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State of Utah
Department of Commerce
Division of Public Utilities

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MEMORANDUM

To: Utah Public Service Commission

From: Utah Division of Public Utilities
Chris Parker, Director
Artie Powell, Energy Section Manager
Doug Wheelwright, Technical Consultant
Charles Peterson, Technical Consultant

Date: June 1, 2016

Re: Docket No. 16-999-01. PacifiCorp Dividend Declaration with Intended Payment on June 8, 2016.

RECOMMENDATION (NO ACTION)

Based upon the following analysis, the Division finds no indication that the capital and operations of PacifiCorp will be impaired pursuant to UCA 54-4-27. Therefore the Division recommends that the Public Service Commission of Utah (Commission) take no action.

ISSUE

In a letter dated May 17, 2016, PacifiCorp (Company) informed the Commission that its board of directors had declared a dividend amounting to \$150 million payable March 16, 2016 to its sole common shareholder, PPW Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Energy (BHE). PacifiCorp previously paid dividends in 2015 totaling to \$950 million, and a dividend amounting to \$100 million paid on March 16, 2016.

Discussion

The Division of Public Utilities (Division) has investigated the effects of the dividend on the capital and cash flows of the Company using the annual SEC Form 10K financial statements through December 31, 2015 and the SEC Form 10Q for March 31, 2016. The Division has also reviewed the Company's bond rating through the various bond rating agencies.

In approaching this assignment, the Division understands the terms "impaired" and "impairment" in the statute to mean that (1) the payment of the dividend will result in actions being taken against the Company by creditors, rating agencies, or others due to a reduction in the value of the capital, or the violation of loan covenants, or other agreements; (2) the payment of the dividend would result in a reduced ability of the Company to provide service through a lack of working capital or other financial capacity to continue its operations in the same manner it would if the dividend were not paid.

Exhibit 1 sets forth financial results for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010 through 2015.

Revenues have grown at an annual rate of 3.37 percent, from about \$4.43 billion in 2010 to \$5.23 billion in 2015. The Company's actual energy costs have been growing at a slower rate than revenues between 2010 and 2015 where they have increased at a 2.92 percent annual rate. This is likely due to the significant decline in natural gas commodity prices over the last two years, or so. Total operating expenses grew 2.76 percent annually over 2010 to 2015 which is also slower than revenue growth. One reason for the relatively slower growth in operating expenses is that "Other operations and maintenance" expense, which is about 20 to 25 percent of total revenues, exhibited essentially no net nominal growth over the time period surveyed.

Earnings from operations grew from approximately \$1.04 billion to \$1.34 billion over the 2010 to 2015 time period; the average annual growth rate for that period is 5.28 percent. From 2010 to 2015, interest expense has been essentially flat at around \$350 million per year. The Company's net income has grown from \$566 million in 2010 to a high of \$698 million in 2014 before

backing off slightly in 2015 to \$695 million. Overall the growth rate for net income has been 4.19 percent annually.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company's revenues were \$1.252 billion, which is essentially flat compared to the \$1.250 billion reported for the March 31, 2015 period. Net income, however, was \$165 million for the first three month of 2016 compared to \$134 million a year ago. The primary reason for the gain income was much lower energy costs combined for a small decline in operations and maintenance expense.

PacifiCorp initiated dividend payments in 2011 with total dividends amounting to \$550 million; in 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 the Company paid \$200, \$500, \$725, and \$950 million, respectively. Prior to 2011, the Company last paid a dividend in March 2006. Going forward, there is an expectation that the Company will continue to pay dividends to its parent. The total dividends paid in 2015 exceeds the amount the Division believes is the likely long-run dividend paying capacity of the Company; consequently, total dividends in 2016 may be below the long-run dividend paying capacity. Going forward, the Division continues to believe that annual dividend payments will average approximately \$600 to \$650 million for several years unless there is a noticeable acceleration, or deceleration, in the expected growth of revenues and earnings.

