

April 20, 2021

#### VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Utah Public Service Commission Heber M. Wells Building, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor 160 East 300 South Salt Lake City, UT 84114

Attention: Gary Widerburg

Commission Administrator

RE: Docket No. 21-035-14 – In the Matter of the Application of Rocky Mountain

Power to Establish a Balancing Account for Pension Settlement Adjustments

Pursuant to the Scheduling Order and Notice of Hearing issued March 11, 2021 in the above referenced docket, Rocky Mountain Power (the "Company") hereby submits for filing its direct testimony to establish a Pension Settlement Adjustment Balancing Account.

The Company respectfully requests that all formal correspondence and requests for additional information regarding this filing be addressed to the following:

By E-mail (preferred): <u>datarequest@pacificorp.com</u>

<u>utahdockets@pacificorp.com</u> <u>jana.saba@pacificorp.com</u> <u>emily.wegener@pacificorp.com</u>

By regular mail: Data Request Response Center

PacifiCorp

825 NE Multnomah, Suite 2000

Portland, OR 97232

Informal inquiries may be directed to Jana Saba at (801) 220-2823.

Sincerely,

Joelle Steward

Vice President, Regulation

## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

Docket No. 21-035-14

I hereby certify that on April 20, 2021, a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served by electronic mail to the following:

# **Utah Office of Consumer Services**

Bela Vastag <u>bvastag@utah.gov</u>
Alyson Anderson <u>akanderson@utah.gov</u>
Alex Ware <u>aware@utah.gov</u>

ocs@utah.gov

## **Utah Association of Energy Users**

Phillip J. Russell <u>prussell@jdrslaw.com</u>

**Division of Public Utilities** 

 $\underline{dpudatarequest@utah.gov}$ 

Madison Galt <u>mgalt@utah.gov</u>

# **Assistant Attorney General**

Patricia Schmid <a href="mailto:pschmid@agutah.gov">pschmid@agutah.gov</a>
Justin Jetter <a href="mailto:jjetter@agutah.gov">jjetter@agutah.gov</a>
Robert Moore <a href="mailto:rmoore@agutah.gov">rmoore@agutah.gov</a>
Victor Copeland <a href="mailto:vcopeland@agutah.gov">vcopeland@agutah.gov</a>

