Exhibit No. ____-T (JOINT-1T) Docket No. UE-070565 Witness: Joint

BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION,

Complainant,

DOCKET NO. UE-070565

v.

PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.,

Respondent.

JOINT TESTIMONY OF:

TOM DeBOER
ROLAND C. MARTIN
STEVE JOHNSON
DONALD W. SCHOENBECK

IN SUPPORT OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

July 16, 2007

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2	Q.	Please state your names, titles, and who you represent in this matter?
3	A.	Our names, titles, and representation are as follows:
4		• Tom DeBoer, Director, Rates and Regulatory Affairs for Puget Sound
5		Energy, Inc. ("PSE" or "the Company");
6		• Roland C. Martin, Regulatory Analyst for Commission Staff ("Staff");
7		• Steve G. Johnson, Regulatory Analyst for the Office of Public Counsel;
8		• Donald W. Schoenbeck, Regulatory & Cogeneration Services, Inc.,
9		consultant for the Industrial Customers of Northwest Utilities ("ICNU").
10		
11	Q.	Are you sponsoring joint testimony in support of the Settlement Agreement
12		filed with this Commission on July 5, 2007?
13	Α.	Yes. This joint testimony recommends approval by the Commission of the
14		multiparty Settlement Agreement that was executed by all parties that have actively
15		engaged in this proceeding: PSE, Commission Staff, the Office of Public Counsel,
16		and the Industrial Customers of Northwest Utilities (collectively, the "Parties"). The
17		Company's case and the Settlement Agreement received sufficient scrutiny and the
18		proposed Settlement is supported by sound analysis and sufficient evidence,
19		including the testimony and exhibits that were prefiled by PSE on March 20, 2007
20		and updated on May 23, 2007, and the testimony and exhibits that were prefiled by
21		Staff and ICNU on June 15, 2007 and by ICNU on June 25, 2007 (including the
22		errata to ICNU's testimony, filed July 12, 2007). Approval of the Settlement

I.

INTRODUCTION

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1		Agreement is in the public interest and will result in rates that are just, fair,
2		reasonable and sufficient.
3		
4	Q.	Have you provided information pertaining to your educational background and
5		professional experience?
6	A.	Yes. Mr. Schoenbeck's qualifications are provided in Exhibit No (DWS-2).
7		Mr. Martin's qualifications are provided in Exhibit No (RCM-1T).
8		Mr. Johnson has a Bachelor of Science Degree from The Evergreen State
9		College and a Master of Public Administration from The Evans School at the
10		University of Washington. He has been employed as a Regulatory Analyst with the
11		Public Counsel Section of the Washington State Attorney General's Office for two
12		years. Prior to that employment, he was employed at PSE as a Transmission
13		Resource Analyst (merchant transmission planning) for approximately two and a half
14		years including an internship. He has appeared before the Commission in numerous
15		open public meetings and presented testimony in the following formal proceedings:
16		In the Matter of the Joint Application of MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company
17.		and PacifiCorp, d/b/a Pacific Power & Light Company, For an Order Authorizing
18		Proposed Transaction, Docket No. UE-051090; In the Matter of the Joint
19		Application of MDU Resources Group, Inc. and Cascade Natural Gas Corporation
20		For an Order Authorizing Proposed Transaction, Docket No. UG-061721; In the
21		Matter of Avista Corporation, d/b/a Avista Utilities, for Continuation of the
22		Company's Energy Recovery Mechanism, Docket No. UE-060181; and In the Matter
23		of the Petition of Avista Corporation, d/b/a Avista Utilities, For An Order

Authorizing Implementation of Natural Gas Decoupling Mechanism and To Recor	d
Accounting Entries Associated With the Mechanism, Docket No. UG-060518.	

Mr. DeBoer graduated with honors from the University of Montana in 1985 with a Bachelor of Arts in geology. He received a Master of Science in geology from Western Washington University in Bellingham, Washington in 1991. He graduated magna cum laude with a Juris Doctorate from Gonzaga University School of Law in 1997. From 1997 to 2005, he was an attorney in private practice, concentrating on energy and utility law, and representing utilities before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Bonneville Power Administration and state regulatory agencies. Mr. DeBoer joined PSE in 2004 as Director of Rates and Regulatory Affairs. He has extensive experience in the areas of federal and state utility regulation. Since joining PSE, he has appeared in numerous proceedings before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and has provided oversight in several matters before the Commission.

Ο.

A.

II. THE SCOPE OF THE UNDERLYING DISPUTE

Please describe the Company's filing that gave rise to this proceeding.

