Application No:	<u>A.17-03-021</u>
Exhibit No.:	
Witness:	R. Austria

Application of Southern California Gas Company (U 904 G) and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (U 902 G) for (A) Approval of the Forecasted Revenue Requirement Associated with Certain Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan Projects and Associated Rate Recovery, and (B) Authority To Modify and Create Certain Balancing Accounts

Application 17-03-021

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF

REGINALD AUSTRIA

ON BEHALF OF

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY

AND

SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

January 22, 2018

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I. PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW OF TESTIMONY

The purpose of my prepared rebuttal testimony on behalf of Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E), or "Applicants," is to respond to the balancing account recommendations proposed in the testimony of the Office of Ratepayer Advocates (ORA) and The Utility Reform Network (TURN) and Southern California Generation Coalition (SCGC).

II. TWO-WAY BALANCING ACCOUNT TREATMENT IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE PSEP FORECASTED REVENUE REQUIREMENTS PROPOSED BY SOCALGAS AND SDG&E

In the testimony of ORA witness N. Stannik, ORA recommends the use of a one-way downward balancing account to record and collect the operation and maintenance (O&M) components of Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan (PSEP) hydrotesting project costs, regardless of the per-mile or total amount authorized.¹ ORA believes that since O&M costs are generally a "pass-through" to ratepayers, ratepayers should not be required to pay for forecasted costs that are higher than predicted, nor should ratepayers be passed on to shareholders if the utilities are able to perform the hydrotesting work at a lower cost than predicted.²

SoCalGas and SDG&E disagree. Applicants believe that 100% of reasonable and prudent PSEP O&M costs should be recovered from ratepayers for this important safety enhancement work that renders the utilities' infrastructure safe for all stakeholders (e.g., ratepayers, employees, etc.). As discussed further in the rebuttal testimony of R. Gonzales, there are several components that influence cost estimates, and a change in even one of these components can change the overall scope of the project and the resulting actual costs.³

¹ ORA Testimony (ORA-04, Stannik) at 3.

² ORA Testimony (ORA-04, Stannik) at 13.

³ SoCalGas and SDG&E Rebuttal Testimony (Gonzalez) at 15 – 16.

Promoting fairness to both ratepayers and shareholders can be accomplished through the continuation of a two-way balancing account mechanism for PSEP such that costs that are lower than authorized levels are refunded to ratepayers and reasonably incurred costs above authorized levels are recovered from ratepayers.

In the testimony of witness C. Yap, TURN and SCGC request that the Commission deny Applicants' request for balancing account treatment. TURN and SCGC contend that PSEP projects are fundamentally no different than other natural gas utility activities, which include large pipeline construction and maintenance projects that were not subject to balancing account treatment.⁴

SoCalGas and SDG&E disagree with TURN and SCGC's recommendation to deny balancing account treatment for PSEP costs. For the same reasons that were provided above, Applicants believe that the continuation of two-way balancing account treatment of PSEP costs is appropriate to ensure recovery of reasonable and prudent costs from ratepayers for the safe and reliable operation of their pipeline system. Although PSEP projects may be similar to large pipeline and maintenance projects that are included in a general rate case, where no balancing account treatment is provided, PSEP costs are different in that they are difficult to estimate as there are many factors and assumptions to consider. Any unanticipated deviation in these factors and/or assumptions can significantly impact the actual PSEP costs incurred. Merely exceeding the estimate for a project does not indicate that the project was not appropriately and prudently planned and executed; it simply means that conditions were different than expected or unanticipated occurrences took place. These costs that exceed the estimate nevertheless should be recoverable from ratepayers through a two-way balancing account mechanism.

⁴ TURN/SCGC Testimony (Yap) at 5.

⁵ SoCalGas/SDG&E Rebuttal Testimony (Gonzalez) at 15 - 16.

This concludes my Rebuttal Testimony.

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