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                       BEFORE THE WASHINGTON
             UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
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 3
    In the Matter of the
    Petition of
 4
    PUGET SOUND ENERGY.
                                       Docket No. UG-151663
 5
    For (i) Approval of a
 6
    Special Contract for
    Liquefied Natural Gas Fuel
7
    Service with Totem Ocean
    Trailer Express, Inc. and
8
    (ii) a Declaratory Order
    Approving the Methodology
9
    for Allocation Costs between
    Regulated and Non-regulated
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    Liquefied Natural Gas
    Services
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              ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DENNIS J. MOSS
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OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON; OCTOBER 17, 2016
2 9:33 A.M.

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CHAIRMAN DANNER: Good morning. This is Monday, October 17th, 2016, and this is a meeting of the Utilities and Transportation Commission in the matter of Puget Sound Energy for Approval of a special Contract for Liquefied Natural Gas Fuel Service with Totem Ocean Trailer Express, Inc., and a Declaratory Order Approving the Methodology for Allocation Costs between Regulated and Non-Regulated Liquefied Natural Gas Services, and this is Docket UG-151663.

I am David Danner and I am the chair of the commission, and I am joined today by my colleagues, Commissioner Philip Jones and Commissioner Ann Rendahl. The hearing today will be presided over by Administrative Law Judge Dennis Moss.

Before we get started, I would like to just be very clear about what is before us today and what is not. As I understand it, we are here to discuss only the matters of the approval of the special contract and the allocation of costs. We are not here to approve the siting or the permitting of the plant, we are not here to approve or review any safety standards

for the plant's construction or for the plant's operations. That is my understanding and that is how I will be going forward today.

All right. So, Judge Moss, I will turn it over to you.

JUDGE MOSS: All right.

Good morning, everyone. Nice to see you all here today. Chairman Danner gave the style of the case and the docket number. I will just note it was filed on August 11th, 2015. I want to make an uncharacteristically long opening statement here, which will essentially be a recital of what you have already read in the notice for today. But given the high public profile of this matter, it seems appropriate to me to memorialize the procedural history of the case at the outset of our hearing today, and of course it's otherwise in the record. So let me just go through that.

As I mentioned, on August 11th, 2015, Puget
Sound Energy filed with the Washington Utilities and
Transportation Commission a, quote, Petition for
Approval of a Special Contract for Liquified Natural
Gas Service with Totem Ocean Trailer Express, Inc.,
and a Declaratory Order Approving the Methodology for
Allocating Costs between Regulated and Non-Regulated

1 Liquefied Natural Gas Services, closed quote.

One of the longer captions in the history of the Commission, I'm sure.

The Commission entered Order 04 in this proceeding on December 18th, 2015, determining among other things that, quote, PSE's service to TOTE as [initially] proposed is not within the Commission's jurisdiction to regulate, closed quote. The Commission also concluded, however, quote, that the legislative finding in RCW 80.28.280 that the development of liquified natural gas vessel refueling facilities is in the public interest and that requires that we take further inquiry. The Commission gave notice of additional public process to consider the matter.

The Commission entered Order 05 on

January 11th, 2016, extending the date for filing
supplemental briefs in the matter until January 29th,
2015, and providing an opportunity for reply briefs on
February 15th, 2016, and scheduling oral argument. On
January 25th, 2016, in Order 06, we granted an
unopposed motion from staff, our regulatory staff, to
suspend the procedural schedule to allow parties
additional time to engage in settlement discussions.

On March 4th, 2016, PSE filed a motion

requesting the Commission establish a so-called bifurcated, or two-part proceeding in this docket, to allow for review of an alternative business model that PSE was proposing as contemplated by Commission Order 04. PSE's alternative business model would treat all sales of LNG for transportation fuel as nonjurisdictional.

Just as an aside, this would eliminate or remove from the case the part of the caption that talks about a special contract because this would no longer be subject to a special contract.

The Company proposes to establish a newly formed, unregulated subsidiary of Puget Energy, PSE's parent corporation, as the business entity that would make sales to TOTE, that is the Totem operation, and others.

The Commission entered Order 07 establishing the process that was requested. The idea was to consider certain threshold issues in Phase 1, with other issues to be determined in a Phase 2, if needed. Order 07 established the dates for initial and response briefs to be filed, and for oral argument in Phase 1. We extended the time frame for that briefly, and then on May 26th, 2016, we had a hearing before the Commissioners and myself as presiding

administrative law judge. The Commission considered preliminarily a request by PSE that the oral argument scheduled for the hearing be continued in favor of providing an opportunity to -- for the parties to engage in a mediated settlement negotiation with a third-party independent mediator. Following discussion on the merits of PSE's proposal, the commissioners expressed their willingness to provide this opportunity to PSE and the other parties.

As summarized briefly at the time, the presiding judge, myself, said the Commission is willing to engage in good faith -- the parties are willing to engage in good faith in a mediated process with open minds, creative thinking, out-of-the-box thinking, whatever may be required to try to accommodate the various interests expressed at high levels during the course of our proceeding on May 26th.

The Commission set September 9th as the date by which the parties would complete the mediation process. We granted extensions of that schedule. And ultimately on September 30th, 2016, the parties filed a proposed settlement stipulation for the Commission's approval. On October 7th, 2016, the parties filed evidence in support of the settlement stipulation.

That is the matter that is before us today. The Commission set this matter, found good cause to set this matter for hearing on shortened notice because of the press of other business before the agency and the importance of the matter to be considered.

We also found good cause to set a public comment hearing in this matter to be held on shortened notice, two days from now, on Wednesday, October 19th, between the hours of 6:00 and 9:00 p.m. The Commission will also receive into the record written comments that have been submitted thus far, and any additional written comments submitted to the Commission concerning this matter that are filed by 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, October 20th, 2016. And those opportunities will be relayed to the public again on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Andrew Roberts is here today, I believe.

Yes, there he is, in the back of the room. If any
members of the public are here and wish to talk with

Mr. Roberts about process for filing comments or what
have you, he is available during the breaks, or you
can take him aside as we proceed, and get those
questions answered. He will also be here on Wednesday
night. He will be here to assist the public then as

1 well. 2 Having said all of that, we can now move on to 3 the -- take the appearances and begin to conduct our 4 business today. 5 We'll start with the Company. Mr. Kuzma. 6 MR. KUZMA: Good morning. Jason Kuzma 7 on behalf of Puget Sound Energy. 8 JUDGE MOSS: Thank you. 9 We will just go around the room. 10 Tyler Pepple with the MR. PEPPLE: 11 Industrial Customers of Northwest Utilities. 12 MR. STOKES: Good morning. Chad Stokes 13 for the Northwest Industrial Gas Users. 14 MS. GAFKEN: Lisa Gafken, Assistant 15 Attorney General, appearing on behalf of Public 16 Counsel. 17 MR. ROBERSON: Jeff Roberson, Assistant 18 Attorney General, on behalf of Commission Staff. 19 MR. SHEARER: Brett Shearer, Assistant 20 Attorney General, on behalf of Commission Staff. 21 JUDGE MOSS: Are there any parties --22 Mr. Finklea, did you -- no, you're not counsel 23 anymore, are you? 24 MR. FINKLEA: No, sir. 25

JUDGE MOSS: You are now the head

1	honcho.
2	MR. FINKLEA: I grew up to be a client.
3	JUDGE MOSS: I have seen you so many
4	times over the years.
5	Are there any other counsel in the room who
6	wish to enter an appearance?
7	Are there any representatives on the telephone
8	conference bridge line who wish to enter an appearance
9	in this proceeding today?
10	Hearing none, we appear to be through that
11	process.
12	MR. WRIGHT: Excuse me, Judge.
13	JUDGE MOSS: Yes.
14	MR. WRIGHT: This is Jeff Wright of
15	Brown, Williams, Moorehead & Quinn, one of the
16	technical mediation assistants.
17	JUDGE MOSS: Oh, all right. Thank you.
18	And you filed testimony, I believe.
19	MR. WRIGHT: Yes.
20	JUDGE MOSS: All right. Thank you.
21	All right. In terms of the evidence, I am
22	presuming we will be able to stipulate into the record
23	today the settlement stipulation that I have marked as
24	Exhibit J-5, the joint testimony in support of the
25	settlement stipulation that I have marked as JT-1. I

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- suppose that should be 1T. JT-2, JT-3, and JT-4.
- Those are the professional qualification statements
- 3 respectively of Carla Colamonici --
- 4 MS. GAFKEN: Colamonici.
- JUDGE MOSS: Yes, Colamonici.
- Thank you. I have not met her before, so her name threw me there as I looked at it.
  - 3 is Mr. Finklea's professional qualifications, and Mr. Gomez's is in JT-4. Then for Mr. Wright's testimony, who was just speaking to us over the telephone conference bridge line, his testimony is marked as JCW-1T, and his exhibit, JCW-2, which is the Brown, Williams, Moorhead & Quinn final report on PSE Tacoma LNG project for mediation parties dated September 29th, 2016. That's JCW-2.

Now, it strikes me that it would be useful, perhaps, and I wanted to give the parties the opportunity to tell me what they think about having the original testimony filed by PSE at the time of its petition as part of the record in this proceeding.

Mr. Kuzma?

MR. KUZMA: Puget would support the inclusion of at least Mr. Garratt's, Mr. Piliaris's, Ms. Free's. We probably would not need to include any materials from some of the outside consultants in that

proceeding, the testimony at least, but we would support that those materials be included. Some of those materials were relied upon, for example, in the determination of the capital allocation that Brown Williams reviewed. So, for example, those materials would be relevant, as would be the materials that Larry Anderson included in his testimony, relates to the distribution costs issues that are briefly mentioned in the settlement stipulation.

JUDGE MOSS: All right. So at a minimum, then, we should have the originally filed testimonies of Mr. Garratt, Mr. Piliaris, Ms. Free, and was it Mr. Anderson?

MR. KUZMA: That's correct.

JUDGE MOSS: Okay.

Do other parties wish to be heard on this subject?

Ms. Gafken? Staff? No.

All right. Well, what we will do is, we will go ahead and put those in the record as stipulated.

What I want you to do, though, is further review that original filing. You may supplement the record with any additional testimonies or exhibits from those, that original filing, that you think are appropriate.

Other parties are also free to identify sections of

1 that. That should be in the record.

Ms. Gafken, you had an emendation, I believe, with respect to the JT-1T.

MS. GAFKEN: Yes, Your Honor. In preparing for today's hearing I noticed that there were certain citations that were in the original individual section, individual Public Counsel section of the joint testimony, that in the editing process had been dropped. I think it was just a matter of formatting. They were originally footnotes and I think in the cut-and-paste process they were inadvertently dropped.

I have handed out a one-page list of the six citations that should have been included. There's actually five that were dropped altogether, and then one, then, that was included but has an error in it, so that one simply needs to be corrected. So I have a one-pager that we can go through. We are also happy to submit a revised version of the joint testimony with the citations inserted.

JUDGE MOSS: We discussed off the record before the hearing, in addition to the erratum we can -- I will ask you to refile the joint testimony, the parts that need corrections. The reason for that is because of the reliance these days on electronic

documents, and so we have to have a full new document in order to capture everything appropriately. So we will have that, and those exhibits I have identified will be made part of the record. I will later flesh out the exhibit list with the four testimonies we just discussed, and any others that parties wish to have made part of the record from that period in our process, and I will get that circulated to everyone for corrections or what have you.

All right. Are there any other preliminary matters?

Apparently not.

I think it would be appropriate to give you an opportunity at least to give -- perhaps one counsel the opportunity to give us a brief opening statement.

Was that something you had contemplated doing, Mr. Kuzma, perhaps?

MR. KUZMA: No, it was not, actually.

JUDGE MOSS: Well, let's test your

skills.

MR. KUZMA: After we met last May, the parties did reach an agreement to have a mediated settlement. We had Mr. Don Trotter, former Assistant Attorney General that represented Public Counsel and Commission Staff, preside over that. We also retained

Brown Williams. Mr. Wright is on the phone to give independent -- there's a lot of cost allocation issues involved. We felt that there needed to be an expert in the gas field. Brown Williams is involved in that. Mr. Wright worked at FERC for many years and is involved in the natural gas industry and very knowledgeable.

And over the course of the May to September period the parties worked diligently to identify the issues, pushed Puget to identify those issues that were necessary to continue with the project.

Ultimately Puget decided that Puget would be willing to go forward with the project if we were able to work through some of the ring-fencing issues that were identified that currently would prohibit use of a subsidiary other than PSE to own the nonregulated portions of the LNG project, and identify the need for a cost allocation so that it could finance and account for the capital cost in the development of an ownership of the resource at the time.

Ultimately the parties were able to reach a conclusion and agreement on those issues.

Also, NIGU raised issues with respect to certain of the distribution elements. Puget reached an agreement with NIGU that Puget would, in a future

proceeding, make certain cost allocation proposals with respect to those two elements, those cost distribution elements, that would not be necessary but for the Tacoma LNG project. That doesn't affect any other parties' rights to challenge those allocations, but it does -- Puget actually agrees with NIGU's proposal and has incorporated it within its settlement stipulation.

So that's what brings us here today. We think that we have reached a proposal that works for all parties and are willing to put forth the joint parties' testimony for questions regarding that settlement.

JUDGE MOSS: And while that's a natural segue into seating our witnesses, I will ask if other counsel have anything they would like to add to Mr. Kuzma's comments before we proceed.

Ms. Gafken, do you have something?

MS. GAFKEN: I suppose it would be nice if all counsel had a chance to make a brief opening.

JUDGE MOSS: I am offering you that opportunity now.

MS. GAFKEN: Right. It was something that I guess I had anticipated as a potential, and so I did have a few things that I had thought about

1 saying. So with --

JUDGE MOSS: Please go forward.

MS. GAFKEN: Sure.

Public Counsel is pleased to be able to join this settlement agreement. This has been a long and arduous proceeding. Public Counsel was highly skeptical of the proposal when it was first brought by Puget. During the course of the proceeding, the parties have worked diligently and hard to understand the proposal and all of the elements of it.

One thing that I think is important to note, the proposal has changed over time. That's important because the way that it has changed over time I think has allowed the parties to come to the agreement that's before the Commission now.

One of the things that was a real big stumbling block for Public Counsel was the proposal — it was the second proposal, where Puget was asking the ratepayers to pay for 50 percent of the projected savings based on the joint facility. That was a very big hurdle. When Puget made the proposal to enter into mediation, we were very willing to do the mediation, and came into it with an open mind, but we were also very skeptical about where the parties would ultimately land. And so we are appreciative of

Puget's ability to look at the situation and work with the parties in that regard.

Also, the level of detail that we were able to engage was very beneficial. We sat through at least a day's worth of very detailed engineering discussion with the engineers who will ultimately build the facility, and that level of detail. While the prudence piece isn't before the Commission today, that will be decided when Puget comes in for cost recovery, but that was something that the parties looked at for a certain level of comfort in being able to move forward and say this is something that we can reasonably get behind and move forward in terms of building in the protections that are reasonably necessary.

Which brings me to probably the most important piece of the settlement, and that is the ratepayer protections that are built in. One of the key components for Public Counsel was the hold harmless provision. It's actually a three-part hold harmless provision. You know, we can get into that once the panel is brought on. Holding the ratepayers harmless for the LNG operations was probably the most critical component of the settlement for Public Counsel. It's an unregulated activity, and in our view, the utility

customers shouldn't bear any of that risk. The settlement agreement provides a path forward for Puget to engage in the LNG activities, but it holds the utilities customers harmless. And so we do view the settlement providing the path forward for Puget while also providing the ratepayer protections as necessary.

And then with regard to some of the distribution facility views that nobody here raised, we -- we don't share those views, but the settlement agreement allows for the full litigation of those views when the cost allocation is fully before the Commission.

Thank you.

JUDGE MOSS: Thank you, Ms. Gafken.

Before we go on, I want to say it's not possible this morning for me to use the mute caller function at my end of the conference bridge line, because we have Mr. Wright on the telephone, and he may need to be able to speak to us at some point. I am going to ask anyone who is listening in on the teleconference bridge line to please mute your phone so that we do not get the background noise in the hearing room from your side conversations, your shuffling of things on your desk, or what have you. It's very distracting in the hearing room. Please do

that to help us out today. Thank you.

Now, do other counsel wish to make a statement?

No? Staff has nothing?

MR. STOKES: I'll join in.

For the Gas Users, you know, I think it's important to note, as Public Counsel did, that this proceeding has changed over time. The proposal has changed and it satisfied a lot of the parties' concerns. We were very concerned starting out.

I think one of the biggest issues for us is having the capability to understand the proposal and the cost and details, and having Brown Williams involved was very, very helpful for us and gave us a lot of comfort. The stipulation has all the public interest concerns. We wanted to make sure the ratepayers were protected and the costs be allocated with the principle of cost causation, which is the conversations that you heard this morning about the allocation of costs, which will be a future proceeding.

