Docket No. UE-210829 - Vol. VI

WUTC v. Pacificorp d/b/a Pacific Power & Light Company

October 21, 2024



> <u>www.buellrealtime.com</u> email: <u>info@buellrealtime.com</u>

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BEFORE THE WASHINGTON	
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UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION	
In the Matter of: PACIFICORP D/B/A PACIFIC POWER &) LIGHT COMPANY'S Revised Clean) Energy Implementation Plan.) Docket UE-210829))))	_
EVIDENTIARY HEARING, VOLUME VI October 21, 2024	_
Lacey, Washington	
Pages 87 - 369	
Administrative Law Judge Connor A. Thompson, Presiding	
* A PORTION OF TESTIMONY IS DESIGNATED CONFIDENTIAL AND IS SEALED UNDER SEPARATE COVER. *	
Reporter: John M.S. Botelho, CCR, RPR	

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2	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission:	
3 4	David W. Danner, Chair	
5	Ann Rendahl Milt Doumit	
6	Administrative Law Judge:	
7	Connor A. Thompson	
8 9	For PacifiCorp d/b/a Pacific Power & Light	
10	Company:	
11	ZACHARY ROGALA PacifiCorp	
12	825 Northeast Multnomah Street Portland, Oregon 97232	
13	435.319.5010 zachary.rogala@pacificorp.com	
14	For Commission Staff:	
15	JOSEPHINE STRAUSS	
16	Washington State Office of the Attorney General	
17	PO Box 40128 Olympia, Washington 98504	
18	360.709.4850 josephine.strauss@atg.wa.gov	
19 20	Public Counsel:	
21	ROBERT D. SYKES	
22	Washington State Office of the Attorney General	
23	800 Fifth Avenue Suite 2000 Southle Washington 00104	
24	Seattle, Washington 98104 206.521.3211	
25	robert.sykes@atg.wa.gov	

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3	For Alliance of Western Energy Consumers:
3 4	SOMMER J. MOSER Davison Van Cleve
5	107 Southeast Washington Street Suite 430
6	Portland, Oregon 97214 503.241.7242 sjm@dvclaw.com
7	
8 9	For The Energy Project (via videoconference): YOCHANAN "YOCHI" ZAKAI
10	Shute, Mihaly & Weinberger 396 Hayes Street
11	San Francisco, California 94102 415.552.7272 yzakai@smwlaw.com
12	7247426524W.06
13	For Northwest Energy Coalition and Renewable Northwest (via videoconference):
14	BARBARA CHILLCOTT
15	Western Environmental Law Center 103 Reeder's Alley
16	Helena, Montana 59601 406.443.3501
17	chillcott@westernlaw.org
18	For Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission:
19	ELIJAH CETAS
20	PATRICK OSHIE Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish
21	Commission
22	700 Northeast Multnomah Street Suite 1200
23	Portland, Oregon 97232 503.238.0667
	ecetas@critfc.org
24 25	patri50931@aol.com

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BE IT REMEMBERED that on Monday,
October 21, 2024, at 621 Woodland Square Loop
Southeast, Lacey, Washington, at 9:00 a.m., before
the Washington Utilities and Transportation
Commission; David W. Danner, Chair; and Connor A.
Thompson, Administrative Law Judge, the following
proceedings were continued, to wit:

<<<<< >>>>>

1 ^

ALJ THOMPSON: Good morning. We are now on the record. It is Monday, October 21st, 2024. The time is 9 a.m.

My name is Connor Thompson. I am an administrative law judge with the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, and I am presiding in this matter along with the commissioners. We are here today for an evidentiary hearing in Docket 21 -- or UE-210829, which is captioned respectfully In the Matter of PacifiCorp, doing business as Pacific Power & Light Company's Revised Clean Energy and Implementation Plan.

Let's go ahead and take short appearances on the record, starting with the company.

MR. ROGALA: Good morning, Your

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1	Honor. Zachary Rogala with PacifiCorp.
2	ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
3	And for staff.
4	MS. STRAUSS: Good morning, Your
5	Honor. Josephine Strauss on behalf of staff.
6	ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
7	Public counsel.
8	MR. SYKES: Good morning, Your
9	Honor. Rob Sykes on behalf of public counsel.
10	ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
11	For the Alliance of the Western Energy Consumers.
12	MS. MOSER: Good morning, Your
13	Honor. Sommer Moser with Davison Van Cleve on behalf
14	of AWEC.
15	ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
16	And for The Energy Project.
17	MR. ZAKAI: Good morning, Your
18	Honor. Yochi Zakai with The Energy Project.
19	And for the benefit of the court reporter, the
20	acronym that we use is T-E-P, or TEP.
21	ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
22	And for the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers,
23	the acronym that they use is AWEC, A-W-E-C.
24	For Renewable Northwest and the Northwest Energy
25	Coalition.

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MS. CHILLCOTT: Good morning, Your
Honor and Commissioners. Barbara Chillcott with
Western Environmental Law Center on behalf of Renewable
Northwest and Northwest Energy Coalition.

The acronyms we use are RNW and NWEC, or N-W-E-C. Thank you.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you very much.

And for Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.

MR. CETAS: Good morning. Elijah
Cetas with Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission,
here with Patrick Oshie.

And for the record, we use the acronym CRITFC.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you very much.

Let's go ahead and talk about our plans for this hearing.

First thing this morning, we'll turn to the admission of prefiled exhibits and testimony. We will then allow for brief opening statements. We had multiple parties indicate that they would like to perhaps provide an opening statement, but they might waive that opening statement if the other parties are willing to waive their opening statement as well. And so we'll get to that in just a moment. Openings, if you give them, will be limited to ten minutes each.

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Before we turn to the cross-examination of witnesses, following the parties' agreed order of presentation, we will also address any outstanding motions. And we will plan on taking a mid-morning break, if needed, but we'll play that by ear. And, if needed, we also will take a lunch break.

I do anticipate, given the cross time estimates, that we will be done early afternoon so as not to interfere with any of the time constraints which were conveyed to me via e-mail for some of the witnesses. However, if we are approaching that 3:00 hour, we can stop and address whether or not any of those witnesses' conflicts are going to -- to arise and we need to take those witnesses out of order.

I just want to remind the parties, again, to keep their microphones muted unless they are speaking and also to only use video for those portions of the hearing when you have a speaking role.

If you do have any technical difficulties, please feel free to let us know via the chat and the Zoom function, but the chat function in the Zoom should only be used for letting us know of technical difficulties. If you have any objections to raise, please unmute yourself and let me know.

Are there any questions before we get to the

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admission of exhibits?

Please go ahead.

MS. MOSER: Thank you, Your Honor. Just one question. I was curious if there's been any decision on whether witnesses that haven't previously been identified for cross-examination can be excused. Specifically for AWEC, that would be Dr. Kaufman.

ALJ THOMPSON: Yes. And I apologize for not letting you know earlier. We discussed that late Friday, and I did not have time to get the e-mail out before end of day.

But for witnesses for whom cross-examination has not been indicated, those witnesses can be excused. If they would like to remain in the room or remain on the Zoom, they're welcome to do so. But I do not believe that we will have any bench questions for those witnesses. And if we do, we can address those through a bench request.

MS. MOSER: Thank you.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

Let's go ahead and turn to the admission of prefiled exhibits.

I'll just go ahead and ask: Have the parties had any opportunity to discuss the admission of prefiled exhibits before today's hearing? I know that

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specifically the company and staff had indicated some objections or partial objections to some exhibits, and I want to know if the parties had an opportunity to sort that out before today's hearing.

MR. ROGALA: No, Your Honor, we did not. But at least from PacifiCorp's perspective, we would waive -- or we'd stipulate to the admission of all unobjected-to data requests at this time, and then we can discuss the staff and PacifiCorp objections after that.

MS. STRAUSS: Staff's in agreement. We'd be happy to waive any objection to unobjected-to exhibits, with the exception of those that were already previously identified last week.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. And when does
PacifiCorp and staff contemplate raising those
objections: As those exhibits come up during
cross-examination or when we introduce those witnesses?
What makes the most sense to the parties?

MR. ROGALA: Your Honor, I'd -- I don't think I have a preference on five of the six exhibits, but I do think we should address one at the start of the hearing, just 'cause I think it's problematic enough, it should be excluded. But I -- I defer to, yeah, your preference or other party

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preference if, instead, we should address the rest of those other exhibits as they come up in cross.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. I think -- I think what we should do is go ahead and very briefly outline the objection and the reason for that objection to each of the exhibits which the parties are objecting to for the sake of the record.

My concern with doing otherwise is that we will get into cross-examination. Sometimes questions are not asked specifically about an individual exhibit.

And I don't want to get to the end of today's hearing and be in a situation where we've not addressed an exhibit through cross, but there's an outstanding objection.

And so I will go ahead and start with the company. If you want to identify those exhibits which the company has an objection to and state a brief basis for the objection, and I'll go ahead and note that as you -- you proceed.

MR. ROGALA: Thank you, Your Honor.

First, a quick question, clarifying question to staff.

On MDM-6X, this is PacifiCorp's response to Data Request 27. We don't have an objection if you're looking to use 27D, but I'm not sure if you're also

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looking to use 27A through C.

MS. STRAUSS: Let me pull up the exhibit. Sorry. Don't have it in front of me at the moment.

By "D," do you mean at the bottom below D as well?

MR. ROGALA: Correct.

MS. STRAUSS: Okay. Yeah, we just plan on using D, and it's mostly for briefing.

MR. ROGALA: Perfect.

Then, Your Honor, we do not have any objections to the use of MDM-6X, DR 27D, and that's understanding that 27A through C will not be used as cross-examination exhibits.

Moving on to MDM-17X. This is the annual Berkshire Hathaway 2023 Warren Buffett letter to shareholders. And we -- we object because we don't think it's relevant. 10-Ks are issued nine months after an IRP is filed, two months after the CEP -- CEIP update. So we think it's not relevant, because only then-current facts and circumstances either prior to and up unto the date of filing should be relevant for consideration whether the CEIP update should be approved by this Commission.

We also think it assumes facts that are not in evidence, because there's no actual evidence that

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PacifiCorp plans to, quote, forego resource acquisitions. And actually, you know, the opposite is true, where we've suspended our upstream dividend, and we have strong ring-fencing protections between both us and Berkshire Hathaway Energy and then again between Berkshire Hathaway Energy and Berkshire Hathaway as our ultimate parent.

But I think our fundamental objection is it calls for speculation because a witness maybe can't speak for Mr. Buffett or Mr. Abel, and I think it kind of cloudies -- clouds the -- the record to have questions on this exhibit. And I'll stop there.

MR. SYKES: And, Your Honor, that's public counsel's exhibit. And I would say that PacifiCorp is making a claim in this hearing that it is limiting resource acquisition based on, among other things, financial metrics. And this statement from Berkshire Hathaway is relevant to that issue about how they're -- about whether or not they are going to invest resources in Washington specifically. And if Mr. McVee can't speak to it, then I would suggest he say so when he's cross-examined rather than rely on the representation of counsel.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. The objection is noted, and I'll go ahead and make a ruling on all of

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this once we get to the conclusion. Thank you very much for your response.

You can go ahead and continue, Mr. Rogala.

MR. ROGALA: Thank you, Your Honor. Moving to MDM-18X and 19X. The first are PacifiCorp's response to DRs 4A through C. The second is a News from the States article. They both deal with the same subject matter, and this is the Utah governor's request for PacifiCorp to investigate, you know, potential divestments of Rocky Mountain Power from PacifiCorp to try and see if there's any benefits that could accrue to Utah customers.

Similar to the 10-K, we have a relevance objection. This request was made almost a full year after the CEIP update was filed. We filed in November of last year. This request was, I believe, in June of this year. And there's almost a year and a half after the 2023 IRP wrapped up. So while we understand it's an important issue, we just don't think it is relevant to a document that was filed almost a year prior to the governor issuing this statement.

Second, we -- we don't think there's value to their cross-examination exhibit. Because as listed in DRs 4A through C, we have not conducted any analysis at the time when we responded to the DR. And if we have

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since that time, it remains confidential attorney work product. So we just don't want kind of the -- the -- the specter of kind of the Utah governor's request to kind of cloud the issues on what to do on PacifiCorp's CEIP update, so I think it's prejudicial enough that both of these exhibits should be excluded.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you.

And for your objections, I believe that the next ones

are to exhibits for Rohini Ghosh.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Did you want to hear public counsel's response to the objection?

ALJ THOMPSON: Do you -- do you have a response?

MR. SYKES: I do, Your Honor. Thank you.

One of the contentions PacifiCorp has made in this proceeding is that its allocation methodology constrained its ability to require resources for Washington. This exhibit has to do with whether that allocation methodology might change and might change the facts of this case. So I submit that it's relevant and -- and Mr. McVee should be subject to cross-examination on the issue.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

And before we proceed, Mr. Rogala, if you could

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just speak a little bit closer to the microphone. It sounds like there's some -- some troubles hearing you.

MR. ROGALA: Thank you, Your Honor.

Moving to RG-21X. This includes both the Excel spreadsheet and supporting power cost exhibits. We have several objections to this cross-exam exhibit.

Primarily, this isn't really a cross-exam exhibit.

This is inappropriate surrebuttal testimony. This is

Pacifi- -- or sorry -- public counsel-created exhibit

based on a compilation of PacifiCorp exhibits and

statements from prior dockets in an attempt to

calculate some sort of net power cost value.

And because it's a public counsel-created document, this is basically an end run of the Commission's procedural schedule. And for those reasons, we think it should be excluded because we don't have the opportunity to examine public counsel's witnesses on this document, nor do we believe that the Commission should allow for that here because it'll dramatically extend the length of the hearing this morning. So we have an initial kind of procedural due process objection, but we also have evidentiary objections as well.

First, we have authentication concerns. We're not sure that public counsel can authenticate this exhibit.

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We don't think there's foundation to move it in.

Dr. Ghosh is not a power cost witness, and she

testified to that fact in her rebuttal testimony.

Dr. Earle has no testimony on this exhibit, so there's no opportunity for the exhibit to be moved in through his testimony.

We also think it's not relevant, as we stated in our surrebuttal testimony and plan -- or in our rebuttal testimony and plan to do so in briefing. This is just not a power cost proceeding. It's not a rate case.

So we think the Commission should exclude this exhibit, because it's -- it's -- simply it's just a collateral attack on same or similar issues from the current PCAM, and we don't want it to cloud the issues here. Thank you.

ALJ THOMPSON: Public counsel.

MS. STRAUSS: Your Honor, quick
point of clarification.

You said RG-21X. Is this the -- do you mean 22X since the exhibit list got renumbered last night?

ALJ THOMPSON: Oh. Thank you for that clarification. I -- I can clarify that is now RG-22X with the addition of staff's supplement to RG-18X --

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MS. STRAUSS: Okay.

ALJ THOMPSON: -- which is now

3 marked RG-21XC.

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4 MS. STRAUSS: Thank you. Just want

5 to make sure.

ALJ THOMPSON: And for the parties just to know, everything below RG-21XC, which includes RG-22X through RG-31X, has been renumbered, so that would be exhibits -- cross exhibits from public counsel, RNW/NWEC. And I believe that that covers everybody.

But I just did want to clarify that I sent that e-mail out late last night after having had a chance to review staff's motion on -- on Friday.

Public Counsel, if you want to proceed with your response.

MR. SYKES: Yes, Your Honor.

First, I want to say this is not improper surreply. This is an illustrative exhibit to address testimony that Dr. Ghosh gave on rebuttal. She was asked in DRs whether she had considered the offsetting power cost benefits of Washington procurement to meet CETA requirements, and she said she had not. And this exhibit goes to that issue.

PacifiCorp has said in its testimony, both direct

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and rebuttal, that Washington resources would cost it money and strain its financial metrics, and this shows there would be an offsetting benefit to acquiring situs resources. And for that reason, it is relevant, and it's not a proper surreply.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you.

MR. ROGALA: And, Your Honor, moving
to RG-28X. And I believe this is the right numbering.

Thank you, Josephine.

We're looking at OPUC Docket UM 2193. This is
PacifiCorp's 2022 all-source RFP benchmark bids.
Similar concern to above. We don't think this document
is relevant. No bids from the '22 all-source RFP
informed the '23 IRP CEIP update.

So we've come across this issue and similar issues in other planning proceedings. I think there's a real danger in bringing in after-the-fact circumstances from when the utility filed its planning document to call into question the company's decision-making that informed that document.

But we just don't think that's relevant, because the company had no knowledge or information of these documents that were filed after the company created and -- sorry -- finished its 2023 IRP update model, or IRP modeling. We have similar -- and I'll stop there.

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ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you.

And is there one more objection that PacifiCorp has to one of the exhibits from RNW/NWEC? And then we'll give them a chance to respond.

MR. ROGALA: Your Honor, we do, and -- okay. I'll just head into that objection as well.

So this is to RG-29X. And this is a NewsData article discussing a PacifiCorp purchase. Similar objection as above. We do not think it's relevant. This article lists a PacifiCorp purchase that was almost half a year after the CEIP update was filed and almost a full year after modeling was wrapped up. We just ask the Commission to keep the proper scope. Then-current facts and circumstances matter, not after-the-fact circumstances, which the company had no knowledge about.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you.

And does counsel for RNW/NWEC have a response to those two objections?

MS. CHILLCOTT: Yes, Your Honor.

Thank you.

We believe these exhibits are relevant to this proceeding. PacifiCorp here has testified in this docket that there were no resources available for it to

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meet the 2030 targets. These exhibits go to the accuracy of that testimony. They're relevant because initial bids were submitted to OPUC. OPUC staff commented on what was submitted, and those comments are relevant because they indicate Pac could have potentially procured more affordable cost-competitive clean resources had the RFP not been canceled.

This speaks to the appropriateness of the suspension of the RFP here. You know, and we note that the company has indicated that the bedrock of its supply-side procurement actions for the revised CEIP are the company's 2020 and 2022 all-source RFPs. So we believe that, you know, Exhibit RG-20X and 29X, we have a similar response to those, and then 30X as well. Thank you.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

And was there an objection to what is now marked RG-30X as well?

MR. ROGALA: There was, Your Honor.

I wasn't sure if you wanted me to address that one as well, because I feel like it was different than the other two, but I can address that one next.

Same thing. We believe RG-30X -- this is OPUC Docket LC 82 staff report -- this document is not relevant. So, again, we're here today to discuss

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PacifiCorp's '23 IRP and the CEIP update which is based on this document. This modeling was finalized in March of 2023. CEIP update filed in November of 2023. Renewable Northwest Exhibit LC 82 staff report, that's based on the 2023 IRP update and CEP supplement. These documents were filed in April of this year. It's hard for me to imagine how a document that analyzes a completely separate modeling universe could be relevant for this proceeding, and for that reason, we think it's not relevant.

And we also think it's prejudicial and misleading. There's many incorrect assumptions and conclusions in this staff report. But, for example, there is not and has never been a 2022 all-source RFP short list despite staff's conclusion in that report. So we don't want to cloud the record here on this staff report from an Oregon docket. And I'll stop there.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you.

And I think we already have a response regarding RG-30X, but if counsel would like to respond further, I'd welcome the opportunity to do so.

MS. CHILLCOTT: Thank you, Your Honor. And, no, briefly our response is the same as our response to the objections to the prior two exhibits. We believe this Exhibit 30X is relevant to

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this proceeding. And I will leave it at that. Thank you.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you.

And I'd like to hear the objections from staff quickly while we're -- we're handling objections.

MS. STRAUSS: Your Honor, staff's objections to Exhibits JNS-31X and 32X are essentially the same. They're only partial objections to the DRs that include those exhibits that were not DRs that were directed to staff nor responded to by staff. Staff believes there is a foundation and a knowledge issue here since these are not DRs produced by staff. Staff is really unable to comment on the responses in those DRs nor the basis for those responses.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you.

And was there one other objection to one other exhibit? I think there were two partials and one -- one objection.

MS. STRAUSS: Yes, Your Honor. I do apologize. And then also JNS-30X, a relevance objection. This is a scheduling order from an OPEC docket, not substantive -- not of substantive or that would be informed to anything that's at issue in this case, not something that has any connection to this matter.

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ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you.

And would the company like to respond?

MR. ROGALA: Yes, Your Honor.

I was wondering if that would be staff's objection to 31X and 32X. And we have no concerns with their objection to those exhibits that are not directed to Jaclynn Simmons.

Regarding JNS-30X, however, Jaclynn Simmons discusses LC 82, which is Oregon commission docket. She discusses Order 24-073. She provides that as an exhibit to her testimony. And, importantly, that order has been used by parties in this case to say, in effect, that PacifiCorp needs to issue an RFP to procure clean energy resources to meet the Oregon clean energy goals of that state.

I think that's incorrect factually, and the UM 2345 ruling provides language that clarifies that issue both factually and, from our perspective, as a matter of law as well.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you.

I appreciate you providing basis for each of the objections which were sent via e-mail. I would ask, before I proceed, if any of the other parties had any other objections to any of the prefiled exhibits or cross exhibits. I do not remember any being indicated,

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but I want to give you the opportunity now if you do have any.

MR. SYKES: Sorry, Your Honor. I'm trying to get the microphone to work.

Okay. So public counsel doesn't have any specific objections to any of PacifiCorp's exhibits. There were many that were duplicated across several witnesses.

And it's not clear whether or how they'll be used for any other witness. So those objections might be handled during cross-examination, but we have none at this time but wanted to give you a heads-up that there might be further objections.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you for that.

Anything else from any of the parties?

MS. STRAUSS: Staff concurs with public counsel's statement.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Please go ahead.

MR. CETAS: CRITFC concurs as well and has no objections.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. I do think that the duplication issue has been somewhat addressed. Our rules do require that parties put witnesses on notice of potential material which they might be

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cross-examined on, and so I think it was appropriate under the rules for PacifiCorp to provide notice.

I do know for the future what we might be able to do is to introduce those once and mark them once under one witness, and then under a subsequent witness you can refer back to that initial marking. So, for example, if it's JNS-30X, you can let a subsequent witness know that they may be asked questions about JNS-30X. That way we don't have the duplication issue.

And regarding the objections from PacifiCorp and staff, I do think -- you know, this is an administrative proceeding. We are capable, I think, and the commissioners are capable of providing due weight in weighing the relevance of each of the exhibits brought in. To the extent that any objection pertains to a witness's ability to speak to Berkshire Hathaway's thoughts or Warren Buffett's thoughts or material that they may not have personal knowledge of, those objections can be made during cross if questions go into matters related to knowledge that the specific witness may or may not have.

To the extent that we have objections to documents being brought in from the Oregon Public Utilities

Commission, I see we have objections from both staff and PacifiCorp related to documents from the OPUC. We

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are in Washington. That may be persuasive, but it's certainly not binding in any of the decisions, or dicta or writings of the OPUC staff is not binding on this Commission. And we will give that its due weight as we move forward.

And, finally, I will note that to the extent we have objections to responses to DRs or news articles or work papers put together by public counsel, that those can be responded to if relied upon in briefing. This is not our only chance to establish the record. We do have two rounds of simultaneous briefing. So to the extent that a party relies on that in their briefs, we do have reply briefs scheduled in this proceeding, and those can be addressed through that — that medium.

And with that said, I've heard all of the objections. I will overrule them for the reasons stated. And with that, all prefiled exhibits and cross exhibits, excluding what has now been marked RG-21XC, which I will get to in just a moment, are admitted at this time into the record.

(All prefiled exhibits and cross exhibits, excluding Exhibit RG-21XC, admitted.)

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Do you mean

	Page 130
1	22XC, the renumbered?
2	ALJ THOMPSON: 21XC. That one was
3	filed on Friday, and I just want to give
4	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.
5	ALJ THOMPSON: the
6	opportunities
7	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Got it.
8	ALJ THOMPSON: the opportunity to
9	the parties to object to that since it was late filed,
10	if there are any objections.
11	And, with that, I do want to note that we did get
12	a motion to file a supplemental cross exhibit, which
13	has been marked RG-21XC. It was filed by staff on
14	Friday afternoon, October 18th, 2024.
15	Does any party have any objection to that exhibit
16	being part of the record?
17	MR. ROGALA: No objection, Your
18	Honor.
19	ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. I'm seeing
20	shaking heads. Okay.
21	That exhibit will be admitted into the record as
22	well.
23	(Exhibit RG-21XC admitted.)
24	
25	ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. And I believe

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that deals with the motion that was filed Friday.

Are there any other outstanding motions that I've missed besides the one that was filed Friday?

MS. STRAUSS: Your Honor, staff submitted a motion to revise Jaclynn Simmons' testimony a few months ago just to correct an error. And that motion is still outstanding.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. And are there any others?

I believe that was the only other one I saw in the record as well. I did review that motion, and I did review the changes. We did not get any objections filed after that motion was submitted, and so that motion is granted at this time as well.

I want to turn to opening statements. I know that the company had indicated they would waive their opening statement. However, a couple of the parties indicated they would like to provide an opening statement. So before we move into opening statements, I just want to go around the room and ask, for those parties who do plan on giving an opening statement, to indicate that they plan on doing so, and then I will leave it to the company to decide if they would like to provide an opening based on parties' responses.

So we -- we've heard from the company.

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1	Does staff intend to give an opening statement?
2	MS. STRAUSS: Yes, Your Honor.
3	ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Public
4	counsel?
5	MR. SYKES: Yes, Your Honor.
6	ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. And AWEC?
7	MS. MOSER: Yes, Your Honor, given
8	that other parties haven't waived, the AWEC is prepared
9	to give an opening statement.
10	ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. And The Energy
11	Project.
12	MR. ZAKAI: Yes, Your Honor, given
13	that other parties have not waived, we have a very
14	brief opening statement.
15	ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. And Renewable
16	Northwest and the Northwest Energy Coalition.
17	MS. CHILLCOTT: Yes, Your Honor, we
18	do plan to give a brief, very brief opening statement.
19	Thank you.
20	ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. And Columbia
21	River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.
22	MR. CETAS: Yes, Your Honor, we plan
23	to give a brief opening statement.
24	ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. And I will go
25	back to the company. Based on the parties' responses,

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would you like to provide an opening statement as well?

MR. ROGALA: Yes, Your Honor.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. I will just remind the parties that we will keep these under ten minutes. The shorter, I think, the better.

And so let's go ahead and proceed, starting with the company.

MR. ROGALA: Good morning, Your Honor, Commissioners.

From PacifiCorp's perspective, we think there are two cases here today. First, there's PacifiCorp's case. And we request the Commission approve our updated interim targets. And we're primarily focused on the current four-year CEIP planning period, and that's years 2022 through 2025.

Now, we're concerned that our previously approved targets are stale. If we can't update them to reflect current realities, it will result in unreasonable compliance costs for our Washington customers either in the form of short-term REC purchases, which are only a temporary solution, or inflated resource costs by having to find, negotiate, and ultimately bring on a resource soon enough that could contribute meaningfully enough to our interim targets for years 2024 and 2025, or in the worst case, our stale targets could result in

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administrative penalties.

But even with our lowered near-term interim targets -- and, again, that's through 2025 -- our CEIP update gets us to CETA's 2030 goal. And, importantly, we think we can achieve CETA's 2045 standard more than a decade early. And that bears repeating. Our current plan indicates we can achieve CETA's 100 percent renewable requirement by 2032. So we readily acknowledge this CEIP update slows our compliance trajectory in the near term, in the first couple years. But within a decade, we plan to be the first Washington utility to serve our customers with 100 percent renewable energy.

So regardless of the outcome, we hope this context is not lost on the Commission. So that's PacifiCorp's case. But in a rare alignment of parties, I think it's AWEC's position as well.

