### BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

\* \* \* \* \*

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF	
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF COLORADO FOR	)
APPROVAL OF THE POWER PURCHASE	)
AGREEMENT FOR 118.8 MW OF NATURAL GAS	) DOCKET NO 424 VVVE
GENERATION, EARLY RETIREMENT OF	) DOCKET NO. 12A-XXXE
ARAPAHOE UNIT 4, AND A GAS SALES	)
AGREEMENT	)

#### **DIRECT TESTIMONY OF LISA H. PERKETT**

ON

**BEHALF OF** 

**PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF COLORADO** 

July 5, 2012

### BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

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### **DIRECT TESTIMONY OF LISA H. PERKETT**

#### **INDEX**

SECTION		
I.	INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE	1
II.	CURRENT STATUS	2

### BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

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IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF COLORADO FOR APPROVAL OF THE POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENT FOR 118.8 MW OF NATURAL GAS GENERATION, EARLY RETIREMENT OF ARAPAHOE UNIT 4, AND A GAS SALES	) ) ) DOCKET NO. 12A-XXXE
ARAPAHOE UNIT 4, AND A GAS SALES AGREEMENT	) )

### **DIRECT TESTIMONY OF LISA H. PERKETT**

1		I. <u>INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE</u>
2	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
3	A.	My name is Lisa H. Perkett. My business address is 414 Nicollet Mall,
4		Minneapolis, MN 55401-1993.
5	Q.	BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED AND IN WHAT POSITION?
6	A.	I am employed by Xcel Energy Services, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of
7		Xcel Energy Inc., the parent company of Public Service Company of Colorado
8		("Public Service" or the "Company"). My position is Director, Capital Asset
9		Accounting.
10	Q.	ON WHOSE BEHALF ARE YOU TESTIFYING IN THE PROCEEDING?
11	A.	I am testifying on behalf of Public Service.
12	Q.	HAVE YOU INCLUDED A DESCRIPTION OF YOUR QUALIFICATIONS,
13		DUTIES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES?

1 A. Yes. A description of my qualifications, duties, and responsibilities is included as Attachment A.

#### 3 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?

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A. I will discuss the current life used for book depreciation purposes for
Arapahoe Unit 4 ("Arapahoe 4") and common plant and then will explain the
accounting treatment for the remaining unrecovered investment and removal
costs associated with the early retirement and decommissioning of Arapahoe
4 until the next electric rate case.

### 9 Q. ARE YOU PROPOSING TO DECOMMISSION ARAPAHOE UNIT 4 IN THIS 10 PROCEEDING?

A. No. In this proceeding, we are only seeking approval to retire Arapahoe 4 from operation. If the Commission approves retirement, we will begin to account for the remaining investment differently than the way that we account for the asset today. I will explain that later in my testimony.

#### II. CURRENT STATUS

# 16 Q. HOW DOES THE COMPANY RECOVER THE COST ASSOCIATED WITH 17 AN ASSET SUCH AS ARAPAHOE 4?

- A. The Company separately tracks the recovery of the plant investment from the cost of removal of the power plant. When the decision is made to retire a production unit, the two parts continue to be tracked. The two parts are as follows:
  - Unrecovered plant investment costs. This is the original plant investment plus on-going investment less the accumulated

depreciation associated with this investment, not including accumulated depreciation for estimated net salvage.

Α.

• Accumulated depreciation associated with the recovery for cost of removal that was included in the depreciation rate, also known as the net salvage rate (estimated cost of removal less gross salvage as a percent of plant). For financial purposes, the accumulated depreciation for removal is recorded in a regulatory liability that is converted back to accumulated depreciation for regulatory presentation.

