## Docket No. UG-170929 - Vol. V

# WUTC v. Cascade Natural Gas Corporation 

## June 20, 2018

1325 Fourth Avenue • Suite 1840 • Seattle, Washington 98101

### 206.287.9066

www.buellrealtime.com

## BEFORE THE WASHINGTON <br> UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND )DOCKET NO. UG-170929
TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION, )
Complainant, )

VS. ) )
CASCADE NATURAL GAS )
CORPORATION,
)
Respondent. )

SETTLEMENT HEARING, VOLUME V
Pages 26-144
CHAIR DANNER, COMMISSIONERS JAY BALASBAS \& ANN RENDAHL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES RAYNE PEARSON \& LAURA CHARTOFF

June 20, 2018
9:00 A.M.

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
1300 South Evergreen Park Drive Southwest
Olympia, Washington 98504
REPORTED BY: TAYLER GARLINGHOUSE, CCR 3358
Buell Realtime Reporting, LLC
1325 Fourth Avenue
Suite 1840
Seattle, Washington 98101
(206) 287-9066 | Seattle
(360) 534-9066 | Olympia
(800) 846-6989 | National
www.buellrealtime.com

APPEARANCES
COMMISSIONERS:
DAVID DANNER
ANN RENDAHL
JAY BALASBAS
Washington Utilities and
Transportation Commission
1300 South Evergreen Park Drive SW
Olympia, Washington 98504
(360) 664-1160

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES:
RAYNE PEARSON
LAURA CHARTOFF
Washington Utilities and
Transportation Commission
1300 South Evergreen Park Drive SW
Olympia, Washington 98504
(360) 664-1160

FOR COMMISSION STAFF:
ANDREW J. O'CONNELL
JEFF ROBERSON
Attorneys General
UTC Division
PO Box 40128
Olympia, Washington 98504
(360) 586-5522
aoconnel@utc.wa.gov
jroberso@utc.wa.gov

FOR PUBLIC COUNSEL:
LISA GAFKEN
NINA SUETAKE
Attorneys General
800 - 5th Avenue, Suite 2000
Seattle, Washington 98104
(206) 464-6595
lisa.gafken@atg.wa.gov
ninas@atg.wa.gov

APPEARANCES (Cont.)

FOR CASCADE NATURAL GAS:
LISA F. RACKNER
JOCELYN C. PEASE
McDowell, Rackner, Gibson, PC
419 Southwest 11th Avenue
Suite 400
Portland, Oregon 97205
(503) 595-3922
lisa@mrg-law.com
jocelyn@mrg-law.com

FOR THE ENERGY PROJECT:
SIMON J. FFITCH
Attorney at Law
321 High School Road Northeast
Suite D3, No. 383
Bainbridge Island, Washington 98110
(206) 669-8197
simon@ffitchlaw.com

FOR ALLIANCE OF WESTERN ENERGY
CONSUMERS:
CHAD M. STOKES
Cable Huston
1001 Southwest 5th Avenue
Suite 2000
Portland, Oregon 97204
(503) 224-3176
cstokes@cablehuston.com

ALSO PRESENT:
MICHAEL P. PARVINEN
BETTY A. ERDAHL
CARLA A. COLAMONICI
DONNA M. RAMAS
BRADLEY G. MULLINS
SHAWN M. COLLINS
MELISSA CHEESMAN

## EXAMINATION INDEX

## MICHAEL PARVINEN PAGE

By Ms. Rackner. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 53
By Mr. O'Connell. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 55
By Ms. Gafken. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 58
By Mr. Stokes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 69
By Commissioner Balasbas. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 76
By Ms. Rackner. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 80

MELISSA CHEESMAN
By Mr. O'Connell. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 81

BRAD MULLINS
By Mr. Stokes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 83
By Mr. O'Connell. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 84
By Ms. Suetake
90

## EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION
PAGE
CNG-1JT Joint Testimony of Michael P. Parvinen, 49
Betty A. Erdahl, Carla A. Colamonici, Donna M. Ramas, Bradley G. Mullins, and Shawn M. Collins in Support of Partial Joint Settlement Agreement (56 pages) (5/18/18)

CNG-2 Partial Joint Settlement Agreement 49
(18 pages) (5/18/18)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Cont.)

## EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION <br> PAGE

BR-ICNG Cascade's Response to Request for 49
Information related to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act's Impacts on Cascade's Revenue Requirement and The Company's Proposed Ratemaking Treatment(s) for Those Impacts (3 pages) (1/12/18)

First Supplemental Response (5 pages) (1/29/18)

Second Supplemental Response (2 pages) (3/15/18)

Reply (17 pages) (4/11/18)
BR-1PC Public Counsel's Reply to Cascade's 49
Response to BR-1 (13 pages) (3/23/18)
BR-1CS Staff's Response to Cascade's Response 49 to BR-1 (9 pages) (3/23/18)

NAK-1T Direct Testimony of Nicole A. Kivisto 49 (9 pages) (8/31/17)

NAK-2T Rebuttal Testimony of Nicole A. 49 Kivisto (10 pages) (3/23/18)

TJN-1T Direct Testimony of Tammy J. Nygard 49 (5 pages) (8/31/17)

TJN-2C Cascade's Currently Outstanding Debt 49 (Confidential) (1 page) (8/31/17)

TJN-3C Long-Term Debt (Confidential) (1 page) 49 (8/31/17)

TJN-4T Rebuttal Testimony of Tammy J. Nygard 49 (10 pages) (3/23/18)

TJN-5C 2018 Financial Plan (Confidential) 49
(1 page) (3/23/18)
JSG-1T Direct Testimony of J. Stephen Gaske 49 (31 pages) (8/31/17)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Cont.)

## EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION <br> PAGE

JSG-2 General Economic Statistics (29 pages) 49
(8/31/17)

JSG-3 Resume of J. Stephen Gaske (5 pages) 49 (8/31/17)

JGS-4Tr Rebuttal Testimony of J. Stephen Gaske 49 (42 pages) (3/23/18, revised on 3/28/18)

JSG-5r Constant Growth DCF Analysis (3 pages) 49 (3/23/18, revised on $3 / 28 / 18$ )

MPP-1T Direct Testimony of Michael P. 49
Parvinen (17 pages) (8/31/17)
MPP-2 Results of Operations Summary Sheet 49 (1 page) (8/31/17)

MPP-3 Revenue Requirement Calculation 49 (1 page) (8/31/17)

MPP-4 Conversion Factor Calculation 49 (1 page) (8/31/17)

MPP-5 Summary of Proposed Adjustments to 49
Test Year Results (1 page) (8/31/17)
MPP-6 2017 Plant Additions (7 pages) 49 (8/31/17)

MPP-7T Rebuttal Testimony of Michael P.
49
Parvinen (61 pages) (3/23/18)
MPP-8 Results of Operations Summary Sheet49
(1 page) (3/23/18)
MPP-9 Revenue Requirement Calculation 49
(1 page) (3/23/18)
MPP-10 Conversion Factor Calculation (1 page) 49 (3/23/18)

MPP-11 Summary of Proposed Adjustments to 49 Test Year Results (1 page) (3/23/18)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Cont.)

## EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION <br> PAGE

MPP-12 2017 Plant Additions (3 pages) 49 (3/23/18)

MPP-13 Updated Staff Proposed 2017 Plant 49
Additions (3 pages) (3/23/18)
MPP-14 Working Capital Calculation (7 pages) 49
(3/23/18)
MPP-15Xr Cascade's 2017 Commission Basis 49
Report (10 pages) (6/6/18, revised 6/15/18)

JGG-1T Direct Testimony of Jennifer G. 49
Gross (7 pages) (8/31/17)
JGG-2 Proposed Tariffs (11 pages) (8/31/17) 49
JGG-3 Decoupling Mechanism, Authorized 49
Revenue per Customer (1 page)
(8/31/17)
JGG-4T Rebuttal Testimony of Jennifer G. 49
Gross (18 pages) (3/23/18)
JGG-5 Public Counsel Response to Cascade's 49
DR 1 (2 pages) (3/23/18)
RJA-1T Direct Testimony of Ronald J. Amen 49
(44 pages) (8/31/17)
RJA-2 Summary of COSS Results (2 pages) 49
(8/3/17)
RJA-3 Functionalized and Classified Rate 49
Base and Revenue Requirement and
Unit Costs by Customer Class (3 pages)
(8/31/17)
RJA-4 Analysis of Revenue by Detailed 49
Tariff Schedule (2 pages) (8/31/17)
RJA-5 Residential Impact by Month (1 page) 49
(8/31/17)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Cont.)

EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION PAGE
RJA-6 Impact of Recommended Rate Changes 49 (5 pages) (8/31/17)

## RJA-7 Determination of Gas Resource Demand <br> 49

Costs by Customer Class (3 pages) (8/31/17)
RJA-8 Resume of Ronald J. Amen (14 pages) ..... 49 (8/31/17)

RJA-9Tr Rebuttal Testimony of Ronald J. Amen 49 (30 pages) (3/23/18, revised on 3/28/18)

RJA-10r Revised Summary of COSS Results at 49 Proposed Revenue (2 pages) (3/23/18, revised on 3/28/18)

RJA-11r Revenue Requirement by Customer Cost 49 Component (1 page) (3/23/18, revised on $3 / 28 / 18$ )

RJA-12r American Gas Association Energy 49
Analysis "Natural Gas Utility Rate
Structure: The Customer Charge
Component - 2015 Update" (13 pages) (3/23/18, revised on $3 / 28 / 18$ )

RJA-13r Revised Rate Design at Proposed 49 Revenue (2 pages) (3/23/18, revised on $3 / 28 / 18$ )

MCR-1T Direct Testimony of Maryalice C. 49 Rosales (6 pages) (8/31/17)

MCR-2 Summary of Revenues by Rate Schedule 49 (10 pages) (8/31/17)

MCR-3 Revenue Adjustment (1 page) (8/31/17) 49
MCR-4 Restatement of Revenue (1 page) 49 (8/31/17)

BR-1T Direct Testimony of Brian Robertson 49
(9 pages) (8/31/17)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Cont.)

## EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION <br> PAGE

BR-2 Forecast Model (8 pages) (8/31/17) 49
BR-3 Analysis of Methodology of
Calculating HDDs (8 pages) (8/31/17) 49
BR-4 Weather Normalization Adjustment 49 (15 pages) (8/31/17)

BR-5 Analysis of Weather Normalization 49
Adjustment (1 page) (8/31/17)
BR-6 Results of Weather Normalization 49
Forecast Model (1 page) (8/31/17)
BR-7Tr Rebuttal Testimony of Brian Robertson 49
(30 pages) (3/23/18, revised on 3/28/18)

BR-8 Cascade's Supplemental Response to 49 Staff DR 67 issued in UG-152286
(2 pages) (3/23/18)
BR-9C Methodologies and Processes from 49
Schneider 1 Electric (FKA Telvent
DTN) (Confidential) (12 pages)
(3/23/18)
BR-10 3/14/17 Email Between Staff (Hancock) 49
and Cascade (Robertson) (2 pages)
(3/23/18)
BR-11 Staff's Response to Cascade's DR 649 (1 page) (3/23/18)

BR-12 Staff's Response to Cascade's DR 749 (7 pages) (3/23/18)

BR-13 Cascade's Response to Staff's DR 2649
(1 page) (3/23/18)
BR-14 4/26/17 Email Between Staff (Hancock) 49
and Cascade (Robertson) (1 page)
(3/23/18

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Cont.)

## EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION <br> PAGE

BR-15 5/4/17 Email Between Staff (Hancock) 49 and Cascade (Robertson) (3 pages) (3/23/18)

EM-1T Direct Testimony of Eric Martuscelli 49 (13 pages) (8/31/17)

RP-1T Direct Testimony of Ryan Privratsky 49 (9 pages) (8/31/17)

RP-2 Deferred Costs (1 page) (8/31/17) 49
MAC-1T Rebuttal Testimony of Mark A. Chiles 49
(6 pages) (3/23/18)
LLM-1T Rebuttal Testimony of Linda L. Murray 49
(16 pages) (3/23/18)
LLM-2C Aon Hewitt Report (Confidential) 49 (39 pages) (3/23/18)

LLM-3C 2016 Employee Incentive Plan 49 (Confidential) (6 pages) (3/23/18)

LLM-4C Senior Management Incentive Plan 49 (Confidential) (8 pages) (3/23/18)

LLM-5 Total Incentives and Executive 49 Incentive (1 page) (3/23/18)

LLM-6 Wage Increases (8 pages) (3/23/18) 49
DG-1T Rebuttal Testimony of Donna Genora 49 (5 pages) (3/23/18)

BAE-1Tr Response Testimony of Betty A. Erdahl 49 (30 pages) (2/15/18, revised 2/22/18)

BAE-2 Comparison of Company Proposed 49 Investor Supplied Working Capital to Staff Proposed Amount (1 page) (2/15/18)

BAE-3 Staff Proposed ISWC Calculation 49 (13 pages) (2/15/18)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Cont.)

EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION PAGE
BAE-4 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 54 ..... 49
BAE-5 Cash Analysis (3 pages) (2/15/18) ..... 49
BAE-6 Cascade's Supplemental Response to ..... 49Staff DR 57 (14 pages) ( $2 / 15 / 18$ )
BAE-7 2017 Cash Balances (1 page) (2/15/18) ..... 49
BAE-8 MAOP Pre-code Post-Code (1 page) ..... 49(2/15/18)
BAE-9r Estimated Tax Adjustment UTC-4 ..... 49(1 page) (2/15/18, revised 2/22/18)
BAE-10T Cross-Answering Testimony of Betty ..... 49
A. Erdahl (5 pages) (3/23/18)
BAE-11 Current Average Rate Assumption ..... 49Method Reversals (1 page) (3/23/18)
MCC-1T Response Testimony of Melissa C. ..... 49
Cheesman (25 pages) (2/15/18)
MCC-2 Staff Rate Spread (1 page) (2/15/18) ..... 49
MCC-3 Revenues and Rates by Detailed ..... 49Tariff Schedule (2 pages) (2/15/18)
MCC-4 Residential Average Monthly Impact ..... 49(2 pages) (2/15/18)
MCC-5 Estimated Monthly Billing Impacts ..... 49(6 pages) (2/15/18)
MCC-6 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 87 ..... 49(2 pages) (2/15/18)
MCC-7 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 78 ..... 49(1 page) (2/15/18)
MCC-8 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 79 ..... 49(1 page) (2/15/18)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Cont.)

## EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION <br> PAGE

MCC-9T Cross-Answering Testimony of 49 Melissa C. Cheesman (9 pages) (3/23/18)

MCC-10 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 13349
(1 page) (3/23/18)
MCC-11X Staff's Workpapers in Support of
49
Response to BR 1 (29 pages) (6/6/18)
KMH-1Tr Response Testimony of Kristen M Hillstead (24 pages) (2/15/18, revised 2/22/18)

KMH-2r Revenue Requirement (2 pages) 49 (2/15/18, revised 2/22/18)

KMH-3 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 34 (1 page) ( $2 / 15 / 18$ )

KMH-4 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 37 (1 page) (2/15/18)

KMH-5 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 110 (1 page) (2/15/18)

KMH-6 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 109 49 (2 pages) (2/15/18)

KMH-7 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 43(a) 49 (2 pages) ( $2 / 15 / 18$ )

KMH-8 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 10349 (3 pages) (2/15/18)

DJP-1Tr Response Testimony of David J. Panco 49 (13 pages) (2/15/18, revised $2 / 22 / 18$ )

DJP-2 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 45 (2 pages) ( $2 / 15 / 18$, cover page revised 2/22/18)

DJP-3 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 12149 (1 page) (2/15/18)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Cont.)

## EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION <br> PAGE

DJP-4 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 67(a) (2 pages) (2/15/18)

DJP-5 Compiled Annual Rate Case Costs 49
(1 page) (2/15/18)
DJP-6 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 20 (2 pages) ( $2 / 15 / 18$ )

DCP-1T Response Testimony of David C. Parcell 49 (55 pages) (2/15/18

DCP-2 Background and Experience Profile 49 (6 pages) (2/15/18)

DCP-3 Cascade Total Cost of Capital 49
(1 page) (2/15/18)
DCP-4 Economic Indicators (3 pages) 49 (2/15/18)

DCP-5 Cascade History of Credit Ratings 49 (1 page) (2/15/18)

DCP-6 Cascade Capital Structure Ratios 49 (1 page) (2/15/18)

DCP-7 Proxy Companies Average Common Equity 49 Ratios (1 page) (2/15/18)

DCP-8 Proxy Companies Basis for Selection 49 (1 page) (2/15/18)

DCP-9 Proxy Companies DCF Cost Rates 49 (4 pages) (2/15/18)

DCP-10 Standard \& Poor's 500 ROE and 20-Year 49 Treasury Bond Returns (1 page) (2/15/18)

DCP-11 Proxy Companies CAPM Cost Rates 49 (1 page) (2/15/18)

DCP-12 Proxy Companies ROE and M/B (2 pages) 49 (2/15/18)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Cont.)

EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION PAGE
DCP-13 Standard and Poor's 500 ROE and ..... 49
M/B (1 page)2/15/18)
DCP-14 Risk Indicators (2 pages) (2/15/18) ..... 49
DCP-15 Adjustments to Gaske DCF Analyses ..... 49(1 page) $(2 / 15 / 18)$
DCP-16 Risk Indicators of Natural Gas ..... 49Utilities by Size (1 page) $(2 / 15 / 18)$
DCP-17 Risk Indicators of Electric Utilities ..... 49by Size (1 page) (2/15/18)
JES-1T Response Testimony of Jennifer E. ..... 49Snyder (6 pages) (2/15/18)
JES-2 UG-152286, UG-100589 Compliance ..... 49Obligations (1 page) (2/15/18)
JES-3T Cross-Answering Testimony of Jennifer ..... 49E. Snyder (4 pages) (3/23/18)
JES-4 The Energy Project's Response to ..... 49Staff DR 4 (2 pages) (3/23/18)
AIW-1T Response Testimony of Amy I. White ..... 49(10 pages) (2/15/18)
AIW-2 Staff Proposed Adj. 5, Remove 2014 ..... 49Arbitration Claim (1 page) (2/15/18)
AIW-3 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 98 ..... 49(3 pages) (2/15/18)
AIW-4 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel ..... 49DR 97, including: Labor ArbitrationOrder and Opinion, dated July 7, 2016;U.S. District Court for the EasternDistrict of Washington's OrderRemanding to Arbitrator, datedJune 2, 2017; Notice of Cross-Appealto the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals,dated July 10, 2017 (51 pages) (2/15/18)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Cont.)

## EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION <br> PAGE

AIW-5 Staff's Adj. P-6, Staff's Calculation 49
of MAOP Deferral Amortization
(3 pages) (2/15/18)
AIW-6 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 6849
(3 pages) (2/15/18)
AIW-7 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 9349
(2 pages) (2/15/18)
AIW-8 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 11749
(2 pages) (2/15/18)
AIW-9 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 11849
(3 pages) (2/15/18)
AIW-10 Staff's Analysis of Cascade's 49
"Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure Determination and Validation Plan"
Attachment 1, Docket PG-150120
(Dec. 29, 2017) (37 pages) $(2 / 15 / 18)$
JL-1CTr Response Testimony of Jing Liu 49
(Confidential) (60 pages) (2/15/18)
(Revised 3/22/18)
JL-2 Staff's Weather Normalization 49
Regression Model Output (5 pages) (2/15/18)

JL-3 Staff's Weather Normalization Sales 49
Adjustment (2 pages) (2/15/18)
JL-4 Staff's Weather Normalization Revenue 49
Adjustment (R-1) (1 page) (2/15/18)
JL-5 Comparison of 2012 Temperature and 49
NOAA 1981-2010 Normals (1 page)
(2/15/18)
JL-6 Cascade's Response to AWEC DR 6
(2 pages) (2/15/18)
JL-7 Staff's Restating Revenue Adjustment 49
(R-3) (1 page) (2/15/18)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Cont.)

## EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION <br> PAGE

JL-8 Staff's Pro Forma Revenue Adjustment 49
(P-9) (5 pages) (2/15/18)
JL-9Cr Bill Impact Under Staff's Proposed 49
Bill Discount Program (Confidential)
(1 page) (2/15/18) (revised 3/22/18)
CAC-1T Response Testimony of Carla A. 49
Colamonici (15 pages) (2/15/18)
CAC-2 Public Counsel Adjustments to
Cascade Miscellaneous Charges (1 page) 49
(2/15/18)
CAC-3 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49
DRs 114, 115, and 117 (4 pages)
(2/15/18)
CAC-4 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49
DR 78 (1 page) (2/15/18)
CAC-5 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49
DR 82-Revised (with Attachment)
(3 pages) (2/15/18)
CAC-6 Annual Customers Receiving 49
Miscellaneous Charges (2 pages)
(2/15/18)
CAC-7 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49
DR 76 with Attachment (2 pages)
(2/15/18)
CAC-8 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49
DRs 120 and 122 (2 pages) (2/15/18)
CAC-9 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49
DR 123 (1 page) (2/15/18)
CAC-10 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49
DR 121 (1 page) (2/15/18)
DMR-1T Response Testimony of Donna M. Ramas 49
(56 pages) (2/15/18)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Cont.)

## EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION <br> PAGE

DMR-2 Summary of Adjustments (1 page) 49 (2/15/18)

DMR-3 Revenue Requirement (2 pages) 49 (2/15/18)

DMR-4 Summary of Adjustments (2) (2 pages) 49 (2/15/18)

DMR-5 Modification of Company Adjustments 49 (5 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-6 Public Counsel Recommended Adjustments 49 (3 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-7 Additional Tax Adjustments and Impact 49 (1 page) (2/15/18)

DMR-8 Company Workpaper MPP WP-1.13, As 49 Revised by Public Counsel (3 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-9 Qualifications of Donna Ramas 49 (6 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-10 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49
DR 39 (Attachment Excluded) (1 page) (2/15/18)

DMR-11 Company Workpaper MPP WP-1.13
49 (3 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-12 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 4349 (Confidential Attachments Excluded) (2 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-13 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 45 (3 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-14 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 51 (2 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-15 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 61 (1 page) (2/15/18)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Cont.)

EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION PAGE
DMR-16 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 102 (1 page) (2/15/18)

DMR-17 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 99 (2 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-18 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 100 (1 page) (2/15/18)

DMR-19 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 50 (1 page) (2/15/18)

DMR-20 Cascade's Workpaper MPP WP-1.14 49 (1 page) (2/15/18)

DMR-21 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 10949 (2 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-22 Executive Summary FP 315607 from 49
Cascade's Response to Staff DR 65
CD (3 pages) ( $2 / 15 / 18$ )
DMR-23 Company Workpaper MPP WP-1.12 49 (1 page) (2/15/18)

DMR-24 Company Workpaper MPP WP-1.1549
(1 page) (2/15/18)
DMR-25 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 Data Request 67 with Attachment 67(d) only (3 pages) ( $2 / 15 / 18$ )

DMR-26 Company Workpaper MPP WP-1.1749 (1 page) $(2 / 15 / 18)$

DMR-27 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 Data Request 42, Attachment Excluded (3 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-28 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 6849 (3 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-29 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 9349
(Attachment Excluded) (2 pages)
(2/15/18)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Cont.)

## EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION <br> PAGE

DMR-30 Company Workpaper MPP WP-1.1 49 (16 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-31 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 97 (51 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-32 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 86 (6 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-33 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 26 (1 page) (2/15/18)

DMR-34 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 28 (1 page) (2/15/18)

DMR-35 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 84 (2 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-36 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 89 (4 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-37 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 110 (1 page) (2/15/18)

DMR-38 Cascade's Response to Staff DR 11049 (1 page) (2/15/18)

DMR-39 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 92 (1 page) (2/15/18)

DMR-40 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 91 (2 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-41 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 109 (2 pages) (2/15/18)

DMR-42T Cross-Answering Testimony of Donna 49 M. Ramas (18 pages) (3/23/18)

DMR-43 Four Executive Summaries for FP 49 302588 from Cascade's Response to Staff DR 65 CD (12 pages) (3/23/18)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Cont.)

## EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION <br> PAGE

DMR-44 Executive Summary for FP 31589449 from Cascade's Response to Staff DR 65 CD (3 pages) (3/23/18)

DMR-45 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 52, with Attachment (2 pages) (3/23/18)

DMR-46 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 124, with Summary Tab of Attachment (2 pages) (3/23/18)

CJD-1CT Cross-Answering Testimony of Corey 49 J. Dahl (Confidential) (37 pages) (3/23/18)

CJD-2 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 119 - REVISED (1 page) (3/23/18)

CJD-3 Cascade's Response to The Energy 49 Project DR 4 (Attachment C, through page 2 only) (6 pages) (3/23/18)
CJD-4C Cascade's Response to Staff DR 96 - ..... 49

REVISED (Confidential) (33 pages) (3/23/18) (Attachment A)

CJD-5C Staff's Response to Public Counsel 49
DR 8 (Confidential) (1 page)
(3/23/18)
CJD-6C Staff's Response to Public Counsel 49
DR 1 (Confidential) (1 page) (3/23/18)

CJD-7C Staff's Response to The Energy 49 Project DR 27 - REVISED (Confidential) (1 page) (3/23/18)

CJD-8 Cascade's Response to Public Counsel 49 DR 125 (3 pages) (3/23/18)

SMC-1T Response Testimony of Shawn M. 49 Collins (15 pages) (2/15/18)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Cont.)

## EXHIBITS FOR ADMISSION <br> PAGE

SMC-2 Resume of Shawn M. Collins 49
(4 pages) (2/15/18)
SMC-3 Cross-Answering Testimony of 49
Shawn M. Collins (23 pages)
(3/23/18)
BGM-1T Response Testimony of Bradley 49
G. Mullins (30 pages) $(2 / 15 / 18)$

BGM-2 Regulatory Appearances of Bradley 49
G. Mullins (4 pages) (2/15/18)

BGM-3 Revenue Requirement Calculations 49 (18 pages) (2/15/18)

BGM-4 Responses to Data Requests (32 pages) 49 (2/15/18)

BGM-5T Cross-Answering Testimony of 49 Bradley G. Mullins (10 pages) (3/23/18)

BGM-6 Updated Revenue Requirement Analysis 49

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON; JUNE 20, 2018 9:00 A.M. --000--

PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE PEARSON: Let's be on the record.
Good morning. Today is Wednesday, June 20th, 2018, at 9:00 a.m., and we are here today for an evidentiary and settlement hearing in Docket UG-170929, which is captioned Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission versus Cascade Natural Gas Corporation.

My name is Rayne Pearson. I'm an administrative law judge with the Commission, and I am joined today by Judge Laura Chartoff who is observing from the bench.

So let's begin just by taking short form appearances from the parties. We'll start with the Company and then we'll just go around the room.

MS. RACKNER: I'm Lisa Rackner with the law firm of --

JUDGE PEARSON: Is your microphone on?
MS. RACKNER: I'm Lisa Rackner with the law firm of McDowell Rackner \& Gibson here on behalf of Cascade Natural Gas.

MS. PEASE: I'm Jocelyn Pease, also with

McDowell Rackner \& Gibson, for Cascade.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
MR. FFITCH: Good morning, Your Honor and Judge Chartoff. Simon ffitch on behalf of The Energy Project.

JUDGE PEARSON: Good morning.
MR. STOKES: Good morning, Your Honor. Chad
Stokes from the Cable Huston law firm representing the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers.