But all in all I think it was a good process. Having the experts, the independent experts in there to answer our questions and provide analysis was very important from our perspective, and all the parties

worked very well together, so thank you.

JUDGE MOSS: Thank you.

Mr. Pepple, anything?

MR. PEPPLE: I suppose I should just say something since this may be the only time you hear from ICNU.

So, Your Honor, our position in this was more limited than the other parties. We just wanted to make sure that the merger commitments were protected in this proceeding. I won't repeat the comments of Ms. Gafken, but we thought that the hold harmless provision was particularly important.

One other that I think was important for us was when the -- you know, when the rubber sort of hits the road, so to speak, the settlement leaves open the potential for parties to argue that the -- any interaction between Puget LNG and PSE does violate a merger commitment down the road if that -- you know, if things change. Those positions are left open.

And because we viewed our position to be on simply the merger commitments and on legal matters, we did not sponsor a witness. I just wanted to make that clear, if there are any questions based on that.

JUDGE MOSS: Thank you very much.

All right.

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MR. SHEARER: Your Honor.

JUDGE MOSS: Mr. Shearer.

MR. SHEARER: If I could make an opening

4 statement. I changed my mind.

JUDGE MOSS: You changed your mind. All

6 right. Very well.

MR. SHEARER: If you will allow me to.

JUDGE MOSS: I will certainly allow

that.

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MR. SHEARER: I step in just to echo the thoughts of the other parties. The parties worked very hard at mediation and very diligently. Staff was, like Public Counsel, very skeptical initially. The importance of outside experts, as NIGU hinted, was also very important. We got to a place where everyone fortunately felt comfortable. And I think Mr. Gomez in his testimony put it very eloquently, boiled down the essence of what Staff sees the settlement as. Ιt is an amendment to Merger Commitments 56 and 58 in exchange for very, very strong ring-fencing provisions to hold ratepayers harmless from any unregulated activity, a reaffirmation of all the other merger commitments from the 2007 order, and the ability to share the costs of a needed peaking facility with an affiliate.

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- 1 JUDGE MOSS: I believe that order was actually entered in 2008, wasn't it? 2
- 3 MR. KUZMA: Yeah, December 30th, 2008, 4 but it was started in 2007.
- 5 MR. SHEARER: It started in 2007.

JUDGE MOSS: I just want the record to 7 be clear. I was the administrative law judge in that proceeding. I thought I had a recollection of doing it the last day of the year, and then I went on 10 vacation for a month.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Judge, I remember you calling me on vacation in Montana.

> JUDGE MOSS: That too.

All right. So with that, I arranged for there to be four chairs at the mid table there. Counsel, I am going to ask you to remove yourselves to the side table, if you would, and we will have our four joint testimony witnesses sitting up here. We have Mr. Wright on the telephone. Once everybody is settled in, I am going to swear all five of you simultaneously, and that way we will be able to have a more, if you will, freewheeling conversation between you witnesses and the commissioners. And if I can't resist, I may even ask a question. I don't know, we'll see.

1 Your Honor, if I may? MS. GAFKEN: 2 JUDGE MOSS: Ms. Gafken. 3 MS. GAFKEN: So you noted that 4 Ms. Colamonici, you weren't familiar with her, and I 5 would like to introduce her, just very briefly. She 6 is a new regulatory analyst with Public Counsel, so 7 this is her first time testifying before the 8 Commission. She came onboard in August. We may be 9 breaking a Public Counsel record in terms of how 10 quickly we have a regulatory analyst testifying before 11 the Commission. I am very pleased to be able to 12 introduce Ms. Colamonici in this proceeding. 13 We also have an expert consultant available to 14 Public Counsel during this proceeding, Melissa 15 Whitten, who is also on the telephone in case there is 16 any particularly technical question that comes up. 17 don't know that there will be, but she is available on 18 the bridge line should anything come up that 19 Ms. Colamonici needs input. 20 JUDGE MOSS: And that name was Lisa 21 Witman, W-I-T-M-A-N? 22 MS. GAFKEN: Melissa Whitten, 23 W-H-I-T-T-E-N. 24 JUDGE MOSS: And Melissa is with two Ls? 25 MS. GAFKEN: One L.

1	JUDGE MOSS: One L.
2	MS. GAFKEN: M-E-L-I-S-S-A.
3	JUDGE MOSS: This is just not my day.
4	Ms. Colamonici, welcome to your first
5	appearance before the Commission. We will try to be
6	nice.
7	MS. COLAMONICI: Thank you.
8	JUDGE MOSS: All right. Very well.
9	All right. Those of you here in the hearing
10	room, I am going to ask you to rise and raise your
11	right hands, and those of you on the telephone, and
12	that includes you, Ms. Whitten and Mr. Wright, please
13	raise your right hand.
14	
15	JEFF WRIGHT, DAVID GOMEZ, ROGER GARRATT, EDWARD
16	FINKLEA, CARLA COLAMONICI, MELISSA WHITTEN, having
17	been first duly sworn on oath testified as follows:
18	
19	JUDGE MOSS: Thank you.
20	I heard six "I dos," so I think we are in good
21	shape there. You may all be seated, of course, and we
22	will proceed with questions from the bench.
23	Who wants to start.
24	CHAIRMAN DANNER: I think we will
25	start I don't want to I've got a long list of

questions, but I am sure that they overlap with those of my colleagues. I think I will just start by asking a few and then I will -- we can go around the room or down the bench here.

JUDGE MOSS: Let me just interject here, if I may. I should have said this before. I think instead of just going one commissioner, followed by another, and so forth, as we touch on subject matters that are of interest and you have questions, don't hesitate to say, oh, I have some follow-up on that. Let's try to keep it together in terms of subject, to the extent possible, without cutting off any conversation at all.

And then counsel may -- if legal questions come up, we may ask for some response from counsel as well, so please be ready for that.

Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Thank you.

So what I am -- I am interested in just making sure that I understand the stipulation fully. I want to understand, first of all, the tenancy in common.

As I understand the term, that means utility of possession, that is the co-tennants, even though they may have unequal shares in the property, they have an equal right to the use and possession of the property.

I am trying to figure out what that means with regard to joint and several liability. If the plant is damaged, who bears the cost? If the plant owners are sued, who has the liability if there is any obligations on the part of the owners? And I understand that allocation is a matter to come, but how do you see that working?

I guess I will start with you, Mr. Garratt.

MR. GARRATT: Well, let me start by --

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Is your microphone on?

MR. GARRATT: I think it's on now.

JUDGE MOSS: It is, yes.

MR. GARRATT: So let me start by having more of a layman's response to this, because I think if you want to get into more of the legalities of the tenancy in common, I might defer to Jason Kuzma to respond to that.

Generally speaking, I would say that what we are proposing here is very similar to, say, the way the Company owns its interest in the Frederickson 1 power plant, where we are a tenant in common with Atlantic Power. In that particular case, we own 49.85 percent and Atlantic Power owns 50.15 percent. You have an ownership agreement that specifies ownership percentages and specifies liabilities,

1 et cetera.

And I think to the second part of your question, in terms of bearing those, certainly within the ownership agreement, you try and delineate the liability based on ownership and based on causation. And then I think ultimately the customers are prepared, through both insurance provisions, as well as through future rate proceedings, in terms of how those costs are paid for in the event of some sort of situation that gives rise to a liability.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Mr. Kuzma?

Actually, I should let the judge ask --

MR. KUZMA: Oh.

JUDGE MOSS: That's all right.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: -- people to speak.

Go ahead.

MR. KUZMA: Well, I would draw the Commission's attention to Paragraphs 15 and 16 of the settlement stipulation. In Paragraph 15 the first sentence states that the obligations and liabilities will be governed by the joint ownership agreement, which is to be filed in this proceeding after the creation of Puget LNG, and it will be subject to the Commission's review and approval at that time.

It is intended to be a several liability in

the agreement. With respect to the -- one part I think that would be important to focus on as well is Puget is going -- Puget Sound Energy and Puget LNG will own the independent components as tenants in common with different ownership rights with respect to -- it's not an overall. You know, I think we are anticipating it be a 43/57 split on an overall common share, but with respect to independent components of that. For example, the liquefaction train might be -- a larger portion of that owned by Puget LNG and the storage facility might be larger owned by PSE, in accordance with Attachment D.

With respect to -- if you look at -- Paragraph 16 in that section states that the capital cost allocations will limit each party's liability with respect to their several liabilities for each component. There is a proviso in there, in the event that there is anything being operated exclusively on behalf of one of the parties, they shall be individually liable for that, even though they might be, under tenants in common, jointly liable. So there will be a reimbursement for the amounts that they might be liable.

A good example of that is if there is any form

of liabilities associated with the marine bunkering component. That's an activity that's exclusively Puget LNG. If PSE were to be held jointly liable, then Puget LNG would reimburse for that.

Conversely, you might have a situation with -vaporizer is an exclusively operated component for

PSE. If Puget LNG were held to be jointly liable due
to the tenants in common nature, then PSE would
reimburse for that.

So we are intending to have the costs and the benefits to flow with respect to any types of liability, and we -- we recognize that as tenants in common, there is a joint liability aspect to that, although we have tried to limit it to the extent that we can, and more detail would be in the joint ownership agreement, which is to be filed, I believe, 60 to 90 days after Puget LNG is created.

## CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.

Well, part of the reason I am asking is just understand how the joint tenancy works with regard to the liability, and you've got the other provisions in here. I am also trying to be mindful of how complex the -- how complex are the filings going to be as they come to us in the future and are they things that we are going to have enough guidance here to do.

You mentioned something about the allocations. I was looking at the table in Paragraph 26, which is where you have listed a number of items. I guess this is back to the witnesses now. I wonder if you could talk to me about those agreements. I'm trying to understand in particular truck loading and storage and how you came to those numbers.

MR. GARRATT: So starting with storage, which essentially is the 8 million-gallon tank on site to store the LNG. There are calculations that back up that allocation between P -- the 79 percent for PSE and 21 percent for Puget LNG, and specifically on the PSE side related to the amount of LNG that would be used during a 6.3-day peaking event, and then also an additional quantity that would be used to back up Puget LNG so that the utility has the ability to utilize the firm transportation on the interstate pipeline during that same peaking event.

Again, the short answer is there are mathematical calculations that lay out those allocations. That was all part of the work that the other parties reviewed and -- and including Brown Williams.

And then truck loading was a bit -- a bit more of a settlement, if you will, because we -- frankly,

1 we don't know in the future how much truck loading 2 will be used by one party versus the other. But the 3 5 percent was a way to ensure that the utility had 4 some access to the truck loading, because certainly 5 the utility will be using that equipment to provide 6 LNG to the Gig Harbor facility. 7 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. 8 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I have a 9 follow-up --10 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Sure. 11 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: -- on that 12 question. 13 Good morning, Mr. Garratt. 14 MR. GARRATT: Good morning. 15 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And, Mr. Wright, 16 this may go to you as well, because I think you, in 17 your testimony and exhibits, support the cost 18 allocation that was discussed in the testimony filed 19 by Ms. Free. 20 And you are familiar, Mr. Garratt, with 21 Ms. Free's testimony? 22 MR. GARRATT: Yes. 23 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So in that 24 testimony specifically about storage, because that is 25 the one I had the largest question about, as to why,

it.

the 79 percent for the regulated customers. And so it's my understanding from reviewing her testimony that the basis is -- is -- under the cost allocation factors that the Commission has approved for PSE generally, that the storage basis is due to the cost causation, as you just mentioned, because of the -- the amount needed to store for a 6.3-day peaking event; is that correct?

MR. GARRATT: Well, that's a piece of it. And then, in addition, there is storage for this exchange of utilizing Puget LNG's transportation capacity during that peaking event.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.

And so there is a point in Ms. Free's testimony when she speaks to whether the value of the allocation factors will change based on how subscription levels might change over time. Are you familiar with that part of her testimony? Do you need to see it?

MR. GARRATT: It would be helpful to see

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.

We will just take a moment. It's on Page 17 of her SEF-1T.

(Pause in the proceedings.)

1 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So on Page 17, 2 the Q and A beginning on Line 3. I'll give you a 3 minute since it has probably been a little while. 4 (Pause in the proceedings.) 5 MR. GARRATT: Okay. 6 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. 7 So that was her testimony as this was 8 initially filed, and now we have a settlement 9 agreement. Is it your understanding -- and 10 Mr. Wright, you can chime in after Mr. Garratt. 11 the allocation factor that we are looking at in this 12 settlement, that the parties have agreed to, fixed for 13 the entire term of the LNG project and its service, or 14 will this be subject to change later, as subscription 15 levels might change, additional folks come on besides 16 the TOTE entity? 17 MR. GARRATT: As I understand it, the 18 capital allocation factors are fixed, and that what --19 partially what Ms. Free is referring to -- and her 20 testimony has to do with operating expenses. 21 So -- so going back to the capital allocation. 22 So, for instance, the -- you know, by way of example, 23 PSE owns 10 percent of the liquefaction capacity, 24 Puget LNG owns 90 percent of that capacity. If -- we 25 do envision within the joint operating agreement that

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1	if Puget LNG uses additional liquefaction capacity,
2	they would pay PSE for the use of that. It wouldn't
3	change the ownership percentage, but they would be
4	paying for it. Again to compare it to Freddy 1, it
5	would be similar. If we took more than our
6	49.85 percent of output we would pay Atlantic Power
7	for that. And then

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So the storage facility, though, is a capitalized asset and that amount of 79 percent and 21 will remain fixed. that what you are saying?

MR. GARRATT: It would remain fixed, but you could have a similar situation on the storage side, where I think you could imagine a scenario where for some reason Puget LNG needs additional storage capacity for some period of time, in which case Puget LNG would compensate the utility for the use of that additional storage time.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you. And, Mr. Wright, do you concur with what Mr. Garratt just described?

MR. WRIGHT: Well, it was our understanding going into it, we were looking at the capital expenditures and looking at the allocation based on those, and as such -- for instance with the

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     storage, the 79 percent to PSE, 21 percent to Puget
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     LNG, we agreed with the background. I would submit,
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     as Mr. Garratt said, if there is some transaction that
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     happens during the course of events and somebody takes
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     more than their fair share, so to speak, or their
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     allocated shares, then I would expect there would be
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     compensation. That was not part of the Brown Williams
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     analysis.
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                    COMMISSIONER RENDAHL:
                                           Okay.
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             And, Mr. Garratt, that would be under the
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     joint operating agreement provisions?
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                    MR. GARRATT: Yes.
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                    COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.
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             And, Mr. Gomez, or Ms. Colamonici,
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     Mr. Finklea, any further comments on that?
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                    MR. GOMEZ: No further comments from
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     Dave Gomez, Commission Staff.
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                    MS. COLAMONICI: No further comments.
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                    MR. FINKLEA:
                                 No.
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                    COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.
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             Thank you very much.
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                    CHAIRMAN DANNER: And just to be clear,
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     Frederickson 2 is the same thing, the capital
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     allocations are fixed; is that correct?
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                    MR. GARRATT:
                                  Freddy 1.
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1 I'm sorry. I thought CHAIRMAN DANNER: 2 you said 2. Freddy 1. 3 MR. GARRATT: Yes. 4 CHAIRMAN DANNER: They are fixed. 5 then -- I mean it doesn't seem that you would want to 6 have some -- something fixed so hard that storage is 7 going to be 79/21 and nobody can -- nobody can utilize 8 unused capacity or prioritize it or have commercial 9 negotiations. 10 MR. GARRATT: Again, we really see this 11 as -- as setting up ownership and setting up the right 12 to that capacity. 13 JUDGE MOSS: Let me jump in here just 14 quickly. 15 So, for example, on the PSE side of the 16 ledger, so to speak, this was -- this allocation was 17 based on a 6.3-day peaking event, as I understand it.

ledger, so to speak, this was -- this allocation was based on a 6.3-day peaking event, as I understand it. What if there was a 7.3-day peak event? Then there would be a payment from PSE to represent additional capacity that was available to satisfy that peaking event?

MR. GARRATT: Yes. So in that sort of scenario, assuming that there was additional fuel in the tank, there is some -- there are -- and in fact there are some provisions in the TOTE contract where

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we can -- where the utility can use TOTE's LNG and compensate TOTE. So yes, under your scenario, if it was used beyond the capacity that was allocated to PSE, PSE would need to pay for that.

JUDGE MOSS: Thinking back to some of the earlier testimony and discussion about this, am I correct in understanding that -- at the same time that this facility is satisfying PSE customers' peak needs, the ships can still be fueled as required under the TOTE contract, for example?

MR. GARRATT: Yes. And so in the normal course of events, it is designed to both serve its peaking function, as well as fueling vessels.

JUDGE MOSS: All right.

And either you or Mr. Gomez or both can address the question, my final question on this point, which is how durable is this peaking requirement? Have we looked out into the future and forecast that this sort of peaking need is going to be in place for the next five years, the next two years, or what? Has there been any analysis of that?

