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IDAHO PUBLIC  
UTILITIES COMMISSION

BEFORE THE IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF IDAHO POWER )  
COMPANY'S PETITION TO TEMPORARILY )  
SUSPEND ITS PURPA OBLIGATION TO ) CASE NO. IPC-E-14-09  
PURCHASE ENERGY GENERATED BY )  
SOLAR-POWERED QUALIFYING )  
FACILITIES ("QF"). )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

IDAHO POWER COMPANY

DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

PHILIP B. DeVOL

1 Q. Please state your name and business address.

2 A. My name is Philip B. DeVol and my business  
3 address is 1221 West Idaho Street, Boise, Idaho 83702.

4 Q. By whom are you employed and in what capacity?

5 A. I am employed by Idaho Power Company ("Idaho  
6 Power" or "Company") as the Resource Planning Leader.

7 Q. Please describe your educational background  
8 and work experience with Idaho Power.

9 A. In May of 1989, I received a Bachelor of  
10 Science Degree in Mathematics from Miami University in  
11 Oxford, Ohio. I then received a Master of Science Degree  
12 in Biostatistics from the University of Michigan in May of  
13 1991.

14 Q. Please describe your work history at Idaho  
15 Power.

16 A. I began my employment with Idaho Power in 2001  
17 as an Engineering Specialist in the Water Management  
18 Department. In this position, I was responsible for  
19 modeling of the Idaho Power hydroelectric system for the  
20 Integrated Resource Plan ("IRP") and relicensing studies.  
21 In 2004, I became a Water Management Operations Analyst  
22 where I continued to be responsible for hydroelectric  
23 system modeling.

24 In 2005, I became a Planning Analyst in the Power  
25 Supply Planning Department. In this position, I was

1 responsible for the compilation of Idaho Power's long-term  
2 operating plan prepared on a monthly basis as part of the  
3 Company's plan for managing risk. My duties in this  
4 position also expanded to include the study of wind  
5 integration.

6 I became the Power Supply Planning Leader in 2010  
7 and Resource Planning Leader in 2013. My duties in these  
8 positions have included project management for the most  
9 recent Idaho Power wind integration study.

10 I have been involved in regional and national  
11 proceedings related to the study of wind integration. I  
12 participated in methodology discussions for the 2007 Wind  
13 Integration Action Plan produced by the Northwest Wind  
14 Integration Forum. I have attended numerous Utility Wind  
15 Integration Group ("UWIG") workshops, and presented at UWIG  
16 workshops in Oklahoma City in 2006 and Portland, Oregon, in  
17 2007. I also presented to the Idaho Wind Working Group at  
18 its September 2011 meeting. In November of 2013, I  
19 presented at a Centre for Energy Advancement through  
20 Technological Innovation ("CEATI") workshop focused on  
21 forecasting uncertainties for renewable energy supply.

22 I am leading the solar integration study on behalf  
23 of Idaho Power.

24 Q. What is the purpose of your testimony in this  
25 matter?



1 Lindsay has left RNP, he will continue to participate as a  
2 TRC member. Cameron Yourkowski has been designated by RNP  
3 as Mr. Lindsay's replacement for the TRC. Similarly, Mr.  
4 Woods, although he left employment with the City of Boise  
5 and is now a self-employed consultant, has continued to  
6 serve as a member of the TRC.

7 Q. How is the Study being conducted?

8 A. The conduct of the Study is guided by two  
9 documents that were shared with and discussed with the TRC.  
10 *Principles for Technical Review (TRC) Involvement in*  
11 *Studies of Variable Generation Integration into Electrical*  
12 *Power Systems* was produced by the National Renewable Energy  
13 Laboratory ("NREL") and Utility Variable-generation  
14 Integration Group ("UVIG"). The NREL/UVIG principles  
15 document provides guidance in defining the important role  
16 of the TRC in the Study. The second report, *The Evolution*  
17 *of Wind Power Integration Studies: Past, Present, and*  
18 *Future*, was authored by five NREL researchers considered to  
19 be at the forefront of the study of renewable integration  
20 and was published by the Institute of Electrical and  
21 Electronics Engineers ("IEEE"). Even though the report was  
22 written from the perspective of wind integration, the  
23 principles remain the same for solar integration. This  
24 report is used as the roadmap for Idaho Power's solar  
25 integration study. Solar, like wind, is variable and

1 uncertain and, consequently, the system of dispatchable  
2 resources has to be operated differently in order to  
3 successfully integrate the generation without compromising  
4 reliability.

