

August 13, 2012

## Via Electronic Filing and USPS

Public Utility Commission of Oregon Attn: Filing Center 550 Capitol Street NE #215 PO Box 2148 Salem, OR 97308-2148

Re: OR Docket No. UE-246 - Sierra Club Surrebuttal Testimony of William Steinhurst

Please find enclosed the original and five (5) copies of Sierra Club's Surrebuttal Testimony of William Steinhurst in the above-referenced docket.

Please let me know if you require any additional documents or if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

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#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on this 13<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2012, I caused to be served the foregoing Sierra Club Surrebuttal Testimony of William Steinhurst on all party representatives on the official service list for this proceeding via electronic mail.

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Dated this 13<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2012 at San Francisco, CA.

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## **STATE OF OREGON**

## **Public Utility Commission**

In the Matter of PacifiCorp's Filing of Revised Tariff Schedules for Electric Service in Oregon

Docket No. UE 246

Surrebutal Testimony of William Steinhurst, Ph.D.

> On Behalf of Sierra Club

August 13, 2012

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## 1 1. INTRODUCTION

2	Q.	Please state your name and occupation.			
3	A.	My name is William Steinhurst, and I am a Senior Consultant with Synapse			
4		Energy Economics (Synapse). My business address is 32 Main Street, #394,			
5		Montpelier, Vermont 05602.			
6	Q.	Are you the same William Steinhurst who prefiled Direct Testimony in this			
7		proceeding?			
8	A.	Yes, I am.			
9	Q.	On whose behalf are you submitting this surrebutal testimony?			
10	A.	I am testifying on behalf of the Sierra Club.			
11	Q.	What is the purpose of your testimony?			
12	A.	The purpose of my testimony is to respond to certain points raised in the Rebuttal			
13		Testimony of Pacificorp witness Woolums.			
14	2.	FLEET REPLACEMENT ISSUES			
15	Q.	What was witness Woolums' rebuttal testimony regarding fleet replacement?			
16	A.	On page 5, lines 4-8, Ms. Woolums states:			

1	Q. Can the Company prudently base its investment decisions on a			
2		stakeholder policy-driven transition away from coal-fueled		
3		generation?		
4		A. No. The Company cannot prudently and effectively re-invent its entire		
5		fleet based upon certain stakeholders' environmental policies and		
6		goals. Such significant policy decisions are properly made by		
7		legislative authorities.		
8		On page 37, line 23, Ms. Woolums states, in reference to PGE's Boardman plant:		
9		A. It is far easier for PGE to replace less than 400 megawatts of coal-		
10		fueled generation from one plant located in the only state that it		
11		serves than it is for the Company to replace more than 15 times		
12		that amount of generation from 26 plants.		
13	Q.	Are those rebuttal points directed at Sierra Club direct testimony?		
14	A. The latter point appears to be directed at CUB testimony, but it is related to the			
15	former point which could, from its context, be directed at either CUB or Sierra			
16		Club.		
17	Q. In any event, how do you respond to those points?			
18	А.	First, I am not aware of any reason why the Company may not choose to "re-		
19		invent its entire fleet" for whatever reasons its management chooses, subject to		
20		the supervision of the various Commissions by which it is regulated, of course. It		
21		is not clear to me whether or why any given state's legislature would or could		
22		reserve to itself management decisions regarding generation plants.		

1		Second, and more to the point, neither Sierra Club witness Fisher nor myself have				
2		made any such suggestion. Our conclusion is that the Company's decision to				
3		invest in environmental retrofits of four specific units was imprudent, and that the				
4		associated costs should not be recovered in rates. That is a far cry from				
5		"reinvent[ing] its entire fleet."				
6		For both of these reasons and to the extent that Ms. Woolums intends to rebut				
7		Sierra Club witnesses in the quoted passages, the Commission should not accord				
8		the quoted rebuttal any weight.				
9	3.	REANALYZING INVESTMENTS				
10	Q.	What was witness Woolums' rebuttal testimony regarding rate making?				
11	A.	On page 26, line 22 through page 27, line 20, Ms. Woolums states:				
12		Q. Are there other potential consequences if CUB's interpretation				
13	3 of the used and useful standard is adopted?					
14		A. Yes. As demonstrated in Mr. Teply's reply testimony, planning,				
15		engineering, and installing emissions control equipment is a				
16		lengthy and costly process. If the Company is required to				
17		continually re-analyze its investment decisions, or if investments				
18		are not considered used and useful until some amorphous final				
19		compliance date, then the Company is at significant risk for				
		compliance date, then the Company is at significant risk for				
20		incurring costs that are not recoverable in rates. This risk is				

1		strictly interpreted to prevent recovery of costs incurred for
2		projects that are deemed not presently used to serve customers.
3		Examples of such costs at risk for non-recovery include the costs
4		associated with studying alternatives that are not ultimately
5		pursued and the prudent abandonment of an on-going project after
6		another alternative proves to be more cost effective. This strict
7		Oregon interpretation can create a disincentive to study alternatives
8		and to abandon projects once significant costs are incurred.
9		CUB and Sierra Club are attempting to use the existing regulatory
10		framework in Oregon to promote a particular policy goal—
11		reduction/elimination of coal-fueled generation prior to the end of
12		current ratemaking depreciation lives. But Oregon's existing
13		regulatory framework does not support continued reanalysis and
14		abandonment of projects that are in process. The appropriate forum
15		to pursue CUB and Sierra Club's policy goal is the legislature, not
16		this Commission. At the very least, a change to Oregon's used and
17		useful statute, 18 ORS 757.355, is necessary to avoid creating a
18		disincentive for a utility to act in the customers' long-term interests
19		by converting coal-fired plants to natural gas where economic.
20		
21	Q.	Are those rebuttal points directed at Sierra Club direct testimony?

