BEFORE THE WASHINGTON STATE
UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND ) TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION, Complainant, )
vs.
PACIFICORP, d/b/a PACIFIC POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY,

VOLUME IV
PAGES 121-377

A hearing in the above matter was held on Tuesday, January 25, 2011, at 9:00 a.m., at 1300 South Evergreen Park Drive Southwest, Olympia, Washington, before Administrative Law Judge PATRICIA CLARK, Chairman JEFFREY GOLTZ, Commissioner PATRICK OSHIE and Commissioner PHILIP JONES.

The parties were present as follows:
WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION, by Donald T. Trotter, Assistant Attorney General, P.O. Box 40128, Olympia, Washington 98504-0128; telephone 360-664-1189

PACIFICORP, by Katherine A. McDowell, Attorney at Law; Amie Jamieson, Attorney at Law; Jordan White, Attorney at Law; McDowell, Rackner \& Gibson, PC, 419 Southwest 11th Avenue, Suite 400, Portland, Oregon 97205; telephone 503-595-3924

INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS OF NORTHWEST UTILITIES (ICNU), by Irion A. Sanger, Attorney at Law, Davison Van Cleve, PC, 333 Southwest Taylor, Suite 400, Portland, Oregon 97204; telephone 503-241-7242

Tami Lynn Vondran, CCR No. 2157
Court Reporter

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(1 p.) (1/14/11)
PacifiCorp's Response to Energy
Project Data Request No. 12
(1 p.) (1/14/11)
PacifiCorp's Response to Energy
Project Data Request No. 24
(1 p.) (1/14/11)
PacifiCorp's Response to Energy
Project Data Request No. 27
(1 p.) (1/14/11)
WITNESS: C. Craig Paice
CCP-1T 198 Prefiled Direct Testimony of C.
Craig Paice (8 pp.) (5/4/10)
Cost-of-Service by Rate Schedule

- Summaries (2 pp.) (5/4/10)

Cost-of-Service by Rate Schedule

- All Functions (6 pp.) (5/4/10)

Classification of Generation and
Transmission Costs (1 p.)
(5/4/10)
Class Cost-of-Service Table of Contents (1 p.) (5/4/10)
(Tab 1) Cost-of-Service Procedures (9 pp.) (5/4/10)
(Tab 2) Functionalized Results of Operation (37 pp.) (5/4/10)
(Tab 3) Functionalization Factors (2 pp.)
(5/4/10)
(Tab 4.0) Summaries (2 pp.) (5/4/10)
(Tab 4.1) All Functions (G+T+D+R+M)
(18 pp.)(5/4/10)
(Tab 4.2) Generation (18 pp.)(5/4/10)
(Tab 4.3) Transmission (18 pp.) (5/4/10)
(Tab 4.4) Distribution (18 pp.) (5/4/10)
(Tab 4.5) Retail Services (18 pp.)(5/4/10)
(Tab 4.6) Miscellaneous (18 pp.)(5/4/10)
(Tab 5) Cost-of-Service Allocation Factors (18 pp.)(5/4/10)

EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION:
CCP-6T 198 Prefiled Rebuttal Testimony of
C. Craig Paice (4 pp.) (11/5/10)

CCP-7 198
Cost of Service by Rate Schedule

- Summaries (8 pp.) (11/5/10)

Cost of Service by Rate Schedule

- All Function (6 pp.) (11/5/10)

Class Cost-of-Service Table of
Contents (1 pp.) (12/10/10)
(Tab 1) Functionalized Results of Operation (35 pp.) (11/5/10)
(Tab 2.1) All Functions (G+T+D+R+M) (18 pp.) (11/5/10)
(Tab 2.2) Generation (18 pp.) (11/5/10)
(Tab 2.3) Transmission (18 pp.) (11/5/10)
(Tab 2.4) Distribution(18 pp.) (11/5/10)
(Tab 2.5) Retail Service (18 pp.) (11/5/10)
(Tab 2.6) Miscellaneous (18 pp.) (11/5/10)
(Tab 3) Cost of Service Allocation Factors (18 pp) (11/5/10)

EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION:
WITNESS: William R. Griffith

WRG-1T 198

WRG-2 198

WRG-3 198

WRG-4 198

WRG-5 198

WRG-6 198

WRG-7T 198

Prefiled Direct Testimony of William R. Griffith (8 pp.)
(5/4/10)
Revised Tariffs (19 pp.)
(5/4/10)
Effect of the Proposed Rate
Increase (1 p.)(5/4/10)
Billing Determinants (9 pp.)
(5/4/10)
Monthly Billing Comparisons by Rate Schedule (7 pp.) (5/4/10)

Proposed Changes for Schedule 17
(2 pp.) (5/4/10)
Prefiled Rebuttal Testimony of

EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION:
William R. Griffith (6 pp.)
(11/5/10)
Rebuttal Rate Spread (1 p.)
(11/5/10)
Rebuttal Billing Determinants
(9 pp.) (11/5/10)
Rebuttal Monthly Billing
Comparison by Rate Schedule
(7 pp.) (11/5/10)
Comparison of Usage Patterns for Schedules 16 and 17 (1 p.)
(11/5/10)
PacifiCorp's Response to PC Data Request No 181 (1 p.) (1/14/11)

PacifiCorp's Response to PC Data Request No. 182 (1 p.) (1/14/11) PacifiCorp Historic Parity

Ratios for Washington Operations (2005-2010) (1 p.) (1/14/11)

PacifiCorp's Response to PC Data Request No. 142 (1 p.) (1/14/11) PacifiCorp's Response to PC Data Request No. 167 (1 p.) (1/14/11) PacifiCorp' Response to PC Data

EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION:

RME-2 198

RME-3 198

RME-4 198

RME-5 198

RME-6 198

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WRG-18 198
WRG-19 198
        198
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198
RME-3
198
198
198
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Request No. 183 (1 p.) (1/14/11)
Edison Electric Institute
Ranking of Rates (12 pp.)
(1/14/11)
PacifiCorp's Response to UM-1050
ICNU Data Request No. 13.2
(6 pp.) (1/14/11)
PacifiCorp's Response to Energy
Project Data Request No. 4
(1 p.) (1/14/11)
PacifiCorp's Response to Energy
Project Data Request No. 5
(1 p.) (1/14/11)
PacifiCorp's Response to Energy
Project Data Request No. 12
(1 p.) (1/14/11)
PacifiCorp's Response to Energy
Project Data Request No. 24
(1 p.) (1/14/11)
PacifiCorp's Response to Energy
Project Data Request No. 27
(1 p.) (1/14/11)

EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION:
PARTY: Commission Staff
WITNESS: Michael D. Foisy

MDF-1CT 198

MDF-2 198

MDF-3C 198

MDF-4 198

MDF-5 198

MDF-6 198

EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION:

MDF-7T 198

MDF-8 198

MDF-9
198

Case No. PAC-E-10-7 (22 pp.)
(1/14/11)

WITNESS: Thomas E. Schooley

TES-1T 198

TES-2 198

TES-3 198

TES-4T 198


| EXHIBIT: | AD: REJ: W/D: | DESCRIPTION: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TES-5 | 198 | Basic Customer Charge (3 pp.) |
|  |  | $(11 / 5 / 10)$ |
| TES-6T | 198 | Prefiled Supplemental |
|  |  | Cross-Answering Testimony of |
|  |  | Thomas E. Schooley (3 pp.) |
|  |  | (12/10/10) |
| TES-7 | 198 | Excerpt from Transcript in UTC |
|  |  | Consolidated Docket Nos. |
|  |  | UE-061546/UE-060816 (10 pp.) |
|  |  | $(1 / 14 / 11)$ |
| TES-8 | 198 | Staff's Response to PC Data |
|  |  | Request No. 3 (1 p.) (1/14/11) |
| RME-2 | 198 | PacifiCorp's Response to Energy |
|  |  | Project Data Request No. 4 |
|  |  | (1 p.) (1/14/11) |
| RME-3 | 198 | PacifiCorp's Response to Energy |
|  |  | Project Data Request No. 5 |
|  |  | (1 p.) (1/14/11) |
| RME-4 | 198 | PacifiCorp's Response to Energy |
|  |  | Project Data Request No. 12 |
|  |  | (1 p.) (1/14/11) |
| RME-5 | 198 | PacifiCorp's Response to Energy |
|  |  | Project Data Request No. 24 |
|  |  | $(1 \mathrm{p}).(1 / 14 / 11)$ |

EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION:

RME-6 198

ITNESS: Kenneth L. Elgin
KLE-1T 198

KLE-2 198

KLE-3 198

KLE-4 198

KLE-5 198

KLE-6 198

| EXHIBIT: | AD: REJ: W/D: | DESCRIPTION: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RME-6 | 198 | PacifiCorp's Response to Energy Project Data Request No. 27 $(1 \text { p.) }(1 / 14 / 11)$ |
| WITNESS: | Kenneth L. Elgin |  |
| KLE-1T | 198 | Prefiled Responsive Testimony of Kenneth L. Elgin (57 pp.) $(10 / 5 / 10)$ |
| KLE-2 | 198 | Experience and Qualifications (4 pp.) |
| KLE-3 | 198 | Moody's Monthly Credit Trends $\begin{aligned} & (1 / 3 / 11 \text { and } 10 / 1 / 10) \\ & (4 \mathrm{pp.})(1 / 14 / 11) \end{aligned}$ |
| KLE-4 | 198 | ```Excerpt of Testimony of Ken L. Elgin in UTC Docket Nos. UE-061546/UE-060817 (2/16/07) (18 pp.) (1/14/11)``` |
| KLE-5 | 198 | Excerpt of Testimony of David C. Parcell in UTC Docket Nos. UE-090704/UG-090705 (11/17/09) (17 pp.) (1/14/11) |
| KLE-6 | 198 | Excerpt of Testimony of James A. Rothschild in UTC Docket No. UE-050684 (11/3/05) (4 pp.) (1/14/11) |

EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION:
KLE-7 19

KLE-8 198

WITNESS: Alan P. Buckley

APB-1CT 198

APB-2 198

APB-3C 198

APB-4C 198

APB-5C 198

APB-6 198

APB-7 198

Regulatory Research Associates, Regulatory Focus: Major Rate

Case Decisions - Calendar 2010
(1/7/11)(2 pp.) (1/14/11)
Standard \& Poor's Global Credit
Portal - PacifiCorp (4/30/10)
(10 pp.) (1/14/11)

CONFIDENTIAL-Prefiled Responsive
Testimony of Alan P. Buckley
(30 pp.) (10/5/10)
Summary of Staff's Net Power
Cost Adjustments (3 pp.)
(10/5/10)(Revised 12/10/10)
CONFIDENTIAL-SCL Stateline
Adjustment (1 p.) (10/5/10)
CONFIDENTIAL-SMUD Contract
Shaping Adjustment (1 p.)
(10/5/10)
Colstrip Outage Adjustment
(1 p.) (10/5/10)
Wind Integration Adjustment
(1 p.) (10/5/10)
Gas Price Update Adjustment

EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION:
(1 p.) (10/5/10)
CONFIDENTIAL-Avista Response to Staff Data Request No. 121 in Docket UE-100467/UG-100468
(2 pp.) (1/21/11)
UTC Response to PacifiCorp's Data Request No. 3.7
(1 p.) (1/14/11)
UTC Response to PacifiCorp's Data Request No. 3.12 (1 p.) (1/14/11)

UTC Response to PacifiCorp's
Data Request No. 3.13
(1 p.)(1/14/11)
UTC Response to PacifiCorp's
Data Request No. 3.16
(1 p.) (1/14/11)
UTC Response to PacifiCorp's Data Request No. 3.17 (1 p.)
(1/14/11)
Excerpt of Testimony of Clint $G$.
Kalich Docket Nos. UE-100467/
UG-100468 (5 pp.) (1/14/11)
Excerpt of Testimony of Alan P.

EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION:
Buckley in UTC Docket Nos.
UE-061546/UE-060817 (2/16/07)
(20 pp.) (1/14/11)
Excerpt of Cross-Answering
Testimony of Alan P. Buckley in
UTC Docket Nos. UE-061546/
UE-060817 (3/5/07) (18 pp.)
(1/14/11)
Excerpt of FERC Notice of
Proposed Rulemaking on Wind
Integration Charges in Docket
No. RM10-11-000 (11/18/10)
(25 pp.) (1/14/11)
WITNESS: Kathryn H. Breda
KHB-1T 198

KHB-2 198

KHB-3 198

| EXHIBIT: | AD: REJ: W/D: | DESCRIPTION: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Buckley in UTC Docket Nos. |
|  |  | UE-061546/UE-060817 (2/16/07) |
|  |  | (20 pp.) (1/14/11) |
| APB-15 | 198 | Excerpt of Cross-Answering |
|  |  | Testimony of Alan P. Buckley in |
|  |  | UTC Docket Nos. UE-061546/ |
|  |  | UE-060817 (3/5/07) (18 pp.) |
|  |  | $(1 / 14 / 11)$ |
| APB-16 | 198 | Excerpt of FERC Notice of |
|  |  | Proposed Rulemaking on Wind |
|  |  | Integration Charges in Docket |
|  |  | No. RM10-11-000 (11/18/10) |
|  |  | (25 pp.) (1/14/11) |
| WITNESS: | Kathryn H. Breda |  |
| KHB-1T | 198 | Prefiled Responsive Testimony of |
|  |  | Kathryn H. Breda (26 pp.) |
|  |  | (10/5/10)(Revised 10/8/10) |
|  |  | (Revised 12/6/10) |
| KHB-2 | 198 | Adjustment 7.9 Current Year |
|  |  | Deferred Income Tax (1 p.) |
|  |  | (10/5/10) (Revised 12/6/10) |
| KHB-3 | 198 | Adjustment 8.11 Repairs |
|  |  | Deduction (2 pp.) (10/5/10) |
|  |  | (Revised 10/8/10) |


| EXHIBIT | AD: REJ: W/D: | DESCRIPTION: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KHB-4 | 198 | PacifiCorp Response to Staff |
|  |  | Data Request 148 (1 p.) |
|  |  | (10/5/10) |
| KHB-5T | 198 | Prefiled Supplemental Testimony |
|  |  | of Kathryn H. Breda (5 pp.) |
|  |  | (12/6/10)(Revised 1/21/11) |
| KHB-6 | 198 | Deferred Income Tax Expense |
|  |  | (19 pp.) (12/6/10)(Revised |
|  |  | 12/7/10)(Revised 1/14/11) |
| WITNESS: Vanda Novak |  |  |
| VN-1T | 198 | Prefiled Responsive Testimony of |
|  |  | Vanda Novak (12 pp.) (10/5/10) |
| VN-2 | 198 | PacifiCorp's Response to Staff |
|  |  | Data Request 135 (excluding |
|  |  | confidential attachment) (2 pp.) |
|  |  | (10/5/10) |
| PARTY: ICNU AND PUBLIC COUNSEL (JOINT PARTIES) |  |  |
| WITNESS: Greg Meyer |  |  |
| GRM-1CT | 198 | CONFIDENTIAL-Prefiled Responsive |
|  |  | Testimony of Greg Meyer (37 pp.) |
|  |  | (10/5/10)(Revised 12/6/10) |
| GRM-2 | 198 | Qualifications (2 pp.) (10/5/10) |
| GRM-3 | 198 | Amerenue Case No. ER-2008-0318 |
|  |  | Rate Base Schedules (4 pp.) |

EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION:

GRM-4 198
(10/5/10)
Amerenue Case No. ER-2010-0036
(3 pp.) (10/5/10)
Group goals and Performance
Factors (2 pp.) (10/5/10)
PacifiCorp's Responses to Data
Requests (20 pp.) (10/5/10)
Excerpt of PacifiCorp's Form 10-K for Fiscal Year ended

12/31/09 (1 p.) (1/14/11)
Excerpt from MEHC's Form $10-\mathrm{K}$
for Fiscal Year ended 12/31/10
(2 pp.) (1/14/11)
PARTY: ICNU

WITNESS: Randall J. Falkenberg

RJF-1CT 198

RJF-2 198

RJF-3C 198

RJF-4 198

CONFIDENTIAL-Prefiled Responsive Testimony of Randall J.

Falkenberg (64 pp.) (10/5/10)
(Revised 12/6/10)
Qualifications (11 pp.)
(10/5/10)
CONFIDENTIAL-Arbitrage Profits
PACW 2006-2009 (1 p.) (10/5/10)
Comparison of West Control Area

EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION: to Revised Protocol (5 pp.) (10/5/10)

PacifiCorp Data Responses
(9 pp.) (10/5/10)
CONFIDENTIAL-GRID Transmission
Topography (1 p.) (10/5/10)
CONFIDENTIAL-Confidential
PacifiCorp Data Responses
(10 pp.) (10/5/10)
CONFIDENTIAL-Cross-Answering
Testimony of Randall J.
Falkenberg (7 pp.) (11/5/10)
PacifiCorp Response to ICNU Data
Request 20.1 (1 p.) (11/5/10)
Prefiled Supplemental Testimony
of Randall J. Falkenberg (4 pp.)
(12/6/10)(Corrected 12/8/10)
Combined Effect of Proposed
Adjustments (4 pp.) (12/6/10)
(Corrected 12/8/10)
Net Power Cost Adjustments
(3 pp.)
Excerpt from OPUC Order in Docket UE 191 (9 pp.) (1/21/11)

EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION

RJF-13 198

RJF-14 198

RJF-15 198

RJF-16
198

RJF-17 198

RJF-18 198

RJF-19 198

RJF-20

ICNU's Response to PacifiCorp's Data request No. 1.10 (1 p.) (1/14/11)

ICNU's Response to PacifiCorp's Data Request No. 1.15 (1 p.)
(1/14/11)
ICNU's Response to PacifiCorp's Data Request No. 1.28 (1 p.) (1/14/11)

Excerpt from OPUC Order No. 07-446 in Docket No. UE-191
(6 pp.) (1/14/11)
Excerpt from OPUC Order No.
07-446 in Docket No. UE-191
(6 pp.) (1/14/11)
Excerpt of Testimony of Randall
J. Falkenberg in UTC Docket Nos.

UE-061546/UE-060817 (38 pp.)
(1/14/11)
Excerpt of Testimony of Mark T. Widmer in UTC Docket Nos. UE-061546/UE-060817 (30 pp.) (1/14/11)

Excerpt from Redacted Testimony

EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION: of Randall J. Falkenberg in IPUC Case No. PAC-E-10-07 (6 pp.) (1/14/11)

Excerpt of Transcript of Hearing before IPUC in Case No.

PAC-E-10-07 (3 pp.) (1/14/11)
Excerpt of Testimony of Alan P. Buckley in UTC Docket Nos. UE-061456/UE-060817 (20 pp.) (1/14/11)

Excerpt of Cross-Answering Testimony of Alan P. Buckley in UTC Docket Nos. UE-061546/

UE-060817 (18 pp.) (1/14/11)
Excerpt of FERC Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on Wind Integration Charges in Docket No. RM10-11-000 (25 pp.) (1/14/11)

WITNESS: Michael P. Gorman

MPG-1T 198

MPG-2 198

Prefiled Responsive Testimony of
Michael P. Gorman (51 pp.)
(10/5/10)
Qualifications (4 pp.) (10/5/10

EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION:

MPG-3 198
MPG-4 198
MPG-5 198
MPG-6 198

MPG-7 198

MPG-8 198
MPG-9 198

MPG-10
198

MPG-11 198

MPG-12 198

MPG-13 198

MPG-14 198

MPG-15 198

MPG-16 198

Rate of Return (2 pp.) (10/5/10)
Proxy Group (1 p.) (10/5/10)
Growth Rates (1 p.) (10/5/10)
Constant Growth DCF Model (1 p.)
(10/5/10)
Electricity Sales are Linked to
U.S. Economic Growth (1 p.)
(10/5/10)
Payout Ratios (1 p.) (10/5/10)
Sustainable Growth (2 pp.)
(10/5/10)
Sustainable Constant Growth DCF
Model (1 p.) (10/5/10)
Multi-stage Growth DCF Model
(1 p.) (10/5/10)
Electric Common Stock Market/
Book Ratio (1 p.) (10/5/10)
Electric Equity Risk Premium -
Treasury Bond (1 p.) (10/5/10)
Electric Equity risk Premium -
Utility Bond (1 p.) (10/5/10)
Utility Bond Yield Spreads
(1 p.) (10/5/10)
Utility and Treasury Bond Yields

EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION:

MPG-17 198
MPG-18 198
MPG-19 198

MPG-20 198

MPG-21 198

MPG-22T 198

MPG-23 198

MPG-24 198

MPG-25 198

MPG-26 198
(3 pp.) (10/5/10)
Value Line Beta (1 p.) (10/5/10)
CAPM Returns (1 p.) (10/5/10)
Standard \& Poor's Credit Metrics
(3 pp.) (10/5/10)
Adjusted Hadaway DCF (4 pp.)
(10/5/10)
Accuracy of Interest Rate
Forecasts (1 p.)(10/5/10)
Cross-Answering Testimony of
Michael P. Gorman (4 pp.)
(11/5/10)
ICNU's Response to PacifiCorp's Data Request No. 1.33
(4 pp.)(1/14/11)
Excerpt of Testimony of Michael
P. Gorman in UTC Docket Nos.

UE-050684/UE-050412 (15 pp.)
(1/14/11)
Excerpt of Transcript of Hearing before Iowa Utilities Board in Docket No. RPU-2010-0001 (10 pp.) (1/14/11)

Excerpt of Transcript of Hearing


EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION:
WITNESS: Michael B. Early

MBE-1T 198

MBE-2 198
WITNESS: Nicholas L. Nachbar
NLN-1T 198

NLN-2 198

NLN-4 198

NLN-3 198

PARTY: The Energy Project
WITNESS: Charles Eberdt

CME-1T 198

CME-2 198

CME-3 198

Prefiled Responsive Testimony of Michael B. Early (6 pp.)
(10/5/10)
Qualifications (1 p.) (10/5/10)

Prefiled Responsive Testimony of
Nicholas L. Nachbar (8 pp.)
(10/5/10)
Qualifications (2 pp.) (10/5/10)
Boise Cascade News Release dated
5/4/10 (29 pp.) (1/21/11)
Article dated 11/3/10 re:

Earnings Disclosure of Boise,
Inc., from Third Quarter 2010
(10 pp.) (1/14/11)

Prefiled Responsive Testimony of Charles Eberdt (17 pp.)
(10/5/10)
Resume (1 p.) (10/5/10)
2008 County-Level Poverty Rates
for Washington (6 pp.) (10/5/10)

EXHIBIT: AD: REJ: W/D: DESCRIPTION:
CME-4 $198 \quad$ Blue Mountain Action Council -
LIHEAP and LIBA Cost Accounting
(2 pp.) (10/5/10)
Prefiled Cross-Answering
Testimony of Charles Eberdt
(10 pp.) (11/5/10)
PARTY: Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., and Sam's West, Inc.
WITNESS: Steve W. Chriss
SWC-1T 198 Prefiled Responsive Testimony of
Steve W. Chriss (10 pp.)
(10/5/10)
SWC-2 198
Witness Qualifications (5 pp.)
(10/5/10)
Present and Proposed Rate Design
Comparison (2 pp.)
PacifiCorp Data Response (2 pp.)
(10/5/10)
Excerpt from Wal-Mart 2010
Annual Report (5 pp.) (1/14/11)
SWC-5 179
SWC-3 198
SWC-4 198

PROCEEDINGS
(Whereupon, the proceedings went on the record at 9:01 a.m.)

JUDGE CLARK: Good morning, it's approximately
9:00 a.m., January 25, 2011, in the Commission's hearing room in Olympia, Washington. This is the time and the place set for hearing in the matter of Washington Utilities \& Transportation Commission, complainant, versus PacifiCorp, doing business as Pacific Power and Light Company, respondent, given Docket No. UE-100749, Patricia Clark, Administrative Law Judge, for the Commission presiding.

This matter came before the Commission on May 4, 2010, when PacifiCorp filed revisions to its electric service tariffs proposing to increase rates and charges for electric service to customers in Washington. By Order 05 entered on November 19, 2010, the Commission scheduled this matter for hearing on this date. And by notice issued January 21, 2011, the Commission scheduled the hearing to convene at this time.

I will take first the appearances on behalf of the parties. Appearing on behalf of PacifiCorp. MS. MCDOWELL: This is Katherine McDowell here on behalf of PacifiCorp. Do you need all of my firm information or is that already in the record?

JUDGE CLARK: No. You entered a full appearance
already so all I need is names.
MS. MCDOWELL: And with me today and through this hearing will be Amie Jamieson and Jordan White.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. Appearing on behalf of Industrial Customers of Northwest Utilities, also referred to as ICNU.

MR. SANGER: Hello. My name is Irion Sanger, I'm appearing on behalf of ICNU. Melinda Davison, another attorney who has filed a notice of appearance, may also be appearing during the course of the hearing.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Sanger. Appearing on behalf of Wal-Mart and Sam's Club.

MR. BUTLER: This is Arthur A. Butler appearing on behalf of Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., and Sam's West, Inc.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Butler. Appearing on behalf of Public Counsel.

MS. SHIFLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. This is Sarah Shifley, Assistant Attorney General, appearing on behalf of Public Counsel.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, Ms. Shifley. Appearing on behalf of The Energy Project.

MR. PURDY: Thank you, Your Honor. Brad Purdy on behalf of The Energy Project.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Purdy. And, finally, appearing on behalf of Commission Staff.

MR. TROTTER: For UTC Staff Donald T. Trotter, Assistant Attorney General.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Trotter. Are there any preliminary matters the parties want us to address before we jump right in to the exhibits?

All right, hearing nothing I'm going to refer now to the objections that we have to the exhibits. I'm assuming, first of all, that there is no objection posed for those documents for which no objections were presented. And if there is no objection those will all be admitted en masse. Mr. Sanger.

MR. SANGER: I have one correction to the exhibits that we provided earlier. There is no objection to ICNU exhibit which has been labeled RPR-8. But ICNU, upon discussion with PacifiCorp, has decided to withdraw that exhibit.
(Exhibit No. RPR-8 withdrawn.)
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Sanger.
MR. TROTTER: Your Honor.