MR. GARRATT: Well, I will give an initial response, and then let Mr. Gomez respond as well.

So this peaking facility has been evaluated in

our integrated resource plan over the past several years. Generally speaking, it is based on a load forecast that looks out over a 20-year period.

JUDGE MOSS: All right.

MR. GOMEZ: Commissioners, Staff looked at -- Staff looked at the requirements for the 2018/19 period, as Mr. Garratt has indicated. My testimony included that the requirement of approximately 111,000 dekatherms per day, a peak capacity, it's required that the facility itself is designed to satisfy over 60 percent of that, along with other resources.

As Mr. Garratt has said, as the Company has articulated, this has been before the Commission in two IRPs, 2013 and the 2015 IRP. And so to that extent, Staff has looked at the most recent IRP, 2015 IRP, and confirmed that the actual peaking resource is needed, as indicated by the company.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: And forecasting peak load is not a precise science, so there is some possibility that the peak will actually fall below or above the threshold that is assumed in this agreement; is that right?

MR. GOMEZ: Yes.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Thank you.

So could I ask about the non-consolidation

opinion? And I guess I should start, maybe you could give me a time line of future steps. If we approve this stipulation, what are the steps that go forward to create this entity and what confidence do you have that you will get the non-consolidation opinion?

I see people are looking at Mr. Kuzma.

JUDGE MOSS: Mr. Kuzma, are you going to answer that one for us?

MR. KUZMA: Yes, Your Honor.

Paragraph 10 states that the -- within 60 days of the formation of Puget LN -- well, we can start, I guess, with Paragraph 9 on Page 4. Paragraph 9 states that within 30 days of issuance of an order approving the settlement, Puget LNG will be created by Puget Energy. Paragraph 10 states that within 60 days of the formation of Puget LNG, there will be the filing of the non-consolidation opinion. So effectively it would be around -- you know, no later than 90 days after the issuance of an order in this proceeding.

At this time we are pretty confident that we will be able to get a non-consolidation opinion. This document, as indicated earlier by, I believe it was Ms. Gafken, incorporates pretty much all of the ring-fencing provisions that are in the current merger order, with the exception of 56 and 58, which have the

amendment with respect to the creation of Puget LNG.

So there isn't a lot of change with respect to the current commitments within the merger order, and quite frankly there is -- there is the ability to work with the non-consolidation opinion in mind, in creating Puget LNG and the operating agreement, or the LLC agreement, and the joint ownership agreement.

So we will work with the counsel that will be doing the non-consolidation opinion, as far as what types of elements would be looked for by that counsel, and try to incorporate them at the outset, so that we can try to work and make sure that we do what is necessary to obtain the non-consolidation opinion and protect the Company from a substantive consolidation in the event of any bankruptcy of Puget Energy.

JUDGE MOSS: Mr. Kuzma, I am just going to ask you to moderate your pace a little bit when you are speaking so the court reporter doesn't have to work quite so hard.

MR. KUZMA: Will do.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So you think that it's not likely that you would be -- that you would not be able to obtain a non-consolidation opinion.

Who are you asking this of? This is -- is it -- this is not your in-house counsel, this would be

1 a third party?

MR. KUZMA: Yes, this is -- generally it's an attorney that is an expert -- "expert" is probably a bad term, but who has a particular focus in corporate debt and bankruptcy laws. And the person that we have identified to do it is the same individual that gave the non-consolidation opinion resulting from a merger order in 2009. It would be the same individual.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right.

And you state in the end of Paragraph 10 that if you can't obtain this agreement, that you will seek guidance from the Commission. I was just wondering what kind of guidance you would be seeking from us at that time. Would it -- would you actually bring us another proposal or would you expect us to come up with something?

MR. KUZMA: I think at that time -- we think that's highly unlikely given what we can work with. If it gets to that position, I think we would be obligated to bring another proposal to the Commission. It would be dealing with respect to substantive consolidation issues in the event of an unfortunate bankruptcy of Puget Energy in the future.

That's not obviously something that the

Commission has, A, jurisdiction over, or B, expertise over. So it would be our obligation at that time to bring another proposal that would meet the spirit and the intent of this provision, even if we can't meet the letter of it with respect to the non-consolidation opinion.

Again, I think that given where we are and what's being asked of us in this proposal, I don't think that we will have too much difficulty getting the non-consolidation opinion. This, frankly, is ownership structure that is fairly common in large infrastructure deals and is not something that would be outside the realm of anything that hasn't been seen by bankruptcy courts and bankruptcy attorneys.

JUDGE MOSS: I just wanted to ask, with respect to Chairman Danner's last question, how would the Company, and other parties if they wish to address the question as well, view the Commission in its order, in any order approving the settlement, conditioning that approval on the Company's ability to come forward with such a different agreement or different mechanism, if you will, if you cannot, for whatever reason, no matter how unlikely, get this non-consolidation opinion?

Am I clear enough or shall I restate that?

MR. KUZMA: I think you were clear. I am trying to envision a scenario. So the order is granted conditioned on Puget's obtaining the non-consolidation opinion?

JUDGE MOSS: And in the event that is not possible, then bringing us, bringing the Commission a satisfactory alternative form of agreement.

MR. KUZMA: I believe that's the intent of this Subsection 4 of Paragraph 10. I think that that would be acceptable to the Company.

The intent here was -- the other parties had raised that similar issue of, A, if we can't get the non-consolidation opinion, what would we need to do to get that, take all efforts to do that. If not, then we would have an obligation to bring forth another proposal to the Commission, so I think that would be acceptable.

JUDGE MOSS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So wait a minute.

Just so that I understand, I mean we can't -- you cannot form Puget LNG unless we approve the order, and so if we were to make the order conditional upon a non-consolidation letter, which you cannot request until you have formed Puget LNG, we may have some

complications to work out. So if -- if your answer is yes, you could agree to that, I would like to know how you --

MR. KUZMA: Well, you have hit the point that I was struggling with, as far as we need to have an order, and if it is a conditional order, we have the order, so I think we would be able to form Puget LNG, LLC at that time.

The way I understood Judge Moss's rephrasal [sic] is that we would have an obligation to come back with another proposal. It wouldn't negate -- the original order would still stand, it would just have an obligation on Puget Sound Energy's part to fix the problem, for lack of a better word, or phrase.

And that's -- that's what the condition would be, was that we have an obligation to bring forth either a non-consolidation opinion or a similar proposal that meets the intent and spirit of that, even though we might not be able to get the non-consolidation opinion.

So that's how I reconciled them. The original order doesn't -- doesn't implode necessarily, it just simply says that we have more work to do.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. So it is -- it's possible to do, we can fashion something,

and --

1 that we can address that.

So speaking of the formation of the LNG, I'm just curious about how you envision the LLC going forward. Is it going to have employees? Is it going to have a board of directors? How are those -- how are those people going to be appointed and so forth?

MR. KUZMA: Puget Energy will appoint the members of -- it will have a board of members

CHAIRMAN DANNER: A board of directors?

MR. KUZMA: It's called a board of

members when it's an LLC. So it will have a board of

members, effectively the same as a board of directors.

And so those parties would be identified and appointed

by Puget Energy.

It will not have employees. The intent that we worked through with the parties is that there would be, pursuant to the -- there would be an operating agreement in which it will engage Puget Sound Energy to operate the plant. Because quite frankly, the -- the differences in operations between what Puget Sound Energy would do -- Mr. Garratt can go into it with more detail -- and what Puget LNG would do, effectively the only thing that Puget LNG employees would be for is effectively just to fuel, because the

1 operations of Puget Sound Energy are their -- are the 2 same as if it were operating it as a peaking-only 3 plant, except for the fueling part. 4 So Puget Sound Energy would pay its shares of 5 the operating expense in accordance with the ownership 6 agreement, but there would also be an operating 7 agreement in which it would compensate PSE toward the 8 operations of -- of the plant. 9 Okay. CHAIRMAN DANNER: 10 And so the executive officers of the LLC would 11 also be Puget employees, then? 12 MR. KUZMA: It does not need to be, but 13 it's likely that they might be members of Puget Sound 14 Energy or employees of Puget Sound Energy, or Puget 15 Energy. 16 JUDGE MOSS: Who is going to market the 17 transportation fuel? 18 MR. GARRATT: So we have an employee 19 recently hired to do business development for both LNG 20 and CNG. As he works on LNG efforts, he will charge 21 his time to Puget LNG. 22 JUDGE MOSS: But that's a PSE employee? 23 MR. GARRATT: He is a PSE employee. 24 Okay. JUDGE MOSS:

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COMMISSIONER JONES:

This is

1	Commissioner Jones. Judge, I didn't realize Chairman
2	Danner was getting into operating agreements. I have
3	a few follow-up questions on the non-consolidation
4	opinion. If we are getting into governance now, I
5	have a few questions on governance. I don't know
6	if it's appropriate now?
7	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Yeah.
8	COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.
9	Mr. Kuzma, who wrote the I was here in
10	2009. I read the opinion. Who who did your
11	non-consolidation opinion in 2009?
12	MR. KUZMA: It was Mr. George Fogg.
13	COMMISSIONER JONES: Spell it.
14	MR. KUZMA: F-O-G-G.
15	COMMISSIONER JONES: And which law firm
16	is he with?
17	MR. KUZMA: Perkins Coie.
18	COMMISSIONER JONES: But did not the
19	Commission, in our merger order, condition make
20	some sort of condition I couldn't find it right
21	now. But didn't we have some sort of condition on the
22	non-consolidation opinion being offered? Are you
23	familiar with that?
24	MR. KUZMA: Yes.
25	COMMISSIONER JONES: And what did

1 what -- what was the specific nature of that 2 condition? 3 MR. KUZMA: Well, if I -- I don't have 4 it before me, but if I recall, it was in many respects 5 similar to what we have here. We would need to have a 6 non-consolidation opinion presented to the Commission. 7 If we were unable to do so, then we would need to come 8 back before the Commission with the changes in 9 structure to the merger commitments that were 10 necessary pursuant to the request to make the 11 non-consolidation opinion effective. 12 COMMISSIONER JONES: I have it in front 13 of me now, Judge Moss, Mr. Kuzma. I can't find it. 14 Maybe you -- you could just clarify that for the 15 record, which we have 14 conditions that we imposed, 16 the majority imposed in this order. I think it's in 17 there somewhere. 18 I'm sorry, Commissioner JUDGE MOSS: 19 Jones, I'm not quite understanding what it is you want 20 confirmed. 21 COMMISSIONER JONES: I would like the 22 number of the condition in the merger order. 23 JUDGE MOSS: We will make that Bench 24 Request 1.

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MR. KUZMA: So if I can clarify, there

1 were the 14 conditions to the merger --2 COMMISSIONER JONES: Correct. 3 MR. KUZMA: -- the 63 merger commitments 4 and you want which number. Okay. Will do. 5 COMMISSIONER JONES: Yeah. This was 6 imposed by the majority of the Commission. 7 MR. KUZMA: Yes. 8 COMMISSIONER JONES: It wasn't in the --9 in the settlement agreement for the merger. 10 MR. KUZMA: Correct. 11 COMMISSIONER JONES: A question on 12 governance, since the Chairman asked it. 13 So currently you have 12 members of the board 14 of director of PE and 12 members of the board of 15 director of PSE, correct? 16 MR. KUZMA: Mr. Garratt may know better 17 than I. 18 COMMISSIONER JONES: Mr. Garratt, you 19 have been to many board meetings to talk about this 20 project. I pulled it down. This is not a trick 21 question. I think there are 12 members of the PE 22 board led by Melanie Dressel, who is Columbia Bank 23 Tacoma [sic], she is chairwoman of the board, and the 24 PE board consists of the same 12 members. Again, 25 Melanie Dressel is the chairwoman of the board; is

1 that correct? 2 MR. GARRATT: Yes. 3 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. 4 So are we going to have more appointments of 5 the same members of the board? What I'm trying to get 6 at, is there going to be some independence, some 7 diversity? Who chooses these board members? It's an 8 even number. If they disagree on an issue -- usually 9 boards are structured to be five or seven. What 10 happens? 11 Maybe this is more directed to Mr. Kuzma, as 12 the attorney. 13 I mean as starters, Mr. Kuzma, the 14 paragraph -- I think you -- it says in here somewhere, 15 LNG will appoint two board members --16 MR. KUZMA: Yes. If you --17 COMMISSIONER JONES: -- and PSE will 18 appoint two board members. But, as you know, in 19 response to the Chairman's question, LNG does not 20 exist yet as a special purpose entity LLC, so they 21 have no ability to even organize themselves yet. 22 MR. KUZMA: That's correct. That would 23 be organized by Puget Energy. And if you -- I think 24 you were pointing to Page 3 of Attachment B to the 25 full settlement stipulation.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Yes, I am.

MR. KUZMA: And so that's the current expectation at this time, that there would be a board of four, two of which would be appointed by PSE and two appointed by Puget LNG. That's the current expectation. There hasn't been any formation at this time.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.

But there is no -- there is nothing in here as we did in merger order. I think the Commission imposed a condition that said one member -- at least one member had to be an independent board member, right?

MR. KUZMA: There was -- if you look at the merger commitments, there is an independent board member. They have -- I'm having a little difficulty phrasing this correctly. There are different roles of independent directors. I believe there is an independent director that has no duties but for the issuance of a vote in the event of a voluntary bankruptcy.

I believe there is a PSE board member that is an independent member, an independent director but in a different respect, in which that independent director is a full participating board member and --

but brings diversity of opinion and expertise to the -- to the board.

So the question I guess would be if we are looking at something with respect to a bankruptcy protection board member versus a diversity of opinion board member, that's where I'm struggling.

Independent director has been used in both forms and I'm not sure what you are addressing here. But it does currently state that the anticipation would be two selected by PSE and two by Puget LNG. It doesn't say that they need to be employees or independent directors or a combination thereof.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.

I can't give you any further direction on what I'm driving at now by the word independence.

Independence is -- could be construed to be a broad term. It has been by FERC and by commissions around the country.

This is a new venture for Puget. It's a very creative and unusual corporate structure, and I am just kind of struggling with, if there are 12 members of the board that are the same of PSE and PE, and then these 12 members get to choose four of their own to be the board of -- LNG board members, I'm not sure if that's the right way to go. That's all I'm saying.

1	JUDGE MOSS: May I interject here?
2	CHAIRMAN DANNER: So
3	JUDGE MOSS: Oh, sorry. Go ahead.
4	CHAIRMAN DANNER: I was just going to
5	well, maybe this is I will wait. I was going to
6	actually raise the issue of affiliate transactions and
7	how that plays into this and what protections there
8	are.
9	JUDGE MOSS: Well, my question is
10	directly a follow-on to Commissioner Jones's
11	questions.
12	You mentioned that there is an independent
13	director as a result of the merger order that is
14	concerned only in the event of a bankruptcy situation.
15	That would be a bankruptcy at Puget Energy level?
16	MR. KUZMA: I believe it is. I am
17	trying to remember. I think it is a Puget Energy
18	level bankruptcy.
19	JUDGE MOSS: So if there was a
20	bankruptcy of Puget LNG, that independent director
21	would not be involved.
22	MR. KUZMA: That independent director
23	would not be involved, no.
24	JUDGE MOSS: So only at the Puget Energy
25	level. Because we would clearly be concerned with

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1 both levels.

> MR. KUZMA: Well, I think we would be of the opinion that we would not need to have an independent director at the Puget LNG level for the simple fact that the investment at Puget LNG is going to be a rather small investment of Puget Energy. are looking at, I believe it's somewhere around \$180 million, you know, in a company with total assets of liabilities of well over 7 billion.

> A Puget LNG bankruptcy would be an unfortunate event, but it would not be one that threatened the existence of Puget Energy. It would be a bad year, but it would not be one in which Puget Energy would need to be worried about a bankruptcy event.

JUDGE MOSS: You will forgive my laughter there. It's the context --

> MR. KUZMA: Yes.

JUDGE MOSS: -- that makes that funny.

All right. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So I have one other follow-up on the non-consolidation. This may be a question for you, Mr. Kuzma.

This not being something I am terribly familiar with in my day-to-day work. Paragraph 10 mentions that it is subject to the customary

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assumptions and exceptions. I guess given that there was a similar non-consolidation opinion following the merger, are those the same assumptions and exceptions? And maybe you can tell us generally, if you have an understanding of this, what those are.

MR. KUZMA: Yes, these are the -- this is the same or similar language that was in the merger order with respect to the non-consolidation opinion. Many of the customary assumptions and exceptions relate to the current state of the bankruptcy law at the time. My understanding of it at least is, is the current state of the bankruptcy laws at the time of the creation of the opinion. They have to make certain assumptions that -- you know, the bankruptcy courts are going to follow the traditional common law with respect to bankruptcy and statutory changes. Those obviously can change over time. Bankruptcy is a constitutional right, but it also is a creature of statute, and so they have to make certain assumptions with respect to the state of the bankruptcy statutes and the common law at the time.