So now to the second case. The rest of the intervenors are earnestly concerned with the pace of PacifiCorp's energy transition, but most importantly, years '25 through 2030. They're concerned that lowering our interim targets today will prevent compliance by 2030, and because of that concern, the Commission should reject our request and set some sort of example with PacifiCorp, either by holding us to our

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current interim targets, which everyone concedes are outdated, or approving our proposed targets, though only with an interlocking web of conditions to address intervenor concerns.

And I think it's important that these two cases are talking past each other. The intervenors, almost to a witness, do not contradict our justifications for lowered interim targets. Many even accept that our justifications are correct: From increased load, to updated thermal resource assumptions, to actual procurement efforts, to relying on the WIJAM. Each of these issues led to verifiable actual reductions in PacifiCorp's interim targets, and they are uncontested.

Instead, these parties are concerned with the precedent it might set if the Commission approves our lowered targets. They want to transform CEIP updates, planning documents, and do a determination of CETA progress, or they want the Commission to assess penalties for even asking the Commission to lower our interim targets even though Washington law allows PacifiCorp to do so. Or they want the Commission to order PacifiCorp to procure resources, something which I think everyone should agree on, a utility Commission has never done before.

So given these two theories of the case, we urge

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the Commission to choose the first and approve our modest updates to reflect reality. But to the extent the Commission shares any of the intervenors' concerns, we ask that you reserve judgment on these issues and address them in our next CEIP, again, which is due in less than a year's time, and it will be focused primarily on the compliance years that intervenors are concerned with: Years '25 through 2029.

So we look forward to the hearing today, and we're happy to answer any questions you might have. Thank you.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

Staff, if you would like to proceed.

MS. STRAUSS: Good morning, Your
Honor and Commissioners. A Clean Energy Implementation
Plan, or CEIP, is intended to demonstrate a company's
path towards compliance with the Clean Energy
Transformation Act, or CETA. It is a regulatory
requirement that utilities submit these plans
committing to interim targets that demonstrate progress
towards CETA's different compliance deadlines,
including the 2030 greenhouse gas neutrality mandate.

PacifiCorp filed its first such CEIP in 2021.

This CEIP was eventually revised and resolved through a settlement approved by the Commission on October 25th,

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2023. Seven days later, on November 1st, 2023,
PacifiCorp filed its 2030 biennial update to its
revised CEIP containing drastically revised interim
targets. Interim targets are intended to demonstrate a
company's path towards CETA compliance.

In its settled and approved CEIP, the company committed to serving retail load with 31 percent renewable non-emitting generation in 2022 and 2023, 40 percent in 2024, 60 percent -- and 60 percent in 2025. Based on these numbers, the company projected serving its retail electric load with an average of 41 percent renewable non-emitting generation over the course of the four-year plan. These were tangible targets that demonstrated progress towards achieving the 2030 compliance requirement.

However, PacifiCorp essentially slashed each of these targets in its biennial update. In its update, PacifiCorp stated it would achieve 31 percent in 2022, 26 percent in '23, 25 percent in '24, and 33 percent in '25, averaging 29 percent over the four-year plan. For context, in 2022, PacifiCorp reported actually serving its retail electric load with 31 percent renewable non-emitting generation.

When the average for the four years is less than the achievement in the first year, one cannot say that

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that is progress. Actions speaks louder than words, and PacifiCorp's actions in executing its plan for CETA compliance over the past three years isn't saying very much.

PacifiCorp highlights three main reasons for the reduction in targets. First, it contends that the 2021 revised CEIP was constructed employing MSP, an unapproved allocation methodology that was still in negotiation. Application of the approved methodology, the WIJAM, was a core reason for the reduction in targets due to Washington's smaller share of system renewable and non-emitting resources.

Discussions surrounding the new methodology, like the one incorporated in the revised CEIP, have since been terminated. And under the 2020 protocol, PacifiCorp is required to submit a new methodology. However, in its rebuttal testimony, PacifiCorp -- responding to staff, PacifiCorp vehemently opposed filing a new methodology that allocates more system resources, renewable and non-emitting generation, to Washington. It cited a string of reasons and demanded that staff explain how this would impact customers in other states.

The Commission does not have jurisdiction over the rates or treatment of the company's customers in other

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states, just as the Oregon Public Utility Commission does not have power over Washington rates and issues orders based on its regulatory requirements in Oregon, not Washington. PacifiCorp is a multi-jurisdictional utility, and its responsibility to customers in other states is between it and the commissions of those states.

PacifiCorp next cites continuing high energy market prices that led it to revise thermal unit assumptions in its analysis of Washington targets. However, use of thermal units does not excuse PacifiCorp from complying with Washington law. While staff commends and encourages utilities to explore options to limit rate impacts during the clean energy transition, PacifiCorp must still follow the law and make prudent investments to ensure it has access to sufficient renewable non-emitting resources at the lowest reasonable cost.

Finally, PacifiCorp cites the 2022 repricing of bids received in its 2020 all-source RFP, various supply chain concerns, developments in the ozone transport role, and various world events as other reasons justifying their reduction in targets. Staff is sympathetic to these issues and recognizes that the impacts of some of these developments are outside the

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control of the utility. However, many of these are not impacts that are unique to PacifiCorp, and like every other utility in the state, it is still required to comply with Washington law.

PacifiCorp is required to pursue all cost-effective reliable and feasible conservation and efficiency resources in its path towards the 2030 greenhouse gas neutrality requirement. Based on the record and the responses received by -- to staff's data request, staff is unconvinced by the utility's renewable non-emitting generation planning. PacifiCorp has abandoned all efforts -- like canceling its 2020 all-source RFP -- to meet Washington law of the required amount of renewable non-emitting generation by 2030.

Actions speak louder than words, and while its modeling tells a nice story for the eve of 2030, PacifiCorp's actions indicate a severe deficiency in procurement planning that jeopardizes its ability to comply with the law. Plainly stated, this update fails to show how PacifiCorp is showing progress towards CETA compliance. Further delay in acquiring sufficient compliant resources only increases the costs of those resources as more and more utilities start to compete for generating resources with the approaching

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compliance deadline.

Indeed, Washington State utilities may need to compete with other out-of-state utilities as deadlines in other states that have similar laws and similar deadlines in those laws also draws near. PacifiCorp's wait-and-see approach is not a plan. It is procrastination.

Evidence submitted by PacifiCorp in this case leaves much for want as the company has failed to show its claim of progress. As the testimony and exhibits demonstrate, PacifiCorp is making no inroads to resource acquisition and is averse to filing a new allocation methodology that allocates more system renewable and non-emitting generation to Washington.

Washington law requires that utilities submit
CEIPs to show progress in reaching CETA's mandates.
Approving a CEIP update that does not -- not only does
not demonstrate progress but actually shows a
regression is contrary to law. The burden in this case
is on PacifiCorp to demonstrate how its plan shows
progress under CETA. It has not done that.

The Commission should not permit PacifiCorp's update unless the company can demonstrate that it is actually making progress towards CETA compliance. If the Commission does permit them to revise their

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targets, though, the Commission should order the company to follow staff's eight requirements laid out in its testimony. Actions speak louder than words, and PacifiCorp's actions only demonstrate its intent to procrastinate and thereby jeopardize its ability to meet compliance requirements. Thank you.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

Public counsel.

 $\mbox{MR. SYKES: Good morning, Your Honor} \\ \mbox{and Commissioners.} \\$

PacifiCorp filed its biennial CEIP update, substantially lowering its interim targets over this compliance period and over the next compliance period. Public counsel recommends the Commission reject the update and penalize PacifiCorp for its failure to plan for Washington.

Public counsel does not have a specific recommendation for the company's interim targets, but the evidence shows the company's static targets over this compliance period and grandiose targets over the next compliance period are clearly insufficient.

PacifiCorp bears the burden of proving its clean energy planning has been adequate, and the evidence shows that PacifiCorp's planning is plainly inadequate and represents another example of PacifiCorp's failure to

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plan for Washington's unique circumstances.

CETA sets ambitious green energy targets for the state's electric utilities, but it is also a planning statute, and this is a planning proceeding. Utilities must plan to meet statutory targets while maintaining stable and affordable rates. PacifiCorp, however, does not plan for Washington. It plans for its entire six-state system. This approach ignores that Washington is unique within PacifiCorp's system. Washington has CETA.

The evidence will show that PacifiCorp's systemwide planning ignores CETA and unnecessarily exposes hardworking Washington rate payers to higher costs. The company should be engaging in Washington-specific planning and procuring Washington-specific resources.

In this case, PacifiCorp -- in this case, the PacifiCorp costs and CETA compliance are joined at the hip. PacifiCorp offers a number of excuses for its reduced targets, but one stands out. Higher targets are expensive. Higher targets or situs procurement will stress the company's financial metrics and increase costs to rate payers. The evidence, however, does not support this contention.

PacifiCorp's planning creates unnecessary market

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exposure and raises power costs for everyone. The company cites a \$37 million incremental cost to procure additional resources or situs resources but admits it did not consider the offsetting benefits of lower power costs that would be achieved if it procures resources allocated to Washington. Lowering power costs would also reduce the company's PCAM differential, which would improve the company's cash flow and improve its financial metrics.

The Commission should ignore PacifiCorp's contention, 'cause the evidence shows a net benefit to Washington if PacifiCorp procures situs resources in compliance with CETA.

PacifiCorp can offer the Commission no assurance that it will procure sufficient resources to meet the 2030 targets, and its past actions offer little comfort. PacifiCorp admits it did not pursue additional resources it could have in the 2020 RFP. The company canceled its 2022 RFP, which would have brought additional resources on line in this compliance period. In its 2023 IRP, the company represented it would issue an RFP in 2024 for resources to come on line in the next compliance period. But in the IRP update, the company states it does not plan on issuing an RFP.

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Washington customers should have a remedy for PacifiCorp's failure to plan, and PacifiCorp clearly needs an incentive, and other utilities should be put on notice that they have planning obligations as well.

CETA -- at CETA and the Commission's own rules empower the Commission to penalize PacifiCorp for its failure to comply with CETA. And public counsel recommends the Commission penalize PacifiCorp in the amount of \$1,000 per day until PacifiCorp submits a compliant plan or -- or to impose a penalty it deems appropriate. Thank you.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

AWEC.

MS. MOSER: Good morning, Chair Danner, Commissioners Rendahl and Doumit, and Judge Thompson.

From AWEC's perspective, the most important question before the Commission in PacifiCorp's 2023 CEIP biennial update is its proposed reduction to its interim targets for the current planning period, 2022 through 2025. PacifiCorp has testified that a number of changing circumstances necessitate lower interim targets for years 2023, 2024, and 2025, although importantly has not indicated a concern that it will fall short of CETA's 2030 greenhouse-gas-neutral

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standard.

In that sense, PacifiCorp's 2025 CEIP will be critical for demonstrating how PacifiCorp will meet CETA's 2030 standard, but the interim targets for the next planning period, which is 2026 through 2029, are appropriately considered in PacifiCorp's 2025 CEIP based on the evidentiary record in that case. They should not be predetermined in this case.

For the current compliance period, approval of PacifiCorp's adjusted interim targets would still ensure that PacifiCorp makes reasonable progress toward meeting CETA requirements. Maintaining PacifiCorp's current higher targets is simply a question of pacing. If PacifiCorp has been imprudent in resource acquisition to date, the remedy for that should not come in the form of higher interim targets for the current compliance period than can be achieved at a reasonable cost.

If the Commission maintains current interim targets, the company will be faced with a choice: To either go out and procure, to the extent that resources are even available, either short- or long-term resources to meet these higher interim targets, or to fall short of its interim targets approved by the Commission.

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Both of these circumstances are not a good outcome for customers. If PacifiCorp decides to go out and procure resources but only short-term market resources are available, there would be no incremental value to customers from a CETA compliance perspective. These resources would come at an additional cost to customers but would not serve to support PacifiCorp's long-term CETA compliance. Even if PacifiCorp were to acquire long-term resources, those resources may not be the lowest reasonable cost considering risk resources that allow the company to meet CETA's 2030 greenhouse-gasneutral obligations.

This shifts the risk to customers that PacifiCorp has spent more money than necessary to achieve CETA compliance and leaves the only resource -- recourse for customers to be a likely lengthy and resource-intensive prudence fight which still does not guarantee a good result for customers.

If PacifiCorp decides that achieving higher interim targets is unreasonable, the company takes on the regulatory risk of being out of compliance with the Commission order. If penalties are administered, it is unlikely that they would be recovered in rates. Given this reality, AWEC views it as less likely that PacifiCorp will opt to miss higher interim targets even

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at unreasonable cost to customers unless it is truly impossible to procure sufficient resources.

AWEC urges the Commission to consider these realities when considering whether or not to approve PacifiCorp's update -- updated interim targets in this case. Thank you.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

And The Energy Project.

MR. ZAKAI: Good morning,

Commissioners and Judge Thompson.

The Energy Project recommends that the Commission set a minimum designation of energy benefits to named communities for each of PacifiCorp's distributed energy resource program offerings. TEP supports a 30 percent minimum designation as a reasonable baseline.

TEP also supports a program design where each type of distributed energy resource is offered to named communities. The cross answering testimony of witness Stokes provides recommendations for how to offer enhanced financial incentives for energy efficiency to named communities without opening up the low-income weatherization program to customers who are not income-qualified.

While TEP's testimony did not address CRITFC's recommendations, today I would like to put The Energy

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Project on the record as supporting CRITFC's recommendations. Specifically, TEP agrees that PacifiCorp should work with the Yakama Nation to address energy sufficiency, weatherization, and DER opportunities in tribal communities and to create a five-year plan for the same.

Thank you for your time this morning.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

And RNW/NWEC.

MS. CHILLCOTT: Good morning, Your Honor and Commissioners. Again, Barbara Chillcott here on behalf of Renewable Northwest and Northwest Energy Coalition. Thank you for the opportunity to provide these opening remarks.

My statement primarily focuses on a recommendation that the Commission reject PacifiCorp's biennial Clean Energy Implementation Plan update and hold the company to the approved interim targets in the 2021 revised CEIP. The basis for this recommendation is the fact that PacifiCorp's dramatically reduced interim targets in the biennial update do not demonstrate progress toward Washington's clean energy transformation standards.

Moreover, our recommendation underscores the need for consistency with the Commission's Order 12

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regarding Puget Sound Energy's biennial update, which rejects the utility's proposal to reduce its interim targets for 2022 through 2025 compliance period.

In addition to our concerns on the lack of meaningful progress toward implementing the statutory clean energy standards, we've raised multiple concerns with the modeling that informed PacifiCorp's biennial update. Namely, PacifiCorp assumes renewable resource costs substantially higher than can be found in any comparable data source, 15 to 50 percent higher than the 2023 IRP cost assumptions for Portland General Electric and the California PUC through the early 2030s.

The evidence will show that PacifiCorp artificially inflated its renewable resource cost inputs for the 2021 IRP two-year progress report, which inevitably caused its portfolio modeling tool to select fewer renewable resources than if costs were treated agnostically across technologies. Given the lack of transparency around this modeling and other modeling concerns raised in testimony, we are concerned that PacifiCorp will continually adjust its model to delay procurement, possibly in response to recent wildfire liability issues, which raise challenges to resource procurement.

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Considering PacifiCorp's substantial compliance need ahead of 2030, we recommend the Commission order PacifiCorp to release an all-source RFP to the market at the time of its 2025 IRP filing next spring, ideally following an accelerated schedule to allow for additional procurement ahead of the 2030 mandate. The Clean Energy Transformation Act grants the Commission the authority to implement flexible regulatory mechanisms where appropriate. And ordering an all-source RFP here appears to be appropriate. Thank you.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

And for Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission.

MR. CETAS: Good morning, Chair

Danner, Commissioner Rendahl, and Commissioner Doumit.

My name is Elijah Cetas, and I represent the Columbia

River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, or CRITFC. I

believe this is the first time the CRITFC has appeared

before the Washington UTC, and I would like to briefly

introduce you to CRITFC and its interests.

CRITFC is a technical and policy organization wholly owned by the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Indian Reservation of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Nez Perce

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Tribe, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakama
Nation.

CRITFC has advocated for the protection of each of its four member tribes' treaty rights, the enhancement of natural resources guaranteed to the tribes in the treaties of 1855 since it was founded in 1977. Our duties include biological assessment, environmental restoration, fish harvest monitoring and evaluation, and advocacy before judicial and administrative bodies. CRITFC is governed by consensus decision-making, the Fish and Wildlife Committee members of each of its four member tribes.

In recent years, we've become more involved in assessing the holistic basin-wide impacts from the electric system operations and especially how the treaty rights of our member tribes are affected by the electric grid and the rapidly evolving clean energy transition.

In 2022, CRITFC published our most recent tribal energy vision that addresses these impacts and presents a road map of 43 recommendations for how the energy transition in the Northwest can benefit both Columbia Basin salmon, our member tribes and communities all throughout the basin.

One of our most important findings that's relevant

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here today is that investment in energy benefits for communities -- investments like weatherization, energy efficiency, demand response technologies, and distributed energy projects -- these are also fish-friendly solutions and treaty-protective solutions. In essence, the more resilient communities are, the more resilient our grid is and the more resilient is the Columbia River.

We view this proceeding as an opportunity for this Commission to develop its understanding of how CETA's requirements that PacifiCorp transform its system to a zero-carbon electric grid can also impact and benefit communities such as the Yakama Nation in PacifiCorp's service territory of Washington. Like other parties, we are concerned by the company's trajectory to achieve its CETA obligations and the risks that a failure to achieve these obligations could pose to vulnerable communities. Three of our four member tribes' reservations are within the service territory of PacifiCorp in Washington and Oregon.

Here we also offer a means to reasonably address the impacts by putting studies into action and providing energy benefits as called for by CETA. In closing, CETA requires that the company understand and address the effects of its decisions while transforming

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its system at a reasonable cost and in a reliable way for rate payers.

Citizens of the Yakama Nation are impacted by and could benefit from PacifiCorp's actions in compliance with CETA. For these reasons, we advocate for increased investment in energy efficiency programs, weatherization, demand response, and customer-based generation. Investment in these resources at the earliest onset will benefit PacifiCorp and its customers for years into the future. Thank you.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

Okay. Thank you, all, for your opening statements. Let's go ahead and proceed with cross-examination.

If PacifiCorp would like to call its first witness, Matthew McVee, to the stand. Typically we have the witness sit at this table here to my left.

Mr. Oshie, are you okay with the witness sitting next to you in that empty seat? Is that okay with you?

MR. OSHIE: Absolutely, Your Honor.

That's not a problem.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Okay.

Wonderful. Thank you.

And if you prefer, you can sit next to counsel.

It doesn't -- doesn't really matter, just so long as

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1	you have a place to sit and we have a microphone
2	available for you.
3	MR. ROGALA: Well, thank you, Your
4	Honor. We'd like to call witness Matthew McVee.
5	ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
6	And
7	CHAIR DANNER: Perhaps, Mr. Oshie,
8	you could hand your microphone over to the witness.
9	ALJ THOMPSON: You may have to share
10	once you get to questions and answer.
11	And, Mr. McVee, when you're ready, just please let
12	me know.
13	THE WITNESS: I'm ready, Your Honor.
14	ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. If you could
15	please raise your right hand, and I'll swear you in.
16	Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you will
17	provide today will be the truth, the whole truth, and
18	nothing but the truth?
19	THE WITNESS: I do, Your Honor.
20	ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
21	You may proceed.
22	MR. ROGALA: Thank you, Your Honor.
23	////
24	////
25	////

			Page 156	
1		MATTHEW McVEE, having	been first duly sworn	
2		by ALJ	Thompson, was	
3		examin	ed and testified as	
4		follow	rs:	
5				
6	DIRECT EXAMINATION			
7		BY MR. ROGALA:		
8	Q Mr. McVee, good morning.			
9		Can you please state your nam	ne and spell it for	
10		the record, please.		
11	A Yes. My name is Matthew McVee. M-a-t-t-h-e-w			
12		M-c-V-e-e.		
13	Q	Q And what is your role at PacifiCorp?		
14	А	A I am vice president of regulatory policy and operations		
15		at PacifiCorp.		
16	Q And I understand you submitted several exhibits in this			
17		proceeding.		
18		Do you have any clarification	s or corrections to	
19		those exhibits?		
20	A	I do not.		
21		MR. ROGALA: Th	ank you, Your Honor.	
22		We tender this witness for cross-e	examination.	
23		ALJ THOMPSON:	Thank you.	
24		Staff, I believe you've indic	ated cross for this	
25		witness. You may proceed.		

		Page 157				
1		MS. STRAUSS: Yes, Your Honor.				
2		Thank you.				
3						
4	CROSS-EXAMINATION					
5		BY MS. STRAUSS:				
6	Q	Q Good morning, Mr. McVee.				
7	Can you hear me all right?					
8	A I can. Good morning.					
9	Q Great. Thank you.					
10	So to start off with, I would like you to turn to					
11	your Exhibit MDM-2T, at Page 2, Lines 2 through 3. And					
12	just let me know when you're there.					
13	A	A I'm there.				
14	Q Can you just confirm that you asserted in your rebuttal					
15	testimony that PacifiCorp's CEIP biennial update					
16		continues to show procurement of sufficient resources				
17		to meet compliance in 2030, correct?				
18	A	Correct.				
19	Q	Okay. Outside of resources acquired from the 2020				
20		all-source RFP, PacifiCorp has only acquired battery				
21		storage, correct?				
22	A	At this time, I believe we're in the process of				
23		procuring battery storage. We did add, and current, we				
24		are putting into service, I believe, a couple wind				
25		generation facilities this year.				

- 1 Q But those are the result of things acquired in the 2020 all-source RFP, correct?
- A Well, our 2020 all-source RFP was canceled, so those
 were resources that we determined, based after
 repricing, were still prudent for us to procure and met
 our reliability needs.
- Q So sorry. Just to clarify: Your 2020 all-source RFP was canceled? Is that what you just said? I believe it's the 2022 that was canceled.
- 10 A I believe the 2020 was we got to the short list, but
 11 there was repricing of the resources in the 2020.
- 12 Q Mm-hmm.
- 13 A So we were not able to procure all of the resources we expected.
- Q But you still procured some resources from the 2020 all-source RFP?
- 17 A Yes. We -- those that we determined were cost-18 effective.
- Q Okay. So looking at the battery storage, these batteries are not colocated with renewable generation, are they?
- 22 A I believe that's correct. But I'm not familiar with each one of those projects.
- Q And battery storage on its own is not a powergenerating resource, correct?

- 1 A That's my understanding, that it's going to draw power, 2 but it provides other benefits.
 - Q But it doesn't actually generate power?
- 4 A No. It's storage.

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- Q Okay. Under WAC 480-100-610(4)(a), a utility is required to pursue all cost-effective, reliable, and feasible conservation efficiency resources and demand response, correct?
- 9 A I don't have that reference. I -- I'd have to look at the reference.
- 11 Q Okay. Well, subject to check, is that correct?
- 12 A Subject to check, yes.
- 13 Q Okay. Thank you.
 - You agree that as the 2030 compliance deadline approaches, utilities subject to CETA in Washington State will all be essentially vying for the same pool of renewable and non-emitting resources, correct?
 - A Oh. No. I disagree. I think that there's -- because it depends on where they're located and what system they're connected to. So because of the wheeling costs to bring it from a different system, a lot of times you look at where those resources are located, and the cost will significantly increase with wheeling costs.

PacifiCorp's six-state system allows it to interconnect resources to its system and minimize the

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- wheeling costs. So I don't -- I mean, based on my knowledge, which is I'm not -- I don't run RFPs for the company, but that there is going to be different pools, subsets of pools for resources.
- Q Okay. So your position is that PacifiCorp is going to have access to resources that other Washington State utilities will not have access to?
- A They might have access to it, but it's -- the prices are going to be significantly different because of the different location and the potential to wheel.

 PacifiCorp can interconnect resources in Wyoming, Utah, Oregon, and those can all flow to customers across its six states.
- Q And so PacifiCorp has done the math and ensuring that those costs are something that would be beneficial to PacifiCorp over those other utilities.

Is that what you're saying?

A Well, we don't compare to other utilities. We just look at the access. But just as a fact of transmission costs for wheeling, that's generally how we look at it. And it's just that the wheeling costs, you would have to pancake rates to get across two systems. So you're going to be paying a wheeling rate for the system that the generation resource was interconnected, and then you'd have to pay the transmission cost on your system.

- And if it's two systems away, then you multiply that.
- Q But you don't necessarily know what PSE or Avista's
- 3 setup is for --
- 4 A No.
- 5 Q -- getting power from other states? Okay.
- 6 A I don't.
- 7 Q Thank you.
- B Looking at Exhibit MDX-4X. And just give me a minute to pull it up as well. And that should be DR 20.
- Do you have that in front of you?
- 12 A I do.
- Q Okay. In your response to this DR, you state
- 14 PacifiCorp will be adding resources to meet CETA
- requirements to serve its Washington customers. The
- timing of such acquisitions, however, requires
- flexibility to minimize adverse impacts to customers;
- is that correct?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q Outside of the resources acquired in the 2020
- 21 all-source RFP, PacifiCorp does not currently have any
- 22 executed contracts for acquisition of these resources,
- 23 correct?
- 24 A For -- I'm sorry. What do you mean by "these
- 25 resources"?

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Q So you said in DR 20 that you will be adding resources to meet the Clean Energy Transition Act but that it requires flexibility to minimize adverse impacts to customers.

So my question is: Outside of those resources that were received during the 2020 all-source RFP, PacifiCorp does not currently have any executed contracts for other renewable generation resources?

- A Well, we're -- we have added -- we're -- well, we're putting into service Rock Creek and Rock River this year. Those are system resources. So there would be a system share that would be going to the benefit of Washington customers. So as far as the other resources, we would be looking to the next RFP to start identifying those.
- Q So were those Rock Creek projects ones that are identified in the 2020 all-source RFP?
 - A I -- I can't confirm that right now. Subject to check,

 I believe they might have been identified there, but

 I'm not sure.
 - Q All right. So outside the 2020 all-source RFP, there are no other contracts outstanding for renewable generation?
 - A No, it's -- we have to manage our -- our current financial situation, so we've -- we're being very

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- judicious on where we spend the cash and what agreements that we sign.
 - Q Okay. And so there are no contracts or transactions that are currently -- you're currently engaged in for additional resources, correct?
 - A I can't speak to the transactions. I'm not in our procurement group. They -- I'm not sure what negotiations they've been working on.
- Q Okay. And PacifiCorp does not currently have any RFPs for acquisition of renewable or non-emitting generating resources, correct?
- A Not at this time. We're waiting for the next planning, because that -- the next IRP is going to be completed early next year, and so we're going to wait for that information in order to make sure that we have all of the current data and then procure based on that data.
- Q But the 2021 IRP, I believe, showed you guys needed resources which were identified in the 2022 all-source RFP; is that correct?
- A At that time, yes. However, the -- with the new data, as we continue our planning, it showed that -- essentially that some of the facts that that was based on were changed, and company witness Ghosh can discuss that a little bit more.
- Q But the 2022 all-source RFP was terminated, correct?

1 A The 2022?

Q Yes.

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A Yes, it was.

Q Okay. So looking at your rebuttal testimony again, so MDM-2T, Page 13.

6 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I'm sorry.

7 Could you repeat that exhibit reference.

MS. STRAUSS: Yes. MDM-2T. Looking at Page 13, Lines 1, through Page 14, Line 7.

