity to get renewable energy from the renewable resources that's located at a location different from where the customer takes power.

I'll just say that I was personally involved in the crafting of Senate Bill 12 from its initial conceptual development through the drafting of the language and its presentation before the legislature.

- Q. And what would you say guided the development of SB 12?
- I believe there were three overriding principles that guided the development of Senate Bill 12. First, if a customer wants to be served by renewable energy, they ought to be able to do that. I think in the words of Senator Madsen, who is the

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24 25 sponsor of the bill, if someone wants to buy organic tomatoes, they ought to be able to buy organic tomatoes. That was his analogy.

Second, with the customer receiving renewable energy, ought to bare all of the costs associated with acquiring and delivering that energy to the customer.

And third, the customers who receive renewable energy should pay the utility standard tariff rate prices for the electric service that it requires and receives from the utility beyond those provided from the renewable energy facility.

Rocky Mountain Power made an advice finding in April of this year that presented Schedule 32. It was designed to comply with Senate Bill 12 and incorporate those overriding principles that I've just described.

- Q. And is there an important point that you think should be kept in mind in reviewing proposed Schedule 32?
- Well, when Rocky Mountain Power prepared Schedule 32, it was designed to treat the customer in the renewable generation facility very much the same way as if that generator were located behind that customer's meter. Obviously, because it's located

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somewhere different, delivery charges have to be taken into account, but we tried to design the tariff so that the impact on the customer is very much as if that generator were behind the customer's meter.

- Q. And what has transpired during the course of this case?
- Well, since we made that initial filing, Α. there have been several technical conferences held and a number of discussions between the parties in the case, there have been three rounds of testimony filed. The Company has made a number of revisions to the initial tariff in response to suggestions and proposals and testimony made by the parties along the way in this case.

And we did that in the cases where we felt that those recommendations were reasonable, where they were in compliance with the tariff, and whether in compliance with the statute and whether we felt made improvements over what was originally filed. The Company also made a few modifications to the tariff where some of the parties felt and argued that it was not in full compliance with the Senate Bill 12 statute.

As I discuss the elements of the tariff, I'll explain where these modifications were made and



the reasons that Rocky Mountain Power agreed to make some of those changes.

Q. So how does proposed Schedule 32 work?

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A. Well, before I go through the description of the tariff itself, let me first say that I acknowledge that the tariff is pretty complex. Many customers have complained or at least commented on the fact that it was quite complex. However, it's necessary, in this case, to ensure that the tariff, number one, complies with Senate Bill 12, and two, that the customer pays appropriate costs for the services that are being provided.

Because customers taking Schedule 32 service receive electricity from sources other than Rocky Mountain Power, they may or they may not require all of the Company's services during a given month or on any given day. Therefore, it was necessary to unbundle the current tariff rate that customers pay to ensure that the customers are paying for those individual services that they receive.

The customer, under Schedule 32, ought to pay only for the services they receive from the Company; but to avoid shifting cost to other customers, they should pay for all of the services they receive from the Company.



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So let me now walk through the key elements of the tariff and how it was intended to work.

First, the customer, obviously, is going to pay the cost of the renewable power and energy that comes from the renewable energy facility. Those costs are passed directly through to the customer. And to accommodate this, Rocky Mountain Power purchased the electricity from the renewable energy facility and then we resell that same power to the customer at the very same price that it's acquired from the renewable energy facility.

Now, Rocky Mountain Power purchases and resells electricity for two reasons. First, in Utah, a third-party generator cannot sell directly to a retail customer. So to accommodate that, we purchase the power and resell it to the customer, but even as the tariff allowed, as the statute allows, the customer can own that renewable facility themselves. But even if the customer owns that facility, it's necessary for Rocky Mountain Power to take ownership of that electricity in order to qualify for network transmission service that's then used to deliver the power to the customer.

Now, this is one part of the tariff I



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don't think there's any disagreement among the parties: Everyone agrees that the customers ought to pay the full cost coming from that renewable energy facility.

Now, the tariff has a customer charge and an administrative fee. The customer charge, as in the current proposal before the Commission, is the same as a customer would pay in the otherwise applicable general service schedule. That would be Schedule 6, 8 or 9, depending upon the size or voltage level of the customer.

The Company originally had proposed a higher customer charge, one that was derived or linked to the customer charges in the current partial requirements schedule, Schedule 32. But after reviewing some of the comments from the parties, we agreed that perhaps that would -- perhaps was an overcharge there, particularly since we had the administrative fee as well. And so we agreed, in our rebuttal testimony and currently before the Commission, to move those customer charges to the same as the otherwise applicable service tariff.

Now, there's an administrative fee along with the customer charge. And that's to really cover the cost of manual data collection and billing.



Again, it's a complicated tariff. The current billing system is not designed to deal with this type of service on a fully-automated basis, so each of these billings would have to be done by hand.

Our original estimates came to an administrative fee of \$450 for every delivery point. There was quite a bit of push back on that and probably understandably so. Some parties felt that we hadn't supported or justified that -- clearly not explained the reasons for it enough. And so we went and asked our billing team to go back and refocus and resharpen their pencils and look at what -- the minimum cost they really could do it for.

They came back with a 16-step process that they felt was necessary to do a manual billing, all the way from collecting the data from the generator all the way through reviewing and issuing the bill to the customer. That 16-step process came to about three and a half hours; and at \$75 an hour, that came to \$260. And that's what we propose in our rebuttal testimony.

The DPU, UAE, and Utah Clean Energy have suggested that some of those 16 steps in that process really relate more to the collection of data from the generation facility and they would not be repeated if



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a single customer had more than one delivery point. You would only have to collect that data from the generation source once. And so they suggested that an administrative fee should be lower cost for customers that had more than one delivery point. They recommended that that fee should be \$150 for each additional delivery point, suggested that \$110 of that fee would be related to collecting data from the generator.

We reviewed that position and felt that, actually, there was some merit to that. We went back again to our billing team and asked them if the suggestions made by the Division and others made sense, and they said, "Yeah, that's probably right."

And so what we've suggested or what I'm suggesting now is we actually take that \$260 and split it into two pieces, \$110 for the generator and then \$150 for each delivery point. What that means is that in the case where there's one generator and one customer, they would pay \$260, the 110 plus the 150. If a customer had multiple delivery points, it would be \$150 for each additional delivery point.

However, the tariff and the statute also allow that there can be more than one generation source serving a single customer or group of



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24 25 customers. And so we would propose that when there are more than one generation source, that there be \$110 fee for each additional generation source.

So if a customer had two generation sources, they'd pay \$110 twice to collect data from two generation sources, then \$150 for manually calculating the bill for each delivery point. Again, just separated into those two functions, one cost for the generator, a separate cost for each delivery point.

The tariff has a delivery charge -- and this is one area where it's different, that most customers with their own generation -- this generation is located at someplace different from where the customer uses the power. And so all of the energy that the customer uses has to come across the Company's transmission and distribution system.

Now, when the renewable energy facility is generating enough electricity to meet the customer's usage requirements, Rocky Mountain Power delivers that electricity from the renewable facility to the customer.

At other times, when the renewable energy facility is either not generating at all or generating less than the customer's requirements, Rocky Mountain



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24 25 Power then delivers electricity to the customer from our own generation resources.

Now, to avoid charging the customer twice for using the same transmission and distribution system, the tariff has proposed a single delivery charge regardless of whether the generation is coming from the renewable energy facility or from other customer generation resources. And that's another reason why it was necessary to make these facilities qualify for network transmission service, so you can deliver from multiple sites to get to the customer.

Now, to calculate the rate for the delivery charge, it's necessary to separate the demand component into the current general service tariff between the delivery component and a generation component. So the delivery charge, as we propose it, is based on the transmission and distribution components from the functionalized cost of service study that we've presented in the last general rate case, which was the basis to set the current rates that we have in Utah to date.

With delivery cost removed, then, the remaining portion of the combined facilities charge and power charge in the general service tariff becomes the generation capacity-related component. And I'll



talk about that in just a minute in my summary.

Now, there's a minor difference between how the Company calculated that delivery charge and that proposed by UAE witness Kevin Higgins. He proposes a similar but slightly different approach for separating the delivery component from the generation component out at the general service rate. And as I said in my rebuttal testimony, while the two approaches produce slightly different rates, either approach is reasonable. However, I don't agree with Mr. Higgins's representation that, under my approach, the Schedule 32 customers would pay a different effective rate for delivery service than they do under the general service, than the general service counterparts.

Since the current rate in the general service tariff is not unbundled, there isn't an identifiable delivery component and so we have to separate that out. So I'm not quite sure why he says they would be paying different than the general service tariff, that that's not broken out currently, but, again, either approach, either the way we did it or the way UAE proposed doing it, is reasonable and I think they're both conceptually sound.

The tariff also has a daily power charge



that covers the cost of the Company providing generation capacity during periods when the renewable energy facility is either not generating or generating at less than its full capacity. The daily power charge includes the remaining generation and related costs included in the applicable general service tariff.

Now, I take those remaining costs and they're divided by the average number of onpeak days in the month to arrive at a rate which was billed during onpeak hours each day. There's also a small adjustment to that to account for the difference between a customer's average daily peak and the single monthly peak, but the main goal here is taking that charge which generally is billed monthly and separating it into a daily charge. And, again, for a general service customer, they would pay that on the highest 15 minutes of their greatest use any time in the whole month.

When customers provide a sum of their own energy requirements from their own generation resources, such as we have here in this tariff Schedule 32 or happens under our partial requirements tariff Schedule 31, again, we break that down to a daily rate.



And moving to daily charges acknowledges that these customers, number one, they're not full-requirements customers. And, second, it provides the customers with an opportunity to avoid demand-related generation cost on days that service is not required from Rocky Mountain Power.

When the renewable energy facility is able to meet the customer's peak load requirements during the onpeak hours of the day, the customer won't pay that charge for that day, but on days when the renewable energy facility is not able to meet the customer's peak load requirement, the customer will pay that daily charge for service that day.

The daily power charge is designed in such a way that if a customer requires the Company to provide the full-capacity requirement every day during the month, that that customer would pay essentially the same in the combination of the delivery charge and the daily power charge as that customer would have paid for the demand component under the general service tariff.

- Q. So what is the major point of contention regarding the Company's proposed Schedule 32, Mr. Taylor?
  - A. Before I answer that, I see I left out a



couple of points I need to make. I apologize for that.

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Finally, all energy consumed by the customer beyond that which is provided from the renewable energy facility is billed under our applicable general service kilowatt hour rates. And any supplemental power and energy, that's power and energy requirements beyond the contractual capacity of that renewable energy facility, is also billed at otherwise applicable general service tariff rates.

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Now, do you want to ask your question

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again?

energy facility.

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So what is the major point of Q.

14 15 disagreement, would you say, among the parties as far as the Company's Schedule 32 tariff? Α. Several parties argue that under the

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15-minute demand measurement in the daily power charge

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that we just discussed, that participating customers

proposed structure of Schedule 32, particularly the

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will receive very little, if any, credit against their bills for the capacity provided from the renewable

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energy facility. That's not necessarily true. It

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really depends on the energy source of the renewable

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Just case in point, if a customer is



receiving power from a geothermal plant or a waste heat from natural gas compression, as several customers have suggested they may do, that generation facility very well may fully offset the customer's billing event and they wouldn't pay those daily charges.

On the other hand, if the generation is solar or wind, while those facilities may indeed provide generation during some of that onpeak period, it's unlikely that the solar and wind will provide a significant reduction to the customer's billing demand because of the daily generation profile and the intermittent nature of those generation resources.