JUDGE CLARK: Yes, Mr. Trotter.
MR. TROTTER: Also with respect to BNW-21 that was
a cross-exhibit we had identified for Mr. Williams.
JUDGE CLARK: Yes, if you give me just a minute to get there, please, Mr. Trotter. BNW-21?

MR. TROTTER: I talked with Ms. McDowell this
morning, and I think we have come to an accommodation, we will be filing a revised document in place of that later this morning, I hope.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. So you're not offering BNW-21 in its current form?

MR. TROTTER: Correct.
JUDGE CLARK: All right.
MR. TROTTER: Basically what we resolved was that the facts, the key facts in that exhibit we'll just excise out and put in a substitute exhibit. And $I$ haven't had a chance to run the details by the Company yet. I think we can take care of the objection.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. Are there any other documents that $I$ should be looking at revising? Ms. Shifley.

MS. SHIFLEY: Your Honor, in the course of preparing for this hearing we noticed that there's one small typographical error in the revised testimony of joint witness Greg Meyer.

JUDGE CLARK: Is that in Mr. Meyer's actual testimony?

MS. SHIFLEY: Yes, it is. And it's Exhibit No. GRM-1CT.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. When Mr. Meyer -- this is in the exhibit itself?

MS. SHIFLEY: Yes. He can make the correction when he appears?

JUDGE CLARK: When he takes the stand he can make whatever additions, corrections or deletions he wishes to that testimony.

MS. SHIFLEY: We'll address it then. Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Just as a reminder, any of the other witnesses may as well. That will hopefully be one of the first questions that will come out of counsel's mouth after you call your witnesses.

Are there any other revisions? Ms. McDowell.
MS. MCDOWELL: Yes, Your Honor, we have one kind of unusual issue that we noticed yesterday. We have two prefiled exhibits, part of Mr. Duvall's testimony, GND-10 and GND-11, and what we understand is that while these were properly filed electronically something occurred in the PDF process so that one of the lines in the hard copies that we distributed did not show up. It's a graph. The graph has two lines. For some reason something in the PDF program made -- removed one of the lines, so the hard copies appear to be incorrect. What is on the Commission website is correct. But we had hard copies that we thought we would distribute to people as replacements for the copies that we did distribute originally which are missing this line on these exhibits.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. That would be great. And I'm going to ask you to do that as soon as we run through the exhibits for which there are objections.

MS. MCDOWELL: That's fine. Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Just to let everyone know, what we're going to do is confirm the exhibits that are admitted and objected to. Once we've completed that we'll take a brief recess. During that brief recess if Ms. McDowell will distribute those copies that would be great. And I will go and retrieve the commissioners who will join us for the testimony portion of the hearing.

All right. Any other questions?
All right. Mr. Butler, I'm going to turn to you first because you filed your objection to the admission of an exhibit first, and I believe your objection was to SWC-5?

MR. BUTLER: Correct.
JUDGE CLARK: Okay, go ahead, please.
MR. BUTLER: Exhibit SWC-5 appears to be an excerpt from a Wal-Mart Annual Report for 2010. We object on the grounds that it is not relevant to the issues in this proceeding. This proceeding is to determine proper revenue requirements for PacifiCorp of Washington's operations and rates that are fair, just, reasonable and sufficient to generate revenues to meet that revenue requirement.

The financial and operating results of any
individual customer is in no way relevant to a determination of those issues. It is no more relevant than would be an examination of the financial condition of any individual residential customer or look at how big their mortgage is or how much credit card or other debt they carry or their income, nor would it be relevant to the financial or operating results of any member of ICNU.

In addition, even if relevant this excerpt contains nothing whatsoever about the metrics of the Wal-Mart and Sam's Club stores that are operating in PacifiCorp's Washington territory.

In short, we think it is a distraction, it is not helpful to the determination of the issues in this case and should not be part of the record.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Butler. Ms. Shifley. MS. SHIFLEY: Thank you. The exhibit that we are talking about is an excerpt from a recent Wal-Mart Annual Report, and Wal-Mart's only single witness, Mr. Chriss, testifies only about rate spread. And the Commission has historically and repeatedly said that rate spread -- when determining the appropriate rate spread the customer impact and impacts on various customers is also -- and many other factors are all relevant to the determination of what the appropriate rate spread is. And I'm certainly happy to give you citations to various dockets and orders where this is
actually discussed.
And Mr. Chriss testifies regarding rate spread and makes a recommendation for a particular rate spread for large customer classes and the large customer class is the class that Wal-Mart is a member of. And I think, therefore, the financial condition of Wal-Mart is relevant to a consideration of what the customer impact might be of Mr. Chriss' proposed rate spread on Wal-Mart and various other customers as well as the other factors that the Commission has historically considered such as equity, fairness, perceptions of equity and fairness and the like.

JUDGE CLARK: Does anyone else wish to be heard on this exhibit?

All right. I am going to sustain the objection and not allow the excerpt from Wal-Mart's 2010 Annual Report.
(Exhibit No. SWC-5 rejected.)
JUDGE CLARK: Ms. McDowell.
MS. MCDOWELL: So our first objection is to RPR-4, a Public Counsel exhibit called, A Lost Decade: Poverty and Income Trends Paint a Bleak Picture for Working Families." It's an article, appears to be from -- authored by an outfit called the Economic Policy Institute. We're objecting on the basis that it's the kind of hearsay evidence that should not be admissible in this proceeding because it is not the
sort of evidence upon which reasonably prudent persons would be accustomed to rely. We also think it's irrelevant and immaterial.

So we have not objected to other documents and articles that Public Counsel submitted such as a QuickFacts from the U.S. Census Bureau. We think that is a different kind of publication. We understand the Census Bureau might be something, facts and figures from them, might be something that folks would rely upon. But there's no background here about who the Economic Policy Institute is, where they are from, why this would be something folks would rely upon and why really the Commission should allow this kind of hearsay evidence to come in.

JUDGE CLARK: Ms. Shifley.
MS. SHIFLEY: Just as an output, I understand that hearsay evidence is actually admissible in Commission proceedings. Also the article that we're offering here summarizes U.S. Census data pretty clearly. It states that everything in the article is taken from U.S. Census data, the same type of data that Ms. McDowell did say the Company understands would be reliable.

Also PacifiCorp is asking to raise residential rates by 20 percent. And in his direct testimony Mr. Reiten references the economic challenges facing customers, and this exhibit directly addresses the economic conditions that
are facing PacifiCorp's customers. In addition, it's relevant to the testimony that was given by members of the public at the October 21st public hearing regarding their declining standard of living and the economic challenges that they face.

JUDGE CLARK: Anyone else wish to be heard on this document?

All right. I'm going to overrule the objection and allow this. The Commission does allow hearsay in its administrative proceedings and will determine the appropriate weight, if any, to give to this document.
(Exhibit No. RPR-4 admitted.)
MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you, Your Honor. Our next objection is to RPR-12, this is an ICNU exhibit. It is an overview from the 2010 Wyoming GRC dated December 7th, 2010. We're objecting to this on the basis that it's irrelevant and immaterial, also potentially confusing. This is about a summary of a rate case involved in a different jurisdiction for a different test period, a jurisdiction that allows on a different cost allocation methodology.

We think that the information in this is largely irrelevant to any of the issues in this case, and we think it has a potential for confusing the record because of the distinctions between the case that this document refers to and the underlying rate case.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. Mr. Sanger.
MR. SANGER: Thank you, Your Honor. This document was prepared by PacifiCorp, it's a PacifiCorp document which summarizes, as Ms. McDowell stated, a general rate case in another proceeding. Many of the issues in that proceeding are similar. Many of the issues that PacifiCorp -information in there do bear onto the issues that ICNU has raised in this proceeding. And if you are inclined to sustain the objection $I$ would ask that you wait until I offer the exhibit into the record and attempt to cross-examine the witness upon it. At that point $I$ think it would become more clear exactly what issues in this document bear upon the issues in this proceeding.

JUDGE CLARK: So you'd like to reserve the opportunity to examine Mr. Reiten on this document?

MR. SANGER: Yes, Your Honor.
JUDGE CLARK: Ms. McDowell.
MS. MCDOWELL: I just want to respond that this witness is not the president of Rocky Mountain Power, the entity that filed this rate case. He's the president of Pacific Power, a different division of PacifiCorp, the overall entity. His testimony will be that he's not familiar with this document because of that. So to the extent that this is about laying a foundation, are you familiar with this? is this something you assisted in or
overseeing the preparation? his testimony is going to be no because he is not the president of the division of PacifiCorp that Wyoming is a part of, that's the Rocky Mountain Power division. So if the issue is does he need to be able to say he understands and is familiar with this document the answer is going to be no.

JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Sanger.
MR. SANGER: Your Honor, many of the facts and basic information in this document pertain to PacifiCorp as a total company and they're facts and information that Mr. Reiten should be familiar with. They're not particular to Rocky Mountain Power, they're information about PacifiCorp itself, the total company, at least the information that we seek to use in this exhibit. JUDGE CLARK: All right. I'm going to sustain the objection. And I think that it's apparent that the information regarding Rocky Mountain Power is not relevant to a determination of Pacific Power and Light Company's appropriate revenue requirement in the state of Washington. (Exhibit No. RPR-12 rejected.)

MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you, Your Honor. The next
objection that we have in the list was to BNW-21.
Mr. Trotter did properly represent the state of our discussions on that. I do believe that we will be able to work out an accommodation, so we will be withdrawing our
objection to that based on the submission of a revised exhibit.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you.
MS. MCDOWELL: Which then takes us to GND-31. So GND-31 is an ICNU and it's a Public Counsel exhibit and it's an ICNU Public Counsel response to a Staff data request. It's our understanding that normally cross-examination exhibits are not -- it's not proper for a party to essentially supplement its case by putting its own data request responses or its own testimony excerpts or supplemental pieces of testimony in as a cross-examination exhibit. This is not, just to be clear, this is not a data request that PacifiCorp has responded to, which would be obviously a proper cross-examination exhibit. This is a cross-examination exhibit where Public Counsel wants to cross-examine the witness on Public Counsel's response to a data request. And we think that's improper.

JUDGE CLARK: Ms. Shifley.
MS. SHIFLEY: Your Honor, we would be willing to withdraw this exhibit.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. Exhibit GND-31 is withdrawn.
(Exhibit No. GND-31 withdrawn.)
MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you, Your Honor. That takes us to GND-32. This is another Public Counsel exhibit. It
purports to be a chart showing historical residential -historic residential use per customer. It references the source as Mr. Meyer's testimony. Again, we think it's improper for Mr. Meyer and Public Counsel and ICNU to be supplementing the record in this way through a cross-examination exhibit. There's no foundation for this exhibit, and we object on this basis.

JUDGE CLARK: Ms. Shifley. MS. SHIFLEY: Thank you. We designated this exhibit for Mr. Duvall. Mr. Duvall in his testimony discusses specifically residential usage and proposes a usage normalization adjustment. In his testimony he responds to the recommendation of Mr. Meyer and directly refers to the data that is contained in this exhibit. The data in his workpapers clearly show the data is taken from the company's own FERC filings, it's own public FERC filings. And in his workpapers he provided all the FERC filings where these data came from. And the exhibit is only intended to show in a graphical form the information that Mr. Duvall himself referred to in his testimony.

JUDGE CLARK: Ms. McDowell.
MS. MCDOWELL: Our concern about this is when, you know, folks that work on supplementing their testimony through cross-examination exhibits the Company doesn't have a chance to respond to that testimony in a way that one
normally would if the testimony came in, as is proper, at the time of the intervenor and Staff testimony, then the Company has rebuttal testimony and can respond to it. When we see new evidence, graphs, whatever for the first time in cross-examination exhibits we really don't have a chance to respond. Potentially we might have a cross-examination question, but it's possible they wouldn't even cross-examine Mr. Duvall on this. It is just a way, we think, of improperly supplementing the Public Counsel testimony in this case.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. The objection is sustained. However, if you have cross-examination questions you wish to pose to Mr. Duvall based on his testimony, rather then on this particular exhibit, that would be a permissible area of cross-examination.
(Exhibit No. GND-32 rejected.)
MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you, Your Honor. Our next objection is GND-56, which is an ICNU exhibit, let me just turn to that. So this exhibit is a response to -- a PacifiCorp response to an ICNU data request, data request 28.1.

The attachment to the data request is a loss of load probability study. There is no adjustment in this case relating to loss of load, so we believe the document is irrelevant. We don't see any connection to the case here.

The document is also a draft, still a work in progress, so we have some concerns about it coming into the record.

But our primary objection here is just that there is no issue in the case regarding loss of load, so we're concerned that it is potentially both irrelevant and could confuse the record.

JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Sanger.
MR. SANGER: ICNU is willing to withdraw the exhibit.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. GND-56 is withdrawn. The next one I have is GND-59.
(Exhibit No. GND-56 withdrawn.)
MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you, Your Honor. Let me just turn to that. This purports to be a proclamation by the Governor. The document is undated and unsigned. We really don't know what it is relevant to. And because it's undated and unsigned it appears to be lacking in foundation.

JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Sanger.
MR. SANGER: Your Honor, I think this is the type of document that the Commission can take official notice of. In addition, Mr. Duvall testifies about the very -- this special session. He even answered data responses about this special session, and we would like to have the opportunity to ask him questions about the special session and the date that it occurred. Information about the date in which the
special session occurred is not included in Mr. Duvall's testimony or in responses to data requests that he answered and that we put in the record that PacifiCorp has not objected to.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. The objection is sustained. But you can inquire of Mr. Duvall on the topic that is addressed in his testimony.
(Exhibit No. GND-59 rejected.)
MS. MCDOWELL: I think that takes us to EDW-6. So our objection to this is basically just the fact that it is hearsay, and we don't believe it is the kind of hearsay -we understand this Commission admits hearsay, but it admits hearsay only if the document is of the type that is, you know, on its face reliable and clear as to the source, and we don't see that here. We also think that the document is immaterial and irrelevant.

JUDGE CLARK: Ms. Shifley.
MS. SHIFLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. This document is a public report from the Washington State Office of Financial Management. I think that that's a reliable source of information. It also presents data from the 2009 test year calendar year which is the company's proposed test year. We've designated this for Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson's testimony regards the Company's compensation philosophy practices including determinations for certain labor costs
based on market average. And this document specifically relates to what market average is in this region. And I do think that since we are determining what the appropriate revenue requirement for the Company is for its Washington operations would suggest that the Washington labor force forecast would be relevant to any testimony about labor cost for the Company in this state.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. The objection is
overruled and the Commission will determine the appropriate weight, if any, to give to this document.
(Exhibit No. EDW-6 admitted.)
MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you, Your Honor. That takes us to really I think a series of data request responses for which we have the same objection, and without confusing things unduly I would just group the next four objections, plus our objection to EDW-21, all in the same category. We think these are irrelevant documents. There is no issue in this case as to employee appreciation expenses or travel expenses, no party has raised an adjustment on that issue. There is no testimony whatsoever on these issues.

So we're concerned that Public Counsel is submitting these cross-examination exhibits potentially as a basis for some adjustment they're making through cross-examination. We object on that basis. If they're not planning to do that then we think this is irrelevant.

There's no issue that any party has raised in this case with respect to employee appreciation expenses or with respect to travel expenses. Those are the subject of EDW-8, 9, 12 and 13, those all address employee appreciation expenses, EDW-21 addresses travel expense.

JUDGE CLARK: Ms. Shifley.
MS. SHIFLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. I will endeavor to address the first four objections together, but some of the points on these individual documents may vary. We've designated these exhibits for Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson testifies about the Company's incentive programs. The responses to these data requests actually describe the types of costs that are included as portions of the Company's incentive program. They also describe these costs as necessary to reward employees for their efforts, again, suggesting that they're part of an incentive program for performance.

PacifiCorp did not designate a witness for these -- or did not designate a sponsor for these, so we do feel that Mr. Wilson is the most appropriate witness to designate them from since he is the one witness that addressed the incentive program.

And also I would just note on a more general level that PacifiCorp is seeking recovery of all of these costs in this case. And the fact that they are costs that are being
sought recovery for makes that -- any discovery about these costs relevant to the Company's direct case.

JUDGE CLARK: Ms. Shifley, are you arguing that PacifiCorp's responses to these Public Counsel data requests are somehow part of the annual incentive plan portion of Public Counsel's objection?

MS. SHIFLEY: I do see a relevance to the Company's overall incentive policies, programs and philosophy which Mr. Wilson very generally does discuss in his testimony. He also discusses employee retention and ways to incent good employee performance. And in the data request responses the Company specifically states that these are necessary costs to do just those things which Mr. Wilson testifies very generally about.

JUDGE CLARK: And are you arguing that Public Counsel has proposed an adjustment that would disallow these expenses in the Company's case?

MS. SHIFLEY: Public Counsel did not propose through its joint witness, Greg Meyer, a specific adjustment regarding these particular costs. And we're not -- I don't -- we're not saying that we are here. I know that it's necessary for us to give notice to the Company of positions that we're going to take. But in the prehearing conference I believe that counsel for Public Counsel at that point in time did make a note that Public Counsel may
address things at the hearing and brief that it doesn't in its -- in any prefiled testimony.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. Ms. McDowell.
MS. MCDOWELL: I don't recall that being
mentioned, and certainly we wouldn't have agreed and did not agree that adjustments to the Company's case could be presented through cross-examination exhibits. So we, you know, it's still very unclear to me whether there is any adjustment related to this. If you read the testimony of Mr. Wilson, and if you read the testimony of Mr. Meyer there is no discussion on this.

We agree that the issues are certainly relevant for discovery, but that discovery then needs to lead to an adjustment for that matter to be a subject of this hearing today. So we don't think there's any basis for these exhibits to come into this record. We think they're irrelevant to the record that has been established today. JUDGE CLARK: All right, thank you. Exhibits EDW-8, 9, 12, 13 and 21 are not received. The objection is sustained.
(Exhibit Nos. EDW-8, EDW-9, EDW-12, EDW-13 \& EDW-21 rejected.) MS. MCDOWELL: So then that $I$ believe takes us to EDW-19 and 20. These purport to be two newspaper articles, one from the Wall Street Journal, the other appears to be an
article from USA Today. We don't see that there's any foundation to these exhibits. We again understand the position on hearsay of this Commission but don't see that this is the kind of hearsay evidence that is appropriate to be in this record. It's not obviously relevant to the case, and we object on that basis.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. Ms. Shifley.
MS. SHIFLEY: This is a newspaper article from the Wall Street Journal. It specifically addresses CEO compensation which is an issue in this case. The level of compensation that Mr. Abel, PacifiCorp's CEO, receives is well within the range of the CEOs that are discussed in this article. So $I$ do feel that it is potentially relevant in that it is of the same magnitude as the type or level of compensation that the Company seeks to request.

Also Mr. Wilson does testify in support of the salary and bonus increases for PacifiCorp's CEO. And I believe that this article does provide some context for the increases that Mr. Wilson is seeking here.

The Company also argues in favor of its wage adjustments by citing to information regarding overall salary trends. This is simply in addition to the information that the Company has presented on overall salary trends for CEOs.

MS. MCDOWELL: You know, I should have said in
objecting to this that these articles really don't relate specifically to the utility industry. These are general articles about general CEOs, and the issues in this case are very specific to the utility industry, that is the relevant reference point with respect to CEO compensation. In this case the CEO compensation that the Company is seeking is \$100,000. There's not some huge CEO salary that this Company is trying to recover in this case. So we don't see the CEO salary articles relating to the general CEO, salaries in general industries are relevant to the issues in this case.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. The objection to EDW-19 and 20 is overruled. The Commission will accept this hearsay evidence and determine the appropriate weight, if any, to be given to these documents.
(Exhibit Nos. EDW-19 \& EDW-20
admitted.)
MS. MCDOWELL: So I believe that takes us to WRG-14.

MS. SHIFLEY: Your Honor, not to interrupt, but I believe I could predict the basis for Ms. McDowell's objection to WRG-14, and we're happy to withdraw that exhibit.

JUDGE CLARK: All right.
MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you.

JUDGE CLARK: WRG-14 is withdrawn.
(Exhibit No. WRG-14 withdrawn.)
MS. MCDOWELL: And that takes us to our last objection. Which is actually an objection to an exhibit for a Staff witness, but it involves a document relevant -- or related I should say to PacifiCorp in that it is MDF-9. It's an ICNU exhibit and it is testimony of Donn English from the Idaho Public Utility Commission in PacifiCorp's recent Idaho Public Utility Commission case. We think the testimony is irrelevant. It's testimony from an unrelated docket, a docket in the Rocky Mountain Power division in an unrelated -- there's many differences between this case and that case. And we think it's improper to put in Staff testimony from another case as a cross-examination exhibit. We just don't see that it's an appropriate way to raise adjustments or issues by putting in testimony from another staff commission and as cross-examination exhibit in this case.

JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Sanger.
MR. SANGER: Thank you, Your Honor. We believe that this information is relevant. It is in a different -it is testimony from a Staff witness in a different docket; however, the information about -- from that docket PacifiCorp has introduced information from that docket in this proceeding as cross-examination exhibits of ICNU
witnesses. So PacifiCorp is already bringing information in from that docket.

It is the type of hearsay evidence that the Commission does take in these sort of proceedings. I can point to you, if you would like, Commission decisions where testimony on behalf of witnesses in other proceedings has been admitted into the proceeding.

I would also note that PacifiCorp has sponsored as cross-examination information witnesses from other proceedings and witnesses which are not testifying in this proceeding. So on both of those grounds it is the type of information that is generally accepted by the Commission.

The issues that are addressed are issues that are being testified to by witnesses in this proceeding including Mr. Meyer and including other witnesses that are addressing specific issues that are at issue, total company costs that a portion of those costs are being proposed to be allocated to Washington. So it's addressing total company issues that are relevant to this proceeding.

JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Trotter, the sponsor of the witness.

MR. TROTTER: Thank you, Your Honor. Initially we did not register an objection to this. Upon reading the document more carefully and considering the objection we will join the objection. We can't cross-examine either

Ms. or Mr. English on the basis for the testimony. We don't know what information they relied upon for their conclusions, and the exhibit contains mostly conclusions. So ICNU has not identified the specific use of this exhibit. There are many things covered in that exhibit that are not issues in this case. So we join the objection to MDF-9. MS. MCDOWELL: I just want to respond to one point that Mr. Sanger made, and that is we have brought in cross-examination exhibits from the Idaho proceeding. There's a very significant distinction. We have brought in exhibits that relate to the specific witness's testimony in another docket. That's absolutely proper cross-examination. When a witness is testifying here, has testified in another jurisdiction, it's relevant for cross-examination purposes to say, well, what did you say there? what are you saying here? Mr. English has not testified in this case. So it's a very different situation here where you're bringing in a witness's testimony here. It's not a witness from this case who has also testified in that jurisdiction. This is a witness who has not testified here and is not available to testify here. So Mr. Trotter's point is exactly right, there's no ability to check with Mr. English what he meant by these words, and it's not a proper basis for cross-examination of Mr. Foisy. JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Sanger.

MR. SANGER: I was referring to the testimony that PacifiCorp's introduced from the Idaho proceeding to point out the issues that Mr. English testifies to are relevant, that you can use information from that proceeding.

I would also note that PacifiCorp has used as a cross-examination exhibit testimony from a Mark Widmer from a previous PacifiCorp proceeding who is also not available, but that is the type of information that it pertains to the issues in this proceeding, and we're not objecting to that testimony, it provides information about the issues that are in this proceeding.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. The objection is sustained. MDF-9 is not received. (Exhibit No. MDF-9 rejected.)

JUDGE CLARK: And I believe that concludes the objections to the admission of the exhibits; is that correct?

MS. MCDOWELL: That's correct, Your Honor.
JUDGE CLARK: All right. The remaining documents for which no objection was lodged are received.
(All other exhibits admitted.)
JUDGE CLARK: Are there any other preliminary matters that we should address before we take a brief recess to allow the commissioners to join us? All right, then we are going to take a recess until further call. During that
recess I would like Ms. McDowell to distribute the revised pages to Mr. Duvall's testimony; is that correct?

MS. MCDOWELL: That's correct.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. We're at recess until further call.
(Break taken from 9:43 to 9:56 a.m.)
(Commissioners are present.)
JUDGE CLARK: We are back on the record. The record should reflect that during the recess the commissioners joined us. Now present for this morning's hearing is Commissioner Philip Jones, Commissioner Patrick Oshie and Chairman Jeffrey Goltz.

We'll proceed with the presentation of PacifiCorp's case. Ms. McDowell, would you call your first witness, please.

MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you, Judge Clark, and good morning, Commissioners. Our first witness in this matter is Pat Reiten.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. Mr. Reiten, if you would stand, raise your right hand, please.
(Richard Patrick Reiten sworn on oath.)
MR. REITEN: I do.
JUDGE CLARK: Please be seated. Could you state your full name for the record please and spell your last? MR. REITEN: Sure. My full name is Richard
Patrick Reiten. Reiten is R-e-i-t-e-n.
JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Reiten, is that microphone on?
It's sort of counterintuitive. If there's a red light it is
on.
MR. REITEN: I think I have figured it out. Thank
you.
JUDGE CLARK: All right. Ms. McDowell.
MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you, Judge Clark.
RICHARD PATRICK REITEN,
having been first duly sworn
on oath was examined and testified as follows:
BY MS. MCDOWELL:
Q. Good morning, Mr. Reiten.
A. Good morning.
Q. Mr. Reiten, how are you employed?
A. I am the president of Pacific Power.
Q. In that capacity have you prepared testimony for this proceeding?
A. I have.
Q. Is that testimony your direct and rebuttal testimony in this proceeding?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to that testimony?
A. I do not.
Q. If I were to ask you the questions that are set forth in your testimony today would your answers be the same?
A. They would be the same.

MS. MCDOWELL: Your Honor, this witness is ready for cross-examination.

JUDGE CLARK: All Right. Thank you, Ms. McDowell. And let's see, I'll start with you for cross-examination, Mr. Trotter.

