-BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF UTAH-

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF	DOCKET NO. 21-035-14
ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER TO ESTABLISH A)	Exhibit No. DPU 1.0 SR
BALANCING ACCOUNT FOR PENSION	Surrebuttal Testimony
SETTLEMENT ADJUSTMENTS)	Jeffrey S. Einfeldt
)	

FOR THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE STATE OF UTAH

Surrebuttal Testimony of

Jeffrey S. Einfeldt

August 3, 2021

2	Q.	TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING ON BEHALF OF THE DIVISION OF
3		PUBLIC UTILITIES ("DIVISION")?
4	A.	Yes.
5	Q.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY?
6	A.	The purpose of my surrebuttal testimony is to summarize the position of the Division
7		regarding Rocky Mountain Power's ("RMP") proposal for the Pension Settlement
8		Adjustments Balancing Account ("Pension Balancing Account" or "PBA"), and to clarify
9		RMP witness Nicholas L. Highsmith's representation of the Division's position.
10	Q.	DOES THE DIVISION SUPPORT AN ANNUAL TRUE-UP OF THE PENSION
11		EXPENSE?
12	A.	Yes. The Division believes an annual true-up is just, reasonable, and in the public
13		interest.
14	Q.	DOES THE DIVISION AGREE WITH THE MECHANICS OF THE TRUE-UP
15		CALCULATION PROPOSED BY RMP?
16	A.	Yes.
17	Q.	DOES THE DIVISION AGREE AN ERROR EXISTS IN RMP'S
18		REPRESENTATION OF PENSION SETTLEMENT LOSSES IN THE MOST
19		RECENT GENERAL RATE CASE?

20 A. Yes. The Division recognizes RMP claimed pension settlement losses of \$11.9 million, total company, in its 2021 test year to be recovered in rates. The actual amount used in 21 22 RMP's detailed supporting exhibits is only \$7.9 million, resulting in a \$4 million 23 discrepancy between RMP's representations in its application and supporting testimonies versus its underlying exhibits.² The \$4 million discrepancy represents RMP's erroneous 24 25 capitalization of a portion of the pension settlement losses. The Utah portion of this 26 discrepancy is 43.569 percent, or \$1.74 million. 27 Q. WAS RMP MADE AWARE OF THIS DISCREPANCY DURING RMP'S 28 **GENERAL RATE CASE?** 29 A. Yes. Kevin Higgins, the expert witness on behalf of Utah Association of Energy Users 30 ("UAE"), testified in direct testimony in Docket No. 20-035-14 ("RMP GRC") that only 31 \$7.9 million of pension settlement loss was included in the revenue requirement calculation and not the \$11.9 million asserted by RMP.³ However, RMP chose not to 32 33 correct the error in subsequent testimony and instead continued to stress that the pension 34 loss included in its case was \$11.9 million. 35 Q. DID RMP HAVE OTHER OPPORTUNITIES TO CORRECT THIS 36 **DISCREPANCY?** Yes. In the RMP GRC, UAE filed its Petition for Review or Rehearing of Commission 37 A. 38 Order Issued December 30, 2020 and argued among other things that only \$7.9 million of

¹ Docket No. 20-035-04, Direct Testimony of Nikki L. Kobliha, lines 582 through 683.Also Rebuttal testimony of Steven R. McDougal, lines 334 through 341.

² 2020 GRC at Exhibit RMP (SRM-3) at page 4.2.2.

³ Docket No. 20-035-04, Confidential Direct Testimony and Exhibits of Kevin C. Higgins, lines 704 through 710.

pension settlement loss was or should be included in the revenue requirement.⁴ In its Response in Opposition to Petitions for Reconsideration, Review, or Rehearing, RMP emphatically reasserted the full \$11.9 million was in rates and should be approved at that amount and persuaded the Commission to rule in favor of RMP (in the RMP GRC and in the subsequent Rehearing).⁵ RMP had opportunity to correct its discrepancy at least twice and failed to do so.

Q. WHAT IS ACTUALLY INCLUDED IN CURRENT RATES?

Given the specific treatment of this item in the Commission's order on a disputed issue,⁶ the Commission must conclude that \$11.9 million is currently in rates or it risks making its litigation processes and orders malleable and unreliable. Contrary to Mr. Highsmith's characterization,⁷ the Division does not simply argue the incorrect accounting assumption made by the Company should result in setting the Pension base rate at an amount greater than what is actually included in customer rates. The fundamental question now at issue is what is in current rates and that question must be resolved by reference to the actual litigation and past orders' language. RMP's request to use \$7.9 million as the base Pension Settlement Loss rather than the approved \$11.9 million results in retroactive ratemaking and single item ratemaking by ignoring the litigated outcome and ordering

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⁴ See UAE Petition at p. 8 et seq.