### Q. HAS THE COMMISSION ADDRESSED THIS MATTER BEFORE RELATIVE TO RETIREMENT OF ARAPAHOE UNIT 4?

The Commission addressed this issue specifically as it relates to Arapahoe 4 in Decision No. C09-1446 ¶ 119. We have included the common assets at Arapahoe Station together with Arapahoe 4 since these assets will follow the accounting treatment of Arapahoe 4 and retire at the same time. The Company is currently using the same accounting methodology for Cameo station, Cherokee Unit 1, and Cherokee Unit 2. As discussed in the Settlement Agreement in Docket No. 09AL-299E, Public Service defined the method for deferred accounting for early retirement of a production facility. Also as discussed Decision No. C10-1328 ¶ 194, Public Service, in its November 15, 2010 supplemental rebuttal testimony in Docket No. 10M-245E, proposed deferred accounting for the accelerated depreciation and removal costs as follows:

1		i. Public Service shall create and/or adjust a regulatory asset or liability
2		for each plant by an amount equal to the difference between:
3		The level of depreciation expenses using the removal cost and
4		depreciation currently recovered through base rates for each
5		retired plant; and
6		2. The level of depreciation and removal costs estimated to be
7		recognized by the Company in accordance with Generally
8		Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"); and
9		ii. Public Service shall recover a return of and a return on such
10		regulatory asset or refund of any regulatory liability balance through
11		base rates in the next general rate case.
12		The Colorado Public Utilities Commission ("CPUC") approved such accounting
13		treatment in Decision Nos. C09-1446 and C10-1328.
14	Q.	WHAT IS COMMON PLANT AND HOW ARE COMMON PLANT COSTS
15		RECOVERED?
16	A.	In general, common plant consists of the assets that are related to multiple
17		units at a single generating station. The common plant retires when the las
18		unit at a generating station retires (currently Arapahoe 4 in this case)
19		Accounting for the recovery of remaining common plant will follow the
20		accounting for the last unit retired. Typical common plant are the structures
21		housing the equipment, warehouses, and any systems such as heating and
22		air conditioning that is installed in these structures.
23	Q.	WHAT IS THE CURRENT TERMINAL RETIREMENT DATE USED IN THE
24		DEPRECIATION RATE FOR ARAPAHOE 4?
25	A.	The current terminal retirement date in the approved depreciation rate is
26		through the end of 2015.

1	Q.	IS THE CURRENT RATE FOR RECOVERY OF THE REMAINING
2		UNDEPRECIATED INVESTMENT SUFFICIENT TO FULLY DEPRECIATE
3		THE PLANT BY THE END OF 2013 OR EVEN 20152

A. No. The Company last updated the depreciation rate for Arapahoe 4 in Docket No. 06S-234EG. Since then, the Company has filed new depreciation rates in Dockets No. 09AL-299E and 11AL-947E, but in settlements approved by the Commission, the Company kept the depreciation amounts recovered in rates unchanged from the rates approved in Docket No. 06S-234EG. The same thing is true for the Cost of Removal ("COR") in that it has not been updated since 2006. The result is that three things are not up to date:

- A book depreciation rate sufficient to recover current investment by the current terminal retirement date (2015)
- An updated net salvage rate to recover the cost of removal for the plant; and
- 3. Changing the life to be consistent with the Commission's order in Docket No. 10M-245E.

Items one and two are likely to result in a need to increase the depreciation rate and item three would increase the life from 2015 to 2023, allowing more time to recover the costs.

### Q. DOES THE COMMISSION NEED TO RESOLVE THESE MATTERS IN THIS DOCKET?

A. No. As I will explain in more detail, the Company will continue to collect the amounts currently in rates from customers and we will be able to address any over- or under-collection in the 2014 rate case, which will be filed near the

end of the Multi-Year Plan approved in Docket No. 11AL-947E. I provide this summary testimony here so that Parties know that the matter will need to be addressed in that docket consistent with the Commission's approval of the accounting methodology in Docket No. 09AL-299E.

