# BEFORE THE NEW MEXICO PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF EL PASO	)	
ELECTRIC COMPANY'S 2017	)	
RENEWABLE ENERGY PLAN	)	
PURSUANT TO THE RENEWABLE	)	CASE NO. 17-00090-UT
ENERGY ACT AND 17.9.572 NMAC	j	100 III
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DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

MANUEL CARRASCO

May 1, 2017

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1		I. <u>INTRODUCTION AND QUALIFICATIONS</u>
2	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, BUSINESS ADDRESS AND
3		OCCUPATION.
4	A.	My name is Manuel Carrasco. My business address is 100 North Stanton Street,
5		El Paso, Texas, 79901. I am employed by El Paso Electric Company ("EPE" or
6		"the Company") as the Supervisor of the Rates and Regulatory section of the
7		Regulatory Affairs department.
8		
9	Q.	PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL
10		QUALIFICATIONS.
11	<b>A.</b>	I hold a Bachelor in Accounting and a Master in Economics from New Mexico
12		State University ("NMSU"). I graduated from NMSU's Accounting program,
13		with honors, in 1995 and from NMSU's Regulatory Economics program in 1999.
14		In addition, I have attended professional development seminars sponsored by the
15		National Economic Research Associates (NERA) Economic Consulting, Electric
16		Utility Consultants Inc. (EUCI), The Brattle Group, NMSU's Center for Public
17		Utilities, American Gas Association, Edison Electric Institute, and American
18		Water Works Association.
19		My professional career began in 1993, as a rate analyst with the Utilities
20		Department of the City of Las Cruces, New Mexico, where my responsibilities

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included performing cost of service and rate design studies; preparing fiscal budget and financial forecasts; and developing forecasts of customers, consumption and revenues. During my tenure with the City of Las Cruces, I received increasing levels of responsibility culminating with a promotion to Manager of the Rate & Economic Analysis section. My experience also includes working as an Accountant/Analyst at Sierra Pacific Power Company and working as a Senior Pricing Analyst at Colorado Springs Utilities. I began working for EPE in 2009 as a Rate Analyst Specialist. In 2011, I was then promoted to Senior Rate Analyst; and in 2015, I was promoted to my current position. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR CURRENT RESPONSIBILITIES WITH EPE. My responsibility is to supervise the preparation of economic, statistical, cost and rate design studies; development of models and methodologies for cost of service, profitability and pricing studies; and, performing annualization and cost of service studies, rate design and revenue forecasts. ARE YOU SPONSORING ANY EXHIBITS IN THIS FILING? Yes, I am sponsoring the following:

1		Exhibit MC-1 Plan Year Revenue Requirements and Calculated Reasonable Cost
2		Threshold
3		Exhibit MC-2 Large Non-Governmental Customer RPS Adjustment
4		Exhibit MC-3 Renewable Portfolio Standard Cost Rider
5		
6	Q.	HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED TESTIMONY BEFORE
7		UTILITY REGULATORY BODIES?
8	Α.	Yes, I have previously filed testimony with, and testified before, the New Mexico
9		Public Regulation Commission ("NMPRC" or "Commission") and Public Utility
10		Commission of Texas.
11		
12		II. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY
13	Q.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?
14	A.	The purpose of my testimony is to present EPE's calculation of plan year revenue
15		requirements, large non-governmental customer adjustment, and reasonable cost
16		threshold ("RCT") in support of EPE's 2017 Renewable Energy Act plan ("2017
17		Plan" or "Plan") presented by EPE witness Gallegos. I also present EPE's
18		calculation of its proposed Renewable Portfolio Standard Cost Rider.
19		
20		

1		III. CALCULATION OF THE ANNUAL PLAN YEAR REVENUE
2		REQUIREMENTS
3	Q.	HOW ARE PLAN YEAR REVENUE REQUIREMENTS TO BE
4		DETERMINED?
5	A.	Section 14 C of Rule 17.9.572 NMAC ("Rule"), requires plan year revenue
6		requirements for RCT purposes, to include the estimated procurement cost of all
7		resources included in the plan. Revenue requirement adjustments should include:
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20		Net avoided fuel and purchased power costs, cost savings resulting from environmental credits (if not already included in the net avoided fuel costs) pursuant to compliance rules in effect during the plan year, and cost savings or increases for capacity, generation, transmission or distribution, operation and maintenance expense, back-up and load following generation, off-system sales opportunity impacts, or other facilities and improvements or functions that may be required and that can be shown to result in actual reductions or increases in plan year revenue requirements to be collected from ratepayers. Avoided fuel costs are expected or modeled fuel savings that result from the procurement of renewable resources in the plan years.  The calculation of the estimated annual plan year revenue requirements is shown in Exhibit MC-1, page 1. The remainder of this section describes how the plan
22		year revenue requirements were determined.
23		
24	Q.	WHAT METHODOLOGY DOES EPE USE TO CALCULATE PLAN
25		YEAR REVENUE REQUIREMENTS AND HAS THE COMMISSION
26		APPROVED THIS METHODOLOGY?