5 Q. What process is the Study following?

6 A. The Study is generally following the process  
7 outlined in the IEEE report, which includes: (1) Data  
8 gathering and scenario development; (2) Study analysis—a.  
9 statistical-based analysis of solar characteristics, b.  
10 production cost simulation analysis, and c. reliability  
11 assessment; and (3) Study conclusions and results.

12 Q. Has the TRC agreed with and been involved with  
13 this process?

14 A. Yes. Idaho Power has comprehensively walked  
15 through both guiding documents, as well as the steps  
16 outlined above, with the TRC. Additionally, the importance  
17 of the guiding documents was emphasized to participants of  
18 a May 1, 2014, public workshop. The TRC has thus far been  
19 extensively involved in the first step: data gathering and  
20 scenario development. The TRC has been integrally involved  
21 with the identification of suitable sources of solar  
22 production data, as well as discussions leading to the  
23 development of scenarios to be studied. The TRC has a  
24 leading role in advising as to the use of a technique to  
25 transform point-source solar data to meaningful production

1 data for a solar farm. The technique is called wavelet  
2 variability modeling. The TRC's counsel with respect to  
3 Idaho Power's use of the wavelet technique has been  
4 important and needed.

5 Q. How has the Study progressed to date?

6 A. The Study has progressed to the point where it  
7 is about to commence what is identified above as step 2.b,  
8 the production cost simulation analysis.

9 One of the larger tasks of step 1, data gathering  
10 and scenario development, as noted in the IEEE report, is  
11 the undertaking involved with coming up with solar resource  
12 data that is needed to model future power output. In fact,  
13 the Study's biggest hurdle thus far has been obtaining the  
14 solar resource data needed to model solar power output.  
15 The solar build-out scenarios are considering solar farms  
16 at six locations in southern Idaho: Parma, Boise, Grand  
17 View, Twin Falls, Picabo, and Aberdeen. The Study was able  
18 to obtain solar data from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation  
19 AgriMet network at the desired five-minute time step for  
20 all locations except Grand View. NREL maps indicate the  
21 area surrounding Grand View and Glens Ferry has the  
22 highest annual solar intensity in the state. For this  
23 reason, Idaho Power and the TRC have felt it is important  
24 to model a solar farm at Grand View. Obtaining five-minute  
25 solar data for Grand View has required the acquisition of

1 data from SolarAnywhere, which is a web-based service from  
2 Clean Power Research providing satellite-derived solar  
3 irradiance data. The Study did not receive data for Grand  
4 View from SolarAnywhere until April, causing delay in the  
5 Study schedule.

6 With the acquisition of data for the Grand View  
7 area, the Study is nearing completion of step 2.a above,  
8 statistical-based analysis of solar characteristics. Idaho  
9 Power has had correspondence with the TRC regarding the  
10 strategy for statistical-based analysis of the solar data,  
11 and the Study is nearing completion of this analysis. The  
12 results of this analysis have not yet been presented to the  
13 TRC. It is anticipated that this analysis will be  
14 presented to the TRC for its review in May. The intent of  
15 this analysis is to translate the variability and  
16 uncertainty present in the solar data to an incremental  
17 reserve requirement. The NREL authors of the IEEE report  
18 describe this as an analysis to determine the increase in  
19 ancillary services required by a given solar scenario,  
20 where NREL defines ancillary services as services that help  
21 grid operators maintain balance on electric power systems.  
22 Idaho Power has discussed with the TRC and workshop  
23 participants that the next step is to take the increase in  
24 reserve requirement, or ancillary services, from step 2.a  
25 for any given solar scenario and to input it into the

1 Study's production cost simulations to determine the cost  
2 of carrying increased ancillary services, step 2.b.

3 Q. What is your estimate for when the Study will  
4 be completed?

5 A. At the August 2013 kickoff of the Study, a  
6 tentative completion of quarter 1 2014 was discussed with  
7 the TRC. The most recent communications with the TRC over  
8 the last couple of weeks have been centered around  
9 narrowing the focus of the Study in order to determine  
10 integration costs for photovoltaic solar ("solar PV")  
11 resources sufficient to allow Idaho Power to have  
12 integration costs necessary for IRP and Public Utility  
13 Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 cost assumptions for solar  
14 PV resources. Commission Staff has expressed agreement  
15 with this scope. Because of the use of the two guiding  
16 documents and, in particular, the IEEE report as a road  
17 map, the required steps remaining are well understood by  
18 the TRC and workshop participants. It is anticipated that  
19 results could be obtained as early as mid-June. However,  
20 because of the collaborative process with the TRC and Study  
21 participants, Idaho Power is not in sole control of  
22 completion and final results. Furthermore, it is important  
23 to note that while the NREL-authored IEEE report provides a  
24 roadmap, there still is no one-size-fits-all methodology  
25 for studying variable generation integration. It has been

1 my experience that unexpected complexities frequently  
2 arise, making it challenging to designate a firm study  
3 completion date.