MS. SUETAKE: Nina Suetake with Public
Counsel.
MS. GAFKEN: Lisa Gafken, Assistant Attorney
General, Public Counsel.
MR. ROBERSON: Jeff Roberson, Assistant
Attorney General for Staff.
MR. O'CONNELL: Andrew J. O'Connell,
Assistant Attorney General representing Commission
Staff.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
So before we are joined by the Commissioners this morning, we'll address any housekeeping and preliminary matters. So first, I will ask the parties if they are willing to stipulate to the admission of all the prefiled exhibits and testimony up to and including the settlement testimony, supporting narrative, and the
two cross-examination exhibits that were filed.
MS. RACKNER: Yes, Your Honor.
MR. FFITCH: Yes, Your Honor.
MR. STOKES: Yes, Your Honor.
MS. GAFKEN: Yes, Your Honor.
JUDGE PEARSON: Yes from Staff?
MR. O'CONNELL: Yes.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Well, that was easy.
I've provided a copy of the exhibit list to the court reporter so it can be made part of the record.
(All prefiled exhibits and testimony admitted.)

JUDGE PEARSON: So at this point, unless there's anything else -- is there anything from anyone before I go get the Commissioners?

MS. GAFKEN: I do have one thing that I think we can deal with at this point.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay.
MS. GAFKEN: The public comment exhibit that we should set the date for, when that could come in. I don't anticipate that this might happen here, but we have run into some problems getting it in within the week. And so I was going to propose that we submit it by the 29th, which is --

JUDGE PEARSON: That's fine.

MS. GAFKEN: -- next Friday.
JUDGE PEARSON: That's fine.
MS. GAFKEN: Great. Thank you.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. And I will note that in the exhibit list as well.

MS. GAFKEN: Do you want it marked with a particular number?

JUDGE PEARSON: Do we usually mark it as a bench exhibit?

MS. GAFKEN: It's been done a couple of different ways. We can do it as a BR.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay.
MS. GAFKEN: I think we've also done it as a PC.

JUDGE PEARSON: Under its own category of exhibit?

MS. GAFKEN: Right, but I don't have a preference on which way to mark it.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Why don't we put it as a bench exhibit just because we already have so many categories in this case.

MS. GAFKEN: Okay.
JUDGE PEARSON: And it will be marked BR-2.
MS. GAFKEN: Okay. We will mark it that
way.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Great.
Okay. Anything else? Okay. Then we will take a brief recess, after which Judge Chartoff and I will be joined by the three Commissioners. We will first address the contested issue, as I explained in my email to the parties, followed by a short recess, and then we will hear from the settlement panel. And finally, at the conclusion, we'll hear closing arguments on the contested issue from all of the parties in lieu of post-hearing briefs.

And I'm getting an email from someone in the building, asking us to speak up and more clearly into the microphone. So please just be conscientious of that when we come back. And we'll take a brief recess right now, probably about five minutes, and then we'll come back and get started with cross-examination. Thanks. We'll be off the record.
(A break was taken from
9:04 a.m. to 9:09 a.m.)
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Let's be back on the record following a short recess. I am joined now by

Chairman Danner, Commissioner Rendahl, and Commissioner Balasbas.

And for the record, the parties have
stipulated to the admission of all of the prefiled
exhibits and testimony up to and including the settlement testimony and supporting narrative and the two cross-examination exhibits that were filed.

So for the Commissioners' benefit, let's
take short appearances again, beginning with the Company.

MS. RACKNER: Lisa Rackner on behalf of Cascade Natural Gas.

MS. PEASE: Jocelyn Pease for Cascade
Natural Gas.
MR. FFITCH: Simon ffitch for The Energy
Project.
MR. STOKES: Chad Stokes for the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers.

MS. SUETAKE: Nina Suetake, AAG for the Public Counsel.

MS. GAFKEN: Lisa Gafken, Assistant Attorney General for Public Counsel.

MR. ROBERSON: Jeff Roberson, AAG for Staff.
MR. O'CONNELL: Andrew O'Connell, Assistant
Attorney General for Commission Staff.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
So the parties have prepared an agreed order of witnesses. So we will follow that order, and we may or may not need to take a break before we are finished

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / RACKNER

with cross-examination, which is estimated to take one hour and 50 minutes. I invite anyone who needs a break to please just speak up and let me know.

So let's call our first witness,
Mr. Parvinen. Mr. Parvinen, it might be easier if you
sit there for the court reporter. Then if you could
just stand and raise your right hand.

MICHAEL PARVINEN, witness herein, having been
first duly sworn on oath, was examined and testified as follows:

JUDGE PEARSON: You may be seated.

## EXAMINATION

BY MS. RACKNER:
Q. Good morning, Mr. Parvinen.
A. Good morning.
Q. How are you employed?
A. Very well, thank you. I'm employed by Cascade

Natural Gas as the director of regulatory affairs.
Q. And in that capacity, did you file testimony and
exhibits for this case?
A. Yes, I did.

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / RACKNER

Q. And for the record, were those testimony and exhibits numbered as MPP-1T through MPP-6, MPP-7T through MPP-14?
A. That's correct.
Q. And did you also participate in joint testimony

CNG-1JT, 1 through 2?
A. Yes.
Q. And --

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Could you turn on
your mic, Mr. Parvinen, or get it closer to you if it's
on.
MR. PARVINEN: How's that?
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: That's good. There
are -- if anybody's listening in, we had a hearing yesterday, and we heard that people had difficulty
hearing if you didn't speak right into the mic. Okay.
Thanks.
BY MS. RACKNER:
Q. Do you have any corrections to your testimony?
A. No.
Q. And if I asked you the questions and the
testimony today, would your answers be the same?
A. Yes.

MS. RACKNER: Your Honor, Mr. Parvinen is available for cross-examination.

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / O'CONNELL

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
Staff?
MR. O'CONNELL: Thank you, Your Honor.

## CROSSEXAMINATION

BY MR. O'CONNELL:
Q. Good morning, Mr. Parvinen.
A. Morning.
Q. Cascade has decoupling, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And that allows the Company to recover a set revenue per customer, correct?
A. It does.
Q. But decoupling does not guarantee that the

Company will earn its authorized rate of return, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. In fact, in your testimony, you claim that

Cascade is not going to earn its authorized rate of return, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. The way that Cascade's earning sharing mechanism works, if the Company under-earns, it does not share any of the under-earning with ratepayers, but if it over-earns, the Company shares 50/50 with ratepayers; is

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / O'CONNELL

that correct?
A. Yes, that is -- it is that one-sided mechanism, yes.
Q. You also proposed in testimony to include the over-collection of taxes in interim periods in the sharing -- earning sharing mechanism such that if Cascade under-earns, the amount would be kept by the Company up until the point where the Company earned its authorized rate of return, and then 100 percent would be given to ratepayers beyond that; is that correct?
A. That is correct. That's a good description.
Q. That looks a lot like a guarantee that the

Company will earn its authorized rate of return, doesn't it?
A. No, no, not at all. It just gives us the
opportunity to earn. The tax benefits during that period is just one item of many expenses and revenues that change from the last rate case. So there is no guarantee that we would earn our return. In fact, when we look at our current results, even with that benefit, we anticipate that we'll be under our authorized rate of return.
Q. I want to follow up on the part of that answer
that you gave.
In your testimony, you say that expenses change

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / O'CONNELL

year to year, that the tax change should be treated like other changes and expenses. Does the corporate tax rate change every year?
A. The rate itself does not. The effective rate could change.
Q. Okay. The tax change from 35 percent to 21 percent was out of Cascade's control, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. When Cascade -- oh, I'm sorry. The corporate tax rate change from 35 percent to 21 percent is a very big change, yes?
A. It is a significant amount; however, you know, there are other expenses too. Things like health insurance, contract wages, things that are also -- that happen that are out -- more or less outside the Company's control that go up that aren't recognized. There are things that go down as well like this one. So there are offsets. That's one of the reasons we've proposed to look at the total picture, total operating results.
Q. Can you recall the last time there was a comparable change in the corporate tax rate?
A. Yes, in 1986/'87 era, the rate went from 45 percent down to 35 and then up to 36 , but...
Q. Might it have been from 46 percent to 34 percent

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / GAFKEN

in $1986 ?$
A. You are correct. Thank you.
Q. Okay.

MR. O'CONNELL: I have no more questions for Mr. Parvinen. Thank you.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Okay. Ms. Gafken?

## CROSSEXAMINATION

BY MS. GAFKEN:
Q. Good morning.
A. Good morning.
Q. I'm trying not to duplicate questions that were just asked by Staff.

Assuming that Cascade is taxed on a standalone basis, would you agree that Cascade's federal tax bill will be based on an income tax rate of 21 percent for all of 2018 ?
A. Yes.
Q. In the lower 21 percent, corporate income tax rate will not be reflected in rates charged to customers until rates from this case goes into effect, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. This might be a duplicate question, but I just want to make sure that -- that it's in the record.

So Cascade states that it anticipates that it will not be able to earn its authorized rate of return in 2018. Is that still a correct statement?
A. It is. We've looked at our current estimates.

I mean, that statement was in testimony. It was prepared a couple of months ago. But our most recent look at our results show that we will be under-earning in 2018 even with those -- even with those benefits.

We've actually also done a calculation of what we think that tax benefit will be for that seven-month period based on our actual earnings in 2018, assuming -or using May results and then estimate in the next two months, and that number is lower than any of the estimates that are being incurred in this case. So it was -- yeah, 1.06 million is what we've calculated that difference to be.
Q. The projection that Cascade will not earn its rate of return or its rate of -- the projection that Cascade won't earn its rate of return, does that include or take into account the settlement in this case?
A. It does actually. The latest result that we have shows that we would earn about 6. -- 6.88 percent. Now, that is before the -- the Commission Basis Report restating adjustments, which would not totally offset that, but it would raise that number a little bit. So

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / GAFKEN

we would still be significantly under our authorized return. That's actually primarily due to regulatory lag that's associated with our investment.
Q. But under Cascade's proposal, if you don't meet your rate of -- or if you don't earn your authorized rate of return, none of the tax benefit from January 1 through July 1 would -- or sorry, 31, would be passed to ratepayers; is that correct?
A. Well, directly passed to the ratepayers, no, but they would be imbedded in the results which we use to evaluate your -- your rate standings. And prospectively, all the benefits, the 21 percent, the excess deferred taxes, effective August 1 with this rate case, everything is going back to the customers.
Q. But we're talking about the amount of over-collection between January 1 and July 31, and if Cascade does not -- under your proposal, if Cascade doesn't earn its ROR, then Cascade keeps all of that benefit, correct?
A. Well, yeah, Cascade is not -- we're not looking at it as an over-collection because you have to look at the total picture. The rates were established based -back in the last rate case based on a 2015 test year and based on the relationships of the revenues, expenses, and rate base at that time to establish rates.

So rates going forward, all those relationships change. Revenues change, the expenses change, rate bases change, and then you have to look at that period to see whether those revenues are sufficient to cover your results. This tax item is just another expense item that goes -- that happened to go down.
Q. And that's not exactly my question.

So my question addresses the amount, and you just gave another estimate of what the amount is. The difference between the imbedded tax rate and the new tax rate, that amount of money, if Cascade does not earn its ROR, Cascade is proposing to keep it, correct?

## A. Correct.

Q. Would you please turn to Cascade's response to Bench Request 1, which has been marked as Exhibit BR-1CNG. If you would turn to the first supplemental response, which is dated January 29, 2018, and go to subsection C .
A. I'm there.
Q. In subsection $C$ of Bench Request 1, the

Commission directed Cascade to provide the amount of excess deferred income tax expense currently collected as of January 1 through the effective date of rates from this case, correct?

## A. Correct.

Q. And to calculate an estimate of the difference in federal tax -- or l'm sorry, federal income tax expense resulting from the reduction of the tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent, Cascade used 2016 test year data, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. At the time you and Ms. Genora prepared the first supplemental response, Cascade felt that using historical data as adjusted was a reasonable proxy to use to estimate the difference in federal income tax expense to answer subsection C , correct?
A. Yes, it was the best information we had at the time.
Q. And in calculating the difference in federal income tax expense, Cascade applied a factor of seven-twelfths, which is expressed in decimal form as 0.583333 , correct?
A. Yeah, I would accept that, but I don't recall putting the decimal point in the -- I don't see it in the bench response.
Q. Okay. Would you accept the decimal expression?
A. I would accept it, yes.
Q. Using 2016 data, Cascade estimated the
difference to be $\$ 1,394,552$, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Would you please refer to the cross-exhibit which has been marked as MPP-15Xr.
A. Okay. I'm there.
Q. Do you recognize Cross-Exhibit MPP-15Xr as

Cascade's Commission Basis Report for 2017?
A. Yes.
Q. And the 2017 Commission Basis Report contains more recent data than the 2016 test year, correct?
A. It does.
Q. Would you please turn to page 6 of Cross-Exhibit MPP-15Xr.
A. I'm there.
Q. Okay. Looking at line 16 , column $B$, the per books federal income tax expense amount is $\$ 6,857,365$, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. The federal income tax expense that's shown in Cross-Exhibit MPP-15Xr is based on a 35 percent federal income tax rate effective during 2017, correct?
A. It is.
Q. Now, the document that's contained in the cross-exhibit is the revised Commission Basis Report, which Cascade filed on June 11th. One major difference between the original and the updated or the revised version is weather normalization calculation, correct?
A. That is correct. We had talked to Staff, and we actually had a difference of how we interpreted the settlement in the last rate case. The settlement included showing the impacts of weather normalization using Staff's method versus what we had accepted in the settlement.

And in talking to Staff, we created an adjustment for that, which, quite frankly, it looks a little weird because we had decoupling, so our revenues were already adjusted to a decoupled level. So then if you made the adjustment, it had the impact of we're really doing just the opposite of what decoupling did.

But anyway, talking to Staff, they wanted to see the information, not an adjustment. So we corrected the statement to -- to not include a weather normalization adjustment, but only the information that would go into identifying what normal weather would look like versus actual weather. That's probably more than you wanted to know.
Q. I appreciate the explanation.