1	A.	EPE uses the direct comparison methodology. This methodology has been
2		approved by the Commission.
3		
4	Q.	HOW DOES EPE CALCULATE PLAN YEAR REVENUE
5		REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE DIRECT COMPARISON
6		METHODOLOGY?
7	A.	EPE uses its PROMOD® program, a standard planning and economic dispatch
8		modeling tool, to conduct two plan year revenue requirement calculations: one
9		calculation estimates the plan year revenue requirement for its total system (New
10		Mexico, Texas and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC")
11		jurisdictions) with plan year renewable energy procurements and the other
12		calculation without the renewable energy procurements. The first calculation
13		establishes a base case system cost for generation, which is referred to as the
14		"With Case". The second calculation is referred to as the "Without Case". The
15		difference in total costs between the With Case and Without Case equals the net
16		increase in generation costs attributable to the RPS portfolio. EPE witness
17		Gallegos addresses EPE's PROMOD modeling process.
18		
19	Q.	WHAT PROCUREMENT COSTS DOES EPE INCLUDE IN ITS PLAN
20		YEAR REVENUE REQUIREMENTS?

1	A.	EPE's plan year revenue requirements include the costs of purchasing renewable
2		energy and renewable energy credits ("RECs") from the Commission-approved
3		long-term procurement actions, as described by EPE witness Gallegos in his direct
4		testimony, as well as EPE's REC Programs. The Commission has also approved
5		recovery of ongoing costs associated with Western Renewable Energy Generation
6		Information System ("WREGIS"), which registers and tracks RECs.
7		
8	Q.	HOW HAS EPE ESTIMATED THE PROCUREMENT COST
9		ASSOCIATED WITH MEETING THE RENEWABLE ENERGY
10		PORTFOLIO REQUIREMENTS?
11	A.	The direct testimony of EPE witness Gallegos calculates and presents the
12		estimated 2018 and 2019 procurement costs of the 2017 Plan based on EPE's
13		existing renewable generation portfolio reflected in the plan. EPE witness
14		Gallegos provides an accounting of those costs in Exhibit OG-2.
15		
16	Q.	DO PLAN YEAR REVENUE REQUIREMENTS REFLECT AVOIDED
17		FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER COSTS?
18	<b>A.</b>	Yes. For each plan year, the revenue requirement reflects modeled avoided fuel
19		and purchased power cost savings (including cost savings from environmental

1		credits) attributable to the RPS portfolio. Exhibit MC-1, page 1, line 10, shows
2		the cost savings at \$3,799,921 and \$3,553,478 for 2018 and 2019, respectively.
3		
4	Q.	HOW WERE AVOIDED FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER COST
5		SAVINGS DETERMINED?
6	A.	EPE estimates the avoided fuel and purchased power cost savings attributable to
7		the 2017 Plan portfolio by subtracting the Plan Year Procurement Cost (with
8		energy) from the difference between and the With and Without Cases.
9		For example, Exhibit MC-1, page 1, line 7, shows the 2018 net plan year
10		procurement cost of renewable energy is \$14,207,571 while the difference
11		between the With and Without Cases, in line 8, is \$10,407,650. In other words,
12		the addition of \$14.2 million in renewable energy costs results in a net increase of
13		only \$10.4 million. This means that \$3.8 million in non-renewable energy costs
14		were offset by the renewable energy costs. A similar calculation is made for the
15		2019 plan year.
16		
17	Q.	DO PLAN YEAR REVENUE REQUIREMENTS REFLECT AN
18		ADJUSTMENT FOR AVOIDED CAPACITY COSTS?

