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August 13, 2012

Via FedEx and Electronic Mail

Public Utility Commission Attn: Filing Center 550 Capitol St. NE #215 P.O. Box 2148 Salem OR 97308-2148

> Re: In the Matter of PACIFICORP 2013 Request for a General Rate Revision

Docket No. UE 246

Dear Filing Center:

Enclosed please find an original and five (5) copies of the Rebuttal Testimony and Exhibit of Michael C. Deen on behalf of the Industrial Customers of Northwest Utilities in the above-referenced docket. Please also find one (1) CD containing the testimony and exhibit of Michael C. Deen.

Please return one file-stamped copy of the Direct Testimony of Michael C. Deen in the self-addressed, stamped envelope provided.

Thank you for your assistance, and please do not hesitate to contact our office if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Sarah A. Kohler Sarah A. Kohler Paralegal

Enclosures

Service List cc:

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day served the foregoing Testimony and Exhibit on behalf of the Industrial Customers of Northwest Utilities upon the parties, on the service list, by causing the same to be deposited in the U.S. Mail, postage-prepaid, and via electronic mail where paper service has been waived.

Dated at Portland, Oregon, this 13th day of August, 2012.

/s/ Sarah A. Kohler Sarah A. Kohler

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BEFORE THE OREGON PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

UE 246

In the Matter of)
PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT (dba PACIFICORP))))
2013 Request for General Rate Revision)))

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL C. DEEN ON BEHALF OF THE INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS OF NORTHWEST UTILITIES

August 13, 2012

1		I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY
2	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
3	A.	My name is Michael C. Deen, and my business address is 900 Washington Street, Suite
4		780, Vancouver, Washington 98660. I am employed by Regulatory and Cogeneration
5		Services, Inc. ("RCS"), a utility rate and consulting firm.
6	Q.	HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?
7	A.	Yes. I am the same Michael C. Deen who previously testified in this proceeding. As
8		before, I am testifying on behalf of the Industrial Customers of Northwest Utilities
9		("ICNU"). ICNU is a non-profit trade association whose members are large industrial
10		customers served by electric utilities throughout the Pacific Northwest, including
11		PacifiCorp (the "Company").
12	Q.	WHAT TOPICS WILL THIS TESTIMONY ADDRESS?
13	A.	This testimony will address certain aspects of the Company's Reply testimony. First, it
14		will address the reply testimony of Mr. Dalley, PAC/1600, regarding the proposed Mona-
15		to-Oquirrh transmission project tariff rider. Second, this testimony will address
16		arguments raised by the Company in the reply testimonies of Mr. Bird, PAC/1700, and
17		Mr. Duvall, PAC/1800, regarding the need for and structure of a Power Cost Adjustment
18		Mechanism ("PCAM") for the Company. The Company did not substantively respond to
19		ICNU's proposal to eliminate or make significant changes to the transition adjustment
20		mechanism ("TAM"), and my testimony does not need to respond to the Company's

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testimony on this issue.

1 2	Q.	PLEASE BRIEFLY SUMMARIZE YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS TESTIMONY.
3	A.	ICNU continues to oppose the need and basis for the special transmission rider for the
4		Mona-to-Oquirrh project. ICNU also continues to oppose the Company's need for a
5		PCAM and particularly the justification for the Company's proposed structure as a
6		consequence of Oregon's renewable portfolio standard.
7		II. MONA-TO-OQUIRRH TRANSMISSION PROJECT
8 9 10	Q.	HAS THE COMPANY PROVIDED REPLY TESTIMONY REGARDING THE PROPOSED TREATMENT OF THE MONA-TO-OQUIRRH TRANSMISSION PROJECT IN A SEPARATE TARIFF RIDER?
11	Α.	Yes. In PAC/1600 the Company makes a three-part argument in response to ICNU and
12		Staff testimony that the Mona-to-Oquirrh project should not be included in rates during
13		the rate year through the proposed special tariff rider. The Company argues in essence
14		that the Mona-to-Oquirrh project meets the used and useful standard to be included in
15		rates, that the purpose of rate regulation should be to minimize regulatory lag issues for
16		utilities, and that the Company's proposal is not an attempt to "cherry-pick" rate issues at
17		the detriment of consumers.
18	Q.	DOES ICNU ACCEPT THE COMPANY'S ARGUMENTS?
19	A.	No. The Company has not presented compelling arguments in its initial or reply
20		testimony. The transmission project was developed primarily to meet load growth on the
21		Company's eastern system, and there is no reason why Oregon should deviate from
22		standard rate making procedure to allow extraordinarily early recovery of its costs.
23	Q.	PLEASE EXPLAIN.
24	A.	Most importantly, the Commission has established the practice that utility investments
25		should be completed before the test year in question to be included in rates. The project