Now, the impact of solar or wind generation on the customer's billing demand is the same under Schedule 32 as it would be if that generator were located on the customer's premises behind their meter. And if we change how we bill demand for Schedule 32 customers, those customers, I believe, would receive a preferential treatment not available to other customers that have a similar generation source behind their meter. And, again, treating those customers similarly was one of our objectives when we developed Schedule 32.

Now, Senate Bill 12 is very clear that



customers using this service are to be billed for all delivered service of the Company's applicable tariff rates, with adjustments for kilowatts and kilowatt hours delivered from the renewable energy facility. The statute even specifically states the contract customer's monthly metered kilowatt demand measurement.

Under Company tariffs, billing demands are calculated using the 15-minute period of greatest use. Therefore, the minimal impact of solar or wind generation on the customer's billing demand is really a function of, first, the daily generation profile and intermittent nature of those generation resources and, second, how the demand component and tariff rates are billed.

So the fact that solar and wind may produce very little, if any, offset to the customer's billing demands is really not a function of how Schedule 32 is structured, but it's a function, again, of the intermittent nature of those resources and how billing demand, in general, is dealt with.

Now, if parties want to change the basic structure of Rocky Mountain Power's rates, they're certainly free to make those arguments in a general rate case and have those addressed before the



Commission. But if we're to restructure the concept of billing them only for Schedule 32 and allow them to avoid what I believe are legitimate costs, we very likely would be shifting costs to other customers. And I'm not sure that that's what the intent of the tariff is.

- Q. So what is your response to some of the other approaches regarding the power charge?
- A. Well, let me specifically address the recommendation made by UAE witness Kevin Higgins.

While Mr. Higgins considers a daily power charge at useful constructs, he proposes to make the charge even more granular by converting it into what he calls an hourly onpeak shaping charge. I don't agree with that approach, for a couple of reasons.

First, at that level of granularity, the proposed hourly onpeak shaping charge ceases, in my opinion, to be a demand-related charge and simply becomes additional energy or kilowatt hour charge. I think that option, too, consists with how other rates are designed, including rates for customers that have generation behind the meter. I don't think that's good rate design. I also don't think it's supported by the language of Senate Bill 12, the statute which, as I pointed out earlier, points to the contract



1	customer's monthly meeting kilowatt hour demand
2	measure.
3	Q. Do you have any final comments,
4	Mr. Taylor?
5	A. I would encourage the Commission to
6	approve Schedule 32, as it's currently proposed by
7	Rocky Mountain Power.
8	And that concludes my summary. Thank you.
9	MS HOGLE: The witness is available for
10	questions.
11	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
12	Ms. Schmid?
13	CROSS EXAMINATION
14	BY MS. SCHMID:
15	Q. Thank you. Good morning, Mr. Taylor.
16	A. Good morning.
17	Q. In your summary, you put forth a new
18	method proposed for calculating the administrative fee
19	for Schedule 32. You divided the administrative fee
20	into two parts, a generation part and a delivery part;
21	is that right?
22	A. Yeah. The part for collecting data from
23	the generator and the part for creating the bill for
24	the customer, yes.

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Do you recall the testimony of the

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Q.



1 Division's witness, Dr. Abdinasir Abdulle, where he 2 talked about economies of scale? 3 Α. Yes. Q. 4 Do you recall that Dr. Abdulle's 5 testimony, and as mentioned in Mr. Peterson's 6 testimony, set a ten-meter cap for an economy of scale 7 benefit? Α. 8 I remember that, yes. 9 Does the Company propose any sort of cap, Q. 10 either on the number of meters that will qualify for 11 the split fee or the generation sources or is it 12 unlimited? 13 I think it would be unlimited. However, I Α. 14 think that getting beyond ten, either generators or 15 customer delivery points is probably unlikely. 16 You also talked about the 15 minutes of Q. 17 greatest use concept. Do you recall that? Α. Yes. 18 19 Q. Do Schedules 8 and 9 incorporate that 20 15 minutes of greatest use concept into their rate 21 design? 22 Α. They do. 23 Q. Thank you. 24 MS. SCHMID: Those are all my questions. 25 THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Olson?



1	MR. OLSON: We have no questions.
2	MS. HAYES: No questions. Thank you.
3	THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Dodge?
4	CROSS EXAMINATION
5	BY MR. DODGE:
6	Q. Morning, Mr. Taylor.
7	A. Morning.
8	Q. A couple of quick questions.
9	You criticize Mr. Higgins's daily demand
10	charge excuse me, hourly demand charge proposal
11	partly on the grounds that you read the statute to
12	require a monthly measurement and yet the Company's is
13	a daily measurement; correct?
14	A. That's correct.
15	Q. So you've already walked away from the
16	notion that it has to be based just on a one-time
17	monthly measure demand to a 22 or 20, however many
18	onpeak days there are measured, event; correct?
19	A. That's correct. And we did that so we
20	would treat them consistently to customers that had
21	generation behind the meter, because that's how that's
22	billed.
23	Q. Let's talk about that.
24	So under Schedule 31, it is not required
25	that there be a one monthly measured amount; right?



1	Schedule 31 already incorporates a daily?
2	A. That's correct.
3	Q. And so there's nothing in the law, that
4	you're aware of, is there, or in the statutes or
5	anything that says that you can't define measured
6	demand in any way the Commission approves?
7	MS. HOGLE: Objection, calls for a
8	legal
9	BY MR. DODGE:
10	Q. Let's take away the legal part. Let's
11	leave out, for right now, Senate Bill 12.
12	Are you aware of anything in the
13	Commission orders or tariffs or anywhere else that
14	says you have to use a one-time monthly measurement
15	versus a daily or other measurement?
16	A. No, but I do believe that going to hourly
17	eliminates the concept of demand all together. And
18	regardless of whether it's allowable under the
19	statute, I still wouldn't support it.
20	Q. And I understand you wouldn't, but your
21	hourly I mean your daily, again, is a diversion
22	from a one-time monthly?
23	A. Yes. I agree with that.
24	Q. And it isn't actually an energy charge,
25	it's an onneak energy charge. It's only charged over



eight onpeak hours during the summer, correct, under Mr. Higgins's proposal?

4 5 A. That's correct. And our current schedules for large customers have different energy charges for on- and off-peak periods, so this would be an additional energy charge during the onpeak period.

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Q. Right. And onpeak energy charge, which is different than a 24/7 energy charge?

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A. That's correct, as is currently incorporated into Schedules 8 and 9 today.

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Q. And then you say you're trying to remain similar to Schedule 31.

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How many behind-the-meter solar farms are you aware of in the State of Utah?

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A. Well, we have a number of customers that have behind-the-meter solar.

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Q. On their rooftops?

18 19 A. Well, they have it on their property. I don't know where they're physically located, but we have customers that have behind-the-meter solar.

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Q. And don't you agree, though, that Senate Bill 12 and Schedule 32 is aimed at a different process than behind the meter. Your normal behind-the-meter generator is a cogen or emergency

backup generator, or something like that, not a

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renewable facility like a wind farm or a solar farm.

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Don't you agree with that?

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A. Well, you've asked two or three questions there, so can I try to pick them out one at a time?

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Q. Please.

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A. Yes, Schedule 32 is different from Schedule 31 in that the generation source is located somewhere else, but we do have customers on the partial requirements schedule, Schedule 31, that have behind-the-meter renewable generation.

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Q. Can you give us an example of one and the size of it.

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I mean I'm aware of one of my customers with a very, very small -- but I'm trying to understand, are you trying to create a similarity requirement that doesn't really exist or is there a lot of renewable energy behind the meters out there that you're aware of?

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A. Well, the one that comes quickest to my mind is Tooele Army Depot that has quite a bit of

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renewable generation on the facility.

Q. And what do they have?

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A. I know they have solar and they have a couple of other renewable sources there.

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Q. And what size?



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I don't know the size right off the top of Α. my head, but it's several megawatts.

- You talk about shifting cost to other Q. customers. You acknowledge, though, do you not, that if there's value in the onpeak hours when a solar, for example, or wind facility is generating -- and under your proposal, unless they offset the entire daily onpeak demand, they will get no benefit for that onpeak energy; right?
- They will get no reduction to their demand billing for that day, that's correct.
  - Q. Right.

So is that not shifting costs the other way, if there's value?

If you assume that there's value in onpeak generation, even if it misses one 15-minute increment in the eight-hour period, do you agree that there's a value there that's not being compensated for, credited under your proposal for Schedule 32?

To the same extent that a customer who has Α. a peak in their demand for one hour or one day during the month may pay maybe a bigger charge than a fully cost allocated charge would have for them, but again, that's consistent with how rates are billed. So there may be situations where there is some onpeak benefit

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being provided from the customers that's not fully compensated under the tariff, that's correct, but I believe that going to Mr. Higgins's proposal would go the other direction.

Q. And if it's the case that this may not adequately compensate someone for their onpeak generation, perhaps the answer to keeping Schedules 31 and 32 similar is to change 31 and not to make 32 have the same deficit.

Would you not agree with that?

- Well, you can certainly argue to change Α. any tariff schedule that would come before the Commission. I'll just say that we just barely established rates for under Schedule 31 by stipulation, which I think your client was a signatory.
- And I think you -- well, a client, not Q. probably UAE, I believe it was US Magnesium that was a signatory, but my point is there's no need to keep them similar if it means they're both undercompensating the customer for onpeak generation.

Wouldn't you agree with that?

Α. Again, if UAE wants to come and make recommendations to change how we have our current rate structures, they're welcome to do that.



1	Q. I'm not talking about general rate
2	structures. I'm talking about one that's being set
3	today in this hearing for Schedule 32.
4	Shouldn't that be the best rate,
5	regardless of whether there's another schedule that
6	arguably ought to be changed in the future?
7	A. I think consistency is important.
8	Q. Thank you.
9	MR. DODGE: No further questions.
10	MS. RHOADES: I just have a few questions.
11	THE HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Rhoades?
12	MS. RHOADES: Thank you.
13	CROSS EXAMINATION
14	BY MS. RHOADES:
15	Q. Do you agree that when the Company
16	developed Schedule 32 it focused on the two megawatt
17	minimum size requirement when it calculated the rates
18	using cost of service and current rates for Schedules
19	8 and 9 for service over one megawatt?
20	A. Well, I'm not quite sure I fully
21	understand your question. If you're asking me when we
22	first presented the tariff, did we only look at
23	customers over one megawatt in size, the answer to
24	that is, yes, but we rectified that in our rebuttal



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case.

Q. Can you talk a little bit about that proposal?

A. Yeah.

It was suggested that as we laid out the prices for delivery and for daily demand charges, that they were based off of rate Schedules 8 and 9, for charges designed strictly for customers larger than one megawatt.

And the statute allows and the tariff does allow for one customer entity to aggregate multiple delivery points even though those individual delivery points are smaller than two megawatts to meet that two-megawatt threshold to qualify for the tariff. And some of those may be smaller than one megawatt in size.

And I acknowledge that that's correct and it was an oversight on our part when we originally developed the tariff. That's why we, in our rebuttal, modified the tariff to have charges for customers smaller than one megawatt. And those are derived from the general service Schedule 6, which is for distribution voltage customers under one megawatt.

MS. RHOADES: No further questions.
THE HEARING OFFICER: I'm sorry,

Ms. Rhoades?