But in the original CBR, you included an adjustment, and so the revised adjustment's taken out --
A. Correct.
Q. Is that -- that's a correct understanding?

Was the weather normalization adjustment in the

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / GAFKEN

original 2017 CBR calculated correctly or you think that there's -- that it was incorrect?
A. Oh, the information that was in there was correct. So while it was a calculation comparing weather normalized results using the Staff's weather normalization methodology compared to decoupled results, the weather normalization that was contemplated was comparing Staff's weather normalization methodology to actual weather results so...
Q. In the revised CBR, is it your opinion that the effects of weather are normalized in the numbers that are presented in that revised CBR?
A. They're normalized to -- well, they're really not normalized. They're set at -- at decoupled levels. Our revenues are stated at our authorized decoupled values.
Q. So in the current version of the Commission

Basis Report, it's reflecting weather conditions that occurred during 2017, correct?
A. No, it is -- it is based on -- so it's -- it's
normal -- it's weather normalized to the extent that the normalized -- weather normalized revenues that were used in the last rate case to establish the decoupling baseline. So it is weather normalized. It's just at a different level than what Staff's methodology would have

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / GAFKEN

produced.
Q. I think you talked a little bit about this, or
at least something similar, earlier in your testimony today, but I'm going to ask this question and see what answer we get.

Have you calculated an estimate of the 2018 tax expense based on the 2017 CBR results?
A. Well, no, just because they are two different -they are two different periods, two different results. So the '17 revenues were the revenues, then the 2018 results are based on actual revenues and expenses, so actual net income rate base and depreciation, things like those that affect taxes. So the calculation we've done for '18 is based on '18 results.
Q. Right, but in the response to Bench Request 1, subsection C, Cascade used a proxy to make a calculation, correct?
A. Correct, all parties use some sort of proxy number, yes.
Q. And I guess my question is whether -- whether you've done the analysis in looking at the 2017 data as a proxy?
A. No.
Q. Okay. If the Commission in deciding this case agrees that it's reasonable to use historical data for a

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / GAFKEN

proxy to estimate the amount of excess federal income tax expense collected from ratepayers from that January 1 to July 31 time period, and if the Commission determines that the 2017 CBR is an appropriate proxy, should that number be weather normalized?
A. No, just because that was not an actual adjustment to the Commission basis results.
Q. Was the data from the 2016 test year weather normalized?
A. Yes, for what was used in -- in the Company's calculation of the million four, yes, it was.
Q. Switching gears a little bit.

Would you agree that the reduction in the tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent was a 40 percent reduction in that tax rate?
A. Without doing the math, I'd agree to that.
Q. So if you had a proxy amount, an annual amount of tax expense, and you multiplied that by the 40 percent, that could get you an estimation of the annual amount of the 2018 tax expense, wouldn't it?
A. Well, it wouldn't be for -- it would -- it would
not be for 2018. The only thing you could use for 2018
is actually 2018. But if you're looking for a different proxy than what's already been presented to the Commission, then the question is valid, yes.

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / GAFKEN

Q. Yeah, and I'm actually asking about how -- how to make a calculation or a way to make that calculation.

If you're using a proxy amount and you get the annual amount within that proxy, so the 2016 data or the 2017 CBR data, if you multiply the tax expense from that proxy period by 40 percent to estimate what the 2018 amount would be, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And then to determine the January 1 through

July 31 amount, you could multiply that by the seven-twelfths ratio?
A. Correct.
Q. All right. Switching gears.

The Commission issued a media statement about the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act on utilities on January 8th, 2018. Were you aware of that media statement?
A. Yes.
Q. And in the media statement, the UTC mentioned that it had directed companies to track the federal tax savings that resulted from the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, correct?
A. Yeah. I don't recall the exact language, and I don't have it in front of me. So yeah, I don't...
Q. But at the time, you had read the --
A. I have read the statement and had the general
gist. As far as specifically ordering the companies to track it, my initial response is, that doesn't seem like the direct approach to direct the Company to do. But yes, the Commission issued its statement, and I have read it.
Q. Okay. And the bench request, just for clarity, that came out on January 3rd, correct?
A. Yes.

MS. GAFKEN: Okay. I don't have anything
further for Mr. Parvinen. Thank you.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
Mr. Stokes?

## CROSSEXAMINATION

BY MR. STOKES:
Q. Good morning.
A. Good morning.
Q. Following back up on the press release that was issued, you have read that, correct?
A. I have.
Q. And how does Cascade's proposal for the interim tax period benefit customers?
A. It benefits customers by -- by having the potential of increasing the return and avoiding

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / STOKES

potential further rate changes. It also allows the
Company the opportunity to come closer to its authorized rate of return, which is a benefit when, you know, trying to do things like financing and -- financing and things like that, which also have a circular effect of benefiting customers.
Q. So I know you don't have the language in front of you, but what that press statement said is that utilities were supposed to track savings from the passage of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act to ensure those savings benefit customers. So have you tracked those and where is the benefit to the customers for the interim period?

MS. RACKNER: Objection. Could you -Mr. Stokes, could you please direct us to a document that you're quoting?

MR. STOKES: Okay. I'll -- I'll move on.
BY MR. STOKES:
Q. Did Cascade know in early 2017 that the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act would be passed?
A. In when?
Q. In early 2017.
A. No.
Q. Okay. So you --
A. Not that I -- I was not aware, and I'm not

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / STOKES

aware.
Q. So you would agree that it was unforeseeable, the tax change?
A. In early 2017, yes.
Q. Okay. And how often do the large federal tax changes happen? Didn't we talk about this before? When was the last time? Was it --
A. Well, I mean, the last time it actually changed significantly was back in '86. I mean, Congress talks about tax changes all the time, but...
Q. Okay. How often does Cascade or its parent pay federal income tax?
A. Well, we file our tax returns once a year.
Q. But you pay estimated payments, correct?
A. I actually don't know when we make payments. I
know we do accruals and record tax expenses.
Q. Okay. Would you agree that the tax expense collected in rates is fixed based on the federal income tax and not subject to fluctuation like other expenses?
A. No, not at all. I mean, it is a component that goes into the establishing of rates based on the relationship in that test -- in that test year.
Q. So the 35 percent or 21 percent is not -- not a fixed collection, an [inaudible] component?
A. No, it was a component -- the 35 percent was

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / STOKES

used in the establishing of rates in the last rate case.
Q. So that's fixed, right?
A. Based on the relationships at that time, yes.
Q. Okay. Would you agree that tax expense is intended to be a pass-through unlike other expenses?
A. No, no.
Q. It's not? It's not intended to be a pass-through?
A. No, no. In my mind, a pass-through would be included -- would need to be like PGA where you're tracking the different -- differences. Tax expense fluctuates from year to year based your actual results. And so it is not -- it is not a pass-through.
Q. Have you heard of the term "phantom taxes"?
A. Yes, but I actually could not put a definition to it.
Q. Would you agree that it's when -- when a utility
collects a certain level of taxes and rates, and then the parent company or the actual taxes paid is less than that amount?
A. Okay. I accept that.
Q. Are you aware of how your affiliate, Intermountain, handled the interim period refunds in Idaho?
A. Vaguely. I mean, I remember reading a document,

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / STOKES

but I couldn't tell you exactly the outcome of that.
Q. Do you know if they kept any of the interim period tax savings for the Company?
A. I don't know for sure. l'd be speculating by giving you an answer. I have a speculative answer, but I'm not firm on it.
Q. Okay. Is it Cascade's position that the

Commission can't order the refund of the interim period money because of retroactive rate -- retroactive ratemaking?
A. Well, that's a tricky question. I mean, I think it looks a lot like retroactive ratemaking, but I think this Commission has a lot of latitude in its discretion, and it can -- it has the ability to do that.
Q. Okay. Does Cascade believe that its rates in effect from January 1, 2018, through January -- through July 31st, 2018, are unjust and unreasonable?
A. They were established as fair, just, and reasonable based on that time period. Are they adequate to provide a full return? No.
Q. So who controls the timing of Cascade's rate cases?
A. Cascade does control when we file rate cases to a certain extent. We filed our last rate case -- our current rate case is not effective until August 1, so at

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / STOKES

a minimum, we can't do anything about, for example, our 2017 earnings until after this rate case is completed.
Q. Why didn't Cascade file a rate case earlier?
A. Earlier than we did?
Q. (Nodding head.)
A. There was not that big of a gap between our last rate case and this case.
Q. Okay.
A. And primarily it was to get to a -- one of the
things we learned from the last rate case, which had a split test year, it was June of 2015, is that it's cleaner and easier to have a full test year so -- or a calendar year test year. So waited until we had the 2016 complete results.
Q. So excluding the rate impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in this case, in the settlement, what's the revenue requirement increase for Cascade in this case?
A. Would you repeat that question again? I'm sorry.
Q. So excluding the benefits from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the settlement agreement that we're about to review, what's the revenue requirement increase that the parties agreed to?
A. 750,000.
Q. And you agree that that's -- that's fair, just,

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / STOKES

and reasonable, that those rates would be fair, just, and reasonable?
A. That was the number that we felt was a fair, reasonable result for the settlement purposes.
Q. And if Cascade gets to keep the entire interim period tax refunds here, what -- what number is that in your calculation?
A. Well, based on our most recent estimate for that period based on actual results through the end of May, we've identified it as $\mathbf{1 . 0 6}$ million.
Q. 1.06 million?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. So larger than the increase that is authorized here is what you're proposing to keep?
A. Well, it is. But like I-- like I mentioned before, when we look at our earnings for 2018, even with the tax benefits in there and taking into account the 750,000 rate increase, we will not achieve our -- our earnings at the end of 2018.

This is, again, goes back to being consistent, too, with what the Commission has done back in 1986 when they looked at companies, and then several companies demonstrated that with the tax benefits, it would still not be over-earning. They were not required to change rates.

So what the Company is proposing is consistent with the past. Provides benefits to customers, the Company, and is valid -- in our mind, a reasonable and valid approach. It gives us, the Company, the opportunity to earn its authorized, not a guarantee.
Q. So one final question.

Does Cascade view the money collected in rates to pay federal income taxes, until it's paid to the government, does Cascade consider that customer money or does Cascade consider that to be its money?
A. It -- I don't think we look at it either way.

It's revenue. It's revenue that's used to pay expenses. I mean, we track -- we track our revenues, expenses, our cash flow. It's all a component that goes into the cash flow management.

MR. STOKES: I have nothing further.
JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Do we have any questions from the bench for
Mr. Parvinen?

## EXAMINATION

BY COMMISSIONER BALASBAS:
Q. Good morning, Mr. Parvinen.
A. Good morning.
Q. When did the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act take effect?

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / BALASBAS

A. January 1, 2018.
Q. And starting January 1, 2018, what is the corporate tax rate?
A. 21 percent.
Q. And has Cascade collected taxes based on a 35 percent rate from January 1, 2018, through -- and will be going forward through July 31st, 2018?
A. Well, Cascade has collected the revenues from
rates that were established using a 35 percent rate.
Q. And what -- and -- okay. Let me back up for a second.

So your contention that the Company's position is that the Company should keep all of that interim period tax revenue collected from customers and will not return it unless it achieves its Commission-authorized rate of return?
A. Yes, that is -- that's pretty -- yes, correct.
Q. So if the Company's -- if the Company does not achieve its authorized rate of return, it will keep that entire estimate that you mentioned earlier of
$\$ 1.06$ million?
A. Correct.
Q. And is that 1.06 million -- following up on

Mr. Stokes' question from a few minutes ago, was that money collected from the ratepayers?

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / BALASBAS

A. Well, what that is, is a calculation of -that's a calculation of a -- kind of a with and without tax reform calculation on our earnings in two thousand -- 2018.
Q. So let me rephrase the question. Let me rephrase the question.

Where does Cascade get its revenue from?
A. It gets its revenues from its customers from the rates established back in its last rate case.
Q. So is the Company asking this Commission in this -- in this contested issue, the Company's asking the Commission to effectively guarantee the Company's rate of return before ratepayers are entitled to the money they have paid?
A. No, no. We're just seeking the opportunity to still earn our rate of return.
Q. Is the Commission -- so is the Commission rate of return -- authorized rate of return, is that, in your mind, a guarantee or an opportunity?
A. It's an opportunity.
Q. And if the Company still does not earn its authorized rate of return even after keeping the $\$ 1$ million-plus from ratepayers, then what will the Company do to earn -- to try to earn its remainder of authorized rate of return?
A. Well, we look at the results -- we look at the results of 2018 and see how close did we come, what are our projections going forward, what are our investments. And ultimately we decide if -- if rates were adequately to provide a -- to -- to provide a fair return, we'd be okay. If we look and see, well, wait, there's other -for example, our capital investment that could cause adverse impacts going forward, we'd consider other ratemaking opportunities.
Q. So is it effectively, then, the Company's position that the Company should earn its profit before ratepayers get money that it is entitled back, returned to them?
A. I guess I'm not quite clear on the question.
Q. Well, the authorized rate of return is
effectively the Company's profit?
A. That's true.
Q. So is it the Company's position that the Company must first earn its profit before ratepayers are entitled to taxes that they have paid to the Company?
A. Well, our position is, this is an item that
helps give us the opportunity to earn our return, but nothing more. So there's a cap in our authorized rate of return.

If we were to go over our authorized rate of

## EXAMINATION OF PARVINEN / RACKNER

return, it -- we've conceded that it would be because of this change. This change is significant enough that that would be the driving factor. That's why we've proposed not using the current sharing mechanism of sharing 50/50 for everything beyond our authorized return, but a hundred percent.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: All right. I have nothing further.

JUDGE PEARSON: Nothing further, okay.
Any redirect?
MR. RACKNER: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.