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- IN PERFORMING HIS ANALYSIS OF WHETHER TO RETIRE ARAPAHOE

  4 AT THE END OF 2013 OR TO CONTINUE TO OPERATE THE UNIT ON

  NATURAL GAS THROUGH THE END OF 2023, MR. HILL ASSUMED

  THAT THE RECOVERY OF COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH EARLIER OR

  LATER RETIREMENT WOULD FOLLOW THE SAME PATH AND

  THEREFORE THE CHOICE WOULD NOT IMPACT THE DECISION. IS

  THAT REASONABLE?
  - Yes. In Docket No. 10M-245E, the Commission essentially determined that the appropriate life of Arapahoe 4 was through the end of 2023 the years through 2013 primarily as a coal-fired power plant and the remaining years exclusively as a gas-fired power plant. The Company has agreed to recover the costs associated with early retirement of impacted power plants over the previously remaining life under the Clean Air Clean Job Act. The Company considers the previously remaining useful life of Arapahoe 4 to be 2023, even if that date was not translated yet into rate recovery. On that basis, Mr. Hill's assumption is reasonable.

### 1 V. REGULATORY ACCOUNTING FOR EARLY RETIREMENT OF GENERATION FACILITIES

# Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE REGULATORY ASSETS RELATED TO THE EARLY RETIREMENT OF THE GENERATION FACILITIES.

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In accordance with Decision No. C09-1446 in Docket No. 09AL-299E, paragraph 119, Public Service will establish a regulatory asset for Arapahoe Units 3 and 4.

Briefly, this accounting treatment is employed for those assets which have specifically received retirement approval from the Commission and in those instances where the financial remaining life is shorter than the Commission-approved remaining life used to develop the current depreciation The accounting treatment results in a regulatory asset equal to the unrecovered plant costs (both original cost and estimated removal costs) at the early retirement date. The amount included in the regulatory asset is equal to the sum of all the depreciation expense that would have been recognized between the early retirement date and the retirement date used in the depreciation rate to fully depreciate the asset by that later date. Additionally, Public Service will include this regulatory asset in rate base and its amortization in the revenue requirement of the Forecast Test Year ("FTY"), which effectively replicates the recovery of the asset as if it were still an operating asset over the original remaining life. Upon retirement, the accounting transactions are split into two components -- that for the original cost of the asset with its accumulated depreciation based on the regulatory remaining life (referred to as the "Life" component) and the other for the cost of final removal with its portion of accumulated depreciation (referred to as the "COR" component). Each component is tracked separately through the remaining recovery period.

### 4 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE BASIC ACCOUNTING BEING USED FOR THE 5 LIFE COMPONENT.

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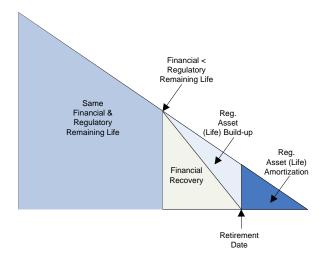
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Α.

For the Life component, the depreciation expense is recorded in FERC Account 403, Depreciation Expense, using the shorter financial remaining life. The difference in depreciation expense between the amount recognized in FERC Account 403 and the amount based on the regulatory remaining life is recognized in FERC Account 407, Amortization of Unrecovered Plant Costs, thus accumulating the difference in the two depreciation recoveries in FERC Account No. 182.2, Regulatory Assets – Unrecovered Plant Costs. transaction occurs during the final operating period of the unit and ceases once the plant is retired. After retirement, the regulatory asset (Life) would be amortized over the remaining number of years from retirement until the regulatory remaining life is exhausted. For example, Cameo Unit 1 retired in 2010 and had a regulatory remaining life based on a 2017 retirement date. Until a different recovery period is proposed and approved, the Cameo Unit 1 regulatory asset (Life) would amortize to zero based on a seven-year period. The original cost of plant, the financial accumulated depreciation, and the regulatory asset are included in rate base in the final years of operation to assure that the asset's rate base is maintained. Once retirement has occurred, only the regulatory asset remains in rate base. The following graph

shows an asset's net plant balance throughout its life with the financial remaining life differentiating from the regulatory remaining life toward the end.

A.



### Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE BASIC ACCOUNTING BEING USED FOR THE COR COMPONENT.