MR. TROTTER: Thank you, Your Honor. Just note, Your Honor, I believe generally that I'll probably lead off crossing each individual witness, although ICNU has agreed to cross Mr. Duvall first if that's acceptable to the Bench?

JUDGE CLARK: It's certainly acceptable to the Bench as long as you remind me when we get to Mr. Duvall that that's the parties' intent.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. TROTTER:
Q. Good morning, Mr. Reiten.
A. Good morning.
Q. You're the Company's policy witness in this case?
A. I am.
Q. In its direct case PacifiCorp requested 20.88 overall rate increase; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And the overall increase is now 17.85 percent; correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. But within that percent, 17.85 , you're seeking 20.20 percent increase to residential and large general service customers?
A. Yes, that is correct.
Q. And the Company is still asking for--comparing its direct to its rebuttal--still asking for an opportunity to earn 10.6 percent on common equity?
A. Yes, the Company is still asking for a 10.6 ROE.
Q. Would it be fair to say that the economy is poor in your Washington service area with areas of high unemployment?
A. We have varying economic conditions across our service territory. I would say that the worst sector would be Oregon industrial, generally agricultural areas have done better overall as a general matter. But I would agree that all areas of our service territory have been impacted by the recession.
Q. You're not suggesting that the economy is booming
in Eastern Washington, are you?
A. No, I am not.
Q. In this case the Company's proposing to recover salary increases for its employees; isn't that right?
A. Yes, that is correct.
Q. And given the down economy the Company has nonetheless not deferred any of its major projects, has it?
A. There are no major projects included in our filing.
Q. Has the Company deferred any projects based on economic conditions in this state?
A. The capital program for PacifiCorp as a whole is always under review given various sets of circumstances. Mr. Dalley can testify on the revenue requirement in this case. But, yes, constant adjustments are being made.
Q. Let's focus then on Exhibit RPR-3C, Company's response to Staff data request 163. And I believe the last page is -- excuse me, the last two pages are confidential, but $I$ don't have any specific questions on them.

JUDGE CLARK: I just want to remind everyone that because this document is a document that's been marked confidential, if any portion of the inquiry or any portion of the answer would entail use of the confidential information it would be necessary to conduct an in camera portion of this hearing.

MR. TROTTER: Thank you, Your Honor.
Q. (By Mr. Trotter) In this request Staff sought documents related to the process PacifiCorp uses for determining what projects will be undertaken and determining how the projects will be financed, and then on the third page there is a supplemental request where we asked for the documents that evidence management's capital recommendations to the board, management's recommendation for approval and so on. Do you see that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. We didn't find anything in this document that indicated that PacifiCorp considered project deferrals. Do you find anything in that exhibit that states that?
A. That PacifiCorp considered project deferrals. And are you referring to the confidential table at the back or the --
Q. I'm referring to the entire exhibit. If you need to refer to the table to respond feel free to do so.
A. I would say to you that the capital expenditure summary included in this exhibit was done in the year 2008, that is an annual refresh of our ten-year plan. I do know from experience that the forecast amount listed is in fact substantially in excess of what was actually spent in the year 2010. Of course, that's outside the scope of our case here but would be an example of the fact that the management
of PacifiCorp and Pacific Power is constantly evaluating our capital program.
Q. You could have a lower amount because the cost of the project was overstated at one point and more reasonably stated at another point; is that right?
A. I don't think that's the case as a general matter.
Q. So you're relying on figures on the confidential pages to suggest that the Company has been deferring projects?
A. I am, you know, relative again to what we have included in this case. Mr. Dalley can cover the revenue requirement specifically. I am suggesting that we do go through a rigorous capital budgeting plan, and in fact that there are examples of revisions year over year in our capital forecasts. And I am testifying that the fact that the capital program in 2010, while forecasts here at XXX XXXXXXX was actually XXX, which is an indication that the Company does take into account changing circumstances as it reviews its capital program.
Q. While those changing circumstances --

MS. MCDOWELL: Can I just jump in? I'm sorry I was not on top of this better, but those numbers that Mr. Reiten just testified to are confidential numbers. So, Mr. Reiten, I'll just ask you, if you are going to get into numbers turn to me and then we can make the appropriate
designation. So is it possible that these specific numbers that Mr. Reiten testified to, is it possible to designate those as confidential?

JUDGE CLARK: Certainly. I'll instruct the court reporter on a recess that we are to excise the actual numbers from the public transcript and that those will need to be in a separate sealed and bound transcript.

MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you.
Q. (By Mr. Trotter) Mr. Reiten, referring to page 3 of the exhibit, the third bullet, we ask for documents indicating specifically what management said to the Board with respect to the financing of the projects/capital budget. Second bullet, board minutes with respect to capital budgeting process and decision making. There's no document in here that's talking about deferral of projects or whatever reason might be for a lower capital budget, be it reduced demand or whatever?
A. That's as a result of the fact that no such board minutes exist.
Q. Turn to page 6 of your direct testimony, RPR-1T. And on line 3 you characterize your filing as a "make whole" filing, do you see that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Isn't it true, that a make whole case refers to a case where the utility does not seek an increase in its
profits?
A. What I meant by make whole in this context was that the result of our last case did not result in adequate actual earnings, and in fact we are seeking to include in this case--as Mr.Dalley can testify on the revenue requirement--items that were not included in the last settlement in order for us to be made whole from an earnings standpoint.
Q. So when you use the term make whole, you were not referring to a case in which the Company is not seeking an increase in its profits?
A. Well, the -- we viewed the last settlement holistically. Clearly the filing stands on its own in terms of what we're requesting from our return standpoint.
Q. Let's focus on that. It's true that the Company is seeking to increase its profits in this case over the previously authorized return levels?
A. The Company is seeking a 10.6 return. The settlement carried forward the return on the litigated case in '06 authorizing us a rate of return of 8.06. And the current case filing is in excess of that, yes.
Q. In fact, the largest part of this, the largest single cause of the rate increase in this case is due to PacifiCorp's request for increase of profit levels; correct?
A. I think Mr. Dalley could confirm that, but I

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believe that's correct.
Q. You mentioned the Company is seeking a higher return on equity. It's also seeking a higher equity ratio than previously used; correct?
A. The filing includes a 52.1 percent equity rate and that is based on our actual results as included in Mr. William's testimony, and that is higher than the current, yes.
Q. Dr. Hadaway is PacifiCorp's rate of return witness; is that correct?
A. Yes, he is.
Q. He is recommending a return on equity range of 10.3 percent to 10.8 percent; is that right?
A. I believe that's correct. Mr. Hadaway is certainly available to testify on his recommendations.
Q. I'm not crossing you on the numbers, I'm crossing you on that's his range. You know that's his range or you're uncertain?
A. No, I believe that is his range, and the rationale for it he can certainly testify to.
Q. And the Company is seeking a 10.6 return on equity which is well above the 10.3 percent low end of the range, and in fact it's above the midpoint of its range; isn't it?
A. Well, you know, we can quibble on semantics over it's well above or not, but it is above the low point of its
range.
Q. And it's above the midpoint?
A. Simply mathematically, yes.
Q. Turn to page 3 of your rebuttal testimony, RPR-2T.
A. I'm sorry, could restate the page?
Q. Page 3 .
A. Thank you.
Q. And the three bullets at the bottom of the page you refer to the weighted average cost of capital in three states, Utah, Wyoming and California, you see that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. That list is not complete, didn't you get an order from the Idaho Commission recently?
A. We -- Rocky Mountain, the Rocky Mountain Power platform of PacifiCorp recently received a draft order from the Idaho Commission.
Q. Well, with respect to Rocky Mountain Power which of the two states on lines 21 -- three states on lines 21 through 23 are Rocky Mountain Power?
A. Utah and Wyoming.
Q. When you say draft order do you mean -- isn't it true that the Commission's determination on return on equity is final?
A. It is an interlocutory order. The rationale for which we have not yet received. We -- I was not a witness
in that case, Mr. Hadaway was and certainly is willing to testify as to the aspects of that, but, yes, $I$ believe the answer to your question is yes.
Q. And the Idaho Commission determined PacifiCorp's ROE to be 9.9 percent, let me be precise, Rocky Mountain Power, I guess, 9.9 percent with an overall rate return of 7.98 percent; is that correct?
A. That I believe is correct. MR. TROTTER: Thank you, Mr. Reiten, those are all my questions.

THE WITNESS: You're welcome, thank you. JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Sanger. MR. SANGER: Thank you, Your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. SANGER:
Q. Good morning, Mr. Reiten.
A. Good morning.
Q. Can you tell me how many times you have testified on behalf of PacifiCorp in state regulatory proceedings?
A. In a contested hearing setting this is the second time.
Q. Thank you. And can you tell me who is the direct author of the testimony that you sponsored in this proceeding?
A. The testimony was put together by our regulatory group and reviewed by me.
Q. But you did review it and make revisions to it?
A. I did.
Q. Thank you. Now, Mr. Trotter asked you a question about the amount of PacifiCorp's current proposed increase and is that 48.5 million or 7.85 percent?
A. The current requested increase on rebuttal is 48.5 percent and 17.85 percent, yes.
Q. And that is an over 20 percent rate increase for residential and industrial customers?
A. That is correct.
Q. Is that the largest proposed rate increase the Company has ever made in its Washington service territory?
A. Well, I've been with the Company now about four and a half years. So my memory does not go back very far, so $I$ couldn't say.
Q. Is it the largest that you are aware of?
A. It is the -- it's the largest filing under my tenure, yes.
Q. And is the Company planning on filing a general case next year or in this year in 2011 in Washington?
A. I couldn't say.
Q. Can you tell me when PacifiCorp was acquired by MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company?

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A. The deal went final in March of 2006.
Q. Do you know how many rate cases PacifiCorp has filed since its been acquired by MEHC?
A. I do not.
Q. When did you start your tenure at PacifiCorp?
A. My first day was September 15, 2006.
Q. And you're not aware of how many rate cases they filed in Washington during your tenure?
A. In Washington $I$ am. Since my tenure we filed and settled a case in 2009 and now have filed this case.
Q. So your testimony would be there has been two cases?
A. If I remember correctly that is -- actually let me think about that. We did settle the 200--- we did fully litigate the 2006 case in which I testified. Then we settled another case in 2009, and now have filed this, so I guess that would be three.
Q. Are you aware that the Company filed a general rate case in 2008 in Washington?
A. Perhaps I am forgetting.
Q. That's all right, I can move on, Mr. Reiten.
A. Thank you.
Q. In those rate cases that the Company filed did the Company file double digit rate increases in each of those rate increases?
A. I cannot remember right now what it was we filed for, so I wouldn't be able to answer that.
Q. Okay. In your rebuttal testimony you discuss some adjustments that the Company made that were sponsored by other witnesses; is that correct? JUDGE CLARK: You're referring to RPR-2T, Mr. Sanger? MR. SANGER: Yes.
Q. (By Mr. Sanger) In RPR-2T it starts with the summary of PacifiCorp rebuttal filing, starting at lines 11 through 16.
A. I'm not sure that $I$ have that. RPR-2T, page?
Q. Page 1.
A. Oh, page 1, I'm sorry, I do. And the line is?
Q. Well, starting at line 10 is the summary of the rebuttal filing, and starting at lines 11 and 12 you discuss adjustments that PacifiCorp made in response to other parties?
A. Yes.
Q. Is it correct that these revenue requirement adjustments were proposed by ICNU, Staff and Public Counsel?
A. I believe some of the adjustments were. Would though defer, depending on whether they were net power costs or -- I would assume that they were made by those two entities, though depending on the subject would defer to the
expert witness.
Q. Okay. Are you aware if Wal-Mart made any revenue requirement adjustments in this case?
A. I am not specifically aware of whether Wal-Mart made any revenue requirement adjustment requests in this case.
Q. Okay. Are you aware of whether there were any revenue requirement adjustments that PacifiCorp agreed to that were only proposed by ICNU and Public Counsel but were not proposed by Staff?
A. You know, I'm not aware of who proposed which revenue requirement adjustment specifically. Generally I have an idea of which that we accepted resulting in the $\$ 8.2$ million reduction in our case.
Q. Then I will move on, Mr. Reiten. My next question is do you remember what PacifiCorp's original proposed rate increase for Schedule 48, industrial customers on Schedule 48 was?
A. I believe that the Company in its original filing filed a comment amongst the customer classes rate increases which would be 20.88.
Q. And how much lower is the -- after accepting adjustments from other parties how much lower is the industrial customer rate increase now?
A. The -- on rebuttal the proposed adjustment to
industrial customers is 20.20 percent.
Q. Do you know why the industrial customer increase is -- hasn't changed significantly?
A. Well, as a general matter the rate spread is determined based on a sense of equity and cost of service analysis. But on the specifics I would defer to our expert witness in that regard who I believe is Mr. Griffith.
Q. Okay. I would like to ask you some questions about the impact of this rate increase on customers. Do you know how many customers PacifiCorp has in Washington state?
A. On a general matter approximately $125,000$.
Q. Would you accept, subject to check, that the Company's application in the case said it was 131,000 ?
A. Subject to check I would.
Q. What are the main counties that PacifiCorp provides electric service in Washington?
A. Walla Walla and Yakima would be the main counties.
Q. Which of those counties is larger than the other one?
A. Our service territory in Yakima would be larger.
Q. Do you know what the unemployment rate is in Yakima County now?
A. I do not know specifically.
Q. Would you have an estimate?
A. The last time I checked during a customer visit
there it was about a percentage point below the State average, the State average runs somewhere in the nine five, nine six range, so I would say it was somewhere perhaps in the mid eight range, but certainly that could have been sometime ago.
Q. When was that that you checked?
A. It would be hard for me to say.
Q. But you believe at least within what? the last maybe six months that it was lower than the State average?
A. Yes.
Q. And likely in the single digits?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you think that a 20 percent industrial customer rate increase can impact the unemployment rate in PacifiCorp's service territory?
A. It would be hard for me to generalize.
Q. Could you please turn to your direct testimony at page 5 which has been marked RPR-1T?
A. That again is page 5 ?
Q. Yes.
A. On direct?
Q. Yes, on direct. Does this portion of your testimony summarize the steps that PacifiCorp has taken to control its costs and mitigate the rate increase request?
A. Which line specifically?
Q. Well, starting at line 3 through the rest of the entire page.
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Has PacifiCorp implemented any travel bans or restrictions in light of the current economy?
A. Well, we have as a general management matter managed prudently and, you know, attempted to make sure, as always, that any travel is as prudently incurred. I think the broader point is that we've managed the overall operations and maintenance, the A\&G costs at a level that has been essentially flat since 2005, and in this case is actually about $\$ 200,000$ below the prior case filing.
Q. But have you implemented any travel bans in light of the current economy?
A. We have not implemented any blanket bans, no, which would be imprudent given the size of our service territory.
Q. Now, does your testimony state that PacifiCorp has increased it's Washington-allocated net plant in service by approximately 44 million since the Company's 2009 rate case?
A. That's correct, subject to Mr. Dalley's testimony who is our cost of revenue requirement witness.
Q. If you turn to page 4 I found those numbers in your testimony on page 4, lines 11 through 13, your direct testimony?

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A. Yep, that is correct.
Q. Now, Mr. Trotter asked you some questions about deferring costs, you remember those questions, Mr. Reiten?
A. I do, I think they were specifically related to major capital items, if I recall.
Q. Can you tell me in a dollar figure how much capital the Company has decided to defer because of the current economy?
A. Off the top of my head I cannot. I would suggest though again that that might be a good subject for either Mr. Dalley, our revenue requirement expert, or our CFO who testifies later in the proceeding, Mr. Stuver.

I can tell you as a general matter as an overall CAPEX number for 2010, which is again outside the test period here, the forecasted XXX was reduced to an overall corporate number of XXX XXXXXXX.
Q. Were those numbers confidential?
A. I'm sorry, I did that again. MS. MCDOWELL: I'm sorry, those are confidential numbers, and I didn't jump in quickly enough. THE WITNESS: My apologies. JUDGE CLARK: Again, the court reporter will be advised during the recess that the specific numbers that are in this document, the confidential exhibit, I believe it was RPR-3C, will be excluded from the public transcript.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
JUDGE CLARK: That's two.
Q. (By Mr. Sanger) But talking about the capital programs--the Company has requested recovery in this case--you do not have a specific number that the Company has deferred because of the economy?
A. No, I would ask that you ask the previously identified expert witnesses and point out that we seek to recover no major capital items in the case in the filing.
Q. Now, Mr. Trotter asked you some questions about your testimony about the under-recovery of historic costs, do you remember those questions?
A. I do.
Q. You address that issue on your testimony, your rebuttal testimony at page 4; is that correct? JUDGE CLARK: That's RPR-2T? MR. SANGER: Yes.
A. Which lines are you referring to?
Q. (By Mr. Sanger) I'm sorry, I designated the wrong exhibit, that is RPR-1T, that is your direct testimony. Has the Company made a pro forma adjustment to the test period in this case to increase it's rates to account for this alleged revenue deficiency in foregone higher base rate increases?
A. As included in the testimony of Mr. Dalley the
answer is yes.
Q. In previous proceedings in Washington has PacifiCorp, or previous general rate proceedings, has PacifiCorp ever been allowed to increase its rates by the full amount of its initial proposal in any state general rate case?
A. To my knowledge the answer is no.
Q. Now, did the Company's last rates, how were those increased in the Company's last rate case?
A. How were they increased?
Q. Yeah, was it the result of a contested case proceeding or a settlement?
A. It was a result of a settlement.
Q. Do you recollect how much rates were increased pursuant to the settlement?
A. They were -- let me see if I have the exact numbers. I believe that's in testimony, but I don't have it at hand right off the top of my head.
Q. Would you accept, subject to check, that it was \$13.5 million?
A. Yes, I would.
Q. Did the Company agree that that rate increase would provide it with sufficient revenues?
A. Well, I think the result of the rate increase is that it has not, as Mr. Dalley testifies, the ROE in the

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test period is 3.1 percent. Certainly you settle on a variety of factors, and there were some significant ones in that case, not the least of which was the deferral of the Chehalis project, as well as inclusion of our Marengo II wind project, but the result of the cases resulted in under-recovery compared to the allowed.
Q. But at the time the Company agreed to the settlement did the Company agree that the 13.5 million increase would provide it with sufficient revenues?
A. The Company agreed on, again, a combination of factors and exposures. And I would not stipulate that the Company agreed that it would make whole in terms of allowing us to reach the authorized return, and in fact that has not happened.
Q. Can I refer you to ICNU cross-exhibit which is RPR-10 at page 10, it is a copy of the settlement in the last PacifiCorp rate case. You don't have to read it in the record, but can you read the first sentence on the top of page 10 ?
A. On the top of page 10?
Q. Of Exhibit No. 10. MS. MCDOWELL: You're referring to RPR-10? MR. SANGER: Yes, RPR-10.
Q. (By Mr. Sanger) It's an ICNU cross-examination exhibit, it's a copy of the settlement stipulation in the
last PacifiCorp rate case, and Exhibit 10 at page 10. "The Parties agree that this Stipulation is in the public interest and would produce rates for the Company that are fair, just, reasonable and sufficient." Did the Company provide the Commission with any information at that time that the rates would not be sufficient?
A. I'm not aware of -- I don't know the answer to your question.
Q. I would like to ask you a question about the renewable energy credits that were included in the stipulation in the last PacifiCorp general rate case. Do you know how much revenues from the sale of renewable energy credits were assumed to be included in rates under the stipulation in the last PacifiCorp general rate case?
A. I believe in general the level was set in the \$650, 000 range but am not entirely sure. As you may know REC sales and resulting revenues are overseen under the PacifiCorp Energy platform of PacifiCorp. And so I hate to go too far into the details myself because $I$ don't receive those reports or otherwise oversee them. Fortunately though, we do have Mr. Duvall here as an expert witness who is prepared to do that.
Q. But you are the overall policy witness and responsible for whether the Company enters into a stipulation; correct?
A. I make the decision in terms of whether or not the Company enters into a stipulation in conjunction with the CEO of PacifiCorp who also oversees PacifiCorp Energy.
Q. Okay. I won't ask you any questions given what you just said about the PacifiCorp REC reports specifically, but do you know whether the Company has earned more REC revenues than was assumed in the last PacifiCorp stipulation?
A. Again, I don't have much specific knowledge of the actual REC revenues, but the Company certainly wants to be forthcoming. Mr. Duvall is prepared to answer on the specifics.
Q. Do I take it you do not know?
A. I don't know what our actual REC revenues were.
Q. I'm not asking what your actual REC revenues were, I'm asking do you believe they were larger than the 650,000 that was assumed in the stipulation?
A. Again, I defer that to Mr. Duvall. MR. SANGER: Thank you. Mr. Trotter asked my other questions so I have no further questions at this time. JUDGE CLARK: Ms. Shifley. MS. SHIFLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. Given the cross-examination by other parties we'll waive our cross of Mr. Reiten.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. Mr. Purdy.

MR. PURDY: Yes, thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. PURDY:
Q. Good morning, Mr. Reiten.
A. Good morning.
Q. I just want to ask you a few brief questions that deal strictly with your company from a managerial philosophy standpoint. If I get into technical data you're uncomfortable with please let me know.
A. Thank you.
Q. Do you -- have you read Mr. Schooley's testimonies in this proceeding?
A. I have not.
Q. Okay. Are you at all familiar with your company's level of bill assistance funding in comparison to Puget Sound -- excuse me, Puget Electric and Avista?
A. In a very general way but not specifically, though we do have Ms. Eberle here to testify on that on its specifics.
Q. Thank you. Do you know of those three utilities your company is at the lowest level of bill assistance funding?
A. I believe that that is in fact correct. I would also, I guess, point out that compared with other IOUs
serving Washington state our residential rates are also substantially lower and in fact amongst the lowest in the country.
Q. Okay. Is there anything about your company compared to PSE or Avista that would justify it being the lowest in terms of bill assistance funding?
A. Well, I guess I just stated one potential reason which would be the fact that our residential rates, the last time I checked Edison Electric data, we're in the top three in terms of being low in the country.
Q. Do you perceive that your company's bill assistance program offers any benefits that can be characterized as system-wide?
A. I'm not sure what you mean by system-wide.
Q. Well, let me throw some examples at you. By helping those customers, low-income customers who are at, let's say, the margin of their ability to pay their utility bills every month, are there benefits related to keeping them as customers to improving -- to keeping them more timely on their payments, improving your cash flow, reducing your bad debt writeoff, things of that nature?
A. Well, certainly in addition to the low-income bill assistance program, you know, it has been interesting to see over the last couple of years we've seen actually flat to declining disconnects, and some of that is due to a program
of proactively calling them, using outbound calling processes out of our call center. Those have been very, very good results in terms of creating opportunities to interact with customers to avoid disconnects. I'm not sure whether that's responsive to your question or not.
Q. My question is do you attribute any of that to the bill assistance program itself?
A. The bill assistance program is certainly a positive program for our customers. There's no question about it. And there is demonstrative need in terms of the economy certainly, and Ms. Eberle is here to testify as to that, but, you know, we definitely see it as a good thing.
Q. All right. Are you at all familiar with the actual day-to-day implementation of the bill assistance program?
A. I am somewhat removed from that so I would say no.
Q. So you don't have any idea of the tasks performed by those agencies that are responsible for administering the program or what it costs them to administer the program?
A. No, I do not. I do know that we interact with them regularly on matters of program design. But in terms of my personal knowledge of those tasks I couldn't testify to that.
Q. Is it fair to say though that they have a job to do in terms of administering bill assistance?
A. No question about it.
Q. And just again strictly from a managerial philosophical standpoint it's important to provide them with the adequate tools and resources to perform that task or job, is it not?
A. Yes. And certainly the extent to which is a policy call on the Commission's basis, but we do support the work of the action agencies and think they have an important job to do here in the State. MR. PURDY: Thank you. That's all I have. Thanks.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. Ms. McDowell, before I return to you for redirect we're going to see if the commissioners have any inquiry. Commissioner Jones.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. JONES:
Q. I'll keep this short, Mr. Reiten. Since it did come up on cross-examination, you did mentioned -- and it's on page 2 of your rebuttal, the Oregon, all-party stipulations where you wrote that it resulted in a combined overall average increase of approximately 14.3 percent. Were you involved in that case in terms of overseeing it?
A. I was.
Q. Can you briefly describe the major elements that
led to that, what I would describe as cost drivers in that case?
A. Sure. The overall result that's quoted here of 14.3 is a combination of the general rate case outcome, and in Oregon we have a power cost tracker called the transition adjustment mechanism. So certainly -- I'm trying to remember the exact split, but a fair portion of that was an updating for market curves and contracts and fuel supply costs. I think significantly there were some major capital additions and notably the completed populous to terminal transmission segment was included as a major capital item in that case.
Q. All right. And you stated on the record that you think your retail rates are the lowest of any in the country based on the EEI surveys. What would be your estimate with this increase in the state of Oregon about what your average retail rates might be after this, do you have any idea?
A. It's an excellent question, and the data that I'm quoting I actually have here is the 12 months ending 6-30-2010 where we are the third lowest on residential. In terms of the impact of this rate increase on our rates relative to other utilities it's very, very hard to guess what that might be because other utilities certainly are in proceedings themselves, and I don't have a good sense of the magnitude of those on average.
Q. And, finally, these rates became effective this month; correct?
A. I'm sorry, which?
Q. The Oregon increase.
A. Yes.
Q. On January 1st?
A. In fact both the Oregon general rate case and transition adjustment mechanism as well as the California general rate case and energy cost adjustment clause both went into effect January 1st of 2011.
Q. And have you noticed any reaction to the price increase thus far from any customer class in terms of reduced usage? Obviously I think you said you're sensitive to the needs of customers in tough economic times, and Oregon's unemployment rate is higher than Washington's; correct?
A. It is.
Q. So you are sensitive to the needs of your customers in terms of elasticity in terms of prices going up and perhaps reducing demand. What has been the response you've noticed so far?
A. It is -- you ask a very good question. I do not have--since the rates just went into effect--any data on the demand response of those pricing changes. It might be an interesting question to ask Mr. Duvall as a result of his
work overseeing the load forecasting. I would comment, you know, PacifiCorp as a whole in the three states have had weather normalized real load loss from '08 through 2010. Again, if you look at the worst customer segment it would be Oregon industrial which are I think over 24 percent down.