Q (By Ms. Strauss) Just to kind of summarize: You talk about concerns with staff's condition that the Commission order PacifiCorp to submit a new allocation methodology.

That's what's discussed at this point in your testimony, correct?

16 A Yes, it is.

Q Okay. And PacifiCorp objects to this condition?

We object to the second part. I mean, we are fine with incorporating the then-current allocation methodology, the approved allocation methodology, which is the first part. We believe that at the time, much like you forecast future prices, we were believing that the framework issues outlined in the 2020 protocol were appropriate to forecast for. But we understand the

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concern about that, because if you -- I mean, that

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was -- you know, it was a hope that we would get there, and we didn't. The second part of the recommendation is where we have concerns.

- Q And that second part has to do with submitting a new allocation methodology that allocates more renewable non-emitting resources to Washington, correct?
- A Yes. Or several, I believe is the recommendation.
 - Q And your position is that that second part of that recommendation, about submitting a new methodology that allocates more resources, that should be rejected, correct?
- A Yes, I do. I believe that's fundamentally unfair.
- Q And discussions between PacifiCorp and the interested parties regarding MSP have been terminated, correct?
 - A Not MSP. The framework issues work group was terminated because PacifiCorp -- we got to the point where we just realized we could not get agreement. And so PacifiCorp would be coming up with its own allocation methodology to propose to all of the states.
 - Q So looking again at your rebuttal testimony, so that same exhibit, but Page 5. And then looking at Lines 10 to 11.

Your testimony states that the Commission has already approved several adjustments to the CEIP biennial update in other proceedings, correct?

- 1 A Correct.
- Q All right. And the proceedings you're referring to are the 2023 GRC, which was Docket UE-230172, which was
- 4 consolidated with Docket UE-210852, correct?
- 5 A Correct.
- 6 Q You're not referring to any other proceedings in that
- 7 statement?
- 8 A In the statement, no. I believe that the -- yeah, I
 9 mean, no, not in this statement.
- 10 Q Okay. So looking at Exhibit MDM-15X.
- 11 Are you there?
- 12 A Yes, I am.
- 13 Q Okay. Great.
- 14 Let's go -- okay. This is PacifiCorp's response
- to staff DR 63, correct?
- 16 A Correct.
- 17 Q And the response cites the Commission's approval to
- extend the depreciable lives of Colstrip Unit 4 and Jim
- Bridger's Unit 3 and 4 until the end of 2025, correct?
- 20 A Correct.
- 21 Q Okay. And you assert that the extension of the
- 22 lives -- of the lives of these thermal resources are a
- basis for the vision of the PacifiCorp interim targets,
- 24 correct?
- 25 A Well, I believe it's -- it is part of the changed

1 circumstances, yes.

- Q Okay. However, the Commission's order approving the extension of the lives of these facilities was issued on March 19th, 2024, correct?
- 5 A Correct. Our filing was much -- it was ten months or 11 months before that.
- 7 Q Yeah.

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- So the biennial update was filed well before that, correct?
- 10 A Yes.
- Q Okay. So the extension of those thermal resources was not actually known at the time that you submitted the biennial update, correct?
- 14 A Oh. Well, PacifiCorp was proposing that, and I believe
 15 the parties were discussing that in settlement before
 16 that.
- Q But it was not approved by the Commission at the time that the biennial update was submitted?
 - A Approved by the Commission, no. But, I mean, again, proposed by the Commiss- -- proposed by the company in the -- at the beginning of the rate case. And, you know, we were going through settlement negotiations, discussing with the parties.
 - Q Okay. So I want to talk a little bit about the credit metrics that you referred to.

PacifiCorp's repeatedly asserted that it is concerned with its credit metrics, correct?

- A Correct.
- Q Okay. And it is concerned how the acquisition of resources will impact those credit metrics?
- 6 A Yes.

- Q Okay. But it cannot numerically substantiate how acquisition of one resource will impact its credit over a different resource, correct?
- A That's correct. We don't -- the credit ratings -- we get to go off the metrics, but the actual ratings are done by the rating agencies.
- Q Okay. So PacifiCorp can't say, for example, that acquiring a wind resource will bring down its credit metrics by a certain amount, correct?
 - A No. Generally there's an imputation of -- so there's two different -- there's the debt and the actual equity investments. And so say a power purchase agreement is generally viewed as debt, but at a lower percentage, so not a hundred percent, like taking out a loan or issuing commercial paper. So the more resources that we sign as a PPA, you know, that's going to impact at a different level at some portion of the cost of that PPA.
 - Q Okay. So, but PacifiCorp cannot state with certainty

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what impact any specific resource will have on its credit, correct?

- A I believe that it's approximately 25 percent. I mean, subject to check. Again, I'm not in the finance group. But somewhere around 25 percent of the cost of a PPA would be attributed as debt. And so as far as the -- the impact to the credit metrics, we don't know. But we do know that, with each one, we're going to have that 2025 percent impact to the -- the credit metrics.
- 10 Q And what is the impact of battery storage?
- 11 A All PPAs, it depends on the cost. So I'm not -- I'm

 12 not personally aware if there's a difference between

 13 battery storage versus wind resources.
 - Q Now, this is turning a little bit again towards just CETA. The rules in 480-100-610 lays out when a utility must achieve specific deadlines for the clean energy transition.

You're generally aware of that rule, correct?

- 19 A Generally, yes.
 - Q Okay. And in the rules, a utility must demonstrate that it's making progress towards CETA standards, correct?
- 23 A I'm not sure of the exact language.
- Q I will present to you that the rules say a utility needs to make progress.

A Okay.

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- Q Okay. You agree that the interim targets demonstrate how the utility will make such progress towards meeting those standards, correct?
- A I -- I'm generally aware that there's -- it sets out the filing requirements and the process for it. So I can't testify to the -- the specific language I don't have in front of me. I do know it has also the biennial updates and the chance to change the interim targets, yes.
- 11 Q Sure.
- But the interim targets are the measure of how a utility is making progress, correct?
- 14 A I'd have to look at the actual language. I'm not --
- 15 Q Well, subject to check.
- 16 A Again, I'm -- I --

MR. ROGALA: Your Honor, I'd like to object here just briefly. I think a lot of these questions are asking witness McVee to determine what he believes are the legal interpretation of CETA statutes and regulations. And I haven't objected up until this point, because I think it's generally helpful to have those discussions, but I think we're past the point of where there's value here, and Mr. McVee is being asked to provide his interpretation of governing authorities,

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and I don't think that's appropriate for this witness, and we should save that for legal briefing.

ALJ THOMPSON: I agree to the extent that we're asking for what the definition of making progress means. That is a legal interpretation. And to my understanding, Mr. McVee is not an attorney or testifying to the legal definitions contained in Commission rules, so we'll sustain and move to the next question, please.

- Q (By Ms. Strauss) The standard laid out in CETA, that utilities achieve targets at the lowest reasonable cost considering risk, correct?
- 13 A I believe so, yes.
 - Q Okay. And in your testimony, you stated that CETA requires a least-cost approach to compliance, correct?
 - A I -- I did. That is the typical way we refer to it.

 It's referred to in different ways in each one of our states. But that's how we refer to it within the company.
 - Q So it's not exactly a least-cost approach, then, correct?

MR. ROGALA: Same objection, Your

Honor. This is the same issue where staff is asking

witness McVee to determine whether a factual statement

in his testimony aligns with the Washington statutory

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language of what planning approach is required for CETA, and I don't think that's the role for Mr. McVee. I think that's the role for legal briefing.

MS. STRAUSS: Your Honor, if I may respond briefly.

ALJ THOMPSON: You may.

MS. STRAUSS: Your Honor, McVee -Mr. McVee is a vice president of regulatory policy at
PacifiCorp. He should be very well aware of what the
standards are that he needs to be complying with in
that role. This is merely asking about a term that
PacifiCorp has been using as a statement to identify
its approach to CETA compliance and how that compares
to what the statute is actually asking.

ALJ THOMPSON: I'm going to go ahead and overrule. You do use that language in your testimony. So if you could provide your opinion, I'd appreciate it. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: I mean, from my perspective, in my interaction with the planning group, I mean, the -- nothing is ever least cost, so that's not an absolute. It's always the least reasonable cost. We just always use "least cost" as the -- the language. 'Cause you could not have -- and if least cost was an unreasonable approach, then we wouldn't be

Page 173

establishing just and reasonable rates.

So it is going to have to be -- you can't operate the utility at a least-cost basis, because you still have to serve load. You still have to meet State requirements. You know, you could -- if it was simply taking a least cost as an extreme, then we would be looking at, you know, trying to avoid certain costs that might be imposed in certain states, you know, for say policy purposes. So you could say, well, it's a least cost, so, you know, that resource, because of the property tax in a certain location, no matter what the benefits are, would be -- you know, would not be reasonable.

So I also think that our terminology is generally least cost -- least cost, risk-adjusted; or least cost, least risk. We've used all of those terms. All of that means that we're looking at it in totality, so all of the components of the resource. So I believe it's -- it -- "least reasonable cost" and "least cost," I believe, are interchangeable terms as far as the utility's perspective.

MS. STRAUSS: Okay. That's all my questions. Thank you.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

Public Counsel, I believe you've indicated cross

		Page 174					
1		as well.					
2	•	MR. SYKES: Yes, Your Honor.					
3		ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.					
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5		CROSS-EXAMINATION					
6		BY MR. SYKES:					
7	Q	Good morning, Mr. McVee.					
8	A	Good morning.					
9	Q	Can we please turn to your rebuttal testimony, MDM-2T.					
10	A	Yes.					
11	Q	But I'm looking at Page 8, Lines 1 through 11.					
12	A	Yes.					
13	Q	You're testifying here that procuring additional					
14		resources, be it a situs resources or otherwise, might					
15		risk exposing customers and the company to increased					
16		costs; is that correct?					
17	A	That's correct, yes.					
18	Q	Q Okay. And can you look at Page 16, 20.					
19	A	A Page 16 of my					
20	Q	That'd be your					
21	A	rebuttal testimony?					
22	Q	Yes.					
23	A	A Line 20?					
24	Q	Line 20. And we're going to 17, 7, of the next page.					
25	A Yes, I see that.						

		Page 175					
1	Q	Okay. And here you're testifying that procurement					
2		might strain the company's financial metrics; is that					
3		correct?					
4	A	Yes.					
5	Q	Are you familiar with the company's PCAM?					
6	A	Generally familiar, yes.					
7	Q	Okay. It allo it generally speaking, it					
8		allocates a difference in actual power costs to base					
9		power costs between the customer and the company; is					
10		that right?					
11	Α	That's correct.					
12	Q	Okay. Can you please turn your attention to					
13		Exhibit MDM-18X.					
14	А	I'm there.					
15	Q	And just bear with me. I accidentally closed the					
16		closed the exhibit on my end.					
17		I'd like you to look at DR 5 DR 5C, in					
18	particular on Page 3 of the exhibit.						
19		MR. ROGALA: DR 5 or 4?					
20		MR. SYKES: DR 5.					
21		MR. ROGALA: I don't think oh.					
22		DR. There we are. Okay. Thank you.					
23		MR. SYKES: Yes. DR 5C.					
24		THE WITNESS: I'm there.					
25	Q	(By Mr. Sykes) Okay. This DR poses a hypothetical of					

what would happen if the actual power cost was lowered closer to the base power cost.

Does that look correct to you?

- A Yes, I see it.
- Q Okay. And your answer is that if the actual power cost was lowered, that would improve the company's financial metrics; is that correct?
- 8 A I believe that the more revenue the company brings in 9 at this time, that helps.
- 10 Q Okay.

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- 11 A So --
- 12 Q Increased cash flow would improve the company's financial metrics; is that right?
- 14 A Correct. Generally, that's correct.
- 15 Q Okay. Are you familiar with the company's 20 -- 2023
- 16 general rate case?
- 17 A Yes, I am.
- 18 Q Okay. Do you recall the Commission's discussion in
- 19 that -- in their final order regarding in the net power
- 20 cost effects of renewable energy?
- 21 A I believe -- I mean, I believe I recall them. It's
- 22 been a while --
- 23 | Q Okay.
- 24 A -- since I've read through that order.
- 25 Q The Commission noted that renewable energy would lower

net power costs with the company?

MR. ROGALA: Your Honor, I think I'd object at this point. The general rate case order speaks for itself. And witness McVee, to my knowledge, does not have any testimony in his direct or rebuttal testimony that discusses the impact of net power costs, and so I would object to this line of questioning.

MR. SYKES: May I respond, Your

Honor?

ALJ THOMPSON: You may.

MR. SYKES: Your Honor, DRs have been issued on the issue of net power costs. Costs have been an issue in this proceeding. And the general rate case Order 06 was actually submitted by PacifiCorp for cross-examination of Robert Earle. So I would say that if it speaks for itself, it speaks for itself for both parties and shouldn't come in at all. But if PacifiCorp's going to bring it in, then we should be allowed to discuss the general rate case as well.

MR. ROGALA: And, Your Honor, I'd like to have one quick response. Costs are relevant here in regards to the impacts to our credit profile and the repricing that was experienced in the 2020 all-source RFP, but net power costs are not an issue in this proceeding, nor is the company's revenue

requirement.

And so I think this line of question again is collateral attack on the company's net power cost proceedings, and I don't think it's appropriate to go down this line of questioning.

ALJ THOMPSON: I will withhold a ruling for the moment and hear the question in its entirety and the answer, and then we'll come back.

Because I don't think we've -- we've gotten to the point that you're trying to make, and Counsel.

 $\label{eq:the_witness: I'm sorry. Could you} % \end{substitute} % \e$

MR. SYKES: Yes.

- Q (By Mr. Sykes) Did the Commission find that renewable resources lowered net power costs?
- A We have -- I can't remember the specific finding, but I believe that there was some language in it. I believe it's generally true that renewable resources -- adding a certain level of renewable resources because they're a zero-fuel-cost resource, so that when they're generating, you know, that is -- you remove the fuel cost aspect, but you also have the issue of when do they generate, when do they not, because it's a non-dispatchable resource.

So if you were to look at it, you know, in more

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granularity, you would -- you know, if you looked at an hour-by-hour basis, you might not have generation at certain times. So the wind doesn't blow all the time. Solar, sun doesn't shine all the time. So you have to balance those out.

That's the advantage of batteries. Then you can store generation from the system when it's cheap, like in the afternoon when you have -- in certain times of the year, when California will pay you to take solar generation, you can store that and then use that at different times.

- Q Okay. But the -- the question was about the Commission's finding in that order about net power cost being lowered?
- A I mean, I think it's highly dependent on the situation. I'm not sure that I can speak to that in every situation. But as we add more renewables, just like we've been adding renewables over the past 20 -- I mean, almost 20 years, it has lowered net power costs for the company and for our customers. And we've been adding a significant amount of renewables over that period of time, and that has been reducing net power cost. But there's going to be a point when you -- we need to develop some dispatchable resources that may be fuel-dependent.

- Q And in this case and in that general rate case,

 PacifiCorp has contended that there's a benefit to

 geographical diversity; is that correct?
 - A Yes, we believe so.

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- Q Okay. So geographical diversity has to do with where a resource is physically sited?
 - A Yes. So we've got, you know, wind generation in the Columbia Gorge and then wind generation in Wyoming and some other states. But the Wyoming has a much higher capacity factor, so we're able to take advantage of that for our customers.
- 12 Q But physical siting does not -- is not the same as allocation; is that correct?
 - A That's correct. We site for the -- to get the best resources, the most cost-effective locations.
 - Q I want to change gears here briefly.
 - ALJ THOMPSON: Before you do, I'm just going to note for the record: The objection is overruled. The questions and the point being made went directly to long-term planning and costs which have been brought up and made an issue.
- You can go ahead and proceed with your next line of questioning.
- MR. SYKES: Thank you, Your Honor.
- 25 Q (By Mr. Sykes) Mr. McVee, the company initiated an RFP

		Page 181					
1		in 2022; is that correct?					
2	Α	That's correct. For resources, I think we're in '27					
3		and '28 mostly.					
4	Q	Okay. Were those intended to bring any resources on					
5		line for the current CETA compliance period?					
6	А	I don't believe any of the resources in that RFP,					
7		subject to check.					
8	Q	Subject to check?					
9	А	Yeah.					
10	Q	Okay. Would it have brought 1345 megawatts of					
11	nameplate capacity? Does that sound about right?						
12		MR. ROGALA: Clarification: Is that					
13		overall for the '22 all-source RFP?					
14		MR. SYKES: Let's say overall.					
15		MR. ROGALA: Okay.					
16		THE WITNESS: Yeah, subject to					
17		check.					
18	Q	Q (By Mr. Sykes) Okay. And that was canceled?					
19	А	The 2022 RFP?					
20	Q	Q Yes.					
21	А	Yes, it was.					
22	Q	The 2023 IRP, the initial IRP, the company or the					
23		company indicated that it planned to initiate an RFP in					
24		2024; is that correct?					
25	A	I I can't recall what about the plan document					

- 1 Q Okay. Can I --
 - A -- witness Ghosh made.
- Q Can I present to you that the 2023 IRP made that
- 4 statement?
- 5 A Yes.

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- 6 Q Did the company initiate an RFP in 2024?
- 7 A Did not believe so. Our 20 -- yeah, I believe we
- 8 terminated the 2022 in 2024, and then with the issues
- 9 surrounding the changed federal regulations and our
- 10 financial situation, and given the potential
- 11 liabilities that we were -- we were facing, I don't
- 12 know if it was the -- I think the decision was it was
- not the best time to issue an RFP.
- 14 Q Quick side point: What are the liabilities the company
- 15 was facing?
- 16 A Well, I mean, I think it's been fairly public about the
- 17 liabilities for various wildfire lawsuits.
- 18 Q The draft 2025 IRP is due in January; is that right?
- 19 A I believe so, subject to check, yes.
- 20 Q Do you suspect it'll identify a resource need in four
- 21 years?
- 22 A I have not seen the draft IRP, but I do know that our
- load is growing generally, so...
- 24 Q Does the company expect to commence an RFP in 2025?
- 25 A I believe that's the expectation. But, again, it'll

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- depend on -- the specific RFP, I mean, that will all depend on the planning studies.
- 3 Q The company's pursuing a nuclear resource; is that 4 right?
- A We have been working with a developer that is looking at a different type of nuclear resource.
- 7 Q Is that TerraPower?
- 8 A That's correct.
- 9 Q Okay. And that project is called Natrium; is that 10 correct?
- 11 A Yes. So it's essentially salt storage --
- 12 Q Yes.
- 13 A -- with nuclear.
- Q And that's the -- projected to come on line in 2023; is that right?
- 16 A I believe so. But I'm -- I -- I'm -- I haven't checked recently.
- 18 Q And it was initially planned to come on line in 2028?
- 19 A I believe that is true. I know that there was some 20 fueling issues with development.
- 21 Q Has a build permit been issued?
- 22 A I can't speak to that. I don't know. TerraPower is
 23 the -- you know, they're the main driving force, so...
- Q Do you know how many megawatt-hours of generation
- Natrium is planned to -- anticipated to generate?

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A Not off the top of my head, no.

MR. ROGALA: And just as helpful, some of these specific questions on, you know, Natrium generation capacity, they may be better directed to Dr. Ghosh. I'm not objecting. I'm just --

MR. SYKES: Noted.

MR. ROGALA: Helpful to the extent

Mr. McVee can't answer.

- Q (By Mr. Sykes) What does PacifiCorp plan to do if Natrium is delayed further?
- A Again, that's part of our planning process. There's -I know that there's frequent discussions with
 TerraPower as far as the statement of the development.

You know, I think one of our concerns as -- as a utility, as we're approaching not only the state mandates but just decarbonizing our own generation fleet, is that we still need dispatchable resources, so we need dispatchable non-emitting resources, and there is very few out there.

So I do think this is -- you know, that's -that's part of the planning process to assess new
options as we go, new facts, what's the status, and
that's why the -- we do IRPs every two years, and then
we do an update every year. For Washington, we do an
I -- we file an official IRP every four years and then

do a two-year progress, which is essentially our next

IRP for filing, but we also do updates in between

those.

- Q And do you know, if Natrium is delayed further, whether PacifiCorp will meet the 2030 statutory target?
- A I would have to defer to company witness Ghosh about
 the impacts to the 2030. I know that, you know,
 that's -- again, we need the dispatchable for 2045.
- 9 Q Understood.

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You testified a moment ago about liability the company's facing, particularly wildfire liability?

- 12 A Correct. Yeah.
- 13 Q Okay. Have you -- do you have a copy of MDM-17X?
- 14 A I do.

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- Q And your position in the company is a vice president of regulatory affairs?
- 17 A Regulatory policy and operations.
- 18 Q Regulatory policy and operations.

Do you -- do you pay attention to what's going on at the Berkshire Hathaway Energy and Berkshire Hathaway level of the -- the structure?

- A I read news reports at the Berkshire Hathaway,
 Incorporated, you know. I'm not privy to any of those
 discussions. Berkshire Hathaway Energy that
- essentially gets -- you know, those are discussions

with our parent, and so there's some services that are centralized there. IT, for example, has generally moved to that.

But as far as decision-making, I -- I get some information down from BHE, such as their -- like, their suspension of dividends so that that cash can be retained by the company.

- Q Have you reviewed the Berkshire Hathaway investor
 9 letter from 2023?
- 10 A I read it when it came out, yes.
- 11 Q When it came out, when it was released?
- 12 A Yeah.

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- 13 Q Okay. Can you turn to that exhibit, please?
- 14 A I'm there.
- 15 Q Okay. I'm looking at Page 13 of that exhibit.
- 16 A Yes.
- Q Okay. Third paragraph, last sentence. "Berkshire can sustain financial surprises, but we will not knowingly
- throw good money after bad"?
- 20 A I see that.
- Q Okay. Has PacifiCorp viewed investment in Washington as throwing good money after bad considering --
- MR. ROGALA: Your Honor.
- Q (Continuing by Mr. Sykes) -- wildfire liabilities?
- MR. ROGALA: That's -- that's --

respond?

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that calls for speculation on one hand, and I think it's prejudicial on the other.

As noted at the beginning of the hearing,

Mr. McVee has no personal knowledge of the statements

contained -- or the intent behind the statements in

this letter, and more importantly, there's substantial

rate protection measures between both PacifiCorp and

Berkshire Hathaway Energy as well as between BHE and

Berkshire Hathaway, so I believe it's not relevant to

try and establish any sort of connective tissue from

what Warren Buffett says as chairman of Berkshire

Hathaway to PacifiCorp's CEIP update. And, again, this

document was issued, you know, almost a -- almost a

year after our '23 IRP was concluded.

MR. SYKES: Your Honor, may I

ALJ THOMPSON: You can respond.

MR. SYKES: So, Your Honor, he testified moments ago about wildfire liability. This particular portion of the letter is about wildfire liability. He has testified that he has -- he read the letter when it was released. And throughout this proceeding, PacifiCorp has contended that assumptions change throughout the planning process. So what they have said or when the -- the document was initially

Page 188

filed is relevant, but the assumptions continue to change, as PacifiCorp has alleged in this proceeding many times. And I think it's a fair question to ask whether the company intends to continue investing in Washington considering wildfire liability.

ALJ THOMPSON: To the extent the question goes to the witness's knowledge or lack thereof regarding the opinions of Berkshire or the -- the company generally for which he may or may not have full authority to speak for, the question needs to be restated to ask for the witness's opinion, if you could, please.

And we'll overrule if you will restate the question to ask for the witness's opinion.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ SYKES: Let me ask a little bit more directly.

- Q (By Mr. Sykes) Does PacifiCorp intend to continue investing in Washington considering -- considering wildfire liability?
- A Yes, we do. I think the issue is, you know, we have to manage a bunch of different aspects about utility, and we can't look at one particular item without identifying the ramifications, you know, across all of our service. And so we have been investing. We continue to invest. We're addressing the hardening of

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our system to prevent that -- you know, the potential for wildfire ignitions. We're investing in batteries to help with the reliability of the system in a non-emitting way.

We do continue to invest for the benefit of our Washington customers. The issue is, you know, we have to plan and manage the business, and so we have to invest in a prudent manner based on the information that we have at the time.

- Q And moving on. PacifiCorp's eastern subsidiary is Rocky Mountain Power; is that correct?
- A It's not correct. We're one company. That's a business name. So it's -- our company is PacifiCorp. We do business as Pac Power in California, Oregon, Washington. We do business as Rocky Mountain Power in Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho.
- Q Understood. Okay.

As VP of regulatory affairs, presumably you have knowledge of Rocky Mountain Power's operations in these states, correct?

- A I have knowledge of PacifiCorp's operations across all six states, yes.
- Q Okay. Are you familiar with the Utah legislature's recent request for a report: Company restructuring?
- 25 A I am, yes.

1 Q Okay. The idea there was to limit collaboration
2 between the six states PacifiCorp serves; is that
3 right?

- A So limit collaboration?
- Q To align different states with their policy objectives.
- A I think that's one of the concerns. Oregon -- the Oregon commission ordered a similar study in 2016.
- 8 Q The study for Utah is due in November; is that right?
- 9 A Correct. Yes.

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- 10 Q Okay. And in discovery, you testified that no one else has been done; is that right?
 - A No, we're looking at -- I mean, to look at restructuring, what we learned from 20 -- 2016/2017 review is that, at that time, because of how we finance the company, it would essentially cost \$4 billion to start addressing how you'd split it apart, and then we started identifying a bunch of operational issues.

So this report, we know there is no possible way to do a thorough analysis short of 18 to 24 months to look at it, because you would have to split all of the components apart. Every agreement we have, we would have to look at splitting those apart, reassigning portions, duplicating contracts. We'd have to look at how we do markets. We'd have to assess the impacts on the mortgage and whether we'd have to redeem the

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mortgage. And then you'd have to figure out the structure. So we don't have an analysis. We are looking at what we would need to start doing to do an analysis.

- Q And the Western states on your system, they have stronger green energy initiatives relative to Wyoming and Utah, for example; is that correct?
- A With an exception of the Utah cities. So there is legislation several years ago. Two or three years ago, I believe. Several of the Utah cities got legislation for them to go a hundred percent green. And so they are looking at trying to decarbonize generation for their loads.
- Q And PacifiCorp has contended that the delay in reaching a new allocation methodology has -- has resulted in, in part, with -- to the lower interim targets?
- A Well, it's a changed assumption. And so the assumption when we're looking, we just -- essentially we were working on the framework that was established in the 2020 protocol. And that framework was what we used as the assumption in the original CEIP and revised CEIP.

However, what we have started to realize is that it was getting -- parties were not able to get a consensus around that, and so we were exploring different options as far as how the allocation

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methodology would go. And so that brought us to that bigger concern that we are using something that is much more speculative. And so much like the change to forward, you know, market price curves, you know, we decided that, for the update, we should go back to just what has been filed.

- Q And is the allocation methodology -- does it prevent PacifiCorp from allocating from situs allocating resources to Washington?
- A The allocation methodology does not. We can do situs resources. The problem we have is it significantly changes the operation of the company once you start adding more and more situs resources. Because right now we dispatch as a single portfolio for the benefit of all of our customers. That's how we operate.

 That's how we participate in the market. It's how we procure.

And so when you start looking at more and more situs, that means that the company has to start changing every aspect of that. And then, as I addressed in my testimony, it does get to a little bit of issues that PacifiCorp would have to work out about how do you do procurement when you have the potential for two competing RFPs. One would be situs resources -- or maybe more. Situs, we'd start with

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system. And then is it situs for Washington, situs for Oregon. In the future, there'd be potentially situs for California, 'cause it has its own clean energy.