1 in question does not meet this standard and as such should not be included either in base 2 rates or in a special rider at this time. If the Mona-to-Oquirrh project was of special 3 importance to the Company's filing, the Company had discretion and ability to file a rate 4 case later for a test year that would have included the project. As matter stands, the 5 Company is seeking to cherry-pick this rate issue to the detriment of consumers. The 6 Company's proposal is one-sided in that it will allow the Company to receive a rate 7 increase earlier than it would otherwise and then also receive special treatment for the 8 Mona-to-Oquirrh investment. As a policy matter, special ratemaking treatment should be 9 reserved for special circumstances. The Company has not provided any rationale for 10 extraordinary ratemaking treatment of this investment, other than the fact that it would 11 not normally be included in rates under the Commission's practice. If the Company 12 wished to revisit the principle of when an investment must be completed to be included in 13 rate base, it should have done so as a policy matter. Under the Company's current 14 approach, it has failed to demonstrate any particular or compelling rationale for why it 15 should receive special treatment. 16 Q. HAVE YOU REVIEWED THE COSTS OF THE MONA-TO-OQUIRRH 17 **INVESTMENT?** 18 19 No. Due to the fact that the project is not yet complete and should not be considered in A. 20 this case, ICNU has not reviewed the costs of Mona-to-Oquirrh. The costs should be 21 reviewed in PacifiCorp's next general rate case when the costs are known and not merely 22 an estimate. 23 WHAT IS ICNU'S RECOMMENDATION ON THE MONA-TO-OQUIRRH Q. ISSUE IN THIS CASE? 24

The Commission should reject the Company's proposed special rate treatment. The

investment does not meet the standard of other investments included in the rate base in

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Α.

1		this proceeding, and the Company has not demonstrated a need for special treatment that
2		will be to the detriment of consumers.
3		III. PCAM NEED AND STRUCTURE
4 5	Q.	HAS THE COMPANY PROVIDED ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY REGARDING ITS NEED AND PROPOSED STRUCTURE FOR A PCAM?
6	A.	Yes. The Company has provided additional testimony on these topics in PAC/1700 and
7		PAC/1800.
8 9 10	Q.	PLEASE BRIEFLY SUMMARIZE YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE COMPANY'S ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY REGARDING THE PROPOSED PCAM.
11	A.	The Company is again claiming that it is systematically under-recovering its Company-
12		wide Net Power Costs ("NPC") as a result of its compliance with SB 838 in Oregon and
13		that a PCAM (with no cost sharing or deadbands) would permit full recovery of these
14		costs in a manner in which current ratemaking practice is not capable. The Company also
15		makes a legal argument about what costs SB 838 requires the Commission to allow
16		PacifiCorp to recover. ICNU will respond to these legal arguments in posthearing briefs.
17 18	Q.	ARE THESE ESSENTIALLY THE SAME POINTS THE COMPANY TRIED TO SUPPORT IN ITS INITIAL FILING?
19	A.	Yes. ICNU provided extensive rebuttal to these suppositions previously in this
20		proceeding in ICNU/100, Deen/8-14. My earlier testimony is equally applicable to the
21		"new" evidence provided by the Company in its reply testimony.
22 23	Q.	PLEASE DISTILL THE COMPANY'S OVERALL RATIONALE FOR ITS PROPOSED PCAM IN THIS PROCEEDING.
24	A.	The Company has provided testimony asserting that it has under-recovered its level of
25		Company-wide NPC in Oregon rates over the last five years to varying degrees. During
26		this time amount of wind integrated in the Company's resource portfolio has increased

substantially. Further, the Company points to a number of operational challenges imposed by wind generation that are not inherent to more "traditional" dispatchable resource portfolios. Finally, the Company asserts that there is a causal relationship between the increase in wind resources as a result of complying with SB 838 in Oregon and the Company's system-wide NPC under-recovery.

In the Company's view, there are two sources for the under-recovery of NPC allegedly caused by renewable resource integration. First, there are operational changes caused by variable resources. Second, the Company asserts that as a net seller of electricity at the wholesale level, increased wind power in the region has depressed market prices and therefore damaged the Company's revenue from wholesale sales.

Q. PLEASE RESPOND.

A.

As described previously, the Company's reasoning on these issues is extremely unpersuasive. ICNU, however, does not disagree that the integration of large amounts of variable renewable energy resources has changed utility operations in the Northwest, nor that there have been challenges associated with those changes. Asserting that these changes have caused a massive, systematic under-recovery of NPC in the Company's Oregon rates is misleading at best.

