# Docket No. TP-220513 - Vol. VI 

## WUTC v. Puget Sound Pilots

## April 7, 2023


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BEFORE THE
WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

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| WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND |  |
| TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION, |  |
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| Complainant, |  |
|  |  |
| v. | Docket No. TP-220513 |
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| PUGET SOUND PILOTS, |  |
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|  |  |
| Respondent. |  |

VIDEOCONFERENCE EVIDENTIARY HEARING - VOLUME VI
Pages 668-861
BEFORE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE MICHAEL HOWARD

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\text { April 7, } 2023 \\
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(All participants appeared via videoconference.)

REPORTED BY: Nicole A. Bulldis, RPR

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DAVID DANNER, Chair ANN RENDAHL, Commissioner MILTON DOUMIT, Commissioner
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PROCEEDINGS
Friday, April 7, 2023; 9:03 a.m.
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JUDGE HOWARD: On the record. It's 9:03 a.m., on April 7th -- Friday, April 7th. We're here to continue the evidentiary hearing in Docket TP-220513. We're resuming with PSP's witnesses, and the first witness we'll be calling today is Christopher Wood.

Mr. Wood, I see you have your video feed on. Can you see and hear me all right?

All right. Great. If you'd please raise your right hand, I'll swear you in.

Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you give today is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

THE WITNESS: I do.
JUDGE HOWARD: Great. Thank you.
Mr. Haglund, could you please introduce the witness?

MR. HAGLUND: Yes.
Mr. Wood, how many years have you worked as an actuary?

THE WITNESS: 42.

MR. HAGLUND: Did you prepare original and rebuttal testimony in this case?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.
MR. HAGLUND: Is it true and accurate to the best of your knowledge?

THE WITNESS: Yes, it is.
MR. HAGLUND: I tender the witness for cross.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Ms. DeLappe, you may proceed.

MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. DeLAPPE
Q. And good morning, Mr. Wood.
A. Good morning.
Q. You -- just as a preliminary matter, in your capacity as a pension actuary, do you read and apply sections of the Internal Revenue Code specific to that work?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And before your work with PSP, have you ever been retained in an actuarial capacity in support of the creation of a defined benefit multiple employer plan?
A. I have not.
Q. And you have no experience providing actuarial services for the maintenance of a defined benefit multiple employer plan?
A. That's true.
Q. In your rebuttal testimony, and so that's -you updated your savings estimates of moving away from the current funded plan to a new funded plan; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And as a result, your projected plan savings under Alternative 1 are now 124 million, and that's in Exhibit CRW6-T, Page 6, Line 20. Starting there.
A. I cited -- I cited 124 million and 100 million with the savings.
Q. Also, Alternative 1, your corrected savings are now 124 million?
A. Yes.
Q. And Alternative 2, it's 100 million in savings?
A. Yes.
Q. And under your analysis, all these savings are attributable to investment earnings on the larger contributions of pilots in the early years of the plan?
A. Yes. The contributions aren't necessarily -well, yeah, there is -- there's a period of time when

1 because of providing past service credit, the larger --
2 or in the first approximately 15 years, yeah, before
3 reaching a steady state, at which, at that point,
4 inflation will inevitably cause it to gradually
5 increase.
6
7


Q. And so just to confirm, that -- the reason that you have the savings that you referred to in your prior testimony just a moment ago is because of those contributions in the early years of the plan, the investment earnings on those?
A. Yes. And it's any -- it's changing the pattern of contributions from the fair buys to one that is more front-loaded would be a way of thinking about it in that that creates an opportunity for investment earnings to offset future costs.
Q. So calculating investment returns accurately is crucial to determining the savings; right?
A. Yes, I would say so.
Q. In your rebuttal testimony -- and now I'm at Page 4, Line 25 and going on to the next page -- you assumed investment returns would match the discount rates being used to determine the plan liabilities; right?
A. Yes.
Q. And you also testified, quote, "The discount

1 rates mandated by the minimum funding rules are based upon high-quality corporate bond rates in effect as of the valuation date"?
A. Yes. Yes, I did. MR. HAGLUND: Speak up a little bit. MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you.
Q. (By Ms. DeLappe) Do you agree that the mandated discount rates in effect as of the valuation date are currently based on 25-year averages of high-quality corporate bond rates with fixed minimums applied?
A. Yes.
Q. And for the investment return to match the discount rate -- now on Page 5 of your rebuttal testimony -- you quote, "Assume that a professionally managed pension trust would be able to earn a rate of return on plan assets at least equal to the rate of return generated by a portfolio of high-quality corporate bonds"; right?
A. Yes. Yes, I said that.
Q. So, in other words, you are assuming a rate of return for this new funded plan would be based on the returns of investments in this new portfolio of high-quality corporate bonds?
A. No. I'm not assuming that the plan invests only in high-quality corporate bonds.
Q. Can you explain that, please?
A. Sure. The pension plans, in general, invest in a mix of equities and bond instruments. That is done on the basis of analysis and asset consultants who will spend -- spend some time looking at the demographics of the plan and projections of the liabilities in the plan and determine, you know, what would be an appropriate mix of equities and bonds.

But it -- I would say it's inevitably, except in very, very unusual circumstances, going to include some mix -- you know, the basic standard that people often refer to is 60/40 equity to bond, but there certainly are ones that are different from that, something more like 50/50 or 40/60.
Q. So when we look at the investment returns that will be needed given the mandated discount rates, will they actually need to -- will they need to be more aggressive than just assuming that the investments will naturally return a rate generated by -- they -- you know, what they would if they were generated on a portfolio of current high-quality bonds?
A. I'm not sure I would characterize it as needing to be greater so much as, you know, a responsible investment philosophy and approach will produce some mix of investments that, you know, in many

1 cases, even goes outside strictly just equities and 2 bonds in order to maximize, with the new contracts, the

1 ultimately selects?
A. No, if $I$ understand you correctly, and it depends on what you invest in. If they would keep it in cash, they're not going to be able to match that rate of return.
Q. And so putting aside -- let's say all things being equal as far as the portfolio that they are investing in, would you agree that the savings from those earnings could be earned regardless of the type of funding or contribution plan that PSP ultimately selects?
A. So you're not talking about investment philosophy here, you're talking about the plan?
Q. Correct.
A. I guess I would say that any approach that results in prefunding.
Q. Any plan that results in prefunding?
A. Not a plan. It's not the plan that decides the funding. It's the funding policy that the plan sponsor has.
Q. I'm trying to fill in the words that are not coming through. There seems to be a problem with the connection.
A. Okay.

JUDGE HOWARD: I'm wondering if the

1 microphone could be a little bit closer to Mr. Wood or
2 if he needs to raise his voice some? I'm not entirely sure if that's the issue, but that might be the issue. MR. HAGLUND: We're moving it closer to Mr. Wood, your Honor. MR. HOWARD: Thank you. THE WITNESS: Do you want to do your question again?
Q. (By Ms. DeLappe) No. If you could just repeat what you were saying. I think you said something about prefunding. Any?
A. Any funding policy that results in funding earlier or prefunding more than the pay-as-you-go approach will have an opportunity to produce investment returns that can produce savings.
Q. Thank you.

Moving now to a separate topic. Your baseline assumptions about the growth of the pilotage core are based -- if we turn to Page 8 of your rebuttal testimony, Line 7, you said they're based on 56 Year 1 participants, all active and adding one net additional participant each year; is that correct?
A. That was an assumption that was used for purposes of estimating the PBGC premiums.
Q. $\mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hmm}$. And so if you start with 56 pilots

1 and you add one net additional participant each year of 2 your 50-year projection, would your projections end with 3 an assumption of 106 total pilots?
A. Correct.
Q. It's --
A. I'm not adding an active participant. I'm adding a participant. Because in Year 1, you have no retirees from the $P B C$ perspective in this new plan because they're all being paid through the farebox.

Do you understand what I'm saying?
MS. DeLAPPE: Yes, I think we're -- the Court Reporter's having some issues on the transcript, though. I saw her raise her hand.

Did you get everything you needed?
THE STENOGRAPHER: I did, but your internet seems to be just a little spotty. I did get it. It came in after, but $I$ just want you guys to be aware that it's happening.

MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you.
I have no further questions, your Honor.
Thank you, Mr. Wood.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Any redirect?
MR. HAGLUND: Yes, your Honor, briefly.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HAGLUND
Q. Mr. Wood, you were asked some questions about the investment earnings that would be the source of the

1 substantial savings by transition in Alternative 1,
2 which has the retirees -- existing retirees paid through
3 the continuation of the pay-as-you-go system, but
4 transitions on all active pilots, including their past 5 service accruals, to the fully funded defined benefit 6 plan.

1 little bit, but it's somewhere between 5.1 and
25.3 percent is the effective interest rate each year

3 that the assets would have to earn.
Q. You considered that to be a very conservative projection of the overall average investment returns based upon the history you're aware of to date?
A. Well, certainly based upon current market conditions, it's -- it's very conservative. I looked at -- JPMorgan publishes every quarter an expectation of long-term rates of return on 45 different asset categories. And if you look at their most recent projection, they say that equities -- US equities will earn 9.1 percent, and US high-quality corporate bonds were 5.7. So any portfolio that's a combination of those is going to be, you know, earning something in the nature of 6-and-a-half to 7 percent, which is well in excess of what we were assuming.

So that was where -- that was one of the datapoints that one could use to conclude that it's not unreasonable to say that that was a -- a conservative estimate of asset returns.
Q. Thank you. No further questions.

JUDGE HOWARD: Do we have any questions from the bench for this witness? CHAIR DANNER: No, your Honor.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: No, your Honor. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: No. Thank you, your Honor.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Mr. Wood, thank you for your testimony. You are excused from the remainder of the hearing.

Our next witness, I believe, is
Brett Valentine with PSP.
MR. HAGLUND: That's right, your Honor.
He's coming to the witness chair.
JUDGE HOWARD: Okay. Great.
All right. Mr. Valentine, if you'd raise your right hand, I'll swear you in.

Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you give today is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

THE WITNESS: I do, your Honor.
JUDGE HOWARD: Great. Thank you.
Mr. Haglund, would you please introduce the witness?

MR. HAGLUND: Yes, your Honor.
Mr. Valentine, how long have you been
Puget Sound Pilots' dispatcher?
THE WITNESS: 28 years now.
MR. HAGLUND: Are you the most senior
dispatcher with PSP?
THE WITNESS: I am not.
MR. HAGLUND: Someone's been there longer than you?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. HAGLUND: And did you prepare
original and rebuttal testimony in this case?
THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.
MR. HAGLUND: And is it true and accurate to the best of your knowledge?

THE WITNESS: I believe so, yes.
MR. HAGLUND: Okay. We tender the
witness for cross-examination.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. PMSA, you may proceed.

MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. DeLAPPE
Q. And good morning, Mr. Valentine.
A. Good morning.
Q. So your -- a good portion of your testimony is focused on the challenges that fatigue and rest rules pose to dispatchers at PSP; right?
A. That's correct.
Q. If a pilot is on duty and they are next in rotation for a pilot job but dispatching them would result in violation of $B P C$ rest rules or in any other unsafe situation, would PSP ever dispatch that pilot to a job?
A. If that happened, it's completely unintentional. So I would say no, but no, we wouldn't want to do that.
Q. Right. So never purposefully?
A. Correct.
Q. And if a pilot is off-duty and they offer to do a callback, but dispatching them would result in a violation of $B P C$ rest rules or in any other unsafe situation, would $B$-- PSP ever intentionally dispatch that pilot to a job in violation of those rules?
A. No.
Q. So it's fair to say, PSP dispatchers would never knowingly schedule a pilot in violation of any BPC rest rules of in any knowingly unsafe way?
A. That's correct. It would be completely unintentional if that happened.
Q. So looking at the pilot dispatch records for certain pilots, if a pilot worked, for example, hypothetically -- you don't have to pull up any records.
A. Oh, okay.
Q. Yeah. So just hypothetically, if a pilot worked 165 assignments in a year and that included a combination of on-watch jobs and off-watch callbacks, can we assume that every pilot dispatched was well-rested and dispatched in a manner consistent with BPC rules?
A. Well, we would never intentionally dispatch a pilot outside of the rest rules. It has happened and it's been a mistake, but very seldom.
Q. Thank you.

Your testimony also discussed delays and delay reporting. And as you mentioned just now, you've worked as a dispatcher for PSP for several decades now; right?
A. Correct.
Q. And you take pride in doing that job well?
A. I do.
Q. And you've established good working relationships with your colleagues and your customers?
A. Very much so, I believe.
Q. When there are not enough pilots, regardless of whether they are on watch or off watch, you know, when there are not enough who make themselves available to pilot, you may have to delay a vessel; right?
A. That's correct. If we cannot find a pilot or we don't have enough rested pilots, yes, we would have

1 to delay a vessel. We never want to, but we may have 2 to.
Q. Now, you've provided an email, Exhibit BV2, from PSP President Carlson.

MR. HAGLUND: It'll be on the screen.
THE WITNESS: Okay. I've got it here as well.
Q. (By Ms. DeLappe) Wonderful. So it's an email from PSP President Carlson to the dispatcher saying -I'll just quote a part of it: "Please contact me prior to any delay over five hours. I am keenly aware of the horrible spot you are put in and think you are all doing a fantastic job, but the buck must stop here and I will take the heat for anything over five hours."

As a dispatcher, are you the one who has to actually call the customer to let them know about the delay?
A. Yes.
Q. Am I right to assume that that's not a fun call to make?
A. Yeah. You are correct. We do not like to make those calls.
Q. As a dispatcher, you try hard not to have to make that type of call because you prefer to move the customer's ship on time and you don't want to disappoint
a customer; right?
A. That's correct. We strive to move the ships on time or as close to on time as possible.
Q. Do any of your customers have any other pilotage service that they can call besides PSP to satisfy their legal obligations under Washington law?
A. No. There's only Puget Sound Pilots for Puget Sound ports.
Q. So none of your customers actually have a choice to agree or disagree to a delay, do they?
A. They don't have a choice, but we do discuss it with them. And it's possible if it's going to create too much of a painful situation for that customer, possibly we can look elsewhere to do a delay. We would discuss it with them at length, and most delays are -we hope are insignificant.
Q. So --
A. Some of them obviously are very painful.
Q. Yes. And when that occurs, your customer, whether they are unhappy and upset about it or whether they are polite about it, they don't really have another place they can call to resolve the matter; right?
A. No.
Q. Thank you.

MS. DeLAPPE: I have no further
questions, your Honor.
Thank you, Mr. Valentine.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Any redirect?
MR. HAGLUND: Yes, your Honor.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HAGLUND
Q. Mr. Valentine, looking at that last topic that was being discussed, when there is a situation where a delay is necessary, what -- could you give the Commissioners a sense of -- when you look at these calls regarding delays, how often would you estimate that they're resolved cooperatively and by mutual agreement with the agent?
A. In my opinion, I'd say it's a very high percentage, maybe 85 or 90 percent, although it depends on the time of year. With the upcoming cruise season, I expect there may be some delays that nobody wants to see. It's just a lack of pilots.
Q. So do you get many complaints from customers?
A. No.
Q. Are the agents -- are you involved in any sort of social organization that has you in regular contact with the shipping agents?
A. Yes, I am. Some of the agents are my very best friends.
Q. And what's the name of that club that agents and dispatchers for tugboat companies, pilots, steamship agents are members of?
A. We meet regularly in the Yukon Club. And, unfortunately, it was yesterday, so I missed that one, but...
Q. You were waiting to testify yesterday so you missed yesterday's meeting?
A. It's the first Thursday of every month, yes.
Q. And it's a social type of setting?
A. Yes.
Q. So you say that these agents are your friends, is it fair to say that you are able to work out a negotiated agreement on the delay almost all the time?
A. Almost all the time, yes.
Q. When it comes to -- there's testimony -regarding delays, you also got testimony about the discretion that you have and it's referenced in that email that Ms. DeLappe inquired about that you, as dispatchers, have the discretion to delay a ship up to five hours.

Do you utilize that discretion to increase the efficiencies of the pilots' opportunities to perform

1 jobs on watch?
A. Yes, very much so.
Q. Could you provide a couple of examples of how you use modest delays to achieve greater pilot on-watch efficiency?
A. Yes. Let me use an example of a vessel coming into Port Angeles, let's say, for bunkers for fuel. Let's use 0430 or 0400 is the expected ETA. If we move that -- if we delay that vessel a half-hour or an hour to 0500 , we would reduce the three-and-out impact for Puget Sound Pilots because that's considered a night watch, and three-and-outs are very severe to dispatch in losing pilots.
Q. Because with the three-and-out, what's the interval of time that the pilot must be off -- you know, off-duty?
A. Well, they must be off when he finishes that last night assignment until 0800 the following morning before he can be called for work again.
Q. So the example you just gave, you moved the start time for the job a half-hour or an hour to get it past 0500 and you avoid that night label for the -- for the assignment?