So we've tried to minimize the impact of net power increases and new capital additions where they're subject to those cases by managing the expenses out of our business very, very carefully. And I mentioned in response to an earlier question we've held our operations maintenance, A\&G flat at '05 run rates. An interesting diagnostic for me as a manager is this case which has about $\$ 200,000$ fewer operations maintenance, A\&G costs submitted compared to the last case, and so we have clearly had some success offsetting increases in labor and material costs through other efficiencies. But we're attempting in these times to manage our company very, very conservatively given those factors. Not that we shouldn't always. MR. JONES: Thank you. JUDGE CLARK: Commissioner Oshie. MR. OSHIE: No questions. JUDGE CLARK: Chairman Goltz. MR. GOLTZ: Thank you.

BY MR. GOLTZ:
Q. Mr. Reiten, just referring to your direct testimony Exhibit 1 T on page 5, several people have referred you to regarding, I guess, you say it the cost-cutting or cost pudency efforts by the Company, and you mentioned several times that your O\&M and A\&G costs combined are \$200,000 less than that which was in the 2009 rate case. Is that allocated to Washington or is that system-wide?
A. The 200,000 is allocated to Washington, yes.
Q. And then am I correct, I gather on lines 15 through 22 where you're describing how the economic challenges facing many of your customers, and then the Company's response to that, I sense that basically you're saying you are cutting costs in response to the overall economic situation as are many other businesses?
A. Absolutely. We're looking for efficiencies everywhere we can. We've challenged our teams to be aggressive there and to -- with the obvious goal of minimizing rate impact.
Q. And I mean I know it's not a perfect analogy to state Washington state government, but I know there's a lot of cutting going on in state government as well, but the idea that in better times some of that -- it would be different if it was better times.

So my question is are you implying that there are some things you did not ask for in this rate case that you would have asked for had we been in better times?
A. As a general management measure we have attempted to achieve efficiencies that are sustainable. And, you know, while we certainly have attempted to hold labor costs down consistent with, you know, the market and the cost of inflation, and I think a good example is that last year, you know, nobody at the higher levels of the Company, me included, got a merit increase, we were all at zero. In normal times you would seek to adjust some cost consistent with growth in customer numbers and loads served. But we have not done that, we have managed flat to ' 05 run rates. And my hope as a manager is again that those things are sustainable and we will find other ways to minimize any future increase in operations, maintenance, A\&G certainly that that's the responsible thing to do, whether it's in this period or any other.
Q. So I guess what I'm wondering, what assurance can we give to ratepayers, or can we, that the rate increase requested is less than it otherwise would have been if we were in better economic times? How do I know that?
A. In my role as president of the company $I$ have $a$ pretty broad purview to talk to lots of customers. And what I'm finding in talking to businesses that we interact with
is absorbing all labor and materials and other costs flat at '05 run rates is fairly extraordinary amongst other companies. Our goal is to show that we're managing our business as efficiently as the customers that we serve, that as a management ethic. So on its face the fact that the case is 200,000 below in those areas as our previous submission filing in the last case is evidence that those efforts are working. And on a going forward basis, you know, the proof will certainly be in future filings but the intention from the management team is squarely towards managing those costs very, very conservatively.
Q. Thank you. I'm sure your words of the proof in future filings will come back in some future filings.
A. We, as always, will have to justify our costs. MR. GOLTZ: Thank you, I have nothing further. THE WITNESS: Thank you. JUDGE CLARK: Redirect, Ms. McDowell. MR. SANGER: Your Honor. JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Sanger. MR. SANGER: Based on the questions by Commissioner Jones I had a couple of clarifying questions for Mr. Reiten.

JUDGE CLARK: I am going to strictly limit any additional cross-examination. You will need to refer to Commissioner Jones' inquiry in your question.

MR. SANGER: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. SANGER:
Q. You testified first in response to a question from Mr. Purdy that your residential rates were in the top three of the Edison Electric Institute study; is that correct?
A. Yes, and by that I mean the third lowest.
Q. Correct. And then Mr. Jones asked you some further questions about that, but his questions were not directed specifically to residential customers, and I believe you also responded they were in the top third. Is that correct that your average rates or your industrial rates are also in the top third or is it just the residential rates that are in the top third?
A. I testified that the residential rate was the third lowest in the most recent EEI survey.
Q. Okay. And do you know where your average rates or your industrial rates are in that same survey?
A. I do not specifically.

MR. SANGER: Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Redirect?
MS. MCDOWELL: No redirect, thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: All right. Thank you for your testimony, Mr. Reiten.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
JUDGE CLARK: Is there any objection to this
witness being excused? Hearing none you're excused. Why don't we take a moment off record to allow Mr. Reiten to clear the witness stand and allow the next witness to set up. We'll be off the record.
(Brief break taken off the record.)
JUDGE CLARK: All right. We're back on the
record. Ms. McDowell, would you call your next witness please?

MS. MCDOWELL: The Company's next witness is
Dr. Samuel Hadaway.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. Dr. Hadaway, if you would raise your right hand, please.
(Samuel C. Hadaway sworn on oath.)
MR. HADAWAY: I do.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, please be seated. Could you state your full name for the record please and spell your last.

MR. HADAWAY: Samuel C. Hadaway, H-a-d-a-w-a-y.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, Dr. Hadaway.
Ms. McDowell.
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SAMUEL C. HADAWAY, having been first duly sworn on oath was examined and testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. MCDOWELL:
Q. Dr. Hadaway, do you have any changes or corrections to your prefiled direct or rebuttal testimony?
A. No.

MS. MCDOWELL: This witness is available for cross-examination.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. Mr. Trotter.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. TROTTER:
Q. Welcome back, Dr. Hadaway.
A. Thank you, Mr. Trotter.
Q. My name is Don Trotter, counsel for UTC Staff. And you're the Company's witness on the cost of equity capital for PacifiCorp; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. And to estimate PacifiCorp's cost of equity you use a DCF method and a risk premium method; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. You did not use the CAPM, that is Capital Asset

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Pricing Model, because in your judgment it understates return on equity; is that right?
A. I gave a little longer explanation than that, but that's the gist of it.
Q. You've never rejected use of CAPM on the basis that it overstates ROE, have you?
A. I would have to think about that, Mr. Trotter. I have rejected similar risk premium methods when I was much younger, many years ago when interest rates were much higher such methods were rejected. I don't remember whether the CAPM was part of that or not.
Q. In any event, you made a judgment call not to use it in this case; is that correct?
A. Yes, sir, that's right.
Q. In developing your cost of equity estimate you use a sample group of 22 utilities; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. And two of those are Black Hills Corp and FPL Group; correct?
A. Yes, FPL Group's name has changed now, but those two are in the initial group, yes.
Q. Okay. Would you prefer I call it something else?
A. I think they're called NextEra now, just so it's not confusing.
Q. Okay. And in your workpapers you provided copies

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from Value Line reports for each of the 22 companies in your group?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Isn't it true that Value Line reports for Black Hills Corp that it serves 202,000 electric customers and 557,000 gas customers?
A. I don't have my workpapers here with me, but I'll accept that subject to check.
Q. Would you also accept -- maybe you know that Black Hills also has a gas exploration and production business?
A. Yes.
Q. And would you also accept, subject to check, that Value Line also reports that FPL Group or NextEra gets more than half of its corporate profits from nonregulated activities?
A. We looked at regulated revenues, and to be in our group those revenues had to be at least 70 percent, but I don't know about its profits.
Q. Would you accept what I said subject to your check?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, in very basic terms in your DCF analysis you made estimates of dividend yield and estimates of dividend growth and the sum of those gives your DCF results; correct?
A. In the first two models it does, in the third
model, which is a multistage growth model, it's a little bit more complicated than that.
Q. But in the basic formula it's yield plus growth?
A. Yes, in the constant growth models, that's correct.
Q. And in your multistage growth analysis once you derive the growth rate resulting from that you add that to the yield?
A. No, the model actually goes through a spreadsheet analysis where in the first five years we use Value Line's dividend growth, in years 11 all the way out to the future then we use a constant growth. In the interim period we use sort of an extrapolation between year six, seven, eight, nine and ten between those other two growth rates.
Q. At the end of that analysis you come up with a single growth number, don't you?
A. You could extract an implied growth number in the constant growth format if you wanted to do that. I don't know what that is, Mr. Trotter.
Q. Could you turn to your Exhibit SCH-12, that's your rebuttal?
A. Yes, I'm there.
Q. And page 1, does that summarize the methods you used for your DCF?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. So you did two versions of constant growth and one version of the multistage?
A. Yes, that's right.
Q. And in the first constant growth you used growth rates from analysts; is that right?
A. Yes, those are shown on the next page.
Q. And then in the second version you use long-term GDP growth of 6 percent?
A. That's right. That's shown in Exhibit SCH-12.
Q. Page 3?
A. It's actually used in this exhibit on page 3, but the derivation of the GDP growth rate is in SCH-12.
Q. Well, we are on Exhibit SCH-12, aren't we?
A. I'm sorry, I misspoke, I'm looking at the tabs here. The GDP growth rate was actually derived in my direct testimony. I said the wrong exhibit number.
Q. But in your second version of constant growth DCF, if we look at page 3 of SCH-12 we see that you used a GDP growth rate of 6 percent; is that right?
A. That's exactly right.
Q. And then page 4 for your multistage you show in table form, which you just discussed a minute ago, you use various factors for your one through six, and then years five through 150 you use the 6 percent GDP growth?
A. Yes, Mr. Trotter. And I need to correct my
previous testimony. What I described is a three-stage model which some jurisdictions used. What we've actually used in this testimony is a two-stage model. There's absolutely no material difference in the results from the two.
Q. For each company in your sample group you did not consider growth and dividends per share, growth and book value per share or similar indicators of growth and dividends per share, did you?
A. Yes, Mr. Trotter, in years one through five we specifically used Value Line's dividend projections. So they're projected growth rates and dividends are used in years one through five.
Q. Aren't those actual dividends, Dr. Hadaway?
A. No, sir, no. That would be like for 2011, '12, '13, for the first five years of the model Value Line estimates a dividend, $I$ believe it's three to five years out, and that's the extrapolation that $I$ should have been talking about before when $I$ mistakenly described the three-stage model.
Q. Isn't it true, if you had used 7 percent GDP growth instead of 6 percent your ROE estimate would be one percentage point higher, and conversely if you had used a 5 percent GDP growth your ROE estimate would be a full percentage point lower?
A. In the second of my three models that is exactly
right. In the third model, because its a blend of GDP and dividend growth rates, that wouldn't be exactly the case.
Q. Would you turn to your Exhibit SC -- or which is put in through your SCH-14.
A. I'm sorry, Mr. Trotter, may I have just a moment?
Q. Sure.
A. I don't think I have that. (Document handed to the witness.) I'm sorry, yes, the cross-examination exhibit. I didn't understand, I have that now.
Q. Okay. We asked you for the support for your estimate of longterm GDP growth in your analyses and you said that's Exhibit SCH-5?
A. Yes, I misspoke before, that's what I meant to say when I said I had estimated it in my direct testimony, it is Exhibit SCH-5.
Q. You didn't revise that on rebuttal did you?
A. No, I did not.
Q. Let's turn to Exhibit SCH-5, please. Here you show actual GDP from data from 1949 through 2009; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. And then down near the bottom you calculated 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 year averages; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. And you average those to get your 6 percent figure
which is shown in the percent change column at the bottom?
A. That's right, yes, sir.
Q. Now, if you had weighted these decades or years differently you would have arrived at a different growth rate and GDP and thus a different growth rate in dividends; correct?
A. Yes. And there is an explanation for how I did it if you want that, but $I$ could also say it later if you like.
Q. Go ahead.
A. In the bottom of this exhibit where Mr. Trotter has very correctly pointed me to six averages, the 10-year average is for the most recent 10 years, the 20 -year average includes that most recent 10 years and the prior 10 years. So what happens in the overall average of 6 percent at the bottom is that last 10 -year period gets weighted six times. And the 20 -year period gets weighted five times. So it's a weighted average forecasting mechanism that's intended to reflect more recent data. And because we've had low inflation that more recent data shows lower GDP growth rates. Thank you, Mr. Trotter.
Q. You're welcome. Now, if you had just used the data for 10 -year average, 20-year average and 30-year average you would have come up with a GDP average of under 5 percent, wouldn't you?
A. No, I think if we used up to the 30-year average
it would be 5.8 percent if I'm not mistaken.
Q. I thought you just -- for those average percentages under the percentage change column at the bottom you just averaged the six figures there to get your 6 percent?
A. Yes.
Q. I'm saying if you just averaged the first three figures, the 4.2 , the 4.9 and 5.8 you'd get a figure under 5 percent?
A. Yes, I believe you would.
Q. Okay. And if you used -- I'd like you to turn to page 26 of your testimony, your direct, SCH-1T.
A. Just about there. Okay, I have that.
Q. And here you have a chart called Graph 1, the Dow Jones Utility Average, which you say depicts that average over the last 25 years; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. And you refer to this chart showing volatility. Would you agree that volatility in stock prices is a measure of risk?
A. Yes.
Q. And in fact the beta element from the CAPM and also modern portfolio theory shows that the volatility in stock price is related to risk; correct?
A. Well, there have been many studies. That's part
of the problem with the CAPM is that those studies haven't exactly, in some cases at all, born out that theoretical concept. But that is a basic principle in theory. But the empirical tests don't necessarily support it.
Q. But it's your testimony you agree that volatility in stock prices is a measure of risk; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, this chart shows that the Dow Jones Utility Average dropped 50 percent between March of 2000 and March of 2002; correct?
A. Yes, that's right.
Q. And that it increased 100 percent from March 2002 to March 2006; correct?
A. That looks about right.
Q. And in March 2008 the Dow Jones Utility Average was at 500 and today it's around 400 for a drop of about 20 percent; is that right?
A. It was a little earlier for the high point, that was actually I believe in November of 2007, by March 2008 the market had already come down some.
Q. So in terms of volatility utility shares showed greater volatility in the earlier part of this decade compared to the latter part of the decade of 2000 to 2010; correct?
A. No, I don't think I can agree with that,

Mr. Trotter. The purpose of this chart is to show that sort of since the end of the '90s utility shares have been more volatile. But they have in fact been very volatile in the most recent part of the decade, of the most recent decade.
Q. Isn't it true, that in April of 2006 in an order issued by this Commission in a PacifiCorp rate case the Commission maintained PacifiCorp's fair rated return on equity at 10.2 percent and an equity ratio of 46 percent?
A. I'm not sure about the equity ratio, but 10.2 is the ROE, yes.

MR. TROTTER: Thank you, Dr. Hadaway. Those are all of my questions.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. Mr. Trotter was the only individual who indicated cross-examination for this witness. So I'll turn to commissioners first. Commissioner Jones.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. JONES:
Q. Good morning, Dr. Hadaway.
A. Good morning, Commissioner Jones.
Q. I'm going to start with your rebuttal Exhibit SCH-8T, could you turn to page 11 of that?
A. Yes, sir, I have that.
Q. Okay. And toward the bottom of that page on lines 18 through 20 you cite a Puget Sound Energy rate case; do
you not?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. So have you had the chance to read that order maybe in its -- well, at least on the cost of capital?
A. I did look at the cost of capital part but not in its entirety.
Q. Okay. Well, if I could, this relates to the CAPM discussion, and counsel Trotter crossed you a little bit about that. But just let me read you a bit from paragraph 292 of that order where we quote, "It is not unusual for experts to disagree over these key analytic elements and assumptions. The Commission has said in more than one order that it appreciates and values a variety of perspectives and analytic results because these serve to better inform the judgment it must exercise than would a single model or a single expert's opinions. We reiterate that perspective here."

And then the discussion piece where we made our determination we considered five ROE analytical estimates, so are you aware of that as part of the order?
A. Yes, sir, I am.
Q. And CAPM was included in that analytic estimate; correct?
A. I'm not sure about the weight it was given, but yes, sir, it was there.
Q. But was it included in the analysis and in that table?
A. Yes.
Q. So my question is what makes you reading that order, what makes you think that -- what is the basis for that statement you make there that says CAPM results have diminished weight?
A. I'm sorry, I didn't mean to say that $I$ thought it had diminished weight. I'm not sure from your order that I could tell exactly how much weight you did give to it. That's what $I$ meant to say.
Q. I know it's always difficult to tell from the outside looking in, but based on that statement and reading our discussion piece on cost of equity and looking at the table and the way we came to our decision, I'm just curious as to why you think we either provide diminished weight or don't give CAPM substantial consideration?
A. Commissioner Jones, I'm sorry, I may have misspoken, but $I$ didn't intend to say that this Commission gave the CAPM no weight. But from my experience around the country and in my personal knowledge of the capital asset pricing model, depending on how it's calculated it gives very, very low results that simply aren't consistent with the other models. I was not part obviously of the Puget case so I don't know the details there.
Q. I'll get to that in a minute. But also in paragraph 300 we say, "Considering that the experts, other corroborating analysis, including CAPM results produce results below 10 percent," then we go on to describe the capital witnesses in that case, Mr. Parcell and Dr. Morin's DCF results.
A. Yes, sir, I understand.
Q. So I guess my question is why didn't you perform a CAPM analysis, Mr. Gorman, is it that difficult to perform?
A. It's not at all difficult, but it is my opinion that current capital market conditions, the levels of interest rates, the levels of the market risk premium that I think the right way to do it produces results that are artificially low. The federal government is repurchasing, it is continuing to repurchase treasury securities. And up until just very recently, up through at least October, those securities had extremely low interest rates on them. Now because the Chinese government and others have stopped buying as much U.S. treasury securities, and other factors, we don't know what all the factors are, but treasury rights have now moved up.

But at the time I prepared this testimony, if I did the CAPM the way that I believe it should be done, and as I have done in other cases, the results that I would obtain would be somewhere between 7 and 9 percent. And that
doesn't pass the smell test for me.
As I said, there are other ways of doing the CAPM where some witnesses calculate an independent market rate of return that is higher than the historical averages, and they subtract from that the currently low treasury rates for the risk free rate and they get a much larger risk premium. For example, in this case Mr. Gorman did not do that, that's why I criticize his CAPM results. But the way that --

I wrote my dissertation on the capital asset pricing model back in graduate school, and the correct way that most economists use the CAPM they use probably what's called the Ibbotson data for the market risk premium, that can't reflect all the turmoil that has occurred since 2008, so the risk premium is too small. These other efforts to use an independently estimated higher level of return from the market are not consistent with a lot of the other literature about what the rate of return should be. So I personally don't think the model works right now. There are ways to use it that will get higher returns that aren't like 7 to 9 percent, but that's not the way that I came up using the model, and that's not the way the textbooks mostly say the model should be used.
Q. But you would admit that it doesn't take that much work to compute the basic elements of a CAPM model, as you said you did your dissertation on this, it's

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straightforward; correct?
A. It is in the simplest sense --
Q. Yes.
A. -- to get numbers from that model --
Q. Right.
A. -- now that are anywhere consistent with the way the market is --
Q. I know that.
A. -- is not simple.
Q. My question is the computation of the CAPM, does it take that much time and effort?
A. It does not if you give me the inputs.
Q. Okay. So your objection to using CAPM, and you went on at some length there, was that it doesn't pass the "smell test"; correct?
A. I think that's the bottom line.
Q. So my question to you is what's reality and what's the smell because the reality of economic conditions over the last two years have been the reality; correct?
A. Absolutely.
Q. So the federal reserve has decided to open the spigot and create a lot of money in our economy; correct?
A. That's right.
Q. Has that had the effect of lowering interest rates?
A. Dramatically, yes, sir.
Q. Okay. Is that reality today?
A. It has created an artificially low capital market for those debt securities, and they've intentionally done that because some adjustable mortgage rates are attached to those. The government has done everything it can to push the cost of money down.
Q. But you would admit that's the reality today?
A. It is the reality but it's not the reality of an ordinarily functioning competitive capital market.
Q. I understand that, Dr. Hadaway. How often has PacifiCorp filed for rate cases here at this Commission?
A. I don't know, since $I$ have been working for them I have done at least four.
Q. Okay. I think it's about every 18 months. Would that be adequate in your view if you think that financial market conditions today are abnormal/unusual if they return to in your view normalcy would that be adequate time for PacifiCorp to file a case based on new conditions?
A. I'm sorry, would 18 months be adequate?
Q. Uh-huh, 12 to 18 months.
A. Yes, sir, I assume they could do that.
Q. Okay. My next questions revolve around this issue of the proxy group and the fact that PacifiCorp is now a-it's not a privately held corporation is it, it's a
subsidiary of a publicly listed corporation; correct?
A. I'm not sure of the legal definitions, MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company owns PacifiCorp but beyond that I don't know all the ins and outs.
Q. So is the common equity traded on public markets?
A. PacifiCorp's is not.
Q. Then how is the common equity calculated, the price of common equity for PacifiCorp?
A. As Mr. Trotter asked me about, I used 22 comparable electric utility companies to make an estimate of that.
Q. My question is a little more philosophical and goes back perhaps, it's a little academic, and I would like to hear your answer on this. Is that for either private equity owned companies or companies that are held by a parent company where the subsidiary is not traded, in your view does that affect the evaluation of the Company in terms of traditional DCF CAPM risk premium methods?
A. Those things do not enter into my estimate of the cost of equity because I specifically insulate the analysis so that it only looks at those 22 comparable companies.
Q. So even though the common equity is not publicly traded, and I think it's basically set by MEHC at the parent level, when they make an equity infusion into PacifiCorp, for example, how do they calculate, how would MEHC calculate
the equity price?
A. I don't know.
Q. You don't know?
A. No, sir.
Q. Would it be based on the proxy group that you used in this case, about $\$ 37$ per share?
A. Oh, no, not at all. I don't think those two are related to each other.
Q. Okay. But in your view the selection of the proxy group is very important then, and would the fact that it's privately held and there's no stock publicly trading make the proxy group even more important because you cannot -the price of the stock is not public and it's not transparent; correct?
A. I agree with the last part of that. I'm not sure -- I use a comparable company approach in every case that I do, and have for many, many years, and some of those companies are publicly traded. I do not make any differentiation.
Q. I understand. And is it true that of the three capital witnesses in this case, yourself, Mr. Elgin and Mr. Gorman, that you and Mr. Gorman basically agree on the size and the selection of the proxy group; correct?
A. Yes, we use the same one.
Q. But as you state in your rebuttal testimony,

1 SCH-8T, regarding Mr. Elgin's testimony, you adamantly disagree with his winnowing down of the proxy group to six companies and adding Avista; correct?
A. The six companies, not counting Avista, are also in my group. So my major disagreement with Mr. Elgin is that his group is too small. And without those other companies in there then he has numbers that are difficult to deal with, so he makes adjustments to those numbers. In a larger group any one company's problem data tends to be balanced out by high numbers balance the low numbers and vice versa.
Q. Could you turn to page 7 of your rebuttal testimony. I think, Mr. Trotter -- this is the Dow Jones Utility Average graph.
A. Yes, sir, I have that.
Q. I guess I'm still having an issue trying to understand your assertion here on volatility of utility stocks. And, again, everything in financial markets is relative, I think, so are you stating there that increased market volatility for utility shares causes investors--well that's what you state--to require a higher rate of return. But are you stating here that relative to the S\&P 500, relative to other market industries that it's your position that both over the past ten years and into the future there will be more volatility in utility shares relative to other
shares?
A. Relative to the historical average, yes, sir, that's what this graph demonstrates. If you sort of put a ruler about where it says September 1998 and look back you see a very, what appears to be a very stable performance by utility stocks. If you look at the period after that it's simply been much more volatile. That's all I'm saying with that graph.
Q. But is your statement referring to just the utility stocks or to the market as a whole?
A. The market as a whole has also been more volatile. But certainly utility stocks has simply changed in character because of the change in the nature of the industry since the late 1990s.
Q. No, I'm very familiar with that, Dr. Hadaway. Are you familiar with the VIX Index?
A. Yes.
Q. Is the VIX -- briefly describe the VIX Index?
A. It's simply an index of volatility. You can hedge volatility by taking positions in that index.
Q. So you didn't put anything in here, you didn't include any evidence on the VIX Index both for the utility stocks and for the broader S\&P 500, what would that look like on VIX?
A. I know VIX was much higher back when the markets
were as turbulent as they were really through parts of 2009. It has declined as the markets have improved, but I don't follow it closely, and I don't know what the comparison would be.
Q. Dr. Hadaway, haven't credit spreads returned to whether it be a comparison to treasury bonds or other A-rated utility bonds, haven't credit spreads come back to more normal levels?
A. Yes, they have.
Q. Could you turn to page 8 of your testimony? That's the next page where there's a graph on top of the Dow Jones Utility Average versus the S\&P 500, are you there?
A. Yes.
Q. And on lines 5 and 6 you state, "The relatively lower prices for utility shares indicate that the cost of capital for utilities is higher"; that's your statement; correct?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Based on your observation of the financial markets, even during the crisis since the fall of 2008, is it your conclusion that utilities have had problems, challenges getting access to equity capital in the markets?
A. Not companies that have sound bond ratings. I don't know that some of the companies that have less than investment grade, and they're only a few in the utility

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industry, I don't believe they tried to sell equity during that time period, so I don't know if they could have or not.
Q. But there aren't that many?
A. No, there aren't very many.
Q. There aren't many utilities, I should say, that have lower than investment grade ratings?
A. There's a brand new S\&P report out, and it's

4 percent of the utility industry.
Q. I see. That's a small number.
A. Yes.
Q. So your position is not that the utilities -here, let me preface that. Stop. Have the utilities raised a good deal of substantial amount of equity capital in 2008, nine and ten?
A. I know they have raised a lot of capital overall, but I don't know what the split has been between debt and equity capital.
Q. So your position is not that the access to capital markets, specifically for equity, has been closed to utilities, it's that perhaps the terms and conditions for lower rated companies, BBB-minus or, you know, lower than PacifiCorp, that the terms might be more expensive; is that your position?
A. No, Mr. Jones, it's a little more than that.
Q. Okay.
A. What I'm saying here in this graph is that for all the utilities in the Dow Jones Utility Average they simply haven't seen the price recovery that the general market has seen. At this time you can see that the $S \& P$ when this graph was done had gone up quite a lot. The Dow Jones had gone up very little. In fact, Graph 3 on the next page in fact shows you what those percentages are.

