EXHIBIT NO. ___(TAD-1T)
DOCKET NO. UE-12__/UG-12__
JOINT DECOUPLING ACCOUNTING
PETITION
WITNESS: TOM DE BOER

BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

In the Matter of the Petition of

PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC. and NW ENERGY COALITION

For an Order Authorizing PSE To Implement Electric and Natural Gas Decoupling Mechanisms and To Record Accounting Entries Associated With the Mechanisms Docket No. UE-12____ Docket No. UG-12____

PREFILED DIRECT TESTIMONY (NONCONFIDENTIAL) OF TOM DE BOER

ON BEHALF OF PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.

OCTOBER 25, 2012

PREFILED DIRECT TESTIMONY (NONCONFIDENTIAL) OF TOM DE BOER

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full decoupling.¹ The Joint Parties' proposal is very similar to the proposal the Coalition presented to the Commission in PSE's recently concluded general rate case, which the Commission determined largely followed the Commission's guidance in it Decoupling Policy Statement.²

The Joint Parties' decoupling proposal fits squarely with state energy policy as set forth by the Legislature, the voters of Washington and this Commission. The proposed decoupling mechanisms build on the Coalition's earlier proposal in a way that allows PSE to forge ahead in its role as a nationwide leader in energy efficiency. Under the proposal, PSE will agree to accelerate its achievement of conservation—a least cost resource that benefits all customers. This is consistent with the policy set forth in the Energy Independence Act that was approved by Washington voters. The proposal also provides for additional weatherization benefits to low income customers, and in so doing, further promotes conservation. The proposed decoupling mechanism allows the Company the opportunity to recover its Commission-approved fixed delivery costs that otherwise would not be recovered due to conservation. This is consistent with the legislative policy set forth in RCW 80.28.260(3) that the Commission should consider policies to protect utilities from reductions in earnings due to company-sponsored conservation. The proposal appropriately blends together customer benefits and

¹ WUTC v. Puget Sound Energy, Inc., Dockets UE-111048 and UG-111049, Order 08 (May 7, 2012) n. 617.

² *Id.*; see In re WUTC's Investigation into Energy Conservation Incentives, Docket U-100522 Report and Policy Statement on Regulatory Mechanisms, Including Decoupling, To Encourage Utilities To Meet Or Exceed Their Conservation Targets (November 4, 2010) ("Decoupling Policy Statement").

Company benefits. As such, it is consistent with the public interest and should be approved.

The Commission's recent thorough review of decoupling for PSE, as well as its more general, extensive review of decoupling over the past several years, permits the Commission to review and approve the Joint Parties' proposed decoupling mechanisms outside of a general rate case or an adjudicative proceeding. PSE and the Coalition request that the Commission consider the proposed decoupling mechanisms in an open meeting process, to be completed by the end of the year.

II. THE JOINT PARTIES' PROPOSAL ADVANCES THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND SHOULD BE APPROVED

Q. Please describe PSE's conservation efforts.

A. The Commission has recognized PSE's long-standing commitment to energy efficiency. In the Final Order in PSE's 2006 general rate case, the Commission noted: "PSE has an outstanding record in terms of encouraging conservation and achieving significant amounts of conservation on its system over time." More recently, PSE achieved 636,454 megawatt-hours of conservation during the 2010-2011 biennium, which exceeded its biennial conservation target of 622,000 megawatt-hours at the customer meter level. For natural gas, PSE acquired nearly 10.2 million therms of annual gas savings for its utility customers for the

³ WUTC v. Puget Sound Energy, Inc., Dockets UE-060266 and UG-060267, Order 08 (January 5, 2007) at ¶65.

⁴ WUTC v. Puget Sound Energy, Inc., Docket UE-100177, Order 07 (Sept. 13, 2012), ¶¶ 20-21.

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2010-2011 conservation budget cycle.⁵

Q. If PSE is a leader in conservation, why are these decoupling mechanisms necessary?

A. The Commission has recognized that full decoupling can be a tool that benefits both the Company and its ratepayers,⁶ and the Commission has expressed interest in considering a full decoupling mechanisms for electric and natural gas utilities.⁷ The Joint Parties' decoupling proposal removes disincentives to conservation by breaking the link between the recovery of the Company's Commission-authorized delivery-related revenue from the amount of energy it sells. Additionally, PSE will agree to accelerate its electric biennial conservation achievement beyond the pro rata share of its ten-year conservation potential required by the Energy Independence Act, if the decoupling mechanisms are approved.

The decoupling proposal is also necessary, from PSE's perspective, because it addresses, in part, the financial hardships PSE faces as a result of declines in revenues due to utility sponsored conservation. The Legislature requires the Commission to consider policies to address earnings reduction due to utility sponsored conservation,⁸ and PSE has proposed various mechanisms over the past few years to address these reductions in earnings caused by utility-sponsored

⁵ Petition of Puget Sound Energy, Inc. For an Order (1) Authorizing Deferral of Electricity Conservation Expenditures and (2) Approving a Tariff Rider for Concurrent Recovery in Electric Rates of Such Deferred Electricity Conservation Expenditures, Docket UE-970686, 2011 Annual Report of Energy Efficiency Services Programs (Feb. 15, 2012), at 16.

⁶ Decoupling Policy Statement, ¶27.

⁷ Decoupling Policy Statement, ¶29

⁸ See RCW 80.28.260(3).

conservation—including Conservation Savings Adjustment rates in its 2011 general rate case and a Conservation Phase-In adjustment in its 2009 general rate case. However, the Commission has expressed a preference for full decoupling, and the Joint Parties' proposal is consistent with the Commission's preferred approach, while addressing the revenue shortfalls that PSE faces as a result of Company-sponsored conservation.