The Company's alleged under-recovery of system-wide NPC in 2007, when it had essentially zero wind integrated on its system, was approximately 12.8%. ICNU/100, Deen/11. In 2011, after a 17-fold increase in integrated wind generation to approximately 2,375 MW, the Company's system-wide under-recovery was only 10.5% percent. Id. This pattern is not supportive of the Company's assertion, nor was it addressed by the Company in its reply testimony.

Further, consider Portland General Electric Company ("PGE"), which is also integrating unprecedented amounts of wind generation onto its system due to the same SB 838 requirements faced by PacifiCorp in recent years. PGE has actually had an issue with *over-recovery* of its power costs in recent years. This is evidenced by the fact that, in Docket No. UE 250, PGE's most recent Annual Update Tariff, it is proposing a reduction from its currently authorized power costs, and further, that PGE recently filed to give a refund to customers under Docket No. UE 256, its most recent annual power cost variance mechanism (note that this refund is beyond the deadbands and earnings test included in the PGE mechanism).

As I explained in my responsive testimony, PacifiCorp has not actually proven that it is under-recovering its NPC due to a systematic flaw in the current regulatory paradigm. In addition, if PacifiCorp is concerned that its power cost modeling somehow does not adequately reflect the costs associated with its operations on a normalized basis, then it should provide better evidence of the cause of the alleged under-recovery and address those problems directly. As PGE has demonstrated, it is clearly possible to recover prudently incurred power costs under the current regulatory framework in Oregon while also complying with the requirements of SB 838.

- Q. PLEASE ADDRESS THE IMPACTS OF WIND GENERATION ON MARKET PRICES AND THEREFORE ON THE COMPANY'S WHOLESALE POWER SALES.
- **A.** The other half of PacifiCorp's argument appears to be that increases in regional wind22 power development have depressed wholesale power prices, which in turn has adversely
 23 affected PacifiCorp's revenues from wholesale market activities as a net seller and
 24 allegedly led to systematic under-recovery of system NPC in Oregon rates.

This line of reasoning is equally unpersuasive. First, it is essential to note that it is not the absolute level of market prices that affects PacifiCorp's level of NPC recovery. Instead, the relevant issue is the relative level compared to the TAM forecast used in setting the level of NPC in rates. In other words, as a net seller, a decrease in market prices will lower PacifiCorp's sales revenues (causing NPC to increase). However, to cause an under-recovery at any given level of NPC, market prices would have to be lower than the forecast used to set the value of wholesale revenues in the most recent TAM. In other words, market prices would have to not only decline but decline faster than anticipated.

The Company has in no way established that compliance with SB 838 has had any significant impact on its NPC. Northwest power markets are dynamic and are driven by many fundamental factors beyond the level of wind power in the region. Weather, loads, hydro conditions, and natural gas prices represent major factors in the Company's NPC, which the Company has not adequately (if at all) addressed in its analysis of NPC underrecovery in this proceeding. The omission of consideration of the historic transformation in natural gas prices over the last five years is particularly glaring given the status of natural gas as the marginal resource at many times in the Northwest.

- Q. HAS PACIFICORP ACKNOWLEDGED THAT ISOLATING THE EFFECT OF WIND GENERATION ON ITS LEVEL OF NPC RECOVERY IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT?
- Yes. As described by PacifiCorp in PAC/1800, Duvall/9: "Because of their inherent volatility, the variable and indirect costs of intermittent renewable resources are difficult to isolate and quantify."

1 Q. HAS PACIFICORP ACQUIRED ANY RESOURCES TO COMPLY WITH SB 838 2 THAT IT WAS NOT ALREADY PLANNING TO ACQUIRE?

A. PacifiCorp does not claim that SB 838 has resulted in the Company building or acquiring
 any renewable resources that it was not otherwise planning to acquire. ICNU/112,
 Deen/1 (PacifiCorp response to ICNU DR 9.1). PacifiCorp allegedly planned these
 renewable resources because they would be the lowest cost and risk. If this is true, then
 SB 838 has had no impact at all on PacifiCorp's NPC.

Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE ICNU'S ANALYSIS OF THE COMPANY'S RATIONALE THAT ITS PROPOSED PCAM IS NECESSITATED FROM AND BY COMPLIANCE WITH SB 838 IN OREGON.

A.

As described above, and also in ICNU/100, PacifiCorp has not established in any way that it has under-recovered its Oregon portion of system-wide NPC as a result of SB 838 compliance. Interpreting the extremely weak (at best) correlation between NPC recovery and increased wind integration as a causal relationship represents flawed logic. PacifiCorp has not isolated the impact that renewable resources have on its NPC, and is not seeking recovery of only its cost of renewable resources but all of its NPC. The vast majority of its NPC variability is related to its market purchases, coal generation, gas generation, and changes in loads, and PacifiCorp is seeking a PCAM to address the variability in these long standing factors that it has been able to manage without a PCAM.