1	A.	No. According to the direct testimony of EPE witness Omar Gallegos, the
2		PROMOD model did not indicate a resource inadequacy without the RPS
3		resources; therefore, no adjustment for avoided capacity costs is required.
4		
5	Q.	HOW IS DG REFLECTED IN THE DETERMINATION OF PLAN YEAR
6		REVENUE REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE DIRECT COMPARISON
7		METHODOLOGY?
8	A.	EPE reflects energy produced by DG systems as a reduction in customer load in
9		both the With and Without cases, because DG systems provide energy which
10		offsets customer usage behind the meter. EPE reduces load by the forecasted
11		amount of DG production at the REC meter.
12		
13	Q.	WERE OTHER ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO DERIVE THE PLAN YEAR
14		REVENUE REQUIREMENT FOR AVOIDED TRANSMISSION OR
15		DISTRIBUTION COSTS?
16	A.	No. EPE did not reduce the plan year revenue requirements for avoided
17		transmission or distribution costs because the Rule requires that those avoided
18		costs must be expected to result in actual reductions in costs to ratepayers in the
19		plan year. EPE's RPS procurement actions would not result in a direct reduction
20		to existing transmission or distribution costs that can be shown in 2018 and 2019.

Q.	BASED ON THIS SECTION'S DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE PLAN
	YEAR REVENUE REQUIREMENTS WERE DETERMINED, WHAT ARE
	THE PLAN YEAR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE 2017 PLAN?
A.	EPE's estimated annual plan year revenue requirements, shown in Exhibit MC-1,
	page 1, line 13, are \$12,189,304 for 2018 and \$12,333,353 for 2019.
IV	. CALCULATION OF LARGE NON-GOVERNMENTAL CUSTOMER
	<b>ADJUSTMENT</b>
Q.	DOES THE RENEWABLE ENERGY ACT, AND COMMISSION
	RULE 572, REQUIRE EPE TO CALCULATE THE RPS IMPACT TO
	LARGE NON-GOVERNMENTAL CUSTOMERS?
A.	Yes. The Renewable Energy Act ("Act") and Rule 572 ("Rule") require EPE to
	reduce, as necessary, the kWh of renewable energy procured for large non-
	governmental customers if the additional cost of the RPS obligation, inclusive of
	all interconnection and transmission costs, exceeds the lower of two percent of
	their annual bill or annual dollar cap of \$110,965 for 2018 or \$112,793 for 2019 <sup>1</sup> ,
	as shown in Exhibit MC-2. The annual dollar cap for 2018 and 2019 reflect the
	application of Rule 17.9.572.7 NMAC, which provides for the application of a
	change in the consumer price index, urban ("CPI-U") based upon the CPI-U for
	A. IV

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This statutory cost cap is applicable to customers with annual energy consumption in excess of 10 million kWh at a single location or facility, regardless of the number of meters at that location or facility.

I		the 12-month period ended January 2017, as published by the Bureau of Labor
2		Statistics.
3		
4	Q.	HOW DID EPE DETERMINE WHETHER THE RPS PORTFOLIO
5		COSTS FOR THESE CUSTOMERS WOULD EXCEED THE
6		STATUTORY LIMITS?
7	A.	To determine whether EPE's RPS portfolio costs for individual large non-
8		governmental customers exceeds the large customer cap imposed by the Act and
9		Rule, EPE estimates individual customer bills assuming base rates in effect on the
10		day of the 2017 Plan filing, as required by Rule 572. For the purposes of EPE's
11	,	2017 Plan, EPE's evaluation is based on EPE's current rates, together with the
12		FPPCAC charges that were applicable during 2017. EPE then calculates the
13		revenue impact on an individual customer based on the RPS requirement
14		(15 percent) for the customer and the per kWh portfolio compliance cost of the
15		renewable resources in each plan year's portfolio. The cost to procure 15 percent
16		of the individual customers total energy requirement for each plan year may not
17		exceed the percentage of bill limit or total cost limit established in the Act and
18		Rule.
19		