PSE commenced this proceeding by filing proposed revisions to its Power Cost Rate to reflect increases in the Company's overall normalized power supply costs and to add a new resource to the Power Cost Rate. The filing was a "power cost only rate case" ("PCORC") under PSE's Power Cost Adjustment ("PCA") Mechanism, which

1		was approved by the Commission in its Twelfth Supplemental Order in Docket Nos.
2		UE-011570 and UG-011571.
3		PSE's filing proposed to increase electric rates by \$64,680,804, an average
4		increase of 3.68% from the rates currently in effect, in order to recover additional
5		power costs that the Company projected it would incur to provide electric service to
6		its customers during the PCORC rate year: September 1, 2007 through August 31,
7		2008. PSE submitted prefiled testimony and exhibits in support of its tariff filing.
8		On May 23, 2007, the Company submitted a revised revenue requirement of
9		\$77,837,215, an average increase of 4.43% from the rates currently in effect, due
10		primarily to increases in wholesale market natural gas prices since the time the
11		Company prepared its original filing. After settlement discussions, the Parties
12		reached an agreement that resolves all issues in this proceeding.
13	•	
14	Q.	Did Staff, Public Counsel and ICNU investigate PSE's filing?
. 15	A.	Yes. They issued numerous data requests and engaged in technical conferences with
16		Company staff knowledgeable about various aspects of the filing. Commission Staff
17		also visited the Company's offices several times to conduct additional discovery.
18		
19	Q.	What issues in the filing were disputed by other parties?
20	A.	After conducting discovery on PSE's filing, the other parties generally agreed that the
21		acquisition of the Goldendale Generating Station (including its related costs) was
22		prudent and that PSE was facing increased power supply costs that should result in
23		an increase to its power cost baseline rate. However, they had concerns about several

1		aspects of PSE's proposed costs and adjustments for purposes of determining the
2		revenue requirement and power cost baseline rate. The other parties also had
3		concerns about the current administrative processes of the PCORC, such as the
4		frequency and timing of updates, and whether the current PCORC should be
5		continued, modified, or replaced. The other parties also took the position that PSE is
6		not entitled to its updated revenue requirement increase of \$77,837,215.
7		
8 9 10		III. THE SCOPE OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS PRINCIPAL ASPECTS
11	Q.	Please describe the scope of the Settlement Agreement and its principal aspects.
12	A.	The proposed Settlement Agreement is a full settlement of all issues presented in this
13		proceeding and it has been executed by all parties that were actively engaged in the
14		proceeding. The text of the proposed Settlement Agreement is largely self
15		explanatory, thus, we do not repeat each detail here. Generally, the proposed
16		Settlement Agreement:
17		• Sets the level of additional revenue required by PSE at the amount PSE
18		originally filed, \$64,680,804;
19		Adopts a non-precedential methodology for allocating the rate increase
20		among PSE's electric customers;
21		Confirms that the Company's acquisition of the Goldendale Generating
22		Station (including its related costs) and electric portfolio management
23		activities were prudent, while preserving the right to review PSE's actual
24		power costs in a PCA prudence review;

1		Removes from power costs the Company's Tenaska Flow-through Tax True-
2		up Adjustment and Other Power Supply Costs for "San Diego v. Sellers"
3		litigation expense, without precedent for future cases;
4		• Provides for a collaborative that will review the PCORC mechanism and
5		related subjects; and
6		• Mandates a stakeholder review that will consider how all of the Company's
7		gas assets can be used to maximize benefits for all customers of the
8		Company.
9 10 11		IV. THE SETTLEMENT SATISFIES THE PARTIES' INTERESTS AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST
12 13	Q.	Why does the Settlement Agreement satisfy the interests of PSE?
14	A.	The new power cost baseline rate that is proposed to go into effect on September 1,
15		2007, will provide immediate assistance to the Company in better matching its
16		revenues to the power costs it incurs to provide service to its electric customers. The
17		Settlement Agreement provides a reasonable value for a baseline rate in this case and
18		allows the Company to focus on operations rather than litigation. The Settlement
19		Agreement also allows PSE to place the Goldendale Generating Station into ratebase
20		and begin recovering on this asset, which is already operating and benefiting
21		customers.
22		The revenue requirement proposed in the Settlement Agreement excludes
23		Adjustment 13 - Tenaska Flow-through Tax True-up and "San Diego v. Sellers"
24		litigation costs, which were included in PSE's original proposal. Although PSE
25		proposed to include these power costs, it believes excluding them from this
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	proceeding nonetheless satisfies the interests of the Company because these costs are
	removed from the determination of revenue deficiency in this proceeding only, for
	settlement purposes. The Tenaska Flow-through Tax True-up and "San Diego v.
	Sellers" litigation costs, as well as other power costs, remain available for
	consideration in PSE's next general rate case.
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The Settlement Agreement's rate design differs from PSE's proposal in that no increase will be allocated to Schedule 40. While PSE's view and analysis of the current Schedule 40 rate allocation, and history of that rate allocation, differ from ICNU's view and analysis, for purposes of this settlement PSE agrees not to allocate an increase to Schedule 40. The Settlement Agreement specifies that the proposed rate design shall be limited to this proceeding and shall not set a precedent for future cases. In fact, the Settlement Agreement states that the revenue allocation and rate design established in PSE's most recent general rate case shall be applied to subsequent PCORCs.

PSE supports the joint proposal to review the scope and timing of the PCORC mechanism in the form of a PCORC Collaborative. This proposal is in the Company's interest because it represents an opportunity to improve and streamline the PCORC process so that future PCORC proceedings may proceed more expeditiously and with fewer areas of disagreement amongst the parties.