**Rocky Mountain Power** 

Data Request Response datarequest@pacificorp.com

Center

Jana Saba jana.saba@pacificorp.com

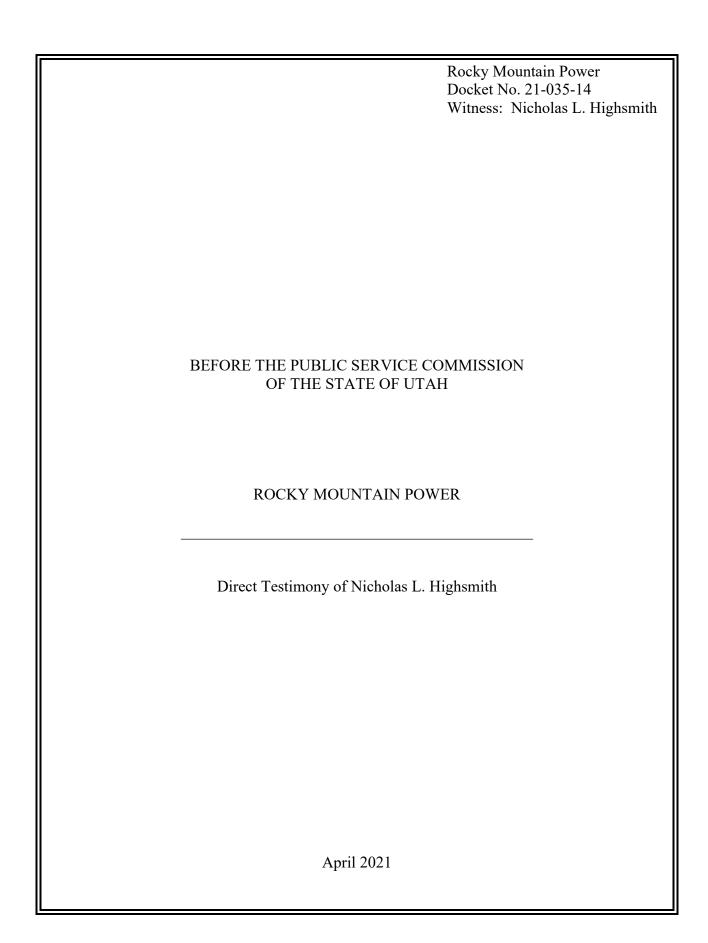
utahdockets@pacificorp.com

Emily Wegener emily.wegener@pacificorp.com

Mary Penfield

Adviser, Regulatory Operations

Man DL



1		I. INTRODUCTION AND QUALIFICATIONS
2	Q.	Please state your name, business address, and present position with PacifiCorp
3		dba Rocky Mountain Power ("the Company").
4	A.	My name is Nicholas L. Highsmith, and my business address is 1407 W. North Temple,
5		Suite 330, Salt Lake City, Utah 84116. I am currently employed as Revenue
6		Requirement Manager.
7	Q.	Please summarize your education and business experience.
8	A.	I earned a Master of Business Administration and a Bachelor of Science degree in
9		Finance from Weber State University. In addition to my formal education, I have also
10		attended several utility accounting, ratemaking, and leadership seminars and courses. I
11		have been employed with PacifiCorp since July 2013 and held various positions in
12		regulation and finance.
13	Q.	What are your current responsibilities as Revenue Requirement Manager?
14	A.	My primary responsibilities include overseeing the calculation of PacifiCorp's revenue
15		requirement and the preparation of various regulatory filings in Utah, Idaho, and
16		Wyoming. I am also responsible for the calculation and reporting of PacifiCorp's
17		regulated earnings and the application of the inter-jurisdictional cost allocation
18		methodologies.
19	Q.	Have you submitted testimony in any previous regulatory proceedings?
20	A.	Yes, I have provided testimony with the Wyoming Public Service Commission;
21		however, have not previously filed or submitted testimony with the Public Service
22		Commission of Utah ("Commission").

### II. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

## Q. What is the purpose of your direct testimony?

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25 A. The purpose of my testimony is to explain and support the Company's proposal for the
26 Pension Settlement Adjustments Balancing Account ("PSABA"). Specifically, I will
27 provide background on how this account was established, explain the proposed
28 calculation to accurately true-up annual differences between the actual pension
29 settlement losses and the amount recovered in rates, and present an illustrative example
30 of the calculation and future reporting requirements.

## Q. What is the Pension Settlement Adjustments Balancing Account?

A. In the Company's most recent general rate case, Docket No. 20-035-04 ("2021 GRC"), the Commission approved the creation of a PSABA to track and true-up, on an annual basis, the pension settlement adjustments with the amount included in rates. To establish the PSABA, the Company was directed to initiate this proceeding before the Commission.<sup>1</sup>

#### III. PENSION SETTLEMENT LOSSES

### Q. What is a pension settlement loss?

Accounting guidance provides for delayed recognition of certain gains and losses. These unrecognized costs include an accumulation of past actuarial gains and losses that result from changes in actuarial assumptions, such as the discount rate, and the difference between expected and actual experience. Under the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification Topic 715-30, the majority of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Application of Rocky Mountain Power for Authorization to Increase its Retail Electric Utility Service Rates in Utah and for Approval of its Proposed Electric Service Schedules and Electric Service Regulations, Docket 20-035-04, Order at 32 (December 30, 2020) ("2021 GRC Order").

44		the Company's unrecognized net loss is currently amortized over approximately
45		20 years, or the average remaining life expectancy of plan participants. A pension
46		settlement loss occurs when the aggregate lump sum cash distributions in a calendar
47		year exceed a defined threshold (service cost plus interest cost) and requires an
48		immediate recognition of a portion of the unrecognized actuarial gains or losses. If not
49		for this requirement, such portion of the net actuarial loss would otherwise be amortized
50		over the average remaining life expectancy of plan participants.
51	Q.	Was a pension settlement loss included in the January 1, 2021 to December 31,
52		2021 "Test Period" in the 2021 GRC?
53	A.	Yes. Using actuarial projections, a forecasted pension settlement loss of \$11.9 million,
54		on a total-Company basis, was included in the Test Period for the 2021 GRC.
55		IV. PENSION SETTLEMENT LOSS CAPITALIZATION
56	Q.	How was the \$11.9 million pension settlement loss accounted for in the 2021 GRC?
57	A.	To adjust for and capture the forecasted pension settlement loss of \$11.9 million, the
58		Company included this amount as part of the total wage and employee benefit expense
59		adjustment in the 2021 GRC. The Company then uses historical data to calculate the
60		ratio of wages and employee benefits that are expensed versus capitalized.
61	Q.	Would you like to clarify how pension expense was included in the revenue
62		requirement in the 2021 GRC?
63	A.	Yes. Like other wage and benefit items, a portion of the \$11.9 million settlement loss
64		included in the 2021 GRC was assumed to be capitalized, which resulted in
65		\$7.9 million, total-Company, of pension settlement loss expense included in the
66		revenue requirement. The Company assumed approximately 33.3 percent, or