Those are generally the types of assumptions and exceptions that are customary and it is explicitly stated in the opinion.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you.

a couple more on the governance, and then I think the Chairman was going to ask about affiliate interests. Let me finish up. In terms of process, I am having difficulty recognizing the time lines of a lot of this, and I will be asking questions throughout the day on this.

But in terms of Commission approval,
Mr. Kuzma, talk about what you need, what the Company
needs. By "the Company" I mean PE and PSE, the
companies.

So right now we have a full settlement stipulation in front of us that does a number of things, as you know: The cost allocation, the cost allocation factors, we waive 56 and 58 on the merger order, hold harmless provisions. There's a lot in here. So you want approval of that as soon as possible. And then after that a joint ownership agreement with detailed corporate bylaws would be submitted to the Commission for approval.

So those are the two immediate items that I see over the next two to three months. Could you elaborate a little bit on, is that a correct understanding? And when the JOA, what I call joint ownership agreement, comes to the Commission, do you

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expect that to be approved at an open meeting or to be set for hearing and adjudicated again?

MR. KUZMA: As far as the time line, the time line really revolves around the -- it commences with respect to the order approving the settlement.

We detailed that in some length on Paragraphs 9 through, I believe it's 12.

Essentially, for example, let's say two weeks from today is October 31st. I'll use that just for simplicity because it is the end of the month. Commission issues an order approving the settlement, or adopting the settlement. Pursuant to Paragraph 9, Puget Energy will have 30 days, or the month of November, then, to create Puget LNG. Pursuant to Paragraph 10, within 60 days of the creation of Puget LNG -- so in that respect, simplistically we can say the months of December or January we would have a non-consolidation opinion that we would have to have issued and brought before the Commission, or in the failure to do so, follow the procedures with respect to the non-consolidation opinion requirements in Paragraph 10 of obtaining those changes in structure that are necessary to get that. And if not, go to the situation where we would need to bring another proposal that seeks to incorporate the intent or

1 spirit.

Paragraph 12 states that within 60 days of the formation of Puget LNG. So that's -- we would bring forth the joint ownership agreement. That would be concurrent with the non-consolidation opinion because it's 60 days from the formation of Puget LNG.

Assuming Puget LNG was created in the month of November, we would effectively have the months of December and January to bring forward the joint ownership agreement.

With respect to --

COMMISSIONER JONES: Mr. Kuzma?

MR. KUZMA: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Could you stop there, just for a minute, on Paragraph 12.

So one of my subquestions was what does "for approval" mean and what's your expectation of how the Commission would approve that? And then RCW 80.16.020, as I understand it, that's the affiliated interests transaction statute, right? So what would be in the joint ownership agreement regarding affiliate interest transaction rules?

MR. KUZMA: Yes. I will take it in several parts.

RCW 80.16.020 is the joint -- I mean is the

affiliated transaction statute. With respect to the question of what would the approval look like, I think the intent would be that we would continue, perhaps, to work with the other parties, as far as putting together a joint ownership agreement.

Part of the settlement stipulation includes the Attachment B, which has, for lack of a better word, a term sheet with respect to what the expectations are. So the parties have reviewed that and have submitted their comments on that, but it's not a fully-fledged document at that time.

So as far as the approval, my assumption would be if we can work out a joint ownership agreement that all the parties confirm, meet their expectations with respect to at least the term sheet conditions, then we would bring that forward, and if the Commission were to do it at an open meeting, there would be an open meeting.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Since Mr. Gomez is here and represents Staff, I would like to especially ask you, but the other parties -- Ms. Gafken, if you wish to weigh in. Is that your understanding of when the joint ownership agreement comes back to us? I imagine this would be fairly complicated with corporate bylaws and details on affiliate interest

transactions and on the O&M costs and your ability to audit. So, I mean, is this enough time? Is this something you are comfortable with for Staff,
Mr. Gomez?

MR. GOMEZ: Staff, as far as what -what the Company proposes to file going forward, as
far as this case, joint ownership agreement, Staff's
understanding is that it will contain as much detail
as Staff needs to be able to be assured that -- that
going forward it will have the ability to look at
these and look at costs on an ongoing basis, and to
confirm, with regards to the different costs, the
appropriate allocations.

So at this point the -- as far as looking over any actual costs, we have no actual costs, so it would have to be based on kind of what the principles are associated with that. To the extent -- our understanding is that the Commission will have every opportunity to review or reject any specific terms associated with the joint operating agreement. So any operating agreements before us we will -- will have the opportunity to look --

COMMISSIONER JONES: But do you -Mr. Gomez, do you expect to do that in an open meeting
setting, maybe several open meetings, depending on how

1 far you get?

MR. GOMEZ: I have not contemplated the -- procedurally how we would go about it, but certainly that is one way that we could go about it.

Ms. Colamonici, I didn't mean to go to
Ms. Gafken. I want you to say something for the first
time. I didn't mean to go to Ms. Gafken, but you are
the expert witness, depending on how the two of you
want to work it out. I just wanted to get a sense of
your review of the JOA, the joint ownership agreement,
and how long, if you are comfortable with this.

MS. GAFKEN: Ms. Colamonici is looking at me. For the process question, I will go ahead and take that one.

An open meeting process may be an appropriate way to deal with it. As Mr. Gomez indicated, I think all the parties expect to be able to review it and have an adequate opportunity to review, and also for the Commission to review, and have an adequate time to weigh and make a decision on it.

We have had several proceedings where that has happened in an open meeting setting, and perhaps several meetings, where we get so far and then we kick it to the next open meeting and do a little bit more work. That's a process that has worked before. There

is also some challenges with that model.

At this time I don't necessarily anticipate an adjudication on the joint operating agreement. That's barring any surprises, I suppose.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So, if I may, the scenario that I worry about is you are going to have 60 days to get the JOA agreed to by multiple parties. If there are contentious issues that come up, something has to be filed in 60 days, according to this settlement, so something will be filed that not all the parties agree to, and then we are there saying, okay, we want you to approve or suspend or do whatever. And so I do worry. If this falls into an adjudication, what does that do to the time lines here and how do we deal with that? And so I am just trying to get a sense of the likelihood that there are going to be sticky issues in the JOA.

COMMISSIONER JONES: And, Ms. Gafken, just for the record, you said joint operating agreement and it's joint ownership agreement.

MS. GAFKEN: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER JONES: I don't think -Mr. Kuzma, I don't think you are asking the Commission
to approve a joint operating agreement for Puget LNG,
are you?

1 MR. KUZMA: No. 2 COMMISSIONER JONES: That's way too much 3 detail, I think. 4 MR. KUZMA: That's --5 COMMISSIONER JONES: Yeah. 6 MS. GAFKEN: That's correct, I did 7 misspeak. 8 COMMISSIONER JONES: That's all. 9 CHAIRMAN DANNER: So I was just trying 10 to get a sense of if -- if the parties are confident 11 that a JOA can be -- can be agreed to in that short 12 time line, and it is a short time line. 13 MR. KUZMA: Well, I would -- I would 14 posit that we have already discussed many of the 15 critical terms, and they are in the term sheet 16 attached as an exhibit. Many of the principles, I 17 think, have already been agreed upon by the parties. 18 I think there are -- there will need to be reviews of 19 language, things of that nature. 20 But this effectively -- this document gives us 21 90 days. It's 60 days from the creation of Puget LNG, 22 but effectively it's 90 days to submit it. It's not a 23 requirement on the Commission to approve it in that 24 time period, it's simply a requirement that we submit 25 it within those 90 days.

Т	So that's that's now we view it, is that
2	the we have already worked through what I would say
3	are the more the more troublesome principles, or
4	or important principles, maybe not troublesome.
5	Granted there may be some devil in the details that
6	come along that will need to be worked out among the
7	parties, but we think that this is something that we
8	could do within the period that we have established in
9	this process, in the mediation. That, you know, we
10	have worked well together and we we now have a
11	common understanding and goal, so I think we would be
12	able to hammer this out before the end of January.
13	JUDGE MOSS: If there is no follow-up to
14	that, this might be a convenient moment for our
15	morning break.
16	Do you have follow-up on that? That's fine.
17	COMMISSIONER JONES: Not from me.
18	CHAIRMAN DANNER: I do want to ask a
19	question about affiliated interests.
20	JUDGE MOSS: Right. When we return,
21	Chairman Danner will have some questions concerning
22	affiliated interests, and that will be our next topic
23	of discussion.
24	Let's go ahead and take 15 minutes, until 10
25	after the hour.

(A brief recess.)

JUDGE MOSS: All right. Let's be back on the record.

Before we proceed with our discussion, I have to interrupt our proceedings briefly to note for the record an ex parte contact has occurred during the course of the proceeding. This is in the form of an email that was sent to all three commissioners and myself, from an individual who has previously expressed an interest in this proceeding, and who has communicated in this fashion before, and who has been directed and told and explained to on several occasions that this is an inappropriate thing to do.

If we look at this stuff it's an ex parte contact, and we have not done that. What we have been doing is sending these things first to the records center, and now to our consumer affairs section, so these can be made public comments, they can be made part of the record. But that's the appropriate way for members of the public who are interested in this proceeding to let their concerns and thoughts and ideas be known to the Commission, through that process, not through direct communications with the commissioners or myself. We are the presiding officers in this proceeding.

Both the statutes and the Commission's rules forbid ex parte contacts. That's RCW 34.05.455 and WAC 480-07-310. Now, those are fairly extensive, I'm not going to read them into record, but I think everybody -- the counsel in the room certainly are familiar with this concept. So I just -- I want to note for the record the -- that this was done during our hearing this morning.

Perhaps it's one of the curses of the modern age of electronics that we all are up here capable of receiving these things as they come in. So I am not going to read this into the record at this time, but I will publish it by way of notice of ex parte contact, and any party in the proceeding will have an opportunity to respond to it. So that's it.

Actually, I will ask Commissioner Rendahl. Do you want me to put this in the record?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I think it would be useful for the parties to see what came in. You can pass it around.

JUDGE MOSS: I will read it. All right.

This is an email received from an individual by the name of Phil Brooke, B-R-O-O-K-E, today at 9:40 a.m., the subject matter is respectful objection.

It reads: On the bridge line. I am direct safety and

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risk management for one of the largest local employers, but approach this issue as an individual. Note, unknown possibly significant financial liability allocations and safety are one and the same. You just excluded safety in the opening. You just abdicated your responsibility to ratepayers. Note, additionally TOTE has cancelled their current LNG conversion effort. Did you know this? PSE has zero customers. Note, citizens are being asked to comment on opaque methodology which is patently unfair. Respectfully, Phil Brooke, Summit, Washington.

I will just bother to comment on this to the extent of saying that the Commission has spent well over a thousand hours working on this matter. It is giving it full, fair consideration in the context of its adjudicative process. I have to take exception to the idea that citizens are being asked to comment on opaque methodology, which is patently unfair. We have explained at great length, having had previous e-mails from the director of the administrative law division to this individual and others, how this process works, how parties may participate in it, how members of the public may participate in it, and the Commission has a very long history of allowing full, open public process. We are very good at it, frankly. This sort

of thing is neither appropriate nor called for under the circumstances.

So again, this does constitute an ex parte contact. I'm sorry that it occurred. I'm sorry that somebody opened it, not knowing this was the substance. Because we have included in our messages to members of the public in this proceeding that it is not appropriate to contact any of the presiding officers directly, yet they persist in doing so. That needs to stop.

I will stop there.

Do any of the commissioners wish to comment on this?

All right. Fine. So I will make this available by notice.

Having said all of that, too, the cure for ex parte contact under both the statute and the rules is for us to give such notice and an opportunity for any party in the proceeding who wishes to do so to respond to the substance of the ex parte contact, which is now part of our transcript.

All right. Thank you. And I'm sorry for that interruption, folks. This has been a very useful conversation we have been having this morning. I am going to take a deep breath and then we will move on.

1 Your Honor, if I may? MS. GAFKEN: 2 JUDGE MOSS: Pardon me? 3 MS. GAFKEN: If I may just say a few 4 words, just very briefly, on that topic? 5 JUDGE MOSS: You may. 6 MS. GAFKEN: As the ratepayer advocate, 7 there has been quite a bit of public interest in this 8 proceeding. I just wanted to express appreciation 9 both to the Commission and to the Company for the 10 willingness to conduct a public comment hearing on 11 very short notice. We do have a public comment 12 hearing coming up on Wednesday evening. I do 13 encourage the public to come out and provide its 14 comment to the Commission. 15 There is great interest in this proceeding and 16 The focus the facility that PSE would like to build. 17 before this Commission is very narrow, as the parties 18 understand. And the Commission has provided the 19 opportunity to the public to come out and provide its 20 comment, and for that Public Counsel is very 21 appreciative. 22 JUDGE MOSS: Thank you, Ms. Gafken. 23 All right. Now we are going to turn to the 24 subject of affiliate interest transactions. Chairman

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Danner has more questions on that subject.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Well, that is the question. So we are creating a joint ownership -- or this -- we envision there will be a joint ownership agreement, but the agreement is among two entities that are clearly affiliated, and we have a statute right now that says that the Commission must approve affiliated interest transactions, transactions that go between these two affiliated entities for any transactions that are over a certain dollar amount.

I am trying to get a handle on -- first of all, I think that nothing -- nothing in this agreement disturbs that authority, if I -- if I understand that. Is that your understanding?

MR. GOMEZ: Chairman Danner, that is Staff's understanding.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: And so the question is how does that work in practice? Because it would seem that almost every transaction that is going to go on between these two entities is going to have to come to the Commission for approval. And how -- how does that work? What are the mechanics of that when you are talking about what I would -- I mean I envision this, that there would be constant transactions going on between the two. Am I right or wrong about that,

MR. GOMEZ: I will take a stab at it.

Dave Gomez, Commission Staff.

The joint ownership agreement that is coming before the Commission is -- again, I think there will be some expectations, or at least what the expectations are from the Commission Staff.

Commission Staff anticipates that the joint ownership agreement will be general in the sense that it will just provide the structure for operational transparency and that there -- there is a principle base for terms and conditions in owning and operating the Tacoma LNG facility.

So in essence what the Company will be articulating is its relationship between the two entities and how decisions will be made to operate the plant. It won't go in as much detail with regards to what we would normally see in a rate case, where the company would articulate its affiliated interest transactions, the nature of them.

There's a requirement, I believe I am correct, it's annually that the Company files that. Commission Staff looks at those affiliated interest transactions on a yearly basis, but for the purposes of rate setting at a later rate case, we look at all of the different costs before the Staff to evaluate, then in

those cases we will be looking in greater detail with regards to each individual transaction and whether it meets the principles with regards to cost causation and appropriateness for inclusion in rates. That would be later and different and separate and distinct from the operating -- excuse me, the ownership agreement.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So you are saying there would be an annual filing, basically identifying the affiliated interest transactions the preceding 12 months; is that...

MR. GOMEZ: To the extent that I'm aware of, every year the companies are required to file their affiliated interest transactions. I believe it includes information that allows Staff to make a comparison and to determine whether the transactions themselves are at an arm's length, meaning that the -- that there is no subsidization or that costs themselves are in any way inappropriate for inclusion in the rates at some other point.

Again, the purpose of that filing annually is just to articulate those affiliated interest transactions, they are amounts that occurred during that year, and Staff examines those as part of the Staff investigation. It does not bring that before

the Commission. At least that's been my experience with those.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.

We have had a number of, over the years, single -- single filings with single transactions in them, often beforehand, asking us for approval. You know, when a -- when a telecom company sells a building, for example, that is something that has come to us beforehand. I just wanted to make sure, and I will take a look at the statute, that -- that we are not getting into something where we are in the position of having to micromanage because there is nothing but cost and affiliated interest transacting going -- going between these two entities.

And maybe I can ask Mr. Roberson, since I have never had a chance to ask him a question before.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Another first.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: And if you want to defer that question, that's fine. I'm just putting you on the spot.

MR. ROBERSON: I have not looked extensively at the affiliated interest statutes. I do know that the Commission would have to approve the initial -- the joint operating -- the joint ownership agreement. Sorry, Commissioner Jones. And then

1 whether or not the Company would need to come back 2 with every transaction, I'm not -- I'm not clear on 3 that. I would have to look into that. 4 COMMISSIONER JONES: Can I follow up, 5 Mr. Chairman, with Mr. Gomez? 6 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Yes, you may. 7 COMMISSIONER JONES: So, Mr. Gomez, in 8 your testimony on Page 28, the joint testimony, Lines 9 15 through 20, you seem fairly confident with this 10 very creative, somewhat unusual transaction, to audit 11 the affiliated interest transactions between PSE 12 and -- and I'm just going to call it LNG for now, not 13 Puget LNG. So what gives you that confidence? I mean 14 is it the number of staff that you have? This is --15 this is kind of plowing new territory, I think. 16 MR. GOMEZ: Commissioner Jones, are you 17 referring to my testimony on Page 28, Line 15? 18 COMMISSIONER JONES: Yes. 19 16. I'm sorry. 20 Are you there? 21 MR. GOMEZ: Yes, I'm there. 22 COMMISSIONER JONES: And there you 23 state, for the record, Commission Staff has the 24 continuing ability to audit the affiliated 25 transactions between PSE and LNG, and then you go on

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1 to say why.