1	MS. RHOADES: No further questions.
2	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much.
3	Redirect?
4	MS. HOGLE: The Company has no redirect.
5	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
6	Questions from the Commission?
7	CROSS EXAMINATION
8	BY MR. ALLEN:
9	Q. Mr. Taylor, I'm curious, Ms. Murray
10	proposed that Schedule 32, in her testimony, should
11	include all surcharge adjustments, such as Schedule
12	91, the low income; 94, the EBA, the REC, the solar
13	schedules; but I believe you just addressed 193, which
14	is the DSM schedule.
15	Can you explain the Company's position on
16	what those schedules would look like?
17	A. We agree with Ms. Murray, that and it
18	is our intent that customers taking service under
19	Schedule 32 would be subject to all those surcharges
20	and credits that are applied to other bills. We
21	actually need to fix all of our tariffs, in that
22	regard, to make the language more clear, and we would
23	fix Schedule 32 accordingly.
24	MR. ALLEN: Great. Thanks for clarifying
25	that.

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THE HEARING OFFICER: Good morning, Mr. Taylor.

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THE WITNESS: Good morning.

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THE HEARING OFFICER: Taking you back to the question of consistency between Schedules 31 and 32, do you have anything more to say on that subject to us?

And I mean by that, are we talking about consistency for consistency sake or are there reasons deeper than that, that a schedule that was adopted by stipulation or was presented through a stipulation to the Commission and Schedule 32 need to be consistent?

THE WITNESS: Well, first of all, I do think it is important to treat customers that have their own generation sources consistently, whether it's behind the meter or located somewhere else. But I also think the way we propose to structure the tariff is designed, again, to give those customers an opportunity to avoid demand charges, if they can generate across the peak demand period on any given day, rather than charging them for a whole month, if they just did it one time.

So consistency is important, but I also think the way we've structured the tariff is appropriate for these type of customers.



1	THE HEARING OFFICER: Changing subjects,
2	I'm going to ask you about a detail that you may or
3	may not be conversant with this morning, but as we
4	looked at your development of the customer charge
5	piece, it seemed to us that for Schedules 6 and 8, or
6	with respect to those schedules, you drew on the most
7	recent rate case, but with respect to Schedule 9, you
8	drew on the 11035200 rate case to incorporate the
9	customer charge.
10	Are you aware of that distinction and the
11	sources?
12	THE WITNESS: If I did, that was an
13	oversight. They should be equal to the current 6, 8
14	and 9 tariff rates. If they're not, that was a
15	mistaken oversight on my part.
16	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
17	Any further questions?
18	MS. HOGLE: No further questions from the
19	Company. Thank you.
20	THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Mr. Taylor,
21	you're excused. Thank you very much.
22	We'll be off the record for a moment.
23	(A recess was taken.)
24	THE HEARING OFFICER: On the record.
25	MS. SCHMID: Thank you.



1	The Division would like to call, as its
2	witness, Mr. Charles H. Peterson.
3	Could Mr. Peterson please be sworn?
4	THE HEARING OFFICER: Do you solemnly
5	swear that the testimony you are about to give shall
6	be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the
7	truth?
8	THE WITNESS: Yes.
9	THE HEARING OFFICER: Please be seated.
10	THE WITNESS: One moment. I forgot my
11	water glass.
12	MS. HOGLE: Your Honor, excuse me. We
13	have one more witness and I was wondering about the
14	order of the witnesses. I apologize.
15	THE HEARING OFFICER: What's counsel's
16	preference?
17	And if you'd like to present your witness
18	now and there's no objection to that, we can ask
19	Mr. Peterson to wait for a few moments or minutes.
20	MS. HOGLE: We would, Your Honor. Thank
21	you.
22	The Company calls Mr. Bruce Griswold.
23	THE HEARING OFFICER: We'll remember
24	you've been sworn.
25	Mr. Griswold, I apologize for leaping over



1	you in that way.
2	THE WITNESS: No worries.
3	THE HEARING OFFICER: Do you solemnly
4	swear that the testimony you are about to give shall
5	be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the
6	truth?
7	THE WITNESS: I do.
8	BRUCE GRISWOLD,
9	called as a witness for and on behalf of the Company,
10	being previously duly sworn, was examined and
11	testified as follows:
12	THE HEARING OFFICER: Please be seated.
13	DIRECT EXAMINATION
14	BY MS. HOGLE:
15	Q. Good morning, Mr. Griswold.
16	A. Good morning.
17	Q. Could you please state your name and your
18	position with the Company for the record.
19	A. Sure.
20	My name is Bruce Griswold, spelling
21	G-R-I-S-W-O-L-D. I'm with PacifiCorp, director of
22	short-term origination and QF contracts. My address
23	is 825 Northeast Multnomah, Portland, Oregon, 97232.
24	Q. And in that capacity, did you prepare or
25	cause to be prepared rebuttal and accompanying



1	exhibits for this case?
2	A. Yes, I did.
3	Q. And do you have any changes to your
4	testimony?
5	A. I do not.
6	Q. And so if I were to ask you the questions
7	today that were in your rebuttal testimony, your
8	answers would be the same?
9	A. That's correct.
10	MS. HOGLE: The Company moves for the
11	admission of the rebuttal testimony and accompanying
12	exhibits of Mr. Bruce Griswold as evidence.
13	THE HEARING OFFICER: Any objection?
14	They're received.
15	(Rebuttal Testimony and accompanying
16	exhibits of Mr. Bruce Griswold were received into
17	evidence.)
18	BY MS. HOGLE:
19	Q. Mr. Griswold, do you have a summary that
20	you would like to give today?
21	A. Yes, I do.
22	Q. Please proceed.
23	A. So in my rebuttal testimony, I addressed
24	two issues. One was kind of the contract and
25	confidentiality issues that were raised in the direct

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testimony of Mr. Burba, Energy of Utah, and Mr. Duncan of Ormat, Nevada. I also introduced two form example contracts that the Company would expect to use in support of Schedule 32. One is an electric service agreement for renewable energy and the second is a form of a qualifying facility power purchase agreement, which would be used for purchase of any nonfirm renewable energy generated by the renewable energy facility in excess of the customer's load.

So I'd like to break this down into the two pieces. One is the -- first, the confidentiality. The Company views that the proprietary business information between the renewable energy facility and the customer is their information and is not meant to be made public, nor would we use that information for any benefit in the marketplace.

However, we believe that identifying, classifying what terms should be considered confidential is necessary to maintain the confidentiality of the business deal while also allowing the Company to pass through the appropriate costs that can be used to accurately invoice the customer for receipt and delivery of the renewable energy from the renewable energy facility.

One of the items that Mr. Burba brought up



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24 25 was the price. And what the Company has proposed is to use a proxy price, one, for example, a dollar a megawatt hour. That could be provided by the energy facility and the customer for the renewable energy, as long as the remaining fees and charges in Schedule 32 are not impacted, thus alleviating the confidentiality concerns on price.

There are also other options that could be included around some of the terms between the renewable energy facility and the customer. You know, we could include some reps and warrants in the electric service agreement for renewable energy and the QF agreement, QF power purchase agreement.

I'd also like to speak to the contracts themselves. I introduced and I described two form contracts the Company would use. The form electric service agreement and the form QFPPA were not intended to provide anything but be a sample of the types of contracts that would be used under any proposed transaction on Schedule 32. These are separate and distinct from the contract that would be between generating the renewable energy facility and the customer itself.

The first form, the energy service agreement for renewable, is an example of what the



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contract would be between the Company, the renewable energy facility, and the customer. It provides an example of what the terms and conditions look like, which are defined in Schedule 32.

This agreement is modeled after the electric service agreement, the partial service requirement agreement under Schedule 31 where a customer uses on-site generation to meet its load and needs with backup and supplemental service provided and an occasional sale of the utility when the generation exceeds load.

However, there is one significant difference. In this case, for the electric service agreement for renewable, the generation is located off site. That requires that there be some additional delivery and hourly true-up aspects to meet Schedule 32. This template agreement would allow for limited modification of the terms and conditions by the parties to meet the specific transaction arrangements that have been set out between the generation, renewable generation, the customer, and the Company, but still be in compliance with Schedule 32, the Company's electric service regulations, and all other applicable rules and regulations.

The second form agreement is the form QF



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power purchase agreement. It's an addendum to the electric service agreement for purchasing renewable energy that's generated in excess of the customer's load. This form agreement is modeled after the Utah's QF power purchase agreement that's used for compliance with Schedule 37 and 38.

This form agreement is the best alternative for purchasing the excess generation from the renewable energy facility. The transaction is a purchase of energy to offset energy that the Company would have otherwise purchased in the market. And it also meets FERK requirements for the use of network transmission to acquire that energy from that renewable generator and move it to the Company's load and it also sets the price of energy at the avoided cost.

The agreement is consistent with the power purchase agreements used to purchase excess energy from QFs and is in compliance with PURPA and state QF rules and regulations.

That concludes my summary.

MS. HOGLE: Mr. Griswold is available for cross examination or for questions from the bench.

Thank you.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.



1	Ms. Schmid?
2	MS. SCHMID: No questions.
3	MR. OLSON: No questions.
4	MS. HAYES: No questions. Thank you.
5	THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Dodge?
6	CROSS EXAMINATION
7	BY MR. DODGE:
8	Q. Good morning, Mr. Griswold. A few
9	questions.
10	You've indicated that the contracts
11	attached to your testimony are forms and that some
12	limited modifications will be allowed. I assume
13	you're not asking the Commission to approve these
14	forms, per se, they're more for illustrative purposes;
15	is that correct?
16	A. That's correct.
17	Q. You discussed the proxy price approach or
18	alternative approaches to maintaining confidentiality.
19	I understand your testimony to mean the Company is
20	willing to do that upon the customer's request?
21	A. That's correct, yes.
22	Q. While recognizing that the contracts
23	aren't being approved, per se, and that you'll be
24	willing to negotiate on the limited-basis

modifications, there are a few things that I did want

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to ask you about in your form contracts to make sure that there's no, I guess, disagreements -- well, that there are no misunderstandings, I guess, between you and at least me.

And the first would be, on the first page, if you'll turn to the form ESA, Electric Service Agreement, you indicate, on the cover of that, that it's a three-way agreement. And although in the opening paragraph you only reference the customer, I assume you will add in the renewable energy project owner as a third party.

Is that the intent?

- Α. Yes.
- Q. A couple of quick questions in that agreement, then.

For example, on page 4 of 19 of the form energy contract, under the definition of "generation" interconnection agreement," you reference, "Large generator interconnection agreement." I suspect most of these may well be small.

Do you intend to use either of the FERK small SGIA, or small generator interconnect agreement, or a form attached to the Utah rule for under 20 megawatts if it's a small facility?

Α. We would use, I guess, the most



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appropriate interconnection agreement that would be put from place between the renewable energy facility and the PacifiCorp transmission; in this case, the transmission provider.

- Q. Well, are you aware that Utah has a specific Commission rule dealing with interconnections of up to 20 megawatts?
  - Α. I am aware, yes.
- Q. And this is not intended to suggest under 20 megawatts connections would be under anything but that rule. In other words, it would fall under the Commission rule if it's a smaller than 20-megawatt connection, would it not?
- Α. Yes. You know, really, the interconnection component of this would be between the project itself, the generating project itself, and PacifiCorp Trans. It's really referenced in here as a necessary element that needs to be -- you know, documented that's in place.
- Q. And I guess part of the reason I'm asking is that there is -- of course, throughout these agreements, a lot of -- you know, they're not us, you know, PacTran is very different, you can't touch them, you know, don't blame us for them, et cetera, which I understand, but that's at a FERK level; right? And

1	below a FERK level actually, this Commission may
2	have jurisdiction based on its rule of
3	interconnections.
4	Even if it's PacTran doing it, you
5	acknowledge, do you not, that it could fall under this
6	Commission's jurisdiction if it's small enough?
7	MS. HOGLE: Objection, legal question.
8	Only answer if you know the answer.
9	MR. DODGE: I'm just asking his
10	understanding, obviously. I'm not asking him to rule
11	on it.
12	THE WITNESS: Well, my understanding
13	would
14	THE HEARING OFFICER: Pardon me,
15	Mr. Griswold. This is formality, but please answer
16	the question within your own understanding and not in
17	terms of a legal assessment.
18	THE WITNESS: Very good.
19	My understanding is you know, there is
20	the separation between FERK and the state relative to
21	various rules on interconnection. However, I work in
22	the merchant side of the business and I don't have
23	enough detail to provide probably a strong answer to
24	that.