The balance sheet information on pages 3 and 4 of Exhibit 1 indicates that the cash and equivalent balances have fluctuated widely between \$80 million as of December 31, 2012 and \$12 million as of December 31, 2015. Total current assets amounted to \$1.70 billion in 2010, but have been fairly stable averaging about \$1.45 billion since then. Current liabilities balances have fluctuated over the 2010 to 2015 time period, but overall have been trending downward. In 2010 the current liabilities balance was \$1.56 billion; in 2011 the balance was \$1.81 billion. Current liabilities amounted to \$1.07 billion as of December 31, 2015.

Net plant and equipment grew from \$16.39 billion to \$19.03 billion over the 2010 to 2015 period. Other assets have been basically flat over the 2010 to 2015 time period, going from \$2.06 billion to \$1.96 billion. Total assets grew at a 2.11 percent annual rate over the 2010 to 2015 time period, ending at almost \$22.37 billion at the end of 2015.

As of March 31, 2016 cash and equivalents totaled \$167 million, which is much higher than the \$12 million balance three months earlier; net property plant and equipment rose a bit over the 2015 year-end amount to \$19.04 billion; and total assets increased \$51 million to \$22.418 billion due primarily to increases in cash, fuel inventories, and “other assets.”

Long-term debt (excluding the current portion) has also grown steadily from \$5.81 billion in 2010 to nearly \$7.08 billion in 2015. Deferred income taxes, which represent the accumulation of a positive cash flow item, has increased from \$3.45 billion in 2010 to \$4.75 billion in 2015. Common equity increased from \$7.27 billion in 2010 to \$7.75 billion in 2014, but declined to \$7.50 billion at the end of 2015. The growth in common equity was facilitated by equity contributions from Berkshire Hathaway Energy (BHE) totaling almost \$1.1 billion since the 2006 acquisition, by the growth in net income, and by the lack of dividend payments between March 2006 and February 2011. With the resumption of significant annual dividend payments (i.e. in excess of \$500 million annually), the Division expects common equity balances to grow relatively slowly going forward. The decline in common equity between 2014 and 2015 was primarily due to the relatively high level of dividend payments last year.

Current liabilities increased to \$1.110 billion as of March 30, 2016 compared to \$1.071 billion three months earlier. Long-term debt and deferred income taxes declined from their 2015 year-end balances. Overall, total liabilities declined \$14 million to \$14.850 billion as of March 31, 2016 versus December 31, 2015. Common stockholders’ equity increased by \$65 million over the first three months of 2016 due to higher levels of income and a relatively low dividend payment during the first quarter of 2016.

The financial ratios on page 7 of 7 of Exhibit 1 show that while there have been year-to-year variations, most of the short-term and long-term liquidity ratios have been basically flat. From a bond-rating perspective, one of the crucial measurements, times-interest-earned, made a five year low in 2011 and 2012 at 3.09 times, but rebounded to above 3.80 times since 2013; its 2010 to 2015 average is 3.49 times. A similar measurement adds back depreciation to the earnings in the times-interest-earned ratio and may approximate rating agencies' Funds From Operations (FFO) measure. This measurement is also set forth on page 7 of Exhibit 1 and follows a similar path as the times-interest-earned ratio. It ranges from 4.91 times in 2010 to a high of 5.93 times in 2015 with a five year average of 5.36.

All of the profitability ratios trended downward from 2010 to 2012 before rebounding in 2013. The level of return on equity has consistently been one or more percentage points below the Company's authorized returns since the acquisition of PacifiCorp by Berkshire Hathaway Energy. The nearly constant annual rate increases among the states in its service territory and the Company's ability to implement energy balancing account programs in most of its states may be the primary contributing factors to this apparent recovery in profitability from the recent lows in 2012 to 2015. The return on equity in 2015 was calculated at 9.11 percent, on an SEC reporting basis, compared to a low of 7.19 percent in 2012, also calculated on an SEC reporting basis. Currently, the authorized return in Utah is 9.80 percent on regulatory rate base.

Asset utilization ratios have been essentially flat over the 2010 to 2015 period.

For the interim period ending March 31, 2016, the financial ratios set forth on Exhibit 1 page 7 of 7 are generally similar to the figures for 2015. The one ratio that is exception is the days revenues cash figure that increases to 6.52 days from 1.22 days for 2015. The reason for this is the much higher cash balance as of March 31, 2016 commented on above.