Plus situs for Utah cities. And then you have customer choice programs.

And so I have the potential for a lot of RFPs that would be competing for resources. And so that is one of the issues that, as we go to more situs, it's going to be more and more difficult, and we have to address how we're going to do that.

- Q Okay. But the allocation methodology, itself, does not prevent situs allocation?
- 13 A It doesn't. It just makes it so that we have to change 14 a lot of other aspects of our day-to-day operations.

MR. SYKES: That's all I have for this witness, Your Honor.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

I believe, next, Renewable Northwest and NWEC have indicated some cross-examination --

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Your Honor.

21 ALJ THOMPSON: -- of this witness.

22 Yes.

23 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Do you mind

if we take a break now?

25 ALJ THOMPSON: Yeah, that is

		Page 194			
1		absolutely fine. I believe when we return, we have			
2		approximately 13 more minutes of cross-examination for			
3		you, Mr. McVee, from the parties and then questions			
4		from the bench.			
5		Would 15 minutes be sufficient? Okay. Let's			
6		return at 11:10 a.m. We are now off the record.			
7	(Pause in proceedings from				
8	10:55 a.m. to 11:10 a.m.)				
9					
10		ALJ THOMPSON: All right. Checking			
11		to see if we're okay.			
12	Okay. Welcome back, everybody, from our brief				
13	recess. Let's please be back on the record.				
14	I believe that the next party who's indicated				
15	cross-examination for Mr. McVee is Renewable Northwest				
16	and NWEC.				
17	And you may proceed. Thank you.				
18	MS. CHILLCOTT: Thank you, Your				
19	Honor.				
20					
21	CROSS-EXAMINATION				
22		BY MS. CHILLCOTT:			
23	Q	Good morning, Mr. McVee.			
24	A	Good morning.			
25	Q	Nice to meet you virtually.			

Could you please turn back to your rebuttal testimony at Exhibit MDM-2T, at Page 23. And let me know when you're there.

- A I'm there.
- 5 Q Great.

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Regarding Renewable Northwest's recommendation

that the Commission direct PacifiCorp to issue an

all-source RFP, you testified here at Lines 1 through 4

that -- that Renewable Northwest does, in fact,

direct -- ask the Commission to direct PacifiCorp to

issue an all-source RFP to be released to the market no

later than April 2025, with further mandated

procurement, if necessary, ahead of 2030. And then you

went on to testify that this would be an unprecedented

step for the Commission.

Did I read that correctly?

- A That's correct.
- Q Do you agree that if the Commission directed PacifiCorp to issue an all-source RFP, that the RFP could lead to the company identifying cost-effective resources that it could then proceed to contract with?
- A I mean, I think that's a -- you know, that is one of the possibilities, yes, that it could.
- 24 Q Okay.
- 25 A I also think that there's, you know, other

complications, because we would -- around that same time, we would be completing the next IRP, developing the next CEIP, and there would, you know, also possibly be another RFP, also our system RFP.

Q Okay. Thanks.

In this proceeding, would you agree that the Commission's decision will inform how the company will meet CETA deadlines?

- A I'm sorry. Could you repeat that question.
- 10 Q Sure.

Would you agree that the Commission's decision in this proceeding, whatever that may be, will serve to inform how the company will comply with CETA deadlines going forward?

A Well, I don't think it'll inform how we comply with the 2030 deadline. I think this really gets to interim targets and, you know, specifically to, you know, what happens in '24 and '25. And that's the -- kind of the -- the dates of the update, the biennial update that we're filing that we're requesting changes to.

There could be additional discussion in the order regarding the next compliance period, which would inform the next CEIP. But, again, that's going to be based on, you know, information that we have now, which may be outdated when we complete the next RFP, next

- CEIP. And so, you know, there's -- you know, there's the potential that it could inform going forward, but I don't think it will inform 2030 compliance deadline.
- Q Okay. Okay. So just so I'm clear: So I would imagine you would agree that the decisions -- the Commission's decision here isn't in isolation, that the company will be kind of moving forward with its, you know, plans to meet deadlines in the, you know, near term and as of 2030 based on the Commission's deci- -- the outcome of this proceeding, correct?
- A Well, I'm sorry that I'm struggling to -- to answer that, or it might appear, but it's -- you know, the CETA deadline in the statute is 2030.
- 14 Q Right.

A We're showing that we're meeting that. The -- as we go through the planning process, we'll use updated information to identify how that's approaching. We are looking at new planning processes. Those were -- you know, we -- in our 2023 IRP update, which is not part of the -- the Washington cycle, as I mentioned before.

We're looking at different modeling techniques to address the different state requirements, so that's going to inform our planning going forward.

We're looking at, you know, the potential for situs resources, and so that's going to inform how

operations go.

We are developing for a proposal an allocation methodology, because the 2020 protocol is going to expire at the end of next year in our other states.

So there's a lot of moving parts, and so I'm not sure that the decision in this case is going to directly inform, specifically because at least the company's position is, I mean, this is about the modifications to the interim targets based on the information that we had.

You know, could there be additional direction from the Commission? Yes. You know, may there be other dockets, policy dockets from the Commission or rulemakings that set some of the standards as we go, as we learn from this first effort at clean energy planning? There's a lot of things that can change.

Q Thanks.

Turning back to your testimony, you indicated that having the -- the Commission ordering the company to issue an all-source RFP would be an unprecedented step; is that true?

A Yes.

Q Would you agree that the -- that CETA entrusts the Commission with the responsibility to ensure continual progress toward meeting the clean energy mandates?

Page 199

- A I'm trying to recall the -- the language. I'm not sure if it's ensure meeting those or -- or just -- I can't remember the exact language, but I believe the -- the Commission does have a responsibility to make sure utilities, and utilities have an obligation under the statute, to meet the deadline set in CETA, which is 2030 for kind of the net zero and 2045, a hundred percent non-emitting.
- Q Would you also agree that in its implementation of CETA, it is conceivable that the Commission may decide to alter the traditional regulatory landscape for planning and procurement when a utility is not making the required progress?

MR. ROGALA: I think I'd object on this issue. So what I believe counsel is trying to do is ask witness McVee to opine on whether CETA statutory language that allows for reasonable progress can be squinted at and allow the Commission to take an unprecedented step and direct an all-source RFP in 2025. And that's a question of the Commission's authority. And I think it's better served for legal briefing.

MS. CHILLCOTT: And if I may respond, Your Honor.

ALJ THOMPSON: You may.

Page 200

MS. CHILLCOTT: Mr. McVee, in his testimony at Page 23, starting at Line 4, discusses his opinion with regard to the Commission's authority and opined that it would be inappropriate to -- for the Commission to order the issuance of an RFP outside of a rulemaking process to investigate the Commission's authority, so I would just point the -- Your Honor to Mr. McVee's own testimony, which is what I'm getting at here.

MR. ROGALA: Your Honor, that assumes facts not in evidence. The question on Page 24 of Matt's rebuttal testimony, starting on Line 4, aligns with our objection. Says, question: Quote, "Could the Commission's new statutory authority be addressed in briefing in this docket?" and -- end quote. And Mr. McVee's response discusses, "That said, however, this is a significant issue of first impression which should mandate the need for, at minimum, a broader rulemaking process open to all parties."

So I don't think this discussion about where this question of law should be addressed is the same as Renewable Northwest's question about what the law allows for. One is a question of substance, and one is a question on forum. And I think because Matt's only

Page 201

discusses the latter, that we shouldn't ask this witness's question on the interpretation of Washington law.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you, both, for the basis and the response.

I'm going to go ahead and overrule to the extent that we're asking Mr. McVee for his opinion. I will note that counsel will have an opportunity to brief the legal issues and provide us briefing on the extent of what the statute says under Washington law. But to the extent that the question asks for Mr. McVee's opinion and relates to the testimony on Page 23 of 2T, you can go ahead and answer the question.

 $\label{eq:the_witness: I'm sorry. Could you} % \end{substitute} % \e$

MS. CHILLCOTT: Sure.

- Q (By Ms. Chillcott) So, Mr. McVee, would you also agree that in its implementation of CETA, it is conceivable that the Commission may decide to alter the traditional regulatory landscape for planning and procurement where a utility is not making the required progress?
- A Yes, the Commission has broad discretion on how to address and implement CETA. I think that -- but as I pointed out in my testimony, you know, there is a -- it raises a lot of issues.

Page 202

You know, how is that procurement supposed to be done? Is it -- you know, is it going to be procurement because we're a multistate utility? Is it directing all-source procurement that's not supported by -- sorry -- an all -- all-system procurement that's not supported by a system study? Or is it situs?

And then if it's situs for the reasons that I stated before in responding to public counsel, is it -- does -- how we address that? How do we change our operations?

In addition to that, I believe that, you know, this -- it's a very complex environment for utilities to operate in right now, and we are expanding greatly. We're trying to address new statutes that implement energy policy, sometimes diverting -- and diverging energy policy among our states, or at least apparently diverging. I want to say that, you know, some of the eastern states that have different energy policies or at least let's say appears to introduce new energy policies are also trying to keep those costs to that state.

But we have to incorporate all of that. In addition to that, we are greatly expanding our -- our outreach in planning. We're trying to incorporate equity into the aspects of our planning and

Page 203

decision-making. All of those things. There are a lot going on. And in a situation where we make a filing, we're updating interim targets based on the specific facts as they've changed, which we believe is fundamental to prudent utility operation.

To address that without addressing all of those broader policies about ratemaking, you know, that's -- we think that making those decisions in this limited, isolated situation is not going to be helpful, because, you know, regardless of arguments about whether it's precedential or not, it would most likely be precedential for other utilities, and they would not -- they're not in this proceeding. They wouldn't be able to -- to kind of raise objections or -- or valid points to that sort of development.

So I believe that making a decision in this based on two interim targets the last two years in our first Clean Energy Implementation Plan, you know, is -- it opens up the risk to essentially adverse consequences that we haven't identified.

Q Okay. Thanks.

You know, I think my question was mostly getting at, you know, I guess, in other words, like, CETA implementation may not necessarily look like business as usual here -- right? -- given the critical and

time-sensitive steps that must be taken to meet CETA mandates, and it sounds like what -- your testimony really went to that. So would you agree with that?

A I mean --

- Q We're kind of in a different place here with CETA implementation and things, correct?
- A I mean, that's a broad question. I mean, you know, is there new things? Yes. Is the -- is it time-sensitive? I think we have another plan that takes us through '29, and we have, you know, five more years to get projects on line.

You know, so I do think that there is time. I think, you know, otherwise, I mean, that first CEIP, you know, getting that first CEIP right the first time, you know, that's difficult. And especially difficult as we're trying to navigate all of the other issues.

So I do think we have another RFP, and we've got other options as well to address this. So we don't have to go through the RFP. If there's smaller resources, we can ask for exemptions as we find them. You know, we are trying to figure out how we can incorporate situs resources to address kind of that diverging the states' kind of different energy policies and how we'll incorporate and still be able to operate.

We do believe that market participation provides

some benefit for that, because then you can still take advantage of least-cost dispatch but still meet state energy policies. And so we're looking at ways to make this transition the least cost for our customers.

O Thanks.

Let's turn now to Exhibit MDM-20X.

Do you have that in front of you?

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- 9 Q Great.
- 10 A I'm there.
- 11 Q Okay. Great.

And so this is Data Request 1 from Renewable

Northwest and NWEC to PacifiCorp. And in that data

request, we ask for bid information for the 2020

all-source RF- -- RFP and the 2022 all-source RFP that

inform the company's 2023 IRP filings, correct?

- A Yes.
 - Q And in response, the company indicated that it had no bid information to provide for the 2022 all-source RFP and it relied only on 2022 bid refreshes from the 2020 all-source RFP bids; is that right?
- 22 A I believe so, yes.
 - Q So it looks like the company based their renewable resource cost escalation in its 2023 IRP on bid information received from one RFP process; is that

right?

A Again, I don't -- I was not part of the procurement process in this, and this was prepared by Dan MacNeil and Ron Schrier for Tom Burns, so I believe that is the -- the general basis for this. You know, one of the issues was the repricing that we got in the 2020 RFP. You know, that was issued, you know, prior to COVID. Got bids. And then with all of the -- the issues after that, those were just not reliable, so we were just trying to figure out, re-analyzing based on repricing.

And the 2022, we just ran into other issues. So, yeah, I mean, our -- the -- the cost information was limited because of the -- what we faced with those two RFPs.

O Mm-hmm.

Are you aware of any other examples in which a utility's IRP reflects inflated renewable resource costs based on bid information received out of a single RFP process?

A No. But I don't track other utilities' IRPs over kind of the general kind of high level.

MS. CHILLCOTT: Got it.

Thank you, Mr. McVee. That's all I have.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

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And I believe that CRITFC has indicated some cross for this witness as well.

You can go ahead and proceed when you're ready.

MR. CETAS: Thank you, Your Honor.

I just noticed that I'm no longer in the Zoom meeting, so my video is not appearing. Apologies. If you give me one second, I'll be able to join again.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you. Go ahead and take your time.

MR. CETAS: Okay. I'm back in.

Thank you.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. CETAS:

- 15 Q Good morning, Mr. McVee.
- 16 A Good morning.
- 17 | Q It still is morning.

I want to start by discussing a little bit about your service territory in Washington and CETA obligations.

So PacifiCorp's service territory includes a segment of the Yakama Nation Reservation; is that correct?

- 24 A Yes, that is correct.
- 25 Q And PacifiCorp acknowledges this territory is an area

- 1 where highly impacted communities reside?
 - A Correct.

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- Q And CETA statutorily defines highly impacted
 communities to include Indian country as defined by
 18 USC Section 1151?
- 6 A That's my understanding, yes.
- Q And CETA mandates, among other actions, energy assistance programs for highly impacted communities?
- 9 A I believe so, yes.
- 10 | Q For the record, that's RCW 19.405.120.
- Specifically under this provision of CETA, it
 mandates that utilities make programs and funding
 available starting in 2021 for these communities?
- 14 A Subject to check.
- 15 Q Subject to check. Okay.
- And then submit a biennial assessment of these programs, subject to check?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Q Okay. And under this assessment, there's an outreach
 20 requirement?
- 21 A Correct.
- Q To communities and also to Indian tribes, subject to check?
- 24 A Yeah, I -- I can't recall off the top of my head
 25 whether it specifically identifies, but it does include

Page:	209
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kind of the tribal communities as part of the -- the 1 vulnerable communities that we need to address. 2

MR. CETAS: Your Honor, if I may,

for the record, just point to the section. That's 4A. 4

19.405.120(4)(A), Section iii, and it's -- yeah, does 5 identify Indian communities. 6

(By Mr. Cetas) Okay. Let's go to your data requests. 7 So this is MDM-21X and 22X. 8

I'm there. 9

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- Okay. So we asked whether PacifiCorp had met with 10 Yakama Nation tribal council after the passage of CETA. 11
- Is that correct? 12
- I believe so. Yes. 13
- Q And we asked about whether PacifiCorp had inquired with 14
- council about the condition of buildings on the 15
- reservation, weatherization needs? 16
- A Yes. I believe that was one of --17
- And --18

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- -- the requests. 19
- Q Sorry. Thank you. 20
- And PacifiCorp stated that had not met with tribal 21 council? 22
- A That's correct. We have been meeting with 23 representatives from Yakima Power.
- Okay. And that representative is a Mr. Ray Wiseman, 25

- 1 general manager of Yakima Power?
- 2 A That's correct.
- 3 Q Okay. Mr. Wiseman is a member of PacifiCorp's
- 4 Washington EAG?
- 5 A I believe so, yes.
- 6 Q Okay. And PacifiCorp met with Mr. Wiseman on one
- 7 occasion after 2021 to 2024?
- 8 A I believe so, yes.
- 9 Q Okay. Let's talk about that EAG meeting. So this is
- 10 part of the attachment MDM-22X.
- 11 So that group was convened in May of 2022?
- 12 A I'm sorry. Are you referring to CRITFC Data
- 13 Request 1.3?
- 14 Q No. Sorry. This is an attachment. Yeah, this is
- CRITFC Data Request 1.3, and then there's an attachment
- which has PacifiCorp's meeting notes and the structure
- of the group, and that's MDM-22X.
- 18 A Thank you.
- 19 Q Okay. So the group convened in May 2022?
- 20 A The EAG?
- 21 Q Yeah.
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 Q And PacifiCorp went to the stakeholders in Yakima
- 24 County?
- 25 A I believe so. I was not part of those meetings,

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- Q Okay. And in this attachment, it shows the responses

 PacifiCorp gathered from the meeting and the takeaways?
- A Yes, I believe so.
- Q Okay. And in the takeaways from the meeting notes -- and, specifically, this is in the section labeled "Opportunities for PacifiCorp to Engage and Share Information," on Page 3.

PacifiCorp noted that, quote, "Ray is very interested in community solar as an opportunity to engage and bring benefits to hard-to-reach customers"?

- A I see that.
- Q Okay. And there's not a next step listed in the document, correct?
- 15 A There is follow-ups lower down on that page.
- 16 Q Okay. But not a follow-up related to the community solar point?
- 18 A I don't see one, no.
- Q Okay. And this 2022 discussion with Mr. Wiseman was
 the only discussion indicated in the data requests for
 meeting with a representative of Yakama Nation to
- 22 discuss weatherization, energy efficiency?
- 23 A I believe so. But we've partnered our local energy
 24 efficiency group in -- I believe has been working with
- 25 the local organizations and working with -- or, I

believe, subject to confirmation, but that there've 1 been ongoing discussions before this and outside of 2 this to talk about energy efficiency. 3 Okay. And to your knowledge, has -- have these 4 discussions included representatives from Yakama 5 Nation? 6 I believe so. I believe it was looking at just Yakima 7 Power, but I'm not -- I have not been engaged in that. 8 9 I don't -- we have a different group that works on energy efficiency. 10 Okay. Moving forward in our data requests, I want to 11 talk a bit about the conservation, what we refer to as 12 conservation dollars but which -- so PacifiCorp refers 13 to as systems benefit charge adjustments. This is on 14 Data Request 1.5 from MDM-21X. 15 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Is there a 16 page reference? 17 MR. CETAS: I apologize. We did not 18 put pages down in this document. 19 ALJ THOMPSON: I believe it's Page 6 20 of the PDF. 21 Thank you. MR. CETAS: 22 (By Mr. Cetas) So we asked from Yakima County, during 23

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\$40 million in the system benefits charge adjustments?

2021 to 2024, PacifiCorp collected more than

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- 1 A Yes, I see that.
- Q Okay. And in this same period, it distributed more
- than 20 million -- I believe the number is 23.8 million
- 4 throughout Yakima County?
- 5 A Are you referring to CRITFC Data Request 1.6?
- 6 Q Yes, I am now.
- 7 A Yes, I see for home energy, low-income weatherization,
- 8 Wattsmart business energy efficiency projects, it was
- 9 23.8 million.
- 10 Q Okay. So these four programs are bundled together in
- 11 that estimate?
- 12 A I believe so, yes.
- 13 Q Okay. And does PacifiCorp conduct outreach for those
- 14 four programs together?
- 15 A That I don't know.
- 16 Q Okay. That's fine.
- Going to 1.7. Of that 23.8 million invested in
- 18 Yakima County, PacifiCorp responded to our data request
- that approximately two million was provided to census
- 20 tracts on the Yakama Nation Reservation lands.
- 21 Do you see that?
- 22 A I see that.
- 23 | Q Okay. And to your knowledge, is that based on the
- census tracts exclusively? So -- sorry.
- 25 Was that based on the -- the tracts of land, or

was there a finer sort of tool for understanding how
the -- those benefits were distributed?

- A Well, as far as the -- the tracking, we had -- I mean, previously we were -- we were tracking by ZIP code, is my understanding, and then --
- 6 Q Okay.

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- A -- we've gone to census tract to be -- because it provided a little bit more granularity.
- 9 Q Okay.

Okay. I want to go back to your response to -your response testimony, MDM-2T.

So you responded in your testimony -- and I don't think there's a need to necessarily cite this, but you responded in your testimony to our witness

Ms. DeCoteau's four recommendations; is that right?

- 16 A Yes.
 - Q And you understood those recommendations to be to work with the Yakama Nation on weatherization; e.e., distributed energy?
 - A Along with the modeling impacts of Columbia Basin's hydroelectric generation and developing a community benefit indicator specifically for -- or to reflect Yakama Nation treaty rights.
 - Q Okay. And also to develop a plan to achieve these targets as well.

Is that your understanding?

- A For energy efficiency, yes.
- Q Yeah. Okay.

And you said that PacifiCorp is committed to -- to this work, to working with the Yakama Nation?

- A Yes. I think we're -- we're still developing and trying to figure out, you know, how we can most effectively implement and expand those efforts.
- Q Okay.
- A So, yes, we have -- as far as the -- the first two recommendations to work with the Yakama Nation, we want to expand our outreach. And then the five-year plan, we're actively engaging and trying to figure out more, you know, a longer-term way to approach that.
- Q Okay. I want to refer back in the same response testimony to -- and connect the dots to your response to NWEC's witness Thompson and staff's witness Simmons.

And I believe this is on Page -- yeah, this is on Page 12, and this is when you respond to staff's Condition 7.

You say, 27 percent of benefits measured across company's distributed energy resources flow -- or you reply, of those 25 -- -7 percent, the company will work with our relevant advisory groups to designate that; is that right?

1 Is that still your position?

A Yes, that's my position.

I'm sorry. What was the line number for that?

Q Oh. Apologies. That's Line -- sort of 6 through 8 --

A Yep.

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Q -- on 12.

Okay. That's still your position?

A Yes, subject to -- our concern is that the actual participation is beyond our control, and so we have no problem with this being the target to work with, but we believe it should be nonbinding, because if we -- we can try to get participation, but if there is no participation, we may not be able to meet that 27 percent.

Q Are incentive programs within PacifiCorp's control, in your opinion?

A We can create incentives. But the -- you know, it still requires the participation. And then there's a question of how much -- how many customer dollars do you add to advertising and incentive programs, you know, and you may still not get that level of participation. And so you've got to figure out what's cost-effective.

Q Mm-hmm.

25 And is -- are -- is outreach and needs assessment

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Page 217

- discussions, are those part of under PacifiCorp's
 control?
 - A Yeah. And I think that's important to go. But you still have to have participation. Not everyone is going to want to invite organizations in to go through parts of their house. They may not. These are individual customers and their comfort level with that.
 - Q Okay. So going back to your response to NWEC and staff, you said it's still your position that the company will work with the advisory groups to designate that 27 percent?
- 12 A That's correct. We believe that's fundamentally part
 13 of the outreach, is to -- to work with our advisory
 14 group.
- 15 Q And to achieve that 27 percent, PacifiCorp would 16 presumably develop a plan?
- 17 A Yeah, we have a set of programs, and so it'd be
 18 incorporated in that plan, and their components -- the
 19 entire plan or components would be previewed with the
 20 EAG.
 - Q And you'd -- you'd combine the 27 percent commitment to the programs? You'd have them speak to one another, in other words?
- 24 A I'm sorry. The -- the 27 percent commitment with the programs?

Page 218 Mm-hmm. 1 A But all the programs would kind of flow in towards, you 2 know, with the target of meeting that goal --3 Okay. 4 -- of 20 -- 27 percent. 5 And presumably this could involve outreach 6 communication with the Yakama Nation about reservation 7 needs? 8 A Yes. I think that would be -- I mean, that would be 9 one of the -- the components of it. I mean, that's --10 it's -- it's -- our customers in that community, that 11 would be one of the -- the communities that we would 12 clearly develop a target plan for. I mean, recognizing 13 that that's a sovereign nation, so I think we're really 14 interested in expanding the outreach with the Yakama 15 Nation. 16 MR. CETAS: Okay. That concludes my 17 Thank you. questions. 18 ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you. 19 Mr. Rogala, do you have any redirect? 20 MR. ROGALA: Your Honor, actually, 21 just one very short line of questioning following up on 22 CRITFC's question. 23 //// 24 //// 25

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. ROGALA:

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Q Mr. McVee, you were just asked several questions about whether the company will work with our relevant advisory groups and whether this would include outreach to the tribal nations.

Isn't it correct that PacifiCorp recently hired a tribal liaison to facilitate those engagement efforts as well?

- A That's correct.
- Q And do you think that that tribal liaison would be, you know, instrumental in facilitating that stakeholder engagement?
 - A I believe so. You know, that's one of the things that we've expanded, and we know other -- you know, several of the other organizations that we deal with have -- have started to do, is try to get more transparency and someone -- and staffing dedicated to working with the tribal nations in our service area, and so that is within the scope of that position.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ ROGALA: Thank you, Your Honor. No further questions.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

And I believe we do have a couple of questions from the bench. If it's okay with the commissioners,

I'll go ahead and start.

hours.

I think I just have four quick questions for you.

Do you recall during Mr. Rogala's opening statement, I believe he said that the company would meet the 2045 mandate set by CETA by 2032? Is that the correct date?

THE WITNESS: That's what the current -- or the biennial update is showing, yes.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. And you agree with that assessment?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I mean, I think that's where we're looking at the renewable energy. You know, I think that, you know, as we go forward, we just have to -- it's -- getting to a hundred percent is -- the company's always said that that is technology-dependent. Because of the need to -- you either have to store a lot of renewable energy, and you're going to have to build renewable energy so that you can store and serve, or you're going to have to have new technology that's dispatchable to meet all the

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you.

And do you recall during staff's questions, you mentioned that the framework discussions for allocation methodologies, those conversations had ceased?

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THE WITNESS: Yes. We terminated

the negotiations of the framework issues work group,

and we're working on our -- PacifiCorp has essentially

taken the opportunity to develop its protocol, because

we realized we were not going to get agreement with

stakeholders across six states.

ALJ THOMPSON: And do you have a

nonbinding estimate as to when PacifiCorp might be able

to put forward that methodology to the State?

THE WITNESS: So we are -- we have a

deadline of December 31, 2025. So we will be filing

something next year to get approval for a new

allocation methodology.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay.

THE WITNESS: And just to -- it will

either be a full allocation methodology, or we may

either be a full allocation methodology, or we may identify certain increments to kind of allow us additional time.

 $\label{eq:ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. And I actually have a fifth question.} \\$

You mentioned that the company is considering ways to incorporate situs resources.

Do you anticipate that the new allocation methodology will have that flexibility built in and anticipate the needs for perhaps situs resources for

individual states?

THE WITNESS: I mean, I anticipate we're going to have to deal with it somehow. The question is how many other things does it change. And so that's something we've been working on throughout the negotiation process. You know, we were able to get agreement with the parties to the negotiations in the framework issues work group to kind of disclose -- I believe it was late last year or early this year -- status.

And, you know, we had taken input from the parties and switched from the framework that was outlined in the 2020 protocol. And based on concerns that were raised by several stakeholders in multiple states -- both on the east and west side of our system -- we started looking at a new option which essentially would allow us to kind of prioritize non-emitting resources to states with state policy, and so they would get a larger share early, and then that share in those particular resources would decrease over time as we added more renewables to replace emitting resources.

You know, so there's different options like that, that we're working on. Those sorts of ways to address that allocation of the system resources, you know, are difficult, but they allow for system dispatch, and that

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allows us to participate in markets and keep the costs as low as possible.

However, we do recognize that that is potentially problematic in certain states, and so we're looking at as many options as we can. But it does lead to issues regarding dispatch, priority of dispatch, priority of procurement. So we were -- that pivot was -- that was suggested by some of the parties we thought was very beneficial, but we were -- we just realized that negotiations were not going to result in something we could file in a timely manner.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you for the clarifications.