Q. Please describe the circumstances that led to this filing.

A. As previously stated, the Coalition submitted a decoupling proposal in PSE's 2011 general rate case. PSE opposed the Coalition's decoupling proposal because it failed to address the financial consequences of PSE's energy efficiency program, particularly as it relates to recovery of its fixed delivery costs. The Commission stated that the Coalition's decoupling proposal largely followed the guidance of the Commission's Decoupling Policy Statement, but the Commission declined to approve the decoupling mechanism in the face of PSE's opposition. The Commission further stated that it "remains open to proposals for a full decoupling mechanism, even to one that may vary somewhat from what is described in our Policy Statement."

Since the completion of PSE's general rate case, PSE and the Coalition have worked together to build on the decoupling proposal that the Coalition submitted in PSE's 2011 general rate case, and the decoupling proposal presented in this

⁹ WUTC v. Puget Sound Energy, Inc. Docket UE-111048 and UG-111049, Order 08 (May 7, 2012), ¶¶ 453, 456.

¹⁰ 2011 GRC, Final Order, n.617.

petition is the result of the Joint Parties' hard work.

Q. Is it appropriate for the Commission to consider the Joint Parties' decoupling proposal outside of a general rate case?

A. Yes, the Commission has approved decoupling mechanisms outside of general rate cases in the past—for example, in 2006 when it approved Avista's decoupling proposal. The Commission has also sanctioned review of such proposals outside of a general rate case—for example, in 2011 when it agreed to move consideration of a decoupling proposal for Avista out of the general rate case in which it was filed and into a separate proceeding that continued after the general rate case concluded.

Moreover, the Commission had examined decoupling several times over the past two decades, and in thorough detail over the past few years. Most recently, the Commission undertook an investigation into energy conservation incentives that culminated in the issuance of a Decoupling Policy Statement, and the Commission reviewed a decoupling proposal submitted by the Coalition in PSE's most recent general rate case that concluded only a few months ago. In the PSE general rate case, the Commission issued a Bench Request and asked Commission Staff to examine full decoupling as an option for PSE. The Commission issued the Bench Request in order to ensure that it had a complete record on the issue of full decoupling.¹¹ Commission Staff provided an in-depth, 21-page analysis of

¹¹ WUTC v. Puget Sound Energy, Inc. Docket UE-111048 and UG-111049, Notice of Bench Request at. 2 (Oct. 5, 2-2011).

full decoupling in response to the Bench Request, and the Commission considered Staff's analysis along with the Coalition's filed decoupling proposal.

The bottom line is that the Commission has reviewed decoupling in general and for PSE extensively over the past several years, and most recently reviewed a decoupling proposal for PSE that is very similar to what the Coalition and PSE have proposed in this petition. Given the extensive record before the Commission in these recent proceedings, it is not necessary for the current proposal to be filed in a general rate case.

- Q. How does the Joint Parties' decoupling proposal differ from the proposal submitted by the Coalition in PSE's 2011 general rate case?
- A. The Joint Parties' proposal for electric and natural gas decoupling mechanisms is nearly identical to the proposal made by the Coalition for electric decoupling, with two exceptions. First, the Joint Parties' proposal takes into consideration lost revenue from PSE-sponsored conservation, actually achieved and verified, when setting the allowed revenue per customer for the decoupling test year. This is sometimes referred to as a K-Factor. Second, as an integral part of the proposal, PSE will agree to accelerate achievement of it ten-year biennial conservation target for electric conservation, beyond the pro rata pace required in the Energy Independence Act. Third, PSE will propose to increase funding for low-income conservation programs. The details of the Joint Parties' proposal, including the K-Factor, the accelerated conservation achievement and the increased funding for

conservation resources. ¹² The Joint Parties' proposed decoupling mechanisms address these general components and are consistent with the direction the Commission provided in PSE's recent general rate case regarding decoupling mechanisms.

Additionally, the proposed decoupling mechanisms address in part the growing financial hardship PSE faces as a result of "declines in revenues due to utility-sponsored conservation." ¹³ By approving the decoupling mechanisms, the Commission will comply with the Legislature's directive to consider policies to protect utilities from such earnings reductions resulting from utility conservation programs.

Moreover, the voters of Washington state have determined that it is in the public interest to increase energy conservation in order to promote energy independence.¹⁴ As an integral part of the proposed decoupling mechanisms, PSE has agreed to accelerate the achievement of its ten-year conservation potential beyond the pro rata share required by the law.

The additional commitments PSE is making for low-income customers as part of the decoupling mechanisms also are consistent with the public interest. As part of this decoupling proposal, PSE commits to propose additional Low Income Weatherization funding of approximately \$500,000 annually, beginning in 2013. Mr. Piliaris discusses this additional funding in his prefiled direct testimony.

¹² Decoupling Policy Statement, ¶3.

¹³ See RCW 80.28.260(3)

¹⁴ RCW 19.285.020.

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Q. What procedure do you propose for this filing?

The Joint Parties request that the Commission consider and approve the petition in an open meeting, by the end of 2012. There are four open meetings scheduled prior to the end of the 2012 calendar year, which provides ample opportunity for public input and open discussion. In light of the extensive review of decoupling already undertaken by the Commission, and the Commission's stated preference for full decoupling mechanisms, it is within the Commission's authority to evaluate and approve this proposal through the open meeting process. The question of whether to authorize a decoupling mechanism is largely a policy matter for the Commission to consider. Moreover, PSE has already met with stakeholders in advance of this filing to review the proposed mechanisms; and to further assist stakeholders' review of the proposal, PSE will agree to respond to informal data requests from interested stakeholders and/or conduct technical conferences to review the proposal.

III. CONCLUSION

- Q. Does this conclude your testimony?
- A. Yes.