## REDIRECTEXAMINATION

BY MS. RACKNER:
Q. Just shortly, Mr. Parvinen. Ms. Gafken asked you about alternate approaches to calculating the tax benefit from the new tax act using 2017 results. And you said that you agreed that that was an approach that could achieve an estimate of the actual tax benefit that the Company would receive.

And my question for you is that, do you think
that using that -- using 2017 results would be an appropriate way to estimate the tax benefit?
A. Well, you know, as -- as we stated in our -- our response to the responses to the bench response, the

## EXAMINATION OF CHEESMAN / O'CONNELL

most appropriate way is to actually to do the -- do the calculation based on your results in 2018. If you're trying to identify what that amount is, look at the actual period and what are the taxes, what are the impacts of the with and without.

MS. RACKNER: Thank you. I have nothing further.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
Then, Mr. Parvinen, you are excused.
We will call the next witness, Melissa Cheesman. Would you please raise your right hand.

MELISSA CHEESMAN, witness herein, having been first duly sworn on oath, was examined and testified as follows:

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. You may be seated.

## EXAMINATION

BY MR. O'CONNELL:
Q. Good morning, Ms. Cheesman.
A. Good morning.
Q. Could you please state your name and spell it for the record?

## A. My name is Melissa Cheesman, M-e-I-i-s-s-a,

## C-h-e-e-s-m-a-n.

Q. Are you the same Ms. Cheesman who filed
testimony in this case?
A. I am.
Q. Do you have any changes to your testimony at this time?
A. I do not.
Q. And if I asked you the same questions today, would your responses be the same?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you also familiar with Staff's response to the Commission's bench request?
A. I am.

MR. O'CONNELL: Thank you. Ms. Cheesman is ready for cross-examination.

JUDGE PEARSON: Ms. Rackner?
MS. RACKNER: Your Honor, the Company is going to waive cross on the remaining witnesses, and we'll reserve our comments for our closing argument.

JUDGE PEARSON: Oh, okay.
Are there any questions for Ms. Cheesman
from the bench? No, okay.
Well, then, you are excused. Thank you.
MS. CHEESMAN: Thank you for the opportunity

## EXAMINATION OF MULLINS / STOKES

to appear.
JUDGE PEARSON: So does that mean that the Company doesn't have questions for Ms. Ramas either?

MS. RACKNER: Or for Mr. Mullins, that's correct.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. All right. Well, then, Mr. Mullins is next. Do the other parties want to proceed with their cross of Mr. Mullins before I swear him in?

MR. O'CONNELL: Yes.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Please raise your right hand.

BRADLEY MULLINS, witness herein, having been first duly sworn on oath, was examined and testified as follows:

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. You may be seated.

## EXAMINATION

BY MR. STOKES:
Q. Good morning.
A. Good morning.
Q. Please state your name and your employer.
A. My name is Brad Mullins, and it's spelled

M-u-I-I-i-n-s. I'm an independent consultant that represents large customers around the West.
Q. Okay. And are you the same Brad Mullins that filed testimony and exhibits marked BMG-1T through BMG-6?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. Do you have any corrections to those exhibits or testimony?
A. I do not.
Q. Okay. If I asked you the same questions today, would they be the same?
A. Yes, they would.

MR. STOKES: I open this witness for cross-examination.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Mr. O'Connell?
MR. O'CONNELL: Thank you, Your Honor.

CROSSEXAMINATION
BY MR. O'CONNELL:
Q. Good morning, Mr. Mullins.
A. Good morning.
Q. The total amount collected by Cascade in the interim period as you calculated is approximately

## EXAMINATION OF MULLINS / O'CONNELL

$\$ 2.7$ million, correct?
A. Let's see, so I'm looking at my Exhibit BGM-6, and it's on -- I have 11, I actually calculate $\$ 3.5$ million, and that is broken out into two pieces. So the first piece is the tax expense savings for the interim period and the second piece is the return of excess deferred taxes during the interim period.

And I would observe that based on the way that the stipulation was resolved, the -- it's no longer necessary to consider excess deferred taxes in the interim period because those amounts are being handled as -- actively as a balancing account. And so those funds will be returned to customers in the future period, and so it's not necessary to consider them in the interim period.
Q. So if I asked you to remove that amount from your $\$ 3.5$ million, what is your total amount?
A. So if I remove that amount, my total amount is two point -- or \$2,093,421.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Can I ask what page
you're on, on your BGM-6?
MR. MULLINS: Let me -- I'm working out of
the Excel, so I'll -- I'll pull up the --
MS. RACKNER: Page 17.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Page 17, thank you.

## EXAMINATION OF MULLINS / O'CONNELL

A. So what I have done is zeroed out line 13 on that exhibit, and if I do that, the ending balance including a very small amount of interest is the \$2.1 million amount that I referenced.

BY MR. O'CONNELL:
Q. If it's all right, l'll refer to that number as
the approximately $\$ 2.1$ million amount.
A. Correct.
Q. And can you please explain the difference
between that approximate $\$ 2.1$ million amount and Staff's $\$ 1.6$ million amount?
A. Yes. So there are a couple of different ways to estimate the tax savings that the Company has recognized during the interim period. One way is kind of from the ground up and working off of the utility's results and recalculating the tax expense from -- from their results directly.

And so, you know, if that approach is used, you have to determine what -- you know, what results to use to perform that calculation. So one might use, for example, the 2017 results or one might refer to the last rate case and use the results that were developed in that rate case, which is what I believe Staff has done.

And my approach is different, in that it starts from the top down, and it looks at the overall rate base

## EXAMINATION OF MULLINS / O'CONNELL

level of the utility and figures out the tax expense
that is embedded in the net income -- net operating income requirement based off of the rate base level that I've identified here. And so it's just two different ways to get to a similar -- similar result.
Q. So I want to ask a clarifying question.

You relied only on rate base to make your calculation and did not consider that operating income, correct?
A. Well, so -- so by relying on rate base and the utility's return on equity, you can back into the -- the net operating income requirement associated with this particular rate base level. And within that net income operating requirement, there's -- there's taxes built into that. And so -- so that's -- that's how l've gone about the calculation, and, you know, it comes up with a fairly -- fairly close, at least in my opinion, result to what Staff has calculated.
Q. Okay. And you're aware that Staff used net operating income to determine the over-collection amount, correct?
A. Correct, and I believe it was based off of
the -- Cascade's last general case.
Q. Okay. I'd like to switch gears just a little
bit.

You proposed that Cascade should pay back to customers accrued interest on the over-collection amount, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Why?
A. Based off of the fact that Cascade will receive the benefit currently, but the amounts won't be refunded to customers for some period of time. So, you know, Cascade is continually accruing taxes over the year, and they're making estimated tax payments.

So they are recognizing the cash benefits of the reduced tax rate now, but the refund to customers won't occur until, I guess, August 1, and that will be spread over some time as well. And so to account for the time value of money, l've included interest. Given that it's a relatively short amount of time, the impact of interest is relatively small.
Q. Okay. But you're --I just want to confirm.

You're aware that Staff disagrees that the Company should have to repay accrued interest, correct?
A. l-- yes.
Q. Okay. Do you believe that the Company had any control over the change in the corporate tax rate?
A. Probably not a great deal of control, no.
Q. Okay. Do you think that Cascade should have

## EXAMINATION OF MULLINS / O'CONNELL

foreseen this tax rate change coming?
A. Well, I mean, there were -- there were
indications that tax reform might come down the pipes late in 2017. So, you know, there -- there were talks.

There were -- you know, certainly nobody knew what it was going to look like. But, you know, I don't think that they could have -- could have foreseen what else would have happened with the tax rating.
Q. Well, as of the time that they filed their general rate case, do you think that they knew or could see that some sort of tax change was going to happen?
A. Yes, yes.
Q. You do think that they could have foreseen the tax rate coming by the time they filed their general rate case back in August of 2017?
A. They -- I mean, there were -- there were indications that at that time, that tax reform was a possibility at the end of the year, so, you know...
Q. So by "the end of the year," do you mean

December or do you mean back in August?
A. So -- so I -- I can't speak to what Cascade could have or could have not foreseen. Back in that time frame, you know, there was talk about tax reform. Nobody knew what it might look like, but, you know, it was -- it was a possibility so...
Q. So do you think they should have included some sort of adjustment in their general rate case filing for a possible change to the tax rate?
A. No, no. I mean, at that time, it wasn't at the sort of known and measurable level. Just, you know, kind of rough, just general talks about tax reform at that time.
Q. Okay. Do you think the actual tax change, the change to the corporate tax rate of 35 percent to 21 percent is extraordinary?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay.
A. Absolutely.

MR. O'CONNELL: I have no more questions for Mr. Mullins. Thank you.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
Ms. Gafken?
MS. SUETAKE: Actually, I'll be taking over
this part.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay.

CROSSEXAMINATION
BY MS. SUETAKE:
Q. Good morning, Mr. Mullins.
A. Good morning.
Q. My name is Nina Suetake, and I'm here on behalf of Public Counsel.

For the purposes of this cross, I just wanted to -- I wanted to clarify right now that I'm not going to be asking about the flowback of the excess deferred income tax balances. I'm only going to be talking -asking you about the quantification of the over-collection between January 1st and July 31st.
A. Okay.
Q. Okay. Could you please turn your Exhibit BGM-3
at page $17 ?$
A. Okay.
Q. And looking at lines 1 through 10, would you agree that these are the same numbers that you also used in your BG -- Exhibit BGM-6 for your cross-answering testimony?
A. Sorry, lines 1 through 10?
Q. 1 through 10 .
A. Yes.
Q. Is it correct that this page presents your
calculation of the deferral related to the excess taxes
collection rates from January 1st, 2018, through
July 31st? Lines 1 through $10 ?$
A. Yes.
Q. And this -- that this is your estimate of the

## EXAMINATION OF MULLINS / SUETAKE

impacts of lowering the federal income tax from
35 percent to 21 percent, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And is it correct that the calculations on lines 1 through 10 do not include the impacts of the flowback of the edit balances?
A. That is correct. And as I mentioned earlier, because it was set up as a balancing account, it's not necessary to consider those in the interim period.
Q. Okay. And then on line 3, is it correct that you use an equity ratio of 50 percent?
A. Correct.
Q. Is it your understanding that the settlement agreement in this case included an equity ratio of 49 percent?
A. Yes.
Q. And then on line 5 , is it correct that you reflect a return on equity of 9.4 percent?
A. Correct.
Q. And is it your understanding the settlement agreement also provides for return on equity of 9.4 percent?
A. That is my understanding.
Q. Okay. Then in your calculation on line 2, is it correct that you used the rate base -- for the rate base

## EXAMINATION OF MULLINS / SUETAKE

the per books balance as of December 31st, 2016?
A. That is correct.
Q. And is it your understanding that the settlement agreement specifies an agreed-to rate base of $280,726,628 ?$
A. Subject to check, yes.
Q. Okay. For the purposes of estimating the excess federal income tax collected from January 1st to the rate effective date in this case, in your opinion, would it be reasonable to replace the rate base amount shown on line 2 of your calculation with agreed-upon rate base specified in the settlement agreement?
A. I think that would be a reasonable approach. I guess l'd observe that the rate base amount in the settlement agreement is not all that different from the 280,062,000 that I have there, but that certainly would be a reasonable approach. It would seem like to me probably the -- if you're -- if this sort of top-down approach were used, then probably the best value would be the -- the December 31st, 2017, rate base value.
Q. Then let me ask you, would it be reasonable to replace the 50 percent equity ratio on line 3 with the 49 percent from the settlement agreement?
A. Yeah, that would be reasonable.
Q. Okay.
A. And so if I use 49 percent, it's a pretty minor change to the calculation. So it looks like it's about forty -- \$40,000 so...
Q. Just to clarify, since you -- it seemed to -your answer seemed to suggest that you should use the settlement for one thing and not the other, should the settlement agreement impact your calculations of lines -- that are shown on lines 1 through $10 ?$
A. Oh, I -- I guess probably not. So, you know, you probably should set it on kind of what was known or, you know, what the results and rate base values were on when the tax form -- tax reform went into effect on December 31st or January 1st, 2018.

So probably the best approach would be to use -just look at the 2017 results of operations and perform this calculation based off of those values. I'm not sure if I had that at the time I performed this calculation, but that would probably be the ideal approach and to not necessarily tie it to the values that were approved in the stipulation because the stipulation would be for, you know, rates effective after August 1st.
Q. So for the percent of equity ratio, what would you -- what is your recommendation, 50 percent or the settlement's 49 percent?
A. Well, l'll stick with $50-\mathbf{5 0}$ percent because -- and l'd have to look back with the -- the past rate case was, but I -- | thought it was

50 percent, but I -- you know, I can't remember off the top of my head.
Q. Okay. Then one final question.

Is it still in your opinion that it would be reasonable to apply a factor of seven-twelfths to the annual impacts to determine that interim period collection?
A. Yes. So effectively what l've done here is l've taken one-twelfth of the annual amount and l've applied it for seven months, so yes.

MS. SUETAKE: Okay. Thank you. Those are all my questions.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Are there any questions from the bench for Mr. Mullins? No, okay.

Any redirect?
MR. STOKES: No, your Honor.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Then, Mr. Mullins, you are excused.

MR. MULLINS: Thank you.
JUDGE PEARSON: So that brings us to the close of the cross-examination on the contested issue.

MS. GAFKEN: Judge Pearson?
JUDGE PEARSON: Yes?
MS. GAFKEN: If I may, I understand that the Company has waived cross of Ms. Ramas, but she is here in the hearing room for the settlement panel as well. So I just wanted to offer the opportunity to the bench if they have any questions for Ms. Ramas.

JUDGE PEARSON: No, we do not. Thank you.
Okay. So at this point, we'll take a recess, a brief recess. We need to reconfigure the room a little bit to put the settlement panel together. And when we come back, we'll hear from the settlement panel, and we will hear closing arguments from the parties on the contested issues.