1	Q.	BASED ON EPE'S CALCULATION, IS AN RPS ADJUSTMENT
2		REQUIRED FOR LARGE NON-GOVERNMENTAL CUSTOMERS?
3	A.	Yes. Exhibit MC-2 demonstrates that under the Rule and Act, the cost of the
4		2017 Plan to procure RPS energy sufficient to satisfy 15 percent of each of EPE's
5		qualifying large non-governmental customers would exceed the cap established in
6		the Act in plan years 2018 or 2019. As calculated in Exhibit MC-2, the RPS
7		reduction pursuant to the large customer limit of 6,667,131 kWh and 6,667,957
8		kWh in the 2018 and 2019 plan years, respectively, is required for purposes of the
9		2017 Plan. The allowable RPS for EPE's qualifying large non-governmental
10		
10		customers is limited to 1,684,657 kWh in 2018 and 1,683,831 kWh in 2019. EPE
11		witness Gallegos uses these limited amounts for the large non-governmental
12		customer adjustment to calculate EPE's Total RPS Requirement in Exhibit OG-1.
13		
14	Q.	IS THE LARGE NON-GOVERNMENTAL CUSTOMER ADJUSTMENT
15		CALCULATION BASED ON PROCUREMENT COST OR COMPLIANCE
16		COST?
17	<b>A.</b>	The Large Customer Adjustment calculation uses the compliance cost. This
18		approach is consistent with EPE's prior plan filings and EPE's RCT calculation.
19		To the second that the fact th

1	Q.	CAN YOU SUMMARIZE WHAT IS MEANT BY "COMPLIANCE
2		COST"?
3	<b>A.</b>	Yes, Compliance cost is the plan year portfolio procurement cost adjusted for
4		avoided fuel and purchased power cost. Compliance cost is synonymous to the
5		annual plan year revenue requirements previously described in my testimony and
6		is presented in Exhibit MC-1, page 1, line13.
7		
8		V. <u>CALCULATION OF THE REASONABLE COST THRESHOLD</u>
9	Q.	WHAT IS THE CURRENT RCT ESTABLISHED BY NMPRC
10		RULE 17.9.572 NMAC?
11	A.	Under Rule 17.9.572.12 B NMAC, the RCT is set at 3 percent of plan year total
12		revenues.
13		
14	Q.	HAS EPE CALCULATED WHETHER THE 2017 PLAN YEAR REVENUE
15		REQUIREMENTS ARE WITHIN THE 3 PERCENT RCT?
16	A.	Yes. Exhibit MC-1, page 2 shows the RCT calculation.
17		
18	Q.	IS EPE'S METHODOLOGY CONSISTENT WITH RULE 572?
19	A.	Yes. As I describe below, EPE's RCT calculation methodology is consistent with
20		Rule 572.

1	Q.	HOW ARE PLAN YEAR TOTAL REVENUES DETERMINED?
2	A.	"Plan year total revenues" is defined in Section 7 K of the Rule as:
3 4 5 6 7 8 9		Plan year projected total retail revenues including the sum of plan year total retail energy sales multiplied by the company's approved base and non-base fuel retail rates by rate class; projected fuel clause revenues; and all projected rider revenues, not including projected plan year renewable portfolio revenue requirements, an projected undergrounding rider contributions in aid of construction.
10	,	Retail revenues are to be calculated using weather adjusted retail energy
11		sales projected for the plan year, adjusted for projected energy efficiency
12		reductions approved by the Commission in EPE's most recent energy efficiency
13		proceeding (NMPRC Case No. 16-00185-UT).
14		
15	Q.	PLEASE SPECIFY THE COMPONENTS OF EPE'S PLAN YEAR TOTAL
16		REVENUES.
17	A.	For the 2017 Plan, EPE calculated plan year total revenues for 2018 and 2019 to
18		include projected base revenues, an adjustment based on the 2016 FPPCAC
19		monthly factors, and an adjustment based on the application of the current
20		Rate 17-Efficient Use of Energy Recovery Factor. EPE does not currently have
21		renewable energy riders in effect.
22		
23	Q.	WHAT IS EPE'S REASONABLE COST THRESHOLD FOR THE 2018
24		AND 2019 PLAN YEARS?

1	<b>A.</b>	As shown in Exhibit MC-1, page 2, with the RCT set at 3 percent of plan year								
2		total revenues, the reasonable cost threshold for 2018 is \$5,588,414, based on plan								
3		year total revenues of \$186,280,474. The reasonable cost threshold for 2019 is								
4		\$5,612,125 based on plan year total revenues of \$187,070,847.								
5										
6	Q.	DOES EPE'S PORTFOLIO EXCEED THE RCT IN PLAN YEARS 2018								
7		AND 2019?								
8	A.	Yes. As shown in Exhibit MC-1, page 2, the plan year revenue requirements								
9		costs exceed the RCT of 3% in both plan years. The ratio of the net portfolio cost								
10		to plan year total revenues is 6.54% in 2018 and 6.59% in 2019.								
11										
12	Q.	WOULD EPE FURTHER EXCEED THE RCT IF THE COMPANY WAS								
13		TO INCUR ADDITIONAL NEW COSTS TO MEET ITS RPS								
14		OBLIGATIONS?								
15	A.	Yes. Under the current Rule's RCT calculation, the previously-approved								
16		procurement costs included in EPE's 2017 Plan, as a percentage of total retail								
17		revenues, are already in excess of the RCT.								
18										
19	Q.	ARE EPE'S EXISTING PROCUREMENT COSTS THAT EXCEED THE								
20		NEW RCT CONSIDERED REASONABLE?								