But my point is that even though interest rates were pushed down dramatically, and we sort of hit the bottom in September and October of 2010, we have seen interest rates now move back up. Where they are now is almost where they were when we filed this case. But when I did my rebuttal interest rates had come down by about 75 basis points, almost three-quarters of a percent. They've now gone back up. We've seen that. There were questions about the Idaho case. That case was decided right on the record based on the trough of those interest rates. And that is no longer the case.

And the equities markets continue to reflect the difficulties for utilities. It's just not correct that the cost of equity for utilities has gone down as precipitously as interest rates drop, particularly as we saw them back in September and October of 2010.
Q. The DJUA, the Dow Jones Utility Average, is the PacifiCorp stock included in that average, Dr. Hadaway?
A. No, sir.
Q. And what would be the percentage of A-rated stocks versus $B B B$ or $B B B-m i n u s$ stocks in that average, do you happen to know that?
A. I do not.
Q. But your assertion is that the DJUA, this index for utility stocks adequately serves as a proxy in terms of its price for PacifiCorp in this case?
A. I use it to serve as a proxy for the industry generally. I don't try to use it for PacifiCorp's price because $I$ don't use that in my analysis.
Q. And, finally, and $I$ don't have the cite in front of me, but $I$ think it's probably in your rebuttal. This is when you criticize both Mr. Elgin's and Mr. Gorman's analysis, I think you used the word "gloom and doom" or you say something to the effect that they're too pessimistic about the economic growth of the economy, do you not?
A. Yes, sir. That's in response to their very much lower projections of GDP growth for our country, long-term growth. I say that the much lower numbers that Mr. Gorman uses for the next five and ten years are based on a permanent inflation rate of only about 2 percent, 2.1 to 2.2 percent, and many of the other government forecasts use that same thing. Even the longer term ones Mr. Elgin talks about.

That's simply not the experience that investors have had, and it's not the experience that right now inflation in China in this mornings paper is over 5 percent. McDonald's reported yesterday that they're about to start raising their prices. And food prices and energy prices and things like that and all the money that's been created by the government's bailout policies are going to start to cause concerns where 2 percent inflation rates will be a thing of the past, just as 4 percent inflation rates that occurred some years back haven't occurred recently. But something in the 3 percent range is what investors have experienced, and I think that's much more consistent then what I call the "gloom and doom" long-term outlook that's embodied in the forecasts the others have used.
Q. You must be familiar with Chairman Bernanke's testimony before various congressional committees on this subject; are you not?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. So what is the Federal Reserve estimate both of the GDP and inflation for the rate year for 2011?
A. I do know for the rate year but it's probably really low if we're talking about 12 months from now.
Q. Yeah, so what would it be both for GDP or for inflation?
A. I don't know what Chairman Bernanke's forecast is, but the S\&P forecast is for about 3 percent real growth, maybe a little less than that, that's very fluid right now because people think the economy is gaining traction. But also for inflation perhaps in the two and a half percent level.
Q. But isn't one of the reasons the Federal Reserve is keeping interest rates very low through Quantitative Easing Part 2 is it's concern that there's still significant unemployment, significant slack in the U.S. economy?
A. Yes, sir, that's very, very important.

MR. JONES: Okay. Those are all my questions.
JUDGE CLARK: Commission Oshie. MR. OSHIE: No questions. JUDGE CLARK: Chairman Goltz. MR. GOLTZ: Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. GOLTZ:
Q. First, I will follow up on some questions that Commissioner Jones asked, but first a couple questions that came up earlier about the Oregon case. Were you a witness in the Oregon case?
A. Yes.
Q. And what was the, if you recall, what was the ROE
that you recommended the Commission adopt, the Oregon Commission adopt?
A. Mr. Chairman, as I sit here I don't know exactly, I think it was 10 and three-quarters, but it may have 10.6, I don't remember.
Q. Is there anything in the Oregon structure that is different from the Washington structure or regulatory structure that influenced your recommendation one way or the other?
A. There obviously are some differences, but not that influence my recommendation, no, sir.
Q. So the fact that, I believe it was mentioned earlier, that Oregon has a PCA mechanism, does that influence your recommendation?
A. It did not influence my recommendation, but it is part of the thought process.
Q. A thought process that would tend to nudge your recommendation up or recommendation down?
A. I didn't change it at all, but in other cases -and in fact in the last case that you fully heard here you might recall that there were many recommendations that if PKM, or whatever it was called then, were adopted that the ROE should be pushed down substantially.
Q. Do you agree with that?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Strike substantially.
A. Well, excuse me, I may have misspoken. No, because all the companies in my 22 company comparable group have PCAM-type mechanisms. If there is a risk reducing effect that the market can see then that is already in the ROE estimate that $I$ have made. And since you don't have one, the flip side would be that someone might recommend a little higher number. I've seen other witnesses that have testimony like that. I have not made that recommendation and $I$ have not changed my recommendation to reflect that.
Q. If we can look at your SCH-8T on page 8 where you have the graph that several people have referenced comparing the S\&P 500 with the Dow Jones Utility Average?
A. Yes, sir, I have it.
Q. And the $x$-axis on that graph runs through March 2009 to September of 2010. Would you happen to know if you had developed this chart so the $y$-axis started at March 2007 what the two graphs would look like?
A. In March 2007 until November of 2007 both the utilities and the overall market went up. I believe I was asked to look at some of that in some data requests. I don't remember the exact percentage changes, but they did both go up.
Q. And then in November -- to November 2008? What was the cutoff point that you just referenced, from

March 2007 to what?
A. Up to November of 2007 the markets went up. And then after that they sort of started coming back down.
Q. And so the point you're making with what you have included in the chart on page 8 is that the delta and the $y$-axis is greater more recently than it was further in the past?
A. No, sir. That was my point with respect to Graph 1 which is on page 7. Since the late 1990s the markets have become much more volatile as Commissioner Jones asked me about. The point of this Graph 2, if I may, and Graph 3, is to show that utility stocks since the market bottomed out in March of 2009 simply haven't recovered like the rest of the market.
Q. In order to really make it a valid statement don't you also have to look at before the market bottomed out? In other words, as the markets were going down look at the relative performance of the S\&P 500 and the Dow Jones Utility Average?
A. Yes, sir. As I said, in a data request $I$ believe that Mr. Elgin asked me to do I provided that information. And the S\&P did go down more than the Dow Jones Utility Average and then it has come back up a lot more.
Q. So if you're looking at sort of expectations over time I think am I correct in assuming that would reflect
that the S\&P 500, at least during that time period, was more volatile than the Dow Jones Utility Average?
A. Yes, sir, it is.
Q. And so your statement on lines 5 and 6 on page 8 of SCH-8T, that doesn't take into account the over time lower volatility of the utility stocks proposed to the general market?
A. Well, it does, Mr. Chairman. And it's really Graph 3 that shows that better. But my point here with this graph is that as interest rates have sort of tumbled down many witnesses, Mr. Elgin and Mr. Gorman and others, have brought their ROE estimates down almost right with those interest rates.

The purpose particularly of Graph 3 on the next page is to show that utilities not only haven't recovered as much but by far, far less. Utilities' betas are about . 6 to .8 depending on who develops them. But utility stocks when I prepared this Graph 3 had only recovered by about 20 percent, and the overall market had recovered by almost 60 percent. So that's not consistent with just a beta of .8 even. It's like if utilities' betas were .2, you know, then maybe that's okay.

But my point is that utilities just haven't enjoyed the recovery that the overall market has. And it's not just consistent with the general differences in the
volatility that you're asking me about, it's more than that.
Q. Your direct testimony, SCH-1T on page 19 you talk about the "flight to safety" in footnote 1. And I guess my question is given what you just mentioned about how during the economic downturn utility stocks performed better than the general market why wouldn't utility stocks be in effect a destination of the flight to safety as opposed to an origin of the flight to safety?
A. They're two things. One, utility stocks didn't provide a safe haven by any means during that time period. They did decline in price a lot from 2007 to March of 2009. But they did not decline as much as the overall market, you're absolutely right on that.

The flight to safety that I'm referring to here is more one of going out of equities all together into treasury bonds is typically what people think about.
Q. Right. But wouldn't it also be true that not all flights to safety has the destination of bonds, don't some of them go to more stable stocks as well?
A. Sometimes they do, yes.
Q. Okay. And in your analysis do you distinguish between A-rated utilities and those that aren't A-rated, those that have lower ratings?
A. In some of my analysis I do. I believe Commissioner Jones asked me what the percentage of the Dow

Jones Utility Average is for those characteristics, and I just don't know. It's 68 percent. In this S\&P thing that I mentioned earlier at the end of 2010, 68 percent of the stocks were triple B-rated, 28 percent were A-minus or higher and 4 percent where are double B or lower. But I don't know if that's how the Dow Jones is constituted or not.
Q. But would it be your opinion though that the -- if you had sort of the Dow Jones A-rated utility index and a Dow Jones triple B-rated utility index that the Dow Jones A-rated would be even less volatile than the triple B-rated?
A. It might be but, you know, when we're doing these cases when we do a company whose senior securities are triple B-rated we use a larger group that includes those and the DCF results are not different.

MR. GOLTZ: Okay. I have nothing further.
Thanks.
JUDGE CLARK: Redirect, Ms. McDowell? MS. MCDOWELL: No redirect. Thank you. JUDGE CLARK: Thank you for your testimony, Dr. Hadaway.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Judge.
JUDGE CLARK: Is there any objection to this witness being excused? Hearing none you're excused. This might be an appropriate time for a lunch recess. We're at
recess until approximately 1:00.
(Break taken from 11:48 a.m. to
1:08 p.m.)
JUDGE CLARK: All right. We're back on the
record.
Ms. McDowell, would you call your next witness,
please.
MS. MCDOWELL: Our next witness is Mr. Bruce
Williams.
JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Williams, rise, raise your right
hand, please.
(Bruce N. Williams sworn on oath.)
MR. WILLIAMS: I do.
JUDGE CLARK: Please be seated and state your full
name and spell your last name for record, please.
MR. WILLIAMS: Bruce N. Williams, W-i-l-l-i-a-m-s.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. Ms. McDowell.
MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you, Judge Clark.

BRUCE N. WILLIAMS, having been first duly sworn on oath was examined and testified as follows:
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DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. MCDOWELL:
Q. Mr. Williams, do you have any changes or corrections to your prefiled direct and rebuttal testimony in the proceeding?
A. No, I do not.

MS. MCDOWELL: This witness is available for cross-examination.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. Mr. Trotter.
MR. TROTTER: Thank you, Your Honor. First of all, Your Honor, with respect to BNW-21, we reached an accommodation with the Company and we are preparing the exhibit because they wanted some attachments which we're attaching, so that will be a while before that gets here but I'm ready to proceed.

JUDGE CLARK: All right.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. TROTTER:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Williams.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. The first topic I would like to cover with you is the standard you proposed to apply for capital structure. In that regard please turn to page 8 of your rebuttal, BNW-17, line 13.

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JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Trotter, can you repeat the page, please?

MR. TROTTER: Page 8, line 13.
A. Okay, I'm there.
Q. (By Mr. Trotter) And you state on that line that "The Commission has made clear that a company's capital structure should be based upon its own capital structure, absent a clear and compelling reason to impute other data," do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. And Pacific is proposing in this case to use it's actual capital structure which has 52.1 percent equity, 47.6 percent debt and . 3 percent preferred; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Would you turn to BNW-13 in which we explore with you the basis for the testimony $I$ just quoted?
A. I don't think $I$ have them numbered the same way you do. Can you help me identify which one you're looking at?
Q. Your response to Staff DR 155.
A. Okay.
Q. Part A we ask for the basis for your testimony and you refer to a PSE Commission order from January of ' 07 and then the Commission quoted that language again in its order in April of 2010, another PSE case; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. And part C of the request asked you to list the orders that you reviewed in reaching your conclusion and list those that applied the clear and compelling analysis; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And your answer was the two PSE orders -- I guess you're just referring to the -- oh, excuse me. Okay, you refer to another PSE order in 040641 and 040640 ; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And the Commission, at least the language you quoted here, the Commission did not use the clear and compelling language, did it?
A. I'm not certain if that language was used in those orders or not.
Q. Then you refer to an Avista order in Docket 050482 and 483; right?
A. Yes.
Q. There you quote, "the Commission has approved 'hypothetical' equity components and capital structures in the past when there was good reason to do so," you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And in your mind is this an example of the application of the clear and compelling analysis you referred to in your testimony?
A. Well, I guess I would leave that up to the Commission in their determination, but it's clear they did approve a hypothetical capital structure in certain cases.
Q. Well, the DR asks you to list those orders in which the Commission applied the clear and compelling analysis and you included this Avista order in response; correct?
A. Yeah, the first part of the data request $C$ list the orders that I or PacifiCorp reviewed in reaching the conclusion, so it's included as part in that, too.
Q. So you're equating "good reason" with "clear and compelling"; isn't that true?
A. I guess that would be up to the Commission's interpretation and their judgment.
Q. I'm asking for -- you prepared this response did you not?
A. I was involved in the preparation of it, yes.
Q. Look at page 2, please?
A. Yes.
Q. Your name is opposite the phrase preparer?
A. Yes.
Q. But you're not clear whether "good reason" is the same as "clear and compelling"?
A. Well, they're different words. They might mean the same thing to certain people, they might mean different

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things.
Q. I'm asking what they mean to you. Do they mean the same thing to you?
A. Depends on the context, they certainly could.
Q. Okay. In this context they do, don't they, because you listed it in your response to part C?
A. I'll agree with you.
Q. And then in part $D$ we asked you to list each order in a PacifiCorp rate case where the Commission used a hypothetical capital structure and identify those that did not apply the clear and compelling analysis, do you see that part of the request?
A. Yes.
Q. And you listed Docket 050684 ; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's a PacifiCorp docket?
A. Yes, that is.
Q. Let's turn to the issue of short-term debt and the Company's proposal in this case to exclude short-term debt from the capital structure for ratemaking purposes; correct?
A. No, that's not correct.
Q. Just one moment, please. Turn to page 3 of your direct testimony, BNW-1T.
A. I'm sorry what page?
Q. Three.

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A. Okay.
Q. And on lines 1 through 7 you show the Company's proposed capital structure for ratemaking purposes, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. There's no entry for short-term debt on that part of your exhibit is there?
A. No, but if you read below that that's because the Company doesn't expect to have any short-term debt during the period.
Q. Okay. So your concern was my use of the term exclude?
A. Yes.
Q. So if $I$ said the Company's proposal in this case is not to include short-term debt in the capital structure, you would agree with that?
A. I might say it a little bit differently. I'd say the Company is including the amount of short-term debt it expects to have.
Q. And you expect to have zero?
A. Correct.
Q. Please turn to Exhibit 14C, BNW-14C.
A. Again, you'll have to help me.
Q. Your response to Staff DR 65.

JUDGE CLARK: Again I would like to remind everyone this is a confidential exhibit. So if there are
inquiries related to the confidential portion of the exhibit or any answers that might lead to confidential information we need to conduct an in camera session.

MR. TROTTER: Yes. And, Your Honor, I am going to ask him about amounts on these pages. It's my understanding that the amounts I'm going to ask him about are cumulative and are not confidential, but I'm going to leave that to him. If he says I can't answer that because it's confidential then I will accept that.

THE WITNESS: I would like to keep these confidential for competitive reasons.
Q. (By Mr. Trotter) Including -- I'll just ask you the question. In any event, we ask you to provide the terms of your short-term debt financing commitments; is that right?
A. Well, I think it is actually asking us for the cost associated with the Company's revolving credit agreements.
Q. That's fine. But turn to page 2. And your total short-term debt bank commitments are under the total bank commitments column items one and two; is that right?
A. Yeah, and that's not confidential, we can talk about that number.
Q. Tell me the total there?
A. It's a billion, 950 million dollars.
Q. Can you say that figure again?
A. I'm sorry, a billion 395 million.
Q. Okay. So about 1.4 billion?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's the amount of your short-term credit line?
A. Again, I would say it a little bit differently. I would agree that's the amount of the Company's committed revolving credit facilities which are used for purposes including short-term borrowings or supporting commercial paper borrowings.
Q. And in the first page of the response in part $B$ you tell us in what accounts the costs of those credit lines are booked; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. You hold the same position now for PacifiCorp as you held under its prior owner Scottish Power; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And under Scottish Power ownership PacifiCorp maintained short-term debt balances in the range of 4 percent of total capital; isn't that right?
A. I don't recall. Subject to check I'll agree with you. I don't think there was a strategy to target a certain amount of short-term debt or a percentage. It really depended on the capital investment cycle, the cash needs the

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Company had, long-term capital market conditions, things like that. So if it was 4 percent, which I'm willing to agree subject to check with you, it wasn't sort of a stated intentional strategy.
Q. Was PacifiCorp prudently capitalized during the Scottish Power tenure, Scottish Power ownership?
A. Yes. I would say at times though the capital structure put a lot of distress on the Company, certainly following the Western power crisis of 2000 and 2001, but we were able to meet all our obligations and provide service to the customers.
Q. When the energy crisis occurred you came to the Commission to break a rate plan, didn't you?
A. We sought that.
Q. And you got it, didn't you?
A. I believe we did, yes.
Q. Turn to exhibit --
A. Can I clarify that. We also asked that of our other state Commissions as well, so it wasn't unique to Washington. We were asking for recovery of power costs from all the states.
Q. Did you have to break a rate plan in any other state?
A. I don't believe so.
Q. Turn to Exhibit BNW-15 which is your response to

Staff DR 107. And am I correct this shows the short-term debt balances for PacifiCorp since its ownership by MEHC?
A. Yeah, through March of this year; correct.
Q. And it shows short-term debt basically going away, would that be fair to say?
A. Yeah, following our issuance in January of 2009 the Company didn't have any short-term debt for a period of time following that.
Q. That's because PacifiCorp has been receiving equity infusions from its parent MEHC; correct?
A. No, I don't think you can say it's solely because of that. It's because of the large debt issuance we did in January 2009 to provide certainty that we would have funds to carry out the capital projects. You have to remember January 2009 was probably right in the midst of the financial crisis. So the Company had an opportunity to issue an amount of long-term debt after a period of time, in which it looked like the markets had been closed. So we took that opportunity to make sure we had certainty of funding to provide for capital needs of the business. Now, during that period of time we also received a capital contribution I believe in 2009 it was $\$ 125$ million, put that in context the debt issuance was a billion dollars. So I don't think you can say it was solely due to capital contributions.
Q. I didn't say solely, but if you interpreted that --
A. I'm sorry.
Q. -- that's fine. Now, throughout the period of Exhibit BNW-15 you have the short-term credit lines that we talked about previously; didn't you?
A. We certainly had one of them, I'm trying to remember if we had both of them during this time period, but certainly during the second half of that we've had the credit facilities that was looked at on that prior exhibit.
Q. Turn to page 13 of your rebuttal.

JUDGE CLARK: That's BNW-7T. MR. JONES: What number is it?

JUDGE CLARK: Seven T.
Q. (By Mr. Trotter) Well, I think I have the wrong reference here, sorry. No, I don't, I'm sorry.

On page 5 and -- excuse me, page 13, lines 5 and 6, you say, "The relevant issue is whether investors and creditors would choose to invest in and lend to such a company and if so, on what terms and conditions," do you see that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. By such a company you mean a company that's triple B-rated?
A. No, more specifically the capital structure

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Mr. Elgin proposed 46.5, which I think in his testimony would lead to a triple B-rating for the Company.
Q. Okay. And over on page 10, line 5, you say, "Having a triple B-rating imposes a tremendous risk for a utility like PacifiCorp," do you see that?
A. Could you cite the reference again, please.
Q. Page 10, lines 5 to 6.
A. Yes.
Q. Would you please refer to BNW-17 which is the September 29, 2010 RatingsDirect?
A. September 29, 2010?
Q. Right.
A. Okay.
Q. On page 2 -- first of all, this is a publication by Standard and Poor's; is that correct?
A. I believe so.
Q. On page 2 in the first line it says, "Heading into the fourth quarter of 2010, 89 percent of U.S. regulated electric companies had a stable outlook; the predominance of ratings is in the triple B-category, firmly investment grade," do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. Do you believe that the predominance of electric companies in this country rated triple $B$ do not have reasonable access to capital?
A. Not during September 2010 but prior they did not.
Q. So prior to September 2010 no triple B-rated company electric utility in this country had reasonable access to capital in your opinion?
A. No, that's not what I'm saying. I'm saying a triple B-rating exposed the company and its customers to tremendous amount of risk. And in my rebuttal testimony I believe I have excerpts there from letters by Arizona Public Service to the Arizona Corporate Commission in which they stated during 2008, 2009, the financial crisis, they were shut out of the commercial paper markets, they likely cannot issue long-term debt at that time. That's an example of a triple B company that does have those risks and what those risks can develop into in market conditions.
Q. And Arizona Public Service Company has a subsidiary named Pinnacle West; does it not?
A. No, I believe Pinnacle West is the parent company.
Q. Oh, parent company, excuse me. It has substantial and regulated operations, doesn't it?
A. I'm not familiar with their overall business. I know that Arizona Public Service is the regulating utility company. And it is the one who wrote the letter to the Arizona Commission citing their difficulties in the short-term and the long-term debt markets.
Q. Let's talk about PacifiCorp, and I think we just
did. In the height of the energy crisis when PacifiCorp had an issue it went to its Commissions to seek relief; didn't it?
A. In 2001, 2002, yes, we sought relief or recovery of excess power costs.
Q. And during the past several years the Company has been into this Commission on an almost annual basis for rate relief, hasn't it?
A. Yeah, I believe the discussion earlier was approximately every 18 months.
Q. Puget and Avista are utilities operating in this state that are rated triple $B$, aren't they?
A. I believe that's true.
Q. Are you suggesting that they did not have reasonable access to capital in 2008 and $2009 ?$
A. I'm not all familiar with their arrangements. I can tell you that the company was able to obtain much more favorable financing in January of 2009 then Puget was able to do. And the cost of that financing as you know is borne by the customers.
Q. Assuming the financed was prudent?
A. Yes.
Q. Please turn to Exhibit BNW-18, the Global Credit Portal RatingsDirect for June 18, 2010.
A. Okay.
Q. And on the first line Standard \& Poor's ratings services asserts that regulated electric, gas and water utilities as well as holding companies with both regulated and nonregulated assets will continue to support ready access to the debt capital markets to meet their substantial financing needs, do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. I would like you to refer to your rebuttal testimony, page 12?
A. Okay.
Q. And the question asks you if you have attempted to quantify what the Company's debt costs would be had it been, well, you say downgraded, as Mr. Elgin is proposing, but what you mean is if it was triple B-rated; right?
A. Yes, I believe that's Mr. Elgin's testimony that his capital structure would support a triple B-rating which is lower than the Company has today.
Q. Okay. On line 7 you conclude from your study that the cost would increase by 88 basis points; you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And you did not include the analysis supporting that 88 basis points in your testimony or exhibits; did you?
A. No, it's in my workpapers.
Q. And please turn to Exhibit BNW-19 which is I believe the workpaper request?

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A. Okay.
Q. And this is the support for the 88 basis points?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. And on line 2 you show a $\$ 600$ million tranche, t-r-a-n-c-h-e, issued by Pacific in March 2007 that had an all-in cost of 5.76 percent; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And in the second line you show if the Company had been triple B-rated the cost would have been 5.98 percent for a difference of 22 basis points; right?
A. Yeah, and that's based on the triple B-rated issue, $I$ believe in this case footnote $B$ shows it was Pacific Gas and Electric Company, they came to market about the same time the Company issued its debt that we're talking about, yes.
Q. Line 3, the $\$ 600$ million issuance on October 3rd of ' 07 , and an all-in cost of 6.32 percent compared to in the second line 3 , the same issuance, 6.625 , a difference of 31 basis points; right?
A. Yeah, and that's based on Appalachian Powers issuance at that time.
Q. So the 88 basis point figure you derive is driven by the fact that the Company issued two tranches totaling \$1 billion, that would be on line 4 and line -- excuse me, let me correct that, the 88 basis point analysis is driven

1 by the issuances on lines 6 and 7 which were made in January of '09 during the height of the financial crisis; is that right?
A. No. The 88 basis points is the difference of all the issuances. I wasn't trying to be selective and include some or exclude some. I showed all the issuances since the Company was acquired by MidAmerican.
Q. My question was whether your 88 basis points analysis was driven by the issuances on lines 6 and 7 because the ones we talked about earlier had a very small spread, so in order to get to 88 basis points you would have had to have had a couple of issuances with a very large spread. I'm defining that as driven as justifying the term driven, do you understand?
A. I'm trying to. I guess based on just the mathematics some are going to be larger than others. The largest ones derive the average difference. So mathematically I would agree with you. But it is clearly a comparison of all the debt issuances and not just picking a few but showing what the cost would be, would have been absent the ratings that the Company -- the ratings and the issuances that the Company did obtain.
Q. And looking at the cost of debt column the 88 basis points is the difference of the amounts on line 7, the 6.031 or the 6.906; correct?
A. I'm sorry, could you repeat that?
Q. Just explain on this exhibit how you got 88 basis points.
A. In the bottom part of the table the cost of debt is summed at 6.906, which I rounded to 6.91 , subtract that number from the sum at the top part of the table under the cost of debt, 6.03 and the difference was 88 basis points. I also quantified that in dollars, and it was about \$30 million per year of higher interest cost.
Q. And in your calculation let's just say the 6.031, did you weight the issuances on lines 1 through 6 by the amount of the debt issue?
A. I believe so, yes.
Q. And had you not issued those issuances on January 8th of '09, on lines 6 and 7, the differential would be substantially less than 88 basis points; correct?
A. Well, it depends on what the Company would have done instead of that. It's kind of speculation what other actions or alternatives the Company might have taken. What I'm trying to do here is just present a factual analysis.
Q. Well you could have used short-term debt to bridge into better times, couldn't you?
A. I don't know. I mean there were times in 2008 when we couldn't issue commercial paper. There was a real financial crisis going on. So it was not an easy time.

