

1 **Q. Please state your name, business address and present position with Rocky**  
2 **Mountain Power Company (the Company), a division of PacifiCorp.**

3 A. My name is C. Craig Paice. My business address is 825 NE Multnomah, Suite 2000,  
4 Portland, Oregon 97232, and I am currently employed as a Regulatory Consultant in  
5 the Regulation Department.

6 **Qualifications**

7 **Q. Please briefly describe your education and business experience.**

8 A. I received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Management from Brigham  
9 Young University in 1976. I have also attended various educational, professional and  
10 electric industry seminars during my career with the Company. I have been employed  
11 by PacifiCorp since the merger in 1989. Prior to that time, I was employed with Utah  
12 Power & Light beginning in 1978 holding various positions in the accounting,  
13 customer service, and regulatory areas.

14 **Q. What are your responsibilities?**

15 A. My primary responsibilities are to prepare, present, and explain the results of the  
16 Company's cost of service studies to regulators and interested parties in jurisdictions  
17 where PacifiCorp provides retail electric service.

18 **Q. Have you been a witness in other regulatory proceedings?**

19 A. I have previously provided cost of service testimony in the state of California.

20 **Purpose of Testimony**

21 **Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?**

22 A. I will present PacifiCorp's functionalized Class Cost of Service Study based on the  
23 twelve month future test period ending June 30, 2009.

24 **Summary of Results**

25 **Q. Please identify Exhibit RMP\_\_\_(CCP-1) and explain what it shows.**

26 A. Exhibit RMP\_\_\_(CCP-1) is the summary table from PacifiCorp's Twelve Months  
27 Ending June 2009 Class Cost of Service Study for the State of Utah. It is based on  
28 PacifiCorp's annual results of operations for the State of Utah as presented in the  
29 testimony of Mr. Steven McDougal. It summarizes, both by customer group and by  
30 function, the results of the cost study for the twelve months ending June 2009. Page 1  
31 presents the results at the Company's June 2009 Rate of Return assuming current rate  
32 levels. Page 2 shows the results using the return provided by the \$161.2 million  
33 revised protocol mitigation cap price increase.

34 **Q. Please identify Exhibit RMP\_\_\_(CCP-2) and explain what it shows.**

35 A. Exhibit RMP\_\_\_(CCP-2) shows the cost of service results in more detail by class and  
36 by function. Page 1 summarizes the total cost of service summary by class and pages  
37 2 through 6 contain a summary by class for each major function.

38 **Changes in Cost of Service Study**

39 **Q. Are there any differences between this cost study and the study filed previously**  
40 **with the Utah Commission in Docket No. 06-035-21?**

41 A. No. This cost of service study is similar to the one filed in the previous docket. The  
42 allocation of generation/transmission costs and net power costs, first introduced in  
43 Docket No. 06-035-21, which reflect the impact of seasonal cost and load differences  
44 have been retained in the current study. These modifications are based on the Utah  
45 Cost of Service and Rate Design Taskforce Report, Proposal #9, submitted to the  
46 Utah Public Service Commission on December 15, 2005.

47 **Q. How were the class loads developed for the forecasted test period?**

48 A. The forecasted number of customers and class energy usage, as well as the monthly  
49 day and hour of system peak, for the twelve month test period ending June 2009 are  
50 based on the Company's load forecast as described in Dr. G. Michael Rife's direct  
51 testimony. Customer class contributions to monthly system peaks are based on  
52 historical hourly load research data which was matched against the forecasted hour of  
53 monthly system peaks and then extrapolated to the forecasted class energy usage for  
54 the test period.

55 **Description of Procedures**

56 **Q. Please explain how the Cost of Service Study was developed.**

57 A. Using the June 2009 annual results of operations for the State of Utah filed by Mr.  
58 Steven McDougal, the study employs a three-step process referred to as  
59 functionalization, classification, and allocation. These three steps recognize the way a  
60 utility provides electrical service and assigns cost responsibility to the groups of  
61 customers for whom those costs were incurred.

62 **Q. Please describe functionalization and how it is employed in the Cost of Service**  
63 **Study.**

64 A. Functionalization is the process of separating expenses and rate base items according  
65 to five utility functions - production, transmission, distribution, retail and  
66 miscellaneous.

- 67
- 68 • The production function consists of the costs associated with power generation,  
including coal mining, and wholesale purchases.
  - 69 • The transmission function includes the costs associated with the high voltage

70 system utilized for the bulk transmission of power from the generation source and  
71 interconnected utilities to the load centers.

72 • The distribution function includes the costs associated with all the facilities that  
73 are necessary to connect individual customers to the transmission system. This  
74 includes distribution substations, poles and wires, line transformers, service drops  
75 and meters.

76 • The retail services function includes the costs of meter reading, billing,  
77 collections and customer service.

78 • The miscellaneous function includes costs associated with Demand Side  
79 Management, franchise taxes, regulatory expenses, and other miscellaneous  
80 expenses.

81 **Q. Describe classification and explain how it is used by PacifiCorp in the cost of**  
82 **service study.**

83 A. Classification identifies the component of utility service being provided. The  
84 Company provides, and customers purchase, service that includes at least three  
85 different components: demand-related, energy-related, and customer-related.  
86 Demand-related costs are incurred by the Company to meet the maximum demand  
87 imposed on generating units, transmission lines, and distribution facilities. Energy-  
88 related costs vary with the output of a kWh of electricity. Customer-related costs are  
89 driven by the number of customers served.