## A. Correct.

Q. Now, when you call an agent to talk about the

1 half-hour or the hour change, is that a -- is that an
2 issue with your agents, with your customers, generally?
A. No. A change -- a minimal change like that is not an issue. And, conversely, on a departure from an inside port, a half-hour to an hour change to a daytime job is also usually pretty insignificant.
Q. Now, PSP is recording all of these delays regardless of whether the agent is in complete agreement that there's no problem with it; correct?

MS. DeLAPPE: Objection. That's --
objection. This is beyond the scope of cross-examination. I did not ask him anything about recording delays.

MR. HAGLUND: It's within the delay
category, your Honor. It's -- you can't get --
JUDGE HOWARD: I -- the cross did raise the Exhibit BV-2, so I'm going to allow some redirect on this.
Q. (By Mr. Haglund) Do you recall the question, Mr. Valentine?
A. Could you ask it again, please?
Q. Is it -- is it the case that regardless of whether the agent says, "Sure, a half-hour or one-hour delay is fine," all of those have been recorded since direction from Captain Carlson in sometime in 2020

1 or 2021?
A. I am hopeful that they're all recorded. It's possible that, you know, we've got busy and not recorded one. I don't know for sure.
Q. But is this the --
A. It's possible.
Q. It has been the effort for a couple years now to accurately report all the delays regardless of whether they are insignificant to the ship or not.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Lastly, when it comes to PSP's objective in terms of providing pilotage service, how would you characterize what your goal is?
A. My goal, and I believe the goal of all the dispatchers, is to produce a pilot at the ordered time specified by the agent at all times with, like, no delays.
Q. So you're striving to provide on-demand service?
A. We are.
Q. But given the size of the pilot core and the work/rest rules, et cetera, delays are -- have been inevitable in recent years?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. No further questions.

JUDGE HOWARD: Do we have any questions from the bench for this witness?

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: No, your Honor.
Thanks.
CHAIR DANNER: None from me, your Honor. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Your Honor, I just have one clarifying question.

When Mr. Haglund introduced the witness, he asked him whether he had filed initial and rebuttal testimony. I only see in the exhibit list rebuttal testimony. I just want to note that for the record and clarify that there was just one set of testimony.

MR. HAGLUND: You're right, Commissioner.
I apologize for the error.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you, Commissioner Rendahl.

Our next -- oh, Mr. Valentine, thank you for your testimony. I believe that concludes your examination. You are excused from the remainder of the hearing.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: Our next witness is Weldon Burton.

And I would just comment again that open-ended questions on redirect are -- tend to be more

1 persuasive in the testimony they elicit.

All right. Mr. Burton, can you hear and see me all right?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I can. JUDGE HOWARD: Okay. Great. And you were jumping ahead of me.

Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you give today is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Mr. Haglund, would you please introduce the witness?

MR. HAGLUND: Mr. Burton, how long have you been involved in regulatory accounting?

THE WITNESS: Approximately, 50 years. MR. HAGLUND: Did you prepare both original and rebuttal testimony in this case? THE WITNESS: Yes, I did. MR. HAGLUND: And is it true and accurate to the best of your knowledge? THE WITNESS: Yes, it is. MR. HAGLUND: I tender the witness for cross-examination.

JUDGE HOWARD: Certainly. And, PMSA, you

1 may proceed. And I will just note, because I learn 2 something new from Commissioner Rendahl every day, that

3 I believe Weldon Burton also submitted supplemental
4 testimony, so I'll just note that in the interest of completeness, but please proceed.

MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you, your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. DeLAPPE
Q. And good morning, Mr. Burton.
A. Good morning, Ms. DeLappe.
Q. PSP is proposing to use actual individual pilot transportation costs for its transportation of expenses under the tariff; right?
A. That is correct.
Q. And that includes the costs of commuting to and from pilots' homes?
A. That is -- that does not specify a specific place. The charge is for the -- from the position from -- the charge is per the tariff of $\$ 168$, 1 believe, per trip.
Q. And, Mr. Burton, if a pilot, an individual pilot's actual transportation costs are part -- include their commute from the pilot's home in a specific instance, then that would be part of what PSP is

1 proposing to include in the expenses under the tariffs, 2 would you agree with that?
A. PSP plan proposes to include the expense of transportation from the port of origin to the -- the job.
Q. Could you please turn to Exhibit WTB-24X?
A. Okay.
Q. And there you'll see copies of invoices that UTC staff requested.
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And those are invoices that you used to -- as the basis for the transportation expense proposed under the tariff?
A. That is one of the invoices that was submitted in response to the request.
Q. Do you see that WTB-24X is several invoices?
A. It is.
Q. It's not just one invoice, is it?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. So that's 71 pages; right?
A. That is correct.
Q. Okay. So if you see there -- starting on Page 2, do you see that many of the locations have been redacted?
A. It's the pilot name and the "from" have

1 been -- been redacted, and those "from" locations that 2 are redacted are the pilot's personal residence.
Q. Thank you.

And sometimes it's in the "to" location that the redaction occurs. It's also because that's their residence?
A. That's to their personal residence. That's correct.
Q. So nearly all the invoices you have provided us have one address or the other in the trip redacted because they're a pilot's home address; correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. So to -- if you could please turn to Exhibit WTB-18X, and that is the Commission's order, final order in the last rate case. Are you familiar with this?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. If you could turn to Page 86, Paragraph 274 -so let me just get there with you. So that's 86 of the exhibit, and do you see there --
A. Yes.
Q. So --
A. I have it.
Q. Thank you. I'll just read. It says on that paragraph: "To the extent that PSP contracts with the

1 transportation companies owned by member pilots, PSP should establish that these contracts are reasonable and do not result in inflated transportation expenses. Accordingly, we expect proactive disclosure of such agreements in future rate case filings."

Do you agree that PSP has included Green Car Club as one of the vendors in the transportation requests in this current case?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. As we established in the prior rate case, Green Car Club is owned by a group of pilots; right?
A. That is correct, and the pilots basically, to my understanding, only charge the operating expenses and a minor surcharge for capital replacement.
Q. And, Mr. Burton, if we could just stick with answering my question and then you can stop. I need to get through my time with you pretty quickly.

Did you or anyone else at PSP provide a proactive disclosure of the Green Car Club contract or agreement or payments from PSP back to other PSP-owned companies in its testimony?
A. I think the Green Car Club is the only entity such as you described and I personally did not.
Q. And are you aware of anyone else at PSP providing any proactive disclosure of that information

1 in testimony in this case?

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in testimony
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A. Not to my knowledge.
Q. Let's turn now to your pro forma spreadsheet, please, Mr. Burton, at WTB-05, and specifically in the results of operations tab.

Are you there?
A. We're pulling it up right now.
Q. Thank you. Let me know.
A. Okay.
Q. So what we're looking at here is the summary of the pro forma and restating entries for all proposed revenues and proposed expenses based on the tests here, which, in this case, is 2021; right?
A. That's correct.
Q. In Column $G$, pro forma results, this is the summary that $P S P$ is proposing after all the restatements and adjustments; correct?
A. That is the restated results for the pro forma adjustments.
Q. So after all the restatements and adjustments, what is the total revenue that $P S P$ is proposing at Row 17, Column G?
A. Row 17, Column $G$ is $\$ 29,962,293$.

MR. HAGLUND: I think you read Column E.
Q. (By Ms. DeLappe) Yeah.
A. I'm sorry. Column G, excuse me. I was looking at the Excel Column G. The pro forma is $\$ 48,029,036$.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Burton.

And after all restatements and adjustments, the total expenses that $P S P$ is proposing at Row 74, in Column $G$, would you agree with me that it is \$19,139, 323?
A. Yes, I would.
Q. And after all restatements and adjustments, the total distributive revenue that $P S P$ is proposing at Row 77, Column $G$, is $\$ 28,889,713$ ?
A. That is correct.
Q. Total distributive revenue is total profit for this enterprise, would you agree? And let me -- it's net income that is total revenue less total expenses and available for distribution to individual pilots, would you agree with all of that?
A. That is correct.
Q. For 2021, the total distributive revenue based on the restated results, so Row 77 , Column E, is \$13, 946,112?
A. That is correct. That's what it shows.
Q. So bottom line, in PSP's pro forma is that PSP is proposing an increase in distributive revenue from

1 the $\$ 13,946,112$ in 2021 to $\$ 28,889,714$ in the new rate 2 year?
A. I would disagree with that. The per book amount -- $16,399,000$ is the amount prior to regulatory adjustments, and the increase to 28 million is the -- is the difference, so it's $\$ 28,889,713$ minus $\$ 16,399,852$.
Q. And can you direct us to the cell that you're looking at there for the part that you're subtracting?
A. The cell -- the -- that is Cell Column C, Row 77. That's the per book amount.
Q. So you would -- what is the percentage that -in your view of things, that $P S P$ is proposing to increase the profit of this enterprise by for in terms of an increase in net income for pilots?
A. I would have to get a calculator to calculate that, but it's approximately 50 percent.
Q. Thank you.

MS. DeLAPPE: No further questions, your Honor.

And thank you, Mr. Burton.
JUDGE HOWARD: Any redirect?
MR. HAGLUND: Yes, briefly.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HAGLUND
Q. Mr. Burton, are you aware of the type of registered entity that the Green Car Club is?
A. My understanding is it's a domestic LLC.
Q. Is it a for-profit or a non-profit entity?
A. It's a non-profit entity.

MR. HAGLUND: No further questions.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Staff also
indicate cross from this witness.
MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. CALLAGHAN
Q. Good morning, Mr. Burton.
A. Good morning.
Q. Do you have a copy of your rebuttal testimony with you?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Could you turn to Page 6 and let me know when you're there?
A. We're pulling it up right now, Page 6.
Q. Yeah.
A. Okay.
Q. All right. The first question on this page

1 is: "Do you agree with Mr. Young's claim that PSP
2 refused to provide requested information?" Is that
3 right?
A. No, I do not agree with that.
Q. No, I'm sorry. I'm just asking you if that's the question on the -- in the testimony.
A. As I stated, I know -- understanding that the economic support, in this case, was being supplemented, as I stated in my supplemental testimony, supporting workbooks containing more detail, support for PSP's proposed adjustments can be provided. The -- those were provided when requested by staff.
Q. Okay. In your answer, you state that, quote, "PSP was fully responsive to staff's requests"; is that true?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. Do you have a copy of Exhibit MY-2 with you?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. Could you review Exhibit MY-2 and let me know when you're finished?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. And Exhibit MY-2 is PSP's
responses to UTC Staff Data Requests Numbers 26, 30, 33, and 38; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Did you write these responses?
A. I did.
Q. All right. And the first data request response in this exhibit is Staff DR 26; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Could you read the response you wrote to Staff DR 26 for me?
A. The test period for $T P-220513$ is the calendar year 2021, 2021, and 220513-PSP-WP SB-22 pro forma on 6/29/22 was withdrawn by PSP. Please provide staff reasoning for requesting an unduly burdensome additional six months of data for an exhibit that has been withdrawn.
Q. All right. You don't provide the information that staff asked for in this data request, do you?
A. No, I do not.
Q. All right. Why didn't you provide this information?
A. Because it's outside the test period. We proposed a test period of calendar year 2021. They were requesting information through the end of June ' 22 .
Q. All right. In -- so is it your understanding that requesting information outside of the test year is off-limits?
A. This case is a litigated case, and moving the test period forward six months would corrupt the data and information that we had developed for this case. This -- the rate year will be beginning sometime in '23, not ' 22 .
Q. I'm sorry. You said it would corrupt the data and information. What do you mean by that?
A. We would have to rebuild and redo all the data for -- for a bifurcated test period, when all of the test period data had already been developed and remit and filed with the Commission.
Q. So you didn't provide this information for 2022 because you didn't think you needed to?
A. No, sir. That's not what I said. What I said was the test period was calendar year 2021. The case was filed in 2022 with a -- with a -- as a contested case, which would put the case not being finalized until 2023 which is the rate year. The test year and the rate year do not have to necessarily simultaneously agree.

In the unlitigated test cases, yes, generally, the test year and the subsequent rate year are very close, sometimes, as close as 60 to 90 days. This one was at least 15 months away from the test period.
Q. So you didn't provide the information for 2022 because, in your mind, it was irrelevant to the case?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. Did you object to this data request?
A. Yes.
Q. Does -- does PSP object to this data request?
A. Not necessarily, but I asked for staff reasoning for requesting additional information and an unduly burdensome six months of data for an exhibit that had been withdrawn.
Q. But you don't say, "PSP objects," or, "I object," to this question. Do you?
A. No, sir. I'm not an attorney.
Q. All right. So are you aware of whether or not there is a process to seek clarification for a data request that was unclear to you?
A. Not specifically, no.
Q. All right. Could you turn to -- in MY-2, your response to Staff DR $30(c)$ you don't provide a general ledger for January through June of 2022 as staff requested, did you?
A. That is correct.
Q. And that's for the same reason?
A. That is correct.
Q. All right. So, Mr. Burton, PSP has proposed pro forma adjustments in this case, haven't they?
A. That is correct.
Q. All right. And what's your understanding of offsetting factors for pro forma adjustments?
A. Define "offsetting factors," please?
Q. Well, so do you know whether or not a party proposing pro forma adjustments needs to include information about offsetting factors with those adjustments?
A. I provide pro forma adjustments based on the known and measurable increases in costs for the specific account that I'm adjusting.
Q. Do you provide any information about other aspects of PSP's expenses, finances, that might offset those pro forma adjustments?
A. Again, I'm not quite of sure your question, but I -- I analyze the cost data that I have and what the known and measurable cost increases are going forward.
Q. All right. And, again, in your response to DR $30(c)$, you don't specifically raise an objection to the question, do you?
A. No, I do not specifically raise an objection.
Q. All right. Could you read the request and your response to Staff DR $33(\mathrm{~b})$ for me?
A. Being, "Please provide receipts/invoices for the month of June -- February '21, May of 2021, December

1 of 2021, February of 2022, and June 2022."

Response: "February '22, 2022, and June 2022 are outside the test period. All other requested invoices are attached. PSP responds to DR 33."
Q. All right. And so for Staff DR 38, you don't provide the data that staff requested for 2022 there either, do you?
A. No, we do not provide the 2022 adjustments.
Q. All right. But is it your -- still your testimony that $P S P$ was, quote, "fully responsive to staff's requests"?
A. Yes, I do, because we're proposing a 2023 rate year and those are the adjustments that were provided.
Q. And for that reason, you were fully responsive to staff's data request?
A. I believe so, yes.
Q. All right. Could you turn to Page 10, Line 16, of your rebuttal testimony?

Let me know when you get there.
A. Page, yes.
Q. All right. In this part of your testimony, you are disagreeing with Staff Witness Young's position on the RedCloud Consulting costs; correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And you state that the preliminary results of

1 RedCloud Consulting's work were, quote, "extremely
2 positive"; is that accurate?
A. That is my understanding, yes.
Q. Okay. In the question and answer set just above that one, you state that PSP suspended work of -suspended the work of RedCloud Consulting because it wanted to be sure that the work completed to date was in line with the -- what the commission intended prior to continuing the project. Is that accurate?
A. You're reading from Page 10 of my testimony?
Q. Correct.
A. My rebuttal or -- okay. We have Mike Young's rebuttal up. Excuse me. We had the wrong testimony. I'm sorry.
Q. Oh, no problem. Take your time.
A. We want my rebuttal testimony, WTB rebuttal, Page 10.

> (Pause in the proceedings.)
> MR. HAGLUND: Okay. It's up now,

Page 10.
Q. (By Mr. Callaghan) Do you want me to ask the question again?
A. Yes, please.
Q. Okay. So you state that PSP suspended the work of RedCloud Consulting because it wanted to be sure

1 that the work completed to date was in line with what
2 the commission intended prior to continuing the project;
3 is that right?

1 to suspend it to allow their efforts and their
2 concentration to go through this case and get through --
3 get through this filing process and then come back and 4 commence the work again and begin the work to resolve 5 it.
Q. Okay. So I have one last set of questions and I want to clarify PSP's position on the impacts of the PPP loan and its forgiveness on rates going forward.

So is it -- am I correct in stating that it's PSP's position that the loan and its forgiveness should have no impact on rates going forward, and the rationale is that because that's an event that's not going to reoccur in the rate year; correct?
A. That is -- that is a nonrecurring event that was a special program by the federal government for all companies. To imply that those monies should be included in rates would react -- would be retroactive rate-making.
Q. So taking them out of the rate-making calculation to make sure that they don't have an impact, that wouldn't be retroactive rate-making, though, would it?
A. It was -- the monies were received and expended outside the test period. The loan was forgiven in June of 2021. That forgiveness was not considered

1 income by the federal or state government.
Q. Right.