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BY MR. DODGE:

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Q. Fair enough. Thank you.

If you'll turn to page 5 of 19, under your definition of "net output," it talks in terms of all of the energy and capacity produced by the renewable energy facility.

You accept, do you not, that there could be a circumstance where the renewable facility will sell a certain number of megawatts to one customer and choose not to sell the rest, the entire output to either that customer or other customers might choose to sell it on the open market or might choose to sell it as a QF?

MS. HOGLE: Objection, beyond the scope.

MR. DODGE: Well, I don't think it's beyond the scope, because it defines "net output" as all energy and capacity. And later, I'll get into it, it says that the customer has to sell all energy and capacity. And I'm trying to confirm that that is not your intent, to force the renewable energy facility to sell all of it to one customer or even to a group of customers under Schedule 32.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Griswold, do you understand the question?

THE WITNESS: I do.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Do you have an



opinion or perspective?

THE WITNESS: Sure.

So just from the definition of "net output," net output, from a generating perspective, is really meant to be the energy in excess of the -- kind of the station service requirements of -- in the qualifying facility world of supplying their own needs while even just operating. And under that definition of qualifying facility, in PURPA, the net output

simply means that the QF has the opportunity to sell it to the utility and the utility has the obligation

to buy it.

In trying to adapt this to Schedule 32, recognizing you may have, you know, a single generator selling to multiple points of delivery or multiple generators selling to multiple points of delivery, you know, we try to incorporate a definition that at least got to the basic point of that the energy being sold would be sold, the net energy would be sold on an excess basis to the utility. If you step back to the point about this being an example contract, it was meant to show, in the simplest manner, a single generator and a single receiver with the excess going to the utility.

As I mentioned, it's -- and Mr. Dodge



pointed out that it was a contract that's negotiable, it's meant to be adaptable to limited scales to whatever the project and the customer are doing. And so from that extent, I do accept what Mr. Dodge has said. However, it's going to vary from project to project.

## BY MR. DODGE:

Q. Thank you.

If you'll look briefly at Section 2.1, in the middle of that section, it has the phrase that begins -- or the sentence that begins, "In the event that the Commission order approving this agreement requires any change," et cetera.

Is it the Company's intent to have each of these Schedule 32 contracts approved by the Commission?

- A. That is my understanding.
- Q. And then turning to the Addendum A, which is the QF power purchase agreement, the form, again, in the same way, it's a form not here for Commission approval, per se; correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Do you know whether there's an intent to have a power purchase agreement of this type submitted to the Commission for approval?

In other words, if a renewable facility signs one of these to sell its excess power, will that come before the Commission for approval as well?

A. Yes. In this case, it's an addendum to the electric service agreement. In other words, the expectation is very similar to a partial requirements customer that has generation behind the meter. It also has, too, electric service agreement and it also has an excess generation, a qualifying facility agreement. And so both of these would go before the Commission for approval.

Q. Thank you.

And you reference, in that agreement, the intent is to have pricing consistent with either Schedule 37 or 38.

Do I understand it to be your intent that, based on the specific circumstance of the QF, you will either adopt the then current Schedule 37 prices or use the Schedule 38 model to determine prices?

A. That's correct. It's based on the size of the project, the generating facility.

MR. DODGE: Thank you. No further questions.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Rhoades?

MS. RHOADES: We don't have any questions,



1	Your Honor. Thank you.
2	THE HEARING OFFICER: Redirect.
3	MS. HOGLE: No redirect from the Company.
4	Thank you.
5	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
6	Questions from the Commission?
7	Thank you, Mr. Griswold. You're excused.
8	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
9	THE HEARING OFFICER: I do have a question
10	for Mr. Taylor, however.
11	THE WITNESS: Can I answer from here?
12	THE HEARING OFFICER: Please do.
13	I apologize, I missed something and,
14	again, this is a detail that if you'd look at
15	page 14 of your rebuttal, I'm referring you to table 2
16	on that page.
17	THE WITNESS: Okay.
18	THE HEARING OFFICER: Toward the bottom of
19	that table, there's a reference to backup energy
20	charges and then incorporating, by reference, Schedule
21	6, 8 and 9.
22	THE WITNESS: The term "backup" should
23	probably not be there, if that's your question.
24	THE HEARING OFFICER: Well, my question
25	was okay, because what I was looking for in



Schedule 32 was backup energy charges. And if you could help me locate that or perhaps you're telling me that would be a futile exercise.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. Energy charges, the tariff just refers back to the general -- applicable general service tariff. This is a little sloppy work, on my part, carried over from earlier tables when we had a backup concept in the tariff.

Also, to clarify your question on the customer charges you asked earlier, I believe that the prices are correct. It was just one of the references to them had the old tariff number on it, but I think the pricing there is the current schedule behind the customer charge.

THE HEARING OFFICER: In dollars, is that 255 or 247 or --

THE WITNESS: The current price is 247 and then step 2 will go to 259.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Two fifty --

THE WITNESS: Nine.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Thank you.

Anything further, Ms. Hogle?

MS. HOGLE: Nothing further.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Schmid?

MS. SCHMID: Now would be the proper time



1	for the Division to call its witness,
2	Mr. Charles H. Peterson. And we will note, if we can,
3	for the record, that Mr. Peterson was previously sworn
4	in my premature calling of him. And my apologies to
5	Mr. Griswold.
6	THE HEARING OFFICER: Please be seated,
7	Mr. Peterson.
8	CHARLES E. PETERSON,
9	called as a witness for and on behalf of the Division,
10	being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as
11	follows:
12	DIRECT EXAMINATION
13	BY MS. SCHMID:
14	Q. Good morning. Could you please state your
15	full name, employer, business address, and position
16	for the record.
17	A. Yes. My name is Charles E. Peterson. I
18	have to correct my attorney, my employer is the
19	Division of Public Utilities. The address is here in
20	the Heber Wells Building on the fourth floor, and my
21	current job title is technical consultant.
22	Q. We note that the Division's witness who
23	submitted direct and rebuttal testimony was
24	Dr. Abdinasir Abdulle and we noted that you have

submitted surrebuttal testimony on behalf of the

25



1	Division.
2	Could you please explain?
3	A. Yes.
4	Two or three weeks ago, Dr. Abdulle rather
5	abruptly left the Division to take care of some family
6	matters that were going to require potentially a
7	lengthy period of time to resolve.
8	Q. Did you
9	A. Excuse me.
10	Q. Go ahead.
11	A. I think I was basically finished.
12	I was then asked to step in for the
13	Division in this matter.
14	Q. Did you participate, on behalf of the
15	Division, in the preparation of Dr. Abdulle's direct
16	and rebuttal testimony?
17	A. Yes. I was a backup to him and assisted
18	him in preparing his testimony previously.
19	Q. Today, do you adopt Dr. Abdulle's direct
20	and rebuttal testimony as your own?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. With regard to your surrebuttal testimony,
23	did you prepare that in connection with your
24	participation for the Division in this docket?

25

A. Yes.

1	Q. Do you have any corrections to make to
2	that surrebuttal testimony?
3	A. Two corrections for clarification.
4	Line 86, although, perhaps this is now
5	somewhat moot, but I inconsistently stated ten meters
6	and it should be nine meters.
7	And for clarification, on line 118, I
8	refer to our Utah-called annotated chapter 5417801 and
9	it should be clarified that I meant all of part 8 and
10	not just that particular Section 801.
11	MS. SCHMID: With that explanation and
12	those corrections, the Division would like to move for
13	the admission of the direct testimony of Dr. Abdulle,
14	DPU Exhibit No. 1.0; the rebuttal testimony of
15	Dr. Abdulle, DPU Exhibit No. 1.0R; and the surrebuttal
16	testimony of Mr. Charles E. Peterson, Division Exhibit
17	No. 1.0SR.
18	THE HEARING OFFICER: Any objections?
19	They're received in evidence.
20	(Direct Testimony of Dr. Abdulle, DPU
21	Exhibit No. 1.0; the Rebuttal Testimony of
22	Dr. Abdulle, DPU Exhibit No. 1.0R; and the Surrebuttal
23	Testimony of Mr. Charles E. Peterson, Division Exhibit
24	No. 1.0SR, were received into evidence.)

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BY MS. SCHMID:



Q. Mr. Peterson, do you have a summary to present today?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Please proceed.

A. Good morning, Commissioners.

The Division generally supports the tariff provisions proposed by Rocky Mountain Power in the rebuttal and surrebuttal testimony of Mr. Taylor. And also, at this point, we are prepared to agree with and accept the change to administrative fee that Mr. Taylor testified to a few moments ago.

The fee is described by Mr. Taylor, in his latest proposal, as consistent with what I proposed in my surrebuttal testimony and, in fact, expands beyond what I had originally proposed. And I regret that he did this, because it took away a lot of flame and fury that I was prepared to deliver this morning.

In the Division's view, the Company's proposal for Schedule 32 is consistent with other existing tariffs and appears to be based on the views Mr. Taylor described earlier that is consistent with the view that customers who -- instead of having renewable energy within their own property behind the meter, as it's usually described, are instead able to remove that generation to remote locations without



requiring the remote generation facility to become a public utility. This generation provided to the customer may be owned by that customer or may be a third party.

The Division supports this conception of Schedule 32 and its underlined legislation. The capacity issue of maximizing capacity payments has been raised by some developers and their supporters. The Division believes this could largely be solved by simply having the developer build the facility as a qualifying facility under PURPA.

Moving on, the major issues that the Division still sees remaining has to do with the testimony of Mr. Kevin Higgins, representing the UAE Intervention Group, and he has offered an alternative to Schedule 32 that the Company has provided.

The Division understands that there are two primary differences between the Company's proposal, as set forth in Mr. Taylor's rebuttal testimony and Mr. Higgins's proposal. The first is that Mr. Higgins relies primarily on the terms and numbers set forth in the stipulation in the most recent general rate case, Docket No. 13-035-184.

Mr. Taylor, from whom you've just heard, relies upon the Company's cost of service study in



that same docket, but then makes an across-the-board adjustment of approximately 2 percent to adjust it to a -- or to make an adjustment for the stipulation settlement.

Two, Mr. Higgins proposes to have hourly shaping charges to cover the costs that might be incurred by a customer when its remote generating facility fails, for whatever reason, to provide enough power for its needs. Mr. Taylor proposes to provide the daily power charges in a fashion the Division believes is consistent with the existing Schedule 31.

The Company argues and the Division agrees that to accept Mr. Higgins's proposal of his shaping charges effectively eliminates the concept of demand charge. And Mr. Higgins, in his own testimony in surrebuttal, seems to agree with that characterization when he says, by quote, "By making the charge more granular, it indeed converges with an onpeak energy charge, as Mr. Taylor contends," end quote.

As to the issue of which data source to use as a basis for Schedule 32 rates, the Division is, more or less, neutral. Neither the stipulation data nor the cost of service study is said to be the one and only one right data source, because absent a new and preferably Commission-approved cost of service



study, both sets of data do not reflect the actual current cost faced by the Company.