Commissioners.

15 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Good morning,

Mr. McVee. It's still "good morning."

THE WITNESS: Thank you. Good

morning.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So in your testimony today, you -- you stated that the decisions about resource procurement will -- will depend on the next RFP.

 $\label{eq:considering} \mbox{ committing to conduct an} $$ \mbox{RFP in the next $--$ as a result of the next IRP?}$

THE WITNESS: I'm -- I -- I hesitate

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only because I'm not in the procurement group, but I believe that we have to. I mean, I believe that we're in a position where, you know, most likely we will have to do that. Because that next RFP is going to be looking at those resources in 2029, maybe in 2030. And so it's -- there's resource needs beyond the system just for compliance. So all indications that I've received from our planning group is that, yes, that there would be an -- an RFP issued.

Our concern is that RFP being -- you know, the system RFP is going to allow for the best resources to serve all of our customers, and it spreads the risk so you don't have the risk going to any particular state for any particular resource, so that kind of drops that requirement.

Then we go, and what we did with the last RFP, which the 2022, is we came up with a -- the hierarchy. So you had system resources then after that, because we have to benefit all of our customers, State compliance resources, and then customer choice. And so that was the priority in resources.

So every indication is yes. The only hesitation I have is that it's depending on the -- the IRP. It's depending on our -- you know, I believe that those resources will hopefully be past our financial issues.

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We believe that we will be able to get past that in the next couple years. But we do have to manage all of our issues, all of our financial issues, making sure that we're not subjecting customers to higher cost of debt, that we're solvent, and we're still able to provide service and be, you know, a reliable provider of electric service to our customers. But I don't see how we -- we don't at this time issue an RFP.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. And in the past, PacifiCorp has conducted its IRP on a systemwide basis even though Washington has requested a state-specific IRP, correct?

THE WITNESS: Well, Washington has a different approach. But, again, we're a multistate utility, and so we have to kind of look at that approach. We do, a sense, a separate run, including social cost of greenhouse gas, but we also believe that there's been benefits that have flown -- or flowed to our customers in Washington of having that broad planning.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Well, regardless of whether you agree or not that that provides a benefit to Washington, does a significant reliance on the market for Washington drive the decision for whether there should be an RFP, or does it

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get washed out in the system RFP?

Meaning the need for an RFP, if the IRP -- and I might be getting my acronyms mixed up here. If -- if the system IRP doesn't show a need for an RFP and yet the Washington -- you know, the run is showing a market reliance, how does -- how does PacifiCorp justify not doing an RFP when there's significant market reliance in Washington?

THE WITNESS: Well, I think it depends on where the state of the market is.

So, I mean, the state of the market has increased over the past, I believe, three years. But prior to that, the market had been lower. And so I think that there is, you know, the potential that relying on a market when the prices are lower than incremental costs of generation that would be situs allocated would be cheaper and more beneficial for customers. But with the market increasing, now we're looking at a different reality.

And so in that situation, yes, that's when we would start looking at is there a different way to address CETA or address the -- the needs of the load beyond CETA actually just for least-cost service with the market.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: But market

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reliance is not a resource, is it?

THE WITNESS: It's not a resource, no. But it could be cheaper for customers. We do -- in the planning, we do maintain some open position, because it allows us to go to the market when market prices are better. And you have to analyze that compared to the addition of resources.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. You also spoke to conducting planning and resource procurement in a prudent manner.

Do you remember that?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So does the company view prudence on a systemwide basis or on a Statewide basis when it's considering potential prudence?

THE WITNESS: Both. I mean, we have to show prudence of all of our action in each one of our states for those system resources. So when we're looking at a system resource, we have to make sure that it's going to work for all of the states. That's why we're starting to look at how can we -- you know, how do we incorporate situs, because then you can address that on a state-by-state basis.

The issues that we're still trying to go

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through -- I mean, this first Clean Energy

Implementation Plan process is, you know, showing where
the gaps are. And one of those is, well, how do you do
fair procurement?

So, you know, we feel like looking at the system in general first is the best way to do it, and then you can start layering in situs. And that's what we started to do in this last IRP run. We started to look at how can we do system and then what is needed for Washington compliance, what's needed for Oregon compliance, where do those overlap. And so we're improving our planning processes to start addressing this.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: When you say the last IRP process, that was the 2023?

THE WITNESS: It's what we call the 2023 IRP update. And so that was provided for informational purposes in Washington. In Washington, we have the 2021 IRP, and then the 2021 IRP progress report, I believe, is the name for what we refer to them on our website and in other jurisdictions that have the two -year IRP cycle. We have the '21 IRP and then the '23 IRP.

We also do an update in between those, and so you'd have the 2021 IRP, and then the next year, '21

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IRP update. And then the 2023 IRP was our progress report. And then we did a 2023 IRP update. And then that update is when we started to introduce new modeling. And company witness Ghosh can talk a little bit more about that.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So in your rebuttal testimony -- and I'll -- at MDM-2T, at Pages 7 to 9, that's where you discuss your concerns with staff's primary recommendation to reject the company's CEIP biennial update, correct?

THE WITNESS: I believe so, yes.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So do you agree that there is a risk of disallowance if the company continues not to complete RFPs, does not purchase resources in a timely manner, and then has to buy resources at a significant cost to meet the 2030 standard?

THE WITNESS: I believe that -- I believe that there's a risk either way. I do believe that there's a risk to, as we go through the planning process, the issue of if we're starting to get towards '29, '30, and we haven't started to work on procurement, then there could be adverse issues, because then we have adequate time to address. We've got the market conditions. We're looking at that. We

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have new forward price curves. So we could start procuring resources in the next, you know, two or three years and then have them in place in '29, 2030, for compliance.

What the concern is, is that we need -- we're trying to plan for that least cost or least reasonable cost approach. And so right now we believe that there is too much risk for us, too much risk to our metrics that could increase the cost of debt, make it harder for us to find capital, and those could have long-term consequences. If we continue to not issue RFPs unless we're procuring under other means, seeking waivers of competitive bidding requirements, procuring smaller resources and able to address it that way, then, yes, I think there's concern, but we do have other options.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So -so why should the Commission not disallow costs as
unreasonable if the company continues to wait and push
out resource acquisition to the very end, which could
have significant cost impacts on customers?

THE WITNESS: Well, I think we believe that the cost impacts to customers are more -there's more at risk now than later. You know,
that's -- I don't think that there's any -- there
hasn't been any challenge to our modeling in this

filing. And so the supporting documentation shows that the least reasonable cost approach is to procure in a timely manner for compliance.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I think reasonable -- Renewable Northwest and NWEC actually did contest some of the modeling, but I will leave it there.

CHAIR DANNER: Good afternoon.

THE WITNESS: Good afternoon.

CHAIR DANNER: It is now afternoon,

so...

So I wanted to ask you. You said this morning that the 2022 all-source RFP was canceled in part due to the liability issues -- the cash flow issues that -- or financial issues that came after the wildfire liability issues arose, but you also said federal regulation. And by that I assume that you were talking about -- and I think you mentioned in your testimony -- the ozone transport rule.

Is that -- is that the federal regulation you were referring to?

THE WITNESS: That was one. I don't have the -- I don't believe that I have the -- the actual notice to the -- the bidders that it goes through, the different reasons behind the termination.

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But, yes, the OTR was part of that.

CHAIR DANNER: So I'm curious.

Because the OTR has to do with basically the -- it limits fossil fuel emissions across the state lines. But the all-source RFP was for renewable and non-emitting resources.

So what's -- what is it that's in the OTR that is affecting the ability of -- that would have affected the ability of the -- of the RFP to go forward in 2022?

THE WITNESS: So the -- the main part of -- my understanding is the main part -- again, not -- I can't get into the details of the -- kind of the -- the underlying aspects of it. But fundamentally, that was an all-source RFP to meet what was identified as a system need. And so those would be for system resources. We have to look across the entire system.

And in looking at that, essentially what you have is a significant change to all the underlying use. Because the OTR would essentially shut down, I believe, summer operations at multiple thermal units operated by the company.

CHAIR DANNER: And so at no point were you looking at a -- at an RFP that would have basically focused on Washington. You are only going to

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look at the six-state region?

THE WITNESS: At that point, we were looking at a -- we were looking at the system resources first --

CHAIR DANNER: Mm-hmm.

after the system, we would look at the state -- any resources needed for state compliance and then resources for customer choice programs. The issue, though, is that if we're looking at system resources, our Washington customers would get somewhere between 7 and 8 percent. There is also a change in kind of the -- the relative load of our Washington customers and the -- to the system, and so we have low growth in Washington, which increases kind of the absolute kind of megawatt-hours that we need for compliance, but at the same time, there is greater load growth in other parts of our system, so the share was going down.

And so, but that's still a significant part. If you're thinking 7 to 8 percent of the -- the benefits of any new non-emitting or renewable generation flowing to Washington customers, that decreases that incremental need, and so we don't have to overprocure as much to meet state compliance.

So it was -- it's a combination of factors where

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we have to look at, well, how much for the system and then how much for the state. But essentially we just ran into a situation much like the 2020 RFP where our underlying assumptions were we didn't believe they could -- they were valid any longer.

And so at that point, we're concerned that how do you move forward and show prudence when you don't even know if all of the assumptions in your study are valid and you know some of them have gone away.

CHAIR DANNER: But you knew that you were going to need some non-emitting resources, don't you?

THE WITNESS: Yes, of course. We need more non-emitting resources for Washington. The same with Oregon as we progress to their standard in 2030. So we do know we need that, but we're also looking holistically at the company's situation. And so we have that issue.

In addition, we have that issue that we have to mange our cash on a day-to-day basis right now. And so then we have to look at the metrics, the credit metrics, what are the long-term impacts of that.

Essentially, we don't have the capital at this point to build our own, so we're looking at our purchase agreements. And then we essentially had to determine

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what is the best place to put that cash to essentially maintain the metrics in the best way that we can.

We didn't want to drop down too much, because then the credit costs are going to increase substantially, and that's going to affect our customers. 'Cause this is a capital-intensive. We have to go out for capital all the time. We have repairs that we have to do on the lines. We've got the reconductoring, the wildfire mitigation that we have to do, hardening of the system. And so through that process, we determine that the best thing to do was to start looking at where do you get the best bang for the buck, and that is through assets that will help us with reliability.

CHAIR DANNER: Mm-hmm.

THE WITNESS: That's what led --

CHAIR DANNER: All right.

THE WITNESS: -- to the batteries.

CHAIR DANNER: And you're not aware

of any other federal requirements that had changed during this period?

THE WITNESS: I believe that there was a list of reasons in that notice. We refer to the notice and put a link in the filing to the --

CHAIR DANNER: Okay.

THE WITNESS: -- Commission.

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CHAIR DANNER: Then we'll look at it.

THE WITNESS: I can't recall all of those. I know OTR was one of the big ones. I think there was a couple others, subject to check, but I can't recall those.

CHAIR DANNER: All right. And then you just mentioned -- in response to Judge Thompson's questions, you said that you'll be able to meet CETA's 2045 mandate by 2032, but you said that it would be technology-dependent.

Does that mean that it's -- you can meet it only if technologies that are not currently available are made available? Is that what you're saying?

THE WITNESS: Yes. And I might have to defer to company witness Ghosh on this. But that's -- one of the fundamental issues that, you know, based on my understanding, is that the dispatchability, you know, to when you have capacity factors of 20, 30, 40 percent for renewable generation, you're going to have to install a significant number of batteries, and you'll probably have to overbuild for a lot of those resources.

If you get new technology that is non-emitting, you know, that's -- you can then rely on that to

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dispatch in those hours when your batteries are not available. Because right now you have some, you know, 2-, 4-, 6-, 8-, maybe 12-hour batteries. So we need some additional technology.

Now, that might be longer-term storage like hydrogen. Because hydrogen, essentially you're going to have to split water to create the hydrogen, burn it later.

There may be additional resources you could put in different locations to offset essentially the timing -- wind blowing at night, solar in the afternoon -- so that you can take advantage of that. But are you -- planning for all of those things together, you still may need something for, you know, those periods of time in the winter when the wind's not blowing and you don't have the solar generation.

So I think it's -- you know, it's very complex to look through this. But we do believe, at least with our current planning and what we've been hearing from TerraPower, that they'll be available, and that would be a resource that could be used specifically for states that are looking for non-emitting generation and -- and 24/7/365 service.

 $\mbox{CHAIR DANNER: Well, I'm -- I'm very} \label{eq:chair}$ hopeful that that comes to fruition.

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My question is, though: I mean, this is a technology that you've already admitted that 20 -- you're moving from 2028 to 2030. It could very well go beyond that. And yet you're saying with certainty -- or at least I heard your counsel say with certainty -- that you're going to be able to meet the 2045 standard by 2032.

What -- what if that technology doesn't come forward? What if it's not available? What if it doesn't come to fruition?

THE WITNESS: I think we have -- an entire industry has another 13 years to start working on what are the -- the other technologies, and that's what the continuing planning process does. It allows us to keep evaluating new technologies.

I think one of the issues as a -- as a regulated utility -- and this kind of gets to those broader kind of policy issues -- when we have these new statutes, how are we going to start addressing them? There's a lot of questions that need to be answered. It is a question of, you know, how do we as a regulated utility, when we're kind of -- essentially prudent management leads us to use proven technology. You know, we get recovery once something's in service.

That's going to be hard when we're trying to

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develop a new technology. Utilities are not situated. We don't have the regulatory policy set up. We are not -- we're generally risk-averse. We want to keep the costs as low as possible for customers. But I think the entire industry has that issue. And utilities are going to have to approach things in a different way to start developing new technology. Because there's no other buyers for it, but at the same time, utilities are in a position where it's very difficult to justify taking a chance on new technology.

You know, in -- 20 years ago, there were some efforts for coal gasification. And I don't believe that any of those projects really worked out. And utilities ended up taking a write-off. It was a -- it was a tough lesson for a lot of those utilities.

CHAIR DANNER: So if you get to 2045 and none of these new technologies come to fruition, what do you do at that point?

THE WITNESS: Well, I think that's where the legislature anticipated the risk there, and I think that's the -- the reliability kind of off-ramp.

And that's, you know, why I know parties may misinterpret, you know, the statements by a utility that, you know, we will comply, you know, subject to costs, subject to reliability. And really what it does

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is comes down to reliability.

You know, it's that issue of if we can't serve customers, then do we want to go to a hundred percent? How much do we want to pay to go to a hundred percent? You know, if it is putting a battery on every block and, you know, taking, you know, millions of acres of land for solar and wind, that's probably not going to be popular with a lot of the people that live in the areas where you're building. And so we have to figure out how -- what that balance is. But we -- the primary purpose of a utility is to provide reliable service, and that means you turn on the light switch and it goes on. And so I think we have to plan for that, and it's going to take some time.

So I'm not saying that -- I'm not trying to kind of foreshadow not being able to comply, but it's going to take the entire industry to start moving towards developing new technology, is my understanding.

CHAIR DANNER: So is it your position, then, that compliance with CETA is not possible without the development of new technologies?

THE WITNESS: I would defer to those that know the new technologies. I'm -- I'm not looking at all of the new options. I know that I've talked to our procurement group, and they said there's some new

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technologies that are coming out. One of the ones that they've most recently told me about is thermal plants that are gas that can switch to hydrogen.

And so then, you know, you may have the possibility, if you can, you know, get adequate hydrogen sources and you can store enough at the time when you have energy, that you could then switch over.

So I don't think our position is that there won't be. We believe and we're actively working on trying to develop the technologies that will allow for that.

CHAIR DANNER: I guess, put another way: Do you believe that it is not possible to comply with CETA using technologies that are available today?

THE WITNESS: I mean, I would have

to defer to our planners that know more. I mean, I think it would require a significant amount of overbuilding.

CHAIR DANNER: Okay. That's all the questions I have. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: So, yeah, thank you, Your Honor. Not to be redundant, but to follow up on my colleague's questions, and maybe to put -- frame it a different way.

Okay. You want to take your -- your target to 2025 down to 33 percent, which from 31 percent to 33,

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that's -- that's a flat trend line. Haven't plotted it, but that's a pretty flat trend line, right?

THE WITNESS: Generally, yes.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Okay. And then you say, okay, but we'll get to 80 percent by 2030. And, by the way, we'll get to a hundred percent, counsel says, by 2032, and you -- you deflected that, you know, to some degree. That's -- and by anybody's terms, that's a pretty massive spike -- wouldn't you say? -- from 2025 at 33 percent to meet CETA at 20 -- forget about 2032 for the moment -- just to get to 2030?

THE WITNESS: I mean, I'm trying to get -- wrap my head around the -- the -- the slope is great. But for Washington, we're serving 140,000 customers. This is not, you know, taking our full system there. It is -- it's -- you know, this is -- I believe it's our fourth-largest state. So I don't believe that it is that large a step. And company witness Ghosh, I believe she has the numbers for what it is.

So I think we can add resources between now and then, and we can meet 2030. It is -- as a percentage basis, it may seem like a lot, but on a actual megawatt basis, it's not going to be as large. You know, is it

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going to require the addition of additional resources, severe expansion to get to 2030? Yes. Is it going to -- I mean, is it going to increase costs? Yes.

If we advance that, is it going to increase costs more than what it would if we plan and time it to meet compliance? I believe that's what the studies are showing, is that we're going to be saving customers money by pushing it out.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: And, you know, and I understand all the issues that you're facing today, you know, to sort of want to sort of delay these decisions. But, you know, we're sort of faced with a question that counsel again said, Look, we have today's case and, you know, 2025 case. But, you know, the question is: Should we have confidence that you can go -- you can meet that slope?

Now, you just said, Look, there are other ways that we can do it. You know, small number of customers, 130,000 customers. You know, "Don't worry," sort of thing. But I've heard a lot of uncertainty, which, of course, there's uncertainty. You know, is the technology going to be there? you know.

So ultimately, you know, you -- you know, if needs being, go out to the market and, you know, big costs, but that's -- that slope is not just getting there.

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It's also a slope or up-ramp in -- potentially in costs to the customers. So it's a really -- clearly a difficult situation for us. And just to say, you know, "Hey, we'll -- you know, we'll be okay in 2030.

Just -- you know, just kick us out to 2025," that's not an easy analysis, and you know that.

THE WITNESS: Yes, it is not an easy analysis. I mean, I think the industry is -- is being challenged right now. But I don't believe that changing our interim targets for '24 and '25 is going to change that trajectory. So, I mean, the -- we're not going to be able to have a resource built for 2025.

So the result is, either way, we either have to essentially go out and start buying on the short-term market, whatever's available, procuring RECs, whatever's available, to try and get to something that is not supported by the data that we have right now. And then because of that outflow of cash could cause long-term kind of consequences for the company and its customers, or we go out in the next RFP and the next CEIP. We'll have data. We'll be able to identify where that -- where the company is, where it's moving forward.

Shortly after that, or around the same time, we'll have an allocation methodology in front of the

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commissions so that there'll be some understanding of how much would be -- of the system resources would be allocated. And then we can start moving forward with actual resources. So instead of incurring a cost just to meet a target that is not supported by the data right now for '24 and '25, we'll start procuring resources.

And so to a certain extent, the procurement of resources to serve Washington customers, so for the benefit of Washington customers, is going to come later, no matter what. Meeting the interim standards is not going to give long-term res- -- provide long-term resources for Washington customers. And we believe anything we do is going to be more expensive if we move it forward. The more we can plan for it, run the RFP, be able to -- the utility be able to dictate the terms of the RFP, the more we can manage those costs for customers.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Okay. All right. So what I'm hearing you say is, Look, you know, 2025, even if we're at 33 percent, 130,000 cust -- we can get there -- even if technology doesn't catch up with us, even if we're not able to, we'll be able to with this -- in this market get to our 2030 goal. If we have to, we'll go to the market, and we'll -- you

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know, we'll be able to do that easily.

Is that the bottom line?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, for 2030 goal?

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Yes.

THE WITNESS: We'll be able to get

there. That is the -- the goal of the procurement.

That is what the studies are showing. You know, the data that we have today is still showing that meeting that 2030. And so that's -- you know, that is a net

zero, so that is not dependent on the new technology.

So the -- the real issue is that's the only way to get resources that will be providing the benefits to customers for 10, 20, 30 years in the future instead of short term meeting these interim targets which would just be a cost, 'cause we're not going to have actual resources. We're not putting steel in the ground to serve customers for '24 and '25. We would just be meeting through other means.

And so really it is -- our position is we need that next study to give us a little time to essentially address the issues, improve our planning, improve our financial position, and then we start procuring.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: All right.

Thank you. Nothing further. Thanks.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Now it's

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"good afternoon." So just one more question.

So on Page 3 of your rebuttal testimony, starting at Line 20 and then continuing on to the top of Page 4, you state that, "...any conclusion that PacifiCorp has not demonstrated reasonable progress needs to evaluate the actual reasons for PacifiCorp's lowered interim targets. That is especially the case where, like here, the Commission has not provided any guidance on what 'reasonable progress' requires."

Is it your testimony that the company can't address how it's demonstrating reasonable progress towards the CETA requirements unless the Commission tells it what that means?

THE WITNESS: No. But this -- that is not the intent. The issue is that from the company's perspective, reasonable progress has to be evaluated, you know, based on the entirety of the circumstances. And so the Commission has not defined reasonable progress. And we believe that reasonable progress can be shown and it'll be blocky. So reasonable progress may be not a trend line of any particular slope unless the Commission goes through a process and sets and says, You need to be at 50 percent by this date, 75 percent by this date.

But we also believe that that's not appropriate.

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We don't think the -- the Commission should do that; that it has to look at the situation that each utility is in, their ability to procure, whether it is going to be less expensive for customers for procurement to be timed for later or to be timed earlier.

I believe that the parties in this case have really been pointing to we want procurement right away and not looking at the holistic impact of that. And so I believe that the Commission has not defined that reasonable progress is 25 percent per year, so the company is not targeted for that. Instead, we're trying to manage like a prudent utility: Look at all of the issues, how it affects it, what's most cost-effective for customers, and base it on the data.

And so it's -- you know, absent that direction on what reasonable progress means, we believe that there is a reasonable progress requirement. We also believe that we're meeting it by timing it and making sure that we're looking at how we're going to do it in the least reasonable cost way.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you. I don't have any further questions.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you. I think that concludes the questions for you. You may be excused. Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

ALJ THOMPSON: At this time, it is 12:25 p.m. I would propose that perhaps we take a lunch break at this time.

Does 35 minutes to 1 p.m. sound sufficient, or do the parties need additional time for a break?

And I will note, before I get answers from the parties, I believe that the Commissioners do have a hard stop time today at 4, 4 p.m., and so I will note that we are through our first witness, but we have a few more to go. And the time estimates for Mr. McVee were a little bit shorter than actuals, so let's take that into consideration before answering.

I'll go ahead and start. It looks like AWEC has a response.

MS. MOSER: Yes. I hate to be the person that says this, but as a nonlocal -- just, I think 35 minutes is pretty tight. If we don't want to go a full hour, I think at least 45 would be kind of helpful.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Does anybody else have any thoughts? Company? Staff? Public counsel? CRITFC? And anybody online?

Okay. We will go ahead and go with 45 minutes.

	Page 250
1	We will be off the record. We will reconvene at
2	1:15 p.m.
3	(Pause in proceedings from
4	12:26 p.m. to 1:18 p.m.)
5	
6	ALJ THOMPSON: Good afternoon,
7	everyone. Welcome back. I hope you-all had time to
8	grab a bite to eat. It is now 1:18 p.m. We will go
9	ahead and be on the record.
10	Mr. Rogala, if you would like to call your next
11	witness.
12	MR. ROGALA: Thank you, Your Honor.
13	First, a brief thanks to Sommer Moser. The extra
14	15 minutes was much appreciated for lunch.
15	And we'd like to call Dr. Rohini Ghosh to the
16	stand.
17	ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
18	And, Dr. Ghosh, if you could please raise your
19	right hand when you're ready. Thank you.
20	Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you will
21	provide today will be the truth, the whole truth, and
22	nothing but the truth?
23	THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor, I do.
24	ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
25	You may proceed.

		Page 251
1		MR. ROGALA: Thank you.
2		
3		DR. ROHINI GHOSH, having been first duly sworn
4		by ALJ Thompson, was
5		examined and testified as
6		follows:
7		
8		DIRECT EXAMINATION
9		BY MR. ROGALA:
10	Q	Dr. Ghosh, can you please state and spell your name for
11		the record, please.
12	А	Yes. My name is Rohini Ghosh. R-o-h-i-n-i G-h-o-s-h.
13	Q	And can you please state your position at the company.
14	А	I'm currently the director of clean energy planning at
15		PacifiCorp.
16	Q	And I understand you submitted several exhibits in this
17		proceeding.
18		Do you have any clarifications or corrections to
19		those exhibits?
20	A	No, I do not.
21		MR. ROGALA: Thank you, Your Honor.
22		We tender this witness for cross-examination.
23		ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
24		I believe, staff, you've indicated cross for this
25		witness. You can go ahead and proceed.

CEIP, correct?

That is correct.

24

25

Page 252 MS. STRAUSS: Thank you, Your Honor. 1 2 CROSS-EXAMINATION 3 BY MS. STRAUSS: 4 Good afternoon, Dr. Ghosh. How are you? 5 Good afternoon. I'm good. Nice and full. 6 Excellent. 7 So just a few questions for you today. 8 The costs that PacifiCorp assign to renewable 9 resources are inputs in its IRP modeling, correct? 10 Correct. I assume you mean just any inputs regarding 11 resource cost assumptions, yes. 12 Q Yes. Okay. 13 And this modeling informs procurement decisions? 14 Yes. Our typical strategy and cycle at the company is 15 to run an integrated resource plan that company witness 16 McVee did state that we update a full IRP every two 17 years. And usually based on any near-term need that is 18 identified and described in our action plan, which is 19 usually the next two to six years, that is usually then 20 the basis for going out and doing some kind of request 21 for proposals for projects to fill that need. 22 Okay. And the IRP also then forms the basis for the 23

- Q Okay. And by extension, the interim targets, correct?
- A That is correct.

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- Q Okay. And PacifiCorp's interim targets in the currently approved 2021 revised CEIP were based on the 2021 IRP, correct?
 - A Sorry. I think I blacked out as you were speaking.

The current approved interim CEIP clean target -- clean interim -- clean energy interim targets are based off of the 2021 integrated resource plan.

- 10 Q Okay. Great.
- And in the 2021 IRP, PacifiCorp used what were
 the -- what were then the most recent NREL numbers at
 the time as inputs for the price of renewables,
 correct?
- 15 A I do believe that is correct.
- Q Okay. And prior to 2022, PacifiCorp was using the most recently available NREL information for pricing to price renewables in its IRP modeling, correct?
- 19 A I do believe that is generally correct.
- Q Okay. And is it standard practice in the utility industry to use the most recently available NREL information for renewable pricing?
- 23 A I can't speak to whether or not other utilities
 24 specifically use the NREL ATB, or annual technology
 25 baseline. But, yes, I would believe that all utilities

are using whatever the most recently available forecast of renewable cost information is.

Q Okay. Thank you.

And so to the best of your knowledge, for example, Avista or PSE, they use the NREL information for renewable pricing?