1	A.	Yes. As stated in EPE witness Gallegos's direct testimony, EPE's existing
2		procurement costs are reasonable because EPE's current portfolio of renewable
3		resources were found to be reasonable and were approved by the Commission in
4		EPE's prior RPS filings.
5		
6	Q.	DOES YOUR ANALYSIS ADDRESS EPE'S WIND REC PROCUREMENT
7		OPTION AND ITS IMPACTS ON THE RCT, LARGE NON-
8		GOVERNMENTAL CUSTOMER ADJUSTMENT, AND PLAN YEAR
9		REVENUE REQUIREMENT?
10	<b>A.</b>	No.
11		
12	V	I. <u>CALCULATION OF THE RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD</u>
13		COST RIDER
14	Q.	HOW IS EPE'S PROPOSED RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD
15		COST RIDER CALCULATED?
16	A.	EPE calculates the renewable portfolio standard cost rider by dividing the
17		forecasted cost of the RPS portfolio in each plan year plus any approved deferred
18		costs in the 2016 RPS Plan, reduced by the capped contribution of qualifying
19		large customers, by the total forecasted energy (kWh) for the plan year, excluding
20		projected annual sales for qualifying large customers. The resulting \$/kWh rider

1		will apply to all customers (excluding qualifying large customers) on a monthly
2		basis. Exhibit MC-3 presents the calculation of the proposed renewable portfolio
3		standard cost rider.
4		
5		VII. <u>CONCLUSION</u>
6	Q.	CAN YOU SUMMARIZE THE IMPACT OF THE RPS PORTFOLIO
7		COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH EPE'S 2017 PLAN?
8	A.	Yes. Under the current Rule, EPE's RPS portfolio cost of meeting the Act's
9		renewable energy requirements for 2018 and 2019 preclude EPE from incurring
10		additional costs to meet its RPS obligations without further exceeding the RCT
11		standard set by the Commission.
12		
13	Q.	HOW DOES EPE PROPOSE TO RECOVER THE RPS PORTFOLIO
14		COSTS?
15	A.	If approved, EPE proposes to recover 2018 plan year procurement costs through
16		the implementation of a Renewable Portfolio Standard Cost Rider, as discussed in
17		the direct testimony of EPE witness James Schichtl, and as calculated in Exhibit
18		MC-3.
19		Alternatively, EPE will continue to recover the cost of renewable energy
20		and associated RECs through its monthly FPPCAC. EPE will defer, with carrying

1		costs, all other approved EPE's 2017 Plan costs for recovery in a general rate
2		proceeding. This includes the cost of standalone RECs (purchased without
3		energy) and the cost of participating in WREGIS. This procurement cost
4		recovery approach has been approved by the Commission in each of EPE's
5		procurement proceedings.
6		
7	Q.	DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?
8	A.	Yes.