So my question is: The loan and its
forgiveness shouldn't have a negative or positive impact on setting rates; correct?
A. It should not have any effect on rates whatsoever.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

MR. CALLAGHAN: That's all I have. Thank
you, your Honor.
JUDGE HOWARD: Any redirect?
MR. HAGLUND: Yes, briefly, your Honor.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HAGLUND
Q. Mr. Burton, did -- with respect to the DRs that you were asked about, did staff follow-up in any way?
A. No, they did not.
Q. To your knowledge, was there any motion to compel production of those materials?
A. No.

MR. HAGLUND: No further questions. JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Do we have any questions from the bench for this witness?

CHAIR DANNER: Yeah. I have a few.
Good morning, Mr. Weldon. Just following up. I just want to be clear, didn't you use 2022 as a year for certain expenses? Do I recall the fuel, for example, you used 2022?

THE WITNESS: We updated fuel costs through the errata through '23, through March of -- I believe March of '23.

CHAIR DANNER: And do you recall --
THE WITNESS: Staff adjusted fuel through June of '22, if I recall, and we adjusted fuel based on the most recent price according -- at the time we filed, according to WAC -- just a minute -- WAC 480-70-346.

CHAIR DANNER: Are there any other instances where you used 2022 for expenses?

THE WITNESS: Not to my knowledge, Commissioner, not that $I$ recall immediately.

CHAIR DANNER: Yeah. And, yesterday, we heard from Mr. Lough that 2021 was a COVID-impacted year, so would there be any anomalies in that year that would make it inappropriate for a test year, that information from 2022 might be helpful?

THE WITNESS: Not that I recall. The anomaly was the number of customers or ships calling, but the PSP expense were not anominal. They continued

1 at the same level as prior years and going forward.

CHAIR DANNER: Mm-hmm. Mm-hmm. Okay. Could I ask you also, we have a WAC, 480-07-525(4)(m), that requires a submission of projected changes in vessel assignments when submitting a general rate case. I'm just wondering if you can tell me where $I$ would find that in the testimony and exhibits?

THE WITNESS: I believe it's in the revenue calculation, Commissioner. I can't give you the exact page number right off the top of my head. Sorry, I can --

CHAIR DANNER: Maybe that's -- maybe that's something we could get, because I didn't -- I wasn't able to find it and $I$ just want to make sure it's either there or that you filed a request for rule exemption.

THE WITNESS: We will get that information to you, Commissioner.

CHAIR DANNER: All right. I appreciate it very much.

And you were asked some questions about RedCloud. I just want to make sure you said that you were going to postpone it until after this rate case and so it has not been resumed; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

CHAIR DANNER: Okay. And, also, you
state that the -- the work that was provided by RedCloud was used and useful, $I$ was just wondering if you could explain to us in detail how that was useful to customers using PSP services.

THE WITNESS: It's -- it's enhancing the dispatch system for callbacks and other items that Brett Valentine explained in his testimony just previous to me.

CHAIR DANNER: All right. So when I'm asking if it's used and useful, you're saying look at Mr. Valentine's testimony and it's explained?

THE WITNESS: It's my understanding -- to the best -- that's my best understanding, Commissioner.

CHAIR DANNER: Hmm. All right. Thank
you. I have no further questions.
JUDGE HOWARD: Any further questions from the bench for this witness?

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Yes, your Honor.
If I could, please? Thanks.
JUDGE HOWARD: Please go ahead.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Thanks.
Relating to TOTE, Mr. Burton, your --
let's see. Looking at Exhibit WTB-4T at Page 8,
Lines 15 through 20, and Burton Exhibit WTB-5R. Tell me

1 when you see those.

THE WITNESS: Page 8 of the testimony. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Page 8 of the testimony, yeah. And $I$ can refer to what I'm talking about here if you want to jog your memory.

The testimony is that PSP has deferred funds relating to the last rate case in Docket TP-190976, totaling $\$ 124,239$ reflecting the incremental difference in revenue collected from the -from TOTE based on the prior GRT tonnage versus a tariff GT ICT measurement. And I want to just point out what TOTE claims, that the GT ICT results in $\$ 378,411.84$ in additional costs in Rate Year 1 , and $\$ 383,825.92$ in additional costs in Rate Year 2.

Do you agree with those TOTE calculations? And if not, just please state the reasons for the disagreement.

THE WITNESS: The adjustment I made was based on the Order 13, I believe, in -- at the commission regarding TOTE made the calculation we overcharged.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Okay. Explain -elucidate a little further, if you would, please?

THE WITNESS: Okay. And I would have to pull it up, but in the -- in the original case, in, $I$

1 think it was Order 13, where the Commission basically 2 agreed with TOTE that there was an overcharge and that

MR. HAGLUND: So was it on Page 8, because we don't see figures on Page 8.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Hang on a second.
Well, I'm not locating it now. I apologize.

Let me just ask: Would you agree that your -- in terms of -- based on the materials of the Order 13, would you agree that your -- what you suggest be set aside, the incremental difference in revenue collected from TOTE, based on the GRT versus the

1 international measurement, was 124,239 ? 124,239?

MR. HAGLUND: I believe that is the correct number we have presented.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. HAGLUND: That covers the partial year in 2021 and then into current.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Right. I'm asking Mr. Burton why -- to explain the discrepancy, which Mr. Haglund just helped you with, and I guess that may be the answer.

Why the difference between your -- what you preserved and what TOTE has claimed?

THE WITNESS: I cannot tell you. I have not reconciled those differences.

MR. HAGLUND: If you wish, Commissioner, we could make this is a subject of the bench?

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Yes, let's do that. Yes, let's do that. Thank you.

MR. HAGLUND: And I take it,
Commissioner Danner, should we treat the -- the issue on the changes in -- or the assignments issue you requested the information about, and the information you asked about regarding the suspension of RedCloud is not in Mr. Valentine's testimony. I don't think it's explained directly anywhere but we could answer that question if

1 you make it a bench request.

CHAIR DANNER: Well, I just wanted to know how that work is used and useful. I don't think I need it as a -- I just wanted to see what Mr. Weldon's views on it were, so, no, I don't need it. I do, however, want to know where $I$ could find the projected changes in vessel assignments in the record.

MR. HAGLUND: We'll get that to you, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: And, Judge Howard, no further questions from me. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Burton.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. I anticipate that we may be issuing written bench requests that will provide more specific language for PSP and a response timeline for any of these possible bench requests that have come up just now, and that will be issued in the docket after the hearing if they are.

All right. Well, Mr. Burton, thank you for your testimony today. I believe that will conclude your examination and you are excused from the remainder of the hearing.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
MR. HAGLUND: Can we take a brief break?

JUDGE HOWARD: I think a brief break would be -- would be good. We were a little short with our breaks yesterday. I think it would be fine to return to a more normal break schedule. Let's take a 15-minute break and return here at 10:37.

All right. We are off the record. Thank you.
(A break was taken from 10:23 a.m. to 10:37 a.m.)

JUDGE HOWARD: Let's get back on the record. It's 10:37 a.m. We're returning after our morning break.

Our next witness is Kathleen Nalty with
PMSA.
Can you see and hear me all right?
THE WITNESS: Yes.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Great. If you'd please raise your right hand, I'll swear you in.

Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you give today is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Ms. DeLappe, would you please introduce the witness?

MS. DeLAPPE: Ms. Nalty, could you please state your full name?

THE WITNESS: My name is Kathleen Nalty.
MS. DeLAPPE: And can you tell us your employer and position?

THE WITNESS: I am the President of
Kathleen Nalty Consulting. I own my own consulting business.

MS. DeLAPPE: As you know, your prefiled testimony and exhibits have already been accepted into evidence. Are you now adopting those under oath?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you.
I tender the witness.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. PSP indicated cross, and you may proceed.

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Thank you, your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. BRICKENSTEIN
Q. Good morning, Ms. Nalty, and thank you for being here. My name's Eric Brickenstein and I'm an attorney for the Puget Sound Pilots.

You're a lawyer by training; is that correct?
A. Yes. I graduated from the University of

1 Colorado Law School in 1985.
Q. But for the past 22 years, a little over two decades, you have worked in DEI training and consulting; right?
A. Yes, mm-hmm.
Q. And apart from being hired by the PMSA in this case, you've never done any work in your DEI consulting capacity or provided consulting in the marine piloting space, have you?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. And just -- in looking at your CV, I didn't see anything. You haven't done any work in DEI consulting in the maritime sector at all; is that accurate?
A. That's accurate.
Q. Okay. You say in your testimony -MR. BRICKENSTEIN: And, Mr. Crandall, if we could please pull up KN-1T at Page 17 and highlight Lines 8 through 11?
Q. (By Mr. Brickenstein) You say: "I never give prescriptive answers to my clients," presumably in your DEI consulting work. "I prefer to engage leaders in problem-solving and action planning themselves so that they can," quote, unquote, "own it, which will increase the chances that any solutions or actions will be

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taken."
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Do you stand by that testimony?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And wouldn't you agree that that's because leaders in the organizations that you counsel, they'll often have insights with respect to the unique dynamics within their own organization or industry that can make their input into DEI-related strategic planning very valuable; is that fair to say?
A. I would agree with that.
Q. Okay. You know, as $I$ was reading through your testimony, there was -- there was one thing that kind of stood out to me, and that's that $I$ think we're actually going to find a lot of common ground over the course of your cross-examination. And one of the points that you make --

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: If you could please pull up Page 18, lines 18 through 21?
Q. (By Mr. Brickenstein) You say: "Advancing DEI leads to better decision-making, performance, productivity, retention, innovation, engagement, which means that organization and individual members will perform better."

Could you elaborate on that principle for me a little bit?
A. Sure. There's been a number of research studies conducted over the last 20 years that demonstrate that organizations that have a wide variety of diversity within them and an inclusive environment that unleashes the diverse perspectives, the diversity of thought, as well as the cognitive benefits that are derived from being or working with people with visible social identity differences, that there are correlated business benefits to having that kind of environment be present within an organization.
Q. Thank you.

And did you have an opportunity to read Captain Sandy Bendixen's testimony in the course of your preparation?
A. I read -- I recall reading parts of her testimony, and I do recall that I -- I saw evidence of her understanding of why diversity in an organization is beneficial in terms of, you know, some of these business benefits. So I --
Q. Yeah.
A. -- I was so happy to see that recognition.
Q. Yeah, that's great. I appreciate that. And, in fact, let's -- why don't we pull it up real quick. I think I know what you're referring to.

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Mr. Crandall, can you

1 go to SB-1T, at Page 4, Lines 9 through 14, or I guess 2 it's actually Lines 8 through 13. Excuse me.
Q. (By Mr. Brickenstein) Is that the passage that you were referring to, Ms. Nalty?
A. Let me just take a look really quick.
Q. Sure. And I can -- I can read it as well if you'd like.
A. No, no.
Q. It says --
A. No, I can --
Q. Oh, no. No problem. Go ahead.
A. This was one of the passages that $I$ had been exposed to that I thought evidenced a better understanding of why diversity in organizations is so critical, but part of it is not just the diversity itself, but the inclusive workplace environment that is necessary.
Q. I --
A. But diversity does -- yes, sorry, go ahead.
Q. No, no, no problem. And I think that's a great point and I think it's another area of our agreement and we're going to get to it, inclusiveness, in just a second -- inclusion in just a second.
A. All right.
Q. But, first, I want to read you the Puget Sound

Pilots' mission statement, okay?
It says: "The mission of the pilots is to ensure against the loss of lives, the loss of or damage to property and vessels, and to protect the marine environment by maintaining efficient and competent piloted service on the state's inland waters within the Puget Sound pilotage district."

And so I guess my question for you is: You would agree that with respect to PSP, achieving greater diversity within the pilot core is really a critical step to maximizing safety on the water and environmental protection in Washington; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

Now, let's turn to inclusiveness. And as I mentioned, I think it's another area you're going find a lot of agreement with Captain Bendixen.

So you do consider inclusiveness to be a critical component of realizing and maintaining the benefits of a diverse workforce; is that fair?
A. Absolutely.
Q. Okay. And in your written testimony, you describe inclusion as being about the lived experience that people have within the organization; right?
A. Yes. I mean, it's -- it's more than that, but

1 that's one way of kind of encapsulating it.
Q. Sure. It's a quote from Page 9 of your testimony.
A. $\quad \mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. So you would agree, in other words, that the opinions of employees from diverse or underrepresented backgrounds themselves, whether they feel included or excluded, that's an important measure of the organization's performance on inclusion; fair?
A. I'm sorry. Can you ask that question again?
Q. Sure.

Would you agree that the opinions of the employees themselves that come from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds within an organization, whether they feel included or excluded among their colleagues and within their work environment, that's an important measure of how the organization's performing with respect to inclusion, is it not?
A. I agree.
Q. Thank you.

Are you aware -- I know you read some of Captain Bendixen's testimony. Are you aware that she's the first female pilot with PSP and is also a member of the Board of Pilotage Commissioners?
A. Yes, I've been made aware of that. MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Okay. Can we go ahead and pull up SB-01T at Page 6, Lines 14 through 20?
Q. (By Mr. Brickenstein) And I'd like to -- I'd like to read you another excerpt from Captain Bendixen's testimony. She says: "I had also been mentored by Puget Sound Pilots while sailing as a young third mate. These individual pilots followed me during the early years of my career, checking in, offering advice, and encouraging me to grow my career. The positive impact that these pilots and their outreach had on me is a key reason that $I$ became a Puget Sound Pilot. The supportive culture of our association continued once I became a pilot, with more senior pilots providing guidance on challenging jobs and encouraging me to take on leadership roles."

And I guess my question for you, Ms. Nalty, is in your opinion, does Captain Bendixen's testimony reflect an organization that's serious about inclusion?
A. I think that the anecdotal evidence from one person is important, but $I$ can't agree with such a blanket statement about whether the organization is inclusive, especially of people who are in other underrepresented groups.
Q. That -- that's a fair qualification, but insofar as we were just discussing the views of the

1 employees themselves on whether or not they feel
2 included, this would certainly be an indicator of an
3 inclusive environment, would it not?

1 childbirth.

And so I'll just -- I'll quote again: "Upon reviewing notice from my doctor that $I$ was not fit for duty, the PSP board unanimously voted to apply the rule" -- and I'll just represent to you that the rule she's referring to is PSP's major medical leave policy -- "so they applied the rule to my pregnancy when I was no longer fit to climb a pilot ladder and to recover following a complicated delivery. Even before I was declared not fit for duty, my fellow pilots routinely volunteered their time to work for me, trade assignments with me, and generally do anything they could to support me as we traveled together down the path of discovering how a pilot in Washington can balance our incredibly" -excuse me -- "our incredible professional challenges and being a mother. For me" -- and, again, she's speaking just for her own experience -- "this entire experience proved more than perhaps any other that PSP doesn't just claim to be supportive of its pilots, but actually walks the walk."

And so my question for you, Ms. Nalty, in your experience as a DEI consultant to law firms and other large companies, if one of your clients received that type of the feedback from an employee from an underrepresented background, what would your reaction to

1 that be?
A. Again, it's just a single employee in a majority -- in a dominant group environment. There's research that is referred to as the locker room and living room syndrome where white men are more comfortable with white women, for example, because they encounter them in their living rooms and, perhaps -- you know, perhaps -- I mean, we're just speculating, but if it had been -- if she had been a female employee of color or an LGBTQ female employee or any other intersectional identity, there might not have been quite as, you know, a welcoming environment provided. I don't know. It's -- it's just hard to make generalizations based on the experience of one person.
Q. Perhaps, Ms. Nalty, and you are just speculating. And this was Ms. Bendixen's -- or Captain Bendixen's -- excuse me -- lived experience, but you didn't answer my question which is just: If one of your clients came to you and said, "Hey, I have an employee from an underrepresented background, and this was their feedback on my organization after, say, participating in one of your workshops," what would you reply email look like? What would your reaction be?
A. Again, I would have to tell the client that the lived experience of one person is important and

1 should be taken as -- at face value. But in a -- a 2 majority-dominated culture, the research says that if 3 you bring in people from other underrepresented groups, 4 the environment may not treat them the same. That's 5 what I'm trying to express.

1 inclusiveness is a process that an organization engages
2 in to de-bias all of their processes. So I -- I
3 understand that there is a new maternity policy, which
4 is -- you know, kudos to the organization for adding
5 that policy to the books. But, you know, a single
6 policy or some outreach are just sort of the -- the
7 beginning steps of creating a fully-inclusive
8 organization that would be viewed as being welcoming of
9 a wider variety of people, not just white women, for 10 example.

1 questions and counsel's opinions are -- cannot be relied 2 on as evidence.