90 **Q. How does PacifiCorp determine cost responsibility between customer groups?**

91 A. After the costs have been functionalized and classified, the next step is to allocate  
92 them among the customer classes. This is achieved by the use of allocation factors

93 that specify each class' share of a particular cost driver such as system peak demand,  
94 energy consumed, or number of customers. The appropriate allocation factor is then  
95 applied to the respective cost element to determine each class' share of cost. A  
96 detailed description of PacifiCorp's functionalization, classification and allocation  
97 procedures and the supporting calculations for the allocation factors are contained in  
98 my workpapers.

99 **Q. How are generation and transmission fixed costs apportioned among customer**  
100 **classes?**

101 A. The seasonally weighted demand allocation factor, introduced by Company witness  
102 David L. Taylor in Docket 06-035-21, is employed in the current analysis. Production  
103 and transmission fixed costs are classified 75 percent demand and 25 percent energy  
104 with the demand component of Factor 10 developed using twelve monthly weighted  
105 coincident peak demands. In lieu of all twelve monthly load values receiving an  
106 equal weight, each monthly value is assigned a different weighting factor. Monthly  
107 weighting factors are calculated by dividing each month's system coincident retail  
108 peak by the annual system retail peak. For the twelve months ending June 2009, the  
109 system retail peak is forecasted to be 9,538 MW during July 2008. So the month of  
110 July receives a weighting of 1.00 (9,538/9,538). The forecasted system retail peak in  
111 January 2009 is forecasted to be 8,727 MW, therefore it receives a weighting of 0.915  
112 (8,727/9,538). The twelve monthly class coincident peaks are multiplied by the  
113 monthly weighting factors and summed to calculate the weighted allocation factor.

114

115 **Q. Are the factors used to allocate Net Power Costs (NPC) calculated the same as**  
116 **those used in Docket 06-035-21?**

117 A. Yes. Since monthly class coincident peak and energy loads are included in the cost of  
118 service study and net power costs are calculated and summarized by month in the  
119 NPC study, PacifiCorp again recommends that fuel and other NPC components be  
120 allocated on a monthly basis. Factors F85 through F96 are used in the cost of service  
121 study to allocate monthly net power costs. A detailed description of factor  
122 development is contained in Exhibit RMP\_\_(CCP-3).

123 **Q. How are distribution costs allocated?**

124 A. Distribution costs are classified as either demand related or customer related. In this  
125 study only meters and services are considered as customer related with all other costs  
126 considered demand related. Distribution substations and primary lines are allocated  
127 using the weighted monthly coincident distribution peaks. Distribution line  
128 transformers and secondary lines are allocated using the weighted non-coincidental  
129 peak method. Services costs are allocated to secondary voltage delivery customers  
130 only. The allocation factor is developed using the installed cost of new services for  
131 different types of customers. Meter costs are allocated to all customers. The meter  
132 allocation factor is developed using the installed costs of new metering equipment for  
133 different types of customers.

134 **Q. Please explain how customer accounting, customer service, and sales expenses**  
135 **are allocated.**

136 A. Customer accounting expenses are allocated to classes using weighted customer  
137 factors. The weightings reflect the resources required to perform such activities as

138 meter reading, billing, and collections for different types of customers. Customer  
139 service expenses are allocated on the number of customers in each class.

140 **Q. How are administrative & general expenses, general plant and intangible plant**  
141 **allocated by PacifiCorp?**

142 A. Most general plant, intangible plant, and administrative and general expenses are  
143 functionalized and allocated to classes based on generation, transmission, and  
144 distribution plant. Employee pensions and benefits have been assigned to functions  
145 and classes on the basis of labor. Costs that have been identified as supporting  
146 customer systems are considered part of the retail services function and have been  
147 allocated using customer factors. Coal mine plant is allocated on the energy factor.

148 **Q. How are costs and revenues associated with wholesale contracts and other**  
149 **electric revenues treated in the cost of service study?**

150 A. No costs are assigned to wholesale contracts and other electric revenues. The  
151 revenues from these transactions are treated as revenue credits and are allocated to  
152 customer groups using the appropriate allocation factors. Revenue credits reduce the  
153 revenue requirement that is to be collected from firm retail customers. This is  
154 consistent with the treatment of these revenues in the interjurisdictional results of  
155 operations.

## 156 **Special Contracts**

157 **Q. Have you included cost of service results for the Utah special contracts?**

158 A. Yes. Consistent with both the treatment in the last case and the Revised Protocol, the  
159 loads and revenues associated with service to special contract customers are included  
160 as part of the jurisdictional allocation and included in the revenue requirement. The

161 loads and revenues for special contract customers, with the exception of partial  
162 requirements, are also included in the Cost of Service Study.

163 **Partial Requirements/Back-up/Electric Furnace Service**

164 **Q. Does the Cost of Service Study include results for partial requirements, back-up  
165 service and electric furnace customers?**

166 A. No. Cost of service results were not calculated for these customers. This includes one  
167 special contract customer and those customers taking service on Schedules 21 and 31.

168 **Q. Why are these customers removed from the cost of service study?**

169 A. Partial requirements, back-up service and electric furnace customers are not included  
170 in the embedded cost of service study because they do not lend themselves well to  
171 this type of analysis. These customers usually have very sporadic loads from year-to-  
172 year producing volatile cost of service results depending on whether or not service is  
173 required during the hour of monthly system peak. It is the Company's practice to  
174 derive prices for partial requirements and back-up service from the prices and costs  
175 for full requirements service.

176 **Workpapers**

177 **Q. Have you included your workpapers?**

178 A. Yes. Workpapers showing the complete functionalized results of operations and class  
179 cost of service detail are included as Exhibit RMP\_\_\_\_(CCP-3). Also included in the  
180 workpapers is a detailed narrative describing the Company's functionalization,  
181 classification and allocation procedures.

182 **Q. Does this conclude your direct testimony?**

183 A. Yes it does.