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June 11, 2014

Public Utility Commission of Oregon 550 Capitol Street NE, Suite 215 Salem, Oregon 97310 Attn: Filing Center

Re: Case No. UE-283

Dear Sir or Madam:

Please find enclosed the original and five (5) copies of the **OPENING TESTIMONY OF KEVIN C. HIGGINS** filed on behalf of the **FRED MEYER STORES, INC., A SUBSIDIARY OF THE KROGER CO. AND QUALITY FOOD CENTERS, A DIVISION OF THE KROGER CO.** for filing in the above referenced matter. I also include the confirmation e-mail verifying e-filing of the above.

Copies have been served on all parties of record. Please place this document of file.

Very truly yours,

Rurt J. Boehm, Esq. Jody Kyler Cohn, Esq.

**BOEHM, KURTZ & LOWRY** 

KJBkew Enclosure

cc: Certificate of Service

### BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF OREGON

#### **UE 283**

In the Matter of

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY,

Request for a General Rate Revision.

# OPENING TESTIMONY OF KEVIN C. HIGGINS

ON BEHALF OF FRED MEYER STORES

**JUNE 11, 2014** 

1	OPENING TESTIMONY OF KEVIN C. HIGGINS
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- 4 Q. Please state your name and business address.
- 5 A. Kevin C. Higgins, 215 South State Street, Suite 200, Salt Lake City, Utah, 6 84111.
- 7 By whom are you employed and in what capacity? Q.
- 8 A. I am a Principal with Energy Strategies, LLC. Energy Strategies is a 9 private consulting firm specializing in economic and policy analysis applicable to 10 energy production, transportation, and consumption.
  - Q. On whose behalf are you testifying in this proceeding?
- 12 A. My testimony is being sponsored by Fred Meyer Stores and Quality Food 13 Centers ("Fred Meyer"), divisions of The Kroger Co. Kroger receives most of its service from Portland General Electric ("PGE") under Schedules 485 and 585. 14
- 15 Q. Please describe your professional experience and qualifications.
  - My academic background is in economics, and I have completed all coursework and field examinations toward a Ph.D. in Economics at the University of Utah. In addition, I have served on the adjunct faculties of both the University of Utah and Westminster College, where I taught undergraduate and graduate courses in economics. I joined Energy Strategies in 1995, where I assist private and public sector clients in the areas of energy-related economic and policy analysis, including evaluation of electric and gas utility rate matters.

1		Prior to joining Energy Strategies, I held policy positions in state and local
2		government. From 1983 to 1990, I was economist, then assistant director, for the
3		Utah Energy Office, where I helped develop and implement state energy policy.
4		From 1991 to 1994, I was chief of staff to the chairman of the Salt Lake County
5		Commission, where I was responsible for development and implementation of a
6		broad spectrum of public policy at the local government level.
7	Q.	Have you ever testified before this Commission?
8	A.	Yes. I have testified in nineteen prior proceedings in Oregon, including
9		four PGE general rate cases, UE 262 (2013), UE 215 (2010), UE 197 (2008) and
10		UE 180 (2006), the PGE Opt-Out case, UE 236 (2012), and the PGE restructuring
11		proceeding, UE 115 (2001).
12		I have also testified in six PacifiCorp general rate cases, UE 263 (2013),
13		UE 246 (2012), UE 210 (2009), UE 179 (2006), UE 170 (2005), and UE 147
14		(2003) and six PacifiCorp Transition Adjustment Mechanism ("TAM")
15		proceedings, UE 264 (2014 TAM), UE 245 (2013 TAM), UE 227 (2012 TAM),
16		UE 216 (2011 TAM), UE 207 (2010 TAM), and UE 199 (2009 TAM), as well as
17		the PacifiCorp Five-Year Opt-Out case, UE 267 (2013).
18	Q.	Have you testified before utility regulatory commissions in other states?
19	A.	Yes. I have testified in approximately 170 proceedings on the subjects of
20		utility rates and regulatory policy before state utility regulators in Alaska,
21		Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky,
22		Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York,
23		North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah,

l	Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming. I have also prepared
2	affidavits that have been filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

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#### **Overview and Conclusions**

#### 5 Q. What is the purpose of your opening testimony in this proceeding?

A. My testimony addresses PGE's proposed distribution charges for
 customers taking service under Schedule 85 and its Direct Access counterpart
 schedules.

# Q. What is your primary conclusion and recommendation to the Commission on this subject?

PGE is proposing a larger increase in distribution charges to Schedule 85 customers that take service at primary voltage relative to secondary voltage. It appears that the sole difference between the distribution charges for secondary and primary service is the amount of estimated peak demand losses. Yet primary customers require fewer Company-owned distribution facilities such as transformers and service lines than secondary customers, a factor which does not appear to be reflected in the rate differentials between these two groups of customers.