1 They seek personal reassurances/references that the
2 organization is a good place to work so they're relying

1 what -- to what you were just discussing in your 2 testimony.
A. Yes. This is -- and this is one example of what needs to be done to create a better and more diverse pipeline into this -- not just this industry, but any other sector industry.
Q. Right.
A. This is what's not happening on a regular basis in organizations that are dominated by white men.
Q. Right. So --
A. They are -- I'm sorry. Go ahead.
Q. Oh, no, no. Continue. I didn't mean to cut you off. Go ahead.
A. Yeah. So the research, and even my anecdotal experience over the past two decades, demonstrates that majority groups, which, in most sectors and industries, are white men, are exhibiting affinity bias and investing in the success and futures of people who remind them of themselves. And people who are outside of that affinity group, women, people of color, LGBTQ people, et cetera, are often not invested in at the same level.

> But you -- here is one example of a female pilot reaching out, understanding that another female pilot might not benefit from the -- you know, the majority group's mentoring and sponsorship, and taking personal responsibility for pulling that person, you

1 know, up and investing in that person. And I'm sure
2 that Captain Bendixen would look to her as having, you

1 Page 6 at Lines 1 and 2.

I want to read you now sort of a counterpoint from Captain Bendixen's testimony about her experience now that she is a pilot and in that mentorship role. She says: "On a personal level, I find it deeply upsetting that at this time $I$ cannot honestly and in good conscience mentor and encourage an interested female captain to pursue a career with Puget Sound Pilots when $I$ know full-well that the benefits of almost any other pilotage district in the country are superior to Puget Sound, and that for the first time in my and most of my colleagues' professional maritime careers, we will soon be entirely without funded medical benefits."

Now, Ms. Nalty, my question for you is this: As a DEI expert who recognizes the importance of personal reassurances to diverse candidates, don't you find it incredibly disturbing that PSP's first female pilot who believes that the organization is inclusive, nevertheless, cannot in good conscience advise up-and-coming female mariners to pursue a career with PSP? Isn't that hugely problematic?
A. Can you ask the question again, please?
Q. Sure.

Ms. Nalty, as a DEI expert, who recognizes the importance of personal reassurances to diverse

1 candidates, don't you find it incredibly disturbing that
2 PSP's first female pilot cannot, despite the fact that she finds PSP an inclusive organization, nevertheless, cannot in good conscience advise other female mariners to pursue a career with PSP? Doesn't that disturb you?
A. You know, I don't know that $I$ can say that it disturbs me. I don't -- I don't know about the foundation for her -- I don't know anything about the medical benefits or any of the circumstances that she finds herself in a situation where she feels that she personally can't recommend or bring people in.

It -- I would wonder if that didn't go to what -- I mean, I'm -- I'm confused about why she feels included within the organization, but on the -- at the same time, she doesn't feel like she can in good conscience recruit people into the organization. I just -- I find it confusing --
Q. Well, she tells you that.
A. -- more than anything.
Q. She tells you why, doesn't she? Because compensation and benefits aren't competitive; isn't that what she says?
A. Well, her previous -- the previous statements that we were just talking about was, you know, she had a personal experience with respect to, you know, not --

1 her pregnancy and her colleagues made her feel very 2 included, which is an indication of an inclusive 3 organization. But yet now, here, we have something 4 apparently oppositional to that, and so I -- I don't 5 know that $I$ can comment on this specific situation, 6 because it is -- you've got two kind of diametrically 7 opposing things going on for her.
A. Sorry I can't be more helpful.
Q. No, that's okay. Thank you, Ms. Nalty. MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Could we please go to KN Page 17, Lines 24 to 25?
Q. (By Mr. Brickenstein) Because this -- this really brings us, I think, to the heart of our most significant point of disagreement.

You say, at Page 17 of your testimony -despite your confusion now, you say, quote: "I don't believe it's necessary to increase compensation to effectuate changes or that an increase in compensation will increase or advance DEI."

Ms. Nalty, after our discussion we just had, do you stand by that testimony? How can you stand by that testimony?
A. Just a second. Let me read the question again.
Q. Sure.
A. Should the commitment of the State to any of the recommendations or actions be dependent on a specific rate of compensation?

So I -- I didn't believe that the
recommendations or actions should be solely dependent on compensation.
Q. Thank -- thank you, and we're going get to

1 that in a moment too, because I think there are a couple
2 instances in your testimony where what's fundamentally

1 much more successful at recruiting diverse candidates 2 and advancing its DEI objectives if compensation were
captain to the pilotage profession."
And then if you go down to Page 3 of
Captain Dempsey's testimony, at Lines 2 through 13, she goes on, and I'll skip ahead to the sentence that starts with "in my opinion."

She says: "In my opinion, if $P S P$ is to attract a significant number of female and underrepresented candidates to take the upcoming pilotage exam, it is critical that the UTC not only increase PSP's pay and benefits to a nationally-competitive level, but resolve currently contentious issues on a long-term basis."

So my -- my question for you, again, Ms. Nalty, is: Doesn't Captain Dempsey's testimony also contradict your position?
A. They have their opinion, and mine is based on what $I$ know from research studies and experience with a wide variety of sectors and industries, because the issues, especially around recruiting, are pretty ubiquitous. There are many other types of organizations and industries and sectors that also have, you know, serious recruiting problems, and they can have their opinion and I'm just offering mine.
Q. I appreciate that.

And at the beginning, if you'll recall, we had

1 a little colloquy where we discussed when you worked 2 with leaders, you don't prescribe, you know, a specific 3 course of action. You -- you agreed with me that it's 4 important to take into account the leaders within their 5 industry's expertise and valuable knowledge regarding 6 the particulars of their organization and sector. Do 7 you recall that?

25 you could do a search for "I have never seen

1 compensation listed." I apologize. I have the wrong 2 citation.

CHAIR DANNER: Counsel, it's on Page 6, Lines 2 and 3.

MR. BRICKENSTEIN: Okay. Thank you, Commissioner.
Q. (By Mr. Brickenstein) You -- you say, Ms. Nalty, quote: "I have never seen compensation listed as a, quote, unquote, 'go-to strategy' for increasing diversity, especially as a standalone strategy."

And here's my -- my question for you, Ms. Nalty: Doesn't that fundamentally mischaracterize what's at issue here, this notion that compensation is a standalone strategy?
A. I wasn't intending to characterize it as anything. I was just simply trying to say that I hadn't ever seen any research or run into any organizations where the people who are in a majority group were trying to leverage diversity by raising compensation substantially.
Q. Okay. Because, Ms. Nalty, no one in this case has ever suggested pursuing increasing compensation as a standalone DEI strategy, have they?
A. Not that $I$ know of.
Q. Okay. And we don't need to go through all the evidence in this case regarding PSP's DEI work, but wouldn't you agree that Captain Dempsey and Captain Bendixen's and PSP's point is that they are engaged in outreach, they're walking the walk on inclusion, they're implementing DEI initiatives on multiple fronts, and those efforts are being undermined by a lack of competitive compensation and benefits?
A. I don't -- I'm not going to comment on what their point is. I don't know about the compensation situation. I -- you're asking me to agree with something that is overbroad. If you could be more specific.
Q. It's okay -- it's okay, Ms. Nalty. I'll move on, and $I$ just have a final point. You would agree, wouldn't you, that DEI work requires a team effort and that it starts with leaders and decision-makers and persons in positions of power taking the lead and taking bold steps that are necessary to move the ball forward; correct?
A. I would agree with that.
Q. Okay. Now, I understand that you disagree with -- you and Captain Dempsey and Captain Bendixen have different views of the role of compensation and promoting DEI, but just assume for the moment that

1 Captains Bendixen and Dempsey are correct. In that
2 instance, wouldn't you agree that this rate case, the
3 Commission has a unique and compelling opportunity to

JUDGE HOWARD: Do we have any redirect?
MS. DeLAPPE: Yes. Thank you,

## your Honor.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. DeLAPPE
Q. Ms. Nalty, counsel asked you about your experience in DEI consulting and he presented Captain Dempsey's opinion that you have no experience specifically with maritime pilots.

Could you give us some sense of the types of industries and sectors that you have done DEI work with?
A. Yes. Thank you so much.

So, before 2013, I focused almost exclusively on the legal industry and was working with law firms of all sizes across the US and Canada, corporate law departments for big and small companies, government law offices, and nonprofit bar associations. When I started my own consulting company in 2013, I began to interact with clients from all kinds of sectors and industries. And in the past five years, have had about 150 different clients that I've worked with.

So this -- this, you know, let's talk about government agencies. I've consulted with municipalities like the suburban city council of a Midwest suburb; Burbank Power and Water, which is a utilities provider in California -- Burbank, California; state agencies like the Colorado Attorney General's Office; and federal government agencies, I have extensive experience with federal government agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency, the Western Area Power Administration, Bureau of Land Management, et cetera; corporations from the smallest family-owned manufacturing company in the Midwest, all the way up to major companies like Microsoft, Procter \& Gamble, BNSF, for example.

And then nonprofits, $I$ just came back this week from working with the National Dance Institute in

1 New Mexico. And I've worked with Laradon, which is a 2 nonprofit organization serving people with disabilities here in the Denver area, which is where I'm located; and the American Mountain Guide Association, which is headquartered in Boulder, Colorado.
Q. Which of all of this experience would you say is most like the PSP pilots from what you've observed?
A. You know, I found it very interesting the similarities with the American Mountain Guide Association. Mountain guides are working in very, very dangerous circumstances, and so safety is a top concern for them. And they go through a very rigorous training, mentoring, sponsorship, testing-type of circumstance to certify the mountain guides in their organization.

And I worked with them a few -- few years ago because the profession, like the pilots, were dominated by white men who really weren't assessing women, and especially women of color, in the same way that they would be potentially assessing other white men. So the association recognized that and brought me in to do some training on unconscious bias and to work with them to show them how not just diversity is important, but inclusiveness, which means addressing the bias that can show up in all of the structures and processes of the organization.
Q. And were they able to make progress in the area of DEI during your work with them?
A. Yes. I was very encouraged. One of the sessions that $I$ led was at their national conference in Salt Lake City a few years ago. I was brought in to make a presentation on unconscious bias, and the -- my co-presenter who was a very experienced mountain guide from Canada had a lot of experience with cognitive biases. And he and I made a presentation that was really powerful, because $I$ gave the workplace types of examples and he gave the mountain guiding examples.

So they brought me in -- back in the next
year. That was so successful they brought me back in the next year to lead a session on gender bias, and people reported that they had a lot of really profound a-ha moments as a result. And I later found out that a female -- a female of color, an Asian female, who had gone through the testing cycle and had been turned down, had later then gone back through the testing cycle and had been certified as a mountain guide, which, you know, I see that as evidence of some progress within that organization, so yeah.
Q. In your experience, do people in different industries act differently around DEI issues?
A. No. These -- these issues, the problems that

1 people are facing, are really ubiquitous. Like, the --
2 I literally use the same types of training for people in

3 any kind of sector or industry because the fundamental issues are all really the same.
Q. And would you --
A. I'm sorry.
Q. Go ahead.
A. Well, I customize it to speak to their particular sector, industry, or, you know, whatever. I mean, I spoke to the mountain guides, for example, a bit differently than $I$ did to the executive at Procter \& Gamble, but the foundational issues are all really the same.
Q. And would you say that solutions are essentially the same also?
A. Many of the solutions are the same. So when I take people through this leadership training, when I take leaders through this training, I show them all of the options. And I actually use a maturity model to show them, you know, how, you know, there are some efforts which PSP has undertaken to begin the process of becoming a more mature organization in terms of advancing DEI, but $I$ also exposed them to the additional things that they could be doing to become more advanced or mature, which are signaled to candidates. Like, if

1 candidates see the minimum that's being undertaken, then
2 they know that it -- that it may just be performative.

1 think that I'm critical of the efforts that have been 2 made, but they're really at just the beginning stages.

So it's structures, behaviors, so are the other pilots mentoring people who are different from them? That would be a clear indicator of whether you're actually going to be successful in diversifying that pipeline. I don't know.

So structures, behaviors, and culture, and that requires the deep commitment and much more actions being taken not just by, you know, the -- you know, one or two people here and there, but systemically embedding these practices within the organization. That only happens with a Level 3 organization. And Level 4 is a fully-inclusive organization where you see diverse people from underrepresented backgrounds throughout the organization, within leadership ranks, for example.

So they're -- they're off to a good start. I'm not saying that they're not, but there's a long ways to go, and simply recruiting people into the organization has never worked as a strategy for -- for organizations.
Q. And you'll recall that counsel asked you several questions involving compensation. Is compensation, in your experience, ever a DEI issue?
A. I've never seen it as a DEI issue before, apart from pay equity issues. Pay equity is not an issue in this case, but $I$ have never seen compensation

1 postured in this way in my over-two decades of
2 experience.
A. I'm sorry, Ms. DeLappe. Can you restate that question?
Q. Certainly.

So you've reviewed the cross-exhibits that PSP filed for you? There were some articles?
A. Yes, yes. There was the research study, yes, that I actually had referenced in my testimony, yes.
Q. And did you find further support for the position that you stated about how potential job candidates view compensation as a factor or not?
A. Yes. Well, there were two significant findings from that research study, which the working paper was published last year about a year ago. The first significant finding was that very large percentages of people are interested in organizations that have greater diversity, and that the -- in the experiment that was done, people were more inclined to clickthrough on a job posting if there was information that indicated that the organization offering the job had greater diversity. So, I mean, we know that for many, many studies. The second -- and along with that, women and people of color had higher rates of clickthroughs as demonstrating some interest in the organization if the diversity score was higher.

The second finding was when they went and they

1 spoke with people about this and interviewed them, they 2 found that the people who were interested in potentially applying for positions had a willingness to pay -- it's called "WTP." They would accept less compensation to be able to work for an organization that they thought was more advanced in DEI. Because if you're working in an organization that is not inclusive of you and you're subjected to micro-aggressions and all of the inequities that can happen in an organization that's not very advanced in DEI, no amount of money is worth that kind of experience. That -- and I don't even say that as an expert. I think that human beings understand that.
Q. Thank you. I have no further questions, Ms. Nalty.

JUDGE HOWARD: Do we have any questions from the bench for this witness? CHAIR DANNER: No, your Honor. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: No thanks, your Honor.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you, Ms. Nalty, for your testimony.

THE WITNESS: Thank you all. JUDGE HOWARD: You are excused from the remainder of the hearing.

THE WITNESS: Thank you so much.

JUDGE HOWARD: I see it is 11:37. I appreciate her staying a few minutes over if that was inconvenient for her.

Let's confer. I think we can -- do we want to try to fit in a short witness before lunch or do we want to break for lunch now?

MR. HAGLUND: Well, your Honor, we have just two 15-minute witnesses. We were -- one of them has to catch a plane at 2:00 from -- I don't know where in Seattle -- at SeaTac.

Could we -- and I'm not sure whether Ms. DeLappe has very much for Ms. Norris. Do you -- do you have 15 full minutes for Jessica Norris, Ms. DeLappe?

MS. DeLAPPE: That depends partly on the witness, but $I$ am planning on 15 minutes. Thank you. And I'm available any time.

JUDGE HOWARD: Then would it be suitable to take Norris?

MR. HAGLUND: And I guess we'd like to get Norris and Eriksen in before lunch if that's okay with you, your Honor. I don't expect much redirect.

JUDGE HOWARD: Why don't we -- why don't we start with Norris and see where we're at? Does that sound fine to everyone?

MR. HAGLUND: Well, my only concern is maybe we should go with Eriksen. He's the one that's got the plane to catch.

JUDGE HOWARD: Okay.
MR. HAGLUND: Let's go with Mr. Eriksen.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Let's move to
Ken Eriksen.
All right. Mr. Eriksen, if you could please raise your right hand and I'll swear you in.

Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you give today is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Mr. Haglund, could you please introduce the witness?

MR. HAGLUND: Yes.
Mr. Eriksen, you've been -- who are you employed by now and what's your position?

THE WITNESS: I'm employed by S\&P Global and I'm the Senior Vice President.

MR. HAGLUND: And do you have any connections to the Pacific Northwest?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I did grow up here in the Pacific Northwest.

MR. HAGLUND: Did you prepare original and rebuttal testimony in this rate case?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.
MR. HAGLUND: And is it true and accurate to the best of your knowledge?