67		\$4.0 million, of the loss would be capitalized based on the historical treatment of wages
68		and benefits expenses but did not consider the change in accounting rules2 that requires
69		capitalization of service cost only.
70	Q.	How does the change in accounting rules of the pension settlement loss affect your
71		proposal in this docket?
72	A.	The accounting rule change does not impact the PSABA; however, only \$7.9 million
73		of the \$11.9 million projected settlement loss was included in base rates. <sup>3</sup> Therefore,
74		the starting balance for the pension balancing account should be \$7.9 million.
75	Q.	Will a percentage of actual pension settlement losses ever be capitalized?
76	A.	No. Based on the accounting guidance changes discussed previously in my testimony,
77		all pension settlement losses are recognized and expensed in the period which they
78		occur (absent deferral accounting) and no amounts are subject to capitalization. No
79		portion of historical pension settlement losses in the rate case were capitalized since
80		the accounting changes became effective January 1, 2018.
81		V. PENSION SETTLEMENT ASSET BALANCING ACCOUNT
82	Q.	Please describe the proposed calculation of the PSABA.
83	A.	The Company proposes a calculation based on the language in the 2021 GRC Order,
84		which states: "[the Company] will establish a balancing account and true-up, on an
85		annual basis, the Pension Settlement Adjustments that it actually recognizes with the
86		amount it recovered in rates." As such, the Company will calculate, on an annual

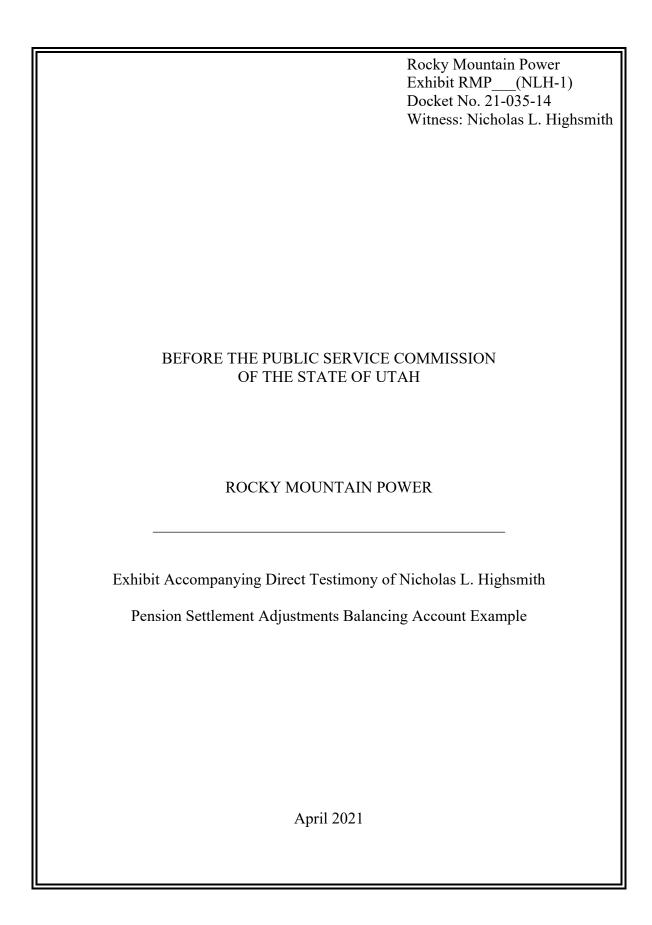
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Accounting Standards Codification Topic 715-30-35-7A states "The service cost component shall be the only component of net periodic pension cost eligible to be capitalized as part of the cost of inventory or other assets." This was effective January 1, 2018 under the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Update No. 2017-07.

<sup>3</sup> 2021 GRC at Exhibit RMP\_(SRM-3) at Page 4.2.2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 2021 GRC Order at 32.