And furthermore, these rates will necessarily be updated in the next general rate case. However, the Division does accept, as I said a moment ago, that the Company's -- accept the Company's position that to effectively make demand charges hourly at best creates a new definition of demand charge and at worst, makes Schedule 32 inconsistent with existing tariffs and definitions, which, in turn, would likely eliminate the neutrality of other ratepayers, the neutrality to the Schedule 32 customers.

Through the Company's cost-of-service model, allocations and rate designs are interrelated. What Mr. Higgins is proposing and what others support is a fundamental change to the definition of demand but only for Schedule 32 customers. It is blatantly unfair to manipulate that definition to the benefit of one group of customers without considering the effects on all customers and the Company through a general or broad cost of service study and docket.

If the Commission, however, believes an hourly demand-like charge is appropriate and then the Division recommends that the Commission should explore



doing that across all rate schedules that include demand charges -- and we, the Division, don't believe that this can be done in this docket, but perhaps more importantly the Division has been advised and believes that such a charge, as Mr. Higgins is proposing, may be contrary to the specific statute, which has been referenced earlier as 54-17-8053B.

And as I understood this morning, the Commission is going to hear discussion later today on that particular issue. And the Division was one of the parties recommending legal briefing on that.

The rest of my opening comments was my before-mentioned flame and fury about the administrative fee. The Division accepts the Company's current proposal and, which, of course, will subsequently be reviewed in the next general rate case.

The Division believes that it is important for the Commission to approve a schedule to make operational part A 5417. And once there is actual experience with Schedule 32, customers or the Company can bring forward changes to that schedule for the Commission's consideration.

And just to reiterate what's already been expressed in other ways, as with all other service,



1	electric service schedules, the first implementation
2	of the schedule does not have to stand for all time.
3	The Division recommends that the Company or excuse
4	me, the Commission approve the tariff sheets as filed
5	with Mr. Taylor's rebuttal testimony and accepted as
6	he has modified today.
7	Thank you.
8	MS. SCHMID: Mr. Charles Peterson is now
9	available for cross-examination questions and
10	questions from the Commission.
11	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
12	We're contemplating a recess of let's
13	have some estimates of cross-examination for
14	Mr. Peterson.
15	MS. HOGLE: The Company has none.
16	MR. OLSON: We have none, Your Honor.
17	MS. RHOADES: No questions.
18	MR. DODGE: Just a couple of minutes.
19	MS. RHOADES: None, Your Honor.
20	THE HEARING OFFICER: The floor is yours,
21	Mr. Dodge.
22	CROSS EXAMINATION
23	BY MR. DODGE:
24	Q. I seem to be the only one talking this
25	morning.



Mr. Peterson, good morning.

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Q. You suggest that if Mr. Higgins's hourly

demand component be adopted for Schedule 32, that the Commission needs to look at doing the same thing for all of the other schedules.

Is that your testimony?

- Α. We believe that there should be a consistency in the demand definition across all schedules, so that is basically the Division's recommendation.
- Q. So if, as the Company has proposed and you have supported, a daily demand component is adopted, then you think all the other schedules should be changed to a daily demand measurement instead of a one time per month?
- Α. Well, as Mr. Taylor previously pointed out, Schedule 31 already has effectively a daily demand component to it, so the idea of a daily demand component is not a new concept here. What is a new concept is converting that to an hourly component. And the Division believes that needs to be studied -the effects of that across all rate schedules need to be studied.
  - Q. And did you study that across all rate

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1	schedules when it was adopted for Schedule 31?
2	A. I don't remember, I don't have knowledge
3	of that.
4	Q. Then why would there be impacts across all
5	rate schedules?
6	A. Because of the interrelationship between
7	the allocation the interrelationship between the
8	cost of service and rate design.
9	Q. You understand the Schedule 31 is not
10	included in cost of service analyses
11	A. No.
12	Q because it's a partial requirement
13	schedule and they propose the same for Schedule 32, do
14	you not?
15	A. I'm sorry, that's beyond my expertise.
16	Q. Okay. One other question: You do
17	understand that the proposal to use the concept
18	well, first of all, you've talked in terms of payments
19	for capacity. You understand there's no payment here,
20	it's a credit against the customer's otherwise demand
21	charge; correct?
22	A. Yes. I misspoke.
23	Q. Okay. In terms of that credit, you do
24	understand that Mr. Higgins's proposal to measure the

demand credit for Schedule 32 only applies to the

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portion that is renewable energy?In other words, if I have a

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In other words, if I have a ten megawatt load and I have a one-megawatt renewable energy, it's only the one megawatt that would have the credit calculated in the way Mr. Higgins proposed, not all of the other nine megawatts.

You understand that, do you not?

A. Yes. I think that should be implicit.

MR. DODGE: Okay. No further questions.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Redirect?

MS. SCHMID: Just one.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. SCHMID:

- Q. So would it be correct to say that the Company proposal that the Division endorses is an attempt to harmonize treatment across schedules so there will be no ripple effect and that under Mr. Higgins's proposal, you see a deviation from other schedules that may have a ripple effect?
- A. I think that's a fair characterization, that the Division's concern that changing the definition may affect other schedules in ways that we don't currently understand.

MS. SCHMID: Thank you.

1	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
2	I think there might be a question or two
3	from the Commission, but we're going to be in recess
4	until a quarter to 11:00 before we hear those.
5	And just to remind you, I want to hear
6	from you on the legal briefing issue after the break.
7	MR. OLSON: Excuse me.
8	Is that on whether or not it ought to be
9	briefed or do you want to have us
10	THE HEARING OFFICER: It's whether or not
11	it ought to be briefed. We recognize one option would
12	be we're ready to present our legal position now, but
13	the preliminary question is, would you like to provide
14	briefs for the Commission on that question?
15	MR. OLSON: Thank you.
16	THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay.
17	(A recess was taken.)
18	THE HEARING OFFICER: We'll be on the
19	record.
20	We'll conclude with Mr. Peterson and then
21	address the briefing question.
22	Are there questions from the Commission
23	for Mr. Peterson?
24	You're excused. Thank you.
25	Sorry for the dramatic buildup and the



1	THE WITNESS: You're fine, Commissioner.
2	THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Now that we
3	know that Mr. Peterson won't hold that against us,
4	what did counsel have to say about briefing this
5	question of the meaning of 54178053 V?
6	Ms. Hogle?
7	MS. HOGLE: The Company would like the
8	opportunity to brief.
9	THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay.
10	MS. SCHMID: The Division would, as well,
11	I believe, if it would be most helpful to the
12	Commission.
13	MR. OLSON: The Office's position is that
14	if you think you want additional information about
15	that, a legal briefing is the way to do it.
16	MS. HAYES: I am happy to provide a legal
17	brief, I might even put a Christmas bow on it.
18	THE HEARING OFFICER: We'll look forward
19	to that.
20	Mr. Dodge?
21	MR. DODGE: My view is that if the
22	Commission thinks it would be helpful, we're happy to
23	provide it. We would request that it not be limited
24	to one legal issue, because I think the legal issue

quickly spills over into other arguments and I don't

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1	know how you limit it, other than by page number. So
2	if you call for post-hearing briefs, we'd be more than
3	happy to brief it, we'd request a page number
4	limitation rather than an issue limitation.
5	THE HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Rhoades?
6	MS. RHOADES: If the Commission so
7	requests, we'd be happy to provide
8	THE HEARING OFFICER: Is there any
9	objection to the scope of the brief being just
10	applicable to the proceeding issues in the proceeding
11	generally, as long as it's addressing legal matters,
12	and what do we think about page limitation? Ten?
13	MS. SCHMID: Ten?
14	THE HEARING OFFICER: Is ten pages
15	adequate? Is that suitable?
16	MR. DODGE: Yes.
17	MS. HOGLE: Yes.
18	THE HEARING OFFICER: And what would you
19	like from a timing perspective? December 24?
20	December 26?
21	MS. SCHMID: I think it would be helpful
22	to have a transcript to assist in the briefing
23	process.
24	THE HEARING OFFICER: Sure, it would.
25	MS. SCHMID: So perhaps a time period

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1	after the transcript is available would help.
2	THE HEARING OFFICER: Sure.
3	And that's likely to be one to two weeks.
4	So does mid-January work? Does that seem
5	reasonable? Do you have a calendar in front of you,
6	Mr. Dodge? Do you want to suggest a date for us?
7	MR. DODGE: I do. And I was going to say,
8	I think mid-January is a good time to shoot for, the
9	15th or the 16th. The 15th is a Thursday, I think
10	some people don't like Friday deadlines.
11	THE HEARING OFFICER: Does the 15th work?
12	Then it will be the 15th, ten-page limit,
13	and the scope will be legal issues that have arisen in
14	the context of the hearing.
15	Anything my fellow commissioners want to
16	add to that or okay.
17	Anything further, Ms. Schmid?
18	MS. SCHMID: Nothing further. Oh, one
19	question, though.
20	Will there just be one set of initial
21	briefs or will there be reply briefs as well?
22	THE HEARING OFFICER: We'd only
23	contemplated one round, but we're always open to
24	counsel's feelings on these matters.
25	MS. SCHMID: I would suggest just one



1	round.
2	MS. HOGLE: The Company would support
3	that.
4	MR. OLSON: And so would the Office.
5	MS. HAYES: I have to apologize, I have to
6	throw a tiny wrench into something. I am out of town
7	on the 14th and the 15th. I know that some parties
8	dislike Fridays, but I would respectfully request that
9	the deadline be moved to the 16th so that I can submit
10	this.
11	THE HEARING OFFICER: Any objection to
12	that?
13	MS. HOGLE: No objection.
14	MR. OLSON: No objection.
15	THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. It will be
16	the 16th, then, January 16, 2015.
17	Anything else, Ms. Schmid?
18	MS. SCHMID: No, Your Honor.
19	THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Mr. Olson?
20	MR. OLSON: Thank you, Your Honor. We'd
21	like to call Cheryl Murray.
22	THE HEARING OFFICER: Do you solemnly
23	swear that the testimony you are about to give shall
24	be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the
25	truth?