El Paso Electric Company 2017 Plan Filing Plan Year Revenue Requirements

	(a)	(b)		(c)		(d)
Line						• •
No.	Description	Reference		2018		2019
1	Modeled Total System Fuel and Purchased Power Costs ("Without Case") Excluding RPS Portfolio Resources. Includes DG Load Reduction	PROMOD	\$	139,720,220	\$	134,417,680
2	Modeled Total System Fuel and Purchased Power Costs ("With Case") Includes RPS Portfolio Resources and DG Load Reduction	PROMOD	\$	150,127,870	\$	144,969,340
3	WREGIS and REC Only Procurement Costs Includes CRLEF, REC Purchase Programs, and WREGIS	Exhibit OG-2	\$	1,781,654	\$	1,781,693
4	Total System Fuel and Purchased Power Costs Including all RPS Costs	Line 2 + Line 3	\$	151,909,524	\$	146,751,033
	Avoided Fuel and Purchased Power Cost					
5	Plan Year Portfolio Procurement Cost	Exhibit OG-2	\$	15,989,224	\$	15,886,831
6	Less: WREGIS and REC Only Procurement Costs	Line 3	•	(1,781,654)	Ψ	(1,781,693)
7	Net Plan Year Portfolio Procurement Cost		\$	14,207,571	\$	14,105,138
8	With and Without Case Difference	Line 2 - Line 1		10,407,650		10.551.660
9	Less: Net Plan Year Portfolio Procurement Cost	Line 8		(14,207,571)		(14,105,138)
10	Net Avoided Fuel and Purchased Power Cost		\$	(3,799,921)	\$	(3,553,478)
	Plan Year Revenue Requirements					
11	Plan Year Portfolio Procurement Cost	Exhibit OG-2	\$	15,989,224	<b>ሰ</b>	45 000 004
12	Net Avoided Fuel and Purchased Power Cost	Line 10	Φ		Φ	15,886,831
13	Plan Year Revenue Requirements ("Compliance Cost")	Line 11 + Line 12		(3,799,921)		(3,553,478)
		THE II THE IZ	\$	12,189,304	Φ	12,333,353
14	Total Renewable Energy Produced in Portfolio (kWh)	Exhibit OG-2		197,769,271		200,008,404
15	Portfolio Compliance Cost, per kWh	Line 9 / Line 10	\$	0.06163	\$	0.06166

El Paso Electric Company 2017 Plan Filing Calculated Reasonable Cost Threshold

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Line No.	Description	Reference	2018	 2019
1	Plan Year Revenue Requirements Cost	Exhibit MC-1, Line 9	\$ 12,189,304	\$ 12,333,353
2	Plan Year Total Revenues (Total Projected Revenues - All Customers)	Workpaper	\$ 186,280,474	\$ 187,070,847
3	Plan Year Revenue Requirements Cost as a Percent of Plan Year Total Revenues	Line 1 / Line 2	6.54%	6.59%
4	Statutory Reasonable Cost Threshold (%)	NMAC 17.9.572.12 (B)	3.00%	3.00%
5	Statutory Reasonable Cost Threshold Revenue	Line 2 x Line 4	\$ 5,588,414	\$ 5,612,125

#### Notes:

<sup>(1)</sup> EPE's New Mexico jurisdictional retail energy sales are based on EPE's Economic Research Department's 2016 Load Forecast dated April 7, 2016, adjusted for weather and projected energy reductions attributed to energy efficiency and load management.

El Paso Electric Company 2017 Plan Filing Large Non-Governmental Customer RPS Adjustment