4 Q. Did Idaho Power keep any record of attendance  
5 or participation in the public workshop process for the  
6 Study?

7 A. Yes. Attached as Exhibit No. 2 to my  
8 testimony is the sign-in sheet for the May 1, 2014, public  
9 workshop that was held for the Study at Idaho Power.

10 Q. What was the nature of the May 1, 2014, public  
11 workshop?

12 A. A summary and status update of the Study was  
13 given and discussed, including a methodology overview and  
14 the fact that Idaho Power anticipated Study results could  
15 be available as soon as early summer 2014.

16 Q. Do you have any information at this point  
17 regarding what cost is associated with solar integration on  
18 Idaho Power's system?

19 A. I do not have any final cost numbers or  
20 estimates for solar integration costs on Idaho Power's  
21 system, as the Study simply has not advanced to that point  
22 at this time. I have continually emphasized, and expressly  
23 communicated to the TRC and the Study participants that  
24 Idaho Power has no preconception of solar integration

25

1 costs; i.e., the Company does not have an integration cost  
2 in mind. This was specifically emphasized at the August  
3 15, 2013, kick-off meeting, and again at the most recent  
4 public workshop on May 1, 2014.

5 While the study of solar integration is relatively  
6 young, especially when compared to the study of wind  
7 integration, I am aware of solar integration studies that  
8 have been conducted for other utility systems. Notable  
9 among these studies are a 2011 solar integration study for  
10 the NV Energy system, a 2012 solar integration study for  
11 Arizona Public Service ("APS"), and a 2014 solar  
12 integration study for Tucson Electric Power ("TEP"). The  
13 NV Energy study reports integration costs ranging from  
14 \$3.00 to \$8.00 per megawatt-hours ("MWh") of integrated  
15 solar generation. The APS study reports integration costs  
16 ranging from about \$1.50 to \$3.00 per MWh of integrated  
17 solar generation. The TEP study reports an integration  
18 cost of \$5.20 per MWh.

19 Q. Does this conclude your testimony?

20 A. Yes.

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**BEFORE THE  
IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION**

**CASE NO. IPC-E-14-09**

**IDAHO POWER COMPANY**

**DeVOL, DI  
TESTIMONY**

**EXHIBIT NO. 2**



# Visitors

Date	Time In	Time Out	Name of Visitor	Person Being Visited (Please Print)	Escort-if different from person being visited (Please Print)
5/1/2014	1:00 pm	4:43	Brian Johnson	Phil DeVol	
5/1/2014	1:09 pm	4:10	ZACK WATERMAN		
5/1/2014	1:20 pm	4:21	LYNNE HAY	Phil DeVol	
5/1/2014	1:20 pm	4:24	TIM HAY	" "	
5/1/2014	1:24	4:08	Jennifer Pope	" "	
5/1/2014	1:25		DANN ENGLISH	" "	
5/1/2014	1:25		Paul Wood	" "	
5/1/2014	1:25	4:30	RICK STERLING	" "	
5/1/2014	1:25		Yao Yin	" "	
5/1/2014	1:25		Reed Burkholder	" "	
5/1/2014	1:26		ALAN HAUSKATH	" "	
5/1/2014	1:26	4:10	Dina Dulsan	" "	
5/1/2014	1:29	4:10	Brenda Tomineck	" "	
5/1/2014	1:29		Lynn Tomineck	" "	
5/1/2014	1:28		Courtney White	" "	
5/1/2014	1:28	4:10	Jim Keeher	" "	
5/1/2014	1:28	4:10	John Schuyler	" "	
5/1/2014	1:29	4:10	Kelly Disher	" "	
5/1/2014	1:29	4:15	<del>Phil DeVol</del>	" "	
5/1/2014	1:29	3:50	PETE FELLS	" "	
5/1/2014	1		AROLD MARKS	" "	
5/1/2014	1:30	4:10	Bryan Lawson	" "	
5/1/2014	1:30	4:10	Matt Elam	" "	
5/1/2014	1:30	4:10	Henry Ptaszynski	" "	
5/1/2014	1:30		Jason Vasikoff	" "	



**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of May 2014 I served a true and correct copy of the DIRECT TESTIMONY OF PHILIP B. DEVOL upon the following named parties by the method indicated below, and addressed to the following:

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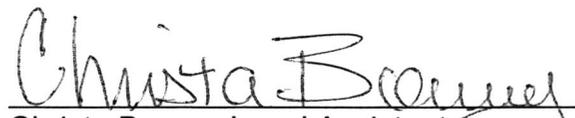
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