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1	THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.
2	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much.
3	Please be seated.
4	CHERYL MURRAY,
5	called as a witness for and on behalf of the Office,
6	being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as
7	follows:
8	DIRECT EXAMINATION
9	BY MR. OLSON:
10	Q. Ms. Murray, would you please state your
11	name for the record, please.
12	A. Cheryl Murray.
13	Q. And where are you employed?
14	A. I'm employed with the Office of Consumer
15	Services at 160 East 300 South.
16	Q. And what is your job title?
17	A. Utility analyst.
18	Q. Did you prepare direct rebuttal and
19	surrebuttal testimony in this matter?
20	A. Yes, I did.
21	Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to
22	the testimony or the documents that you submitted?
23	A. No, I do not.
24	MR. OLSON: We would move, then, that the
25	direct, rebuttal, and surrebuttal testimony be

1	admitted into evidence.
2	THE HEARING OFFICER: Any objections?
3	They've received.
4	(Direct Testimony, Rebuttal Testimony, and
5	Surrebuttal Testimony of Cheryl Murray was received
6	into evidence.)
7	MR. OLSON: Thank you.
8	BY MR. OLSON:
9	Q. Have you prepared a summary in this
10	matter?
11	A. Yes, I have.
12	Q. If you would please provide it to the
13	Commission now.
14	A. Yes.
15	I had prepared a brief summary, and due to
16	Mr. Taylor's testimony this morning, it is now
17	exceedingly brief.
18	Throughout this process, the Office's goal
19	has been that no cost caused by Schedule 32 customers
20	be shifted to other customer classes, including those
21	represented by the Office. That remains our position.
22	Regarding the administration fee, the
23	Office supports the Company's administrative fee
24	proposal provided by Mr. Taylor this morning.
25	And regarding the capacity contribution



1	credit, as I stated in my testimony, it's the Office's
2	view that the statute appears to be prescriptive in
3	regard to the capacity contribution credit and a rate
4	design revision may be required to provide a solution.
5	If the Commission wants to consider different capacity
6	payment options, the Office asserts it should solicit
7	legal briefs, as has been decided this morning
8	already.
9	And that concludes my testimony.
10	MR. OLSON: Ms. Murray is available for
11	cross-examination.
12	THE HEARING OFFICER: Cross-examination
13	for Ms. Murray?
14	MS. HOGLE: The Company has none.
15	MS. SCHMID: The Division has none.
16	MS. HAYES: No questions. Thank you.
17	MR. DODGE: No questions.
18	MS. RHOADES: No questions. Thank you.
19	THE HEARING OFFICER: From the Commission?
20	You don't get to redirect, Mr. Olson.
21	MR. OLSON: Doggone it. Maybe later.
22	THE HEARING OFFICER: You're excused,
23	Ms. Murray. Thank you very much.
24	Ms. Hayes?
25	MS. HAYES: Thank you.



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1	Utah Clean Energy would like to call
2	Ms. Wright as its witness. Ms. Wright will need to be
3	sworn.
4	THE HEARING OFFICER: Do you solemnly
5	swear that the testimony you are about to give shall
6	be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the
7	truth?
8	THE WITNESS: I do.
9	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. Please
10	be seated.
11	SARAH WRIGHT,
12	called as a witness for and on behalf of Utah Clean
13	Energy, being first duly sworn, was examined and
14	testified as follows:
15	DIRECT EXAMINATION
16	BY MS. HAYES:
17	Q. Good morning, Ms. Wright.
18	Will you please state your name, title,
19	and business address for the record.
20	A. Certainly.
21	My name is Sarah Wright. I'm the
22	executive director of Utah Clean Energy and our
23	business address is 1014 Second Avenue, Salt Lake
24	City, Utah, 84103.
25	Q. Did you file direct, rebuttal, and



1	surrebuttal testimony on behalf of Utah Clean Energy
2	in this docket on September 9, October 9, and
3	December 2, respectively, in this docket?
4	A. Yes, I did.
5	Q. If I asked you the same questions today,
6	would your answers be the same?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. I request admission of the prefiled
9	testimony of Sarah Wright.
0	THE HEARING OFFICER: Any objections?
1	MR. OLSON: No objections.
2	THE HEARING OFFICER: It's received.
3	(The prefiled testimony of Sarah Wright
4	was received into evidence.)
5	BY MS. HAYES:
6	Q. Have you prepared a summary of your
7	testimony that you'd like to present today?
8	A. Yes, I have.
9	Q. Please go ahead and give that.
20	A. Thank you.
21	Utah Clean Energy is a nonprofit public
22	interest organization whose mission is to lead and
23	accelerate the clean energy transformation. We'd like
24	to stop energy waste, create clean energy, and build a

smart energy future in the most economic means

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24 25 possible. We see the implementation of SB 12 and Schedule 32 as an important means to leverage private investments in clean energy to help achieve an economic transition.

We appreciate the Utah legislators' efforts to provide the opportunity for large energy users to purchase or develop renewable energy projects in excess of what Rocky Mountain Power provides to their customers. Our goal in this docket is a tariff that is reasonable, both for participants and nonparticipants.

In the interest of collaboration and finding a hopefully workable solution and to get this program started, our positions have evolved over the course of this docket. While we are not sure whether a tariff structured as laid out in our surrebuttal testimony will work for customers wanting to build or purchase offsite renewable energy, we think that our recommendations that align with UAE's recommendations and some of Rocky Mountain's proposals and others offer a reasonable and reasonably clear approach.

Utah Clean Energy generally supports the concepts as proposed for Schedule 32, as laid out in the direct testimony in Table 1 of Mr. Kevin Higgins for UAE, as well as some of the resulting proposed



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24 25 tariff adjustments made by Rocky Mountain Power in their rebuttal testimony.

Specifically, Utah Clean Energy recommends the following: Customer charges, we support the customer charges, as proposed in the rebuttal testimony of Mr. David Taylor for Rocky Mountain Power; administrative fee, we are supportive of the proposal that Mr. Taylor put forth today; and with respect to the delivery charges, we support the delivery charges, as proposed in the direct testimony of Kevin Higgins of UAE.

With respect to demand charges, we support UAE's proposal for the more granular hourly power charges, as Mr. Higgins characterizes them as shaping charges or as characterized by Mr. Higgins as shaping charges, although we refer to them as the demand charges, because they are based on the hourly maximum demand. And we support that, in lieu of the daily power charges as proposed by Mr. Taylor.

The hourly demand calculations, as proposed by Mr. Higgins, is a tool for more fairly calculating the monthly billing for Schedule 32 customers. It allows Schedule 32 customers to receive some credit for the capacity contribution associated with the renewable energy portion of their energy. It



1	does not impact the entire energy their entire
2	energy base for the renewable energy contracts in
3	proportion to the actual generation and peak hours.
4	And that concludes my summary.
5	MS. HAYES: Ms. Wright is available for
6	questioning.
7	THE HEARING OFFICER: Cross-examination
8	for Ms. Wright?
9	MS. HOGLE: None from the Company.
10	MS. SCHMID: None.
11	MR. OLSON: Yes, if I may.
12	THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Olson?
13	CROSS EXAMINATION
14	BY MR. OLSON:
15	Q. Ms. Wright, do you have your testimony?
16	A. Ido.
17	Q. If I could have you look at your rebuttal
18	testimony, lines 137 through 148, I think it's on
19	page 7.
20	A. I'm not quite there yet. Somehow my
21	binder I have two directs.
22	Q. I get that. Well, there are a couple
23	A. I apologize for that.
24	MR. DODGE: What do you need, the
25	rebuttal?

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THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. Which lines?

BY MR. OLSEN:

Q. I'm sorry, I made a mistake. It's in your surrebuttal.

Do you have that?

A. Which lines?

Q. One thirty-seven there, it says -- you say, "In existing general service tariffs such as 6, 8 and 9, only one 15-minute interval factors into the monthly metered kilowatt demand measurement. However, because Schedule 32 does not yet exist, its monthly metered kilowatt demand measurement has not yet been defined."

Is that correct?

- A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. Ms. Wright, isn't it true that by defining "demand" significantly differently in Schedule 32, that customers of similar size with similar load profiles will be given preferential treatment if they choose to take power pursuant to Schedule 32 rather than 6, 8 or 9?
- A. I'm trying to remember the conversation that we just had, but this is a completely different tariff. And it's just like backup generation is completely different and held out, as I understand it,



1 from the other customers that -- I'm not an expert in 2 the rate design, but as I understand it, these 3 customers are a separate customer class. 4 Q. They are a separate customer class, but 5 would you agree treating them differently could create preferential treatment to them relative to other --6 7 Well, treating them not differently could Α. 8 also create preferential. So it could, but it could 9 also -- by not giving them any credit for the 10 renewable energy that they provide, could create 11 preferential treatment in reverse. MR. OLSON: Okay. I have nothing further. 12 Thank you. 13 14 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. 15 MR. DODGE: I have no questions. MS. RHOADES: I have no questions. 16 17 THE HEARING OFFICER: Redirect first and 18 then questions from the Commission. 19 MS. HOGLE: No questions. Thank you. 20 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, 21 Ms. Wright. You're excused. THE WITNESS: Thank you. 22 23 THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Dodge? 24 MR. DODGE: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. 25 UAE calls Kevin C. Higgins.



1	THE HEARING OFFICER: Do you solemnly
2	swear that the testimony you are about to give shall
3	be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the
4	truth?
5	THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.
6	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. Please
7	be seated.
8	KEVIN C. HIGGINS,
9	called as a witness for and on behalf of the UAE
10	Intervention Group, being first duly sworn, was
11	examined and testified as follows:
12	DIRECT EXAMINATION
13	BY MR. DODGE:
14	Q. Mr. Higgins, would you please give us your
15	name and your business and for whom you're appearing.
16	A. Yes. My name is Kevin C. Higgins, I'm a
17	principal in the firm Energy Strategies. My business
18	address is 215 South State Street, Suite 200, Salt
19	Lake City, Utah, 84111. And I'm here on behalf of the
20	UAE Intervention Group.
21	Q. Mr. Higgins, in this docket, UAE prefiled
22	your direct testimony labeled UAE Exhibit 1.0 with
23	attached UAE Exhibit 1.1 and 1.2, as well as your
24	surrebuttal testimony labeled as UAE Exhibit 1.0SR



with an attached UAE Exhibit 1.1SR.

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1 Does that testimony represent your 2 testimony here this morning? 3 Α. Yes, it does. Q. And do you have any corrections to it? 4 5 A. I do not. MR. DODGE: I would move the admission of 6 7 the UAE exhibits I just referenced, Commissioner. 8 THE HEARING OFFICER: Any objections? 9 They're received. 10 (Direct Testimony, UAE Exhibit 1.0, with 11 attached UAE Exhibit 1.1 and 1.2; and Surrebuttal 12 Testimony, UAE Exhibit 1.0SR, with attached UAE Exhibit 1.1 SR was received into evidence.) 13 14 BY MR. DODGE: 15 Q. Mr. Higgins, could you please provide a 16 summary of your prefiled testimony in this case? 17 Α. Yes, I can. Thank you. 18 Good morning, Commissioners. The task before the Commission and the 19 20 parties in this case is to design rates to implement 21 Senate Bill 12. The question at hand is how do we 22 design rates that are just and reasonable and which 23 will allow retail customers to import renewable energy 24 consistent with the intent of Senate Bill 12?

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The rate schedule that Rocky Mountain



Power has proposed for implementing Senate Bill 12 is Schedule 32. As an initial matter, I believe that customers choosing Schedule 32 service are likely to pay a premium for the renewable energy that would displace their purchase of Rocky Mountain Power supply generation. Potential Schedule 32 customers may be willing to pay a premium for renewable energy for various reasons, including societal considerations or

to meet certain corporate objectives.

I believe that in implementing Senate Bill

12 we should be striving to design rates that allow
customers to evaluate this likely premium for
renewable energy on a level playing field relative to
purchasing all of their generation service from Rocky
Mountain Power.

This means that we should be very careful not to add any additional premiums to the economics of this decision that are purely the result of the artefacts of rate design. If we add additional premiums of this sort, we run the risk of thwarting the legislature's intent in passing Senate Bill 12. Schedule 32 is a type of partial requirements service, and as a general proposition, designing rates for partial requirements service is a challenging task.

To that end, Rocky Mountain Power has done



an admirable job in structuring Schedule 32 into three interrelated services.

Number one, delivering the contracted-for renewable energy.

Number two, filling in or shaping the power required by the customer when the peak amount of contracted-for renewable energy is not fully available.

And number three, providing the supplementary power service beyond the contracted-for amount of renewable energy. So the division of the rate schedule and to these three services is a useful construct.

Over the course of this proceeding, the
Company and UAE have reached agreement on most of the
structural issues and rates proposed in this case,
leaving only two issues in contention between us, but
let me start with our areas of agreement.

First, I agree with the Company's proposed treatment of supplementary power and energy and have no recommended changes to the Company's proposal for that service.