	(a) 2018 Plan Year	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Line No.		Service Voltage	Annual kWh	Annual Bill	Portfolio Impact Limit per Customer, 2% of Annual Bill or \$110,965	Applicable Portfolio Limit	Required RPS 15%	RPS @ Limit	Billed RPS Revenue
1 2 3 4 5	Customer 1 Customer 2 Customer 3 Customer 4 * Total	Primary Secondary Primary Primary/Secondary	13,141,546 11,172,222 16,303,439	\$ 1,567,896 1,193,299 826,549 1,590,064 \$ 5,177,807		2.00% 2.00% 2.00% 2.00%	2,259,207 1,971,232 1,675,833 2,445,516 8,351,788	511,727 384,201 269,767 518,962 1,684,657	\$ 138,441 122,450 102,693 149,858 \$ 513,442
6 7 8	* Customer 4 by 8	Service Voltage Primary Secondary		\$ 950,766 \$ 639,298		•			
6 7 8 9 10 11	Large Customer L Customer 1 Customer 2 Customer 3 Customer 4 * Total	imit Applies - Primary Secondary Primary Primary/Secondary	15,061,380 13,141,546 11,172,222 16,303,439 55,678,587	hatta 2		- - - -	511,727 384,201 269,767 518,962 1,684,657		\$ 31,358 23,866 16,531 31,801 \$ 103,556
12			KPS Ked	luction Pursuant	to the Large Custon	ner Limit (kWh) -[	6,667,131		
Line No.	2019 Plan Year  Customer	Service Voltage	Annual kWh	Annual Bill	Portfolio Impact Limit per Customer, 2% of Annual Bill or \$112,793	Applicable Portfolio Limit	Required RPS 15%	RPS @ Limit	Billed RPS Revenue
6 7 8 9 10	Customer 1 Customer 2 Customer 3 Customer 4 Total	Primary Secondary Primary Primary	13,141,546 11,172,222 16,303,439	\$ 1,567,896 1,193,299 826,549 1,590,064 \$ 5,177,807	\$ 31,358 23,866 16,531 31,801 \$ 103,556	2.00% 2.00% 2.00% 2.00%	2,259,207 1,971,232 1,675,833 2,445,516 8,351,788	511,476 384,013 269,635 518,708 1,683,831	\$ 138,509 122,510 102,743 149,931 \$ 513,693
13 14	Large Customer L Customer 1 Customer 2 Customer 3 Customer 4 Total	imit Applies - Primary Secondary Primary Primary	15,061,380 13,141,546 11,172,222 16,303,439 55,678,587	lustice Durance L	in the Laure Coule		511,476 384,013 269,635 518,708 1,683,831		\$ 31,358 23,866 16,531 31,801 \$ 103,556
			KF5 Ked	delion Pursuant i	to the Large Custorr	er Limit (KVVN) -[	6,667,957		
ſAì	Worksheet Calculation NM System Incren	ations and Notes: nental Charge for Rene	wable Resources \$/k	Wh Calculation:	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>			
	Total Renewab Portfolio Compl	le Energy Produced in liance Cost	Portfolio (kWh)		197,769,271 \$ 12,189,304	200,008,404 \$ 12,333,353			
		ed for Secondary Voltage ed for Primary Voltage I				\$ 0.06166 \$ 0.06215 \$ 0.06131			
	Secondary \ Primary Volt				1.007862 0.986479	1.007862 0.986479			
	CPI Adjusted Cap <u>Year</u> 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 CPI Factor source: Bureau	Limit Calculation:	220.223 226.665 230.280 233.916 233.707 236.916 242.839 246.839 250.905	2% Inflation Growth Base 2.925% 1.595% -0.089% -0.089% 1.373% 2.500% 1.647%	or actual actual actual actual actual actual actual estimate (average estimate (average				

- [C] Customer Annual kWh is the most recent calendar year's billed kWh under assumption that the billed kWh does not vary significantly year to year
- [D] 17.9.572.7(M) NMAC limits the large customer adjustment to the lower of 2% of a customer's annual electric charges or \$99,000. After 01/01/2012, the \$99,000 is adjusted for inflation (as shown in [B] above).

El Paso Electric Company 2017 Plan Filing Renewable Portfolio Standard Cost Rider

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Line	Description	Reference	 2018	 2019
1 2 3 4	Plan Year Portfolio Procurement Cost Plus: Deferred Costs * Less: Large Customer Portfolio Impact Limit Net Plan Year Portfolio Procurement Cost	Exhibit OG-2 Workpaper Exhibit MC-2 Line 1 - Line 2	\$ 15,989,224 806,762 (103,556) 16,692,430	\$ 15,886,831 - (103,556) 15,783,274
5 6 7	Forecasted New Mexico Jurisdictional kWh Sales Less: Large Non-Governmental (LNG) Customers Energy Sales Net Forecasted New Mexico Jurisdictional kWh Sales	Exhibit OG-1 Exhibit MC-2 Line 4 - Line 5	 1,652,527,271 (55,678,587) 1,596,848,684	 1,657,693,716 (55,678,587) 1,602,015,129
8	Renewable Portfolio Standard Cost Rider, per kWh		\$ 0.010453	\$ 0.009852

# BEFORE THE NEW MEXICO PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF EL PASO ELECTRIC  COMPANY'S 2017 RENEWABLE ENERGY  PLAN PURSUANT TO THE RENEWABLE  ENERGY ACT AND 17.9.572 NMAC  Case No. 17UT  EL PASO ELECTRIC COMPANY,  Applicant.	
<u>AFFIDAVIT</u>	
STATE OF TEXAS )	
COUNTY OF EL PASO ) ss	
Manuel Carrasco hereby deposes and states under oath that the information contain	ed in
the foregoing Direct Testimony of Manuel Carrasco, together with all schedules spons	sored
therein and exhibits attached thereto, is true and accurate based on my personal knowledge	e and
belief.	
SIGNED this day of May, 2017.	
MANUEL CARRASCO	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of May, 2017.	
JULIETA E. CORDERO Notary Public, State of Texas My Commission Expires October 02, 2018  My Commission Expires October 02, 2018	
My Commission expires:	
October 2, 2018	