> What gives you that confidence, and what other large, affiliated interest transactions have you -have you been doing?

> MR. GOMEZ: Well, I think Mr. Garratt brought up the example of Freddy 1. I am less familiar with that facility than I am with Tacoma LNG, obviously. I have never specifically worked on Freddy 1, but my understanding of that agreement is there's two -- there's two separate and distinct owners. In this case there is a separate owner to -from the Company.

The companies, then, both of them -- is it Atlanta General?

MR. GARRATT: Atlantic Power.

MR. GOMEZ: Atlantic Power and PSE co-own the facility. There is a general agreement with regards to their budgets and how they will operate the facility throughout the year. And then there's costs that go -- that are caused either by one, provision of one owner's service to -- versus the other. And there's -- it's a dynamic process back and forth that occurs between these entities.

PS -- Puget Sound Energy, of course, comes before the Commission, brings its rate cases before

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the Commission for analysis, and we look at the costs associated with operating and maintaining those resources, or that resource, co-owned. And in those cases we examine the transactions. And the Company by nature has to allow the utility regulatory staff to examine any and all records associated with that facility to confirm those affiliated interest transactions and to confirm that they are made based on arm's length transactions. That there is -- in the case of a joint-owned facility, where you have Puget LNG, unregulated, owning it, there's naturally a concern from regulatory staff and auditing to ensure that there is no cross-subsidization, there's no inappropriate costs that are being asked to be paid by ratepayers.

Staff is comfortable that we have the process, we have the familiarity, and if need be we will bring additional resources to bear to examine that. But there is nothing in what the Company has presented with regards to Puget LNG and the regulated portion of the facility that Staff feels will be an insurmountable challenge to ensure that the right costs are being allocated to ratepayers.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So, Mr. Gomez,

just to follow up. So your understanding is -- and

any of the other witnesses can weigh in afterwards.

Your understanding is that there would be, instead of
sort of routine affiliated interest filings that would
come before the Commission, as we handle them on the
open meeting agenda, there would be one annual filing
by the Company, or the companies, with the Commission,

detail when Puget Sound Energy files a general rate case to identify those specific elements that they are seeking recovery for?

identifying these, and then more specifically, more

MR. GOMEZ: That's correct, as you had described. That's my understanding of -- of -- on an ongoing regular basis the Company files its -- on an annual basis required to file its affiliated interest transactions. I believe it's with regards to the amount and the type, and they are identified in -- in individual annual reports. And then there is the inclusion of those costs within an actual rate case, or a tariff revision is before the Commission, a normal rate case.

In those cases, the general rate case, where the staff would -- where Staff would bring it to the Commission would be is if there was something in the affiliated interest transaction report, on an annual basis, there was an issue or problem. But there's

really no action that occurs, other than Staff investigate those transactions.

Now, if we go into a rate case, then -- then we utilize those reports, and others, to look at the Company's case and how it is filed and determine whether or not the cost that's being -- the ratepayer is being asked to cover, with regards to the Tacoma LNG plant, would be included in the rates or not included in the rates.

So it's a two -- two separate, but it's also ongoing examination over time.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So, Mr. Garratt, is that consistent with your understanding of how this would go forward?

MR. GARRATT: It is. And I would just add, in my mind I don't necessarily see there being a lot of transactions between PSE and Puget LNG, and I'm thinking about this maybe more from a practical perspective than a legal perspective.

But from a practical perspective, on a day-to-day basis the facility is liquifying natural gas and it's going into the storage tank, and so we're -- we would be, you know, keeping tabs of that inventory and saying, well, this amount of -- this many gallons of that LNG belongs to PSE and this many

gallons belong to Puget LNG. And then as it goes to TOTE or other transportation customers, that inventory would change. Conversely, if it gets vaporized and put back into the gas system, PSE's inventory changes.

And likewise with the operations. On day-to-day operations, the plant employees would be charging their time and we would have an allocation methodology.

So I think it's only a few scenarios, like we talked about earlier in this hearing, where there is actually some sort of commercial transaction going back and forth. Again, I think it's -- in my mind it's fairly straightforward.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So the bulk of this is really going to be more accounting transaction -- account -- not transactions, but accounting notations, as to the workings of the LNG plant under the joint ownership agreement, and then the affiliated interest transactions, so to speak, that would be reported would be anything outside of that differ -- that would be different from the allocations identified in the joint ownership agreement. Is that -- is that a fair characterization?

MR. GARRATT: Yes, I think that is a

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1 very good way to put it.

2 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.

MR. GARRATT: And I would just say that it's an accounting allocation.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you.

Mr. Gomez, just as I was looking at your testimony, on -- on the bottom of Page 28, on Line 23, and the top of Page 29, on Line 4, you refer to the joint operating agreement. I think you meant joint ownership agreement? Just so we can be clear.

MR. GOMEZ: I do, and I acknowledge that.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you.

MR. GOMEZ: Sorry.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Mr. Finklea?

MR. FINKLEA: I just wanted to -- I hope this clarifies. We haven't addressed this in our testimony. This is a resource that is a substitute for pipeline capacity. So in my mind at least, this is how we have approached this, the costs associated with running this facility would be addressed annually in your purchased gas adjustment proceedings. So it's not like a -- like a piece of pipe you just put in the ground and if there is no rate case for five years there is no relook. In my mind at least, this would

be reviewed annually through your purchased gas adjustment proceedings, so you do have an annual look at this.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So where I am getting is really about the legalities of this, because in the statute, 80.16.020, it does say the filing of an affiliated interest transaction must be made prior to the effective date of the contract or the arrangement, and so I just want to be clear that the arrangement that you have going forward conforms to this statue. This is more about the -- the -- you know, dotting the Is and crossing the Ts here.

I have -- I have confidence that we have all the ways to go back and audit and make sure that these arm's length transactions are indeed arm's length, and that we can make the changes that are necessary, and we protect the ratepayers in that. But when we have this particular provision, I want to make sure that -- that any JOA or any other document coming forward is going to address this particular requirement in -- in 020.

MR. KUZMA: This is Mr. Kuzma. If I may speak to that. There might be a little confusion on that point. I think for -- the joint ownership agreement goes along the lines of what Mr. Gomez

addressed, as far as setting up sort of the budgeting and those types of ownership issues. What I hear from the Commission now is more on the operation side.

And it has always been Puget's contemplation, and I believe the other parties as well, that there would be another JOA, a joint operating agreement, in which Puget LNG would engage Puget Sound Energy to act as the operator, much like Atlantic Power with respect to Freddy 1. It will detail those processes and those transactions. That would set forward what I would view as the affiliated transactions going forward, as far as the services that PSE will be providing to Puget LNG.

I am not aware of any goods or services that Puget LNG would be providing to PSE, other than perhaps -- you know, when we talk about usage in excess of the ownership shares, we would include in there as far as the rates and the fees with respect to those service fees that would -- that would be applied.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.

I mean there's a distinction. I mean Frederickson is two owners who are distinct. Here you have two owners that are affiliated.

MR. KUZMA: That's true.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So it's not a perfect analogy.

MR. KUZMA: It's not a perfect analogy, but that's also why the affiliated transaction rules are in place. We understand at PSE that we need to make sure that they are as close as possible to an arm's length transaction because -- to -- to protect the public and ratepayers of PSE. So we understand that, those are in -- in mind, and we know that the other parties here will be working to ensure that that's the case. And so it would all be pursuant to the joint ownership -- the joint operating agreement.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: The joint operating agreement.

But -- okay. So it would have to be developed in such a way that it addresses this requirement, that prior to the effective date of any contract it has to come to us for approval. So --

MR. KUZMA: That is true. And the Tacoma LNG facility is not going to go into service for at least three years from now, so there is time for that to occur and to develop some of the details.

We did not include the joint operating agreement in the settlement stipulation per se, but it was something that -- I know that PSE at least, I

can't speak for all parties, but I believe all parties understood what would need to be done in the -- in the intervening three years.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Again, that is all about strict compliance with the statute. Again, I think that we have the tools where we can go back and say, okay, no, this was -- you know, this was different than arm's length, or we can assure that something is arm's length, and make sure that the ratepayers aren't picking up any -- any more costs than are -- than they are required to do.

MR. KUZMA: Exactly. And PSE understands that, and so does -- well, Puget Energy at least. What we are trying to do here is establish the ownership shares, because as we get construction costs in the door, we need to know how to allocate those dollars, and that's what we are trying to establish now. We know when it is up and running there will be another set of dollars that come in and need to be allocated differently, and -- and those would be pursuant to the operating agreement, because those will vary depending upon usage, far more than the ownership shares are.

The way I view it -- I guess I'm an energy lawyer, but I view it as capacity and energy. And so

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1 the ownership shares establish the capacity, or the 2 right of each party to use the facility, and the 3 amount that they have paid into it, versus on an 4 energy basis, it's sort of like the operating. 5 Depending upon circumstances in any given year, 6 depending on subscriptions, the operating costs can 7 vary, and those would need to be pursuant to an 8 operating agreement, and will fluctuate year to year. 9 Those are the types of things that would be included 10 pursuant to either the PGA and/or affiliated 11 transaction, dependent upon -- if it's just a pure 12 cost allocation it would be a PGA. If it's an 13 exchange of goods or services, it would be an 14 affiliated transaction.

JUDGE MOSS: Just so we don't get our JOAs mixed up, as I understand, the joint ownership agreement is something that the Commission will be given an opportunity to review and approve.

MR. KUZMA: That's correct. The settlement stipulation requires it to be filed within 60 days of the creation of Puget LNG, and then it does state for approval by the Commission.

JUDGE MOSS: And then the other JOA, meaning the joint operating agreement, presumably falls within the definitions in RCW 80.16.020, and so

1 it would have to be also brought to the Commission for 2 approval. 3 MR. KUZMA: Yes. 4 JUDGE MOSS: And then if it was amended, 5 those amendments would have to be brought to us for 6 approval. But that's pretty much the extent of the 7 affiliated interest transactions. That defines it, 8 doesn't it? 9 MR. KUZMA: That is correct, and that is 10 PSE's understanding. 11 JUDGE MOSS: Okay. All right. That's 12 clear. 13 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Thank you for that 14 clarification. 15 COMMISSIONER JONES: Mr. Gomez, this is 16 Commissioner Jones. Just a final follow-up to you on 17 your review and -- and the auditing of this. This is 18 not an electric generation plant, this is -- this is a 19 liquefaction, vaporization. This is something new, I 20 think, to regulatory services staff, right? 2.1 MR. GOMEZ: Yes. 22 COMMISSIONER JONES: So in your 23 testimony you talk about that you have benefit from 24 consultation with technical experts and interstate

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pipeline operators. This is not something you

normally do, right, when you review an electric generation plant?

MR. GOMEZ: That's correct. By the very nature of -- of the complexities associated with pipeline capacity costs, bringing in additional experts, as was recommended by -- in -- during mediation was something quite useful.

COMMISSIONER JONES: So in this building we have our pipeline safety staff, and this is not, as the Chairman said, about pipeline safety, although we have ruled on some pipeline safety aspects of this project. But how do you propose that you have sufficient engineering and other technical capabilities on staff as you proceed forward in this? It's not just -- in my view, just legal and accounting, it involves engineering as well.

MR. GOMEZ: As far as engineering resources going forward with regards to the staff, I don't think we have -- or I have at least contemplated any beyond this, with regards to any issues coming before the Commission later, or at least to Commission staff to -- to really need to lean on any engineering analysis, further engineering analysis of the plant. At least that's what I anticipate, that anything that would come before us in the future would be more

- cost-related, which we do have, you know, staff,
  folks -- or staff that's capable there.
- COMMISSIONER JONES: Mr. Wright, are you on the phone? Are you still there?
- MR. WRIGHT: Yes, I am. Yes, I am,
  Commissioner.

commissioner Jones: So good to have you on the phone. I haven't seen you since you left FERC. In those days, when you were -- you were director of the office of energy projects for FERC, right?

MR. WRIGHT: Correct.

question, and I'm not trying to advertise your consultancy services per se, but state commissions generally around the country, as you know, are not really well schooled, in my view, for some of these interstate pipeline issues and natural gas because they are regulated by FERC. So FERC usually handles export facilities, FERC handles interstate pipeline and all the issues related to that.

So do you have any -- do you have any comment on how this commission, maybe talking about other commission staffs around the country, on the Gulf Cost have -- have dealt with these affiliate interest rules and -- because these are -- these -- this gets into

like.

technical analysis and not just economic analysis.

MR. WRIGHT: Well, not so much

affiliate. There are affiliate rules at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission that the companies are supposed to adhere to and have to prove that they have adhered to. You will find that many pipelines and LNG export facilities, to use that example, are affiliated, but they -- they have to put up firewalls, so to speak. They have to adhere to the rulemaking of the FERC, in terms of separation of staff and the

If you are going on a state-by-state basis, and we are talking about facilities that are subject to only state regulation, I would expect -- and I do not know for the state of Washington, the WUTC, if there are affiliate rules. I would imagine there must be because you are dealing with -- the Commission deals with companies that have business pursuits and they need to protect the ratepayers, as well as be a fair arbiter, I guess you could say, of all the stakeholders, which include the regulated companies.

So to be fair -- (bridge line interference interruption) -- position of knowledge of -- of what's happening to each and every state, but I would think there needs to be some kind of safeguards in terms of

affiliate interest rules that ensure, you know, fair ratemaking, fair allocation of costs, and preserve the ratepayers' position, in terms of not incurring any unwanted or unnecessary or unjustified costs.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Mr. Wright, that was not my question. Judge Moss and Chairman Danner just cited to our RCW, our state statute, that deals with affiliated interest transactions, so we do have that. But my question to you was more, given your -- given your background of large LNG and other projects around the country, what sort of engineering or technical expertise do you think needs to be at the Commission to -- to review these projects as they go forward?

MR. WRIGHT: Well, simply put, at the FERC there is a -- there is an in-house engineering staff, and with regard to LNG and to pipeline capacity construction, these facilities are modeled in house. I am not going to say that every state commission may have such a budget for that, but I would think when they are faced with special situations where it involves the construction of capacity facilities, where a company purports to want to build to a certain capacity, that needs to be vetted to make sure that there is -- you know, in terms of using an old term,

there is no gold plating going on, the facility is built to meet the needs, it's not overbuilt so to speak.

So, yes, I do think there needs to be engineering expertise, but, you know, I -- I won't rule out that it cannot be done on a contractor basis. I myself am not an engineer, so there is no conflict of interest there. I am not purporting to advance my own firm for that.

You know, meeting the needs of the ratepayer by looking at the adequacy and the technical, if you will, needs of that facility, and whether it meets the needs of the ratepayers is a necessity.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So I just have a follow-up on the operating agreement, or the, excuse me, the ownership agreement. I will just call it the JOA. And this question is for Mr. Garratt.

So, do you know, if the Commission were to approve the settlement, then there is the timing that goes along, and -- and within 30 days Puget LNG is formed, and then within 60 days after that you've got the non-consolidation opinion that must be filed, plus the -- the JOA. You have said that you would be, or your counsel said that you would be working with the

parties in this case in developing that JOA, as well as working on this. And that other "working on this" is what I have a question about.

Who is going to negotiate this JOA on behalf of PSE and on behalf of Puget LNG if there are no employees for Puget LNG? Is this between the board members? So who is going to be representing Puget LNG in this JOA creation?

MR. GARRATT: Well, I think in -- in terms of who would represent Puget LNG, it would -- I would envision that there is this board of members and that technically they would be representing the Puget LNG interests.

Again, I don't necessarily see this JOA being that complicated, given that we already have a term sheet, and -- and, you know, presuming the settlement goes forward, we've got these ownership allocations.

So -- so I see this as being a relatively straightforward ownership agreement.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: But in order for this to be valid it has to be negotiated, essentially, and agreed to between two separate parties, and so that's why I am inquiring about this, about how separate this negotiation will be, or is this just PSE creating the joint ownership agreement?

MR. GARRATT: I don't see it as being -COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Do you understand
my question?

MR. GARRATT: I certainly don't see it as being PSE simply developing this agreement. Again, there will be specific bylaws related to Puget LNG, and there will be representatives of Puget LNG. And so in that respect it -- there are particular interests related to Puget LNG, there's particular interests related to PSE. And then I think the regulatory process here, bringing it back to the other parties and bringing it to the Commission, provides additional protection.

commissioner rendation opinion is valid, it seems to me there has to be some separation here. Are you going to have separate representation, legal representation, for Puget LNG? It seems to me there needs to be some separation as you are negotiating this joint ownership agreement. Is that your understanding?