- A I can't confirm that, because I have not read their latest integrated resource plans.
- Q Okay. Now, looking at the 2022 repricing of the bids PacifiCorp initially received in the 2020 all-source RFP, the reprice bids were higher than those that were initially received, correct?
- A That is correct. My understanding is, you know, we received a large number of bids in the 2020 all-source RFP that was initiated sometime in 2019. We received those bids. It was quite a long process to even get through the initial analysis, and there were other delays in signing those contracts. And then come 2022, many developers -- I think all developers probably -- requested to reprice their bids. There were even some developers that dropped out entirely because they were no longer able to provide those projects at those originally stated prices.
- Q Okay. Thank you.
- And after the bid repricing, PacifiCorp changed

A Correct. In the 2023 IRP that was filed in the spring of 2023, PacifiCorp's IRP team did reflect actual cost

the pricing of renewables in its IRP modeling, correct?

increases that we were seeing in the near term, and that's reflected in the renewable resource costs

6 primarily out through 2028. And I believe 2028 through

2032, those manual increases, as they're being called,

8 were linear- -- linearly decreased until being phased

9 out in 2032.

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Q So those manual increases, or adders, they started -you started adding those to the IRP modeling in 2022,
correct?

A It was first added in the 2023 IRP that came out.

Q Okay. Thank you.

And these adders, they were the difference between the NREL numbers and the 2022 repriced bids, and that difference was then added on the NREL number?

A I believe that is accurate. I didn't work on those specific cost adjustments, but my understanding is the NREL AT B is fuel-type-specific, technology-type-specific prices. And we took an average of the costs that we were seeing for a specific technology type, and I do believe that that difference or that percentage of that difference was essentially added on top of the ATB prices.

MS. STRAUSS: Okay. Your Honor, I 1 do have some questions that could potentially be 2 touching on confidential information coming up. How 3 would you like to handle that at this point? 4 ALJ THOMPSON: Just looking around 5 the room. And, Counsel, please feel free to help me 6 verify. Do we have anybody in the room who has not 7 signed an agreement? 8 MS. STRAUSS: This is just 9 confidential information, not highly confidential. 10 ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. 11 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: But we also 12 have to go to the --13 ALJ THOMPSON: And --14 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: -- the 15 phone --16 ALJ THOMPSON: Right. 17 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: -- and see 18 who's on there. 19 ALJ THOMPSON: And then we will just 20 take a brief moment to look online for those who have 21 signed confidentiality agreements and looking back. 22 Ryan, do you have a list of confidentiality 23 agreements? 24 MR. SMITH: Not on hand. I can pull 25

it up.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. So if everybody could please just give us a minute so that we can look through the list of participants online. I think the two just left.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So for counsel in the room, if you look at the participant list on Zoom and see if there's anybody who you are aware has not signed an NDA for your clients, that would be helpful.

MR. ROGALA: Your Honor, there was an attorney from the Sanger law office earlier. And I'm not sure if they've joined again as another party or under a phone, but I just want to make sure that they're not on the line for this part of the call, 'cause they're not a intervenor to the proceeding, nor do I believe they've signed an NDA.

MS. CHILLCOTT: Your Honor, this is Barbara Chillcott for Renewable Northwest. And that person has left the -- the Zoom room, as indicated in the chat.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you for that.

The party that's just labeled "PacifiCorp," do we know who that is from the company? That's the witness.

Page 2	58
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	Page 258
1	Okay.
2	MS. STRAUSS: We're just checking on
3	a couple other staff members, Your Honor.
4	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you. I
5	was going to say, there's a lot of staff on the
6	ALJ THOMPSON: And for those staff
7	members who are present online, if you know that you
8	have not signed a confidentiality agreement in this
9	proceeding or you're not subject to one, I would just
10	ask that you take the proactive step and either
11	identify yourself in the chat or or leave the room
12	at this time.
13	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So, Your
14	Honor, will this need to be a separate transcript of
15	the confidential portion?
16	ALJ THOMPSON: Yes. If we could
17	just note on the transcript. There'll be one that will
18	have the public section, and then there will be a
19	separate the pages will continue on, but there'll be
20	a confidential section, if that makes sense. Okay.
21	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So are we all
22	good?
23	MS. STRAUSS: I think we're good on
24	staff's end, yes.
25	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank

	Page 259
1	you.
2	ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Does any other
3	party recognize anybody online that from their side
4	who has not signed a confidentiality agreement?
5	I see shaking of heads.
6	(Confidential transcript
7	portion begins under
8	separate cover.)
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8		(Non-confidential proceedings
9		resume as follows.)
10		
11	Q	(By Ms. Strauss) Thank you for your patience,
12		Dr. Ghosh?
13		So PacifiCorp contends that these adders are
14		necessary because they represent reality, correct?
15	A	Correct.
16	Q	But these are based only on the repricings from a
17		single RFP?
18	A	I do believe that is true.
19	Q	And this repricing occurred at the height of the supply
20		chain issues resulting from COVID, correct?
21	A	I do believe that is true.
22	Q	Okay. And is it PacifiCorp's position that the supply
23		chain issues that were present in 2021 and 2022 are
24		still persisting at the same level today?
25	А	So I will provide a couple clarifications here.

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So I don't work directly on RFPs or on resource procurement. You know, just kind of hear what comes out of them. My understanding, when we went into the 2023 IRP, you know, where we had just refreshed all of the 2020 all-source RFP bids, that 2022 refresh which was then being represented in our near-term acquisitions in the IRP, the company was just of -- you know, based on that was our latest market information, the company very clearly could see that we were not going to be able to procure resources at such a low price as what was being seen in the NREL ATB.

And I understand that it's hard to verify that information. This is based on highly proprietary information. I, myself, don't actually even see these kinds of bids when they come in in our company. And so it's just a representation of what we believed was the actual market conditions that would have impacted near-term procurement.

That being said, what I will offer is we have received a lot of feedback on this. We are now, you know, going towards the 2025 IRP and CEIP cycle where we're stepping a couple of years out from that information. And so we are not including any renewable resource escalators or inflations to the price in the 2025 cycle.

So I will offer that, that as we've stepped a couple of years out, we have opted to not include that information in lieu of using what the NREL forecast shows us and hoping that, you know, we can go out to the market and get things at that price.

- So is PacifiCorp now taking those adders out in 2025 6 versus in 2032? 7
- Correct. There will not be any adders beyond what is 8 in the NREL forecast. 9
- Okay. So those graphs we just saw, basically you're 10 moving that dot backwards from 2028 to 2025? 11
- Yes. And updating to whatever the latest forecast is. 12
- Using those NREL numbers? 13
- Correct. 14

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- Okay. Looking at Exhibit JNS-4. 15
- Just confirming: This is PacifiCorp's response to 16 Washington UTC Data Request 9? 17
- Yep. That's the one. 18
- All right. I'm there. 19
- You state in that DR that the 2023 IRP update 20 21 identified battery resources in the preferred portfolio, correct?
- 23 A Correct.

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And this was after those adders were incorporated into 24 the 2023 IRP, correct? 25

A Correct. The resource adders were in the 2023 IRP as well as they were still present in the '23 IRP update.

Q Okay.

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Okay. So we're going to switch a little bit.

Looking at renewable resources generally -- this is not a specific exhibit -- the only renewable or non-emitting resources procured by PacifiCorp since 2020 to serve Washington load were those resources that came out of the 2020 all-source RFP, correct?

- A Generally that is correct.
- 11 Q And no -- no resources were procured as part of the 12 2022 all-source RFP?
- 13 A That is correct.
- Q And PacifiCorp is not currently in negotiations for any renewable or non-emitting resources?
- 16 A No. But we are pursuing bilateral negotiations for valuable significant storage resources.
- 18 Q But those batteries are not colocated with any 19 generating resource, correct?
 - A No, they're not. But something that I did want to add to the statements that company witness McVee made earlier: It's not just that we have capital constraints right now. We do. We have -- we have limited capital. We have a limited budget. And we are

25 having to work within that to make resource

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procurements and acquisitions in the near term that will best serve all of our customers.

And something that has become very apparent to us, you know, through our last kind of peak cycles in this last summer, in this last winter, is we have a pretty great need for some firm capacity, for some reliable energy in a few very, very high-energy-cost hours. And renewable resources, unfortunately, don't provide that same level of reliability benefit unless you're building megawatts on megawatts, and you have to build quite a bit to get, you know, a relative certainty in how much you get.

So given that we have limited capital constraints right now with all of the -- the financial hurdles that we are facing, as company witness McVee has tested [sic] to, those batteries are the best use of that.

And while they are not colocated -- and you're correct in identifying that -- it's still the case that those batteries do provide an opportunity for something like excess wind generation to charge it at night.

So typically we might have wind power plants in Wyoming that are very productive in the middle of the night. Power is not very valuable in the middle of the night, because there's not that much demand. And so even though the battery's not colocated, if the

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batteries are placed around the system with adequate transmission access to the rest of our system, those wind power plants that are typically curtailed might be able to continue to generate and actually charge those batteries that will discharge it, you know, in during the next day at 5 p.m. when that's highly valuable.

So while it is true that the generation that comes out of a battery is not CETA-compliant and we don't ever count it as such, it is still very much the case that with significant storage capability on our system, like, you know, 500 megawatts' worth of batteries that we are considering, could really increase the capacity factors of our wind and our solar fleet around our system. And so it's overall definitely a net benefit. And these batteries and standalone storage systems are really important for our ability to reliably provide power as we bring on more intermittent generation.

And I think the technology around colocating a battery with say a wind plant, I think, has just not been as -- I'm not sure if it's -- if it's the technological constraints or the economic constraints, but it's just generally been found that it's just more efficient to do that standalone storage, though we are pursuing Green River as solar plus storage colocated project, which you can see in my Exhibit RG-3, in the

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table of new resources, which I'd have to find.

But you can see that we did pursue Green River Solar 1 and 2. It's a PPA we did identify through the 2020 all-source. That is an example of a fairly significant project with solar colocated with battery, and we will see how that performs. But I just really want to stress that the benefits from batteries are very, very high for the reliability benefits and, I think, absolutely necessary to facilitate this transition. Because we just really, really have a strong need for firm capacity. And storage will help us reduce our reliance on market purchases in those peak need hours.

- Q Okay. But the batteries aren't actually giving
 Washington a larger share of the renewable or
 non-emitting resources from the system?
- A So that somewhat remains to be seen. Because we don't yet have these significant batteries in operations, I don't have, like, the data for you. And I don't think we've been able to run a counterfactual on the IRP yet, though that's something that we should look at.

Our expectation is having more storage resources on the system will hopefully lead to less curtailment of our renewable resources. And so if that's the case, that wind plant in Wyoming that Washington customers

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take a share of will generate more RECs in a given year, and so Washington customers would receive a share of that higher number of RECs. I don't have the data to back it up until they go into operations, but that's absolutely our expectation.

- Q But that's all conjecture. There's no actual basis to determine that that's -- that's what will happen?
- A I don't have the actuals for you. But it is very much the case that we have a lot of wind that gets generated at very low-value hours and ultimately gets curtailed.

 And so having more storage on the system, that's essentially a place for that power to go.
- Q Okay. But what's also likely is that these batteries get charged from generation say from a natural gas plant, correct?
- I mean, that's possible. But natural gas generators —
 I mean, of course it depends if this is a base load or
 a peaking unit. But our natural gas generators are not
 typically generating as much during kind of a low-value
 hour. So the economics are such that batteries
 typically get charged when power is very, very, very
 cheap. That's typically when there's an excess of wind
 or an excess of solar. And then they discharge during
 a high-value hour, like peak demand hour. They can
 only discharge for maybe four to eight hours. But

that's a super high-valued hour.

And so then the same hour, gas might be generating, but I don't think it's as likely that gas will char- -- as an example that natural gas will charge the battery. But, yes, it is -- you know, we can never track exactly what goes into the battery, but again, the economics tell us that it's likely to be charged by this excess wind or excess solar.

- Q Okay. So but at the end of the day, a battery is not actually generating additional power. It's just storing power that's already been generated?
- A Correct.

Q And it's not increasing the allocation that Washington receives from renewable resources on other parts of the system?

MR. ROGALA: Now, I think I'm going to object, 'cause this has been asked and answered. Staff asked Dr. Ghosh if a battery would increase the share of CETA-compliant energy that our pre-existing CETA-compliant resources would provide to Washington, and she says yes, because if these wind resources can continue to blow throughout the nighttime when they would normally be curtailed, that does increase the share of CETA-compliant energy that is currently serving -- that would be serving Washington customers.

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MS. STRAUSS: Your Honor, if I may.

ALJ THOMPSON: Please go ahead.

MS. STRAUSS: I'm just trying to

make sure we have a very clear record of Dr. Ghosh's responses, and some of her responses are quite lengthy, and I'm just trying to make sure we have a clear record.

ALJ THOMPSON: I don't necessarily want you to go through the entire response, but if there is a clarifying question that can be asked, if you could reframe your question, I'll allow you to go ahead and ask, but I do believe that that particular question was answered.

- Q (By Ms. Strauss) Okay. So, Dr. Ghosh, just to be clear: The batteries don't increase the percentage of resources that are allocated to Washington under the current allocation agreements?
- A I think the line of questioning is more confusing now.

 Because now you're talking about generation from a

 resource and allocations of resources, which I consider

 to be two very separate issues.
- Q Okay. I can go into that a little bit.

So there's -- there's an allocation agreement that allocates percentages of power amongst PacifiCorp states, correct?

- 1 A Correct. I assume you're referring to the 2020
 2 protocol, and of course there's WIJAM specific to
 3 Washington.
- 4 Q Yes.

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- So the batteries, themselves, don't actually amend those agreements?
 - A None of our resource selections that we are talking about or resource acquisitions would impact allocations.
- 10 Q Okay. So the allocations that are in those agreements
 11 remain the same?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q Okay. Thank you. That's it.
- So I want to look at the update, the -- the biennial update, itself.
- In that update, PacifiCorp said it'll be serving load with 60 percent renewable non-emitting generation by 2029, correct?
- 19 A That sounds correct, yes.
- Q Okay. So under the projections in the biennial update,
 PacifiCorp estimates getting to 33 percent in 2025,
- 22 correct?
- 23 A That is correct.
- Q And then it estimates jumping from 33 percent in 2025 to 62 percent in 2029?

A That is correct.

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- Q Okay. So PacifiCorp is estimating it's going to take roughly five years to double the renewable non-emitting capacity for serving Washington retail load?
- 5 A Based on then-current modeling inputs and assumptions, that is correct.
- Q But then it's anticipating jumping from 62 percent to 82 percent between 2029 and 2030, correct?
- 9 A That is also correct.
- 10 Q And PacifiCorp canceled its 2022 all-source RFP,
 11 correct?
- 12 A That is correct.
- MS. STRAUSS: That's all my
- 14 questions, Your Honor.
- 15 ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
- Public Counsel, you can go ahead and proceed.
- MR. SYKES: Thank you.

18

- 19 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 20 BY MR. SYKES:
- 21 Q Good afternoon, Dr. Ghosh.
- 22 A Good afternoon.
- Q Earlier we heard some questions from the bench about new technologies.
- 25 Are you familiar with the Natrium project by

TerraPower?

A Yes.

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- 3 Q Would you agree that's a new technology?
- A Yes, I believe small modular nuclear reactors are a new technology as it relates to nuclear.
- Q Has PacifiCorp calculated the effect of a Natrium delay on the company's 2030 target?
 - A I don't believe we've explicitly considered a delay so much as a scenario in which it just doesn't occur. I don't have that portfolio in front of me. But we actually submitted it as part of our 2024 annual progress report. It was part of our conditions from our refiled CEIP. So we did do an analysis where there was no Natrium at all and what would -- what would the portfolio look like and what would the recast targets look like, but I unfortunately don't have that in front of me.
 - Q I think the -- I think the -- as far as the target,

 PacifiCorp would miss CETA's 2030 target by 3 percent.
- 20 Does that sound right to your --
- 21 A That sounds reasonable --
- 22 Q -- recollection?
 - A -- because I believe Natrium -- the generator plus the storage unit can generate about 50 megawatts' worth of capacity, and Washington customers are forecasted to

- 1 receive about 40 megawatts of that. So that would 2 probably be around 3 to 5 percent of our 2030 need --
- 3 Q Okay.
- 4 A -- in terms of targets.
- Q Can you please turn to your rebuttal testimony, RG-2T.
 And I'm looking at Page 13, Lines 9 through 11.
- 7 A I am there.
- Q You're asked here to explain the cost implications for Washington customers if the Commission rejects the biennial update interim targets.
- 11 Am I reading that correctly?
- 12 A Yes. That is correct.
- 13 Q And can you turn to 14, Lines 3 through 5?
- 14 | A Yes.
- 15 Q Here you testify that this does not consider any
 16 offsetting power cost benefits which would reduce net
 17 cost of the resource and reduce the impact on rates?
- 18 A That is correct.
- 19 Q Can you please turn to RG-22X.
- 20 A Sorry. Give me a second. I got too much in this binder.
- MR. ROGALA: Maybe while Dr. Ghosh
 is finding that witness [sic], I'll just lodge my
 objection now. I don't think there's foundation for
- 25 this exhibit.

	Page 284
1	ALJ THOMPSON: The data request?
2	MR. ROGALA: Are we talking about
3	the PCAM
4	MR. SYKES: Not yet.
5	MR. ROGALA: exhibits?
6	MR. SYKES: No, not not yet.
7	MR. ROGALA: Oh. I haven't
8	renumbered my I will pull back that
9	THE WITNESS: Yeah, mine are
10	MR. ROGALA: objection.
11	THE WITNESS: also
12	MR. ROGALA: I was looking at the
13	wrong one.
14	THE WITNESS: Mine are also not
15	numbered correctly.
16	Okay. So this is
17	MR. SYKES: Maybe it's try 21X.
18	Maybe I have it wrong. This is the PacifiCorp DR
19	responses to public counsel.
20	MR. ROGALA: R-21X?
21	THE WITNESS: Oh. Wait.
22	ALJ THOMPSON: I believe, for
23	clarification for counsel, before the update last
24	night, I believe this was 22X, and it is now 23X. It's
25	the responses to DRs.

		Page 285
1		MR. ROGALA: Oh.
2		THE WITNESS: Through
3		MR. ROGALA: Okay. Let's let's
4		just is it is it staff DR 64 or public counsel
5		DRs 4 through 8?
6		MR. SYKES: The exhibit should be
7		public counsel DRs 4 through 8.
8		MR. ROGALA: Okay. Perfect. Thank
9		you.
10		THE WITNESS: I've got it.
11	Q	(By Mr. Sykes) Okay. And Data Request 8 on the last
12		page of the exhibit. You were asked if the company has
13		performed any calculation at the offsetting power cost
14		benefits to its \$37 million incremental cost estimate.
15		And you answered in this DR that PacifiCorp has
16		not done that analysis; is that correct?
17	A	That is correct. That would require a full IRP run
18		that we would have had to have assumed the past the
19		current interim targets were binding, the ones from the
20		refile, to get kind of a full portfolio cost view, and
21		we have done that analysis.
22	Q	Okay.
23	A	That's correct.
24	Q	And at 8C, at the last sentence, you answer that there
25		likely would be a reduction in power costs as a as

a -- as a -- associated with additional resource?

- A Yes. I do believe that's true just from the offset of, you know, basically zero-cost variable energy from wind or solar offsetting some fuel costs. But we don't anticipate that those benefits would be enough to offset the entire incurred capital cost of that resource.
- Q Okay. But the analysis hasn't been done?
- 9 A This is correct.

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- 10 Q Okay. So counsel earlier stated that you're not a
 11 power cost expert, and I understand that.
- But are you familiar with PacifiCorp's PCAM, how it works?
- 14 A Honestly, no.
- 15 Q Okay. Let's ask it this way.
- Are you familiar that -- are you aware that

 PacifiCorp's six-state system -- pardon me -- leaves

 Washington short on generation relative to its load?
 - A I'm not really aware. I know what the WIJAM allocation generally looks like for Washington customers, but I'm not really aware of, you know, Washington's short position relative to other states.
- Q Okay. Were you involved in the -- are you involved in the process of developing the IRPs?
- 25 A I used to be. I was on the IRP team when we developed

1 the 2021 and the 2023 IRPs.

- Q Okay. And the 2021 IRP, following that, the company issued a all-source RFP for 2022; is that correct?
- A That is correct.

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- 5 Q Okay. And as Mr. McVee --
- 6 A Or wait. Sorry. Let me think about the timing.
- Yes, I believe that the '21 IRP was filed in September of 2021, and the 2022 all-source RFP was filed -- was initiated a few months later, yeah.
- Q Okay. And the 2022 RFP, as Mr. McVee testified
 earlier, some of those resources or most of those
 resources would have come on line during the 2027 or
 2028 period?
- 14 A That is correct. I'm not familiar with the full range
 15 of bids, but I think just given the time it takes for
 16 developers to get their project completed, the time it
 17 takes for us to contract, we did not expect them to
 18 reasonably come on line at least before 2026.
- 19 Q Okay. And the 2025 IRP is due soon, I think in 20 January; is that right?
- 21 A The 2025 IRP is due, I believe, March 31st, 2023 [sic],
 22 but we do have a draft coming out --
- 23 Q Okay.
- 24 A -- in January.
- 25 | Q Correct. My mistake.

If the 2025 IRP identifies a need for resources, the company would likely issue an RFP for 2026.

Does that sound about right?

- A I think it would be called a 2025 RFP, because I think it will be issued in 2025. It takes months to receive bids, so it's, I think, definitely expected that we could issue the RFP nearly concurrently with the IRP, and by the time we receive bids and are ready to start analyzing them, we would have well completed the IRP.
- Q Okay. And when do you expect resources would come on line from that RFP?
- 12 A I think the earliest, the absolute earliest could be
 13 2027, but I think more reasonably we are expecting 2028
 14 and 2029.
- 15 Q Okay.

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- 16 A And I say all of that not as the expert, but that is
 17 what I'm hearing.
- 18 MR. SYKES: Okay. That's all I
- 19 have.
- 20 ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
- 21 AWEC, you can go ahead and proceed. I think 22 you've indicated cross.
- MS. MOSER: Yes, Your Honor. Thank
- 24 you.
- 25 ////

Page 289 CROSS-EXAMINATION 1 BY MS. MOSER: 2 Good afternoon, Ms. Ghosh. How are you? 3 Good afternoon. 4 Dr. Ghosh. Apologies. 5 It's okay. 6 So I am going to focus on a pretty singular issue 7 that's in your rebuttal testimony. That's the 8 incremental cost estimate. 9 And then I'm going to refer to another exhibit, 10 which I think has been marked as RG-6. And I think it 11 might just be efficient if we just have that available 12 now. 13 A Are you prepared to pull it up? 14 O I can share my screen, if that's just -- that is 15 helpful? 16 That's okay with me, because I don't -- I don't think I 17 have a printout of it. 18 Q Okay. Let me do that now. 19 Okay. Can you see this okay? 20 Yeah. 21 So if we turn to your rebuttal testimony 22 starting at Page 13. 23 I'm there. 24 Okay. Starting in the Q & A, or this section, 25

Section D, it's talking about the, I guess, 1 PacifiCorp's best estimate or current estimate of 2 incremental cost associated with meeting the higher 3 interim targets recommended by staff, correct? 4 Correct. 5 And then the company is -- your testimony is that that 6 would cost at least \$37 million on a Washington 7 allocated basis? 8 That is correct. In terms of the incurred capital 9 costs. 10 Right. 11 And so to get to this calculation, you refer to a 12 work paper that's in Footnote 31, and that is this work 13 paper, as I understand it? 14 Yes. That is correct. 15 Okay. So I just want to make sure that I understand 16 how this -- I guess, first, how this number has been --17 been calculated. 18 So if I look at these cells for '24 and '25, 19 there's about a little shy of seven million and then 20 almost 31 million. 21 And these would be the estimated costs for the 22 extra shortfall for Washington? 23 That is correct. I believe that I did this calculation 24 by looking at the revised 2021 CEIP targets, which are 25

in Row 8 -- my eyesight is terrible; sorry -- Row 9, compared to Row 10, which had, you know, the lower near-term interim targets from our biennial update.

And essentially if you just multiply that by the forecast -- and this is our current retail sales forecast, which, you know, notably is actually higher than what was in our 2021 CEIP, so even that 40 percent multiplied by that is going to result in a higher number of megawatt-hours.

And I simply came up with, you know, the additional shortfall from where we would reasonably expect to be in those years, you know, given the higher targets.

And then in order to come up with the cost, which I believe is what you had highlighted in Row 29; is that correct?

Q Yes.

A To come up with an estimate of that incremental capital cost without doing, you know, an entire run, this really assumes best-case scenario that we could reasonably go out, sign a PPA tomorrow, and have however many megawatts that would be required to supply this situs assigned to Washington.

So in order to come up with just a cost, a dollar-per-megawatt-hour estimate, I referred to the

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levelized cost of energy estimates that we actually last published in our '23 IRP update just because that was the most recent. And if you look at Column C, which is highlighted in blue, I simply chose the cheapest resource option.

And so this is based off of a Wyoming wind resource, a proxy resource, inclusive of PTCs, which are production tax credits that, you know, do provide a bit of a subsidy for those resources. And I simply multiplied that megawatt-hour shortfall in the given year by the corresponding price per megawatt-hour in that Column C. And if you look across all the other columns, those are other example proxy resources at different locations or different technology types, also without a PTC, if you wanted to know what that looked like.

And I chose the cheapest possible resource as a really low-range estimate of what that might cost.

And, again, that's assuming I could go out and sign a PPA for a long-term resource today and have that be available in 2024. This is definitely, you know, a best -- a best scenario for long-term resources.

Okay. And so bottom line, this is -- your estimate is the most conservative estimate that could -- the company could develop based on the resource

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information -- cost information that you have at this
point?

- A Yes. Definitely the lowest-cost estimate.
- Q Okay. And these are all for long-term proxy resources.

 These aren't specific resources that PacifiCorp has in mind?
- A No. These are long-term proxy resources.
 - Q Okay. And it's possible that the company could rely on short-term resources to meet higher targets in the current planning period, correct?
 - A Yes. That is correct. Though I don't have any evidence currently of what short-term resource options are. I don't know if now is a good opportunity, but I will offer that the company has recently issued a short-term RFP, so we are soliciting bids for short-term energy for Q3 of 2025 to help meet peak needs next year, and we have specifically included two product options that we are requesting bids for that look for CETA-compliant, you know, REC-bundled energy.

But I don't know if we will have received any viable bids for those products, and even if we did, you know, I'm not sure it's enough if we're talking about needing to meet these short-term shortfalls -- these near-term shortfalls. Sorry.

Q Okay. And no indication at this point -- either

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through IRP analysis or, as you've indicated, the -
the recently issued RFP -- of what pricing would be,

so --

- A No. But, you know, as many people have talked about today, there's obviously a lot of competition out here, I think for CETA-compliant resources, short term or long term. And, you know, it's definitely -- this is definitely the best-case scenario of, I think, an affordable resource. It's very possible that the actual prices, particularly in the near term to get something this quickly, would be higher.
- Q Okay. And in -- so going back to long-term costs and going back to this work paper with the \$35 Wyoming wind with PTC that was the basis for your \$37 million incremental cost estimate, I just want to confirm, or if you can clarify: You didn't choose that because you thought that Wyoming wind with PTCs at that price point was a more likely resource option for the company. It was just based on pure cost as the most conservative estimate; is that correct?
- A That's correct. I didn't want to get accused of using too high of a price, so I just picked the lowest number I could find.
- 24 Q Okay. Okay. And just one last question.
- 25 Would you agree that it's possible that actual

Page 295 costs for resources that PacifiCorp could procure to 1 meet its currently approved interim targets in the 2 current planning period could be much higher than 3 \$37 million? 4 A Like I said, I don't have any current estimates, but I 5 think that my expectation is this is the low end. 6 to do something more drastic, especially with 7 short-term contracts, would likely cost more. 8 MS. MOSER: Okay. Thank you. 9 further questions. 10 THE WITNESS: Thanks. 11 ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you. 12 I believe that Renewable Northwest and NWEC has 13 indicated cross for this witness as well. 14 And you can go ahead and proceed when you're 15 ready. 16 MS. CHILLCOTT: Yes, Your Honor. 17 Thank you. I'm just -- yeah, thanks. Just waiting for 18 the screen share to end. 19 20 CROSS-EXAMINATION 21 BY MS. CHILLCOTT: 22 Q Good afternoon, Dr. Ghosh. My name is Barbara 23 Chillcott. 24 Good afternoon. 25

1 Q Hi.

2 Could you please turn to your rebuttal testimony, 3 again Exhibit RG-2T, at Page 23.

- A I am there.
- 5 Q Great.