Moody's in its May 7, 2015 credit opinion rates PacifiCorp's first mortgage debt "A1" and gives it an "issuer rating" of "A3". The large majority of PacifiCorp's debt is made up of first mortgage securities. Moody's summarizes its ratings' rationale as follows:

PacifiCorp's ratings are supported by the stability of the utility's regulated cash flows, the geographically diverse and reasonably supportive regulatory environments in which it operates, the diversification of its generation portfolio, and stable credit metrics. The company will have the capacity to generate free cash flow over the next few years as it reduces capital spending. The rating also takes into account PacifiCorp's position as a subsidiary of BHE [Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company], a holding company whose subsidiaries are primarily engaged in regulated activities, and the benefits of its affiliation with BRK [Berkshire Hathaway, Inc.].

Standard & Poor's, in its February 19, 2016 report on Berkshire Hathaway Energy, PacifiCorp's parent, raised PacifiCorp's corporate rating from "A-" to "A". The Company's senior secured debt was raised from "A" to "A+". The outlook is stable. Most of the Company's debt would be considered senior secured debt. It should be noted that these ratings are in part based upon the benefit of the Company's relationship as a subsidiary of BHE and, ultimately, Berkshire Hathaway.

In its latest report dated November 2015, Fitch upgraded PacifiCorp's issuer default rating to "A-" from "BBB+". PacifiCorp's senior secured debt was upgraded to "A+" from "A". Fitch's explanation of its ratings for PacifiCorp mirrors closely Moody's and Standard & Poor's.

As can be seen from the above discussion the major ratings agencies currently have a very favorable view of PacifiCorp from a credit perspective.

As indicated on Exhibit 1 page 5, from 2010 to 2011, PacifiCorp's capital expenditures averaged about \$1.55 billion.. Capital expenditures declined to 1.35 billion in 2012; then declined to under \$1.1 billion in 2013 and 2014. In 2015 capital expenditures totaled only \$916 million. According to its 2015 SEC Form 10K, the Company's forecast capital expenditures for 2016-2018 will continue to decline and are expected to average about \$807 million over those three years. This

is a little lower than the 2014 10K forecast where, for example, the 2017 capital expenditures were projected to be \$789 million, but now are forecast to be \$780 million. This apparent reduced need to invest in plant and equipment might free up funds for higher dividend payments to the Company's parent. Alternatively, regulators may work to have the Company reduce the equity portion in its capital structure as the Company's borrowing needs should decline, reducing the need to maintain quite as strong a balance sheet.

Capital expenditures for the first three months of 2016 totaled \$200 million compared to \$208 million for the same period in 2015.

The Company's capital expenditure program since 2006 has required that the Company obtain funding from the debt markets as well as the receipt of equity contributions from BHE. However, beginning in 2011 the Company resumed dividend payments, which likely ended further capital contributions from BHE. The Company in its most recent Integrated Resource Plan cycle has indicated that it believes long-term load growth will be noticeably lower than the Company was previously expecting. If the new IRP-based expectation is realized, then the Company's building program will be reduced until around 2028 because additional large new generation resources will not be needed.

Exhibit 2 sets forth a forecast of PacifiCorp's financial statements based upon assumptions made by the Division that seem reasonable in light of historical results, the expectation of low load growth and generation needs and current economic conditions and expectations. The economic assumptions that are made in the forecast include a benign inflationary environment for the period of the forecast, continued relatively low interest rates, moderate growth in revenues and net income and improved profitability. Based upon these assumptions, it appears that there should be no significant effect on the Company's financial health due to the payment of the currently announced dividend. It appears that the Company can maintain a program of dividend payments while improving the levels of profitability.

Conclusion

The Company has grown significantly over the past few years and has made some improvements in its balance sheet. On the negative side, profitability as measured by returns on equity and total capital until recently has not shown sustained improvement. Indeed, as highlighted above, profitability was on a downward trend before reversing in 2013-2015. Consequently, Company does appear to be able to make the proposed dividend payment and probably continue a regular dividend payment program without impairing its operations.

cc: Bob Lively, PacifiCorp
Michele Beck, Office of Consumer Services