⁵ See Response in Opposition to Petitions at p. 7 et seq.

⁶ Docket No. 20-035-04, Order on Petitions for Review, Reconsideration, or Rehearing, pages 6 through 9.

⁷ Docket No. 21-035-14, Rebuttal Testimony of Nicholas L. Highsmith, lines 52 through 59.

language and relying on an interpretation of the underlying Excel sheets and files that RMP itself actively resisted until after the orders became final and unappealable.

Q. WHY SHOULDN'T THE COMMISSION CORRECT RMP'S ERROR?

Commission orders must be clear and not rely on veiled interpretations that are inconsistent with the orders' language. As I alluded to in my earlier testimony, RMP's current interpretation requires the Commission to declare current rates were set based on the underlying spreadsheets and calculations, not the actually-litigated items on which the Commission specifically ruled. Mr. Highsmith's testimony glosses over this important point, insisting without meaningful discussion that current rates include what the spreadsheets' math works out to, not what the Commission explicitly decided and ordered. RMP failed to correct its mistake when it had repeated opportunities to do so. There is at least some indication RMP made a strategic decision not to correct its arguments during the previous case. Utah's portion of this error is approximately \$1.74 million annually and does not rise to the level to justify an exception to the standard prohibiting retroactive ratemaking or single item ratemaking. In any event, it would not qualify for retroactive ratemaking because there was nothing unforeseen about the way RMP included the materials in its filings.

Once the Commission sets rates the aggregate revenue requirement is ultimately recovered through the aggregate revenues and aggregate costs, and the company has an

⁸ Docket No. 21-035-14, Direct Testimony of Donna Ramas for the Office of Consumer Services, lines 445 through 476.

opportunity to earn its rate of return. Actual revenues and costs rarely match expectations. Errors in one item of the revenue-requirement formula may be offset by a corresponding change in another component. Correcting any single deviation in isolation is likely to result in erroneous rates because there is no corresponding consideration of the other components that might also change. In short – we don't know what other errors exist that might offset this one, and we can't spend the periods between rate cases searching for each one. Even aside from a retroactive ratemaking concern, the Commission should protect the sanctity of its orders by refusing to interpret them in contradiction to their plain language. Because of these issues, the Division recommends the amount of the base Pension Settlement Loss remain at the approved \$11.9 million. Q. RMP ARGUES THAT UPDATING THE CALCULATION OF THE REVENUE REQUIREMENT IN THE 2020 GRC FOR PENSION SETTLEMENT LOSS WOULD HAVE RESULTED IN A HIGHER REQUESTED RATE CHANGE FOR CUSTOMERS. DOES THE DIVISION HAVE ANY COMMENT? A. Yes. A correction of RMP's revenue requirement calculation in its supporting GRC exhibits would have corrected the \$4 million discrepancy and increased the revenue requirement by \$4 million on a total company basis. This would have allowed the correction to be fully vetted during the GRC. As noted above, RMP apparently made a strategic decision to not correct the filing. RMP's proposal to adjust the approved \$11.9 million Pension base amount to \$7.9 million in this docket has the same effect of raising customer rates by \$4 million (total

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96 company), but without the necessity of being fully vetted in a GRC and in direct 97 contravention of the actual litigation in that GRC. 98 Q. DID THE DIVISION CONSIDER OTHER REMEDIES TO ADDRESS THE \$4 99 MILLION MATH ERROR? 100 A. Yes. The Division considered using the \$7.9 million as the base amount and adjusting the 101 actual annual pension amount by the same capitalization percentage used by RMP to 102 derive the \$7.9 million. The purpose of the adjustment to the actual annual amount would 103 be to preserve the consistency and comparability of the adjusted base number proposed 104 by RMP with adjusted actual numbers going forward. 105 The Division rejected this option because it perpetuates the erroneous capitalization of 106 pension costs that gave rise to the \$4 million discrepancy in the first place, it undermines 107 the reliability of the Commission's orders, and it alters base rates outside of a general rate 108 case. 109 IN SUMMARY, WHAT IS THE DIVISION'S POSITION IN THIS MATTER? Q. 110 The Division supports the annual true-up of the Pension Settlement Loss and believes the A. 111 base amount to be trued up is \$11.9 million. 112 DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY? Q. 113 A. Yes.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on August 3, 2021, I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing Surrebuttal Testimony of Jeffrey Einfeldt to be filed with the Public Service Commission and served by the Utah Division of Public Utilities to the following in Utah Docket 21-035-14 as indicated below:

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