For the COR component, while the generating unit is in service, the accumulated reserve associated with this component is tracked as a regulatory liability for financial purposes, but is considered part of FERC Account 108, Accumulated Provision for Depreciation for ratemaking. Thus, this regulatory liability is an offset to rate base, the same as the accumulated reserve. At retirement, the regulatory liability is transferred to a sub account of FERC Account 182.2, Unrecovered Plant Costs, where the effect is a reduction in the regulatory asset account until the actual removal costs are recognized. The amortization for the COR component after retirement is still recognized over the remaining life that was used in the depreciation rate from

the last rate case in Docket No. 09AL-947E. Public Service will factor in any actual or estimated removal costs in the next rate proceeding.

# Q. IS THE COMPANY PROPOSING TO MODIFY THE COST OF REMOVAL FOR ANY OF THE ARAPAHOE UNITS AT THIS TIME?

Α.

Α.

No. We will address that in our next electric rate case. At this time we will continue to use the cost of removal that was included in 06S-234EG as a basis for depreciation and then amortization after retirement as reaffirmed in the last three rate cases. As part of the last electric rate case (Docket No. 11AL-947E), the Company and Staff agreed to work to find a mutually agreeable methodology for estimating cost of removal and if parties can not reach agreement, the Company would use Staff Witness Brown's methodology for estimating cost of removal. By the time we get to that rate case in 2014, we may have already completed the process to get market information on the cost of removal for this specific asset.

# Q. HOW IS THE COMPANY PROPOSING TO TREAT THESE REGULATORY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR RATEMAKING PURPOSES UNTIL THAT RATE CASE?

Public Service requests that the regulatory assets and the regulatory liabilities be included in rate base (netted), and that it be permitted in future rate cases to earn a full rate of return on the net amount. The purpose of this accounting and rate treatment is to preserve the rate base that would be present toward the end of each asset's useful life, given that there is a removal cost factor in the depreciation rate and an under-recovery of the original cost. This is

1 consistent with the Commission approved Settlement treatment for the 2 Arapahoe unit early retirement. Table 1 shows how the various components 3 would contribute to rate base under the proposed accounting:

#### Table 1

- + Regulatory Asset Plant
- + Regulatory Asset COR (negative balance)
- = Rate Base

# 4 Q. IS THE COMPANY SEEKING COMMISSION APPROVAL OF THE 5 ACCOUNTING TREATMENT SET FORTH ABOVE?

- A. No. The Commission already approved this accounting treatment in Decision

  Nos. C09-1446 and C10-1328. I just outlined what we will be doing on the

  Company's books if the Commission approves this application to retire

  Arapahoe 4. The Company will separately seek retirement of Arapahoe Unit

  and when approved will use this same methodology for accounting for that

  plant investment until the next rate case.
- 12 Q. IS PUBLIC SERVICE PLANNING TO INCLUDE THE REGULATORY

  13 ASSETS AND ASSOCIATED AMORTIZATION FOR THIS STATION IN THE

  14 NEXT RATE BASE AND REVENUE REQUIREMENT CALCULATION?
- 15 A. Yes. The Company will include the regulatory assets established for
  16 Arapahoe Units 3, 4, and common and the amortization costs associated with
  17 these regulatory assets through the same method that Public Service uses to
  18 recover plant in-service costs. The regulatory asset is a component of rate

base with the amortization expense a component of the revenue requirement. As I also mentioned earlier, assuming the retirement of the remaining assets at Arapahoe occurs at the end of 2013, a regulatory asset associated with the unrecovered plant asset costs and the removal costs for Arapahoe Units 3 and 4, and common would be included in the Company's next rate case.

### Q. SPECIFICALLY, WHAT AMORTIZATION PERIOD WILL BE USED FOR THE REGULATORY ASSETS FOR EARLY RETIREMENT?

Α.

The Company typically recommends amortizing the regulatory asset over the regulatory remaining life currently approved for the generating station. However that is not what we would recommend in the next rate proceeding as the terminal retirement date used to determine the depreciation rate for Arapahoe Unit 3 in the Docket No. 06S-234EG was 2011 and for Arapahoe 4 and common the terminal retirement date was 2015. We would recommend that the terminal retirement date that should be authorized in the next rate proceeding be 2023 for all the Arapahoe station regulatory assets, the date Public Service proposed for Arapahoe 4 in its last rate proceeding, Docket No. 11AL-947E when it was estimated that Arapahoe 4 would run 10 years on gas.