I recommend that primary voltage customers in the Schedule 85 rate group should not be given a larger increase in distribution charges than secondary voltage customers at this time. Instead, the absolute differences in demand charges between secondary and primary service should be maintained until a further evaluation of the differences in the cost to serve these two groups of

1		customers can be conducted in a subsequent rate case. The analysis should take
2		into account the portion of Company distribution facility investment, including
3		transformers and service lines, that primary voltage customers do not utilize and
4		which should not be included in primary customer rates.
5		
6	Sche	dule 85 – Distribution Charges for Primary and Secondary Service
7	Q.	By way of background, please describe the type of service provided by
8		Schedule 85-S and 85-P.
9	A.	Schedule 85 applies to Standard Service provided to Large Non-
10		Residential Customers – customers whose billing demands generally are greater
11		than 200 kW, but have not exceeded 4,000 kW more than once in the past thirteen
12		months. Schedule 85-S is used for customers taking service at secondary voltage,
13		whereas Schedule 85-P is used for customers taking service at primary voltage.
14		In addition, Schedule 85 has counterpart Direct Access rate schedules, Schedule
15		485 (Multi-Year Opt-Out) and Schedule 585 (annual Direct Access). The
16		Distribution Charges for Schedules 85-S, 485-S, and 585-S are identical, and the
17		Distribution Charges for Schedules 85-P, 485-P, and 585-P are identical. For ease
18		of exposition, I will refer to Schedule 85 and its Direct Access counterpart
19		schedules collectively as the Schedule 85 rate group.
20	Q.	What distribution charge increases has PGE proposed for the Schedule 85
21		rate group?
22	A.	For secondary service, PGE is proposing to increase the Facility Capacity

charge by \$0.13/kW, which is an increase of 4.4% on the first 200 kW of demand

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and 6.3% on all demand greater than 200 kW. In addition the On-Peak Demand Charge is proposed to increase \$0.29/kW or 14.9%.

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For primary service, PGE is proposing to increase the Facility Capacity charge by \$0.16/kW, which is an increase of 5.6% on the first 200 kW of demand and 8.1% on all demand greater than 200 kW. In addition the On-Peak Demand Charge is proposed to increase \$0.31/kW or 16.4%.

## Q. What appears to be driving the larger increase in the charges for primary service?

Based on my review of PGE's testimony and work papers, it appears that the sole difference between the distribution rates for secondary and primary service is estimated peak demand losses. PGE witness Marc Cody, on page 20 of his direct testimony, explains, "The difference between secondary and primary voltage Facility Capacity Charges reflect the difference in estimated peak demand losses for the respective delivery voltages," and, "I calculate the demand charge difference based on the difference in peak demand losses of the respective delivery voltages."

The incremental peak demand losses associated with secondary service are being reduced from approximately 3.5% in PGE's last rate case, <sup>1</sup> to approximately 2.1%, <sup>2</sup> which causes the charges for secondary and primary service to move closer together, causing a larger proposed increase in the distribution charges for primary service.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See UE 262, PGE Work Papers\_1500\_non CONF, Ratespread 14GRC, Price-volt tab, for the application of the 3.5% Sec/Prim Peak demand loss differential to rate design in the last rate case.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See PGE Work Papers\_1400\_nonCONF, Ratespread 15GRC, Price-volt tab, for the application of the 2.1% Sec/Prim Peak demand loss differential to rate design in the current case.

l	Q.	Do you believe the larger proposed increase in distribution charges for
2		primary service is reasonable?

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No, because I do not believe it is reasonable for the sole differential between secondary and primary distribution charges to be based on peak demand losses. Primary customers require fewer Company-owned distribution facilities such as transformers and service lines than secondary customers. Indeed, for Schedule 485 and 585 customers, the PGE tariff expressly states that:

If the Customer is served at either primary or subtransmission voltage, the Customer will provide, install, and maintain on the Customer's premises all necessary transformers to which the Company's service is directly or indirectly connected. The Customer also will provide, install, and maintain the necessary switches, cutouts, protection equipment, and in addition, the necessary wiring on both sides of the transformers. All transformers, equipment, and wiring will be of types and characteristics approved by the Company, and the arrangement and operation of such equipment will be subject to the approval of the Company.

Yet, based on my review of the Company's work papers, this difference in required facilities does not appear to be reflected in the differential between primary and secondary rates.

#### Q. What is your recommendation on this issue?

I recommend that primary voltage customers in the Schedule 85 rate group should not be given a larger increase in distribution charges than secondary voltage customers at this time. Instead, the absolute differences in demand charges between secondary and primary service should be maintained until a further evaluation of the differences in the cost to serve these two groups of customers can be conducted in a subsequent rate case. The analysis should take into account the portion of Company distribution facility investment, including

- transformers and service lines, that primary voltage customers do not utilize and
- which should not be included in primary customer rates.
- 3 Q. Does this conclude your opening testimony?
- 4 A. Yes, it does.

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that true copy of the foregoing was served via electronic mail, unless otherwise noted, this 11<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2014.

Kurt J. Boehm, Esq. Jody Kyler Cohn, Esq.

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