Okay. So we will take a ten-minute recess and be back at 10:20. We're off the record. Thank you.
(A break was taken from
10:10 a.m. to 10:23 a.m.)
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. We are back on the record following a short recess to address the all-party partial settlement. Mr. O'Connell let me know during the break that he will be providing an opening statement on behalf of all the parties, so we will begin with that before we turn to the settlement witnesses.

So, Mr. O'Connell, whenever you're ready.

MR. O'CONNELL: Thank you, Your Honor.
Before talking about a single point in this
settlement, I want to describe to you the good work and collaboration of all the parties in reaching this settlement.

The parties undertook multiple settlement discussions and not only those that appeared in the schedule prehearing conference order. The parties met in person, we had discussions through email, we met on the telephone to discuss many technical points. We had re-meetings after taking breaks from exhaustive and exhausting settlement conferences.

All parties were involved and played important roles in the discussions. There was good faith throughout by the parties, even in those discussions that didn't look like they would ultimately lead to a settlement.

A lot of work, collaboration, and compromise, painful at times, went into finding this balanced agreement. Frankly, there were times when it didn't appear that settlement was likely or even possible. But to the credit of the parties, no doors were shut, no bridges broken, the parties remained open to talking with each other and sharing ideas. And the parties were able to realistically evaluate this case
and even-mindedly consider the benefits to all parties of reaching an agreement that all parties could get behind.

The settlement that the parties propose is supported by all stakeholders in the case as a fair, just, reasonable outcome of the issues. The settlement provides for, briefly, a \$750,000 increase to the Company's revenue requirement prior to incorporating the impacts of the tax change. Said another way, it's a $\$ 750,000$ increase to the revenue requirement as filed in the Company's case from August.

After taxes, the parties have agreed that the Company's revenue requirement should be decreased by $\$ 2.9$ million, approximately $\$ 2.9$ million, and this doesn't include all of the benefits that customers will see from the return of the excess deferred income tax. Table 1 of the settlement shows the decreases that the ratepayers will see immediately.

I think that there is great specificity in this settlement. For example, all cost of capital elements are detailed. The ROE is 9.4 percent, the cost of debt is 5.295 percent, capital structure is defined at 49 percent equity, 51 percent debt, and an overall rate of return is defined as 7.31 percent.

But I want to emphasize and highlight one
aspect of this settlement in particular that is particularly important, the parties' incorporation of the impacts of the change in the corporate tax rate. While the parties were obviously unable to find agreement on one issue related to the tax change, I don't think that this should detract from the success of the parties in finding a resolution of the tax impacts that all parties could support.

The tax issues resolved by the parties include incorporating the tax rate change from 35 percent to 21 percent going forward, and agreeing to a specific dollar amount of excess deferred income tax, $\$ 48,325,853$, that will be returned to customers. The parties have, with great specificity, tackled the issue related to how this amount should be appropriately returned to ratepayers.

The settlement creates two new separate tariff schedules, a method that benefits both ratepayers and the Company, that adds transparency and accountability for the return of the amount to the ratepayers while simultaneously avoids any risk associated with the returning these amounts too quickly, which would result in violation of the normalization rules.

Just like there are benefits of all sides by
creating these new tariff schedules, the parties recognize that this settlement as a whole is a good and balanced outcome for all stakeholders, representing a fair, just, reasonable resolution of the issues represented.

Now I would like to turn the discussion over to the panel so they can answer any questions that you might have about the settlement details. Thank you.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Are there any questions for Mr. O'Connell?
Okay. If you wouldn't mind taking your microphone over to Ms. Colamonici.

Okay. So if the witnesses could all stand up and raise their right hands, I will swear you all in simultaneously.
(Betty Erdahl, Bradley Mullins, Michael
Parvinen, Donna Ramas, Shawn Collins, and Carla Colamonici sworn.)

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. You may all be seated. Okay. So if you could just introduce yourselves for the record and identify who you are representing, and we will begin with Ms. Erdahl.

MS. ERDAHL: Betty Erdahl from Commission Staff.

MR. MULLINS: Brad Mullins for the Alliance
of Western Energy Consumers.
MR. PARVINEN: Mike Parvinen with Cascade Natural Gas.

MS. RAMAS: Donna Ramas, representing Public
Counsel.
MR. COLLINS: Shawn Collins, The Energy
Project.
MS. COLAMONICI: Carla Colamonici, Public
Counsel.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you. So we have the parties' joint testimony, so at this point, we will open it up to questions from the Commissioners.

And, Chairman Danner, would you like to begin?

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Sure.
All right. Thank you all. So I just want to ask some questions about the MAOP, the maximum allowable operating pressure. Just this distinction that the settlement made between post-code and pre-code.

I guess first, Mr. Parvinen, for you, for the Company, I know that a settlement is a compromise. I just really want to understand your position with regard to the assertion that only -- the Staff makes that only pre-code pipe is eligible for recovery. Do
you have a view that post-code pipe should also be eligible or does this dichotomy work for you?

MR. PARVINEN: Well, obviously in our -- in our -- in our case, in our direct case, we've put on a case that demonstrated the customers were receiving benefits from the post-code work that was being done.

But as a compromise and as part of the total package, we felt that this was a fair result.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. So the follow-up for that is this compromise -- I want to make sure that, in your view, there's nothing here that is going to compromise our efforts at safety, that the lack of recovery on the post-code is not going to either slow down or interrupt efforts to make headway.

MR. PARVINEN: No, absolutely not. In fact, you know, we just recent -- well, Commission just recently approved a new stipulation in the MAOP docket, which further lays out the schedule for doing all the MAOP work. And so we will meet our commitments to that.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. Thank you.
And I'd ask the same thing of Staff. You
know, is it -- the disallow of cost recovery, is this consistent with our efforts in the pipeline replacement policy, the Company's DIP plan, so on and so forth? Are we doing anything here that you feel is going to
compromise safety in any way?
MS. ERDAHL: No. Staff believes that this is the appropriate approach per prior Commission order. These are the expenses that are bringing the Company into compliance with regard to MAOP documentation for the post-code pipe. So once that pipe's used and useful and in service, that is being recovered, but these are expenses to come into compliance.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. And so these high-risk pipeline segments that are post-code, where you feel the Company is going to have the means and the wherewithal to address the safety concerns in a way that's satisfactory to the Commission?

MS. ERDAHL: We do.
CHAIRMAN DANNER: And the public interest?
MS. ERDAHL: We do.
CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Thank you.
That's all I have.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Good morning. I have
some questions for the panel about the load study issue.
So the settlement doesn't define load study or detailed load analysis and just merely states at paragraph 27, (as read) that the Company will either perform a load study to determine actual core class usage or a detailed load analysis of actual core class usage tied to the
completion of the Company's advance leadering infrastructure, AMI Program, and associated fixed network.

So l'd appreciate from each of you understanding if you -- if you could just explain what you believe constitutes a load study or a detailed load analysis. I guess I'll start with Staff and all the way down.

MS. ERDAHL: Okay. So from Staff's perspective, a load study would be data that's collected from meters that are placed out in service areas. The load analysis is similar. The Company's talking about rolling out AMI and the load analysis would be actual data that's obtained from those meters throughout a large part of their territory.

So Staff would like to have actual daily therm data so that we can understand the core customer or core class usage. What's been presented in this case and the prior case are estimates and forecasts, and we look at actuals with other companies when we're looking at their cost studies and rate define. And so Staff's goal is to achieve actual data to use in looking at their cost of service analysis.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And so when do you think that would actually be available?

MS. ERDAHL: Well, we were hoping to have it for this case, and that wasn't -- it's not a fast process even if one had been started. So we don't know when it would be done, but until such time, Staff's comfortable because the Company is committed to not increasing basic charges in the future and applying any rate increases or decreases on equal margin across the classes.

So we feel like the settlement taken as a whole and with those specifics with regard to the load study, we're comfortable with what we get out of this until the load study's available.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So can the Company do this -- get the data that you want until -- before they put in AMI?

MS. ERDAHL: I -- I'm not sure I can answer that question. I think other companies are providing load studies, and I think they're just putting meters out there. They're not necessarily AMI.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I can ask the Company.

MS. ERDAHL: Yeah, at this point, they're not sure that they can do that.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So, Mr. Mullins, again, for you, if you could explain what
you think constitutes the load study and the detailed load analysis, and then the same questions about when you think this might be available, and if you can answer, can the Company get this now.

MR. MULLINS: Right. So I guess from our perspective, the -- you know, the study that Cascade originally presented in this docket was like a city-gate level study, and so we'd expect the load study to be done at a customer level rather than at the -- at the city-gate level.

And whether they have the data absent the AMI, absent AMI meters, you know, I was trying to think through that, and I think they should -- they have the meter data for their customers. But I'm not sure whether that has the granularity that they would need to do the studies. So I would defer to Mr. Parvinen on that.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So Ms. Erdahl mentioned daily data. So l'd imagine that without an AMI meter, you can't get daily data.

MR. MULLINS: For some customer classes, that would be correct. So for -- for large customers, then we have a meter that tracks daily, but I think that's correct.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So for

Mr. Parvinen, you've heard this, so the first level is how do you define these two things, load study versus the analysis, and then what do you think is the timing and can the Company do this without the AMI in place?

MR. PARVINEN: We have committed to do so, so let me answer that part first. So the definition of a load study is, as I would interpret it is, where we go out to our customers and install some sort of meter reading capability on random -- random sample of customers by customer class, by location to do daily read capabilities and then use that -- that data to represent the classes on more of a daily basis.

Currently -- currently what our -- our load analysis does is, it does, as Mr. Mullins had mentioned, at the city-gate level, and then we do have actual data for our transporters, so we can pull that out. Then we know what our core class is. But we do, then, have to allocate that daily data to the rest of the -- rest of the schedules. I believe that is consistent with what the other companies are doing. I don't believe any natural gas is doing this type of a detailed analysis, but we've committed to do that.

If our AMI meters that we will be installing, one, we can -- when we install the AMI meters, again, they're just a meter, but you need to
install also the fixed network component to be able to draw that data out on an hourly basis. So that's a key component, but quite frankly, we haven't started that analysis on how do we actually implement the fixed network, does it make sense, what are the economics.

If we don't go that route, we will then be looking at, well, can we still use those same meters and pull daily information, you know, it will be at a cost, or do we have to implement some other logger, I think is the term we're using for -- for temporary meters at individual locations to do an analysis.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So when you mean
"logger," you mean l-o-g-g-e-r, not l-a-g-e-r?
MR. PARVINEN: L-a-u-g-e-r? Whatever works.
But, again, the results, it's going to -- to get good, valid results is going to take actually a lot of time. I mean, just getting a year's worth of data is nice, but what does that mean from a peak period? Did you have a peak period? Were you close? Does it provide usable data? Provides a lot of data, but, you know, that's something that we'll be looking forward to. But once we -- once you start gathering the data, I mean, you got to start someplace, right?

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So that was going to be my question. Commissioner Rendahl asked it, and I think
you didn't really look at how -- how long is this going to take? I mean, you're right. One year, you get one year's worth of data and there might be variations that require -- you know, you've got to somehow standardize this over time, but how much time do we have? I mean, so what are we looking at here? When are we going to see it?

MR. PARVINEN: So let's -- let's assume we install the AMI meters and we go with the fixed network. We're estimating that's going to take a couple of years. We're starting in 2018 to start installing our meters through 2019 to complete that process.

Then we've got to look at the fixed network, and we're not sure actually how long that's going to take. You know, what it takes to get that installed and does it make sense.

I would say you're looking at two to three years, if we go that approach, to start gathering the data. And then probably need a year's worth of data to have your first batch and then determine does it make sense, what do we do with the data.

But this settlement does have a -- it has
the guidelines laid out in it for -- for ratemaking purposes, we know we're going to be dealing with -- with rate cases or other alternative ratemaking processes
well before that.
So how do we deal with the fact we don't have this load study. So we've dealt with that in the settlement, and all the parties are comfortable with, yeah, this could take a few years, but we will be getting there, and we'll be getting it a day at a time.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So l'll ask you another question, then get back to the remaining panelists on the initial question if they have anything on that topic.

But so there is a parallel process going on that the parties mentioned in their testimony about the generic cost of service proceeding. And so is the load study necessary to effectively contribute to the generic cost of service proceeding?

MR. PARVINEN: You know, I don't know how detailed the generic proceeding is going into -- I mean, it -- it's a cost of service study, which the load study is a detail used to provide inputs to the cost of service study. So l'm not sure how far, you know, down into the -- the generic proceeding you're going to go.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Well, I guess one of the questions is, you know, for the proceeding, which is not subject to this, it's not within this proceeding, but obviously that's a focus on methods.

MR. PARVINEN: Correct.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: But would the inputs from a load study impede your ability to figure out which is the right method for the Company in the cost of service study or does it not have an impact on that?

MR. PARVINEN: It's -- my guess is it's probably not going to have an impact on the method.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thanks.
All right. So, Ms. Ramas, I don't know if you have a perspective on the load study issue. If you don't, just say, I don't have an input on that.

MS. RAMAS: Yeah, that was beyond the scope I addressed on behalf of Public Counsel, but I believe Ms. Colamonici might have comments.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Mr. Collins, do you have a perspective on what we've been talking about?

MR. COLLINS: I do. The important matter for Energy Project focuses on the impact basic charges and just ensuring that they're stabilized until more information is gathered about the necessary adjustments to those. It's important for us to ensure that those charges are reasonable and based on actuals and what is needed, and I don't have any -- any specifics on how to -- the methodology for a load study or an AMI
deployment.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
Ms. Colamonici, so do you want me to repeat the key questions or do you think you have it?

MS. COLAMONICI: I think I have it.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Great.
MS. COLAMONICI: Our perspective is very
similar to what's already been stated by other parties.
Our understanding for the load study is to provide actual daily data for customers, whereas the load analysis would provide a bit more of a granular use than just the high level daily usage information.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So would you, then, prefer the detailed load analysis or the load study?