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So starting on Line 6, you testified that -- and this is going back to the issue with the -- the adders that you talked about with staff earlier.

You testified that PacifiCorp agrees that it manually inflated renewable costs but was justified in doing so because of the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the COVID epidemic.

Is that correct?

- A Yes, that is correct.
- Q The COVID-related global and domestic supply chain issues were not limited to resources required for renewable energy development, were they?
- A I'm not an expert on how that impacted other parts of our markets.
 - Q Okay. But in your testimony, you do discuss that, you know, as a justification for the company's inclusion of the -- the adders for renewable resources, that that was one of the reasons, was COVID-related supply issues; is that true?
 - A I think we cite COVID as one of the reasons. But in

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actuality, you know, I may not know what all of the reasons were that contributed to the developers repricing. It definitely seemed like the most obvious one, and there were obvious supply chain issues going on. But, you know, regardless, what we saw was developers needing to reprice all of their original bids in 2022.

- Q You saw that for developers for renewable resource projects, right?
- A Correct. Largely renewable resource projects. There was a much smaller repricing that impacted storage resources.
- Q And just to clarify: The company did not apply any cost escalators to the other resources, other emitting resources, right?
- 16 A I do not believe there were any cost escalators for emitting resources.
 - Q There were also emitting resources in PacifiCorp's 2020 all-source RFP final short list, right?
 - A I honestly do not recall. So I won't say no.

The 2020 all-source RFP was that, an all-source RFP. So anything could have been bid in. I'm not personally aware of resources that weren't wind, solar, or storage, but I don't want to commit to that. And I don't remember what the rest of the -- the RFP list

looked like.

- Q So, I guess, going back to the use of the -- the renewable resource cost escalators: Would you agree that if PacifiCorp's portfolio modeling tool applied cost inputs for real-world events like COVID on a technology or agnostic basis, the outcome of that modeling would have been different?
- A I'm not sure I understand your question. Can you restate that, please.
- Q Yeah. I can just rephrase.

What I'm really getting at is, you know, if the company would have applied kind of this cost escalation or across the board and not just isolated that to renewable resources, would the outcome -- don't you agree the outcome would be different?

A Okay. So if I'm understanding your question, you're saying that if there were renewable -- if there were -- sorry -- if there were higher costs being observed for all technology types and those had been applied across the board, that would have changed results.

I mean, I think that's a -- technically a true statement. But, again, I can't confirm that there were other resource types other than wind, solar, and storage being considered in the 2020 all-source RFP at least in the short lists. So I don't know that there

was other information to consider.

And, you know, generally in the 2023 IRP, you know, we were considering our proxy -- our long-term proxy resource options were generally non-emitting resources for the most part, if not entirely.

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And so turning back to Page 23 of your rebuttal testimony at RG-2T, you -- you testified that the issue with -- you know, so as you know, my clients are -- have concerns about their adder for renewable resources. You testified that, you know, PacifiCorp had addressed this issue in multiple venues. And then in Footnote 47, you -- as an example, you bring up the meeting from October of 2022, the -- the PIM; is that correct?

- A Yes, that is correct.
- 17 Q And could you please turn to Exhibit RG-24X.
- 18 A Sorry. I think my numbers are a little mixed up.

Which exhibit is that?

- Q Yeah, so it's this -- it would be the slide deck from the October 13, 2022, IRP PIM meeting. And I think it might be off by a number if the numbers weren't updated after last night's change.
- A Sorry. I've got two binders, and this one's giving up on me.

Okay. I am at the public input meeting slide deck from October 13th, 2022. 2

Q Great.

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Could you please turn to Page 4 or Slide 4 of that exhibit.

- Yes. I am here.
- Okay. Great.

And then the third bullet down, it says, "Wind, solar, and battery storage equipment are impacted by the supply change issues and worldwide inflation and tariffs on solar equipment. Demand for this equipment is also high."

Is this the -- to your knowledge, is this the meeting in which the company informed stakeholders initially about this -- about the cost escalation for the renewable resources?

- A I do believe so. If it was -- if this information was provided to stakeholders prior to this meeting, it's possible, but I don't currently have record of it.
- ${\tt Q}$ Okay. And then on the next slide, Slide 5 -- and these are the -- kind of the same -- this is basically depicting in graphical form what the point was made above about the -- the cost to increase, correct?
- That is correct.
- There's no recording or transcript from that October

13th, 2022, meeting, is there?

A No. Prior to the most recent IRP cycle, as in the 2025 IRP cycle and the ongoing stakeholder process, we actually did not record meetings. In the past, we had chosen not to because we thought that not recording meetings helped garner a lot more public discourse.

And, of course, we were operating in a weird post-COVID world where we were doing everything remote rather than in person.

But starting this year, we have started recording all of our public input meetings. And we do make those available, I believe, to the public. And so that is a key change in our 2025 IRP stakeholder process.

Q Great.

Were you at this meeting, or did you attend virtually or in person?

- A I honestly cannot recall. I listened in to a lot of IRP public input meetings. But if I was not on deck to present, which I was not in this meeting, I don't remember.
- Q Yeah, that's okay.

Are you aware at this meeting that stakeholders raised concerns about the information shared by the company with regard to the use of cost escalators for renewable resources?

- A The only feedback that I'm aware of is what's in writing. And I do believe that there has been written feedback to that effect.
- Q And you're also aware that staff expressed some disappointment in that -- in the kind of lack of information leading into this meeting about the use of the cost escalators?
- 8 A I can't confirm that.
- Q Could you please pull up Exhibit 20- -- RG-25X, which -- and if your numbering is off, it's the PacifiCorp stakeholder feedback form for the 2023 IRP.
- 12 A Got it.

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- 13 | Q Have you reviewed this document before?
- 14 A I have reviewed it since it was submitted as a cross exhibit.
- 16 Q Okay. Great.
 - So, I guess, you know, we're just -- this exhibit kind of is from, you know, staff and demonstrates kind of the staff was disappointed, you know, quote, that the company did not at its January 13, 2023, PIM discuss its draft 2023 IRP preferred portfolio results, et cetera.
- And, I guess, you know, the question is: You're
 aware that staff was also concerned, correct?
- 25 A Yes. I'm aware of the feedback in this feedback form,

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and I'm aware that there was definitely some concerns expressed with not being able to present those results in January of '23.

- Q So PacifiCorp did not provide any portfolio modeling results to stakeholders as part of the 2023 IRP development process prior to finalizing and filing the IRP, did it?
- A I can't recall off the top of my head if something was provided between, you know, the time of this feedback form and the ultimate filing.

And I'll also point out, the '23 IRP was a bit interesting in timing. So we filed the 2023 IRP, which was known as the 2021 two-year IRP progress report in Washington. We filed it with all commissions March 31st, 2023. And then we gave all of our stakeholders notice that this was an opportunity for public comment to kind of address those concerns that they didn't have time to digest the modeling.

And then we did allow stakeholders to provide feedback. And we subsequently filed an amended final version of the 2023 IRP, I believe May 31st, 2023, with all of our six commissions.

And so that is actually why there's kind of a funny timing on that filing and there's -- there's two, and it's because we tried to give 60 days in between if

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there was any really important feedback or additional sensitivities that needed to be addressed during that time, because we knew that, you know, we had gotten a little bit behind on our schedule of -- of getting all of that out ahead of time.

- Q So given that, the kind of the -- the tight time frame there, would you expect that stakeholders would -- would have had the opportunity to request model run revisions or, you know, for example, to understand the effects of the renewables cost escalators?
- A You know, it's hard for me to speak to this now.

 Looking back, it feels like so long ago and kind of a blur. You know, at the very least, the renewable cost escalators were presented in October of 2022, which was, you know, still several months before both the March and the May filing.

Again, you know, I am aware of this written feedback. I don't know -- I don't remember off the top of my head how much additional feedback or requests there were to look into alternatives to those renewable cost escalators, but at the very least, stakeholders were aware before the portfolios were filed. Again, I don't recall how much feedback we got between the March and the May filings. And it could -- it could have been enough time, and it could not have.

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I will say, you know, to -- to redo all of the renewable cost assumptions and run a new suite of portfolios could have potentially been too big of an ask in that time frame for the IRP. It's hard for me to really comment on that.

But, you know, there was time between the filing of the IRP and the filing of the Clean Energy

Implementation Plan update. The biennial CEIP update was filed November of 2023. And while I was not the primary point person when that filing was being made, I don't -- and I -- you know, subject to check, I don't specifically recall receiving feedback in that process to this extent and being asked to run, you know, different portfolios for the purpose of the CEIP. And we do have a separate CEIP engagement process that we hold meetings a couple times in the year, and we try to -- to bridge that communication gap between filing of an IRP and filing of a CEIP.

So, you know, there was at least, I think, opportunity there to have provided that feedback and ask for additional modeling.

Q Got it. Okay. Thanks.

So if you could please turn to the next exhibit, which is what is -- should be marked RG-26X, and it's the slides from the April 13th, 2023, PIM meeting.

- 1 A Yes, I believe I am there.
- 2 Q Great.
- 3 So if you turn to Slide 4 of that exhibit, Page 4.
- 4 A Yes. I'm there.
- Q So this kind of is a summary, it looks like, of the 2023 IRP filing status, right?
- 7 A Yes. I think that details the timeline I was just talking about.
- 9 Q Great.
- So it looks like -- so the IRP was filed March

 31st, 2023. And then this is, I think, what you were

 just speaking to: The extended public comment period

 began on April 1st?
- 14 A Correct.
- Q And then April 14th, the public data disks were provided, which is -- looks like the day after this meeting.
- And then the comment period ended on April 30th?
- 19 A That's correct. That's what I see here.
- 20 Q Great.

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So it looks like that left -- so if you kind of look at a calendar -- about ten business days for stakeholders to access, understand, and analyze PacifiCorp's IRP data to find and quantify the

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renewables cost escalators, then prepare and submit

modeling recommendations, correct?

- A Based on the time from when people would have received the data disk, yes, that is true. But they would have at least had, again, the public information about what the escalators were, how big they were, what they looked like, and at least the preferred portfolio outcomes prior to that.
- Q Okay. But before April 14th, they were kind of operating with not a full suite of information, I guess, to base --
- 11 A They did not have the portfolio resource files. That's true.
- 13 Q Great.

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- 14 Could you please now turn to -- back to your
 15 rebuttal exhibit, or rebuttal testimony at
 16 Exhibit RG-2T and then Page 25.
- 17 A I am there.
- 18 Q Great.

So here, starting at Line 9, you're responding to RNW and NWEC's criticism of PacifiCorp's thermal resource assumptions, so -- and, you know, referencing testimony from Renewable Northwest about questionable reasoning.

You indicate that, starting on Line 14, this argument is unsupported and the Commission should

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disregard my client's concern on this point. Instead, consistent with the Commission's decision and PacifiCorp's 2023 general rate case, the Commission should conclude that PacifiCorp's thermal resource assumptions are reasonable and should be used to inform the interim targets in the CEIP biennial update.

Did I read that right?

- A Yes. I believe that's correct.
- Q And are you familiar with -- well, you can just quickly turn to, if you can, Exhibit RG-27X. And that would be the 2023 -- or the March 19th, 2024, final order in that rate case, which I believe you were referring to in your testimony; is that correct?
- 14 A Yes, I believe that is correct.
- Q So PacifiCorp filed the -- this biennial CEIP update on November 1st of 2023, right?
- 17 A That is correct.
- Q And then the Commission's order in this general rate case was issued on March 19th of this year, right?
- 20 A That is correct.
- Q So does the Commission's final order in the general rate case discuss or make any connection between the decision in the GRC and its relevance to the company's biennial CIP -- CEIP update?
- 25 A This is a very long order that I've read one time.

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But, no, I do not believe it specifically references the biennial CEIP update.

- Q So do you agree that the Commission never gave
 PacifiCorp the direction to base its IRP or its
 biennial CEIP update on the outcome of the 2023 general
 rate case?
- A So I'm not -- I don't know if I would answer that question "yes" or "no," because I -- I'm not sure I completely understood the phrasing. But a little bit of context that I will supply.

It was in the spring of 20- -- or actually, I guess, very early in 2023 that we would have been doing the 2023 IRP. And in the '23 IRP, we do come up with a CETA-compliant portfolio. You know, we basically don't put out that IRP without having that. And so, you know, in the beginning of 2023, when we were doing what would those CETA interim targets look like, that ultimately requires us to make some post-modeling determinations of allocations and kind of assess the need for Washington customers based on that.

And if you recall in our refiled CEIP, in our original 2021 CEIP, we were using then-future assumptions that we thought we would realign Chehalis to be a hundred percent, which actually was a very significant supply of thermal energy. You know, we

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have since, starting in the 2023, we thought, Okay, well, there is -- there has not been a successful proposal that we knew of at the time to realign Chehalis, so we thought, Okay, we should -- we should align our thermal assumptions with what we think is representative of reality.

Quite frankly, I go to regulation. I go to revenue requirement. And I say, Hey, what do allocations look like today? What should I be basing this off of?

And the company, at the time, I believe -- I do not work on rate cases, and so I also kind of defer to company witness McVee to clarify -- I believe at the time the company was working on the proposals to both extend Washington customers' participation in coal units through the end of 2025 as well as proposed participating in Jim Bridger 1 and 2 after they convert to natural gas.

So in the 2021 IRP, we did not actually include Washington customers in that natural gas conversion, because at the time, we had no way of knowing if that, you know, was reasonable or not. And by the time we were sitting in 2023, I was hearing that, yes, there's significant benefits to Washington customers, and so we aligned those assumptions. Again, we have to make

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guesses about the future. And, you know, it is -- it is fortunate that the company was vetting that proposal and eventually got buy-in.

But I also want to comment on the way that I believe Renewable Northwest and NWEC was characterizing these assumptions in their testimony, which is what I disagreed with, was it sounded like the company was looking at market conditions and then arbitrarily making assumptions in its IRP modeling about thermals. And that's just not correct.

The coal lives of units like Jim Bridger 3 and 4 or Colstrip, the natural gas conversion of Jim Bridger 1 and 2, those are fully based on a completely endogenous optimized IRP modeling. Those have been fully justified in whatever prudency review that has been required, and that is based off of, you know, the full suite of information about the forecast. Those were not simply based off of, you know, one year of market data or something like that.

And I -- I perceived the comments in Renewable

Northwest and NWEC's testimony to be characterizing it

as such. The lives of those units, the conversion,

that was already justified in the IRP model. If that

had not been selected, we would not have had the option

of allocating it to Washington customers.

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But in terms of choosing the allocations, yes, we aligned that with the proposal. That was, you know, my best guess of the future. So I think it's worth reiterating that when we do our planning, we don't have a crystal ball. It's been ever complicated by state-specific policies and really needing to adapt the way that we do our IRP.

And, you know, we are making strides. I'll put a plug for the IRP team. They're doing great work. And they're making strides to get -- get to a point where the tool has really evolved to do that. But we just didn't quite have that capability when we did the '23 IRP.

So sorry. I know that I gave a long-winded answer. Feel free to re- -- recast your question so I can give you a "yes" or "no." But I just wanted to provide that context to kind of why I was disagreeing with the -- the position that RNW and NWEC were taking.

Q It's helpful. Thank you.

Let me just see here.

Let's move on to back to your testimony, your rebuttal testimony, at Page 26.

- A Okay. I'm there.
- 24 | Q Starting at Line 8.

25 And so this is about the 2022 all-source RFP that

we've talked about a bit today.

In your testimony, you -- you testify that there was no initial short list from the 2022 all-source RFP and then the OPUC staff was incorrect when they concluded otherwise; is that correct?

- A Yes, that is correct. And we've provided that same clarification to the Oregon commission staff in that other proceeding.
- Q And in that other proceeding, are you aware of if staff has issued a revised report or -- or any other -- anything in writing to clarify their understanding after whatever you've submitted to clarify to them?

 Does that make sense?
- A Yeah. I think the only thing that has been in writing is probably their data requests asking for their short list and us telling them there's no short list.
- 17 Q Mm-hmm.

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- A I'm not sure that they have had any kind of revised statement to acknowledge the -- that misunderstanding.
- Q Will you please turn to Exhibit 20- -- RG-28X. This is the March 13th, 2023, letter from PacifiCorp filed in the UM 2193 docket.
- 23 A Got it. I am there.
- 24 Q Great.
- 25 So on March 13th, 2023, PacifiCorp filed in this

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Page 314

OPUC docket its benchmark bid evaluations for the 2022 all-source RFP, correct?

A Yeah, these aren't evaluations really. They're just benchmark bids. So these are -- benchmarks refer to projects that the company is looking into as self-built, or -- I don't know -- based on the naming conventions, I'm not -- I'm not sure if this includes build-to-transfer agreements, BTAs, which do get financed similarly.

But essentially this is just a bunch of benchmarks that the company found projects that could be self-built, and these get reviewed by the IEs, the independent evaluator, and they typically would get analyzed against market bid information to see if any of them are competitive.

Q Thanks.

And so now could you please turn to Exhibit RG-30X, which is a redacted staff report dated August 1st, 2024.

- A Yes. I am there.
- 21 Q Great.

22 And so if you could please turn to Page 10. And that's also PDF Page 10 of that staff report.

- 24 A This is a heavily redacted page, correct?
- 25 Q Yeah. That's right. Correct.

Page 315

So just beginning underneath the graphic there, it says, "Staff would assert PacifiCorp had other resource options available to it in '23 and '24 when it chose to pursue its current de facto strategy of increased reliance on coal power, higher levels of market purchases, and bilateral storage contracts."

It goes on on the next page after kind of a series of redacted information and says, "Yet the company chose to take resource actions that increased reliance on market purchases, bilaterally contract for storage at unknown prices, build more gas plants, increase reliance on coal plants and speculative CCUS technology, all while falling short of emission reduction targets."

Did I read that correctly?

- A Yes, you did read that correctly.
- When you were testifying earlier about OPUC staff's -that they were incorrect regarding their conclusion that there were other resources available, is this the -- is this what you were referring to?

MR. ROGALA: Your Honor, I'd like to object twice here.

First, again, if you look at the top of that

Page 10 that NWEC began with, this is the '23 IRP

update. This is a document a year after we filed the

Page 316

IRP. So this has no relevance to the '23 IRP nor to the CEIP update.

And I'd also like to object that Dr. Ghosh has already testified that there is no final short list in the '22 all-source RFP. That's a well-known fact. And Oregon commission is incorrect in this.

But I need to make those two objections.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you.

Those objections have been noted. I believe we dealt with the first at the beginning of the proceeding. And to the extent that Dr. Ghosh has already answered a question regarding what resources were, weren't available, and the accuracy of this document, that has been noted as well.

I'd ask counsel to not re-ask that question but to continue along with your line of questioning. And the Commission will give that its due weight moving forward. Thank you.

MS. CHILLCOTT: Thank you, Your Honor.

Q (By Ms. Chillcott) And one question about, I guess, the -- this nonexistent list.

PacifiCorp actually acquired the development rights to a project, a 300-megawatt wind and solar project in Idaho -- right? -- that emerged from the

Page 317

2022 all-source RFP, correct?

A That's incorrect, actually. So I assume you're referring to the ARCO project that was, I think, actually brought in in your other exhibit.

And so, one, I don't believe that was found through the 2022 all-source RFP process. I believe it was being explored as a build-to-transfer agreement.

Just, you know, we have people on our company that are always out there, looking for projects, keeping tabs on what's available. And I believe that when, you know, nobody could acquire this resource from the originally planned developer, they sold the rights to develop in the future this ARCO project to PacifiCorp.

So I just really want to clarify. This is not any form of significant financial investment. It is not a commitment. It is simply PacifiCorp acquiring the rights to build in the future at any point in time should they choose. I believe this is standard utility practice, a way of keeping our options open.

And, again, just for context on timing, the 2022 all-source RFP, I believe we received market bids in the spring of 2023, in March sometime, and it wasn't until the summer that the RFP team had even gone through that list and determined bids that were conforming or nonconforming. And all that means is,

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was this bid even eligible? 'Cause we do receive bids that are not eligible sometimes.

And then from that process onwards, they would have begun to -- to narrow down an initial short list, but then the RFP was paused in September of 2023 before the RFP team could make and/or publicize that determination.

I don't know what information the OPUC staff are referring to, to be perfectly honest. It might be the benchmark bids, which are not market bids. It might be the 2022 refresh of the 2022 -- of the 2020 all-source. I really can't speak to what -- what they are referring to.

Q Okay. Fair enough.

ALJ THOMPSON: And quickly, Counsel. I apologize for interrupting you. But I just wanted to check regarding the number of questions that you have left. I'm just looking at the time and the time estimate that was given, and I just wanted to see where we're at.

MS. CHILLCOTT: Yeah. I will say I probably have about five more minutes, if that's okay.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Go ahead and proceed.

MS. CHILLCOTT: Okay.

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Q (By Ms. Chillcott) The last thing on this, Dr. Ghosh, is whenever you referred to market bids, what do you mean by "market bids"?

A Yeah, so there's a distinction between what we call benchmark bids, which is what was referred to in that earlier exhibit, and then there are market bids.

So benchmarks are simply PacifiCorp goes out and looks for projects that could be self-built, like I was saying earlier. They just go and look for options.

Doesn't necessarily mean we build them often or at all.

And then when we do something like an RFP of any kind, that's an issuance to the market where we're requesting the bids. And all of that bid information that comes in because of that initiation of an RFP, those are what we call market bids. And so typically when we're talking about some kind of short list in an RFP, we're usually referring to a short list of market bids. And I would -- that's what I was clarifying that we never got there in the 2022 all-source RFP.

Q Gotcha. So okay. That's fine. Great.

Sorry. Thank you.

So just last line of questioning on -- back to your rebuttal testimony at Page 26.

A Yes.

Q And starting at -- let's see -- Line 20. You testified

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that you disagree with RNW witness Ware's statement that effectively PacifiCorp does not plan to acquire new resources through RFPs before 2030 CETA target. But if supported by the then-relevant modeling, PacifiCorp does intend to issue a 2025 RFP; is that correct?

- A Yes, that is correct.
 - Q And we've heard testimony today regarding the company's -- I don't think you've gone so far as make the commitment to issue an RFP in 2025, but would you say -- I guess, what is your characterization of the company's intent with regard to issuing a 2025 RFP?
 - A Yeah, I won't speak for the company or the procurement team. I have no authority to do so. But what is within my purview is how we plan to meet our 2030 targets. And so that is my personal priority. That's the goal for my team.

And so we -- you know, based on massively changed circumstances, we had absolutely no choice but to -- to pause and ultimately terminate the 2022 all-source RFP. That's just the unfortunate reality of -- of -- of having to manage a utility and a company like this.

But the 2025 IRP and subsequent CEIP, I think, will represent a very important, much-needed refreshment, not just to the inputs and assumptions

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and -- and current circumstances, but in our modeling approach.

Something we have sort of spoken to -- spoken to a little bit today is, you know, the risk of overbuilding when we do things like situs state-specific procurement. And so the IRP team's been working on revising its tool so that we can actually do a final integrated portfolio that balances all of these state-specific needs and specifically for Washington customers so that we can try to avoid that overbuild and yet meet those targets.

And so, you know, I can't say that we absolutely commit, because I don't have that authority. But, you know, we fully intend to -- to model and address our need and to come up with a viable action plan for 2030. And my best guess is that will involve, you know, both system and state-specific procurement possibly, and that needs to be supported by that IRP. And, you know, we will issue an RFP.

Again, I have no authority to commit, but I would be very shocked if we didn't. And if we didn't, it must be another global epidemic.

Sorry. I don't say I predicted it.

Q Okay. Thanks.

So just to clarify: Pac has made no, you know,

Page 322

firm commitment to procure any additional resources before 2030. And given that, PacifiCorp has shared no, quote/unquote, specific action supporting its biennial update, correct?

A Sure. I think for us, we were really focused on the near-term targets and recasting those in our biennial update, because we felt that was the most important thing to recast, and that was really based on what we could do at the time.

It is the case perhaps that there's not any firm action plan out there right now for what that path of resource acquisition looks like through 2030, though of course we have shown a couple -- you know, we've done a couple IRPs now that have shown some proxy resource selection to get there. But, again, the 2025 IRP and CEIP, I think, will be absolutely vital in determining that action plan. And I firmly believe it gives us enough time to procure those resources in the next CEIP period.

MS. CHILLCOTT: Thank you, Dr. Ghosh
I have no further questions.

THE WITNESS: Thanks.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

Turning to CRITFC.

MR. CETAS: Thank you, Your Honor.

		Page 323
1		And we'll be brief.
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3		CROSS-EXAMINATION
4		BY MR. CETAS:
5	Q	Good evening, Dr. Ghosh. I want to ask you some
6		questions or actually in an exhibit we attach for your
7		colleague Mr. McVee. But they were sponsored
8		they're data requests sponsored by you. So I'd like to
9		ask you some questions about them. But you won't need
10		this information if
11	А	Okay.
12	Q	you don't have it.
13	A	I don't have
14	Q	Okay.
15	A	I can get them, but
16	Q	Okay. I can project it as well too, or read it off.
17	А	We probably have copies.
18	Q	Okay.
19		MR. ROGALA: And, Elijah, are we
20		asking about CRITFC DRs 1 through 20?
21		MR. CETAS: We're asking yes.
22		And specifically questions around CRITFC DR 1.8 to
23		1.10, which are about customer benefits indicators.
24		THE WITNESS: Got it. Okay. I
25		believe I have the whole set. Just direct me to the

specific number.

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COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And which

3 exhibit is this?

MR. CETAS: Sorry. This is MDM-22X.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you.

MR. CETAS: And we maybe don't need

this. I'm going to just ask broad questions right now.

Q (By Mr. Cetas) So PacifiCorp collects customer benefits indicator data as part of its obligations under CETA; is that right?

- A I believe that's correct.
- 12 Q And these CBI reflect the information PacifiCorp

 13 collects around vulnerable communities and the impacts

 14 they face as a result of energy decisions?
 - A That's one aspect. We do name and track some CBIs and metrics that are related to our entire customer base in terms of things like environmental impacts or, you know, other improvements.

But, yes, we do have specific mandates to consider low-income, highly impacted communities. We are currently developing our working definition and measuring methodology -- it's a weird way to say that -- for vulnerable populations. We're doing so with a ton of stakeholder input.

And, yes, so we have -- some of our CBI metrics

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are more focused on those specific populations, and many of our CBI metrics we report for, you know, both all customers and those subgroups.