THE WITNESS: Yes, it is.
MR. HAGLUND: I tender the witness for cross-examination.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Please
proceed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. DeLAPPE
Q. Good morning, Mr. Eriksen.
A. Good morning, Ms. DeLappe.
Q. In your testimony, you include comments regarding ship traffic volatility; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. But your analysis -- your analysis did not develop a metric for the application of known probability of traffic volatility for the Puget Sound, did it?
A. We -- what I looked at was the different types of traffic. It's a very diverse traffic on the Puget Sound. And, certainly, I did if you look at grain

1 movements as one example where we're looking at the 2 percent change or the change from one period to the next, and there certainly was a great amount of movement and volatility from the one period to another that can be witnessed.
Q. Mr. Eriksen, I don't believe that responded to my question. If you could please go to Exhibit KAE-6X, and specifically -- so those are data requests to you. If you could then turn to Page 23 and let me know when you're there.
A. Okay. I'm there.
Q. So that's Data Request No. 426, and do you see your response there? Quote: "I have not attempted to develop a numeric value for," quote, "the norm -- the known probability of traffic volatility which was not included in the scope of work under IHS Markit's contract with PSP."

Do you stand by that answer?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. In your section on ship traffic volatility, you provided multiple charts and graphs related to different commodities, shipping volumes, and other types of trade-related statistics; right?
A. Yes. I used the -- a number from our company with S\&P Global, and then previously IHS Markit, and the

1 great amount of data that we were able to pull together
2 from a rich database and a great resource.
Q. As your -- as a result of your review of these traffic patterns, you concluded it is impossible to predict vessel traffic; right?
A. The ability to predict a specific traffic by vessel type and size and dimensions and such, that is very difficult to do.
Q. And, in fact, you said -- if you could please turn to your testimony at Page 16 and look at Line 12 through 14. Could you just confirm, you did say it was impossible, didn't you?
A. Yes. Because of the various things I just described with the different types of vessels and the activities that take place with the classes and such.
Q. So, Mr. Eriksen, I'm just confirming one part of that. You don't have to repeat the whole thing.

In this discovery -- in discovery, you explained that it is impossible to predict this with a high degree of certainty. Do you recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. That does not mean that vessel traffic forecasts are all together impossible to -- for predictions; right?
A. Predicting a big picture and it's something

1 that we do regularly, and we're looking at forecasts
2 based on a number of factors. But to start to break it down by individual vessels or types, the size of a class of vessels or such, that's where it gets to be very problematic then.
Q. Would you please turn back to KAE-6X, Page 22 -- 21, excuse me. So that's Data Request 422.
A. Okay.
Q. And if you look at the part -- that request is -- all of it is asking about past vessel traffic, using past vessel traffic, and your response is that past vessel traffic is an appropriate consideration for the various decision-makers in that data request; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And turning to the next page, Page 22 , would you agree with me that long-term cargo forecasts are also a valuable guide?
A. Yes, they are. Especially using a number of tools and resources, especially around using scenario analysis, high/low base activity.
Q. Did PSP engage IHS Markit to conduct any forecasts or projections for the Puget Sound in this case?
A. No long-term forecasts were asked of us to

1 perform for PSP.
Q. Let's go back to your testimony, and this time I'll look at the next page, Page 17, starting at the top of that page.

In your initial testimony, you have a section here entitled "Substantial Increases in Ocean Freight Rates"; right?
A. Just one -- just one second. Page 17, correct?
Q. Yes.
A. Okay. We're there.
Q. And so that's the -- this section is entitled "Substantial Increases in Ocean Freight Rates." In that section, you show data about freight rates; right?
A. Yes.
Q. There is no analysis of that data, is there?
A. Other than describing what has transpired in the freight rates and the markets that have taken place, that is what $I$ characterized and discussed about what has transpired so there is analysis there.
Q. Analysis in terms of a summary of the data; correct?
A. That's correct, looking at what has taken place with the freight rates over that time frame.
Q. And you don't provide any projections about

1 freight rates, do you?
A. Not in this particular example right here.
Q. Not in this engagement, you mean?
A. Not -- that's correct.
Q. Have those -- have the freight rates that you presented here, have they changed significantly since the filing of this rate case?
A. There have been changes in freight rates as there is on a regular and ongoing basis.
Q. And, in fact, would you agree with me that your firm just published, three days ago, an article in the Journal of Commerce about, quote, "plunging profitability," end quote, this year for global container carriers?
A. I wouldn't -- I'm not familiar with that article. That was three days ago, so you must see -know something I've not perhaps seen.
Q. Are you familiar with the Journal of Commerce as part of what's owned by your firm?
A. Yes.
Q. And are you not familiar then with the article from April 3, 2023, titled "Shipper savings to rocket in 2023 at expense of carrier profits"?
A. I would have to see that article in front of me if you have that.
Q. So you don't necessarily follow the news that your firm puts out on that topic?
A. I do follow the news that our company publishes. We do publish quite a bit. We have 35,000 people around the world in many countries and --
Q. My question --
A. -- I can't follow that and everything. MR. HAGLUND: Your Honor, I object to Ms. DeLappe interrupting when he's just making his explanation about why he may not have seen that article. MS. DeLAPPE: And it was unintentional, your Honor. I did not mean to step on his lines. JUDGE HOWARD: Please proceed. MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you. THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir. And so when I -- when I look at the Journal of Commerce, $I$ do look at that regularly, among many other locations of our services that we provide for our customers in an ongoing and regular basis.
Q. (By Ms. DeLappe) And, Mr. Eriksen, if you'll recall my question was: On this topic, do you follow the articles that your firm publishes on the specific topic of freight rates?
A. I do.
Q. And so -- but that article about shippers,

1 that there's plunging profitability for global container 2 carriers, you don't recall seeing that come out this 3 week?
Q. Again, if you would please answer the question.

> Is it your position that your testimony applies to the freight rates as they are now, today, and

1 in the future, yes or no?
A. The -- my testimony applies to what I've been asked to contribute and to respond to questions and what I have submitted in testimony.
Q. And so that applied to the freight rates only as of that time; correct?
A. That's what $I$ was asked to address for this testimony.
Q. If we could please turn to Page 5 of your original testimony.
A. I'm there.
Q. Thank you.

You'll see there that there are some charts and that at the bottom they are copyrighted IHS Markit.
A. Yes.
Q. And these ones say, "Source: Puget Sound Pilots"; right?
A. Yes.
Q. And, now, if you could move -- go to the charts on Page 32 through -- there are some on 32 and several pages thereafter.

Do you see those tables on Page 32 of your testimony?
A. I can see charts on those pages.
Q. And at the bottom, it's copyrighted IHS

1 Markit, and source IHS Markit; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. If you could turn now to your rebuttal testimony, Exhibit KAE-4T at Page 2.
A. Okay. We're there.
Q. And do you also see a chart -- charts there? On Pages 2 through 11, you'll see some charts.
A. Yes.
Q. And they're showing -- what source do they show?
A. IHS Markit, and that's inadvertent. That was actually PSP data that we used.
Q. The source for the data in all of your charts was PSP, wasn't it?
A. Not all charts, but some of the charts were PSP data.
Q. If you could turn to -- back to Exhibit KAE-6X, and this time turn to Page 4.
A. I'm there.
Q. And this request, Number 392, there were requests about specific charts that you had, and you said there the data was sourced from Puget Sound Pilots and you said the same on the next page -- several pages following through Page 8; correct?
A. Yes. That was in reference to an Excel file

1 that we had used and submitted.

And so on what basis did you conclude that this -- that these pilot groups were the right ones to

1 use for your analysis?
A. This was information from PSP, and this was compiled through a number -- through their efforts, I understand, of invoices of actual activity for different types of vessels.
Q. And so you didn't select which pilot groups to use?
A. Those were prepared -- those were made available, and so I used what was available.
Q. Are you familiar with data that Captain Carlson and Mr. Lough have submitted in this case regarding various pilotage grounds?
A. I understand there's been probably some submitted, but I can't say that I'm completely familiar without reference to it.
Q. So have you looked at the lists of pilotage grounds or ports for those other two witnesses?
A. I would have to see what you're referring to just to -- just to confirm.
Q. Certainly. If you want to turn to Exhibit DL-6 for Mr. Lough's and to Exhibit IC-14 for Captain Carlson's. You'll see a list of other pilotage grounds, and if you could just, in looking at them, confirm for me that they are fundamentally different from the selection that you have in your tables.
A. There are similarities and there are some differences, yes.
Q. And you don't have any idea why there are differences, do you?
A. No, I do not.

MS. DeLAPPE: I have no further
questions. Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: Any redirect?
MR. HAGLUND: Yes, your Honor.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HAGLUND
Q. Now, Mr. Eriksen, let's talk about the charts that -- let's pull up the charts on your original testimony that start on Page 32. Is it -- if you go to -- actually, let's go to Page 31, the page before those charts start.

This is KAE-1, Page 31.
A. Okay. Yes.
Q. And do you see the question there: "Did you prepare a comparison of $P S P^{\prime}$ s proposed pilotage rates in this rate case to the existing rates charged to specific vessels in five ship type classes in the major port clusters on the west coast?"
A. Yes.
Q. And as you -- could you explain why the comparison was made to major ports on the west coast?
A. The comparison was to these major ports on the west coast because there's where this business is operated. This is where the pilot group is functioning, and there was information available through the pilot -PSP on different vessel types for these different ports.

For example, the Columbia River Bar and the Columbia River Pilots was a very good example to use and that was a major port cluster that we could evaluate. Similar, for other port ranges, as well, that are within jurisdiction, if you will, of the west coast. Similarly, we had information that was made available to us for British Columbia, and that gave us a comparable look at what was within these areas that the Puget Sound Pilots would have activity to work vessels and for the different types of vessels that access the ports, whether it's for different types of service or different types of business and different types of commodities.
Q. And in your testimony, did you address the nature of the competition that occurs between ports?
A. Yes, and from that information -MS. DeLAPPE: I would object. That is not part of what $I$ discussed in cross at all. MR. HAGLUND: Your Honor, she took

1 very -- a select number of questions that relate to
2 these charts, which were an effort to convey information within the relevant area of competition on west coast ports. And -- and we're entitled, I think, to make sure that the record is complete and that the narrow questions asked on this broader topic get fully vetted in this proceeding.

JUDGE HOWARD: I'm -- I'm persuaded that PMSA did raise the issue why these ports were selected, at least to a degree, and so I will allow some questions on this.
Q. (By Mr. Haglund) So do you recall the question?
A. Yeah. In looking at the different metrics, I think, along the lines -- along those lines, Mr. Haglund.
Q. Let me rephrase the question.

What's your understanding about why the west coast ports were selected for this Pilotage B Cost Comparison to PSP's proposed rates?
A. There's similarities, and there's certainly some competitive pressures on the system there. And the PSP, from what -- the information we received and looked at and analyzed, that I looked at, were that they were lower fees and fares for the PSP.

Not only that, when I looked at that and

1 assessed it on different metrics, whether it was on a 2 per mile or per hour, or even on some distances, very 3 competitive. And, in fact, the PSP was much lower and 4 their rates were such in a position that were very 5 important for us to look at these different regions or 6 these different major pilot groups on the west coast 7 that gave some comparability to address things around 8 why would a vessel go to one place or another. And it

1 the interest of fairness.

MR. HAGLUND: Okay. I'll move on,
your Honor. Thank you.
Q. (By Mr. Haglund) You were asked questions about freight rates, and if we could call up the chart that is on page -- Page 18 of KAE-1. You were asked questions about this chart.

This was prepared as part of your original testimony; is that right?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. And it carried through February of 2022?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. Do you recall that PMSA asked you, in the data request, to provide an updated chart in early this year and did you do so?
A. Yes, they did, and yes, we -- I provided that.
Q. And it showed the accurate projection of -- or history of rates going down in the last six months?
A. That's correct. And, in particular, on this chart here, this is an export move. This is moving from the US West Coast to China, and quite frankly, this rate didn't correct as much as some other freight rates, but this one remained pretty high that we would see relative to history.
Q. And you were asked some questions about

1 volatility and the reference was made to the chart on
2 Page 5 of this original testimony, if we could go to
3 that.

1 well, let me ask it this way.

Does the diversity of the traffic volume in Puget Sound increase or decrease the volatile character of traffic -- of year-end traffic figures?
A. It does, and there's a number of things that drive the changes from one year to next, from one period to the next, that are very important. And they're global in nature, local as well, that we look at the trade and economic flows to the United States and to the world.
Q. So I think you missed part of the question. In -- what is your opinion about the impact of diversity? Does it -- in traffic, does it increase or decrease the volatility that you described exists in this pilotage district?
A. I think it increases some of the volatility.
Q. No further questions. JUDGE HOWARD: Do we have any questions from the bench?

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: No, your Honor. CHAIR DANNER: No, your Honor. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: No, your Honor. JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Hearing none, thank you for your testimony, Mr. Eriksen. THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
All right. With that, Mr. Haglund, I
believe we discussed the possibility of calling Ms. Norris. I think, though, it might be best to break for lunch first. Are you agreeable to that?

MR. HAGLUND: Yes, your Honor.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Let's take a 45-minute lunch and let's resume at 12:50.

All right. We are off the record.
(A break was taken from 12:05 p.m. to 12:52 p.m.)

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Let's get back on the record. We're returning after lunch. It's 12:53 p.m. We're resuming with PSP's witness, Jessica Norris.

Ms. Norris, would you please raise your right hand and I'll swear you in?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
JUDGE HOWARD: Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you give today is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Mr. Haglund, please -- could you please introduce the witness?

MR. HAGLUND: Yes.
Ms. Norris, what is your position?
THE WITNESS: I'm a partner at
Shannon \& Associates.
MR. HAGLUND: And how long have you served as the lead auditor for $P S P$ in connection with the preparation of their annual financial statements and audit?

THE WITNESS: I have been on the audit for Puget Sound Pilots, I believe, 16 years, and I've been the signing partner for three.

MR. HAGLUND: Did you prepare original and rebuttal testimony in this case?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. HAGLUND: Is it true and accurate to the best of your knowledge?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. HAGLUND: I tender the witness for cross.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Ms. DeLappe, you may proceed.
MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. DeLAPPE
Q. And good afternoon, Ms. Norris.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. Could you please turn to Exhibit JJN-05? And if you could just confirm this information at this exhibit's about PSP's 2022 draft audit financials?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

And in Exhibit JJN-7 -- and you don't have to turn to that, but that was also submitted by you. It's PSP's 2022 audited financial statement; right?
A. Yes.

JUDGE HOWARD: Ms. DeLappe, I believe JJN-6 and 7 were rejected.

MS. DeLAPPE: Oh, thank you.
Q. (By Ms. DeLappe) And for purposes just of your testimony, could you please, Ms. Norris, just confirm that you -- that both of those documents were PSP's filing of 2022 financial information?
A. I just saw the cover page of that last one, but, yes.
Q. Thank you.

And did you hear this morning, Mr. Burton's testimony?
A. I did.
Q. And did you hear him testify that -- I'll summarize in my own words -- that withholding information in discovery about 2022 was proper because the test year at issue in this case is 2021?
A. I did hear that.
Q. Do you perceive a conflict between your filing 2022 financial information and Mr. Burton's position?
A. I don't have any comment on that. I was just asked to file it, and I did not prepare the test year information.
Q. I have some questions for you about Exhibit JJN-05. And if you look at Page 1, including the footnote with the asterisk, do you see there that that -- it says the active roster for the number of pilots -- right? -- was 56 and 51 pilots at December 31, 2022, and 2021?
A. Yes.
Q. Based upon the days of duty, the 2022 working pilot roster averaged 52.5 pilots as compared with 52.9 pilots in 2021?
A. Yes.
Q. So from Mr. Burton's exhibits, are you aware that he concluded -- he included -- and I can tell you the exhibit I'm referring to is Exhibit WTB-20X -- that

1 he included the December 15, 2022, roster from the BPC 2 coinciding with the -- their last meeting of 2022 .

1 PSP financials and the Board of Pilotage Commissioners'
2 records for 2022?
A. There could be timing of new pilots or retired pilots from the date this was prepared and the date that I pulled mine.
Q. So the date that is in your footnote is December 31, 2022; right?
A. Correct.
Q. And the date on this document is December 15, 2022; right?
A. Correct.
Q. So do you think the most likely reason would be the burning of comp days after pilots had turned in their licenses for the --
A. Again, I don't -- I don't know what was used to accumulate this information on where the licensed pilots, you know, came from, so I don't really have any comment on where this information comes from.
Q. Okay. So earlier, just a moment ago, in your testimony, you said it might be a situation of burning comp days after pilots turned in their license.

So if you could just answer for me this: If PSP continues to pay pilots as if they are licensed after they are no longer licensed by the State and they cannot provide service to vessels, are you aware of

1 whether that sometimes occurs?
A. I think that sometimes occurs, yes.
Q. Could you turn to Exhibit IC-14? And that's a spreadsheet that was prepared -- submitted by Captain Carlson in his rebuttal. Let me know when you're there.
A. I'm there.
Q. So you see in the tab for 2022 , the number of pilots that he has for Puget Sound? That's in Column D on Line 17.
A. Yes.
Q. And what's that number?
A. 48.5 .
Q. 48.5, and your Exhibit JJN-05, states that the 2022 working pilot roster averaged 52.5 pilots; right?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know what would account for the discrepancy of about four pilots?
A. I don't know how this information was prepared. Our formula is to take the number of duty days divided by the days in the year.
Q. Let's turn now to Exhibit JJN-8X. And you'll recognize, $I$ think, that these are data requests that were addressed to you.
A. Yes.
Q. And if you could turn to Page 2. That's PMSA Data Request No. 164.