MR. GARRATT: We certainly haven't contemplated what sort of legal representation would exist on both sides here. Again, we -- it seems to be that we are playing within a fairly narrow field here,

though, as well, from a legal perspective, because we have already addressed a lot of the legal -- the typical legal provisions that you would have in any sort of joint operating agreement, within this term -- within the combination of the term sheet and the settlement agreement.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Mr. Kuzma, do you have anything to add to that?

MR. KUZMA: Not necessarily. I don't believe there has been contemplation of separate legal representation, or that's been ruled out. Quite frankly, Puget LNG doesn't exist now, so that's been part of the reason behind it.

I think from PSE's perspective, dealing with the other parties to the settlement stipulation effectively creates a lot of the third party -- I mean the arm's length transaction that would otherwise occur. We know we need to make sure that it is aboveboard, fair, and represents adequate allocation of the benefits and liabilities, to do that, and to also get approval from the Commission.

At such time that Puget LNG is created, they will have its own advisors that will be seeking to protect its interests. I mean there will be a separate -- a party that will approve the agreement

and it will be subject to the board's approval of Puget LNG.

Effectively we are, you know, abiding by all corporate laws and regulations with respect to this transaction.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Just to follow up on that, though. It's -- you are going to have a board of members who may also be directors of one of the other companies, so they've got a fiduciary responsibility to Puget Energy, for example, and then they will also have a fiduciary responsibility to the LLC. Is there a conflict there if there is negotiation among those two entities?

You know, we are trying to make sure that nothing on the LLC side bleeds over so that ratepayers are picking up costs that are not properly assigned to them. We want to make sure that the ratepayers are getting the best deal for any -- anything, any prices that are the subject of these negotiations. And, you know, we could look to Staff, we could look to Public Counsel to be a form of checks and balances on that, but don't there need to be some checks and balances inherent in the system before Staff and Public Counsel get involved?

MR. KUZMA: I believe in this

circumstance we are abiding by all affiliated transaction rules and requirements. I would submit that this is no different than any of the other affiliated interests that might exist, that the Commission already regulates, whether that be on the telecom or energy side. I know, for example, Pacific Power & Light has a host of affiliates that have perhaps similar arrangements. Also Cascade Natural Gas and MDU.

We are not operating necessarily within -this is unique to Puget. Puget currently does not
have any affiliates with which it does these types of
transactions. It currently only has Puget Western,
and that's more of a real estate holding company for
real estate that is no longer used for utility
service.

So this is a bit unique for Puget, but it's not something that is totally unique within the industry. And we are seeking to get counsel from those that deal with these comfortably and -- and adequately to make sure that the protections are there, because quite frankly, negotiating a contract that is not something that can be approved by the Commission, is not in either PSE's or Puget LNG's interests.

1	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Right. And the
2	reason the reason that you have 020 is simply to
3	deal with these situations where a company has to a
4	company has to deal with itself, essentially, in the
5	way it has got these things structured, and so we
6	become the third party.
7	MR. KUZMA: Effectively. That's how I
8	would view it, yes.
9	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Any other comment on
10	this among the folks at the table?
11	Okay.
12	COMMISSIONER JONES: I have a question
13	for Mr. Garratt. This is more of a quick clarifying
14	question.
15	Could you turn to Attachment C of the full
16	settlement stipulation. It's the one dealing with
17	fixed operating costs. I think you are familiar with
18	this.
19	Now, Judge, is all of Attachment C, is
20	this is there any confidential information in here
21	by line item, or is this all public?
22	MR. KUZMA: This is public.
23	COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.
24	So, Mr. Garratt, you have stated on the record
25	that you will have no staff at LNG, only two board

members from LNG, but yet there is a staff line item here for \$3.157 billion per year, in what is called fixed operating costs, so what is that?

By the way, what do you mean by "fixed," as opposed to variable?

When I think of operations and maintenance, I usually think it's a combination of fixed and variable, but this is all labeled fixed, and why is that?

MR. GARRATT: So to take the second question first, we really wanted to delineate the fixed operating costs because there are certainly variable operating costs associated with this facility. The advantage of the variable operating costs are that they are directly attributable to one side or the other. And one of the best examples of a variable operating cost of this facility is the electricity consumption, because the primary consumer of electricity of this facility is the compressor that's used in the liquefaction process, so you can very much add that cost to whichever side the gas is designated for.

In terms of these costs themselves, these costs really relate to the plant staff. There is a certain number of employees located at this plant. We

1 are showing that for a typical year this is the total 2 cost of that staff that would be located at the plant. 3 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. So this 4 would be the total cost for staff for all the cost 5 allocators, liquefaction, vaporization, bunkering, 6 truck loading, everything, right? 7 What's the projected number of staff that you 8 have in 2020? Do you have an idea of that? 9 MR. GARRATT: Yeah, I believe it's 16 or 10 17. 11 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. 12 Thanks. That's all I have on that. 13 CHAIRMAN DANNER: So just so I 14 understand, I mean the 3,157,852 that's in 15 Attachment C, those are the costs, but you are --16 basically, you are going to be allocating Puget Energy 17 employees to this project and that's -- so you don't 18 necessarily have dedicated employees, but that money 19 is assigned to what you anticipate will be the costs 20 of Puget employees who are moving over to -- to do 21 work that would be of value to the LLC? 22 MR. GARRATT: Yes, so PSE employees. Αt 23 the moment we are envisioning that these would be PSE 24 employees. 25 CHAIRMAN DANNER: PSE employees, yeah.

Τ.	MR. GARRATT: We haven't made I guess
2	I just would add that we haven't made a final
3	determination about that. It could be that just as
4	we use contractors for some of our power plants, it
5	could be that some of the employees are contractors.
6	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Thank you.
7	(Pause in the proceedings.)
8	JUDGE MOSS: All right. We do have
9	sufficiently more sufficient additional questions
10	that it would be appropriate for us to take a lunch
11	break and then resume. Given the limited resources in
12	our community on the west side here, we usually give
13	90 minutes for lunch. We can do that again today. We
14	will come back at 1:30.
15	Let's be off the record.
16	(Lunch recess.)
17	JUDGE MOSS: Let's be back on the
18	record, please.
19	Welcome back, everybody, after what I hope was
20	a pleasant lunch break for you. We have some more
21	questions from the Commissioners for you.
22	I'm not sure who is going up next.
23	Commissioner Jones.
24	COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. This is
25	Commissioner Jones. I have some questions on the

capital structures. These are finance-related questions on the capital structure and the financing of this.

You may want to refer to Paragraph 27, Mr. Kuzma and Mr. Garratt. These questions are primarily directed at the Company.

Paragraph 27 describes a process, a three-part or four-part process in which PSE will assign its ownership shares with the components of Tacoma LNG to Puget LNG and describes payments. So I guess my question is, can you, at a higher level, just describe how these payments are going to be made, both for common capital costs and the projected capital expenditures? Let's start there.

Mr. Garratt, why don't you -- and I am going to ask, probably, you to walk me through this as -- as we go forward.

MR. GARRATT: Okay. So as I see the way this would play out is once Puget LNG was created, then this process would begin to occur. And I think currently we have spent roughly \$20 million on this development. We have about \$20 million that would be capitalized towards this project. And so --

COMMISSIONER JONES: Now, be careful.

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"We" meaning PSE?

1 Well, it's all on the MR. GARRATT: 2 books of PSE at the moment because --3 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. 4 MR. GARRATT: -- Puget LNG does not 5 yet --6 COMMISSIONER JONES: Correct. 7 MR. GARRATT: -- exist. 8 So once Puget LNG exists, then this process 9 would occur with respect to all of the spending that 10 has occurred in the past. And so at that point, part 11 of the ownership would sit on the books of PSE and the 12 remainder would sit on the books of Puget LNG. 13 then going forward, as invoices came in, they would be 14 allocated. And so on a going-forward basis this would 15 occur any -- anytime and every time an invoice was 16 paid for anything related to the project. 17 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. Let's get to 18 Part 3 there, and you may want to refer to 19 Attachment D. This is the way I am looking at it. 20 am trying to square up Attachment D, the ownership 21 shares, with this provision of the payment. So (iii) 22 says, Puget LNG shall pay PSE an amount equal to, and 23 there are two components of this payment, (a) PSE's 24 total capital expenditures for the Tacoma LNG as of

the transfer date.

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1 So if you refer to Attachment D -- now, I 2 realize this will be on the transfer date, which could 3 be in the spring of 2017, but according to -- I want 4 you to do the math here. Attachment D, the projected 5 cap ex, capital expenditures, allocated to PSE are 6 about 133.7 million, right? 7 MR. GARRATT: Yes. 8 COMMISSIONER JONES: So does that 133.7 9 match what you understand A to be there, in that 10 calculation of the payment? 11 MR. GARRATT: Yes. 12 COMMISSIONER JONES: And what is (b), 13 then, "Puget LNG's projected common capital costs 14 allocation of fifty-seven percent"? Would that be, on 15 Attachment D, that far right column, 41.5 million? 16 MR. GARRATT: Yeah, I believe so. I 17 think where this gets a little complicated is that 18 these ownership allocations are formulaic with --19 COMMISSIONER JONES: Right. 20 MR. GARRATT: And then specifically with 21 the pieces that are categorized as being common, being 22 calculated as the weighted average of the -- of the 23 categories up above. 24 COMMISSIONER JONES: Right, I know that. 25 But if you could just accept hypothetically, or your

- 1 best understanding of the payment that's going to be 2 made to PSE from LNG on that date, if you just add 3 those two numbers together it's \$174 million. So is 4 that accurate? 5 MR. KUZMA: Which numbers? 6 MR. GARRATT: Where are you getting the 7 174? 8 COMMISSIONER JONES: I am adding 9 133 million, which is projected cap ex to PSE. If you 10 go from the --11 MR. GARRATT: The 133,669? 12 COMMISSIONER JONES: Uh-huh. And I'm 13 adding that -- I'm adding that, not subtracting that, 14 with the language in Paragraph 27 that says, "Puget 15 LNG's projected common capital costs allocation of 16 fifty-seven percent." 17 MR. KUZMA: No, I think there is a 18 misunderstanding. What is going on in 27 (iii)(a) 19 here is, as of the transfer date, which might be, as 20 you mentioned, February, for example, of next year, 21 Mr. Garratt said there's 20 million currently on PSE's 22 books. So what the capital payment, pursuant to this
- capital expenditures as of the transfer date
- multiplied by the 57 percent.

paragraph, would be, would be that \$20 million, so the

1	COMMISSIONER JONES: So Paragraph 27
2	just applies to all the costs incurred to date for
3	permitting, legal, et cetera, et cetera. You are
4	going to capitalize those, and this describes the way
5	that those payments are going to be allocated?
6	MR. KUZMA: Well, Puget LNG will make a
7	payment, if it remains 20 million of 57 percent,
8	11.4 million, to PSE to compensate for the 57 percent
9	share.
10	COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.
11	MR. KUZMA: And then on an ongoing basis
12	it would be making its contributions pursuant to the
13	capital allocations that you identified in
14	Attachment D.
15	COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. Thank you
16	for the clarification. I think I am beginning to
17	understand it a little bit better. Not totally.
18	Mr. Kuzma, this is more for you. How is PE
19	going to fund this overall program? The total
20	projected capital costs, as you know, are 310 million,
21	PSE's share 133, Puget LNG's share 177.
22	MR. KUZMA: Puget Energy will be making
23	a contribution to Puget LNG to capitalize it for, in
24	the event of as of the transfer date. If it's
25	11.4 million, it will make the 11.4 million. And then

on an ongoing basis, when the construction costs are due, it will make further contributions to Puget LNG, so Puget LNG can pay its share of the construction costs.

as construction proceeds of the total facility for liquefaction, storage, bunkering, by these functions as -- as the engineering is done, as the board is approved -- as the board of members approves them, then PE will inject debt, or my next question is debt or equity, or is it just cash?

MR. KUZMA: It will be cash into Puget LNG from Puget Energy. So Puget Energy could raise the cash either through retained earnings, the dividends that come up through PSE that it retains, rather than paying up through the ownership stream. Also, PE has over \$1 billion of utilized debt at this time that it could use to --

COMMISSIONER JONES: Say that again?

MR. KUZMA: Has over \$1 billion in

unutilized debt at this time.

COMMISSIONER JONES: PE does?

MR. KUZMA: Yes.

And PSE has a similar amount, so PSE would be financing it in its accustomed form and pursuant to

1 the capital structure approved by the Commission. 2 COMMISSIONER JONES: So the intention of 3 the board right now, or of the management, is to 4 finance this primarily with debt of --5 MR. KUZMA: No, that's not correct. No. 6 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. 7 MR. KUZMA: That's not correct. It 8 would be, I believe -- I mean Mr. Garratt might know 9 more details about this. I think it was going to be 10 40 percent equity, 60 percent debt at the PSE LNG 11 side. 12 COMMISSIONER JONES: Yeah, I was going 13 to ask that next. What is it going to be, equity and 14 debt? 15 MR. GARRATT: So that is correct. Puget 16 LNG, the intention is for that to be 40/60, 17 equity/debt, and that is consistent with the capital 18 structure of Puget Energy. 19 COMMISSIONER JONES: Yes. That was my 20 next question. I took a look at the -- this is 21 irritating, but it's good to have people listening in. 22 The latest June 30th, 2016 10-Q, according to 23 that, the total debt of PE is roughly 60 percent, 24 equity is 40 percent. So that's the intention, to 25 finance LNG in a similar way?

1	MR. GARRATT: That's correct.
2	COMMISSIONER JONES: Mr. Garratt, do you
3	happen to know the capital structure of PSE at the
4	moment?
5	MR. GARRATT: The precise structure, I
6	believe it's typically around 48/52.
7	COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.
8	So my questions are again, pursuant to the
9	merger order, we do not we do not have
10	responsibility over the leverage of the holding
11	company, but we do have responsibility for the
12	leverage at the PSE level, so I think the Commission
13	takes these questions seriously.
14	I personally want to know how much leverage is
15	going to be used at the holding company level to
16	finance this unusual corporate structure, because it
17	is first of a kind, I think, so that's why I am asking
18	these questions.
19	Mr. Garratt, do you happen to know how this
20	special this is called a special purpose entity,
21	correct, or an SPE?
22	MR. GARRATT: Yes.
23	COMMISSIONER JONES: And it's formed as
24	an LLC under the laws of the state of Washington,
25	right?

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1 MR. GARRATT: Yes. 2 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. 3 So in my brief review of -- of the FASB rules 4 on this, this type of activity for the PSE financials, 5 there -- there would -- or at least under the Puget 6 Energy, this would be consolidated under the PE 7 financials --8 MR. GARRATT: Yes. 9 COMMISSIONER JONES: -- under its 10-0. 10 And they would have to list out the nature, purpose, 11 size, and activities of this SPE, this special purpose 12 entity, the carrying amount and classification of the 13 consolidated assets, and C, the lack of recourse if 14 creditors or beneficial interest holders of a

So my questions are how -- how is this going to appear on the balance sheet? Is that a correct understanding of how the SPE is going to appear on the balance sheet of Puget Energy?

consolidated -- of some sort of debt are available to

have recourse on the primary beneficiary.

MR. GARRATT: Certainly to the best of my knowledge it is. I am not a CPA and so that is not my area of expertise. I would certainly anticipate that it would be rolled up to PE.

COMMISSIONER JONES: And then how would

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the Commission Staff follow this? I -- I down -- I looked at the latest commission basis report for the end of December. As soon as expenditures are made on this plant, on the PSE side, would it be classified under plant in service common, under -- you know, just like other gas plants that -- that you have on your books?

MR. GARRATT: I believe it gets classified initially as construction work in progress, and then it stays at that level until it goes into service.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Mr. Gomez, you are nodding your head. Is that your understanding, too? Is this something you have discussed -- well, you can't tell me what you have discussed in mediation, of course, but is this something you have -- you have looked at?

MR. GOMEZ: Yes, Commissioner Jones. We agree with the Company, that the -- that the capital will go into construction work-in-process. And then as the construction is completed and we are ready to bring it into a prudence review, then that's when -when the actual asset will move into service, and all costs will be known and measurable at that point, and we would transition it out actual rate base.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Mr. Gomez, if I could follow up on that. One of the concerns of special purpose entities over the last decade or so is that they not -- they don't necessarily show up properly on the balance sheet. These were for primarily financial companies, but special purpose entities, if they are not included under either GAAP -- usually GAAP accounting, that it's difficult to track them, and to track the leverage and the potential liabilities associated with SPEs, special purpose entities.

So the fact that this is going to be carried on the PE balance sheet, which you don't regulate, which we don't regulate at the Commission level, does that cause you any concern about how to track it, about how they are booking the costs and things like that?