Second, I agree with the administrative and customer charges proposed by Mr. Taylor in his rebuttal testimony and as further refined in his



testimony this morning.

Third, I agreed with Mr. Taylor's rebuttal proposal to establish a separate set of Schedule 32 rates for customers with billing demands below one megawatt, which corresponds to Schedule 6 service.

And fourth, I agree that the base energy charges for shaping power, or called backup energy charges by Mr. Taylor, should be the same as the energy charges on the customer's otherwise applicable rate schedule.

Now, with Rocky Mountain Power and UAE having agreed to the structure and rates for these various components of Schedule 32, it allows us to focus on our two remaining areas of disagreement, which are the calculation of the delivery facilities charge and the rate design to recover demand-related shaping costs.

I'll start with the delivery facilities charge. The disagreement between the Company and UAE on this issue is relatively straightforward. The Company's proposed delivery facilities charges are based on the delivery facility revenue requirement for Schedule 6, 8 and 9 in the Company's class cost of service study filed in the last general rate case.

In contrast, my proposed delivery



facilities charges are based on the delivery facility share of costs embedded in actual Schedule 6, 8 and 9 rates.

Now, if rates were set exactly equal to the revenue requirement for demand and energy in the Company's cost of service study, then the Company's approach and my approach would produce the same answer. However, in Utah, the result of the Company's cost of service study is just one factor among several that are used in setting rates for full-service customers.

In general, the actual rates in the Company's tariff do not match the Company's cost of service study results, and this is certainly true for Schedule 6, 8 and 9. As a consequence, under the Company's approach, Schedule 32 customers would pay higher effective rates for delivery service than their counterparts who take fully bundled service under Schedules 6, 8 or 9.

Now, Mr. Taylor has said in his summary today that he doesn't understand this criticism that I'm making because the Company doesn't have unbundled rates. And I agree the Company doesn't have unbundled rates, but if you assign the proportion of delivery costs that are in the cost of service study to the



actual rates and come up with a share or proportion represented by those, then you would see that that is a smaller delivery charge than what Mr. Taylor has calculated using the cost of service study on a standalone basis without regard to how rates had actually been set.

And so if you don't attempt to design your delivery charge off the actual rates, then you're going to have a mismatch between what Schedule 32 customers pay and what customers pay who are on fully bundled service, and that's going to distort the economics of making this decision. In fact, you know, it would be, in fact, an unwarranted premium in the Schedule 32 rate design that would unreasonably thwart implementation of Senate Bill 12.

My recommended approach, which Mr. Taylor acknowledges is reasonable, corrects this problem.

Finally, I'll turn to my second and remaining disagreement with the Company, which is the recovery of demand-related costs for shaping service, which Mr. Taylor refers to as the daily power charge.

The daily power charge proposed by the Company for Schedule 32 is intended to recover demand-related cost of supplying power to the customer during hours in which the customer's renewable



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24 25 generation is less than the contracted amount. This is essentially shaping service, which, depending on the resource, the Schedule 32 customer may very well need on a daily basis.

For example, a Schedule 32 customer importing generation from a solar resource will see its import reach its peak during the middle part of the day and then start to decline as the sun moves toward the horizon. In general, the solar resource will not produce any energy after 8:00 p.m., even in the summer. So the customer will need to make up the difference between the output of its solar import and its renewable contract amount by purchasing the necessary shaping power from the Company. And since Rocky Mountain Power's onpeak period extends until 9:00 p.m. in the summer, the Schedule 32 customer must purchase all of its generation from the Company in that final hour of the onpeak period.

Now, as a practical matter, the Company's proposed daily power charge will require the customer to pay its demand charge for the day based on its demand in that final hour. What this means is that a Schedule 32 customer who delivers reliable solar capacity for seven hours out of the eight summer onpeak hours during a summer day will get absolutely



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zero credit for this capacity against the onpeak demand charge. That is, the daily power charge for this customer will be the same as if this customer brought in absolutely no renewable capacity at all during the remainder of the day or the earlier part of the day.

In my opinion, this result is fundamentally unreasonable and is largely an artifact of the rate design for full-service customers. My proposal is to make the daily power charge more granular by converting it into an hourly onpeak shaping charge. This approach solves this problem by providing the Schedule 32 customer with a pro rata demand credit for the renewal energy capacity the customer imports during the onpeak period.

And at the same time, if the Schedule 32 customer provides no capacity during the onpeak period, my approach would charge that customer the full amount of the demand-related cost for that onpeak period.

It would simply be recovered through this hourly onpeak shaping charge, but it would recover all of the demand cost, that is how the rate was designed. Thus, the rate is designed both to be compensatory to the utility and yet still reasonably acknowledge the



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24 25 capacity contribution by the Schedule 32 customer's renewable energy imports. I believe this approach strikes the proper balance the Commission should be striving to achieve in implementing Senate Bill 12.

And that concludes my summary.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Higgins. A couple of quick follow-up questions with respect to testimony today.

Mr. Peterson referred to your surrebuttal testimony, and I would refer you to page 10 of your surrebuttal, in which he stated something to the effect that he thought you essentially conceded that your hourly shaping charge became converted into an energy charge.

> Do you have any response to that? THE WITNESS: Well, sure.

Mr. Peterson read an excerpt from my testimony and the excerpt he read was, by making this charge more granular, it indeed converges to an onpeak energy charge, as Mr. Taylor contends, and I agree with that. That is my testimony. But of course, I go on to say, however, there is nothing wrong with that, given the unique character of this aspect of Schedule 32 service, that is providing shaping and backup power to customers who bring external capacity to the



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system. Recovering demand-related costs through the hourly onpeak shaping charge is perfectly appropriate.

Both the Company and I have departed from the literal interpretation of measured demand in Schedules 6, 8 and 9. Neither one of us has proposed that that definition be used for purposes of Schedule 32. To the Company's credit, they took that maximum monthly demand and they made it more granular. They said, "Let's look at it on a daily basis."

And I think that that was a good faith step forward in trying to address this issue, this question. Unfortunately, it has absolutely no benefit to the type of resources that I believe the legislature probably intended by passing Senate Bill 12. That is, it will do absolutely nothing for a solar resource.

So I simply took the Company's idea, a good idea, and just took it one step further. I just made it -- instead of making it a daily demand charge, I made it hourly, the same set of costs are involved. If a customer doesn't bring any resource to the table, both approaches charge that customer for the full demand charge they would otherwise pay. I have simply made it more granular by focusing on the hourly capacity that the customer brings to the table and the



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Rocky Mountain Power to provide the deficit between

hourly need that customer might have to purchase from

what its resource brings and what its contracted

amount is.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Higgins, turn the page, if you will, to page 12 of your surrebuttal,

I'm reading on line 240. You've laid out there Senate

Bill 12. There will be legal briefing on this and I'm

not asking you to address in any manner the legality, but I'm asking you, in your expert testimony, why you

believe -- or in your expert opinion, why you believe

that your proposal flows from and is consistent with

13 the statutory language.

THE WITNESS: Sure.

If you look at the statutory language, .3 15

16 identifies the customer's burden, if you will. In 17 other words, part 3 tells us -- before we get to the

18 subparts A, B, C and D, part 3 tells us what the

19 customer shall pay. So if you look at that language,

20 both Rocky Mountain Power and UAE have proposed what

21 we think the customer should pay. And this -- if we

22 look at this language here, it tells us that a

qualified utility that enters into a local energy 23

24 contract shall charge a contract customer for all

25 metered electric service delivered to the contract



customer.

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Now, Rocky Mountain Power defines what metered electric service delivered to the contract customer means in the Schedule 32 tariff. And in the case of the daily peak power charge, that is defined within Schedule 32 and it is not the same definition as Schedules 6, 8 or 9. I think that's perfectly appropriate.

Under my proposal, again, subpart 3 here, the metered electric service delivered to the contract customer is also defined in Schedule 32. So the burden on the customer, the charge the customer must pay is laid out in the main body of 3. After that, we have a series of customer protections, there are certain costs that must be excluded from this charge. So A, B, C and D don't tell us what must be paid, 3 tells us what must be paid. A, B, C and D tell us what must not be paid.

And if you look at B, which is the source of, you know, some contention in this hearing, I would say that both the Company's approach and my approach pass. That is, the requirements that the customer must pay are laid out in 3.

And then you get to subpart B, it tells us that any kilowatts of electricity delivered from the



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renewable energy facility that coincide with the contract customer's monthly meter to kilowatt demand measurement must be excluded.

Well, the Company does this by excluding the portion of the customer's peak demand on a daily basis. That is their measurement that they use. They take the monthly metered kilowatt demand measurement and they look at it every day and they decide what the customer shall pay and what part gets excluded.

My approach does a very similar thing, except it looks at it every hour, it looks at every onpeak hour -- that customer's measured kilowatt demand in a month. And my approach also excludes what the customer -- the amount that coincides with the capacity the customers are bringing to the table.

So I would say that, you know, without offering a legal opinion, it strikes me that both the Company's approach and the approach I'm advocating would pass this test. So the question then just comes down to, okay, which approach is more reasonable, which approach is more consistent with the legislature's likely objectives in passing Senate Bill 12?

And I will put it to you that I believe the approach I'm recommending on this issue better



1	balances the objectives the Commission should have in
2	setting this rate design.
3	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. I have
4	no further initial questions.
5	Mr. Higgins is available for cross.
6	MS. HOGLE: Just a few.
7	THE HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Hogle?
8	CROSS EXAMINATION
9	BY MS. HOGLE:
10	Q. Mr. Higgins, would you agree with me that
11	you were not involved in the drafting of this statute
12	that you were just testifying about?
13	A. I was not involved counsel of the UAE
14	was involved, as I understand.
15	Q. Thank you.
16	And you are not a lawyer; correct?
17	A. I am not, although I am required to
18	associate with them as part of my job.
19	Q. And just one more question: Do you
20	support converting the demand component of any rate to
21	an hourly rate for all retail customers?
22	A. No, I do not. I think it's absolutely
23	unnecessary to do that. I think that the rate design
24	for Schedule 6, 8 and 9, in their current form, are
25	reasonable, but I also believe that when you are faced





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with a special category of service, which partial requirement service is, you need to look at the objectives and the essence of the nature of that service.

And it's entirely reasonable to have a different definition of "billing demand" and a different way to apply demand charges when you have a service in which to qualify for the service you have to bring renewable energy to the table. That's the criteria, you have to be bringing something to the table to get this right. And so I think that -whereas, the rate designs for 6, 8 and 9 don't need any changing, it's entirely appropriate to have a specialized rate design for what is a very specialized type of service.

- Q. Under Schedule 31, how is that design different from the one that you're proposing?
- Α. Well, Schedule 31, of course, differs from Schedule 6, 8 and 9. And so it already departs from the billing demand definitions in 6, 8 and 9, which is entirely appropriate, but Schedule 31 uses a daily measurement of demand, which I think is reasonable or may be reasonable. Schedule 31, I didn't testify in the Schedule 31 proceeding.

And with respect to Schedule 32, I believe



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that making that daily peak demand charge even more granular is entirely appropriate when you consider that the resources that would qualify for allowing a customer to take Schedule 32 service are renewable energy resources that, by their nature -- they take solar, by their nature, are not going to be fully available during the fully defined onpeak period for Schedules 6, 8 or 9.

And so in order to address what was the reasonable intent of the legislation, it's necessary to ask further questions and ask if we can refine the good idea the Company put forward and make it a better fit for these types of resources.