Am I correct in understanding, from your response here, that if a pilot retires without standing callback days, the pilot just stays on the roster until all their accumulated callback days have been burned?
A. Can you rephrase the first part of that question?
Q. So if a pilot retires without standing callback days, the pilot stays on the roster until all their accumulated callback days have been burned; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you please turn to Page 9 of this exhibit and answer this for me: There is no specific comp day accounting by individual in the schedule of distribution of pilotage revenues; right?
A. That is accurate.
Q. And individuals cannot receive specific comp day cash payments; right?
A. That's correct.
Q. So is the only way that pilots can get paid for a comp day through a credit of a day of service that they do not actually work?
A. I'm not sure $I$ understand the question.
Q. I'll repeat it.

So the only way that pilots can get paid for a comp day is through credit of a day of service that they do not actually work; right?
A. Correct. So they get paid -- they get -- they get basically a future day for working a day.
Q. So are comp days paid as reflected in the days of service calculation? And I'll refer you here to Exhibit JJN-02, which is a schedule that you provided with your testimony, and specifically, Pages 24 to 27.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Could you repeat the exhibit number, please?

MS. DeLAPPE: Yes. JJN-2, and there at Page 24, there's a schedule of days of service and distribution of pilotage revenue and expense.

THE WITNESS: Okay. I'm there.
Q. (By Ms. DeLappe) Thank you.

Are comp days paid as reflected in the days of service calculation in this schedule?
A. The days of service is the days a pilot is on the distribution. So if they're burning comp days, they're on the distribution.
Q. From this schedule, is it possible to tell which pilots are getting credited for days of service as

1 an active pilot who is piloting versus which pilots are 2 getting days of service credit for burning callbacks while not actively piloting?
A. No.
Q. If you could now turn to Exhibit JJN-13X, and you'll see this shows a summary of the details of individual distributions to pilots with anonymized pilot numbers and actual check amounts for each month, so starting at Page 2.
A. Okay.
Q. And you recognize this document; right?
A. Yes.
Q. Let's turn to Pages 14 and 15, please.

So, there, we see the information for July 2021, and the stated earnings per pilot that month was $\$ 33,656.87$; right?
A. Yes.
Q. But the actual check amounts vary, don't they?
A. Yes.
Q. So if -- I won't ask you to -- I won't spend time looking at this in detail, but if -- if only four of the pilots that month received a check equal to the stated earnings, is it possible that some or all of those pilots were burning callback days?
A. I'm unable to comment without looking at
specific details.
Q. Can you explain, in general, why some cash disbursements do not equal stated earnings?
A. There's expenses or adjustments that come out after the earnings, for example, buy-ins would reduce the actual check paid --
Q. And --
A. -- or possible insurance payments. Sorry.
Q. Mm-hmm. And so what are the situations in which a pilot would receive a check that equals stated earnings?
A. If they had no adjustments for expenses reducing their check.
Q. And when you say insurance, what type of insurance are you talking about as one of the adjustments?
A. I don't know specifically without looking at the details of it. I just know there's expenses that reduce the actual amount of the check that they get; there could be.
Q. Would a pilot that no longer is actively piloting and no longer has a license to pilot, would they have expenses that would require adjustments from their stated earnings?
A. I'm not sure. That's beyond the scope of kind

1 of what I look at.
Q. Let's look -- one last area of questions I have for you. If you could look at Exhibit WTB-18X, I -- this is the order -- the final order from the last rate case. I presume you're familiar with this?
A. Yes.
Q. If you could look -- turn to Page 76 of the exhibit, which is Page 71 of the order, Paragraph 236. And I'll just read to you the part I'd like to focus on. It says: "PSP must defer the revenue from a callback assignment in order to properly attribute the costs" -- excuse me -- "attribute the costs to the vessel that caused PSP to incur the expense at the time the expense was incurred."

So going back to your Exhibit JJN-5, if we look at Page 2, you list callback days as a line item under "Seattle Office Operating Expense and Administrative Overhead"; right?
A. Yes.
Q. So that's Number 2 on that list?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you agree with me that this is not deferring the revenue to attribute the costs to the vessel that caused the expense at the time the expense was occurred -- incurred?
A. No, I would disagree. This -- this is putting the expense in the period when the vessel moved.
Q. How does it attribute the costs to the vessel that caused the expense?
A. It doesn't attribute it to the specific vessel, but it does attribute it to the period in which the vessel movement occurred.
Q. You will agree with me that it is attributed to Seattle office operating expense and administrative overhead; right?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's not a vessel; right?
A. That's just a categorization, but, no, it doesn't attribute it to a specific vessel. In the accounting records, it puts it -- puts the expense in the period in which it happens so that the pilot distributions are reduced as a result of those additional days.
Q. I see I have no further time. Thank you.

JUDGE HOWARD: Any redirect?
MR. HAGLUND: Yes, your Honor.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HAGLUND
Q. So going back to that topic, Ms. Norris, if we

1 could just pull up $M M-80 X$ ? This is in the record. It's
2 a full copy of the 2022 audit that you prepared.

Do you recognize this document?
A. Yes.
Q. If we could turn to Page 15 and blow up -call out Note 4. And is this -- what's the purpose of this footnote, Ms. Norris?
A. This footnote is to explain how the callback days are accounted for and to describe the callback day liability on the financial statements.
Q. And is this the footnote where you are reporting publicly how $\operatorname{PSP}$ implemented the direction to use the full accrual method accounting to record callback day liabilities?
A. Yes. We went back to May 1, 2021, to describe how that accounting policy was changed.
Q. And as a practical matter, you were -- if you go to the page that was in draft form, from what was displayed earlier, that's Page 30 of this final audit in MM-80X.

If we could go to Page 30, and if we look at the Number 2 item there, that's the $\$ 638,334$. So that's accrued, and could you explain what happens on a monthly basis for the -- in terms of how is this -- how is the money generated? Or how is -- how is the accrual made

1 and the money set aside for callback days as they occur
2 in a given month? Would you explain that?
A. Yes. So in a given month, there's a report that lists the total number of callback days worked. So that -- that report increase -- so if a callback day is worked, there's an additional expense that is shown here to reduce the pilot distributions by the amount of callback days worked. When a callback day is used by a pilot, that liability and, respectively, that expense is reduced as that callback day is used. So the liability is a moving number based on the amount of days earned or -- or worked by pilots and the amount of days used or redeemed by pilots.
Q. So -- and you explain in that Footnote 4, how this approach complies with Order 09?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Now, you were asked some questions about the difference in the amount earned by each pilot, which, under the bylaws, is equal per pilot, and the actual cash distribution check received.

And you mentioned buy-ins. Could you explain what that buy-ins are and how long that time frame occurs?
A. Yes. So when a pilot becomes a new pilot, there's a calculated buy-in amount, and that amount is

1 divided -- off the top of my head, I think it's over 84
2 months. And, evenly, every month, for the number of
3

1 spreadsheet. For the record to be clear, one needs to note the year of the tab.

JUDGE HOWARD: I -- in that particular instance, I was not as concerned with Mr. Haglund describing the exhibit.
Q. (By Mr. Haglund) So my question for you, Ms. Norris, is do you know whether not-fit-for-duty pilots were excluded from the tabulation here?
A. I am unaware if they are or not.
Q. So you don't know how Captain Carlson tabulated this, the Puget Sound number of pilots entry for 2022 on this workload table?
A. No.
Q. Okay. Thank you. No further questions. JUDGE HOWARD: Do we have any questions from the bench?

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: None from me, your Honor.

CHAIR DANNER: No, your Honor. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Your Honor, I just have a procedural issue that $I$ think we could defer to later, but $I$ note that $M M-80 X$ is the same as JJN-07, which I believe you had rejected earlier, so I don't know how you want to handle that in the record.

JUDGE HOWARD: Yes, that's correct,

1 Commissioner Rendahl. I had -- in my mind, I had deemed
2 that PSP submitted it as cross-exhibit for
3 Captain Moore, and that was -- that was appropriate.

Were there any questions from the bench for any of these witnesses?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: No, your Honor.
CHAIR DANNER: No, your Honor.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: No, your Honor.
Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
And we have already -- due to scheduling issues and requirements, we have already handled the cross of 3 out of 5 of PMSA's witnesses. I believe that means, next, we are turning to Christopher Noble, and then we will turn to the two staff witnesses. And we will also touch on Jordan Royer to make sure there are no bench questions for Jordan Royer.

So Christopher Noble, is Mr. Noble

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online?
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THE WITNESS: I am.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Great.
Can you see and hear me all right?
THE WITNESS: I can see and hear you. Am

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I heard by you as well?
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JUDGE HOWARD: Yes.
If you'd please raise your right hand, I'll swear you in.

Do you swear or affirm that the testimony

1 you give today is the truth, the whole truth, and
2 nothing but the truth?

THE WITNESS: I do.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Ms. DeLappe, would you please introduce the witness?

MS. DeLAPPE: Thank you.
Mr. Noble, could you please state your full name?

THE WITNESS: Christopher F. Noble.
MS. DeLAPPE: As you know, your prefiled testimony and exhibits have already been accepted into evidence. Are you now adopting those under oath? THE WITNESS: Yes, I am. MS. DeLAPPE: I tender the witness. JUDGE HOWARD: All right. And PSP indicated cross for this witness and you may proceed.

MR. HAGLUND: Thank you, your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. HAGLUND
Q. Mr. Noble, it's true, is it not, that you're not a pension attorney?
A. That's accurate, yes.
Q. Okay. And you're not qualified to offer opinions on pension law issues?
A. Opinions not in the legal sense. As an involved actuary, I was tested on the requirements for qualified pension plans by the Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries, which is operated under the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Labor. And as an enrolled actuary, I was expected to be able to understand and apply the sections of the code that are applicable to defined benefit pension plans.
Q. Okay. Is it fair to say that you concluded, in your testimony, in a couple of places, that Christopher Wood's projections of the 50 -year cost projections under a number of scenarios for the transitioning the PSP pension plan to -- well, let me start over.

You're familiar with the projections that Christopher Wood made over 50-year timeframes for two different alternative transitions of the pay-as-you-go pension plan to a fully defined -- a fully funded defined benefit plan; is that right?
A. I'm familiar with those projections, yes.
Q. And is it fair to say that in your testimony you concluded that Mr. Wood's projections were reasonable in terms of the assumptions utilized? In other words, based on the assumptions he utilized, the projections were accurate?
A. Yes. Based on the assumptions he utilized, it appear to me that the projections were consistent with those assumptions.
Q. Okay. And then you did some of your own projections where you reduced the rate of return; is that right?
A. I did. And in my report to PMSA, I included a projection that reflected a reduction in the discount rates and the expected rate of return of 100 basis points for comparison purposes.
Q. Okay. And Mr. Wood testified earlier today, and there were some questions about the 5 percent rate of investment return, net of investment costs, that he incorporated into his projections. Did you hear that testimony earlier?
A. I did hear that testimony earlier, yes.
Q. And so my question is: Did you, in your alternative, reduce that rate of return by 100 basis points, in other words, from 5 percent to 4 percent?
A. First of all, the projections I provided were based off of an earlier set of projections from Mr. Wood, the ones in his original testimony, not the ones in his rebuttal. And his expected rate of return was significantly higher in those -- in those original projections because he had higher discount rates.

And, furthermore, I don't believe that Mr. Wood even agreed that his investment rate of return was 5 percent. I think he, in his cross this morning, agreed that it was higher and, in fact, I would argue that it's higher than he said it was.
Q. So as you heard Mr. Wood this morning, you thought he said that the assumption he made was different than 5 percent?
A. Yes.
Q. He discussed --
A. He assumed that the investment rate of return would match the discount rates, and there are three discount rates, 4.75 percent, 5.0 percent, and 5.74 percent, that apply to different periods in the projection. And calculating an investment rate of return in that scenario is a little bit complicated, but it certainly would be higher than 5 percent, and I believe that Mr. Wood agreed to that.
Q. Well, the -- we got a record of what he said this morning, and it will speak for itself.

I have another question for you. In your projection -- if we could go to your -- I want to pull a portion of your testimony that relates to my next question at CNIT -- 1T, Page 13.
A. This is my testimony?
Q. Yes, this -- and it'll be on the screen in a moment if you have a screen there, but...
A. I have a screen. I have it here in front of me on paper as well.
Q. Okay. However, you wish to look at it, but if you could call out the first paragraph. That's Number 2 there.

So the -- the -- is it true, Mr. Noble, that your projections reduced the active pilot count to 44 pilots?
A. One of the projections that I provided did. I provided two sets of projections in my report. One of them retained the 52 active pilots that had been used in Mr. Wood's original testimony, in his original exhibits, and the other one reduced the active participant count to 44 pilots, again, for comparison purposes.
Q. What was your -- did you receive some instructions from PMSA regarding reducing the pilot count to 44 for purposes of a pension cost illustration?
A. Yeah. PMSA asked me to display sensitivity of the projections to both the discount rate and the active pilot count.
Q. Did you learn from PMSA that they have an intent to see pilot numbers drop to that level through attrition?
A. I don't believe that they -- I heard any such intent. I was requested to show what the projections would look like if the active participant count did drop, not -- not with an understanding that that was what was going to happen, but for comparison purposes and to understand the sensitivity of those projections through the active participant count.
Q. Okay. Thank you for clarifying that. That's all the questions I have.

JUDGE HOWARD: Any redirect?
MS. DeLAPPE: Yes, thank you.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. DeLAPPE
Q. Mr. Noble, counsel asked you just now about your opinions about the reasonableness of Mr. Wood's assumptions and about the rate of return. Would you please explain your view of the investment return assumption used by Mr. Wood?
A. Mr. Wood, as he said very clearly in his testimony, based his investment return as equal to the discount rate. And that's a complicated assertion or statement because there were actually three discount rates. And so what that means is that you have to take the assets that are in the trust, the benefits, and a

1 certain portion of them are assigned -- assigned in at
2 least a book sense, not necessarily in any legal sense,
3 to pay the benefits in the first five years. Another
4 portion to pay benefits in the subsequent 15 years, so
5 there's 16 through 20, and the remainder to pay benefits
6 after 20 years.
7
8
9

1 year 20, and so they only need to earn 5 percent. And
2 that means that the assets that were set aside are no 3 longer sufficient and there would be an increase in the 4 assets to make that up.

So his claim -- his projections that are based on no gain or loss really comes down to a projection that there will be losses on the liability that need to be made up by gains on the assets in order to have no net gains or losses. So even looking at those three discount rates that he used, which would point to an investment rate of return in excess of 5 percent, the actual rate of return that would be required is higher than that.

Furthermore, Mr. Wood asserted that the discount rates were based on current rates of return on high grade corporate bonds. They are not. They are based on long-term average rates of return of high-grade corporate bonds, and that difference means that you can't make that discount rate on an investment of high-quality fixed-income investments. It would need to be an allocation to riskier asset classes, such as equities, which Mr. Wood, in his testimony this morning, acknowledged would be likely, but that additional risk is part of the investment return that he has assumed.
Q. You were also asked a little bit about your --

1 generally, your knowledge as an actuary, the type of 2 actuarial work that -- and experience that you have.

Can you tell us your view of the complexity of the actuarial work that would be needed for the -- PSP's proposed plan?
A. The multiple-employer defined benefit plan that is proposed is -- it certainly is allowed. There's a section of the Internal Revenue Code for such plans, but they're not common. And part of the reason they're not common is because they're complicated, and the Internal Revenue Code specifies that the contribution from each employer -- that would be each pilot in this plan -- needs to be at least the minimum that would be required if that pilot maintained their own plan, which means that in order to do the actuarial work, the actuary would need to first divide the assets in the trust and allocate those between the various pilots and then do a minimum required calculation for each pilot in order to determine what each pilot's contribution would need to be.

That's quite an extensive set of calculations, and those calculations need to be documented in an attachment to the Schedule $S B$ filed that's part of the 5500 filing that needs to be made every year. So I believe that that's pretty onerous for a plan of this

1 size. Multiple employer plans that I have some
2 awareness of are not a group of self-employed
3 individuals. They are much bigger companies that are 4 working together in a single pension plan.

In the event that there are losses, which, in

1 the course of a pilot's career, there almost certainly
2 will be at some point, those required contributions could be very volatile, and pilots could see a dramatic increase suddenly and, potentially unexpectedly, in the contribution that they need to make to the plan from one year to the next.