There was a lot of distress and turmoil in the markets. I think when the company saw an opportunity to lock in long-term debt for 10 and 30 years it was a prudent thing to issue the debt and make sure we could continue the capital investments and fund the company, fund the upcoming maturities and make sure we didn't have a financial crisis of our own.
Q. But the fact of the matter is you didn't use any short-term debt to bridge to a better time, did you?
A. Well, it's hard to say when a better time was going to come. I mean you have to remember, it was a very, very difficult time. You had Lehman Brothers going out of business, you had Bear Stearns being sold, you had Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac. You had an awful lot of things going on that were unprecedented. And I'm not sure it would have been prudent to borrow short-term thinking there was going to be a better day. We didn't know if a better day was going to come or when it would come.
Q. So really unprecedented financial crisis by any measure; correct?
A. I think by most financial commentators, yes.
Q. In your rebuttal testimony you discuss Puget and Avista, on page 11 near the bottom you compare the cost of long-term debt of PSE with the long-term debt of PacifiCorp, but you did not make the same comparison with Avista, did
you?
A. No, I did not.

MR. TROTTER: And, Your Honor, I now have the revised BNW-21 I could hand out at this point?

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, that would be great. MR. TROTTER: How many do you need, Your Honor? JUDGE CLARK: One for each commissioner, then if you give me three extra for our advisory staff. Thank you. MR. TROTTER: Thank you.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. Mr. Trotter, I'm marking for identification purposes a revised BNW-21 which is -actually, I'm not sure what it is, maybe I will let you describe it.

MR. TROTTER: It is basically, Your Honor, some facts the Company is willing to stipulate to, I believe they said they would not object to this exhibit based on our negotiations, so I will offer it now.

MS. MCDOWELL: No objection.
JUDGE CLARK: So I'm going to title this exhibit what Mr. Trotter?

MR. TROTTER: Revised -- I guess we should just say Cost of Debt Information for Avista, PSE and PacifiCorp. JUDGE CLARK: All right. A three-page document entitled cost of debt information for Avista, PSE and PacifiCorp has been marked for identification as BNW-21 and
without objection received.
(Exhibit No. BNW-21 admitted.)
Q. (By Mr. Trotter) So, Mr. Williams, on page 11 of your testimony you refer to PSE's cost of debt in its most recent rate case being 6.82 percent, and in Avista's most recent rate proceeding before the Commission Avista's embedded cost of debt was 6.08 percent; wasn't it, we're taking about long-term debt?
A. I don't know Avista's cost of long-term debt. I didn't put it in my testimony. I did look at it, and frankly it confused me. I couldn't understand some of the things they had -- the securities in there, so that's why I didn't put it in my testimony.
Q. Okay. Well, we provided the support on page 3 of the exhibit, Your Honor, line 34, Column I?
A. Okay, I see that.
Q. I'd like to turn your attention to Exhibit BNW-22 which is a Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, you have that?
A. Yes.
Q. This is a page from the company's SEC 10-K filing; is that right?
A. I believe it is.
Q. And the filing was for -- the year ended December 31, 2009, but this page also shows the consolidated
statements of cash flows for 2007 and 2008; right?
A. Yes.
Q. And does this exhibit show how the Company managed the cash flow of its operations which includes funding its construction program?
A. Yeah, I think this is a good -- this is a depiction of where the Company obtained financing and how it used those funds.
Q. And it's up to the Company to determine how it funds its operations if it's operations cannot generate sufficient cash to cover its investing activities; correct?
A. I believe that's part of management's responsibilities.
Q. I want to focus on the part of this exhibit about two-thirds of the way down, cash flows from financing activities?
A. Okay.
Q. For 2007 the Company retired 397 million in short-term debt; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. And that it issued 1.193 billion of long-term debt and got, the next line was a figure, 200 million in equity from MEHC; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Then going down we see it retired or redeemed

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127 million of long-term debt or lease obligations?
A. Yes.
Q. With a net cash flow from financing activities of 842 million; right?
A. Yes.
Q. And just looking at 2008 and 2009 we see an equity infusion of 450 million in '08 and 125 million in '09; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. And looking at the first line there under cash flows from financing activities there's about 85 million in short-term debt in ' 08 which was retired in ' 09 ?
A. Yes.

MR. TROTTER: Those are all my questions. Thank you, Mr. Williams.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. No other party indicated cross-examination for Mr. Williams, I'll turn to the commissioners. Commissioner Jones. MR. JONES: No questions. JUDGE CLARK: Commissioner Oshie. MR. OSHIE: No questions. JUDGE CLARK: Chairman Goltz.

BY MR. GOLTZ:
Q. Just a clarification. On page 12 of your direct testimony the question at the top of the page, you see that in your answer on lines 3 through 5?
A. Yes.
Q. What are you comparing there? You say without continued improvement, financial metrics along with supportive regulatory outcomes in rate cases, you're saying it's more probable to have a lower rating than a higher rating; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. What you mean by that is a rating -- more probable to have a rating below $A$, which is your current rating, than a rating above A?
A. Yes.
Q. So you aren't comparing a rating below A with a status quo of $A$, are you?
A. Not directly. But that's --
Q. You're comparing more likely to go down --
A. Down then up.
Q. -- then to get an upgrade?
A. Or even continue the existing ratings.
Q. But that's not what you said, you said either up or down?
A. Yeah, that's the words that are there. I probably could have used better words but that's what it says. MR. GOLTZ: I have no further questions. JUDGE CLARK: I have just one for clarification for you, Mr. Williams. When you were discussing with Mr. Trotter BNW-15, I think you misspoke. You were talking about short-term debt balances through March of this year, and I think you meant March of 2010?

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes, thank you for correcting that.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. Redirect. MS. MCDOWELL: No redirect. Thank you. JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. Thank you for your testimony, Mr. Williams, is there any objection to this witness being excused? Hearing none you're excused. We'll take a moment off record for changing of the guard.
(Brief break taken off the record.)
JUDGE CLARK: All right. We're back on the record.

Ms. McDowell, would you call your next witness, please.

MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you, Judge Clark, our next witness is Mr. Gregory Duvall.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. Mr. Duvall, raise your right hand.

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(Gregory N. Duvall sworn on oath.)
MR. DUVALL: I do.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, please be seated. Could
you state your full name for the record please and spell your last?

MR. DUVALL: Gregory N. Duvall, D-u-v-a-l-l. JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. Ms. McDowell.

GREGORY N. DUVALL, having been first duly sworn on oath was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. MCDOWELL:
Q. Thank you. Mr. Duvall, do you have any changes or corrections to your prefiled direct and rebuttal testimony in this matter?
A. I do not.

MS. MCDOWELL: This witness is available for cross-examination.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. Mr. Trotter, if my memory serves me correctly we're going to start with Mr. Sanger?

MR. TROTTER: Yes, Your Honor.
JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Sanger.

MR. SANGER: Thank you, Your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. SANGER:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Duvall.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. Are you familiar with PacifiCorp's inter-state cost allegation methodology that's used in this case?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. Were you in the room when Mr. Pat Reiten was cross-examined?
A. I was.
Q. I would like to ask you a few questions about REC revenues, are you the appropriate witness to ask those questions of?
A. I am.
Q. Thank you. Do you recollect how much REC revenues were included in the Company's filing in its last general rate case?
A. About $\$ 650,000$.
Q. What was the rate affected period for that amount?
A. That was -- I believe it was calendar year 2010. And I guess until the first quarter ends this year until new rates go into effect.
Q. Was there a test period that was used for those

REC revenues?
A. Yes, the test period was calendar year 2010 as I recall.
Q. Has PacifiCorp obtained more than $\$ 650,000$ in REC revenues in calendar year 2010?
A. We have.
Q. Do you know how much REC revenue PacifiCorp has received in calendar year 2010?
A. I do not know the total for 2010.
Q. Do you know the total for the calendar year, or the 12 -month period ending in June of $2010 ?$
A. On a total company basis that was about \$98 million.
Q. In PacifiCorp's initial filing in this proceeding how many REC revenues did PacifiCorp allocate to Washington?
A. The Company allocated no REC revenues to Washington because the Company's position that it needed to bank all of its RECs, its Washington-allocated RECs to meet compliance in Washington.
Q. And I believe the Company explained that in a data response which has been marked as Exhibit No. GND 58; is that correct, that the Company provided some explanation to that in that data response?
A. Yeah, that's right. One of the reasons had to do with the legislative, the potential legislative changes to

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allow additional banking, plus not banking all of Washington's RECs was consistent with our actual practice for the test period in this case.
Q. In that data response the Company -- it states that the Bills were introduced in a special session immediately following the regular session which ended shortly before the Company's initial filing in this proceeding. Would you accept that the special legislative session ended on April 12, 2010 ?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. And when did PacifiCorp file its general rate case in this case?
A. It was early May, I believe the 4 th or 5 th of May of 2010.
Q. Would it have been possible for PacifiCorp to have included a more accurate estimate of estimated REC revenues in this case?
A. Even though I think by that time the Company was pretty far along in preparing its case, but as I mentioned earlier, the Company's policy not to sell any of the RECs, the Washington-allocated RECs, during the test period is how we were operating and actually are still operating the Company with regard to the current test period.
Q. If it was the Company's policy not to sell REC revenues, why did the Company agree to include $\$ 650,000$ of

REC revenues in the last general rate case?
A. The last general rate case was for the test period 2010. And during 2010 there was no RPS requirements in Washington.
Q. And has that significantly changed for the upcoming rate period?
A. It has. The Washington Renewable Energy Standard Requirements go in place during the test period in this case. We have to have a certain number of RECs set aside as of January 1st, 2012.
Q. As of January 1, 2012; correct?
A. That's right, which is within the rate effective period, the test period.
Q. Has the Company agreed in this case to allocate some sales from REC revenues to customers?
A. We have. And it's probably worth noting that there's -- I think you've probably noticed in my testimony I talk about "pseudo" RECs. RECs -- the allocation of the physical RECs can only be done once. You can't use RECs twice. So we allocate those system-wide. And as I mentioned earlier on a Washington basis we are short physical RECs from a Washington control area or west control area basis as folks have shown in their testimony and as we understood from both the Staff and ICNU's testimony from a west control area basis the company is long RECs. So we're
short physical RECs to meet our requirements but with the west control area allocation of what we call "pseudo" RECs we do have a surplus, and that's what gave rise -- basically we don't sell the "pseudo" RECs, but we can make a revenue allocation that we believe is fair to Washington customers based on the western control area allocation methodology.
Q. And how much has the Company proposed that it will include for ratemaking purposes in REC sales that will be credited to customers?
A. Revenues of 4.8 million with a revenue requirement of 5 million.
Q. What is the test period that these, that you use to determine this number of RECs, the REC revenues?
A. Well, they're based on the actual 2009 period. We looked at those and looked whether that would be a reasonable estimate of the amount of REC revenues that would be in place for the end rates period. And Mr. Falkenberg of ICNU actually did a calculation, a forecast for the end rates period, and he came up with a number that was about 100,000 different than what the Company came up with, so we concluded that the 4.8 million in REC revenues was a reasonable amount to have for the test period for the end rates period.
Q. So the test period is calendar year 2009?
A. No, I'm sorry, for the end rates period which is
the 12 months ending June 2012.
Q. The period in which you calculated the $\$ 5$ million or $\$ 4.8$ million, what time period was that based on?
A. That was for calendar year 2009.
Q. Okay. So you determined that amount based on the 12 months ending on December 31st, 2009?
A. Right. And we looked at that, compared it to Mr. Falkenberg's forecast and determined that that was a reasonable estimate for the end rates period.
Q. You testified earlier that for the period of time ending June 2010 that the Company as a total company sold approximately $\$ 98$ million in REC revenue, a total company basis?
A. Yeah, that's correct. And that's not allocated to Washington.
Q. Correct, that's a total company number?
A. That's total company.
Q. Do you know how much PacifiCorp has already earned for the calendar year 2010 of Washington-allocated RECs?
A. Well, we don't earn RECs, we receive REC revenues, so I'm not quite sure $I$ understand the question.
Q. For whatever period that you have information for calendar year 2010, how much REC revenues has the Company obtained in that the Company would allocate to Washington under your west control area method?
A. Well, first of all, the revenues that we received for 2010 are, those are not reflected in rates, nor are the increased costs that we've experienced in 2010. I mean the rates were set in the last rate case, and we don't have a true-up mechanism for any portion of our cost. I don't know if that answers your question or not.
Q. I think that maybe -- I just want to know what that number is. So for the period of time, whatever period of time you have information available for 2010, do you know what the amount of REC revenues that you would allocate to Washington are for 2010? You testified regarding the calendar year 2009 numbers, what those actually were, and I'm wondering what the actual numbers were for calendar year 2010, whatever information you have available?
A. Okay. The information I have available is that for the first five months of 2010 the allocation to Washington is 3.47 million.
Q. And where did you derive that information from?
A. That was actually derived from the same information that Mr. Falkenberg derived his numbers from for his -- what was it cross or cross-rebuttal, cross-answer testimony. He has a mistake in there and basically it's from the same source of data that he used in deriving those numbers.
Q. You were referring to Mr. Falkenberg's
cross-answering testimony?
A. Correct.
Q. Did he use a six-month period or five-month period?
A. Well, he actually took six months worth of data but it was December through May, December 2009 through May of 2010. And if you look at the January, in the numbers, you would have to move it forward. From what he used we would have January through May. So basically recalculating that was the 3.47 million.
Q. So to clarify, Mr. Falkenberg's number was a six-month period but it included December of $2009 ?$
A. Yeah, I think that's a fair way to say it, yeah.
Q. I would like to ask you some questions about the DC Intertie. Is it correct that PacifiCorp opposes the recommendations of Mr . Falkenberg and Mr. Buckley to remove the cost of the DC Intertie?
A. Absolutely.
Q. Is it your position that this contract should be judged based on information that was known at the time the contract was executed in $1994 ?$
A. Well, I think as I read -- I mean I addressed all of that in my testimony, but as I read Mr. Falkenberg's testimony it looks like he's concerned about the used and useful aspects of it in the current day. And I believe that
it is used and useful in that we -- it's connected to a California market which is the Nevada-Oregon border, and we do about over 200 transactions a year at the Nevada-Oregon border, 75,000 megawatt hours a year. We pay about \$2 a kilowatt month for that 200 megawatts of capacity, which could compare to the Bonneville Power Administration's capacity charge of $\$ 8$. So I think it's, you know, in terms of it being a used and useful it clearly is.
Q. Now, Mr. Duvall, there's a lot of aspects of all of your testimony I'm not going to ask questions about, but I want to just ask you some basic questions about your testimony, and we don't need to necessarily repeat everything that's in your rebuttal testimony. But is it correct that your testimony stated that the contract should be judged based on information that was known at the time the contract was executed in $1994 ?$
A. With regard to prudence, yes.

MS. MCDOWELL: Excuse me, $I$ hate to interrupt, but can we get a page and line reference?

MR. SANGER: Yes, that would be on Exhibit GND-5T, which is your rebuttal testimony, at page 42, line 17 and 18.
A. Okay.
Q. (By Mr. Sanger) I guess I would like to refer you to page 43 of your rebuttal testimony, lines 20 through 21,
do you have that available?
A. I do.
Q. Is it your position that the Commission should require ICNU to show substantial evidence that the utility acted imprudently at the time they entered into the contract?
A. If the issue is whether the contract was prudent the answer is yes. That was what the -- if you look at the two paragraphs above that, that's what the Commission required, when ICNU unsuccessfully challenged the WAPA contract which was a 43-year-old contract, and the SMUD contract which was a 20 -year-old contract. This contract is 16 years old.
Q. Now, who has the burden of proof to demonstrate reasonableness of any contracts in this proceeding?

MS. MCDOWELL: Objection, I think that's a legal question, not an appropriate question for this witness. MR. SANGER: Well, he's testifying about --

JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Sanger. I'm sorry.
MR. SANGER: He's talking about the level of evidence that's required to show that they acted imprudently. So I think he's already opining about that. And I want to ask him whether or not he relates -- who has the burden of proof in this proceeding. MS. MCDOWELL: I think it's appropriate to ask him
what his understanding is, but he's not here to testify or argue as a lawyer on a legal point, and I just want to make that clear.

MR. SANGER: I can rephrase that question.
JUDGE CLARK: Yes, I was just going to ask you to rephrase, Mr. Sanger.
Q. (By Mr. Sanger) What is your understanding, Mr. Duvall, of who has the burden of proof in this proceeding?
A. Well, the discussion on this page has to do with, you know, looking back at a contract that's been around for many years, and I was just basically reiterating what the Commission found -- the Commission had found when they looked at this issue earlier on lines, you know, 6 through 8 of page 43, the Commission found that under this situation--and this is where ICNU was challenging a contract that had been around for many years-it required at a minimum substantial evidence that the utility acted imprudently at the time of the contract. So I was just highlighting what the Commission had found, you know, not making an interpretation about anything, just pointing out what the Commission found in prior orders.
Q. Can you refer back to your testimony on page 41, there's a question starting on line 4 where you provide some background on the DC Intertie contract?

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A. Yes.
Q. Did you provide other documents, exhibits or contracts regarding the 1994 decision regarding the DC Intertie contract?
A. No, that was requested in a data response. We searched our files and were unable to find any economic analysis which would have been from 16 or 17 years ago.
Q. I would like to ask you some questions about another subject which is PacifiCorp's power cost update?
A. Okay. You have a page number?
Q. I believe you discus this starting around page 15 of your rebuttal testimony, actually starts on page 14 and goes for a number of pages?
A. Got it.

JUDGE CLARK: What's the exhibit number?
MR. SANGER: Exhibit No. GND-5T which is the
rebuttal testimony of Mr. Gregory Duvall.
JUDGE CLARK: Page again.
MR. SANGER: Mr. Duvall begins discussing the
power cost update on page 14.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. MR. SANGER: I'm going to ask him a question about other pages 15 and 16. JUDGE CLARK: Thank you.
A. Okay.
Q. (By Mr. Sanger) Did the Company's power cost update in this case include more recent forward price curve data, new prices for indexed contracts, new transmission and transportation costs and updated mark to market and financial swap values? I would refer you to page 15, lines 8 through 4?
A. Eight through 14?
Q. Yeah, I'm sorry 8 through 14.
A. Yeah, that's describing basically the market price update and all of the related impacts to the market price update has throughout the net power cost study. We did update for that in this rebuttal filing.
Q. Now, does the Company propose to make a power cost update later on in this proceeding?
A. We have made that proposal that we would update the power costs at the time of the compliance filing.
Q. Can you tell me when exactly the Company would plan to make that update?
A. Well, it would be after we received an order from the Commission.
Q. Are you aware of any Washington Commission rule which allows the Company to make a power cost update with its compliance filing?
A. No, I'm not.
Q. Has the Company previously filed a power cost
update with its compliance filing in previous Washington general rate case proceedings?
A. I don't know.
Q. Is there someone else within the Company who would know?
A. Well, I should know. I'm the one.
Q. Okay. Would you accept, subject to check, that the Company at least in the past five years has not made a power cost update with its compliance filing?
A. I'll accept that subject to check.
Q. Now, does the Company's plan to include a final power cost update, does that include an update of the prices for indexed contracts, new transmission and transportation costs and updated mark to market and financial swap values?
A. I think I talk about it in here. I think the only thing I say is that we would update for our official forward price curve which would be the December forward price curve.
Q. Okay. So you do discuss it on page 16, lines 7 through 11, and it was unclear to me from that what would be included in the compliance filing. So are you stating now that compliance filing would only include the December 31st, 2010, forward price curve?
A. Yes. And that covers both electric and gas.
Q. Does that mean that many of the items that you included in your rebuttal case update would not be included
in your compliance filing update?
A. That's correct. And the types of things that we, you know, the forward price curve is very simple, it's gas prices, electric prices. The others that involve contracts I think is appropriate in the rebuttal phase. We actually provided a data response in September, prior to everyone else filing their testimony, that laid out what we were going to include in the update. And that was actually responded to by parties in their direct filing.
Q. Now, has the Company provided Staff and ICNU with information regarding the December 31st, 2010, forward price curve update?
A. We have not as far as I know.
Q. When is the Company planning on providing Staff and ICNU with that information?
A. We could provide it any time. We don't have a plan to do that.
Q. But the Company would not object to providing parties with that information?
A. We would not.
Q. Has the Company had any discussions with Staff or ICNU regarding the scope, the timing or discovery process regarding the final power cost update?
A. No, we have not.
Q. And have you had any discussions with Staff or

ICNU regarding what procedural rights they would have if they disputed or challenged any components included in the Company's final power cost update?
A. No, we have not.
Q. Has the Company made any proposals regarding how parties would conduct discovery or challenge the final power cost update?
A. No, we haven't. And I guess that was the intent of limiting it to the forward price curves. We publish official forward price curves every quarter, they're basically done in the same way we could provide sort of the standard backup data that would support those, but it's a routine task the Company does every quarter.
Q. Has the Company filed its forward price curve updates in other state regulatory proceedings?
A. We do update on a periodic basis in our Washington filings through the transition adjustment mechanism and it's -- that's a fairly --
Q. Mr. Duvall, did you mean your Oregon?
A. Oregon. What did I say?

MS. MCDOWELL: Washington.
THE WITNESS: Okay, Oregon.
MR. GOLTZ: It's Tuesday, it must be Washington.
A. Yeah, we actually have guidelines that the parties have worked out in terms of the timing of those filings and
discovery around those filings. Other states there's no rigorous sort of schedule that we follow, but we do occasionally update in the other states as well as we go through the proceeding.
Q. (By Mr. Sanger) And has the Company agreed to provide ICNU with discovery rights in that Oregon transition adjustment mechanism proceeding?
A. Yes, we have.
Q. Has the Company agreed to a process on how parties would challenge those updates?
A. Yes, we have.
Q. And has ICNU conducted discovery on those forward price curve updates in Oregon?
A. Yes, they have.
Q. And have their been disputes about the Company's final updates in the Oregon transition adjustment mechanism proceeding?
A. I'm not sure of their disputes but there's -- ICNU is going through the -- at least in this last one there's been -- there's outstanding discovery.
Q. Has that process resulted in the Company revising its final updates in the Oregon transition adjustment mechanism proceeding?
A. We have, yes, in this last year.
Q. Did those revisions reduce net power costs?
A. Yes, they did.
Q. And by revisions the Company filed its--in the Oregon transition adjustment mechanism proceeding--it filed its final update, and how long before the rates were effective did the Company file its update?
A. The last update was about six weeks, I believe, before rates go into effect.
Q. And then am I correct that after that update was filed and after the discovery process PacifiCorp agreed to revise its final update downward?
A. That's correct. I would just follow up, that had nothing to do with forward price curves, that had to do with the contract.
Q. I would like to ask you some questions about the Company's November update in this proceeding now. Did the Company propose a change to how the Chehalis operating reserves would be modeled?
A. We did.
Q. When did the Company become aware of this Chehalis change?
A. April 30th, 2010.
Q. And that was immediately prior to filing the general rate case?
A. That's correct.
Q. Did PacifiCorp seek the Commission's permission to
file a revision to its direct testimony incorporating the Chehalis change?
A. No, it did not. But it provided data on this change in response to discovery in September on the update. So when we laid out what it is we were going to update it was the forward price curves contracts. The reserve carrying capability of Chehalis was on that list and that at least gave folks an opportunity to respond to it in their direct testimony.
Q. Now, your rebuttal testimony has an exhibit attached to it which is GND-8C, it's a confidential exhibit. I'm not going to ask you any questions about the confidential material on the exhibit, but can you summarize in a nonconfidential manner what this information is?
A. Well, this is a sort of the culmination of a correspondence with Bonneville on trying to get dynamic scheduling for the Chehalis plant. There were actually two avenues that the Company pursued to get Chehalis into our control area or in some way so that we could carry reserves on Chehalis.

The first one was just to move it into our control area. And in doing that the Company would be required to participate in Bonneville's remedial action scheme associated with the outage of the AC Intertie. And so if the AC Intertie were to get loaded and then tripped we would
have to shut down Chehalis, and we would also have to suspend automatic generation control in our entire western control area which basically would have us operating blind until that was restored. And that was unacceptable to the Company.

The alternative, which this attachment talks about, is the dynamic scheduling request. Bonneville had a pilot dynamic scheduling program going, and we tried to work with them to dynamically schedule Chehalis into our control area. It would require quite a bit of telemetering and automatic generation control and so on. And in the end it would probably take a couple years to get it done. By that time our Hermiston plant would be off its long-term gas contract and would be to market and we could carry reserves on that plant.

Anyway, to make a long story short, it was not economic to move forward. And even with the dynamic scheduling it wasn't fully clear if the Company would have additional conditions placed on it by Bonneville. We didn't quite get to that point.
Q. Now, did you provide copies of these emails to ICNU before your rebuttal testimony was due?
A. Not that I recall.
Q. Now, are you aware that ICNU believes that the prudence of the Chehalis operating reserve is now in
dispute?
A. I know that Mr. Falkenberg mentioned prudence in his testimony, I don't know that I would, could paraphrase what he said.
Q. Now, after PacifiCorp filed its rebuttal testimony did ICNU request information in discovery regarding the prudence of PacifiCorp's decision to purchase Chehalis and the operating reserve issue?
A. Yeah, I believe that's correct.
Q. Now, I would like to refer to your cross-examination exhibit which is GND-38C, now this data request asks whether the Company performed any due diligence prior to its purchase of the Chehalis project to determine if the plant could have AGC installed, is this the due diligence preliminary assessment?
A. Yes, this is what was provided, it's a confidential exhibit, but I'm not going to say anything confidential. There's a section in there on integration costs which is on page 6 of 8 , which identifies the different pieces of equipment and all that needed to be done or installed in order to integrate Chehalis into our control area.
Q. Did you provide a copy of this document prior to filing your rebuttal testimony?
A. I did not in this case. I don't know if it was
provided -- I don't have the knowledge of whether it was provided when the Chehalis was actually -- the prudence of Chehalis was being examined by the Commission. I presume it had been asked for and provided, but I don't know for a fact.
Q. If I understand your earlier testimony if there are other changes to the operating reserve requirements for Chehalis or any other plant then those changes will not be included in PacifiCorp's final power cost update; correct?
A. I'm not sure I understand the question.
Q. If there are changes to the Company's operating reserves for any of its power plants will those be included in your proposed final compliance filing on power costs?
A. The proposed final filing is just for the forward price curves.