MS. COLAMONICI: At this time, based on what's just been stated by the Company, I'm not sure whether a load analysis and that granular data based on the longer time frame would be more useful than having at least the daily actual usage. I'm not sure for gas AMI infrastructure how granular the data will be. I'd defer to the Company. I'm not quite sure as to what it is they're planning on implementing and how -- how granular and how useful that extra information would be.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.

MR. PARVINEN: Can I interject just a little bit, then, further when you were talking about the generic cost of service? I mean, I think it's important to recognize that the cost of service is a tool that is used, and typically rates are -- are -- are -- rate design and rate spread is -- is -- is set, but taking into account the cost of service as a guideline as a tool, not as a direct foundation. So it's how granular do you really need to get when it's used, again, as a tool.

So for a gas company, this is something I think we had in our rebuttal testimony, too, is, you know, we buy gas on a day ahead market to make sure we've got the gas to meet our customers' needs that next day.

So that -- it's totally different than the electric side of the operation, which is about a 15-minute market, five-minute market now. You know, it's changing and getting more -- very narrow. So it is a lot different and a lot more expansive.

So we are putting a lot of time and effort into -- I'm not sure if the end result is produces -produces a lot. When it comes down to it, you have your revenue requirement. How are you going to spread that amongst rates. How perfect do you need to be, or is it
fair, just, and reasonable.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thanks.
And I guess I just go back to Ms. Erdahl and Mr. Mullins, do you have anything to follow up on the conversation that we've been having?

MR. MULLINS: I guess I would just note that in the cost of service collaborative, we certainly will be, you know, thinking about the studies and how they will impact cost of service. And we agree that, you know, those are an input to the cost of service, which could be handled the same.

MS. ERDAHL: Staff agrees. I think the cost
of service docket's a good place to handle that. It reminds me of the good old days with the telecommunications companies.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Let's hope we won't be having hearings until midnight.

MS. ERDAHL: Exactly.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So obviously I've asked these questions because there's not a whole lot of detail on the settlement about the issue about the load study. I'm assuming that you all are planning on having further conversations about the load study before the Company goes forth and does anything.

Is that part of the plan, to have further
conversations outside of this docket, once this is done, to talk further about the load study?

MS. ERDAHL: Staff is always more than willing to do that. I think it being part of the cost docket is actually probably going to help facilitate a lot of what's desired. You know, looking at all the companies, not just Cascade. So but Staff is willing to field questions and give our perspective on this. And, again, with the global settlement and the points around rate -- rates going forward until this is done, that's part of what helps Staff feel comfortable with what we've decided here.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So -- excuse me. Do you think you can do a meaningful cost of service study, generic cost of service study without having the results of the load study?

MS. ERDAHL: Staff would really like to see actual data, and so we have testified no in the last case and this case. So that's why we are advocating for equal percent of margin. The last time the Company filed a cost of service study was -- I believe was 25 years ago or something like that. So we do not want estimates on forecast. We would like actual data.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Any follow-up
from that last exchange with Ms. Erdahl, anything else from any other party?

MR. PARVINEN: Well, I've got a comment that we were not using estimates. It is -- our analysis is based on actual -- actual data.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: From the city gate?
MR. PARVINEN: Yes.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: All right. Thank you. I appreciate your answers.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: All right. Good morning, again, everyone. So I have a clarifying question about the decreases of customers from the settlement. So on page 3 of the settlement, there is table 1 , which shows the change to the revenue requirement as well as the decreases from the 2018 ARAM, both protected and unprotected portions.

So my question is, are those three numbers additive, meaning that the total amount going back to customers under the settlement would be about five and a half million dollars total? And whoever wants to take that question can answer.

MS. ERDAHL: Yes, this is Staff. So yes, you're correct. The total would be about 5.4 million, and the first -- the change to revenue requirement is basically bringing the per books tax from 35 percent
down to 21 percent and changing the conversion factor for any adjustments, depending on how each party gets to the agreed settlement amount. And then in addition to that, the ARAM amount is showing the protected-plus portion of the excess deferred taxes. That's going to be a separate schedule, as well as the unprotected.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: And so when you look at the $\$ 750,000$ increase to the revenue requirement before incorporating the tax cut changes, so really, then, that change, Ms. Erdahl, you just alluded to of the per books from 35 percent to 21 percent, by my math, that's roughly $3.6, \$ 3.7$ million of the impacts of that corporate tax rate change.

MS. ERDAHL: Correct.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Okay. And do the
ARAM and the unprotected excess deferred income tax returns, do those cover all of the calendar year of 2018 or starting on August 1st?

MS. ERDAHL: Oh, yes. It starts on
August 1st, and it's actually going to -- those rate tariff sheets will be in effect until the following

October, and then the filings will be made every October 31st, approximately, with a November 1st date.

So they're in alignment with a handful of other filings that are made every year.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Okay. All right.
MR. PARVINEN: The amounts are the estimated
2018 excess deferred for 2018. We're just not starting the amortization until August.

I also did want to do a follow-up. You had mentioned is this the amount given back to ratepayers. Yes, it is, but that's not the annual impact because the amortization is set up at 15 months. It'll be slightly less for the first 15 months, but that -- at that point, I think you'll see a refund or decreased rate become a bigger decrease to put on to an annual basis.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Okay. Thank you.
That's helpful.
So my other question has to do with the ten-year amortization period of the unprotected excess deferred income tax. And Staff had proposed one year amortization to return that to ratepayers, and I believe the Company has proposed ten years in their original case; is that correct?

MR. PARVINEN: Yes, that is correct. We had some testimony on that where we looked at -- the reason the Company had -- had requested ten years was a combination of things. One, that was something we were -- as a global company, we're requesting in all of our jurisdictions to try to maintain consistency; and
two, was when we looked at all the various balances that go into that unprotected, what are the lives of those items, and on average it was somewhere in the ten-year range. Some items being a short turnaround period, others being a very long turnaround period.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: And is there any -is there any concern about, by going to the ten years, a concern about impacts to company cash flow or other considerations in addition to, you know, what you might estimate the asset life would be?

MR. PARVINEN: It does. It does have a cash impact. I mean, obviously it helps mitigate that when it's spread out over a longer period of time. That's why using the existing average helps. It was a shorter period of time, one year, we talked about other shorter periods, too. But yeah, if you did it, for example, one year, we'd have to come up with the cash to do that. So what does that do with our financing and our debt acquisitions and so forth.

MS. ERDAHL: And I just wanted to point out, Staff was willing to concede on the time frame that this was amortized over as part of the global settlement. That was a compromise on our part.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Okay. Anyone else have anything to add to that?

MS. RAMAS: Yes, just briefly. In my testimony, I'd indicated that I wouldn't be opposed to the ten years recommended by the Company, but that the Commission could consider a shorter period. One of the reasons I didn't outright recommend a short period is taking into account the size of the Company and the cash flow impacts, whereas if you had a larger company, they may be able to handle the larger cash, short-term impacts.

MR. MULLINS: And maybe I can just respond to an earlier comment. So the question, the initial question, was whether the amounts on table 1 were additive. They're kind of additive, but not because the ARAM is being reversed over or is being refunded or the EDFIT amounts are being refunded over 15 months.

And so basically, I think it's just important to recognize that there's kind of a lag being built into that balancing account mechanism where you have the 2018 accrual, but those are not being amortized until, you know, through October of 2019. And so, you know, I think it's just something to recognize going forward, you know, as we kind of work on the balancing accounts to know that that's out there.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: And I believe going forward, after we do this first return of the excess
deferred income tax, any future returns will be done on a 12-month period, correct?

MR. PARVINEN: Correct.
MR. MULLINS: Right.
MR. PARVINEN: I guess one final comment on the ten-year amortization, that during this period when it's being amortized, the customers will also get the benefit through working capital of carrying that balance, so will be a reduction, essentially a reduction of working capitals.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Okay. Thank you.
That's all I have.
JUDGE PEARSON: Nothing further?
Okay. Thank you all very much. At this point, we can move on to the closing arguments, the parties' closing arguments on the contested issue. So if counsel wants to come forward again.

All right. Thank you. So Cascade will present its closing argument first. And just as a reminder, you have ten minutes, and you may reserve a portion of that time for rebuttal if you wish.

And you can go ahead whenever you're ready.
MS. RACKNER: Thank you, Judge Pearson and Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I'm sorry, can you
make sure the mic is close and that it's on.
MS. RACKNER: Looks like it's on. Is that working? Okay. Sorry about that.

The parties have entered into a settlement in this case that ensure that the new rates that will be effective will return to customers the full benefit of the new corporate tax decrease in the new tax act. So the only contested issue today is for you to determine the appropriate treatment of the interim tax benefit that's accrued between January 1, 2018, through July 31st.

Cascade's approach is quite simple. Cascade proposes that to the extent that tax decrease causes the Company to earn above its authorized rate of return, the Company will flow those earnings back to customers through the decoupling mechanism.

In addition, to ensure that customers get
the full benefit of any over-earnings, the Company is also proposing to alter the mechanism for this year only so that it's flowing back 100 percent of any over-earnings. This approach is simple, it's straightforward, it's also consistent with the only Commission precedent on point, and it's consistent with sound public policy considerations.

The last time this Commission addressed what
to do about a major federal corporate tax decrease was in 1986 as you've heard today. And that's when the corporate tax rate was reduced from 46 to 34 percent.

In response, the Commission opened a full investigation to look at what the financial impact was of that tax decrease on every one of the utilities under its jurisdiction. And the Commission found it appropriate to address that tax decrease on a case-by-case basis.

And importantly, for our case here today, where the Commission found that two of the utilities would not earn their rate of return -- authorized rate of return, even taking into account the corporate tax decrease, the Commission declined to order the Commission -- the companies, those companies, to reduce their rates.

This approach recognizes the way ratemaking happens. Between rate cases, a company's expenses will vary. Some will go up, some will go down, but they will all have an aggregate impact on the Company's result of operations.

And taking the Company's approach also recognizes that this company has been under-earning for the last four years. This is a company that is struggling to earn its authorized rate of return, and so
the Company's proposal mitigates what could be an extremely harsh impact if this Commission orders that regardless of the Company's earnings that the Company must return that benefit.

The Company's proposal is also particularly appropriate, given that the other mechanism that we have, the decoupling mechanism, is a one-sided mechanism, and, again, we talked about that today. So under the mechanism, customers are held harmless when the Company is under-earning, whereas the Company shares when the Company -- when it is in an over-earning position.

So as you've heard today, Staff, Public
Counsel, and AWEC all recommend that the Company pass back the benefit regardless of earnings, and this approach has several flaws. The first is the ones that I've just been discussing, which is that it could have a really harsh impact on the Company. Moreover, it requires the Commission to estimate the impact of the tax change based on what are extremely uncertain calculations that are in the record to date.

As you've heard, all the Company's proposed various approaches and no one came to the same number when it came to estimating that tax benefit. You have a wide range, and while it appears that AWEC's calculation
is the outlier, the fact is that all of the estimates are based on various assumptions and judgment calls that leave very significant room for error.

As you've also heard today, that those benefits -- those tax benefits, which were estimated a lot earlier in this case, now when the Company looks at their actual results for the first part of the year, they're now estimating a tax benefit that's significantly lower even than the benefit that -- that is estimated at the beginning of the year. And, again, the -- Mr. Parvinen's new tax benefit estimate of 1.06 million is based on actual results for the first five months of the year.

In contrast, Cascade's proposal allows time for the Company to calculate its actual earnings, which will ensure the customers receive the benefit of a hundred percent of over-earnings, no more and no less. This approach is fair to customers and the Company and is consistent with the Commission precedent exactly on point.

And finally, if the Commission decides against the Company's proposal and wishes to return the interim tax benefits to Cascade's customers regardless of the Company's earnings for 2018, the Company urges the Commission to do so based on the exact estimate --
excuse me, of the exact results of their -- for 2018 of that benefit. That number can be provided to the Commission after the Company files its 2018 tax return.

At that point, the Company can flow those exact benefits back to customers through the filing November 1st, 2019, when the Company will also be truing up the excess deferred tax estimate as well.

That would be an approach that would ensure that the customer -- that the Company already under-earning isn't then over-returning a tax benefit to customers. This approach is far preferable to the risk of this Commission ordering a refund that bears little relationship to the actual benefit that the Company receives.

You know, in the end, we urge you to follow the Commission's precedent and look at that benefit in the context of 2018 earnings, but if you decline to do so, we ask you to wait, find out what the benefit was for 2018. Thank you. And l'll reserve the rest of my time.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. You have three minutes left.

MS. RACKNER: Thank you.
JUDGE PEARSON: So, Ms. Gafken, did you want to go next?

MS. GAFKEN: Absolutely. We're still in morning, so good morning again. The tax rate significantly decreased during the pendency of this rate case, and that is significant because it's an unforeseeable event, and it was substantial. Under Cascade's proposal, Cascade would retain the full benefit of the reduction of the tax burden for the period of January 1 through July 31, and I'm going to call that period the interim period for the rest of the comments.

JUDGE PEARSON: Could you pull your microphone closer? Thank you.

MS. GAFKEN: I could hear myself, but...
Cascade proposes that it would retain that full benefit of the reduction of the tax burden during the interim period unless it exceeds its authorized rate of return. Cascade claims that it will not exceed its authorized rate of return, leaving it unlikely that the customers will receive the benefit if the Commission accepts Cascade's proposal.

The controversy here revolves around who should receive the benefit of the reduction of the tax expense for the interim period. Cascade points to the principle of retroactive ratemaking to support retaining the benefit during the interim period; however,
retroactive ratemaking does not require that the benefit be used to bolster Cascade's earnings, but rather, as recognized by Mr. Parvinen during cross today, the Commission does have the latitude to determine what to do with the benefit.

Retroactive ratemaking does prohibit regulators from setting rates to make up for past errors and projections to allow a utility to recoup past losses or refund customers excess profits. I have a citation to a law review article that has a discussion about retroactive ratemaking, and that's "Krieger, The Ghost of Regulation Past: Current Applications of the Rule Against Retroactive Ratemaking in Public Utility Proceedings." I'll provide the point cite to the court reporter if that's okay.