Finally, I think that, as I pointed out in my testimony, the pilots, once they've retired, would continue to be participants in the plan. They're not employees of any of the other participants, and so contributions would need to be calculated for those retirees as well. And some retirees may find that they need to contribute to the plan after they've retired, probably not what any pilot expects.
Q. Thank you. I have no further questions.

JUDGE HOWARD: Okay. Do we have any
questions from the bench?
CHAIR DANNER: No, your Honor. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: No, your Honor. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: No questions. Thank you.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Mr. Noble, thank you for your testimony. You are excused. THE WITNESS: Thank you. JUDGE HOWARD: No party requested to

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cross PMSA witness Jordan Royer. Are there any
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questions from the bench for this witness?

CHAIR DANNER: No, your Honor. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: No, your Honor. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: No, thank you. JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Hearing none, we are turning to the two staff witnesses. The first one is Jaclynn Simmons.

MR. HAGLUND: Your Honor, PSP has decided to waive cross-examination of Ms. Simmons.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Are there any questions from the bench
for Ms. Simmons?
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Your Honor, I do have one.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Ms. Simmons, are you online?

THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. If you'd please raise your right, I'll swear you in.

Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you give today is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

THE WITNESS: I do.
JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.

Mr. Callaghan, would you please introduce the witness?

MR. CALLAGHAN: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

Good afternoon, Ms. Simmons.
THE WITNESS: Good afternoon.
MR. CALLAGHAN: Could you please state your name and spell your last name for the record?

THE WITNESS: Jaclynn Simmons, S-i-m-m-o-n-s.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Ms. Simmons, did you file response testimony and cross-answering testimony in this case?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.
MR. CALLAGHAN: And do you have any corrections or amendments to your testimony or exhibits today?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do. There is a correction to JNS-1T, JNS-7, and JNS-02r for the restating adjustment, R11. It should be reduced from $\$ 131,331$ to $\$ 126,674$ to account for a double calculation of the double payment removal. And in JNS-02r, there is an amount of $\$ 10,427$ in finance charges. Staff did not intend to make this adjustment and, therefore, it should be removed.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you. And, Ms. Simmons, you became aware of these errors after the evidentiary hearing started in the case; correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you.
Staff tenders the witness for bench
questions. Thank you.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you.
Good afternoon, Ms. Simmons.
THE WITNESS: Good afternoon.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So I have just one question for you and that is about the treatment of the paycheck protection plan loan. Do you recall your testimony on that? I have Page 11 of JNS-1T.

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. And, also, I can't pull up your whole spreadsheet, but there is a reference in your exhibit JNS-2r, and I'm simply wanting clarification on staff's position on the treatment of the loan.

Is staff accepting the adjustment R08 as it is indicated in your revenue report model, or are you recommending removing $R 08$ as it's stated in your testimony? There's a little bit of inconsistency between those two, between JNS-2r and JNS-1T, at

1 Page 11. And I may be misunderstanding it, but if you 2 could please clarify, that would be helpful.

THE WITNESS: I do not see there's an R08 for the paycheck protection loan. There's an R12.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. In your
JNS-2r?
THE WITNESS: Put that up on the screen, please?

So in the JNS-2r, the restating adjustment for $R 8$ is a removal of a $\$ 3,227$ for the travel account. Is that what you're referring to?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I'm referring to the paycheck protection plan, so maybe it's not R08, but -- so you had said it was R12, I think?

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So if we're talking about R12 then, just a clarification between your testimony and what's in the JNS-2r and clarifying what staff's position is on that adjustment.

THE WITNESS: Yes. So let me pull up the results of operations real quick.

Staff -- staff's intent was to remove the paycheck protection plan completely from the account. It was submitted as a negative amount in the 2021 calculations, so staff added it in as a positive to

1 remove it to make it a net effect of zero.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
CHAIR DANNER: No, your Honor.
JUDGE HOWARD: Hearing none, thank you,
Ms. Simmons. You are excused.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: Our next and last witness
on our order of presentation is staff witness Mike Young.

Mr. Young, are you online?
THE WITNESS: Yes, I am. Can you hear
me?
JUDGE HOWARD: Yes.
If you'd please raise your right hand, I'll swear you in.

Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you give today is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

THE WITNESS: I do.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Mr. Callaghan, could you please introduce the witness?

MR. CALLAGHAN: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

Good afternoon, Mr. Young.
THE WITNESS: Good afternoon.
MR. CALLAGHAN: Could you please state your name and spell your last name for the record?

THE WITNESS: Yes, it's Michael Young, $\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{u}-\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{g}$.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Mr. Young, did you file response and cross-answering testimony in this case?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.
MR. CALLAGHAN: Is it true and correct to the best of your knowledge?

THE WITNESS: Yes, it is.
MR. CALLAGHAN: All right. Thank you.
Your Honor, last but certainly not least,
Mr. Young is tendered for cross-examination.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. And PSP
indicated cross for this witness. You may proceed.
MR. HAGLUND: Thank you, your Honor.

BY MR. HAGLUND
Q. Mr. Young, I'd first like to make sure that we understand the staff's position on the PSP pro forma adjustment -- or pro forma amount of $\$ 902,000$, approximately, related to pension costs.

And in your testimony you -- if we go to MY-1T, Page 22, this is the pension cost section of your original testimony. And you say, at Line 15 there, in answer to the question whether staff recommends including pension costs through that adjustment, and you say no.

Then, you go on -- let's go to the bottom of the page and there, you say, how does staff recommend that the commission addresses pension costs? And you state there: "Staff proposes leaving pension plan costs at the level of the previous rate case. Staff believes those are the best currently available known and measurable proxy for pension costs going forward."

Do you see that testimony?
A. Yes.
Q. And does -- do you stand by that position, or has staff had to back the $\$ 902,000$ pro forma adjustment into the revenue requirement?
A. I stand by the adjustment. Removing that

1 adjustment, we did not add it back in. However, I think
2 what you're probably referring to is the per books amount as initially filed for 2021 is perhaps not the same as the amount that was included in the rate calculation in the previous case.
Q. Well, let me -- let me come back to that issue, but let me -- let's go to Ms. Simmons' testimony, JNS-10T. This is her rebuttal testimony at Page 3.

And if you look at the -- to call out the first question and answer, she's asked what specifically does staff wish to revise, and Number 3 is pilot pension staff missed adding in PSP's pro forma amount of \$902, 000 .

Doesn't that indicate you were recognizing that as a cost to be recovered in terms of what staff was recommending?
A. No. I think what Ms. Simmons is referring to here is the corrections that were made to the exhibit, JNS-2, and corrected in JNS-2r, in which the removal of the 902,000 has been initially left off and was included in the correction.
Q. Okay. So you -- staff stands by your testimony that this $\$ 902,000$ pro forma adjustment should be disallowed?
A. That's correct. I do not believe it was

1 supported.

1 pro forma adjustment that you are proposing to disallow
2 is the difference between this test year amount of
$3 \quad 5.5$ million and this roughly 6.4 million in projected 4 pension costs for 2023?
A. I believe that's correct.
Q. So, in effect, your position will result in the disallowance of approximately 1.2 million dollars as opposed to $900,000 ?$
A. Well, actually --
Q. Is that correct?
A. I'm sorry?
Q. Is that correct?
A. I would have to say no because the amount that we used in our calculation for the revenue requirement was the 5,570,478. So the only amount excluded is the 902,438 adjustment.
Q. Okay. So when you say in your testimony -- if we could call that back up, MY-1T, at the bottom of Page 22, and we'll go on to the top of Page 23, you're saying there, at the bottom of 22: "Staff proposes leaving pension costs at the level of the previous rate case."

You're changing that position to proposing
leaving them at the level incurred in the test year?
A. Well, again, you know, the number used in the

1 calculation is the amount from the -- from 2021, so I
2 would say there's an oversight in the favor of the
3 pilots.

1 rates. supported.
Q. Well, I guess you're confusing me here, Mr. Young. What should the commission do, in your opinion, disallow 902,000 or 1.2 million?
A. If I had to do this over again, I would probably go with the 1.2 million.
Q. Probably?
A. I don't -- there was --
Q. Okay. So looking at the page that's on the screen now, which the 2021 audit, how is the 5.5 -- the $\$ 5,517,000$ actual pension costs in the test year of 2021 not a known and measurable expense?
A. Well, I'm not saying that it was not known and measurable. I'm just saying that it hasn't been
Q. How has it not been supported? This is a public -- this is an audit performed by a CPA.
A. We don't know exactly what formulation was used to determine the amounts to contribute to the pension plan, and I don't know if that was the existing pay-as-you-go formulas, or if it was the formulas based on the new proposed plan. That was not clear in the filing that the pilots made.
Q. The 2021 audit is awfully clear in its footnotes that the pay-as-you-go plan has continued;

1 isn't that the case?
A. I'm not certain.
Q. Did you not review that audit?
A. We've looked at the numbers. The numbers were audited, and I'm not disputing that they were paid.
Q. So let's go to the next page, which is a page from the 2022 audit which is in the record as part of another exhibit. And, here, we see the actual Puget Sound retirement pension costs of -- incurred or paid in 2022. It's now up just under $\$ 500,000$ to $\$ 6$ million. Is that not a known and measurable cost as reflected by a publicly-available audit?
A. Well, again, it's known and measurable in the sense that it -- it was audited, and that amount appears to be paid out. But, again, I have no idea how this was calculated or how the amounts were determined.
Q. Did staff issue any data requests inquiring about this particular question before reaching the conclusion that it would recommend disallowing what is now 1.2 million dollars of known pension costs?
A. Staff requested the general ledgers for the test year and the general ledgers for January through June of 2021, which we did not receive.
Q. There were no questions specific to the pension, were there? And you're not contesting these

1 payments weren't made, are you?
A. I'm not contesting that they were not made.
Q. Okay. Now, did you review the testimony of Charles Costanzo and the discussion of the Washington Supreme Court case involving the pension plan of Pacific Telephone and Telegraph, the 1943 case? Did you review his testimony on that topic?
A. I do not recall.
Q. So it's your position that the audited pension costs of $P S P$ in the test year are not a known and measurable cost that the commission has required under that Washington Supreme Court case to recognize and make sure are covered in the tariff; is that your position?

MR. CALLAGHAN: Objection. Calls for a legal opinion.

MR. HAGLUND: I'll withdraw the question.
Q. (By Mr. Haglund) And do you recognize, Mr. Young, that if the -- if the 1.2 million dollars that you propose be disallowed in projected pension payments in 2023, that that will increase the expenses that, in turn, increase -- decrease the net income of each one of the Puget Sound Pilots?
A. Quite possibly.
Q. Well, it's not quite possibly, is it? It's absolutely clear that it will, won't it?
A. Well, any -- yeah, any amount that you pay out as an expense, yes, would probably reduce the amount available for the pilots' distributions.
Q. And if $I$ divide 56 -- or divide 1.2 million dollars, rounding it by 56, that's $\$ 21,428$ that would reduce the distributable net income of each Puget Sound Pilot if there are 56; correct?
A. Yes. According to your math, yes.
Q. Okay. Now, let's turn to the DNI topic. Is it -- it's correct, is it not, that you have no discussion whatsoever of the distributable net income topic in either your response testimony or your cross-answering testimony?
A. That's correct.
Q. And the only place where one can find any reference in your exhibits to DNI is if we could call up MY-9, Page 1. The one behind -- the next page. That's the cover page. If we could call out that table, and would you agree that the line that says "target DNI of 56 pilots" on this exhibit of yours is the only place in your testimony where you, on behalf of UTC staff, address the topic of distributable net income for Puget Sound Pilots in this rate case?
A. Directly, that's correct.
Q. And if one wishes to determine how -- if you

1 look at that line, it has a listing of the total amount
2 devoted to DNI per the current rates as you list them.
3 And then it has PSP's proposed rates, some -- the first
4 column's 21 million, $P S P$ proposed rate column is
533.58 million, and then staff's proposed rates is
$6 \quad \$ 24.85$ million. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And is it correct that you used 56 pilots as the funded number of pilots recommended?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. And the DNI is -- one can reverse engineer what you've done because there's a reference, I think, in your testimony to adding the $\$ 1.88$ million in medical insurance costs to DNI. And is it a fair statement that this $\$ 24.85$ million is the combination of the same DNI as was approved in Order 09 for the second tariff year, $\$ 410,075$ times 56 pilots plus the $\$ 1.88$ million in medical insurance costs; is that correct?
A. Yes, that's correct. And that is the calculation that's shown at the bottom of the page there.
Q. Okay. Did you -- did you review Mr. Lough's testimony in evaluating the DNI recommendation to make in this case?
A. No, I did not.
Q. You did not look at Mr. Lough's testimony that assembled all of the comparable pilot income data that is publicly available from around the country?
A. I scanned it when it was submitted, but I did not use that in constructing my testimony here.
Q. Okay. So you did read it when submitted?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you review all of the exhibits?
A. I don't recall them. I probably looked -- I probably looked at them.
Q. Okay. Now -- and they were referenced as -did you -- if we could put on the screen -- did you review the testimony of Mr. Moore?
A. Yes.
Q. Captain Moore on behalf of the PMSA?
A. Yes. Most of it, yes.
Q. If we could call up MM-1T, Page 190, and if we could call out the five bullet points there? These are five items that Mr. Moore -- Captain Moore claims are necessary in order to conduct any sort of comparable pilot group analysis.

Do you remember reading these bullet points?
A. I don't remember reading them. I may have.
Q. Do you -- is it your position that in order to compare pilot groups from around the country, that the

1 commission must have detailed data regarding the
2 day-to-day work in each pilotage district under consideration for comparison purposes?

MR. CALLAGHAN: Objection, your Honor. This is outside the scope of Mr. Young's testimony.

MR. HAGLUND: Your Honor, he has a reference in his testimony to DNI. It's the most -- one of the most important issues in the case.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Your Honor --
MR. HAGLUND: I should be able to explore what his understanding is of this particular key issue.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Your Honor, Mr. Young has a reference to the DNI in the calculation in Exhibit 09. He does not, anywhere in his testimony, talk about the standards for comparability.

JUDGE HOWARD: I will allow Mr. Haglund to explore this a little bit further because this is a key element in the revenue requirement, and it is an element of Mr. Young's testimony.
Q. (By Mr. Haglund) So, Mr. Young, my question for you was, and I'll try to move through these very quickly, is: Is it staff's position that detailed day-to-day work data is necessary to compare pilot groups?
A. Well, I don't know because I did not look at

1 comparability as an issue in this case.
Q. Okay. Then I won't go through the rest of the bullets, but let me ask you these questions.

MR. HAGLUND: If we could call up -- this is -- one of the exhibits in Mr. Lough's testimony was an order from the Louisiana Pilotage Fee Commission. This is DL-07. If we could look at Page 35 of that exhibit?

And if we could -- actually, I was mistaken, it should be page -- yeah, that's -- that was 37. 35 is what $I$ was looking for. Now you're there.

If we could call -- if we could highlight the first five lines of the second-to-last paragraph on the page? The first five lines of the last paragraph.
Q. (By Mr. Haglund) Let me represent to you, Mr. Young, that the Louisiana Pilotage Fee Commission, like the UTC, will periodically engage experts to do work. They engaged a consultant called -- UPC is the acronym. They did analysis of the average compensation for pilots in the United States ports other than the state of Louisiana; found that in this December 1, 2020, order -- '21 order, actually, to be $\$ 478,000$ per pilot reflecting the range there.

Did you examine this order?
A. I did not.
Q. So if we go to the next page -- well, if you didn't -- well, let me -- I -- I have a quick question on the next page, and if you could call out the upper part through the block quote.

Here, this is the next page in this rate order, noting that the Louisiana Pilotage Fee Commission's consultant recommended that the average annual pilot compensations to be used for rate-making purposes in this case be the $\$ 586,019$, which was the target net approved in this rate order.

And then the rationale supporting that, which is in the block quote, referenced the fact that they took the actual income for one pilot group in Louisiana, the New Orleans-Baton Rouge Pilots, acronym NOBRA, and increased that by 100 -- or by 22.67 percent because they had more movements -- or handles is the term there -- and that's how they derived the $\$ 586,019$ target net compensation that was approved in that case.

My question for you, Mr. Young, is in evaluating your staff recommendation to the commission on proposed DNI in this case, did you evaluate the level of compensation being paid to pilots in the state of -another pilot group in the State of Washington, specifically the Grays Harbor pilots?

MR. CALLAGHAN: Objection, your Honor.