- Q. Isn't it true that you want to make an exception to current rate design because solar and wind are intermittent resources, by what you're proposing?
- Α. I would say that Schedule 32 should have its own rate design. And I don't view it as an exception to rate design, because we already have the other rate schedules designed and we have definitions of billing demand, but the legislature, not UAE, not me, the legislature has adopted a law that provides that customers are entitled to be able to purchase this product.



1	And I think it's incumbent upon the
2	Commission and the parties to this case to try to find
3	a way that applies rate design in such a way that it
4	doesn't thwart the intent of the legislature. The
5	rate designs we have for Schedule 6, 8 and 9 were
6	never intended to serve customers who are bringing in
7	renewable energy from the outside. They are designed
8	for full-service customers.
9	So I'm not looking to make an exception to
10	rate design, I'm simply trying to apply good rate
11	design to the circumstances of this service.
12	MS. HOGLE: I have no further questions.
13	THE HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Schmid?
14	CROSS EXAMINATION
15	BY MS. SCHMID:
16	Q. Good morning.
17	A. Good morning.
18	Q. In your testimony and here today, you
19	talked about solar and wind as renewable resources; is
20	that right?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. Are they the only type of renewable
23	resources that the legislature has defined as
24	"renewable resources," renewable energy source?

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Α.

No.



1	Q. So geothermal energy is a renewable energy
2	source located outside the state?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. Waste heat and waste gas are defined as a
5	renewable energy source; is that right?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. Is it possible that geothermal could
8	provide I'll just call it product, during summer
9	and winter peak hours?
10	A. Yes, it is.
11	Q. And is the same true for waste gas and
12	waste heat?
13	A. Yes, it is.
14	Q. Turning to the statute, specifically
15	54178053, and recognizing that you are not a lawyer
16	and please recognize that I'm not an economist, I've
17	got just a question, and this question is based on
18	your plain reading of the knowledge and your plain
19	knowledge of the word "definition."
20	Is it your understanding that the word
21	"coincide" means that things occur at the same time?
22	And I'm looking at your testimony on line
23	251, where you present the section of the statute that
24	uses that word, "coincide."

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The answer to your question is "yes."

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Let's talk about how a customer's monthly Q. metered kilowatt demand measurement is made now under existing tariffs. We may have touched on this, but I'd just like some clarification for my benefit.

How is the monthly metered kilowatt demand measurement done now under Schedule 9?

- Α. Well, you have the measurement of demand, which is done using a demand meter, which looks at 15-minute loads that are registering on the meter. And so you have the measurement of demand, which takes place over all of the hours of the month. Then you have billing demand --
  - Q. Okay.
- Α. -- which is different from measured demand. Billing demand is the definition of how you get charged for your demand.

And so a company takes the measured demand, which is basically the raw data, and for Schedule 9 customers, say, it will take the peak, the maximum demand that occurs during the onpeak hours and that becomes the customer's billing demand as distinct from its measured demand. Its measured demand is the information that the demand meter is collecting for the purpose of allowing the Company to come up with a billing demand.



Q. So let's move to your shaping charge concept.

What portion of your shaping charge would occur at the same time as Schedule 9's customer's monthly meter demand or meter billing demand, the two things you defined?

A. They would coincide 100 percent. That is, I would have the Company take its monthly measured demand data and look at it every hour. And for every hour in which the customer is deficient in importing its renewable energy relative to its contract amount, the customer would pay that hourly shaping charge in the amount that it is coming up short.

So it would be, in fact, an hour-by-hour coincident charge. It would not simply be based, say, on the maximum that occurred on a day or a month, but in fact, it would be, as I said, granular. It would perfectly coincide with the capacity the customer is bringing into the system every single onpeak hour.

- Q. And that is different than the way that it is measured for, say, Schedule 9?
- A. The measurement is the same, the definition of "billing demand" is different. The definition of "billing demand" for Schedule 9 is the maximum demand that occurs during the onpeak period.

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1	The definition of "billing demand" for the Company's
2	proposal is the maximum that occurs in a day, so it's
3	different from Schedule 9's billing demand. They're
4	both using the same measured demand, but they are
5	using different definitions of "billing demand."
6	So Schedule 9 has a billing demand based
7	upon maximum in the month. The Company takes the same
8	data but picks out the maximum every single day and
9	you have a different charge for every single day.
10	Mine simply looks at every single hour of the onpeak
11	period and there's a charge for every single hour of
12	the onpeak period that you require of the service.
13	Q. Thank you.
14	A. Thank you.
15	MS. SCHMID: That's all I have.
16	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
17	MR. OLSON: I have no questions.
18	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you,
19	Mr. Olson.
20	MS. HAYES: No questions. Thank you.
21	MS. RHOADES: No questions. Thank you.
22	THE HEARING OFFICER: Redirect?
23	I have a couple, Mr. Higgins.
24	From the Company's presentation in this
25	matter, are you able to tell how Schedule 32 service,



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as it's proposed, would be treated in a general rate case cost of service study?

THE WITNESS: I would say that it's a safe inference that it would be treated in the way Schedule 31 is, which is that, you know, it's not typical to take a partial requirements rate schedule and to run it through a cost of service study. Rather, what you do is you say, okay, this rate instead has some of the same characteristics of rate schedules that we are running through and so its rate design has some nexus to it.

It's not exactly the same, but there is some nexus to it. And you take the revenues that you would expect to recover from this partial requirements service and you treat it as a revenue credit against the overall revenue requirement that would otherwise apply.

So that's what I believe the Company would likely do with this rate schedule in the future. I don't know that for sure, but that's my guess as to how they would handle it.

THE HEARING OFFICER: What type of service precisely is offered under Schedule 31, if you know?

THE WITNESS: Schedule 31 offers back-up maintenance and supplementary service for on-site



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generation, as a general matter, so it's a type of partial requirement service.

THE HEARING OFFICER: And it's already clear on the record, but the pattern in that schedule is to have demand or capacity evaluated on a daily basis rather than the hourly, as you proposed for Schedule 32; right?

THE WITNESS: That is correct. And I'll note that there is no size limit on the overall amount of capacity that can be purchased under Schedule 31, but the legislature did put a cap, under Schedule 32, of 300 megawatts. And so, whereas, they might have some similarities in the type of service that they are, Schedule 32, you know, has been called out separately by the legislature.

And so I think that even though there are some similarities between 31 and 32. I think the Commission should feel free to have the latitude to identify or come up with a rate design that would specifically fit the Schedule 32 customers, and, you know, bearing in mind that the legislature itself capped the amount of load that could qualify for this tariff, for this rate schedule.

> THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. Mr. Dodge, any follow up?



1	MR. DODGE: No, thank you.
2	THE HEARING OFFICER: You're excused,
3	Mr. Higgins.
4	THE WITNESS: Thank you very much, Your
5	Honor.
6	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
7	Ms. Rhoades?
8	MS. RHOADES: Yes. Walmart would like to
9	call Mr. Chriss to the stand.
10	THE HEARING OFFICER: Please raise your
11	right hand.
12	Do you solemnly swear that the testimony
13	you are about to give shall be the truth, the whole
14	truth, and nothing but the truth?
15	THE WITNESS: I do.
16	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. Please
17	be seated.
18	STEVE W. CHRISS,
19	called as a witness for and on behalf of Walmart,
20	being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as
21	follows:
22	DIRECT EXAMINATION
23	BY MS. RHOADES:
24	Q. Thanks, Mr. Chriss.
25	For the record, will you please state your





1 name and position and address. 2 My name is Steve W. Chriss. I am senior 3 manager, energy regulatory analyst, for Walmart Stores, Incorporated. My business address is 2001 4 5 Southeast 10th Street, Bentonville, Arkansas, 72716-0550. 6 7 Q. Thank you. 8 Can you briefly describe Walmart's 9 operations in Utah? 10 Α. Sure. 11 Walmart operates 53 retail units in Utah 12 and approximately 51 of those stores are under Rocky 13 Mountain Power. We have approximately 16,000 14 associates and we purchased \$1.9 billion worth of 15 goods and services from Utah-based suppliers in 16 supporting about 26,000 supplier jobs in the state. 17 Q. Have you previously prepared testimony in this docket? 18 19 Α. I have. I prepared direct testimony. 20 Q. At the time that you prepared the 21 testimony, was everything accurate in the testimony 22 that was filed? 23 Α. Yes. 24 MS. RHOADES: I'd move for the admission

50 West Broadway, Suite 900, Salt Lake City, UT 84101 801-983-2180

of the direct testimony of Steve Chriss filed on

25



1	September 9, 2014.
2	THE HEARING OFFICER: Any objections?
3	It's received in evidence.
4	(The Direct Testimony of Steve Chriss was
5	received into evidence.)
6	BY MS. RHOADES:
7	Q. Mr. Chriss, were you present this morning
8	during Mr. Taylor's testimony?
9	A. I was.
10	Q. And in light of that testimony, can you
11	summarize your recommendations to the Commission
12	today?
13	A. Sure.
14	My direct testimony dealt with the
15	proposed customer and administrative fees from Rocky
16	Mountain Power's initial filing, as well as the
17	setting of the distribution and generation backup
18	charges.
19	A number of things have changed since
20	Rocky Mountain Power's initial filing. They did
21	address the Schedule 6 issue by creating rates for the
22	less than one megawatt customers and then Mr. Taylor
23	proposed this morning a more unbundled administrative
24	fee My understanding of that fee is that it would be

\$110 per month for generation data, regardless of the

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1	number of contracts involved.
2	I'm going to look to Mr. Taylor for a big
3	nod yes.
4	MR. TAYLOR: Well, for each generator.
5	THE WITNESS: Well, for each generator for
6	each month. And then an additional \$150 per month per
7	contract for all customer accounts that are involved.
8	So if we have one generator and five accounts, we
9	would pay \$110 in a month for that generator and then
10	we'd pay \$150 per account for the five accounts, and
11	that is my understanding. My understanding is also
12	that Rocky Mountain Power does not propose a cap for
13	the number of accounts.
14	Walmart supports this change, including
15	not capping the number of accounts.
16	MS. RHOADES: I have no further questions.
17	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
18	Cross-examination? Ms. Hogle?
19	MS. SCHMID: No.
20	MS. HOGLE: Nothing.
21	MS. HAYES: No, thank you.
22	THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Mr. Dodge?
23	MR. DODGE: No questions. Thank you.
24	THE HEARING OFFICER: From the Commission?
25	MR. ALLEN: No.





1 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. You're 2 excused. 3 THE WITNESS: Thank you. THE HEARING OFFICER: I have a couple of 4 5 housekeeping matters before we conclude. 6 Is there anything else from the parties 7 before we conclude our hearing today? 8 I think there are --9 MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Clark, if I may, I would 10 just ask that when we're off the record, if I could 11 just have a couple of minutes, I would appreciate

THE HEARING OFFICER: Sure.

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that. Thank you.

And I note that there are a couple of parties who filed testimony who aren't present today, beyond those that have already been mentioned. And I just want the record to reflect that the Commission will receive that testimony as public comment in this docket.

I also want to -- or we want to recognize that, as far as we're aware, this is Mr. Taylor's last appearance, in a formal way, before the Commission after 30-something years of being here on a regular basis. We wanted to acknowledge that, Dave, and wish you well in your future endeavors. Thank you.



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               And if there's nothing further, we'll be
 2
      off the record.
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               (Concluded at 11:52 a.m.)
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## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the proceedings in the foregoing matter were reported by me in stenotype and thereafter transcribed into written form;

That said proceedings were taken at the time and place herein named;

I further certify that I am not of kin or otherwise associated with any of the parties of said cause of action and that I am not interested in the event thereof.