MR. GOMEZ: No, Commissioner. We haven't, or at least I don't see an issue with that. Any kind of exposure that the Company has relative to that, we solely focus then on the capital structure as it affects the utility. With that regards, we're kind of -- whatever risks or whatever the Company has taken on the nonregulated side, we're not necessarily concerned about how that would necessarily affect

Puget LNG's capital structure. We are concerned about the capital structure of the utility, and to that extent we feel comfortable that we remain fully insulated.

Attachment D, Mr. Gomez, the projected capital expenditures allocated to PSE, which is what we regulate, and then you heard Mr. Kuzma's response on the debt facility, so the fact that they are going to be pulling perhaps \$133 million in additional debt over the next three or four years to finance this with no equity, it's just going to be debt, does that cause you any concern?

MR. KUZMA: If I may, I never stated that we would be doing that. We said that it would be -- PSE would be funding this according to the 48/52 percent capital structure that we mentioned earlier. For the 177 million for Puget LNG, Mr. Garratt said 40 percent would be equity and 60 percent would be debt.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.

MR. GOMEZ: Right. So that's -- Staff's understanding is that from the projected capital expenditures that are allocated to PSE with regards to the capital structure, that we would evaluate what the

return on our equity would be, is based on -- on what we have always done with the utility with regards to not taking into account anything that's not associated with the regulated service, or provision regulated service.

So the 133 million, in terms of capitalization, its recognition into rate base relative to rates, all of that will -- will work the same way it has in the past, utilizing the Commission-approved rates, capital structure, with regards to calculating the return on rate base.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Mr. Kuzma, you said earlier that there was a \$1 billion facility unutilized with PSE.

MR. KUZMA: Yes, that's correct. There is a \$1 billion unutilized facility that we would be using to finance approximately 60 percent of \$180 million worth of debt. So, you know, if we are looking at around \$100 million worth of debt being taken out to finance the Puget LNG portion, the remainder of approximately 75 -- 7 million would be equity.

COMMISSIONER JONES: That's on the PE side or the PSE side?

MR. KUZMA: That's the PE side.

1	COMMISSIONER JONES: What about the PSE
2	side?
3	MR. KUZMA: PSE would be self-financing
4	the entire facility through retained earnings and the
5	debt it has. It also has around a billion dollars of
6	unused debt facilities, so the 133 million, it will be
7	48 percent or so debt I'm sorry, 48 percent equity
8	and 52 percent debt.
9	COMMISSIONER JONES: And that equity
10	could be a combination of either retained earnings or
11	perhaps an equity infusion from PE into PSE?
12	MR. KUZMA: Most likely, given the sizes
13	we are looking at here, it would be retained earnings,
14	because this is a construction process over several
15	years.
16	COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. Thanks.
17	Those are all my questions on the capital
18	structure. Thank you.
19	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you. Just
20	one little bit of follow-up on that for Mr. Garratt
21	and Mr. Gomez.
22	On those credit facilities actually, if you
23	would look at I think this is for Mr. Gomez. If
24	you look at Page 27 of the joint testimony, I think
25	this is your testimony, Mr. Gomez, on the paragraph

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that begins on Line 14. In terms of the very last
sentence about PSE and Puget Energy guaranteeing the
ratepayers will not be asked to assume the costs of
any capital write-offs or losses, et cetera,
et cetera.

So will -- will there be any -- in terms of relationship between Puget LNG and PSE, in addition to the joint ownership agreement, are there going to be any performance bonds or warranties or any other instruments in place that you are aware of relating to the liabilities?

MR. GOMEZ: None that I'm aware of, but Mr. Garratt, if there are some, would know.

MR. GARRATT: I don't believe there's any other agreements per se, but part of what we have promised is that Puget Energy would guarantee the obligations of Puget LNG.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.

MR. GARRATT: So I think that it provides additional assurance here that PSE would not be, you know, standing in for those kinds of things.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.

So Paragraph 3 of the settlement talks about the hold harmless provisions for liabilities and financial losses of any of the nonregulated activity

of the LNG facility, correct?

And I guess that could be for Mr. Garratt first.

So Paragraph 3 of the -- of the -- or section -- I guess it's Paragraph 11. Paragraph 11 is No. 3 under the ring-fencing agreement. Do you see that?

MR. GARRATT: Yes.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.

And then Appendix B to the settlement says that PSE is going to operate the plant, right? They are going to provide the operations and maintenance under a contract is my understanding.

MR. GARRATT: Yes.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So this raises some questions to me about this relationship between PSE and PSE -- or Puget LNG and this hold harmless provision. So if PSE is going to be operating this plant and PSE's customers are being held harmless only for liabilities on the unregulated side, if PSE is operating this and they are operating the unregulated activity portion of this plant and something goes wrong, can't someone who is damaged, who has damages, go after PSE for being the operator of the plant?

MR. GARRATT: Certainly a third party

could go after PSE. This is getting to ultimately who would be liable.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Correct.

MR. GARRATT: It doesn't really matter if a court awarded that amount to that third party.

Ultimately it would be Puget LNG that would be responsible for indemnifying PSE in the scenario that you described.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So there will be -- along with these hold harmless provisions, there will be indemnification provisions in the joint ownership agreement making very clear that hold harmless between the two entities?

MR. GARRATT: Yes.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.

MR. KUZMA: And if the Bench would like, Paragraph 16 addresses that issue, where it essentially states that each party will, regardless of joint and several liability or ownership -- operator liability, each party would bear its ownership share of that. And then in the case you mentioned, if it was a liability resulting from a fueling service, then that would be something that would be exclusively for Puget LNG, and therefore would be -- bear the full cost of that, even though PSE may be the first point

1 of contact, as far as, you know, a third party 2 might -- might be. 3 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So that would be 4 even if PSE's employees were negligent, even between 5 the two parties, Puget LNG and Puget Energy? 6 MR. KUZMA: Yes. 7 CHAIRMAN DANNER: So basically your 8 focus -- that's the proviso in Paragraph 16 that 9 you're looking at? 10 MR. KUZMA: Yes, for -- with respect 11 to --12 CHAIRMAN DANNER: To the extent that any 13 loss or damages caused by actions performed 14 exclusively for -- for Puget LNG or exclusively for 15 PSE, then the owner on whose behalf the actions were 16 exclusively performed will be fully responsible --17 MR. KUZMA: Correct. 18 CHAIRMAN DANNER: -- for the loss or 19 damage? 20 MR. KUZMA: Correct. 21 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So what about the 22 shared responsibilities? 23 MR. KUZMA: Well, if it were negligence, 24 for example, as you mentioned, with respect to 25 operations that caused some, you know, third party

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harm, then if it was resulting from the -- the vaporizer, for example, that would be 100 percent PSE, the liquefier would be 90 percent. I mean it would -- it would follow along the ownership shares. We split up all liabilities according to the ownership share.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Are there any ownership components that are not listed in that table on Paragraph 26?

MR. KUZMA: Yes. Common -- I'm glad you mentioned that. Common is not listed. There's a paragraph following it. The ownership shares are affixed and -- but the capital dollars, given that this isn't -- the plant isn't constructed yet, are not. As a result, we agreed in this provision that there would be -- the weighted average cost of all of the components would be the ownership share. If the plant comes out exactly on budget it would be almost roughly exactly 43/57. 43 percent for PSE, 57 for Puget LNG. Now, we know there might be underruns or overruns, depending upon different components, so that might vary. But it's just a mathematical formula to determine that common cost allocator. But that's the only one that's not listed.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.

And then just one other question -- actually,

two. So is there going to be -- actually, no, you have answered that question.

On insurance. So Paragraph 17 of the settlement refers to Puget LNG having -- or Puget Energy will adequately insure the nonregulated activity, but it is silent as to PSE, which I assume means that PSE will adequately insure, as that is in quotes, the regulated activities. And maybe, Mr. Garratt, you can just -- you can explain that a little bit more fully for our record.

MR. GARRATT: Sure. So, yes, you are correct, this does only address the Puget LNG side of it, because I think all the parties understood, it was a basic assumption that PSE would carry insurance for this facility. The point of this in the settlement was to make sure that Puget Energy was carrying an adequate level of insurance.

I guess I might add that given a tenancy in common ownership structure, then each owner carries their own -- typically carries their own insurance policies.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.

MR. ROBERSON: Commissioner Rendahl, from Staff's perspective, Puget Energy and its affiliates, Puget Sound Energy is an affiliate of

1 Puget Sound Energy [sic], so we -- Staff believes 2 Paragraph 17 applies to both LNG and to PSE. 3 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So does that 4 mean, then, that Puget Sound Energy is insuring the 5 nonregulated activities of Tacoma LNG? 6 MR. ROBERSON: No, but it would carry 7 insurance. 8 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. 9 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Are we pretty much 10 done with that topic? 11 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Unless you have 12 more. 13 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Well, I have a few 14 other questions. 15 I don't know if we -- have we -- so far we 16 have talked about the credit facilities. PSE has been 17 financing this project, so far as I see it, and I am 18 wondering about the benefits that would flow to PSE 19 customers for the use of PSE capital to underwrite the 20 LNG's costs. Where does that figure in, just 21 basically the cost of money? 22 MR. GARRATT: I would say that it would 23 be figured in in this initial settlement once Puget 24 LNG is formed because the roughly \$20 million that has 25 been spent includes AFUDC. AFUDC is really the cost

of capital. And then, again, from that point on, each owner is carrying its own weight going forward.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. So once again, we are not asking the ratepayers to pick this up?

MR. GARRATT: Right. Yeah. This is very much trying to keep things very distinct and separate.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. Thank you.

My last question. If the LNG, LLC is sold to a third party, would the Commission have any role in -- maybe this is a Mr. Kuzma question, but would the Commission have any role in approving or reviewing that transfer?

MR. KUZMA: The answer would be no.

This is not a jurisdictional entity, so the sale of that would not be. That being said, there may be some transactions between it and PSE that remain. There might be some Commission approvals with respect to the operating agreement, for example, or the ownership agreement, but there would be no need to have Commission approval upon the sale.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: And the reason I ask that is just the tenancy in common portion of it.

Again, is it -- is it something that can be separated?

Can these two entities be separated? And I guess

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- there would be a non-consolidation opinion at that point.
  - MR. KUZMA: No. The only components that could -- the only components that -- the only components that aren't part of the whole are the vaporizer, which PSE needs, and the marine bunkering that Puget LNG needs. And so any entity would want to maintain the tenants in -- tenancy in common because it would not benefit from having just the marine bunkering, for example.
- 11 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.
- JUDGE MOSS: I have a few clarifying
  questions. I believe these are going to be largely
  for you, Mr. Gomez.
  - If you want to go ahead and finish your conversation with Mr. Garratt, that's fine.
- MR. GOMEZ: No, I was just making sure
  that my understanding of something was --
- JUDGE MOSS: That's fine.
- MR. GOMEZ: -- consistent with the way I wrote it.
- JUDGE MOSS: I'm not trying to be funny,

  I just wanted to make sure.
- So I am looking at Page 24 of the joint testimony, and a couple of points on this page. At

language there.

Lines 4 and 5 you talk about liability and sharing the
cost of the facility with an unregulated affiliate.

PSE and its customers you say could save tens of
millions of dollars. And then further down the page,
at Line 18, you say a shared peaking facility appears
to be cost effective, using again sort of conditional

But then you go on to identify and explain more fully your reference earlier to tens of millions of dollars in savings, representing a range of possible savings for the project dependent on different assumptions. And having read through the consultant's report, I gather that is an artifact in part of the different assumptions that are made and the -- assumptions of cost of acquiring additional pipeline capacity relative to the cost to the facility itself.

So can you just give me a rough sense of what that range is? Is it like 5 to 10 or 50 to 100? What are we talking about?

MR. GOMEZ: Yes, Your Honor. In looking at it, there is Appendix D to -- I want Appendix D to the consultant's report.

JUDGE MOSS: Okay.

MR. GOMEZ: Maybe that's something

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     that's not available, or it is. Appendix D.
             Well, in any event -- I will wait and see
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     if --
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                    MR. KUZMA: It will be, I believe,
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     Page 258 of JWC-2C.
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                    JUDGE MOSS: Exactly the page I had in
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     mind.
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                    COMMISSIONER JONES: Which page,
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     Mr. Kuzma?
                258?
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                    MR. KUZMA: Page 258.
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                    COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.
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                    MR. KUZMA: And just to be clear, the
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     only things that are confidential on this page are the
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     cents per dekatherm that are in the boxes.
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                    MR. GOMEZ: Are you there --
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                    JUDGE MOSS: I'm there.
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                    MR. GOMEZ: -- Your Honor?
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                    JUDGE MOSS: I'm there.
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                    MR. GOMEZ: Okay.
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             When I look at it -- when we look at
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     Appendix D we see that there is a full range of
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     possibilities, and there is a range of possibilities
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     if you look at it from a net present value perspective
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     or if you look at it from an incremental standpoint.
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              So if you look at the columns, the first two
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columns, just as you get to the right of the scenarios that are listed, you will see the different incremental cost benefits associated with the facility and the range that's being shown. We are including in the range what the Company actually filed. And so when you look at that particular range, you can see that it varies significantly, anywhere between what the Company originally filed, which was a benefit of 249 million, to something -- depending on the scenario you looked at, could be -- 37 million would be the benefit.

So the benefit in terms of -- of how much and exactly is -- is not as important as -- as the fact that it is a benefit, and it is a benefit that is recognized, the one that's -- confirms that the Tacoma LNG facility, when compared to -- to a pipeline and the cost of a pipeline alternative, is least cost.

So one of the things that the Commission had articulated in Order 04 was the question, posing the rhetorical question, is this facility least cost when compared to other alternatives. And so Staff -- the terminology that Staff used, tens of millions, was to -- to ensure that there is no precise number but there is a benefit, and from a perspective of least cost, the development of a facility meets that --

meets that threshold requirement, at least from Staff's perspective, to proceed.

And Staff also looked at, in the Commission -the consultant's report also looked at a stand-alone
peak facility located in a different location, other
than -- and that was not least cost when compared to
other alternatives.

Again, the chart that we have here shows the full range of scenarios that were examined as a result of the consultant's report and as a result of Staff's examination, and we confirmed that the plant is least cost, at least from -- from -- when compared to another alternative.

JUDGE MOSS: That is relative to either the pipeline expansion alternative or the stand-alone facility alternative?

MR. GOMEZ: That's correct, Your Honor.

JUDGE MOSS: Okay.

MR. GOMEZ: I may add also that there was some discussion about the diverted gas benefit. And if you look at Scenario No. 13, the diverted gas benefit was examined by Staff, which is the difference between a cost allocator for storage of 61 percent versus the position that we are at now, which is 79 percent.

The diverted gas benefit, as Mr. Garratt had articulated, is the fact that we get to take advantage of gas that was on its way to be liquified and doesn't get liquified, and gets injected directly into the system, which provides, based on the analysis that we have, a significant advantage, around \$30-some million of benefit to ratepayers.

Again, all of these benefits are dependent on final costs and other numbers at the end we will examine during prudency. But for the perspective -- in fact, we are looking at a range of estimates. The estimates appear to show, and Staff is convinced that the Tacoma LNG facility, or at least the peaker portion of it, is least cost for ratepayers to secure a peaking storage resource.

JUDGE MOSS: All right. Thank you.

That's one of the questions there. And I think you have answered my second one, too, which is having to do with the certainty of the cost estimates. Clearly they represent a range, based on a range of assumptions.

The last thing you say in the sentence that begins on Page 24 at Line 18, the carryover there, is that one of the factors considered in this analysis is the degree to which Puget LNG is successful in

marketing the remaining unsubscribed balance of the Tacoma LNG facility, and I did not understand why that matters.

MR. GOMEZ: It certainly -- when we looked at the different scenarios -- I'm going to look at the scenarios 11 and 12. You look at it and see the effect. And we do the sensitivity analysis, and we wanted to see -- in -- in part because of some of the costs that we can't get away from. And if you looked at Attachment C, some of these fixed operating costs that would normally -- because if there was no subscription, then there has -- based on the settlement stipulation -- yeah, there is some massaging of numbers, and so we wanted to have an additional sensitivity to look at different subscription rates.