Until the next rate proceeding, the Company plans on continuing to use the approved depreciation expense amount for the amortization. In the next rate case, the Company will propose to change the amortization period to recover the regulatory assets for Arapahoe Units 3, 4, and common over nine (9) years, 2015 through 2023.

- 1 Q. WHAT IS THE AMOUNT THAT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THE
- 2 CURRENT REGULATORY ASSET FOR ARAPAHOE UNITS 3, 4, AND
- 3 COMMON?
- 4 A. The amount established in the regulatory asset for Arapahoe Units 3, 4, and
- 5 common is \$0 (as of this filing). The regulatory life is assumed to be in sync
- 6 with the GAAP life as these units were not currently marked for early
- 7 retirement in filings subsequent to the 2009 rate case, Docket No. 09AL-
- 8 299E, until this filing.
- 9 Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?
- 10 A. Yes, it does.

### ATTACHMENT A STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS LISA H. PERKETT

#### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

#### DIRECTOR CAPITAL ASSET ACCOUNTING

1994-Present

- Establish corporate capitalization policies and include the development, enhancement, and maintenance of the Corporate Continuing Property Record process for all of the plant assets of the Corporation.
- Manage capital investment cost recovery process, which includes the development of detailed actuarial analysis, regulatory filings with the various state and federal rate regulatory commissions, and expert testimony to support recovery levels in rate proceedings.
- Direct nuclear plant decommissioning funding process which includes the
  development of detailed engineering cost studies combined with a complete
  financial and economic analysis to develop detailed regulatory filings which
  establish the rate payer funding levels necessary to accumulate to the total
  future decommissioning cost requirement.
- Maximize corporate income tax deductions from the computation and support
  of accelerated income tax depreciation expenses and provide for the
  computation and support of deferred income taxes, which normalize the
  impact of these accelerated deductions for ratemaking and book accounting
  purposes.
- Maintain the plant asset related ratemaking forecast process, which supports
  the Company's rate filings for all retail and wholesale jurisdictions. This
  process provides the information which supports the vast majority of rate
  base (plant investment net of depreciation reserve and deferred taxes) as well
  as all capital investment related cost of service information (book
  depreciation, tax depreciation deductions, deferred taxes and deferred
  investment tax credits).
- Oversee capital asset reporting and information process necessary to disseminate capital asset information as required by various regulatory authorities (FERC, SEC, state commissions) as well as meeting all internal information requirements necessary to sustain efficient and effective business operations.

#### Lisa H. Perkett

#### MANAGER CAPITAL RECOVERY

1990-1994

- Coordinate preparation and filing of remaining life study for production facilities, average service life study, and general amortization study. Coordinate Minnesota Public Utilities Commission review process within Company including data requests.
- Review and assist in the calculation of tax depreciation and deferred income taxes for the IRS filing and year end close.
- Work with Rate Department and jurisdictional personnel within NSP to provide capital recovery information scenarios, answer data requests, review necessary rate schedules, and provide expert testimony.
- Oversee the gathering of information from plants and work with outside consultant to determine cost estimate, review escalation analysis, work with finance for fund earnings analysis, and compile all of above into filing with Minnesota Public Utilities Commission.

PRINCIPAL CAPITAL RECOVERY ANALYST	1987-1990
SENIOR DEPRECIATION ANALYST	1985-1987
DEPRECIATION ANALYST	1982-1985
ASSOCIATE DEPRECIATION ANALYST	1981-1982
ASSISTANT OPERATIONS ANALYST	1980-1981

#### **EDUCATION/PROFESSIONAL LICENSES**

University of Minnesota - B.S. Degree, Major-Business Certificate in Management Information Systems Certified Management Accountant

#### **BUSINESS/INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES:**

Society of Depreciation Professionals

American Gas Association Accounting Services Committee

Edison Electric Institute Property Accounting and Valuation Committee

Institute of Certified Management Accountants