MR. SANGER: Thank you, no further questions. JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Trotter. MR. TROTTER: Thank you.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. TROTTER:
Q. Mr. Duvall, would you turn to page 35 of your rebuttal?

JUDGE CLARK: Page 35 of?
MR. TROTTER: GND-5T.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you.
Q. (By Mr. Trotter) Here you begin discussion of the SMUD, isn't that Sacramento Municipal Utility District --
A. Yes.
Q. -- contract? And two pages later, page 37, line 18, you note that, "the Company is only one of the many participants in the market, and the only assumption is to assume that all the participates in the same market are rational and will exercise their rights to the flexible contract to lower their costs," do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. Is it fair then to assume that the counter-parties to the SMUD contract are lowering their costs for exercise of their contract rights and that the pattern of deliveries under that contract represent their ability to do so?
A. That's correct. And when you say the pattern of delivery under the contract, there are multiple parts to the contract with SMUD, not just the SMUD that's modeled in there, there's also the provisional deliveries and returns.
Q. I would like to follow up on some questions ICNU counsel asked regarding RECs. And I think you used the term "pseudo" RECs, and I think that term is used in your testimony also; right?
A. It is.
Q. Could you turn to your Exhibit GND-6C. I
recognize this is confidential, but I do not need to go into the numbers, but looking at lines -- well, first of all, with respect to RECs, Washington gets under the western control area allocation method Washington gets no REC revenue from resources that are allocated to the eastern controlled area; correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And regarding the "pseudo" REC issue, let's look at the last few lines of this document. And on line 10 you show an amount allocated to Washington under revised protocol, and revised protocol allocates things to all states in the PacifiCorp territory; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And that would include RECs?
A. And normally the revised protocol only allocates costs. And I think we have sort of a unique thing here because RECs are kind of a physical attribute, they can only be allocated once, they can't be used for multiple purposes. If we were just dealing with revenues this wouldn't be a problem in terms of the allocation. But we have the RECs, you know, you have to have real RECs to meet an RPS, you have to are real RECs to make a sale. And so I just want to make that distinction.
Q. Okay. But then there's a different number of RECs allocated under the west control area --
A. Correct.
Q. - - method?
A. That's line 11.
Q. Right. Then line 12 is the difference, and that is your concern about the "pseudo" RECs; right?
A. Well, actually anything above the amount shown on line 10 would be "pseudo" RECs.
Q. Okay. Now, under revised protocol the Company allocates the Chehalis plant to all states, doesn't it?
A. That's correct.
Q. But under western control area that plant is allocated 100 percent to Washington; isn't that correct?
A. That's correct. Well, 100 percent to west control area.
Q. That's what I meant. I appreciate the clarification, thank you. And so Washington would be allocated more of the Chehalis plant under western control area then it would under revised protocol; is that fair to say?
A. That is fair to say.
Q. And I don't know how that works out, if the Company is regulated in the western control area in Washington and the revised protocol elsewhere. If you looked at the Company as a whole it would either have more than 100 percent of Chehalis in its rate base or less than

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100 percent just depending on how the allocation system worked; right?
A. That's exactly right.
Q. Conceptually that's the same kind of allocation issue that you're trying to explore with us on Exhibit 6C; correct?
A. It is with the distinction I mentioned before. If you're just allocating the cost of Chehalis it doesn't have to add up to 100 percent. If you're allocating RECs they absolutely have to add up to 100 percent because you can't use them twice.
Q. Well, in terms of ratemaking that's not an issue, it may be in terms of compliance but not in terms of ratemaking; right?
A. Right. In fact that's why we adopted the proposal to allocate the revenues based on the western control area or the REC sales revenues on a west control area basis in order to give Washington customers a credit for the total amount that's shown on line 11 as, you know, I guess reduced by what needs to be set aside for compliance.
Q. Okay. So the "pseudo" REC issue that you identify is really just an issue of RECs to be used for compliance and not revenues that are being addressed by various commissions for ratemaking; isn't that correct?
A. The "pseudo" REC -- I'm not sure we're on same
page. The "pseudo" RECs are used to allocate the revenues so that we need "pseudo" RECs to be able to allocate more revenues than we actually have. So we overallocate the revenues. Just like we overallocate the cost of Chehalis we overallocate the revenues for REC sales off the Western renewable projects.
Q. And the comparison to Chehalis is what I was after. That's not a problem, is it?
A. No, it's not.
Q. And just to cement that point, the Company did defer costs associated with the Chehalis plant associated with Washington's allocated share of the Chehalis plant under the western control area method; right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And it's recovering those costs?
A. That's correct.
Q. And ratepayers are paying those costs?
A. That is correct.
Q. And they're paying with real dollars not "pseudo" dollars; isn't that correct?
A. They are.
Q. Okay. Turn to page 9 of your rebuttal, GND-5T. This a part of your -- actually it starts on page 8 . Let me ask a follow up on the REC issue. Given that Washington is the only state that uses the western control area method and
the other states use revised protocol; right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Given that is PacifiCorp underallocating RECs to the eastern control area based on the different methodologies used?
A. Well, for a plant that creates RECs that's located in the eastern control area we allocate the SG share or the system-wide share to all of the states except Washington and that's -- that applies to REC revenues, the asset costs, the operating expenses and everything that goes along with it.
Q. Let's turn to the temperature normalization adjustment on page 8 of your rebuttal. Just as background, the Company's weather sort of temperature normalization adjustment in this case related to the commercial class reduces test year revenues by approximately $\$ 1$ million; correct?
A. Can you -- I think that's right, can you show me where you're --
Q. Can you just accept that subject to your check, I believe it's in Mr. Dalley's, but you can check that?
A. Okay.
Q. Okay. Then on page 10 of your rebuttal, line 7, you cite a textbook for the proposition "that all relevant explanatory variables should be included in a full multiple regression equation, if they are believed to be
theoretically relevant in explaining variations in the dependent variable," do you see that?
A. I do, line 6.
Q. And this deals with the difference of opinion between Staff and the Company, the significance of the R-squared value that the Company produced for its commercial class of .644; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And the variation in this instance is how the commercial class usage varies as temperature varies; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. The textbook you quote here, that's not a ratemaking textbook, is it?
A. No, its an economics econometric textbook.
Q. That textbook doesn't address burden of proof; does it?
A. I don't know. I would be pretty sure that it does not.
Q. So that book does not advocate the standard that you propose on lines 8 through 11 that the Company's adjustment should be included "absent evidence that it is producing erroneous results or was calculated in a manner inconsistent with Commission practice"?
A. Yeah, and I think that is intended to follow from
the principle that temperature is clearly theoretically relevant in explaining the usage of the commercial class. And Ms. Novak agrees with that, I agree with that. So the principle is that temperature should be included in the regression analysis. And Ms. Novak has taken temperature out of the regression equation.
Q. Well, she took it out because the R-squared value was so low, didn't she? She took out the adjustment because the R-squared was so low?
A. Yeah, that was -- she took it out because she thought the R -squared value was too low, but it doesn't undue the fact that temperature is theoretically relevant in describing the load usage of the commercial class.
Q. But it's the degree of relevance that's the issue, isn't it?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Now, Ms. Novak testified that Avista's temperature normalization adjustment in its last general rate case had an R-squared for the commercial class of . 85, or over . 8 I should say; isn't that right?
A. I believe that's correct.
Q. Is it your testimony that an R-squared over . 8 is consistent with an R-squared of $.644 ?$
A. No, that's not my testimony. I don't know what the makeup of Avista's commercial class is. I think the
explanation that I have is that our commercial class in the Yakima and Walla Walla area may not be as homogenous as Avista's, so we're certainly willing to, you know, work on, work with Staff on improving this, and I've indicated that in my testimony.
Q. In that regard, Ms. Novak in her testimony suggested that PacifiCorp could develop subgroups within the commercial class, use individual regressions for the subgroups or use other methods to evaluate the data, do you recall that?
A. I do.
Q. Has PacifiCorp had a chance to do that?
A. Not to my knowledge. We have had discussions but I don't think we've made any progress on that.

MR. TROTTER: That's all I have. Thanks. JUDGE CLARK: Ms. Shifley. MS. SHIFLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. SHIFLEY:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Duvall. I would just like to start by asking a few follow-up questions on the issue of REC revenues.

MS. SHIFLEY: And I believe, Judge Clark, that some of these questions will refer to and require a response
that includes confidential information. So I think the -JUDGE CLARK: All right. Are you going to start off with the confidential inquiry? MS. SHIFLEY: Yes, I will. JUDGE CLARK: Then the next portion of this proceeding shall be held in camera. There is a protective order issued in this docket. If you are not a signatory to the protective agreement filed in that docket now would be a grand time for you to exit the hearing room. And after we've taken a few moments off record to allow anyone who has not signed such an agreement to exit the hearing room I am going to ask counsel for PacifiCorp, Ms. McDowell, to verify that there are no individuals present in the hearing room who are not permitted to be here. We'll take a moment off record.
(Brief break taken off the record.)
(A portion of this transcript was removed and put in a confidential transcript marked Volume VI.)

JUDGE CLARK: All right. This concludes the in camera portion of this proceeding. The portion of the transcript relating to the in camera session should be separately bound and sealed. And the remainder of this inquiry is part of the public record. So if there's anyone sitting out in the hallway just dying to come in it would be

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an appropriate time for them to enter. Ms. Shifley, you can continue.

MS. SHIFLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION (continued)
BY MS. SHIFLEY:
Q. Mr. Duvall, I would like to now turn to another subject that you addressed in your testimony, normalization of revenues. PacifiCorp is proposing to weather normalize residential usage in this case; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And this normalization adjustment substantially lowers the amount of test year residential revenues used to calculate the rates proposed; correct?
A. Well, the temperature normalization methodology is what was included in the temperature normalization stipulation that the parties have agreed to. So when you say it's lowered it it's stated it the way that the parties have agreed it should be stated.
Q. In your rebuttal testimony you respond to an adjustment proposed to by Mr. Meyer regarding normalization of residential revenues; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And Mr. Meyer testified that PacifiCorp's weather normalized usage was far lower than the actual average usage
for residential customers in the last five years; correct?
A. Are you asking me if that's what he testified to?
Q. Yes, I am.
A. You would have to look at his testimony. That sounds about right.
Q. That's the recommendation that you responded to in your rebuttal testimony?
A. Okay.
Q. And as support for his adjustment Mr. Meyer presented actual residential usage from 2005 to 2009; is that correct?
A. That's correct, that's what he did.
Q. And again in your rebuttal testimony you didn't object to the usage data presented by Mr. Meyer when you were responding to his proposed adjustment?
A. Not the data points themselves, just the way he used it.
Q. So would you please turn to page -- it's a page of Mr. Meyer's testimony.

JUDGE CLARK: Do you have a copy of Mr. Meyer's testimony?

THE WITNESS: I have a book of it back there.
JUDGE CLARK: All right. If Mr. Duvall can be provided with a copy of that. THE WITNESS: $I$ have got it.
Q. (By Ms. Shifley) Would you please turn to page 15 ? JUDGE CLARK: Is this Mr. Meyer's direct
testimony?
MS. SHIFLEY: Yes, this is Mr. Meyer's direct
testimony, page 15, specifically Table 3.
JUDGE CLARK: Page 15.
THE WITNESS: I have a revised version and it's on page 17.
Q. (By Ms. Shifley) This table shows that the amount of residential usage that the Company proposes in this case is 15,128-kilowatt hours?
A. That's correct.
Q. And subject to check, that number is 360 -kilowatt hours less than the actual usage was in 2006 ?
A. In 2006? I haven't --
Q. Looking just up the table to where the actual residential use per customer is shown?
A. So the 15,492 less the 15,128 ?
Q. Yes.
A. I'll take your math subject to check.
Q. Thank you. And in two -- the proposed usage that the Company is proposing here is, subject to check, 639-kilowatt hours less than actual usage in 2007 ?
A. Well, the numbers are what they are in Table 3.
Q. Okay. And again the amount that the company is
proposing in this case is, subject to check, 1,133-kilowatt hours less than the actual usage in test year 2009; is that correct?
A. That looks about right.
Q. Would you agree that Table 3 shows, except for one year, that residential usage has increased steadily from 2005 to 2009?
A. No, I wouldn't because those numbers are not temperature adjusted. That's exactly why we use 20 years of historic temperature to adjust the actuals because there's a lot of -- this is the residential class, there's a lot of impact of temperatures, both summer heat and winter cold, on the usage of residential customers so --
Q. I can just clarify. So the unnormalized actual calendar year residential usage has increased steadily from 2005 to 2009 before any normalization for weather?
A. Well, there's a number of parts in there. I guess just to -- if you're saying are the numbers higher each year? Yes, they are, but that doesn't explain much of anything.
Q. And just to confirm, PacifiCorp is proposing rates based on an average residential usage that has been normalized, so it is substantially lower than what has been actual customer usage for the last five years?
A. I guess the answer is yes, it is lower, but it is

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based upon the Commission-approved 20-year temperature normalization methodology.

MS. SHIFLEY: I have no further questions, Your Honor.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. Thank you, we're going to take a recess for approximately 15 minutes.
(Break taken from 3:17 to 3:42 p.m.)
JUDGE CLARK: All right. We're back on the
record. And we'll turn now to commissioner inquiry. Commissioner Jones.

MR. JONES: Am I on, ready to go?
JUDGE CLARK: Yes, we're good to go. Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. JONES:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Duvall.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. Good to see you. A few questions to follow up on some of the inquiry.

Could you turn to page 16 of your rebuttal
testimony GND-5T?
A. Okay.
Q. On lines 9 through 11 you state that the Company proposes a compliance filing on this issue of the NPC, net power cost, with the forward price curve using the

December 31st, 2010, curve?
A. Correct.
Q. Is that the Company proposal then? I think I heard you say earlier in response to questions that this would be the extent of the data that you would submit to update the NPC?
A. Yes, that is. And in fact that proposal is really a response to Staff's proposal for the Company to do this. That was in Mr. Buckley's testimony.
Q. So you are not proposing as you do on the previous page, page 15, lines 10 through 13, you are not proposing updates on those three issues?
A. No, just the forward price curves.
Q. Okay. The next area of inquiry is the regulatory liability account proposal by Staff for the RECs. And as you stated earlier, you list three reasons why you oppose the Staff proposal for a regulatory liability account; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. So let me go through those one by one and just explore the issue a bit. If there were not a possibility of double-counting, i.e., putting the REC revenues in base rates and REC liability account would that lessen your concern?
A. It would lessen it, yes.
Q. And if the "pseudo" RECs, your second objection, if there were some sort of way to bring actual REC sales into that mechanism, I'm not suggesting a PKM, but some sort of mechanism where you can use actuals, would that lessen your concern?
A. I guess there's probably two parts to it. I think the answer to that is yes, if there was a way to do that. I'm not sure that I could see that way. But the other is that the RECs and energy arise from the same resource at the same time from the same generation. And so to consider RECs not "pseudo" or consider power cost "pseudo", I think if we can get beyond this "pseudo" issue for both RECs and power costs we would be much happier.
Q. Could you explain to me a little bit more the third issue of retroactive ratemaking, I don't fully understand that objection.
A. That is that there's been no deferred accounting put in place, which was my understanding the situation with Puget. If you don't have deferred accounting, my understanding, and I'm not a lawyer, is you cannot go backwards and recover things. So we can't go back to January 1st, 2010, and say, hey, our costs were higher than we thought, we would like to collect those. That's what I understand to be retroactive ratemaking.
Q. Okay. Could you turn, the next line of inquiry is
on page 22 of your rebuttal, if you could get there, please, this concerns the inter-hour wind integration costs.
A. Okay.
Q. Of the non-owned resources.
A. Yes.
Q. Are you there?
A. Yes.
Q. My question is, I don't fully understand the rationale of why you support the removal of inter-hour wind integration costs of nonowned resources such as these as opposed to the Seattle City Light, the Stateline project, maybe could you just explain your rationale for that?
A. Stateline is a bit confusing because part of it is nonowned, and part of it is under an exchange agreement with Seattle City Light. So the nonowned piece to that is treated like the other nonowned. And so the -- I guess I've -- can you restate the question $I$ just...
Q. Okay. So are you including the -- why are you objecting to the removal of the owned resource there? There is an inconsistency there, is there not? You're agreeing to the removal on rebuttal of these projects but not the owned resource at Stateline; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. So what is the rationale for that?
A. Well, the rationale is that the owned resources at

Stateline is just like any other owned wind facility. And the fact is that that's in our portfolio, and we have to take care of balancing it a day ahead, the inter-hour cost, so that's just like that.

The proposal to exclude the owned part of Stateline was because that Stateline contract expires at the end of the year and rather than -- and it made no sense because the proposal was to keep the Stateline contract in there but remove the wind integration part of it. So that's what we were objecting to.

MR. JONES: Okay. I think that's all I have, Judge. Thank you.

JUDGE CLARK: Commissioner Oshie.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. OSHIE:
Q. Just a couple of follow-up questions, Mr. Duvall. So I'm curious as to how much time it would take the Company to perfect a compliance filing, and this is in relationship to when we need to get an order out and the date that your suspension period ends, which I think is April 3rd. So, you know, not to put the Commission's interests above that of the Company or the parties here, but if the Company needs a week to get the compliance filing completed, and I know that it is dependent on what we require you to do. So where's a
safe period, let's say, that we need to get an order out so the Company can react to it and you can have rates in place and a final order done by April 3rd?
A. So I think your question, your assumption in your question was exactly right, is it's what the Commission requires because there's a lot of potential adjustments that different parties have proposed that we would want to aggregate those plus the update to the forward price curve.
Q. So let's start with if we just said let's just do the forward price curve?
A. Right.
Q. How long would that take you to get that job done assuming no other, you know -- I would think other than what you consider to be common compliance filing requirements after the rate case?
A. Right. The proposal is to use our official December forward price curve. So we already have those. So we have those files ready to go. We could do that in a day's time from our perspective in terms of the study, and then a little bit of processing time to get it pulled together and filed.
Q. And would that require you to run a new GRID you know, GRID forecast?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And so I guess maybe just to restate your
testimony, you already have them, that means you probably already rerun it. Because how long would it take you -- how long does the GRID model usually take to run if you change just that one input?
A. The run time is very quick, 15, 20 minutes. It's the setup. But we have all the information already. We can get that set up.
Q. So what if the -- and then there were I think a group of adjustments that the parties have, at least some have requested or maybe you have requested, and I got a little lost in the cross-examination of Mr. Sanger as to what the Company was proposing to do and what it would object to doing because the -- I thought that at least from the testimony in your revised testimony that there were a number of updates that the Company would like to do if it were going to re-forecast its power costs and they included Mid-Columbia purchases, Chehalis spinning reserve capability, Idaho point-to-point transmission rate, Chehalis lateral pipeline expense and coal costs?
A. Right.
Q. Are those still requested by the Company? That's where I'm a little confused. It seemed in your cross-examination that you left those on the table so to speak?
A. Okay. Yeah, and in my rebuttal testimony we've
included those updates. So I wouldn't propose updating them beyond what's in the rebuttal testimony, the only thing beyond what's in the rebuttal testimony would be the forward price curves.
Q. So would it be fair to say the issue joined is whether the adjustments that you've made in your rebuttal testimony would be accepted by the Commission?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay.
A. And other, the other proposals by the other parties to change the net power cost study, the different assumptions that are in Mr. Falkenberg and Mr. Buckley's testimony.
Q. So is there anything in, not to name them specifically, but is there anything in Mr. Falkenberg's testimony or Mr. Buckley's testimony that would require more than one day to perfect the compliance filing?
A. Let me just take a quick look. So I think the -you know, there's -- just because of the sheer number of changes that would take more than a day to set them all up. But I think the one, and in fact we accepted the adjustment level which was the number 11, it's E-11 model wind inter-hour integration costs in GRID. So Mr. Falkenberg modeled those in GRID and came up with a 563,000 west control area, we accepted that number, not the modeling it
in GRID at least for this time, and agreed that we would do that in the future. So I think if we used that number that solves that. But if we had to go in and set up GRID to model wind integration reserve requirements that would be a bigger job. But I think that's probably the only one that jumps out at me.
Q. When you say a bigger job, is that two days or three days or seven days?
A. I would say all together, yeah, a week.
Q. That is a business week or calendar week?
A. Five-day or seven-day. Five business days.
Q. I thought you were going to do a Scotty from Star Trek, well, we can get it done in seven days but then it shows up on day two?
A. Unfortunately, I'm not the one that does the work, so I'm committing others.
Q. Okay. So explain to me a little bit more what this "pseudo" REC credit is all about. I mean I'm really trying to get my arms around what is, you know, what the real issue is with that. I mean I understand what's going on but, you know, is there -- so let's start with why is it a "pseudo" REC and why do you get "pseudo" REC money revenues?
A. Well, they're "pseudo" RECs because, you know, I tried to describe it, obviously I didn't do it real well.

The physical RECs they can only be used once, they can either be sold, they can be banked, whatever, so they're a limited amount. You can't like create additional real RECs. I mean you've got what you've got. So in order to, you know, accommodate the western side of our system and the western control area allocation where we have all of our renewable resources that are located in the western control area, you know, we have to allocate additional revenues from those sales. And in fact with regard to compliance in Washington we are short physical RECs. And we will need to actually purchase RECs to get up to the compliance level. But beyond that we don't plan to purchase RECs because beyond that it's just a revenue allocation and there's no need to buy RECs to sell them when you can allocate the "pseudo" REC revenues. So I don't know if that answered your question or not.
Q. So you allocate the "pseudo" REC revenues to Washington which you use to buy RECs to meet the RPS?
A. No, we would buy the RECs. That would be a shareholder expense to get up to the compliance level.
Q. And so the "pseudo" REC revenues would then be used as then an offset to the cost to purchase the RECs; is that the relationship?
A. Well, the "pseudo" REC revenues would be used -they would not be used to offset the purchase of those RECs
because the cost of those RECs would not be included in rates. So they would be used to offset the cost of what's in rates which is the facilities themselves, you know, basically capital costs or the purchase power costs associated with those facilities.
Q. Okay. Remind me, are there facilities in Washington that generate RECs?
A. Yes.
Q. And what facilities are those?
A. Goodnoe Hills, Marengo I, Marengo II, then there's Leaning Juniper in Oregon.
Q. What's the capacity from Marengo Hills I and II and Goodnoe?
A. Marengo I and II are, they're 210 total, they're 70 and 140. And the Goodnoe, as I recall, is somewhere around 90, between 90 and 100.
Q. $\quad 300$ megawatts, round numbers?
A. Yeah, in Washington, plus the 100 megs of Leaning Juniper which is in Oregon, so about 400 megs all up in the western control area.
Q. But the 300 megs in Washington aren't sufficient to meet your RPS demand in 2012?
A. No, they're not. In fact, even with the Leaning Juniper when you allocate the RECs on a system-wide SG factor.
Q. It's the allocation issue?
A. Yes.
Q. If you were to use the RECs generated in Washington to meet your RPS requirement it wouldn't be an issue, meeting the requirement in 2012 would not be a problem if it did not allocate?
A. If we held all the generation from the three facilities in Washington situs to Washington?
Q. Yes.
A. Yeah, I haven't done that calculation, but I'm pretty sure we would be able to meet our RPS obligations under that scenario.
Q. Okay. So it's the allocation issue that everyone here is fussing about because you end up with although they're generated in Washington you have to go out and buy RECs to meet the RPS from sources I suppose within Washington under the law?
A. They would have to be Washington eligible.
Q. Okay. Now, I think I understand what you're talking about with "pseudo" RECs given that context. Okay. On part of your testimony here, and I'm referring to GND-5T, your page 52, you're talking about the Bridger plant, Jim Bridger coal plant?
A. Yes.
Q. How many coal plants does PacifiCorp have, eastern
control area?
A. In the eastern control area?
Q. You have Hunter?
A. Well, we have 26 total units, there are four at Bridger, two at Colstrip, so the rest of them, so that leaves 20. I guess that's right.
Q. Hunter?
A. Yeah, there's Hunter, Huntington, Carbon, Naughton, Dave Johnston and Wyodak.
Q. How many of those facilities are mine-mouth fed? Hunter?
A. Yes, Hunter and Huntington, but they do truck in some coal as well, it's not solely sufficient, the Naughton plant, the Jim Bridger plant and the Wyodak plant. Even with the Jim Bridger plant I think we do truck in some coal there too.
Q. Now, you make a statement in your study or in your testimony that the way that you're mining coal now at Bridger is less expensive than using coal from other sources?
A. That's correct.
Q. And was that based on a study that the Company had done when you projected out the future cost of now the underground mine operation at Bridger and the type of coal that you are now mining and using for that facility that
that's overall less expensive than either being in the market or securing the long-term contract for the same resource?
A. Or doing surface mining. Yes, that's right.
Q. And was that in that study -- so a study was done, is there reference to it in the testimony?
A. I don't believe so.
Q. Okay. So there's no study in evidence on the issue of whether it's less expensive?
A. Well, I think what is in evidence is what the costs are of the underground coal.
Q. But without a study that could be either more or less than what might have been available in the marketplace to feed the plant?
A. Right, and I'm not sure what's in the record here.
Q. If the Company makes decisions as you did to move to a different mining operation and assuming that from the testimony it appears at least just from reading it that that operation has led to some difference in the quality of the coal, and it's that difference that's really at issue, the effect of it and the operation of the plant. So my question to you is I think you understand that, Mr. Duvall?
A. I do.
Q. Okay. And so if the Company -- let me -- excuse me, strike that, please.