87		basis, the difference between the amount of Utah-allocated pension settlement loss
88		collected in-rates versus the Utah-allocated amount expensed. Any differences will be
89		deferred to a regulatory asset or regulatory liability with an annual carrying charge at
90		the Commission-approved customer deposit rate under Schedule No. 300.
91	Q.	How does the Company propose to collect or refund differences between pension
92		settlement losses in-rates and the amount expensed?
93	A.	The Company will continue to defer any differences booked into the regulatory asset
94		or regulatory liability until the rate treatment is determined via a separate proceeding
95		or general rate case. If a material balance is reached in either the regulatory asset or
96		regulatory liability, the Company would initiate a proceeding to present its proposal
97		for regulatory treatment, which may include a new tariff to amortize the balance;
98		otherwise, the balance will be addressed in the next general rate case.
99	Q.	How will the Utah-allocated balance be determined in the PSABA?
100	A.	The Company will use the allocation factors as approved in the most recent general
101		rate case—currently the 2021 GRC—to determine the Utah-allocated balance.
102	Q.	Will the Commission and interested parties be informed of the current balance
103		in the PSABA regulatory asset/liability?
104	A.	Yes. The Company will report the total regulatory asset or regulatory liability balance
105		in the Pension SABA each year on or about May 15th. Included in the report will be a
106		detailed calculation showing the difference of the Utah-allocated pension settlement
107		loss in-rates and Utah-allocated amount expensed, as well as the calculation of the
108		carrying charge. An illustrative example of the calculation and report that would be
109		filed annually is provided as Exhibit RMP_(NLH-1).

- 110 Q. Does this conclude your direct testimony?
- 111 A. Yes.



Line No.	Description	Reference	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025	Footnotes:
_	Actual Pension Settlement Loss		\$ 11,900,000 \$ 5,000,000 \$ 15,000,000	2,000,000	\$ 15,000,000	1	\$ 7,000,000	(1)
2	Utah System Overhead Allocation Factor	Doc. No. 20-035-20	43.569%	43.569%	43.569%	43.569%	43.569%	ΞΞ
က	Actual Utah-Allocated Pension Settlement Loss	Ln 1 x Ln 2	\$ 5,184,769 \$	5,184,769 \$ 2,178,474 \$ 6,535,423	\$ 6,535,423 \$	-	\$ 3,049,864	
4	Settlement Losses Recovered In-Rates	Doc. No. 20-035-04	11,900,000					
2	Assumed Capitalized Rate	Doc. No. 20-035-04	33.35%					(2)
9	Utility Labor Portion (Expense In-Rates)	Ln 2 x (1 - Ln 3)	\$ 7,931,718 \$	7,931,718	7,931,718 \$ 7,931,718 \$ 7,931,718 \$ 7,931,718	\$ 7,931,718	\$ 7,931,718	
7	Utah System Overhead Allocation Factor	Doc. No. 20-035-04	43.569%	43.569%	43.569%	43.569%	43.569%	
80	Utah-Allocated Pension Settlement Loss In-Rates	Ln 6 x Ln 7	\$ 3,455,809 \$	3,455,809	3,455,809 \$ 3,455,809 \$ 3,455,809 \$ 3,455,809 \$ 3,455,809	3,455,809	\$ 3,455,809	
6	Regulatory Asset/Liability							
10	Beginning Balance - Deferred Amount	Ln 13 + Ln 3 - Ln 8	\$ 1,728,960 \$		509,935 \$ 3,605,052 \$	\$ 258,836 \$	\$ (139,240)	
11	Carrying Charge Annual Rate	Ln 14 or Ln 15	3.37%	3.04%	3.04%	3.04%	3.04%	
12	Carrying Charge	Ln 10 x Ln 11	\$ 608,308	15,502 \$	\$ 109,594 \$	\$ 698'2	\$ (4,233)	
13	Ending Deferral Balance	Ln 10 + Ln 12	\$ 1,787,269 \$		525,437 \$ 3,714,645 \$	\$ 266,705 \$	\$ (143,472)	
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Carrying	Carrying Charge Rates							

Rocky Mountain Power Exhibit RMP\_\_(NLH-1) Utah Pension Settlement Adjustments Balancing Account

4.37% 3.04%

Carrying Charge Rate (Jan 2021 - Mar 2021) Carrying Charge Rate (Apr 2021- Present)

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