Given this fundamental issue in the Company's reasoning for the need and structure of its proposed PCAM, the Commission should reject the Company's proposal as filed. PacifiCorp is seeking 100% recovery of its NPC. In no other of the five main states ¹ that it operates in has PacifiCorp taken such an extreme approach. This proposed mechanism provides no incentive for PacifiCorp to manage its costs, as it is essentially a

PacifiCorp has an unusual rate recovery mechanism in California.

1		flow through mechanism. Given the annual rate increases associated with the TAM, this
2		proposal is not only unnecessary but unbalanced for consumers.
3 4 5	Q.	IF THE COMMISSION SHOULD DECIDE TO GRANT A PCAM TO PACIFICORP, DOES ICNU STILL SUPPORT THE USE OF SHARING, DEADBANDS, AND AN EARNINGS TEST?
6	A.	Very much. If the Commission decides to grant PacifiCorp a PCAM at this time, ICNU
7		continues to recommend the structure proposed earlier in this proceeding in ICNU/100.
8		This structure will better ensure equity between shareholders and customers as well as
9		PacifiCorp's incentives to manage its costs aggressively in the case that the Commission
10		believes a PCAM is prudent to deal with the normal risks of PacifiCorp's business.
11		ICNU believes it is important to note that the PCAM proposed by PacifiCorp in
12		this proceeding is substantially different than both the PCAMs currently in place for PGE
13		and Idaho Power and also those in place in the Company's Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho
14		jurisdictions, which all include consumer protections of the type advocated by ICNU,
15		Staff, CUB, and Kroger in this proceeding. In addition, PacifiCorp does not have a
16		PCAM in Washington, which also has a renewable portfolio standard. Oregon should
17		also reject a PCAM for PacifiCorp, and if it grants one, there is no reason to provide one
18		that is far more generous than PacifiCorp's other states, which are likely the main causes
19		of any NPC variability given the relative size of PacifiCorp's Oregon loads.
20 21 22	Q.	DO YOU HAVE ANY OTHER COMMENTS REGARDING PACIFICORP'S ANALYSIS FOR REQUIRING A PCAM WITHOUT AN EARNINGS TEST OR DEADBANDS?
23	A.	Yes. PacifiCorp's "analysis" regarding the "risk" associated with its wind fleet in
24		PAC/1800, Duvall/4-6 is both misleading and irrelevant to the questions being addressed
25		in this proceeding. In this section of testimony the Company presents hypothetical dollar
26		"market values" of its wind generation based on TAM levels of generation and market

1 prices versus actual generation and market prices for the five year period of 2007-2011 2 on a total Company basis. The Company then grosses up these historical values to 3 represent the higher levels of wind generation in 2013 and then projected in 2025. 4 PacifiCorp's implication appears to be that this calculation is representative of the 5 variability that wind generation combined with market price changes can have on the 6 Company's NPC recovery. However, the analysis is arbitrary and inappropriate. 7 PacifiCorp's recovery of NPC related to its wind resources is unconnected to the "market 8 value," because PacifiCorp is not recovering the costs of its wind resources by selling 9 their output in wholesale markets. 10 Q. HAS ICNU'S POSITION REGARDING THE TAM IN THIS PROCEEDING **CHANGED?** 11 No. ICNU continues to advocate that the TAM should be eliminated in its current form 12 A. 13 or substantially revised. As described already by ICNU, the TAM process has functioned 14 to the detriment of consumers and is simply unnecessary given the extremely minimal 15 amount of direct access load in PacifiCorp's Oregon service territory. At a minimum 16 ICNU continues to recommend that the TAM be abandoned in its current form until a

18 Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?

minimum threshold of direct access load is actually present.

19 **A.** Yes.

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UE-246/PacifiCorp August 6, 2012 ICNU Data Request 9.1

ICNU Data Request 9.1

Please refer to PAC/1700, Bird/2. Please identify all renewable resources that PacifiCorp would not have acquired if Oregon had not passed Senate Bill 838.

Response to ICNU Data Request 9.1

The Company objects to this request to the extent it requires development of information not maintained in the ordinary course of business or preparation of a special study. Without waiving this objection, the Company responds as follows:

The Company has not prepared an analysis of what it would have done in the absence of Senate Bill 838. All of the renewable resources acquired by PacifiCorp have been consistent with its various integrated resource plans.