Since the Company is in control of the mining operation it's in control of the fuel source, it understands the requirements of the plant because they have been designed to be most efficient both in terms of its ability to generate heat and also to run consecutively over a period of time its designed for a particular coal at a particular site, wouldn't that be true?
A. That's correct.
Q. And so if that's true then when the Company makes a decision to accept the risks of changing an operation that provides fuel should that, the results of that decision, is that really the Company taking the risk that it's going to be able to perform at the levels the Company -- that the facility had performed at using the coal from its previous source?
A. Well, let me, I guess, respond to that in a little longer answer and that is that --
Q. Longer than the question?
A. Yeah. Is that going underground does reduce the cost, but it limits the ability to blend the coal, because you're taking the coal out of kind of a single seam, and down the road my understanding is the mining group is looking at putting in some more blending facilities, and it's all about the ash content.

When you do the surface mining you can mine
multiple pits at the same time and your blending is a lot easier, but it's more expensive. So you have higher cost, better quality or more consistent quality. But from an underground mine you have lower cost coal that has a varying quality. And the way to fix that is to add some sorting facilities that by the time you get your cheap coal and get it sorted and keep your ash content down.

What the Company's concerned with is the adjustment here is to combine the cheap coal with the high quality coal. And that's where the problem is. Is that you can't have your cheap coal with the high quality. You know, so you get your cheap coal with the quality issues and, you know, we'll work through those. It adds a little bit of cost back, but it's still cheaper to go underground and have a little bit worse quality coal.
Q. And I did understand that from the Company's testimony that really you can't have it both ways, you either accept the low cost of the coal that's being mined now and the liabilities that are associated with it. I guess my question is the -- I don't know if there's -- it would seem to me that the Company would have understood the bargain that it was getting when it moved into this new mining operation in that it would have also understood that because of the variability in the fuel source that is going to be prevalent given the new mining operation that it would
have been able to foresee perhaps the challenges of maintaining the capacity factor of the plant and not -- and avoid shutdowns. And I don't know, I guess if you can -- I don't know if you can answer that question or not, Mr. Duvall, whether that was a factor that the Company considered when it began its mining operations underground at the Bridger site?
A. I don't know the answer to that. I'm not close to that evaluation.
Q. Would you have expected that that factor would have been considered?
A. I would expect that it would have been considered. MR. OSHIE: I don't have any other questions. JUDGE CLARK: Chairman Goltz.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. GOLTZ:
Q. My only question is probably repetitive because several people have asked about this, the timing of establishing the forward prices, and in your rebuttal testimony 5 T at 9 to 11 your proposal is updated based on the December 31, 2010, data?
A. Correct.
Q. Does that data come out quarterly, monthly, weekly, when does that come out?
A. As a Company we actually, you know, every day our traders prepare a forward price curve so they can, you know, manage their position. Once a quarter we actually, we go through a process where we have a risk management group independently get broker quotes and compare the two to make sure they're within 5 percent of each other. And that's a process we have in place to create an official forward price curve that we then use for all kinds of regulatory purposes, rate filings, avoided cost filings and those sorts of things.
Q. So basically you can do it any time you wanted except you only as a matter of routine do the thorough method every quarter?
A. Yes, the audited method, I guess, from risk management. That takes a lot of extra work and sometimes people are there until 10:00 at night making sure they have it tied down, so it's not something we want to do every day. MR. GOLTZ: I understand. That's all I have.

Thanks.
JUDGE CLARK: Redirect. MS. MCDOWELL: I do have a few questions. My first line of questions is on the confidential Exhibits 29C and $24 C$, so if we could take a moment to make sure the room is ready for me to discuss confidential information that would be great.

JUDGE CLARK: Okay. The next portion of the Commission proceeding will be an in camera hearing, therefore individuals who have not reviewed the protective order issued in this docket and agreed to abide by its terms and conditions should exit the hearing room at this time. I'm going to take a moment off record to allow counsel to identify there are no individuals present who are not allowed to be in the hearing room.

Actually, $I$ don't even need to go off record, she has just given me the thumbs up.

MR. TROTTER: Is the bridge off?
JUDGE CLARK: Yes, we'll go ahead and mute. See if $I$ can do this without turning it off again. Mute the send. And so the next portion of this proceeding will be conducted in camera and the transcript will be separately bound and sealed.

MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you.
(A portion of this transcript was removed and put in a confidential transcript marked Volume VI.)

JUDGE CLARK: Okay. That concludes the in camera portion of this hearing. And the previous portion of this transcript will be separately bound and sealed. We're now in a public hearing session of this proceeding. MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you.

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION (continued)
BY MS. MCDOWELL:
Q. Mr. Duvall, do you recall when Ms. Shifley asked you a couple of questions about whether the REC reports included revenues from November and December of 2009?
A. Yes.
Q. Mr. Duvall, are you familiar with the results of operations reports that are filed with this Commission?
A. Yes, I'm generally familiar with those.
Q. And for calendar year 2009 did the Company file results of operation in April 2010?
A. Yes, we did.
Q. Would those results have included all such revenues for the entire, all REC revenues for the entire calendar year of $2009 ?$
A. Yes, they would.
Q. Mr. Duvall, Ms. Shifley also asked you about a figure, the figure of around approximately $\$ 650,000$ that was in the settlement stipulation from the last, the Company's last general rate case, do you recall those questions?
A. I do.
Q. Was that number of 650,000 , does it relate to 2009 REC revenues or 2010 REC revenues?
A. It's the 2010 . MS. MCDOWELL: That's all I have. Thank you.

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JUDGE CLARK: Thank you for your testimony, Mr. Duvall.

THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
JUDGE CLARK: Is there any objection to this
witness being excused? Hearing none you're excused. We'll take a moment off record.
(Brief break taken off the record.)
JUDGE CLARK: Is everyone ready to go back on
record? All right. Ms. McDowell, would you call your next witness, please.

MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you, Judge Clark, our next
witness is R. Bryce Dalley.
JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Dalley, raise your hand.
(R. Bryce Dalley sworn on oath.)

MR. DALLEY: I do.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, please be seated. Could you state your full name for the record please and spell your last name?

MR. DALLEY: Yes, my name is R. Bryce Dalley, D-a-l-l-e-y.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. Ms. McDowell. MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you, Judge Clark.

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R. BRYCE DALLEY, having been first duly sworn on oath was examined and testified as follows:
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## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. MCDOWELL:
Q. Mr. Dalley, do you have any corrections to your direct, rebuttal and various revised and supplemental prefiled testimony that you filed in this case?
A. I do not.

MS. MCDOWELL: This witness is available for cross-examination. JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. Mr. Trotter. MR. TROTTER: Thank you, Your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. TROTTER:
Q. Good evening, Mr. Dalley.
A. Good evening, Mr. Trotter.
Q. Could you turn to page 15 of your rebuttal, Exhibit RBD-4T?
A. Page 15 ?
Q. Yeah.
A. I assume this is the revised 12-10-10?
Q. Yes.
A. I'm there.
Q. And line 15 through 18 you identify that Staff made three adjustments related to cash working capital, one was to remove all of the Company's cash working capital, and also removed fuel stock, and materials and supplies, do you see that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And the cash working capital element is the Company's one-eighth method figure; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. We'll talk about that in a moment. For fuel stock I would like to ask you what that is. And the Company books fuel stock amounts to Account 151 which is entitled fuel stock; is that right?
A. That is correct.
Q. And for materials and supplies the Company books those to Account 154 which is entitled plant materials and operating supplies; is that correct?
A. That is.
Q. The uniform system of accounts classifies those two accounts, 151, 154, as current asset accounts; is that right?
A. Yes, I believe that is correct.
Q. And those are distinct from long-term assets or utility plant on the balance sheet; isn't that right?
A. That is correct.
Q. From an accounting point of view current assets are those assets that will be or are likely to be converted into cash, sold or consumed within one year; is that right?
A. That is correct.
Q. So is it fair to say that for fuel stock and materials and supplies those will be consumed during the year either as an item used in a capital project or as a maintenance item in operations or some similar function?
A. That is correct. When an item gets placed into either materials and supplies or fuel inventory it will remain in that account for less than a year; however, the Company maintains balances in both of those accounts on an ongoing basis so the balances never go to zero.
Q. Understood, thank you. Let's turn to the one-eighth method, and the Company is proposing to using what it calls the one-eighth method for calculating working capital; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And using that method the Company takes the total Washington-allocated normalized 0\&M, or operations and maintenance expenses, subtracts out fuel and purchase power expense and divides the result by eight; is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Now, the one-eighth method that you use always
results in a positive amount for working capital; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Turn to page 17 of your rebuttal. And here you're criticizing the Staff's balance sheet, use of the balance sheet to analyze working capital. And on lines 19 to 20 you contrast your method, the one-eighth method, and you say it uses Washington-specific normalized results of operations, do you see that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. I'd like to evaluate that testimony, and to do so I need you to refer to your rather large Exhibit RBD-3 and turn to tab 8, the rate base adjustments, page 8.1.
A. Okay.
Q. And the top says PacifiCorp, Washington General Rate case December 2009, Cash Working Capital; right?
A. Yes, that's correct. MR. GOLTZ: I'm sorry, can you give us the page number again?

MR. TROTTER: 8.1, maybe eight or nine pages into the exhibit.

JUDGE CLARK: Yes, just a minute.
A. I would note as well this is a page that was revised on November 23, 2010.
Q. (By Mr. Trotter) Okay. Going down to a little bit past the midpoint you have several entries under the caption

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pro forma CWC, do you see that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And then going down to pro forma CWC on the last line, that 11.1 million, that's what you derived as Washington's share of working capital under the one-eighth method; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. This is a section of the exhibit that summarizes what you did?
A. Yes.
Q. So you started with the $\$ 233$ million figure, total pro forma O\&M expenses and you reduced that by fuel and purchased power and some restating adjustments to fuel and purchased power and then there were several other fuel and purchased power related adjustments that got you all the way down to the 88.8 million figure; right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Then you divided that by eight and that's the Washington's -- your calculation of the working capital adjustment to Washington rate base; right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Now, let's turn to tab 2 of the exhibit, page 2.16. Okay.

JUDGE CLARK: Just a minute. Make sure everybody is on the same sheet of music here.

MR. TROTTER: Okay.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you.
Q. (By Mr. Trotter) I realize this is, this page is the end result of some prior pages, we'll talk about that in a second, but this is where you got the $\$ 233$ million figure that we just discussed from tab 8; right?
A. Correct.
Q. And so I would like you to look at lines 1044 through 1050, do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And here we see how administrative and general expenses were allocated as part of that overall 233 million figure; right?
A. That is correct.
Q. And so these are also part of the 88 million figure that you then divided by eight to get to Washington share; right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And if we look on line 1046 over on the right-hand column we see $\$ 10.9$ million of A\&G costs that were allocated based on the SO factor; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And the SO factor is system-wide allocation factor; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. It's not a western control area factor, is it?
A. No, Washington's percentage of that is developed based on their share of gross plant allocated to Washington versus total company gross plant. The Washington allocation of that is done using the west control area allocation factors. So it's a combination of -- it's Washington's allocation of other items. So I just wanted to clarify that it is a WCA factor.
Q. You also show SG factor and a CN factor, those are system-wide allocation factors; correct?
A. The CN factor is customer numbers, it's developed based on a number of customers in each state. What was the other factor, I'm sorry?
Q. SG.
A. Yes, that would be a system generation factor.
Q. Now, if we went through the prior pages of this exhibit looking for the nonfuel and nonpurchased power items that you later took out, remember that discussion from tab 8 ?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Would you accept, subject to check, that nearly 20 million of your $\$ 88$ million figure was allocated to Washington using system-wide allocation factors?
A. Yes, consistent with the WCA allocation methodology.

MR. TROTTER: That's all I have, Mr. Dalley.
Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Sanger.
MR. SANGER: Judge Clark, I previously discussed this with Ms. Shifley, we agreed that Ms. Shifley will go before me if that's okay with the Bench?

JUDGE CLARK: I have no problem with that order. Ms. Shifley. Except that $I$ may actually. Just let me inquire for a minute here. I do have an hour estimated for your examination of Mr . Dalley; is that correct?

MS. SHIFLEY: No, I think that's going to be significantly revised downward, Your Honor.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. I hate to put you on the spot, but do you have an approximate estimate of how long you would like to examine Mr. Dalley?

MS. SHIFLEY: I would assume given the length of his answers no more than 15 minutes.

JUDGE CLARK: All right, please proceed.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. SHIFLEY:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Dalley.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. I would just like to ask you a couple more questions about the 11.1 million in cash working capital
that the Company is proposing here based on the one-eighth of O\&M method. Would you please turn to page 11 of your rebuttal testimony, that would be page 14 of the revised. JUDGE CLARK: I'm sorry, can you give me that page number again, Ms. Shifley?

MS. SHIFLEY: Certainly. Of the revised testimony it's page 14.

JUDGE CLARK: So it's RBD-4T. MS. SHIFLEY: I believe the revision was made on 12-10-10.

JUDGE CLARK: And it's page 14 ?
MS. SHIFLEY: Correct.
JUDGE CLARK: Okay. Thank you.
Q. (By Ms. Shifley) Beginning on line 9 you state that the lead-lag study method is PacificCorp's preferred approach for calculating cash working capital; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. You also state that PacifiCorp uses the lead-lag method for calculating cash working capital in all of its other jurisdictions; correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And it's also true that the Company anticipates performing a lead-lag study sometime in 2011?
A. That is correct. We perform a study every three years, the last study was performed in 2008, so the next one
will be performed in this calendar year.
Q. And that would be a lead-lag study for Washington specifically?
A. We've never done a lead-lag study on a state specific basis, first of all, but on the west control area basis we've historically only performed those studies on a system-wide basis.
Q. So you perform no lead-lag study to support your 11.1 million cash working capital in this case?
A. That's correct. My testimony in this case uses the one-eighth of $0 \& M$ method.
Q. I would just like to move to a slightly different topic. It's true, is it not, Mr. Dalley, that PacifiCorp assigns the majority of legal expenses through a system allocation factor and not on a state specific basis; correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Would you please turn to your revised rebuttal testimony, specifically page 21, and the question that begins on line 16 of that page. Here you state that it is PacificCorp's policy to directly assign costs to individual states where it is possible and cost effective; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And you also state that when costs cannot be directly attributable to a state a system allocation factor

1 is used; correct?
A. Yes.
A. Yes, it is.
A. Yes, we did. response?
A. Yes, it was.
Q. Could you now please turn to what has been marked as RBD-18C. And I'll just note that the questions that I intend to ask about this exhibit do not implicate any of the confidential information. This exhibit is a response to a data request made by Public Counsel to PacifiCorp; correct?
Q. And in this data request Public Counsel asked you to provide a comparison of legal costs on a system-wide allocation method to comparing it to an allocation on a Washington situs basis; correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Did the Company answer this data request?
Q. Was the Company able to provide an allocation of legal cost on a state specific basis for Washington in its
A. Yes, for the items specifically attributable to Washington we were able to situs assign.
Q. Was your response timely?
Q. And did your response contain any objection?
A. I do not believe so, no.
Q. I'm just going to move to another subject. In
your testimony you proposed a pro forma adjustment for wages that adjusted the actual test year salary increases; correct?
A. We adjusted the wage levels from the test year actuals to account for known and measurable wage increases, yes.
Q. The wage increases that you adjusted it for were in 2010?
A. Correct. The union contracts were escalated using contractual contracts, and the nonunion wages were escalated using the actual increase that took place in January of 2010.
Q. So for this escalation what was the level -- what was the employee count that PacifiCorp used to escalate wages?
A. The employee count was the calendar year 2009 test period historical average, there was no adjustment for head count in the case.
Q. So the adjustment took the 2010 changes for wages but based it on a 2009 employee count?
A. That is correct. We made limited known and measurable adjustments in the case as described in my testimony.
Q. Could you turn to what's been marked Exhibit RBD-12 -- excuse me, $I$ believe that this is a data request
in which Public Counsel asked you to give actual workforce levels for PacifiCorp; correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Turning to page 2 of the exhibit this shows actual PacifiCorp workforce levels as of December 2008, December 2009 and June 2010; does it not?
A. It does.
Q. Could you just confirm for me that the total number of nonunion PacifiCorp employees decreased between 2008 and 2009?
A. The nonunion?
Q. Yes.
A. Yes, I believe it decreased by eight between 2008 and 2009.
Q. It decreased again between December 2009 and June 2010?
A. From December 2008?
Q. December 2009 to June 2010 did it again decrease?
A. Yes, it did.
Q. Did the number of union PacifiCorp employees decrease between December 2008 and December 2009?
A. Yes.
Q. Subject to check would you say it decreased by about 86?
A. Yes, subject to check.
Q. And the number of union PacifiCorp employees also decreased in the six months between December 2009 and June 2010, did it not?
A. It did.
Q. And this decrease was by about 40 employees; is that correct, subject to check?
A. That looks right.
Q. But just to clarify, the pro forma adjustment for the wage increases for 2010 was calculated using the average employee count from 2009?
A. That is correct. We made no adjustments to head count. And I would note that there's no -- there's been no Company program. I know this answer to this data request was responded to by Company witness Erich Wilson who is our director of human resources, who is also a witness in this case, he might be able to answer this more specifically. But we've had no program in place to reduce the head count of our Company. And so we do see fluctuations from month-to-month, year-to-year. However, there's no program in place from the base historical year to this June 2010 period to reduce head count. So when you would see -- what this would show is a temporary lull but we would have to supplement staffing levels if we have lower full-time equivalents with contractor labor as well as overtime with other employees that --
Q. But the fluctuation for the last two years has been downward; is that correct?
A. Since December 2008, yes. But I would also note that we use a calendar year 2009 average head count, not the ending points for the case.
Q. Could you turn to what's been marked RBD-11. Could you just confirm for me this is an order from the most recent PacifiCorp case in Idaho for its operating company Rocky Mountain Power?
A. Yes, it is, I believe this was referenced earlier in the hearing. I would just note that it's an interlocutory order, so it's an interim order, it doesn't provide a lot of detail.
Q. Could you just turn to the last paragraph of the second page under the heading Revenue Requirement. And about four lines down this shows that the Idaho Commission eliminated scheduled wage increases; is that correct?
A. Yes, that's what it says.
Q. And continuing onto the top of page 3 could you just confirm that the Idaho Commission noted that they were eliminating these wage increases in acknowledgment of the economic conditions of the Utility's service territory?
A. Yes, I'll acknowledge that that's what it says. I would note as well that we have no idea what the elimination of scheduled wage increases means. We did -- similar to
this case we included annualized increases that occurred during the base historical period as well as increases that occurred in calendar year 2010. I would also note that this case -- the test period convention in Idaho is significantly different than what we have here in Washington in that it's much more forward-looking. The other aspects of the case such as rate base, for example, are much more forward-looking than what we have in this proceeding, so just for informational purposes.

MS. SHIFLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. I have no further questions.

JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Sanger, I have you down for about ten minutes, is that reasonably accurate?

MR. SANGER: Yes.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, please proceed.
MR. SANGER: Thank you, Your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. SANGER:
Q. Were you in the room when cross-examination of Mr. Reiten and Mr. Duvall occurred?
A. I was.
Q. Thank you. I wanted to ask you some questions which I believe might have been deferred to you. Have you reviewed the testimony of Mr. Reiten?
A. I have.
Q. And you're familiar that he makes an argument on page 4 of his direct testimony regarding the under-recovery of historic costs, do you need a copy of Mr. Reiten's testimony.
A. No, I have a copy here, thank you. Just give me a moment, please. Yes, I see that in Mr. Reiten's testimony.
Q. Then I believe you address this as well, it's also addressed on page 2 of Mr . Reiten's testimony where he discusses the return on equity that PacifiCorp is currently earning in Washington. I believe your testimony addresses that same issue, or similar issue?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. Were you in the room when Mr. Duvall testified regarding the amount of renewable energy credits the Company has earned to date?
A. I was in the room during his testimony. You have to elaborate a little bit on what you mean to date.
Q. Are you aware that parties have testified that PacifiCorp assumed in its last general rate case that it would get \$650,000 in REC revenues?
A. Yes, that was what was included in the stipulation.
Q. And to your knowledge has PacifiCorp earned more than $\$ 650,000$ in calendar year $2009 ?$
A. In 2009?
Q. I'm sorry, in 2010, I apologize.
A. I believe Mr. Duvall answered this question, and I believe the answer was yes, it's more.
Q. Would those increased REC revenues have any impact on the Company's earnings?
A. That's a calendar year 2010 base that I believe Mr. Duvall was referring to. This case is a calendar year 2009 test period. RECs for the test period -- or that are included in this case are forward-looking consistent with net power costs for the 12 months ending March 2012. So, no, I don't believe the REC revenue for 2010 would impact the return on equity in this case.
Q. Would it impact the return on equity that the Company is currently earning or that the Company was earning at the time you submitted your testimony in this case?
A. Return on equity is always measured over a period of time. If you're asking for the calendar year 2010 all revenues and costs would be included in that calculation of the return on equities? The answer would be yes.

MR. SANGER: Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Commissioner Jones. MR. JONES: No questions. JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Oshie. MR. OSHIE: No questions.

JUDGE CLARK: Chairman Goltz.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. GOLTZ:
Q. I just had one follow-up question on what Mr. Shifley asked about the decreasing number of employees. I gather she may have been suggesting that maybe we had to base our decision on the lower number not the average number. And your response as I recall was, well, there's no program in place to reduce employees. I assume you were here for Mr. Reiten's testimony this morning?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. He did testify that the Company management was engaged in a number of cost-cutting measures or trying to reduce costs wherever possible. So couldn't the reduced number of employees just be part of that?
A. I don't believe so. I mean Mr. Wilson who's here as our director of human resources would be better equipped to answer that. But to my knowledge the Company has not implemented head count reductions as a cost saving measure. And so any fluctuations that we see on that exhibit that she was referring to we're hovering around 57, 5,600. So fluctuation of 100 or so employees is not a significant swing. And Mr. Wilson could testify again to more specifics, but we don't view that as a significant swing due
to any Company program.
Q. But you don't know, since you aren't in the HR department, you don't know if this was part of a cost-cutting measure that the Company has decided not to fill some positions just like a lot of other companies aren't filling a lot of these positions?
A. I don't believe it is simply because I know we're actively recruiting for hundreds of positions at this point. I don't know the exact numbers. Again Mr. Wilson would be better to answer that. If these positions -- to my knowledge these are positions where individuals have decided to leave voluntarily and the Company is seeking to refill those positions so they're posting those and we're actively recruiting, but again Mr. Wilson would have the specifics on that.
Q. Let me ask you one other question regarding what may be a very minor point. On your RBD-3, tab 4, page 4.5 in your original testimony, you have that?
A. Yes, I have that.
Q. I just see under the total, in the middle of the page or the middle column about under total -- or the second part I should say, the Adjustment Detail, the second line under that it says MEHC management fee booked 8.3 million or so?
A. Yes.
Q. I also recall that in your revised testimony you, at page 6.7, Exhibit RBD-4T you state there's approximately 11.5 million of management fees?
A. That's correct.
Q. What's the distinction between these two numbers?
A. I understand the confusion because it's a complex issue in that the Company has various commitments with each of its six states on the level of management fees that can be reflected in rates. Some of those states have restrictions on the amount that can actually be booked.

So due to a commitment in another jurisdiction, not Washington, the Company can only book $\$ 9$ million of MEHC management fees on its accounting records. And so even though we are invoiced as you mentioned a little over 11 and a half million from MidAmerican, we only book or pay them 9 million. Of that 9 million, 8.3 is booked above the line and approximately 650,000 is booked below the line. And so there's an invoiced amount, and then there's amounts that actually hit the books.

And then to just take it a step farther, Washington commitment requires that the Company include no more than 7.3 million. So in my direct position we reduced the 8.3 million down to 7.3 million for reduction of an additional million. And then in my rebuttal, to take it the final step, the rebuttal case we evaluated all of the items
from the invoiced and we removed a few other items to get us down to the 7.1 level that's reflected in the test period. MR. GOLTZ: Okay, thank you. JUDGE CLARK: Redirect. MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you, Your Honor.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. MCDOWELL:
Q. Mr. Dalley, Mr. Sanger asked you a question about Mr. Reiten's testimony on under-recovery of historic costs, do you recall that question?
A. I do.
Q. Do you recall him asking a similar question to Mr. Reiten this morning?
A. Yes, I do. I recall Mr. Sanger asking if a pro forma adjustment was included in the case for under-recovery in the prior case.
Q. I believe that Mr. Reiten indicated that you would be the best person to explain or elaborate on that, can you please do that?
A. Certainly. I think what Mr. Reiten was referring to is that we have no pro forma adjustment, no adjustment in this case that adds to the test period costs related to under-recovery in the prior period. This test period stands on its own. The cost and balances included here, and those
that are described in my testimony, are the actual costs for 2009 with known and measurable adjustments.

The only item from the under-recovery of the last case that would be carried forward would be the revenue item. What I mean by that is the revenues that are ordered by the Commission in that prior proceeding are carried forward as a reduction to the revenue requirement in this proceeding.

In that prior case $I$ believe we requested a little over $\$ 38$ million and settled for 13 million, 13 and a half million. So that $\$ 13$ and a half million would be reflected in the general business revenues in this case. There's no adjustment per se where we add in costs from that historical period. The revenue requirement in this case is determined based on the cost and balances of this test period. Does that clarify?

MS. MCDOWELL: Thank you, Mr. Dalley. That's all I have, Your Honor.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Dalley. Is there any objection to this witness being excused? Hearing none you're excused.

And the Commission has determined, although I gave everyone notice that we would probably be likely running late that we will not be doing so today. And we will be reconvening tomorrow morning at 9:00 a.m. We are at recess

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I, TAMI LYNN VONDRAN, a Certified Court Reporter, do hereby certify that $I$ reported in machine shorthand the foregoing proceedings in the above-entitled cause; that the foregoing transcript was prepared under my personal supervision and constitutes a true record of the testimony of the said witness.

I further certify that $I$ am not an attorney or counsel of any parties, nor a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor financially interested in the action.

DATED at Edgewood, Washington this 3rd day of February, 2011.

Tami Lynn Vondran, CCR Certified Court Reporter License No. 2157