A. The question and answer are confusing on this point. Sierra Club witnesses havenot raised used and useful issues relative to the Naughton or Hunter units in this

proceeding, yet the Company charges both CUB and Sierra Club with doing so.
 Moreover, the answer bundles together the questions of treatment of non-used and
 useful costs, "prudent abandonment of an on-going project," and demanding
 "continued reanalysis and abandonment of projects that are in process." In any
 event, the plain language of the answer implicates Sierra Club in its charges.

6 **Q.** 

## How, then, do you respond to that question and answer?

7 A. First, Sierra Club witness Fisher and I testify about the prudence of certain 8 specific Company decisions made at certain specific points in time. Dr. Fisher's 9 testimony sets out those specific decisions, the supporting analyses and the dates 10 on which those analyses were or should have been done. While I do believe that 11 the Company and any public utility has an obligation to monitor its proposed and 12 ongoing investments and correctly analyze their economics as it does so, Sierra 13 Club witnesses have spoken only to specific and logical points in time when it is 14 inarguable that the Company should review its commitments and act accordingly 15 as part of its fundamental duty to provide service at a just and reasonable cost. 16 Second, my testimony and recommendations concerning prudence and 17 disallowances are fully in keeping with traditional rate making concerning

18 prudence and the rebuttal is wholly irrelevant to that point.

Third, my testimony and that of Dr. Fisher do not relate to either CUB's or Sierra
Club's policy positions outside of this proceeding. Our analysis, conclusions and
recommendations address solely matters of sound utility management decision
making and traditional prudence reviews. Any suggestion to the contrary is
wrong.

## 1 4. TREATMENT OF SUNK COSTS

2	Q.	What was witness Woolums' rebuttal testimony regarding treatment of sunk		
3		costs?		
4	A.	On page 35, lines16-20, Ms. Woolums states:		
5		Q. Why is the depreciable life of a facility one of the factors		
6		considered when the Company assesses its compliance		
7		strategy?		
8		A. There are significant rate and regulatory implications to early closure of		
9		a plant that is not fully depreciated. Effectively, it leaves the		
10		Company and its customers exposed to unrecovered or stranded		
11		costs.		
12	Q.	What is your understanding of where depreciable life is relevant in a cost-		
13		benefit decision?		
14	A.	I understand that certain environmental regulations require consideration of the		
15		cost effectiveness of retrofits over a unit's depreciable life but solely for the		
16		purpose of deciding whether that retrofit is or is not required by that regulation.		
17	Q.	Is depreciable life relevant to least-cost planning decisions and the provision		
18		of service at least cost?		
19	A.	No, that would be economic nonsense. There may be "significant rate and		
20		regulatory implications to early closure of a plant that is not fully depreciated,"		

but those implications have nothing to do with whether closure is the least-cost
 resource option.

3 I do not agree that, in the event of a coal unit retirement, the unamortized values 4 would be recoverable in rates under traditional ratemaking. However, from a 5 least-cost planning perspective it is irrelevant whether the unamortized costs of 6 those plants are recoverable in rates. That is because, whether or not those costs 7 would be recoverable from ratepayers, they would neither be incurred nor be 8 avoided by choosing to or not to pursue upgrades that would control emissions 9 that comply with EPA regulations. Rather, those costs are sunk and are 10 completely unaffected by any decision regarding the environmental retrofits. 11 The following example should clarify this point. Assume for the sake of argument 12 that (1) the current, unamortized cost of a coal plant, including the present value 13 of any carrying charges, is \$1 billion, (2) the life cycle cost of retrofitting and 14 operating those plants is \$3 billion, (3) the life cycle cost of retiring those plants 15 and replacing them with NGCC plants is \$2.5 billion, and (4) nothing else in the 16 cost of service will change between those two strategies. Then the cost of service 17 difference (NPVRR) will be:

Strategy	Build Case (Install	Alternative Case	Difference
	Environmental	(retire existing	
	Retrofits)	plants and replace	
		with NGCC)	
Amortization of	\$1 Billion	\$1 Billion	\$0
existing rate base			
and carrying costs			
Capital and	\$3 Billion	\$2.5 Billion	\$0.5 Billion
operating costs of			
strategy			
Total	\$4 Billion	\$3.5 Billion	\$0.5 Billion

- 1 Clearly, whether we assume the existing rate base would, in fact, be recoverable from
- 2 customers under the Alternative Case, the amount of that existing rate base cancels
- 3 out and makes no difference in which strategy is least cost.

## 4 Q. Does this conclude your surrebuttal testimony?

5 A. Yes, it does.