And so the effect of the savings or the benefit -- we still see benefit, regardless of what happens on the unregulated side, and if TOTE is the only customer -- now, certainly that's the reason why Staff has reserved a statement there, is it is certainly to say the more customers that could be subscribed, up to 100 percent, could affect some of the operational -- or some of these additional costs that were listed in Attachment C, which would then of

1 course improve, you know, the cost to ratepayers. 2 JUDGE MOSS: As I understand it, 3 operating costs shift to PSE only if Puget LNG goes 4 out of business; is that right? Are you telling me that depending on how 5 6 business is on the Puget LNG side, that affects the 7 PSE --8 MR. GOMEZ: I stand --9 JUDGE MOSS: -- operating costs? 10 I'm incorrect. MR. GOMEZ: That's 11 incorrect, Your Honor. I think that I misstated that. 12 I quess what I am trying to say is that the 13 subscription does have an effect with regards to what 14 the facility's costs are. My understanding is it's 15 based on costs, that we would absorb more or less of, 16 depending on the degree to which -- I guess I'm not 17 talking about this right. 18 JUDGE MOSS: Let me try it this way. 19 MR. GOMEZ: Okay. 20 JUDGE MOSS: Assuming there are variable costs associated with operating, those by definition 21 22 would vary with the use of the plant. So if the plant 23 is underutilized, those costs would presumably be 24 lower, but the allocation of those costs, as long as

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Puget LNG remained in existence, would remain the same

- 1 proportionately.
- MR. GOMEZ: I believe that's correct.
- I'm going to check with Mr. Garratt here.
- 4 MR. GARRATT: I would just say with
- 5 variable costs, though, they by definition go away.
- 6 So again, if you -- if you take something that's a
- 7 | variable cost, power consumption, if -- if you make it
- 8 less LNG, then they just directly vary. So from a PSE
- perspective, those costs don't go up regardless of
- what happens on the Puget LNG side.
- And then I think in terms of fixed costs, this
- scenario was trying to look at a worst-case scenario.
- 13 I think your presumption is also correct, that as long
- as Puget LNG is in business, the allocation should be
- more or less the same. There may be a little bit of
- noise, depending on if you do more maintenance on the
- storage versus on the liquefaction, but I think
- generally speaking it would -- it would tend to be
- more noise in the economics than really a driving
- 20 force.
- JUDGE MOSS: Okay. I think I understand
- 22 it now. Thank you.
- Looking over at Page 26 of the testimony,
- there is a sentence beginning, toward the bottom of
- 25 the page there, Line 20, If PSE decides to pursue the

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Tacoma LNG facility project, Commission Staff and
other settling parties want nonregulated operations to
be isolated from PSE's regulated operations as soon as
possible.

And my question was, isolated from one another in what sense?

MR. GOMEZ: When we are referring to that is the -- for the ownership shares and for the formation of Puget LNG, for the accounting to begin as soon as possible, as the -- now the -- the bulk of the spending of the project will occur. And we feel it's the easiest way to recognize those differences between regulated and unregulated, as the construction goes, rather than do it after the fact.

JUDGE MOSS: So it's a financial concept?

MR. GOMEZ: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE MOSS: Okay. That's what I was a little bit confused about.

Just a couple more. Bear with me.

Getting over to Page 30, at Line 22, the testimony reads, Neither Commission Staff nor any other settling party can precisely predict exact peaking usage patterns or LNG fuel sales several years into the future.

The question that prompted in my mind was who has priority in the event there is a conflict in these patterns?

MR. GOMEZ: It's Staff's understanding that the peaker portion of it will have priority by its own nature. Now, the contractual obligations associated with TOTE, my understanding -- our understanding is that there is some flexibility with being able to meet the requirements of TOTE if in the event peaker needs become the priority for the system.

Now, the limiting factor, of course, is the vaporization, how much gas can physically leave the plant. So to that extent the Company has contemplated in its operations to be able to meet 100 percent of the load that the plant can deliver and be able to do so when called upon. So to that extent, Commission Staff is satisfied that the -- that the requirements for peaking for this plant will be met. And in the event, for some unforeseeable reason, it can't be, the Company does have some flexibility with -- on its unregulated side to be able to satisfy its requirements contractually and still be able to deliver peak gas to ratepayers.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: That prioritization would extend, so if there are other subscribers

besides TOTE, then that would apply to all of them, so the peaking would be the priority?

MR. GOMEZ: Yes.

my next question is one you probably have already given. This is stating a similar concept a different way. At the bottom of this Page 31 you say, beginning at Line 19, Commission Staff supports ring-fencing as much of the nonregulated risk and cost as expeditiously as possible (before construction).

So my marginal question there actually was, this suggests the timing of the ring-fencing provisions is uncertain, but I gather, in light of your earlier answer, it was simply recognizing that you want everything to be in place as soon as possible, as approvals go forward and what have you.

MR. GOMEZ: Yes, Your Honor. And the statement there includes the time frame that we have contemplated in this process. There is no -- no -- we are not asking for anything different.

JUDGE MOSS: That's what I thought after listening to your earlier answer.

Now, there is a concept discussed at the top of Page 32, beginning at Line 2, and it's explaining Section III, capital A, Arabic 6, Notice to the

Commission. This section of the settlement agreement requires PSE to notify the Commission of a potential sale as soon as practicable because Puget Energy could sell Puget LNG to another operator. And Mr. Kuzma was just discussing the fact that we would have no regulatory authority over PSE -- Puget LNG's decision to do that.

My question to you is, would the Commission have any opportunity to -- or are the parties obligating themselves to give notice to the Commission before any such thing occurred, and would there be some consulting with the Commission before that happened? It's an event that could be profoundly significant, it seems to me, to PSE as well, so that's my question.

MR. GOMEZ: I highlighted this section as we were talking about that, Your Honor. The joint ownership agreement, at least the way it's been presented to us, will show that there will be a commitment to notify the Commission in the event that there is a transfer. Furthermore, the restrictions that we agreed to would be that the condition of any sale to any transferee, that PSE require them to assume the obligations of the joint ownership agreement, and then to also be able to demonstrate

separately to the Commission their financial capability to continue to own and operate their portion, the nonregulated portion of the Tacoma LNG facility.

It's absolutely critical that we can at least reserve the Commission's ability to come back and look at who this partner will be, in particular since the plant will be operated in conjunction with the utility, and that it will be an important asset for ratepayers in order to meet peak load.

So it's in the public interest that the Commission continue to retain and -- and why we have reserved that within the ownership agreement to have that right. I think it's important to include.

JUDGE MOSS: To put it simply, while we don't -- we would not -- "we" meaning the Commission would not have the authority and jurisdiction to approve it, we would nevertheless have an oversight capability with respect to any such transactions so that -- see to it that it's not sold to an Enron-type entity, for example.

MR. GOMEZ: That's correct. You know, we are confident that the Company and Puget Sound Energy, in contemplating whatever sale has -- has -- it's in their interest, since they have to continue to

operate as the utility, PSE, do business with and still be in front of the Commission, that they sell it to the right partner.

And it's always been contemplated within the Company that there be -- perhaps in the future, and unknown to them, but that there be some interest from a -- from a third party to run that portion of the facility, to market, to get into that business. We can see where that would be -- perhaps could, in the right circumstances, even be a benefit.

JUDGE MOSS: Okay. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Just so I understand how that works in practice, a buyer comes forward, and we don't have the ability to say yes or no to the transfer, but the buyer -- let's say the buyer doesn't want to abide by all the ring-fencing provisions, yet the sale -- the sale is going forward and we can't stop it, then what is our recourse?

MR. GOMEZ: Well, I think -- and again, I think -- if I am thinking about this right, it would be that the Commission then certainly can only impute the costs that it would recognize as being reasonable for the provision of its portion, or the PSE utility portion of the plant, and then whatever is unrecovered or agreed to amongst PSE and its -- whoever decides to

buy the facility, those would become their costs and their problems, and they would have to absorb those costs and couldn't bring them before ratepayers.

Now, I think that -- that in itself, the fact that the Commission has the final word on what it is going to accept in rates and not accept in rates, and that it could continuously look at this plant from a -- you know, different costs that may be included, whether they are prudent or not, can -- the Commission's authority will extend in perpetuity as long as this continues to be a resource for ratepayers.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Thank you.

JUDGE MOSS: And, of course, Puget

Energy has a continuing interest in PSE, as well as in Puget LNG.

MR. GOMEZ: Yes.

JUDGE MOSS: That would be a piece of this as well.

MR. GOMEZ: And the Company, by all its representations, is fully committed to this line of business. It's just reserving that right, that in the future part of its business may change and they may decide to do something different.

JUDGE MOSS: All right. Well, that

takes care of all of my clarifying questions. I appreciate that very much.

Are there any further questions from the Commissioners?

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Well, I would just like kind of a summation. I mean in your -- in your testimony, your joint testimony, each one of you concluded by saying that approval of this agreement is in the public interest. I would just like you to summarize very briefly, in your own words, why you think that this -- this project and this transaction is in the public interest.

MR. GARRATT: Well, first and foremost I would say it's in the public interest because we do have a need, "we," Puget Sound Energy has a need for additional peaking capacity resources and this is the least cost way of achieving that. And as Mr. Gomez referred, it's -- you know, we not only demonstrate that as compared to a pipeline alternative, but it's also the synergies that result from doing this as a dual use facility, so that we have the ability to pay -- to essentially buy a larger liquefier that the nonregulated piece of the project ends up paying 90 percent of the cost for.

I guess the underlying part of that that may

be in some of my original testimony, is the cost of liquefaction, for example, is not linear. If you were to buy liquefaction of 10 percent, you would pay almost exactly the same amount that we are paying for this amount of liquefaction. It's that sort of synergy that's -- that's really driving this from a least cost perspective.

And then the -- I would say sort of beyond that is, in terms of, you know, what we are proposing here between PSE and Puget LNG, from the beginning it's always been about trying to have a very straightforward and transparent separation between these two entities so that we are capturing the costs on the regulated side, on the nonregulated side, and just making things as straightforward and simple as possible.

MR. GOMEZ: I would just echo the things that Mr. Garratt has already told you. I think that, as he had indicated, there is a need for a resource, and to the extent that there -- the resources that are available from the Company, the Company has presented those in their IRP. Through the process of this case we have gone and examined their analysis of least cost and we have now concurred that this is a resource that's the least cost. To that extent there is a

public interest associated with acquiring a resource that's needed for the future at the least cost.

So then there is also an investment, a significant investment that the Company is making in -- in a -- into the Port of Tacoma, an area that has contaminated facilities, and the Company, through the process of building this facility, is going to take and remediate a lot of the contamination on its site, which is part -- one of the benefits that we get out of this, along with the reduced emissions that are associated with the development of -- of LNG as a transportation fuel. And so there is some additional benefit, just than -- more than just least cost from a public interest standpoint.

There is -- also what we found out as a result of this case is there is a lot of uncertainty with regards to the development of pipeline capacity. And so to the extent that the Company can develop this, it insulates itself from a lot of these market forces that are outside of real LVC-driven type of capacity projects, and more around speculative, among other projects along the I-5 corridor with regards to LNG and other plants. So to that extent the Company is -- is carving out something, that it can be a master of it's own destiny, it's not within the control of one

of the pipeline companies.

The other thing is, is that there is a synergy that's -- that's created with development of this facility, in terms of what the requirements are for peak use in that facility and what's required to serve TOTE. And so to the -- to the extent that those synergies reduce costs for all, you only have to look at what the costs would have been for a stand-alone plant. Much higher than what the repairs are going to be for this facility. So to the extent that we leverage these synergies, we, as ratepayers get an advantage.

So as far as I see there is a lot of public interest with the development of the facility. Again, going through this process to make sure that we have carved out and done the right analysis going forward, there is a common understanding of how the plant will be developed. I think in the end we will be able to actualize and realize these -- these very important benefits for repairs.

MS. COLAMONICI: Public Counsel believes that this is in the public interest because there are the inclusion of provisions guaranteeing that PSE ratepayers will be held harmless, also insulating PSE ratepayers from the risk of the unregulated activity

at the Tacoma LNG facility. Additionally, the requirements of adequate insurance for the unregulated activity at the facility, also containing user fees for the -- for Puget LNG and PSE portion of the activities of the facility, as well as affirming and continuing to apply the merger commitments. And finally, PSE agrees to notify the Commission if assets are sold or transferred, are all in the public interest according to Public Counsel.

JUDGE MOSS: Thank you.

MR. FINKLEA: Thank you, members of the Commission and Parties. There are several aspects to why this is, in our opinion, is in the public interest for you to approval.

Critical to our understanding of the entire transaction is that Puget ratepayers are being protected from the costs and liabilities associated with the LNG side of the house. So that was one of the first thresholds that had to be met in our minds. And then the broader question was, is this in the public interest to do? And we understand that there is no preapproval of the prudency of this investment here today, but we came to this proceeding with a commitment in our minds that if -- if the dual facility didn't look like a cost-effective way to meet

peak demand after 2019, that our organization shouldn't support a stipulation like this.

And we were the ones that suggested that we turn to a third party, because frankly it was, in our opinion, beyond the capability of the interveners and Staff to answer the essential question without the assistance of -- of technical experts. We think the Brown, Williams, Moorhead & Quinn firm did a tremendous job in leading us through that.

The reason we made this a priority as an organization, understanding that most of our members take transportation service and, you know, we are interrupted on interruptible [sic] days, so we could have taken a kind of laissez-faire approach to this whole proceeding, but we didn't want Puget to make a build/no build decision if it really pencils out to do this. So this is how we came to this.

We aren't signing onto this stipulation just because we reserve the right to challenge the prudency later. It's an odd situation because we are not saying this is a prudent investment, we will never have to look at it again.

This is where we came down. If this project can be developed and operated as planned and built to budget, this dual purpose LNG facility should be a win

for Puget's customers, and it should also be a win for the environment.

The ancillary benefit of reducing emissions, CO2 emissions, other air pollutant emissions, that doesn't escape our organization's radar screen either. We think that this is a very positive thing if it can be done.

So our support today is grounded on the deeper understanding that the parties gained regarding capacity alternatives from the work that was done by Brown & Williams. We conclude that if the project really can be built to budget, it should deliver a cost-effective way to meet a several-day peak demand event anytime after 2019, and all forecasts show that that is something Puget needs.

There is a couple aspects, and I think
Mr. Gomez touched on these. There is a lot of
uncertainty surrounding pipeline alternatives. This
region may very well see a pipeline expansion sometime
in the next five years. Who are the subscribers, what
it costs, those are all big jump ball questions.

It isn't that there aren't alternatives out there. We, through the confidential process, got a look behind the curtain at what some of the alternatives could be. What I can tell you from that

deep dive is there is uncertainty surrounding all of those that are not associated with this project. This project's uncertainties have to do with whether it can be built to budget. If it can be it's -- by the numbers that Mr. Gomez gave you, it's a -- it's a win for Puget's customers, and it's a fairly substantial win, and in some situations it's a real big win.

Now, that all really depends on what the alternatives are. There's just that much uncertainty about what it really would cost to have a pipeline capacity expansion that Puget could participate in at this kind of level. The numbers are kind of all over the board, and they are all hundreds of millions of dollars, and all have environmental uncertainties around them as well.

Any pipeline alternative involves looping a system that's been in place since the late '50s. Yes, it's an existing right-of-way, but it's more pipe on an existing right-of-way, it's river crossings, it's stream crossings, all the issues, environmental issues that have to be addressed by pipeline projects. So there are large uncertainties if this project doesn't go forward.

So our conclusion was that if this project can be built to budget, that it's in the public interest

to do so, and it's in the ratepayers' interest particularly, the sales customers of Puget that need service on a cold winter day, it's in their interest that we go forward.

JUDGE MOSS: Thank you, Mr. Finklea.

All right. Well, I believe that will bring our inquiries today to a conclusion. I want to say that I know a great many long, hard hours and a lot of intellectual power went into getting us to where we are today.

I have been involved in this case at every step of the way from the beginning, and I have to say you all have done a good job of educating me and educating all of us in terms of this project and what it means. I think the Commission will be in a position to make a good decision here and hopefully we will be able to do that promptly and get an order out before too long. I will do my part in that connection.

I think the Chairman is going to have the final word here, but I would just like to say thank you all very much. Appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Well, I too want to say thank you all very much. And, Judge Moss, you will get the final word.

Wednesday night to take comments from members of the public, and we also want to hear their views before we make any decisions going forward. I think that that is a very important step in the process. I just wanted to make sure that people understand that we are not done yet.

JUDGE MOSS: Anything further?

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Ms. Gafken?

MS. GAFKEN: I just wanted to inquire about the public comment exhibits. There have been, as you well know, a number of written comments that have been submitted. My office has also received a number of emails. I'm not sure if anything has come in via postal service, but certainly emails. I would propose next Friday as a due date for that public comment exhibit.

JUDGE MOSS: All right. Well, I have indicated that we would receive public comments until five o'clock, close of business, on the 20th.

MS. GAFKEN: Correct.

JUDGE MOSS: Which is Thursday. And so that would give you about a week. That should be time to compile it and submit it.

Why don't we go ahead and set the -- what is

1	that date, the 28th, the Friday you would want to
2	submit it?
3	MS. GAFKEN: Sorry, I had the date
4	earlier. It's the 28th.
5	JUDGE MOSS: Yes, Friday the 28th is
6	when we will be looking for that exhibit.
7	MS. GAFKEN: Thank you.
8	JUDGE MOSS: All right. Thank you.
9	Anything further from counsel or anybody else?
10	All right. Well, then, I guess I will have
11	the final word and say we are off the record.
12	(Proceeding concluded 2:38 p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
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3	STATE OF WASHINGTON
4	COUNTY OF KING
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6	I, Sherrilyn Smith, a Certified
7	Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of Washington,
8	do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is
9	true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, skill
10	and ability.
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