Adjusting Cascade's rate for changes in the tax law does not correct for past error or adjust the rate in relation to Cascade's earnings or the utility's ability to manage soundly or otherwise. The Supreme Court of Utah in the MCI Telecom Corp versus Public Service Commissions of Utah recognized that changes in the federal tax law could create a windfall substantial enough that justice and equity require adjustments to be made. The pincite there is 840 P.2d 765, 771-773(1992).

Likewise, the Oklahoma Supreme Court
recognized that windfall revenues have nothing to do with past mistakes in -- mistakes in past ratemaking, but in such cases, the regulator considers who should receive the windfall, the utility shareholders or customers. And considering the proper treatment of the windfall does not constitute prohibited retroactive ratemaking. The case there is Turpen versus Oklahoma Corporate corporation -- or I'm sorry, Corporate Commission, 769 P.2d 1309. Indeed the --

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Can you repeat that a little more slowly?

MS. GAFKEN: Oh, sure. I'll also provide the pincites to the court reporter, and I have a printout of those that I can provide the bench as well.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. That would be helpful. Thanks.

MS. GAFKEN: Indeed, the Turpen court noted that the Commission would engage in retroactive ratemaking if the Commission allowed the utility to retain windfall revenue based on a failure to use its authorized ROR. That's Turpen at 1333.

This Commission had addressed a request to bolster rate of return through retaining revenues that should be returned to customers in Docket UE-100749. In that docket, Pacific Power wanted to retain rec
proceeds, but the Commission ruled that Pacific Power could not enhance its earnings with the rec proceeds.

That's at Order 10 at paragraph 33. The same treatment should be true for income tax expense.

Cascade relies on the absence of a petition for deferred accounting as a basis for retaining the amounts collected from customers in excess of its tax burden, but the Commission has rejected a similar argument, again, in Docket UE-100749, pinpoint citation Order 10 at paragraph 29. Cascade may not rely on the absence of deferred accounting petition as a legal basis to give Cascade free access to funds that it is not entitled to.

The funds in question here were not intended to be used by Cascade to apply to its earnings, rather Cascade was holding those funds collected from customers to pay taxes to Federal Taxing Authority. Cascade's decision to not proactively seek a Commission determination on the treatment of the excess federal income tax collected from customers does not shield the Company from obligations to customers or preclude the Commission from determining the proper disposition of those amounts. And you can see the PacifiCorp rec order, Order 10 at paragraph 30.

Moreover, Cascade had adequate notice that
it would be required to track the excess tax expense collected from customers during the interim period. Utilities in Washington began -- regulated utilities in Washington began filing petitions for accounting orders on December 27th and 28th of 2017.

Okay. I'll wrap it up.
Cascade also had conversations with Staff, and they were told to hold off until the Commission entered -- or issued a bench request in this docket. That bench request was issued on January 3rd of 2018, and that bench request specifically asked for the amount collected from ratepayers during the interim period.

There are a number of different calculations and methodologies that have been presented and detailed in the record. I'm not going to go over those here, but Public Counsel would request that the Commission pass 100 percent of the benefit during the interim period to ratepayers. Thank you.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Mr. O'Connell?
MR. O'CONNELL: Thank you, Your Honor.
Returning the over-collection of taxes in the interim period to customers isn't harsh on the Company. It can't be. It's money they collected for something that they don't have to pay. They're
collecting at 35 percent. They have to pay 21 percent.
Returning to customers can't be harsh on the Company.
The Commission should reject the Company's proposal for sharing with ratepayers because this is -the Commission doesn't offer guarantees, and that's what the Company's requesting, a guarantee that they will earn their authorized rate of return, that they will get to keep the over-collection of taxes, money that they collected, if they fail to earn their authorized rate of return, and then only after meeting their authorized rate of return, share with the customers.

Given the testimony that you've heard today, it appears in doubt that there would be anything left over that would be returned to customers. So I would caution against the danger of accepting the Company's proposal.

While I haven't heard from the Company an argument about retroactive ratemaking, Staff wants to assure the Commission that this is not retroactive ratemaking.

First, the Commission's bench request invited the Company to indicate when it would file an accounting petition, but the Company stated in supplemental response that such a deferral was unnecessary. The Company cannot rely on Staff's
suggestion that it wait until -- wait to file an accounting petition until after seeing the Commission's bench request.

Simply put, Staff can't order the Company to do anything. The Commission orders the Company to do things. By saying a separate accounting petition was unnecessary, Cascade gave up any claim to that retroactive ratemaking argument.

Second, the tax change falls into a well-established exception to the rule against retroactive ratemaking. The tax change was unforeseeable and extraordinary, causing a surprising decrease to Cascade's tax expense. The Commission's familiar with this exception. As another example is the allowed recovery of expenses incurred due to severe storm damages.

I want to point the Commission to two cases that discuss how returning the over-collection to customers is not retroactive ratemaking. The first of these is a case from the Supreme Court of Utah, which addressed this issue in the 1980s after the large corporate tax cut in 1986. That case is MCl Telecommunications Corporation versus the Public Service Commission. Pin cite is 840 P.2d 765 from 1992.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. And that's the same
case that Ms. Gafken cited so...
MR. O'CONNELL: It is.
CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right.
MR. O'CONNELL: The tax cut issue in that case was the 1986 tax cut that changed the corporate tax rate from 46 percent to 34 percent, a change that was not as drastic as the 35 percent to 21 percent tax rate change experienced in this case.

The Utah Supreme Court determined that the 1986 tax cut was unforeseeable and extraordinary. Staff believes the Commission should consider the same reasoning in its decision and order in this case, and it should find that the tax rate change from 35 percent to 21 percent was unforeseeable and extraordinary.

Staff would also point the Commission to a recent decision from another utility commission regarding the recent tax cut. In May of this year, the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission decided that the rule against retroactive ratemaking is not an impediment to its consideration of returning the tax savings to ratepayers. That case is the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, Docket M-2018-2641242, 2018 Pennsylvania, PUC Nexus 172, Temporary Rates Order of May 17, 2018. The Commission can and should look to 26 USC Section 11 and the amendments to the corporate tax rate over time,

1986, 1993, 2017.
The argument that the Company makes in this case that the tax change is just one of many expenses that change year to year is just wrong. The last comparable change to the corporate tax rate was in 1986 when it changed from 46 percent to 34 percent. The change in 1993 was from 34 to 35 percent. The change -the tax cut in 2017 was from 35 down to 21.

If I can make the last reason you should support Staff's calculation of the overcollected amount is that Staff is the only party that uses the rates that the Commission approved in the 2015 general case in order to determine what is being collected currently from January to July. So Staff would encourage the Commission to look at that calculation and accept Staff's number. Thank you.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Mr. ffitch?
MR. FFITCH: Thank you, Your Honor, and good morning, Commissioners. Simon ffitch on behalf of The Energy Project.

The Energy Project did not have resources in this case to present the testimony of a tax or revenue requirement expert on this issue, but The Energy Project did want to state a position for the record on this
important issue due to the impact on the affordability of electricity -- excuse me, natural gas service for Cascade's lowest income customers.

Simply put, it's not appropriate in our view for Cascade to retain the proceeds of the federal tax reduction for its own shareholders. This would result, as other parties have said, in a windfall for Cascade shareholders. We're not aware that any other Washington company has made a proposal of this type, to retain the benefits of the tax program. Again, as been mentioned both at the hearing and in earlier oral argument, Cascade was on notice from this Commission that these funds should be tracked for the benefit of customers.

For six months, they collected the tax amounts in the customers' rates that they will not be paying to the federal government. Again, echoing comments of previous -- previous counsel here, that just leads to, I think, fundamental unfairness and inequity in the Company's argument. And more significantly, the Company argument violates a fundamental ratemaking principle, that rate setting establishes the opportunity but not the guarantee of earning the authorized rate of return.

Washington regulation is not designed to establish a risk-free economic environment for regulated
utilities. In fact, Cascade Natural Gas customers in their rates pay a return on equity in excess of 9 percent to the Company in specific recognition of the amount of risk that the Company is experiencing in its business environment.

So for those reasons, TEP agrees with the arguments presented by the Commission Staff and Public Counsel and the Industrial Customers, and we respectfully request that Cascade's proposal to retain the tax benefits be denied.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Mr. Stokes?
MR. STOKES: Good morning. Chad Stokes for the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers.

Going last has a benefit. I will cut down on the case laws cited because we've cited many of the same cases. Instead of tracking the savings from the passage of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act for the benefit of customers, Cascade instead proposes to keep the -- keep the money to ensure they earn their authorized rate of return.

Cascade has alluded in the bench request response that this result is appropriate because the rule of -- the rule against retroactive ratemaking. Cascade's proposal, in our view, is unjust and
unreasonable and should be rejected. Even if there is a retroactive ratemaking issue here, this Commission has stated that it may engage in retroactive ratemaking where doing so is consistent with the public interest and sound regulatory policy. Public interest and sound regulatory policy require Cascade to refund the interim period tax savings to customers.

This Commission has recognized that extraordinary and unforeseeable losses or gains could justify an exception to retroactive ratemaking and a tax change is just such an event. To be clear, this is customer money that Cascade or its parent holds and trusts until the tax payments are made. These payments are being made at the 21 percent level, not the 35 percent level collected from customers.

Cascade is asking to retain the tax savings to ensure that it earns its rate of return regardless of how Cascade manages or mismanages its company. So even if they operate imprudently, they still get to earn their authorized rate of return, that that cannot be sound policy.

And as I alluded to in cross-examination, to put the magnitude of this tax change in perspective, the revenue increase authorized in this docket is $\$ 750,000$ and Cascade's asking to retain one to two million
dollars more. That's not a reasonable request. And if Cascade is under-earning, which it continually states it is, it has control of over when it files a rate case.

It can file a rate case. They can do it repeatedly.
They can do pancake rate cases. But they filed a rate case and they asked for $\$ 6$ million and they settled for \$750,000.

I would also ask the Commission to take official notice of the order that was recently issued in Idaho for Intermountain Gas Company related to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Intermountain has the same parent company as Cascade. In Case No. GNR-U-18-01, Order 34073, the Commission approves the settlement agreement with the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers and Staff that order the benefits of the tax flow change to flow to customers including the interim period from January 1 to May 31st, 2018. Cascade should be ordered to do the same. Thank you.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Okay. Ms. Rackner, you have three minutes.
MS. RACKNER: Thank you. I will try to
speak quickly. The Company certainly understands this
Commission's desire to ensure that customers receive the benefit of the tax cut. We've agreed to do so prospectively as is appropriate. Rates are set
prospectively, but when you look at rates retrospectively, things become more difficult.

Now, the parties have spent a fair amount of time arguing that this Commission has discretion to either engage in retroactive ratemaking or that this isn't retroactive ratemaking.

The Company is not arguing that this Commission doesn't have the discretion to make the appropriate policy call in this case. We absolutely believe that you do. But we also ask you to think about what it means to isolate one component of revenue in between -- in between rate cases.

That becomes a lot more complicated, and in view of that complication, the last time this Commission, not the Utah Commission, not some other Commission, the last time this Commission was presented with a major rate change, the Commission decided to look at the impact of that rate change on each individual company, and make the appropriate decision in that case. And I do think it's telling that there's a lot of lawyers sitting here and not one has spoken to the only Commission order on point.

Just briefly, I also want to point out that I have the Montana order allowed the company to retain the interim. So I guess while we're talking about what
has happened in other dockets, in Montana allowed the company to retain the interim benefit, and I will give the pinpoint -- the pinpoint cite to the court reporter as well.

I guess, again, I think that this Commission has an opportunity to look at what that interim benefit means to this company in the context of its total earnings for 2018. It certainly is what the Commission has thought was appropriate to do so in the past. We urge you to do so again.

And in the event that the Commission decides to return the benefit regardless of the Company's earnings, again, we urge you to do so based on the -- on an actual number. Again, we've seen a wide range of estimates. We know for sure that they are all wrong, and some of them are probably wrong by quite a bit.

And so if you decide that you want to return that benefit to customers, we urge you to make sure that it's not either a vastly overstated or understated benefit, that that customer get the exact benefit, which will require you to wait until the Company files its 2018 tax return.

I think that that -- well, I know that you may be interested in a quicker return to customers, but if you want the right return to customers, if you decide
to go down that route, you will wait until we know what that number is. I think that approach would protect both customers and the Company. Thank you.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Okay. Anything else from the bench?
CHAIRMAN DANNER: No, other than just
clarity. Of course we have the Montana orders and the Idaho order that we can take notice of. As well, I think we can take notice of our January 8th, 2018, news release.

JUDGE PEARSON: Yes.
Okay. Anything else before we adjourn
today? Okay. Hearing nothing, thank you all.
MS. GAFKEN: Oh, I'm sorry. There is one additional thing, and I'm going back to the public comment exhibit. So there is already a BR-2 in the record.

JUDGE PEARSON: Oh, there is?
MS. GAFKEN: There's a witness with those initials, and he has more than one exhibit. So --

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay.
MS. GAFKEN: -- I would just make the recommendation that we call it $\mathrm{BR}-2 \mathrm{PC}$.

JUDGE PEARSON: Sure.
MS. GAFKEN: And then that way, I think it
should be clear.
JUDGE PEARSON: That works.
MS. GAFKEN: Bench requests only go up to 1,
so I think --
JUDGE PEARSON: Yeah.
MS. GAFKEN: -- if we do it that way.
JUDGE PEARSON: Sounds good.
All right. Well, thank you all very much
for coming here today, and if there's nothing else, then we will adjourn. Thank you.
(Adjourned at 11:27 a.m.)

## CERTIFICATE

STATE OF WASHINGTON
COUNTY OF THURSTON

I, Tayler Garlinghouse, a Certified Shorthand
Reporter in and for the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.

Tayler Garlinghouse, CCR 3358