Q. Why does the Settlement Agreement satisfy the interests of Commission Staff?

A. In Staff's opinion, the Settlement Agreement strikes a reasonable balance between customer rate impacts and the anticipated power cost increases that PSE faces in the

near future. The agreed revenue increase of \$64.7 million reflects Staff's proposal to
exclude certain costs from the revenue requirement determination, and, while
significant, still represents a lower level than Staff's direct case recommendation and
the Company's updated proposal. Although it is not certain what natural gas fuel
costs will be actually incurred in the rate year, higher fuel costs, if experienced, may
ultimately be reflected in customers' rates either as a surcharge to amortize future
PCA under-recoveries or as an increment in future PCA baseline rates. Furthermore
Staff notes that the requirement for the Company to file a general rate case within
three months of the effective date of a rate increase from this proceeding has been
waived by the Commission, with the condition that there will not be another PCORC
filing before the conclusion of the next general rate case. Thus, customers will be
insulated from the potential for additional rate increases that could otherwise occur
sooner

Finally, the establishment of a collaborative to examine and review several aspects of the PCORC process, and related subjects, provides an opportunity for the parties to address for their mutual benefit concerns about that mechanism. With a less adversarial collaborative setting, Staff believes that constructive results will ensue that will streamline, modify, or replace the current power cost recovery mechanisms.

Q. Why does the Settlement Agreement satisfy the interests of ICNU?

- 22 A. The Settlement Agreement provides a number of benefits from ICNU's perspective.
- First, the collaborative efforts that will be established to review PSE's utilization of

its gas assets and the PCORC process are particularly important to ICNU. These
forums will allow the parties to evaluate important structural issues related to setting
PSE's rates outside the context of a litigated rate proceeding. There is disagreement
among the parties regarding the appropriate scope of PCORC proceedings. From
ICNU's perspective, the opportunity to discuss whether the PCORC process should
continue and, if so, the scope and timing of future PCORCs, is important to
customers. In addition, as PSE has added additional gas-fired generation in recent
years, ICNU has been increasingly concerned that the Company needs to optimize its
gas assets for the benefit of both electric and natural gas customers. The Settlement
Agreement provides a process to address these important issues. Second, the revenue
allocation provisions help to mitigate an aberration in the cost allocation for the
Schedule 40 rate class. Schedule 40 is a campus rate that was designed to directly
assign distribution costs while allocating generation and transmission costs based on
the high-voltage rate, adjusted for parity and losses. Current Schedule 40 rates depart
significantly from that goal. By allocating none of the PCORC rate increase to
Schedule 40 customers, the Settlement Agreement moves Schedule 40 rates toward
this goal and mitigates the rate disparity for customers on Schedule 40.

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Q. Why does the Settlement Agreement satisfy the interests of Public Counsel?

A. Public Counsel finds that the level of the power costs agreed to in this settlement set a reasonable base for authorized power costs until the conclusion of the next general rate case. The agreed power costs are at the same level as those in the Company's original filed testimony

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An important component of the settlement for Public Counsel is the establishment of a collaborative to review the PCORC mechanism. There are a number of significant PCORC issues that need to be examined including: whether the PCORC should continue; if so, what the proper design of the POCRC should be; what issues are proper for resolution in a PCORC; and, what procedures should apply in a PCORC proceeding. It is appropriate that the collaborative is specifically targeted to questions of the PCORC and the issues it affects.

Another key component of the settlement for Public Counsel is the agreement that, in the future, revenue allocation and rate design will not be a matter to be litigated or otherwise modified in the PCORC docket. Instead, the PCORC will use the revenue allocation and rate design approved in the prior general rate case. This will allow parties to focus their resources on the power cost issues. The settlement also clarifies that the revenue allocation adopted in this settlement is for purposes of compromise and is not precedential in future general rate cases.

For the reasons stated below, Public Counsel agrees that the acquisition of the Goldendale Generation Station was prudent and provides a benefit to Washington ratepayers.

A.

Q. Why does the Settlement Agreement satisfy the public interest?

The proposed Settlement Agreement satisfies the public interest because it will result in rates that are fair, just, reasonable and sufficient. The revenue allocation recommended for this proceeding represents a non-precedential compromise that recognizes movement toward customer class cost of service, but allows Parties to

l	propose alternative revenue allocation approaches in the next general rate case. The
2	agreement by the parties to apply in all subsequent PCORCs the revenue allocation
3	and rate design approved by the Commission in the then most recent general rate
1	case, eliminates a potential area of contention among interested parties that could
5	possibly complicate the PCORC process.

The approval of PSE's Goldendale acquisition (including its related costs) and activities undertaken to manage the Company's electric portfolio is also in the public interest. The addition of this new generating facility to PSE's electric portfolio is expected to remove some volatility from power costs over the life of the project by reducing PSE's exposure to fuel-price and wholesale-market-price risks. Such approval encourages the Company to continue its resource acquisition and management efforts on behalf of its customers. The Settlement Agreement, however, ensures that PSE's actual power costs will undergo a prudence review as provided by Paragraph 4 of the PCA agreement approved by the Commission in Docket Nos. UE-011570 and UG-011571.

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