1 Asked and answered. Mr. Young has already stated that 2 he didn't evaluate comparability as an issue in this 3 case.

1 of the 2022 new contract substantially increasing
2 compensation to the Grays Harbor pilots that was --
A. No, I don't recall this.
Q. So if we could go to Page 2, you don't recall the base salary at the Number 1 there in the middle being increased to $\$ 350,000$ ?
A. No. The Grays Harbor pilots are in a different rate-setting situation so I did not consider any of their -- their information in this case.
Q. So let me ask you this, Mr. Young: Did you happen to observe in the Louisiana rate order that was DL-07, and in at least two Oregon Board of Maritime Pilots' rate orders that were attached to Mr. Lough's testimony, that these both reference the importance of parity in compensation and benefits within a state in terms of how the state treats its state-licensed pilots?
A. Are you asking me if I read those orders?
Q. Yes.
A. I did not consider them in my -- constructing my case for testimony in this -- in this case.
Q. Were you aware that the Grays Harbor pilots are also licensed by the State of Washington as state-licensed pilots by the Board of the Pilotage Commissioners?
A. I would've made that assumption, yes.
Q. And if the table prepared by Mr. Lough shows that the Grays Harbor pilots were projected to earn 497,000 in 2023, as a matter of policy, do you think it's appropriate for the UTC to approve a substantially lower level of pay for the Puget Sound Pilots?
A. Again, the situations are not identical. I would have to, you know, examine them side by side to determine, you know, if it -- what similarities occurred and what differences occurred. There could be a lot of reasons for why the pay would be different.
Q. Did you listen to Captain Moore's testimony yesterday?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Did you -- when the discussion of Grays Harbor came up, do you recall him stating that one of the reasons he didn't oppose the Grays Harbor 15 percent increase in its tariff was because of the need to have at least two pilots even though there wasn't enough work for two pilots? Do you remember that?
A. I do remember him saying that, yes.
Q. And the data assembled by -- did you read Captain Carlson's rebuttal testimony?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And then -- so you did review the workload evaluation and table in his testimony showing that

1 among, I think, 13 pilot groups on the list, that Puget
2 Sound Pilots were the second hardest-working in terms of
3 total hours working on task within that table. Did you 4 see that too?
Did you -- that's the -- okay. That's great.
Q. (By Mr. Haglund) Okay. So this is the rebuttal testimony of Ken Eriksen, and did you review that testimony, Mr. Young?
A. I scanned it, yes.
Q. And one of the things that it does on a couple of pages is where there is overlap between the types of traffic that -- types of vessels that go into Grays Harbor and that also go into Puget Sound. Grays Harbor has much less diversity of ship traffic, but one of those that -- where they both have the same vessels come into their pilotage grounds is bulk carriers, grain primarily.

And the upper chart here shows the cost in -shows -- compares the pilotage fees in thousands of dollars per assignment for a vessel going into Puget Sound, specifically a five-hold dry bulk carrier vessel heading into Grays Harbor along with several other ports. Do you see this?
A. Yes.
Q. And the -- the -- what you see on this chart is the level of charge by Puget Sound using -- the Puget Sound Pilots using their proposed rates and the current -- compared to the current rates for Grays Harbor.

> Do you see that the cost is substantially

1 higher, approximately $\$ 7,000$ for a movement into Grays
2 Harbor compared to less than $\$ 5,000$ in Puget Sound? Do
3 you see that?
A. I was at the hearing.
Q. Did you review the written submissions?
A. I have not had time to do that, no.
Q. So let me represent to you that one of the exhibits in this case is a letter from a pilot.

MR. HAGLUND: Whoops. If we could -actually, $I$ wanted to go back to one other page of this -- of that exhibit, and that's on Page 5. The upper or the lower -- or, I'm sorry, you need to get to Page 5.
Q. (By Mr. Haglund) The other example where there's overlap in vessel type calling both Puget Sound and Grays Harbor is this one, and this is for small tanker vessels. Again, you see significantly higher pilotage costs for that small tanker going into Grays Harbor compared to Puget Sound; correct?
A. That appears to be what the chart is showing, yes.
Q. And doesn't this tell you, in no uncertain terms, that a higher level of DNI could easily be absorbed given the relative difference in rates for -in terms of higher level for Puget Sound?
A. I'm not sure what you mean by "absorbed."
Q. Well, the rates would not be higher in Puget Sound if they -- the proposed rates of PSP for this class of ship, it's all on the basis of tonnage and then

1 the hours devoted to the pilotage assignment, of course, 2 but this is the comparison at PSP's proposed pilotage 3 rates which have a DNI well in excess of $\$ 500,000$.

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    Did you give any consideration to that
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1 testimony, sir?
2 A. No. Our review of the DEI accounts were
3 limited to the actual expenses during the test year.

1 this cost be recovered in the tariff, but let me ask you
2 this question. The universal approach of other state 3 regulators of pilot groups is to use the term "target 4 net income" to be defined as the amount of income that 5 net income that the pilot is supposed to have after all 6 expenses, benefits included, are covered by the tariff.

1 and fee-setting process should include automatic adjusters, which help avoid the need for annual reviews," and rate cases for that matter.

Do you concur with the policy that automatic adjusters to a tariff have the potential to reduce the need for expensive, time-consuming rate cases?
A. I do, and I believe I stated that in my testimony.
Q. But you only -- you only recommended one automatic adjuster, that being the COLA, cost of living tied to the CPI for Seattle/Bellevue; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. And for the record, PSP supports your position on that. It's the same as ours, but I want to ask you about a couple other adjusters.

Did you review the testimony of Michael Titone, a former shipping industry executive, as well as employee in the financial area, chief financial officer and industry liaison for the Columbia River Bar Pilots for a number of years?
A. I'm not recalling that. Again, if it was with the initial filing, I probably scanned through it, but I -- it's not clear in my memory right now.
Q. Okay. This is -- it's MJT-01, and this is actually rebuttal testimony. Let's call it up. I have

1 some particular questions I'd like to put to you, and if 2 we could go to Page 7.

And when you were reviewing the Louisiana Pilotage Fee Commission rate order that we referenced earlier, which I think is DL-06, did you happen to observe that that pilotage rate regulator adopted an automatic tariff adjuster for new licensees as well as a reduction automatic adjuster for retirement?
A. Yeah, that's not -- I don't recall. I'm sorry.
Q. Okay. Wouldn't you agree that where the commission, in this case, will ultimately determine precisely what distributable net income or target net income is supposed to be for going forward with the new rate order and also what the level of benefits and other pilot-specific annual costs are, that it's a relatively simple calculation to derive the total gross cost of each pilot position -- licensed pilot position at PSP? That's a relatively simple calculation to make once the commission makes these decisions regarding DNI, et cetera; correct?
A. I'm -- I'm sorry. I'm not quite following. Could you try that one more time?
Q. Yeah. I'll try it another -- I'll try it again.

You'd agree, wouldn't you, that one of the -that, ultimately, this commission is going to make a decision on a distributable net income? They're going to pick a number that they put into their order; right?
A. Yes.
Q. And they will also approve the different insurances, medical insurance, hopefully, license defense insurance, other insurances, plus the license fee, those are going to be known numbers on a per-pilot basis; correct?
A. Well, I think that was two questions, but, yes, on a per-pilot basis, I would agree with you. And, yes, the commission will determine the correct amounts for those.
Q. Okay. And let's just, for purposes of round numbers in this question, assume that the DNI is set and then you add the benefits and it adds up to $\$ 700,000$. It would be relatively easy, wouldn't it, to have an auto adjuster to the tariff where it went up by the percent that $\$ 700,000$ bears to the total revenue requirement. It's going to be in the neighborhood of potentially 1-point-something percent, that it would be relatively easy to have an automatic adjuster that has the tariff go up with new licensees or go down by the same amount with a retiree; would you agree?
A. Well, I would agree that it would be easy, but that's ignoring other factors that would -- that would affect total revenue requirement.
Q. Okay. Well, you've answered my question and I'll -- I'll move on.

And would you also agree that when it comes to PSP's retirement plan that the number of existing retirees is a known number throughout the year?
A. I would agree that it can be determined how many have actually retired, yes.
Q. And would you agree that once a -- based on your knowledge of the materials in this case, would you agree that when a PSP pilot retires, that that pilot then receives a fixed amount per year that's paid monthly and it is determined at the time of their retirement? It's a calculation of years of service times 1.5 percent times the average of their last three years of DNI. And once that's determined, the amount is set and that's their annual retirement going forward. You're aware of that, are you not?
A. Without being aware of the details of the -the rules that require that.
Q. Okay. Well, I'd ask you to assume that it's that simple of a calculation: Time of service times 1.5 percent times three-year average of your last three

1 years.

Given the ease of that calculation, wouldn't you agree that it's relatively easy to keep track of the annual cost of your existing retirees?
A. It should be.
Q. And at the end of a given calendar year, it -based upon information received from those retiree -those pilots who are close to retirement, one could pursue those inquiries and determine, with a fair level of confidence, how much the cost in that next year would increase with new retirements or potentially decrease with deaths. Wouldn't you agree?
A. Well, I would -- you know, we can always speculate, you know, who might pass away and who might retire. You know, there's actuarial data, et cetera, but until that actually happens it's not known and measurable.
Q. Well, no, I'm -- I'm only talking about known deaths, not projected deaths.
A. Okay.
Q. So --
A. Sorry.
Q. Yeah. No problem.

But so my question is: Wouldn't you agree that the UTC could follow the example of multiple other

1 states where the pension costs are the subject of an
2 annual surcharge that's designed to collect the
3

1 automatic adjusters, isn't that your understanding?

And if these automatic adjusters were used, wouldn't they reduce your regulatory burden as an agency?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And if -- let me ask you this: From the standpoint of the UTC staff and the regulatory burdens that a pilotage case can impose upon the agency, would you agree, as a policy matter, it would be preferable to have in place a tariff that actually encourages -- or a tariff that establishes conditions that move the interval between general rate cases from 18 months to five or more years? That would be a good outcome, wouldn't it?
A. It would, but the interval and the triggers for the reviews is the key issue here.
Q. Triggers for the reviews.
A. So, yeah, if you're proposing an automatic adjuster that would be in place for five years, at what point do the actual costs get reviewed? And I'm talking

1 about in total.
Q. Sure, but let me just share some other experience with -- in other states.

When it comes to the COLA you're proposing, you're not proposing a time limit on it, are you?
A. I did not, no.
Q. Okay. And I'm not aware of -- well, there are some states where there are -- there are exhibits in this -- in David Lough's testimony. There are at least two orders where rather than tie it to the CPI, the -this is the case in Florida in a couple of those exhibits, where they actually specify a list of, I think, ten years' worth of specified percentages that were actually agreed to by the parties rather than tie it to a specific CPI. But, generally speaking, those states that have a COLA on their -- applicable to their tariff for a pilotage ground, there's no time limit on the COLA.

So let me ask you this: If -- if the COLA, as that report $I$ referenced earlier, stated will encourage less frequent rate cases, wouldn't you agree that if for some reason the COLA is too high or too low or there are other developments that warrant either industry or the pilot group petitioning for a new rate case, they should be the ones to trigger the change and the -- and the UTC

1 can simply wait for that to happen, can't it?

THE STENOGRAPHER: And at a good stopping point, the Court Reporter would like a break. We've been going for almost two hours.

JUDGE HOWARD: Certainly. I think this is our last witness and we may be done very shortly here.

MR. HAGLUND: That's --
(Pause in the proceedings.)
MR. HAGLUND: I think that's all I have.

1 Thank you.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Mr. Callaghan, any redirect?
MR. CALLAGHAN: Yes, your Honor. I will be brief.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. CALLAGHAN
Q. Mr. Young, you were asked by counsel for PSP whether or not you -- you read through or evaluated comparability in this case; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. All right. And staff did not in this instance; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Why is that?
A. Well, apart from the volume of data, there was -- staff had limited resources to address this. It's not a requirement and we chose to focus on the actual expenditures and reviewing those actual costs which I think had increased significantly since the previous case.
Q. And in addition to those reasons, is it also true that staff's position was that PSP had not met its burden?

MR. HAGLUND: Objection. Leading, your Honor.

JUDGE HOWARD: I'm going to deny the objection.

THE WITNESS: So I get to answer the question; is that correct?

JUDGE HOWARD: Go ahead, yes.
THE WITNESS: Yes, absolutely. Staff has been frustrated from the beginning of the lack of support and calculations for the basic expenditure data, and, yeah, it's just been, you know, difficult to review this.

And getting into the area of
comparability requires an apples-to-apples. There's -you know, that would require many, many hours to break those down to that point where we could compare them evenly. So, yeah, the lack of support for a lot of it definitely drove our direction in this case.
Q. (By Mr. Callaghan) And in the parts of this case that staff did analyze, you felt that there -- did you feel that there was insufficient support for those parts?
A. Yes, absolutely. As I responded to Mr. Haglund earlier about the retirement, you know, we received a list of people with dollars attached to their

1 names. I have no idea how those dollars were calculated
2 or why it was higher in 2023 compared to 2022, which we
3 didn't get, or 2021. So, yeah, there was really not
4 much for us to review there.

1 believe, you know, feeds into the target DNI, I suppose,
2 is the correct term. And that can be, again, is not how
3 the commission sets rates. You know, the revenue
4 requirement is not a guarantee of earning. do not want an objection doesn't mean $I$ won't -- I won't

1 point out a leading question if that occurs more.

All right. You were finished,
Mr. Callaghan?
MR. CALLAGHAN: Yes, your Honor. Thank
you.
JUDGE HOWARD: Are there any questions
from the bench for this witness?
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: No, your Honor.
CHAIR DANNER: No, your Honor.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: No, your Honor. I
believe we have a number of bench requests, though, that we will be submitting.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you,
Mr. Young, for your testimony.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: You are excused.
All right. Before we adjourn in just a moment here, we have a couple of brief procedural matters. As Commission Rendahl noted, we'll be issuing some clarifying bench requests, and those will be certainly posted in the near future here.

In terms of briefing, we have
post-hearing briefing on the schedule. The initial brief's due on April 28th. The post-hearing reply brief's due on May 12 th.

For page limits, we're planning -- we're going set the page limit for the initial post-hearing briefs as being 60 pages, 6-0, pages in length. And the post-hearing reply briefs will be limited to 20 pages in length.

And then on the issue of public comments, Mr. Callaghan, was staff anticipating submitting a public comment exhibit which would be marked as a bench exhibit?

MR. CALLAGHAN: Yes, your Honor, in response to the usual bench requests.

JUDGE HOWARD: Yes. I'm not recalling. I don't believe we normally issue a bench request that's specifically asking for the public comment exhibit. I believe sometimes that it's simply submitted following the hearing. In this case, it would be staff.

However, is one or two weeks sufficient? Do you prefer two weeks over one?

MR. CALLAGHAN: I have not specifically talked to the staff member who usually does this recently, so I would prefer two.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Two weeks from today would be the deadline for the public comment exhibit then. Thank you.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, your Honor.

JUDGE HOWARD: Are there any questions from the parties before we adjourn?

MR. HAGLUND: When -- your Honor, when will a transcript of the hearing be available?

JUDGE HOWARD: It's normally posted to the docket within about -- about a week -- about a week.

MR. HAGLUND: And could we possibly move up the public comment exhibit to one week? If we get it two weeks out with one week to go on the briefing, it makes it hard to take it into account. It seems like if it's not much material, it should be relatively easy to assemble.

JUDGE HOWARD: Given that this -- there should be a relatively limited number of comments and there's the concern from one of the parties, Mr. Callaghan, I'm going to reverse myself here and suggest that we go -- I -- let's do a one-week deadline on the public comment exhibit. If staff does need more time, staff can request that and we can consider two weeks. So the public comment exhibit would be due in one week from today.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, your Honor.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Any further
questions from the parties?
MR. HAGLUND: None from PSP, your Honor.

1 Thank you.

MS. DeLAPPE: Just a thank you from PMSA for everyone.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you to the Court Reporter. I'm so sorry.

MS. DeLAPPE: Yes.
MR. HAGLUND: Thanks to all the Commissioners, the Court Reporter, and your Honor.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you all. Thank you
to all the parties, their witnesses, and their attorneys.

We are adjourned. Thank you.
(Hearing adjourned at 2:55 p.m.)
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C E R T I F I C A T E
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STATE OF ARIZONA )
COUNTY OF MARICOPA )

I, Nicole A. Bulldis, RPR, a Certified Court Reporter, do hereby certify under the laws of the State of Washington:

That the foregoing evidentiary hearing was taken stenographically by me on April 7, 2023, and transcribed under my direction;

That the witnesses were duly sworn to testify truthfully, and that the transcript of the hearing is full, true, and correct to the best of my ability;

That I am not a relative, employee, or counsel of any party to this action or relative or employee of such counsel, and that $I$ am not financially interested in the said action or the outcome thereof. hand this 20th day of April 2023.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my


Nicole A. Bulldis, RPR WA CCR. No. 3384