- Q And the CBIs that you report for all customers, are those what you refer to as portfolio CBIs?
- A Not necessarily. The portfolio CBIs are meant to differentiate CBIs and metrics that are specifically reported off of our IRP portfolio. Because CBIs are customer benefit indicators, most of that information or outcomes that we want to impact are so localized in terms of, you know, that specific customer or customer class that it benefits or impacts, it can be hard to model or track that in an IRP, because it's just really, really high level. So we have some portfolio CBIs which are things that we track at the portfolio level. And I would say that those are meant to represent benefits at all customers in Washington.
 - And those portfolio CBIs, they can inform the resource decisions?
- A Yes. And I admit we are -- we were very new in this in our first IRP CEIP cycle. We're getting -- we're getting better at it. And so at -- as of now, it's information we report. And so to the extent that you might have a range of variant portfolios that we want to consider as the optimal CEIP portfolio, those CBI

Page 326

metrics we report could help identify which portfolio is preferred. It hasn't really swayed the outcome in the last IRP and CEIP cycle. But I think we're working on improving our -- our methods around that.

- Q And you're working on additional proposed portfolio CBI?
- A Yes. I don't know if we've had a chance to talk about it in the public sphere. We will hopefully do so in the New Year in our equity advisory group meetings.

 But, yes, we have been thinking about this question of how do you consider somewhat more localized benefits or impacts of a portfolio.

So usually our portfolio CBIs are really focused on, you know, total -- total emissions, total renewable energy added to the portfolio. Energy unserved is one of them, which is a measure of reliability, but pretty much all of our portfolios have very little energy unserved, because they're designed that way.

So a new portfolio CBI that we are planning to -to roll out once we get stakeholder feedback and buy-in
is the impact of local pollutants. So we -- we
typically focus on global pollutants, which is
greenhouse gas emissions or -- or carbon dioxide.

Because a global pollutant is something that, once it's
emitted into the air, it's just considered to be kind

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of adding to that overall quantity in the air, and it's -- it's global. It doesn't matter where you emit it.

Local pollutants, particularly SOx and NOx -- and if I tell you what those are, I will say them wrong, so I don't want to embarrass myself -- but these are examples of local pollutants, which can be generated at a thermal emitting plant. And the -- the significance of local pollutants like these is they stay in a higher concentration closest to the plant.

And there are other sources of these emissions, not just an electricity generator. And so there are other factors in a community that might impact how much of that local pollution level there is. But it's actually something that we model in our IRP and can look at. And so we want to think about can we look at that for Washington-located plants or plants that are located within a certain number of miles from Washington customers. And, you know, could we -- could we look at the offsetting benefit of -- of offsetting in local pollution emission.

So sorry. That was kind of a long answer, but that is -- that is something we're thinking about. Thank you.

And could portfolio CBI -- could they be -- could

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they have an impact on RFPs?

A I think so. Again, we're sort of in the early phases. In the 2022 all-source RFP, which, yes, was ultimately terminated, but something new in that RFP was we had an equity questionnaire. And I think this was more borne out of, you know, other equity -- evolving equity requirements in Washington policy.

But in this next RFP, we are trying to figure out -- and, again, this is something that we've got to get buy-in from our interested parties and make sure it makes sense to everybody. But we are trying to adapt and grow from that equity questionnaire approach and figure out, you know, what types of questions can we ask developers and what other non-price score impacts can we build in for a type of resource, either based on its fuel type or its location, that would let us have a non-price score that might weight more because of its positive impact towards a CBI or metric.

MR. CETAS: Okay. Thank you. No more questions.

THE WITNESS: Thanks.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

And does the company have any redirect for this witness?

MR. ROGALA: Yes, Your Honor. I'll

be -- I'll be brief.

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. ROGALA:

Q First, I'd just like to start with these renewable cost assumptions. And I think we've really lost sight of the forest here.

Dr. Ghosh, no one contests that bid repricing from the 2020 all-source RFP actually happened, correct?

- A I believe that's correct.
- 11 Q And as a result, we purchased close to two gigawatts of 12 resources at these inflated prices, correct?
- 13 A I believe that's correct. We -- we're bringing on line 14 1900-plus megawatts of capacity.
 - Q And would it surprise you to know that all of these purchases that were included in our 2023 general electric rate case and which are now in our revenue requirements, that the Commission approve the full rate recovery of these resources based on these higher prices?
 - A I wasn't really aware of that, but that doesn't surprise me, because we need the significant renewable growth for CETA.
 - Q And so then to put a point to it, would it have been reasonable, in your opinion, to on one hand actually

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buy two gigawatts of resources at these higher prices, but then on the other, not include those prices in the 2023 IRP/CEIP update based on an average of what we actually saw and what we, in fact, procured resources from?

I don't think it would have been reasonable, because I think the problem is, you know, we run the risk of running an IRP that has near-term renewable resource costs that are artificially low. And based on that, we might select a lot of stuff in the near term and then go out and realize we can't get this at this price.

And so I believe it was a reasonable assumption based on very significant repricing that we were seeing in the market. And at the end of the day, you know, I do believe utilities know what the options really are. I mean, we are always reviewing our options, looking at self-build projects, looking at PPAs. You know, we're always evaluating for what is going to be the next lowest-cost option. And so I think it was absolutely reasonable to reflect our reality. We do that, you know, all the time, using our best judgment, when we set up our IRP models.

Q Thank you.

 $\label{eq:And then moving to another line of question on $$ Natrium.$

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I understand the concern that if Natrium doesn't come on line like we plan for it to come on line, that could leave a, in your words, a 3 to 5 percent gap in the company's compliance position by 2030.

But a resource not coming on line on this commercial operation deadline, is that a problem that's unique with just Natrium, or is it a problem with all resources?

- A I think at least in recent history, it's been a problem with all resources. You know, we've seen developers of other technology types end up having significant delays in the timing of when they can get stuff on line.

 It's -- it's unfortunate. I'm not really aware of why. I don't know a lot about sourcing materials and all of that and getting, you know, probably permits. But I do think it's unfortunately a risk for most new projects that you want to bring on line.
- Q And would you agree that it's routine contracting practice that there are contractual provisions about delayed commercial operation deadlines? So in the event Natrium does not come on line by 2030, there's some sort of contractual recourse in that hypothetical situation?
- A I'm not familiar with the terms of our Natrium contract.

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One thing I will offer, though, is we did learn some lessons from the 2020 all-source RFP. And because of delays in signing contracts, developers were able to just reprice things or pull out. And so we have learned lessons from that process, and that has been built into the RFP.

I don't know the specifics. But I believe there are, you know, different provisions in the contracts that developers sign when they submit bids. That hopefully helps disincentivize their ability to just walk away unscathed, to hopefully give us some insulation against that. But we -- we can't control it all.

Q And I appreciate that. And I'm not trying to downplay the concerns with Natrium. I wanted to bring some perspective to it.

So let's -- let's talk to your 3 to 5 percent example here.

So let's say Natrium does not come on line. Can you provide some context to what a 3 to 5 percent miss would mean for PacifiCorp? Because percentages are one thing, but megawatt-hours are another. And so I think it might be helpful to have some context on this potential definition.

A Would you like me to share a work paper where I can

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show you where the numbers come from, or should I just say it?

Q I defer to the -- the witness, Commission, I guess.

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, can I

5 share a work paper on my screen?

ALJ THOMPSON: You may. You can also just say it, if you'd like.

THE WITNESS: I don't know. I'll just share it, if I can do this correctly.

Okay. Sorry. This is going to be hard to see. Try to make these numbers bigger.

So this is the -- the summary calculation of our interim targets that were submitted in our CEIP biennial update that are the subject of today's conversation. And I -- I did just want to bring some context here.

So up here on Row 3 is our retail sales forecast. So this determines our entire need trajectory, right?

Our -- our interim targets are based off of how many

REC-generating resources that we can supply to meet that need.

And so in 2030, which is, you know, our first year of -- of GHG-neutral compliance, we expect to serve 82 percent of that retail sales with either, you know, non-emitting or renewable resources. And I -- we do

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categorize those slightly differently, though it is expected that they all must generate renewable energy credits in order to -- to satisfy this.

And so in Row 7, we have what is made up by nuclear and non-emitting peakers. And in Row 8 we have basically everything else, so wind, solar, hydro, the-the standard stuff.

And so, you know, 186,000 megawatts on meeting a four-million-megawatt-hour need in 2030 is made up of -- of nuclear and non-emitting peakers. And for perspective, you can see kind of how small that number is.

So the number of megawatt-hours that we are getting from the Natrium plant forecasted in 2030 to serve, you know, Washington customers their -- their system share, it's only 186,000 megawatt-hours. Again, that's, like, barely 5 percent of that total retail sales.

And so it's definitely conceivable that if we were sitting in 2028 and we found out there was to be a delay, we could probably go out and sign a PPA or -- or explore some other means to fill 186,000 megawatt-hours. It's just for perspective really not that much. Meanwhile, we're projecting bringing on 3. -- three million -- I'm sorry; numbers are -- are

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hard at 3 p.m. -- you know, three million megawatt-hours of renewable generating stuff. And so that's -- that gets us just to 77 percent of that -- of that interim target goal.

So it's -- you know, it's a -- it's a concern, obviously, partly because it's -- it's dispatchable, reliable generation, and replacing that is probably the real concern. But, you know, I think at that point, we will know the risks in 2028. And if we need to get a little bit more extra renewable resources to cover that, I think we can.

But I think the real risk is -- is just not having enough dispatchable stuff to provide reliability.

That's the real risk. Same with -- same with peakers.

Peakers don't run very much in a year. They're probably, like, 1 percent of our targets during any of these years. But those non-emitting peakers are really essential for making sure that we can reliably provide power.

MR. ROGALA: Wow. That was great. Thank you, Dr. Ghosh. No further questions. Thank you.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

Any questions from the bench?

CHAIR DANNER: No, I just -- very

quickly.

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So when your counsel was talking about if you don't meet a contract, there are provisions in that contract for delays. But there's no replacement power that are part of those contracts as far as you know. It's just about damages or not having to -- to pay whatever bill?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, I believe that's

9 the case.

10 CHAIR DANNER: Okay.

11 THE WITNESS: You know, I'm -- I'm

12 not aware of --

13 ALJ THOMPSON: All right. So far as

14 you know. All right.

THE WITNESS: -- a different

16 version, yeah.

17 CHAIR DANNER: Okay. Thank you.

That's all the questions I have.

19 ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you.

I believe that concludes all of the questions for

21 you. You may be excused at this time.

22 (Witness excused.)

23

24 ALJ THOMPSON: And I believe that

25 the next witness is staff's witness. And so once

	Page 337
1	Dr. Ghosh is able to close down, we can go ahead and
2	call our next witness.
3	And I will remind the parties just quickly that
4	I I believe the commissioners still have a hard stop
5	at 4:00.
6	MR. ROGALA: Your Honor, do we
7	oh.
8	ALJ THOMPSON: Sorry. Go ahead,
9	Mr. Rogala.
10	MR. ROGALA: I apologize. Dr. Ghosh
11	was just shutting her computer. Do we need
12	MS. STRAUSS: She has her own.
13	MR. ROGALA: Okay. Got it. Okay.
14	MS. STRAUSS: Staff calls Jaclynn
15	Simmons.
16	ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. And if you
17	could please raise your right hand, I'll swear you in.
18	Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you will
19	provide today will be the truth, the whole truth, and
20	nothing but the truth?
21	THE WITNESS: Yes.
22	Yes.
23	ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
24	You can go ahead and proceed.
25	////

			Dago 220	
			Page 338	
1			having been first duly sworn	
2			by ALJ Thompson, was	
3			examined and testified as	
4			follows:	
5				
6		DIRECT EXAMINATION		
7		BY MS. STRAUSS:		
8	Q	Good afternoon, Ms. Simmons.		
9		Could you please state	your name and spell your	
10		last for the record.		
11	A	Jaclynn Simmons, S-i-m-m-o-n	-s.	
12	Q	Ms. Simmons, did you submit	testimony and exhibits in	
13		support of your testimony to	day?	
14	A	Yes.		
15	Q	And do you have any correcti	ons or alterations you need	
16		to make to that testimony or	any of those exhibits?	
17	А	Yes, ma'am. I have three co	rrections.	
18	Q	Okay. Could you please list	those now.	
19	A	Yes.		
20		For Exhibit JNS-19, sta	ff recommendations	
21		conditions list, the numberi	ng is incorrect. And for	
22		the record sorry; I got t	o get to it the	
23		numbering should be as follow	ws:	
24		No. 1 is public partici	pation plan.	
25		No. 2 is allocation met	hodology.	

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No. 3 is IRA, IIJA.

No. 4 is resource acquisition.

No. 5 is 2025 resource acquisition.

No. 6 is minimum designation and program design regarding distributed resources.

No. 7 is resource adequacy.

I think I missed one. My apologies.

No. 6 -- No. 6 should be interim targets.

No. 7 should be minimum designations and program design.

And then No. 8 is resource adequacy.

On Page 3, Line 6, it currently states OPCU also ordered the company to start a new RFP. That correction is that the OPCU ordered a docket to initiate an investigation of their own legal ability to issue -- make the company issue an RFP and to get an outcome of that RFP.

And then additionally, I have one more correction.

And that is on Page 13 of my testimony as well,

Lines 11 through 12. It states the allocation of the

resources to Washington changed from dynamic allocation

to using MSP to set percentage through WIJAM. It's the

opposite. It was set percentage to a dynamic

		Page 340
1		allocation.
2		COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And which
3		page was that?
4		THE WITNESS: That is Page 13. And
5		that would be Line 11 through 12.
6	Q	(By Ms. Strauss) Ms. Simmons, do you have any other
7		corrections or alterations you need to make?
8	A	No, ma'am.
9		MS. STRAUSS: Your Honor, I tender
10		the witness for cross.
11		ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
12		The company can go ahead and proceed.
13		MR. ROGALA: Thank you.
14		
15		CROSS-EXAMINATION
16		BY MR. ROGALA:
17	Q	Afternoon, Ms. Simmons.
18	A	Good afternoon.
19	Q	We have the sun. The rain has stopped shining. So
20		let's get through these quickly.
21		I just have three lines of questions. They're
22		mostly just clarifying questions. First, I'd like to
23		discuss your concerns with our interim targets.
24		Now, I understand staff has strong objections to
25		our updated targets. I mean, if approved, that they

wouldn't result in reasonable progress. And I get that. And I'm not here to argue or discuss those concerns right now. I just want to focus on staff's analysis of our interim targets.

So I'd like to direct you to JNS-31X.

A Okay.

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- Q And on your response to PacifiCorp DR 1, it appears that staff does not contest that PacifiCorp correctly incorporated the WIJAM in the CEIP update, correct?
- 10 A Correct.
- 11 Q And on DR 2, staff agrees PacifiCorp correctly
 12 incorporated several relevant planning assumptions and
 13 conditions from the Commission's recent approval in
 14 PacifiCorp's '23 general rate case, correct?
- 15 A Correct.
- Q And on to 4, DR 4. It appears staff agrees that
 PacifiCorp correctly updated its resource procurement
 from the 2020 all-source RFP to reflect actual as
 opposed to planned resources, correct?
- 20 A And just to clarify, that's for the biennial update?
- 21 Q Yes. Sorry. I didn't make that clear.
- 22 A That is correct.
- Q And then same exhibit to DR 6. Staff did not submit any conflicting evidence that discredits the justifications for our updated interim targets,

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correct? And I'm speaking specifically on our modeling. 2

- A At the time of the status request, staff did not have any issues or reflect any issues in its testimony about the company's modeling. However, after reading Ms. Ware's testimony and doing some data requests to the company, staff has some concerns about the price adders to the modeling.
- Thank you. I appreciate that.

Okay. Moving to staff's Alternative Condition 5.

MR. ROGALA: For everyone's benefit, this is the condition that would prevent PacifiCorp from canceling, suspending, or otherwise terminating an RFP that could originate from the '25 IRP or CEIP update.

(By Mr. Rogala) As an initial matter, I think your position is it's much more reasonable than NWEC and Renewable Northwest's position, because you're not asking the Commission to order us to procure resources. But I do want to ask you one line of questions regarding your recommendation that we could not cancel or suspend any future RFP.

First, would staff be open to a revised condition such that if there's a material change in circumstances, PacifiCorp could seek Commission

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approval to cancel, suspend, or otherwise terminate an RFP from the '25 IRP/CEIP?

- A Staff did not discuss this internally, so I would not be able to answer that question.
- Q Do you think PacifiCorp should have that ability to do so?
- A PacifiCorp already has the ability to be able to file anything with the Commission and request an exemption from an order. So there's already that ability built in.
- Q And do you think PacifiCorp should have the ability to request an amendment of a Commission decision that would prevent us from canceling or suspending an RFP?

 For -- for -- for example, you know, what if we don't receive any cost-effective bids in the RFP?

MS. STRAUSS: Your Honor, I'm going to just object. This is the exact same question counsel just asked of Ms. Simmons, and she responded already.

MR. ROGALA: This is a specific example of what could be a material change in circumstances. And I think it's relevant to hear just how broad this condition could be or could not be. And I just want to walk down a few examples of where we think a suspension or a canceling of an RFP would be

justified.

ALJ THOMPSON: I will go ahead and overrule the objection to the extent that counsel is asking for responses on specific examples with the caveat that the witness has already indicated they cannot speak for staff and this is the witness's opinions. I would also ask counsel to keep these examples very limited in number.

MR. ROGALA: Thank you, Your Honor.

- Q (By Mr. Rogala) Ms. Simmons, would it be reasonable to cancel the -- any RFP from the 2025 IRP or CEIP if there's a material change in state policy; for example, if the Climate Commitment Act is repealed this November?
- A It would be reasonable for the company to submit a request for exemption of the order.
- Q And then I think I only have two more examples.

Would it be reasonable to request an exemption if our next multistate allocation methodology no longer requires additional resources in the near term? For example, with a realignment of PacifiCorp resources, for example, with some sort of assignment of all of a converted Chehalis generation facility to serve Washington customers?

MS. STRAUSS: Your Honor, I'm going

question.

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to object. This is an improper hypothetical that's beyond the scope of Ms. Simmons' testimony at this point.

MR. ROGALA: Your Honor, we've already limited this line of questioning down pretty dramatically. I have this hypothetical and then one more. I think this gets to the point about how broad or narrow this condition should be.

ALJ THOMPSON: I will go ahead and overrule. We will consider how broad the hypothetical is and just ask for a response to the question, please.

THE WITNESS: Could you repeat your

MR. ROGALA: Happy to.

- Q (By Mr. Rogala) Ms. Simmons, would it be reasonable for PacifiCorp to have the ability to cancel or suspend an RFP from a future 2025 IRP action plan if, for example, our next multistate allocation methodology removed the need for additional Washington resources; for example, assigning all of Chehalis generation to serve Washington customers?
- A If the allocation methodology you're speaking of has already been approved by the Commission, then staff believes that it would be reasonable for the -- the company to file a request for an exemption of the

order.

Q Thank you.

Then final examples: What if procurement would either, A, trigger CETA's cost cap, or, B, materially impact our financial profile and credit metrics? Would those provide reasonable circumstances to request an amendment of the Commission's order approving this condition?

- A Again, the company can submit a request for an exemption, submit all the evidence, and it can be reviewed by the Commission.
- 12 Q Thank you.

And I just have one more line of questioning, and I'd like to discuss staff Alternative Condition 2.

MR. ROGALA: For everyone's benefit, this is the condition that would have PacifiCorp submit several new allocation methodologies in our next rate case to increase the share of PacifiCorp's non-emitting or renewable resources that serve Washington customers.

Q (By Mr. Rogala) I want to explore several of the implications from this condition to our customers in other states.

Ms. Simmons, can you turn to JNS-28X. This is your response to DR 20.

A I'm there.

Q What was staff's response when asked whether staff could provide additional discussion for why impacts to other states from staff's recommendation were not relevant?

- A You just want me to read the response to you?
- 6 Q Correct.

A "The Washington UTC only regulates actions" -- "utility actions in Washington State or actions that impact Washington customers. Impacts to customers in other states are outside the jurisdiction of Washington UTC and not subject to staff review. See RCW 80.01.040.

"PacifiCorp Data Request 10 asked questions related to whether staff considered impacts to other states because Washington UTC does not have authority over cost allocations adopted by other jurisdictions. These questions were not relevant to the biennial CEIP update."

Q Thank you.

And then moving to 21C. PacifiCorp asked: Is it staff's position that a public utility's compliance with its legal obligations and mandates outside of the state of Washington is not relevant to proceedings before the Commission?

What was your response in Subpart C?

A "No. Staff objected to the relevance of the specific

question in DR 10. Staff is not arguing that compliance with legal obligations in other states is never relevant in proceedings before the Commission."

Q Thank you.

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And so based on those two responses, the Commission can confirm that staff has not analyzed implications that could result from its alternative recommendation to PacifiCorp's customers in other states, correct?

- A Can you repeat your question.
- Q The -- based on your read of your responses to DRs 20 and 21, the Commission can confirm that staff has not analyzed implications that could result from staff's alternative recommendation to PacifiCorp's customers in other states, correct?
- A No. Staff's responsibility is to Washington State.
- Q And, for example, staff has not analyzed if PacifiCorp has any non-emitting or renewable resources in other states that could actually be allocated to Washington, correct?
- 21 A No.
- Q And, in fact, PacifiCorp does not have any
 CETA-compliant resources that are not currently in
 customer rates, correct?
- 25 A Can you repeat your question.

		Page 349
1	Q	And to the point, there is no pool of unallocated
2	*	CETA-compliant resources that are not currently in
3		customer rates, correct?
4	А	Staff is unsure of that.
5	Q	And staff has not analyzed any rate implications to
6		customers in other states from a forced realignment of
7		PacifiCorp resources?
8	А	No.
9	Q	And, finally, staff has not analyzed implications to
10		PacifiCorp's compliance with other state energy
11		policies that could result with a forced realignment;
12		for example, realignment of resources that are
13		contributing to Oregon's clean energy policies,
14		correct?
15	A	No, staff analyzed what was in front of us and per
16		Washington State only.
17		MR. ROGALA: I appreciate that.
18		Ms. Simmons, no further questions. Thank you.
19		THE WITNESS: Thank you.
20		ALJ THOMPSON: And does staff have
21		any redirect?
22		MS. STRAUSS: Just one brief
23		question, Your Honor.
24		////
25		////

REDIRECT EXAMINATION 1 BY MS. STRAUSS: 2 Q Ms. Simmons, in staff's work, does staff ever look at 3 rate impacts to other customers in other states? 4 In energy planning, we do not. 5 MS. STRAUSS: Thank you, Your Honor. 6 ALJ THOMPSON: And any questions 7 from the bench? 8 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: This is just 9 a clarification. 10 Looking at the exhibit book and also the exhibit 11 list, the link includes a reference saying this data 12 response is due but hasn't been received yet. 13 Is that -- has that been actually filed with the 14 Commission? This is 28X, JNS-28X. 'Cause if it has 15 not yet, then it needs to be submitted and included in 16 the record. 17 ALJ THOMPSON: Commissioner, I will 18 double-check on that. And I can let the company know 19 or staff know if we've not received that, and we can go 20 ahead and make sure that that is put into the record. 21 It could have been that I put the wrong link into our 22 exhibit list, but I'll double-check that right now. 23 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank 24 you. 25

	Page 351
1	Okay. I think that concludes the questions. You
2	can go ahead and be excused at this time.
3	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
4	ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
5	(Witness excused.)
6	
7	ALJ THOMPSON: And with that, we'll
8	turn to public counsel here in just a moment to call
9	your next witness. And I'm going to look into the
10	exhibit question.
11	MS. STRAUSS: Thank you.
12	MR. SYKES: Your Honor, public
13	counsel calls Dr. Robert Earle as its first witness.
14	ALJ THOMPSON: Good afternoon,
15	Dr. Earle. If you could please raise your right hand,
16	and I'll swear you in.
17	Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you will
18	give today will be the truth, the whole truth, and
19	nothing but the truth?
20	THE WITNESS: I do.
21	ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
22	Public Counsel, you can go ahead and proceed.
23	////
24	////
25	////

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			Page 352
1		DR. ROBERT EARLE,	appearing remotely, having
2			been first duly sworn
3			by ALJ Thompson, was
4			examined and testified as
5			follows:
6			
7		DIRECT EX	AMINATION
8		BY MR. SYKES:	
9	Q	Dr. Earle, good afternoon.	
10		Can you please state an	nd spell your name for the
11		record.	
12	A	My name is Robert Earle, R-o	o-b-e-r-t E-a-r-l-e.
13	Q	And, Dr. Earle, did you subm	nit testimony and sponsor
14		exhibits as part of this pro	oceeding?
15	A	I did.	
16	Q	Do you have any corrections	or adjustments to those
17		that testimony or exhibits?	
18	A	I do not.	
19		MR. SYKES	: Your Honor, I tender the
20		witness for cross.	
21		ALJ THOMP	SON: Thank you.
22		Counsel for the company	, you can go ahead and
23		proceed.	
24		////	
25		////	
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Page 353 CROSS-EXAMINATION 1 BY MR. ROGALA: 2 Dr. Earle, afternoon. 3 Good afternoon. 4 Now, I understand you have strong concerns with 5 PacifiCorp's long-term planning and recent increases in 6 Washington net power costs. 7 I understand those concerns. I don't share them, 8 but I understand them. But I'm not here to discuss 9 those issues today. Instead, I'd like to focus on the 10 justifications for PacifiCorp's decreased interim 11 targets. 12 Can you please turn to RLE-5X and your response to 13 DR 2A, please. 14 I'm sorry. DR... 15 2A. 16 5X? 17 Should be 5X. 18 I have as 5X: Selected party responses to PacifiCorp 19 data requests, exhibit of Matthew D. McVee. 20 Correct. And that MDM-3 should be -- includes several 21 DRs, and one of them includes your response to DR 2A. 22 I believe it's at the bottom of that list of exhibits. 23 No. I see Commission staff DRs, and then I see 24

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RNW/NWEC DRs. I don't see any directed towards me.

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I'm looking at Exhibit MDM-3. Is that the right exhibit?

Q It should be. I show it on mine.

4 MR. SYKES: Counsel -- Counsel, are you looking at RG-4 maybe?

6 MR. ROGALA: Maybe my numbering's off again, but let's try RG-4.

Q (By Mr. Rogala) Do you see -- can you see DR 2A and RG-4?

A I have it labeled RLE-6X, RG -- Exhibit RG-4.

11 Okay. Yes. 2A.

MR. ROGALA: Thank you, everyone, for brief runaround there again.

Q (By Mr. Rogala) Okay. Response to DR 2A.

Now, when asked whether public counsel analyzed or identified any errors with the company's retail load assumptions in the CEIP update, you confirm that public counsel did not do so, correct?

A Correct.

Q And then just a few brief general questions about your testimony.

Can you please confirm that public counsel does not contest that our CEIP update correctly uses the WIJAM in our resource allocation assumptions?

A I'm sorry. Could you repeat the question.

Q Sure.

Can you please confirm that your testimony does not contest that our CEIP update correctly uses the WIJAM in our resource allocation assumptions?

- A No.
- Q Can you point me to where in your testimony you contest that we correctly use the WIJAM?
- A Well, let me -- let me give you a general answer, and then we can shuffle through my testimony.

I think that the -- there's an important distinction that we disagree about. But the distinction is between shared resources that are subject to WIJAM and situs resources from Washington that are not.

So to the degree we're talking about situs resources, which are possible under WIJAM, as Mr. McVee said earlier, then, no, because -- because, unfortunately, PacifiCorp did not study or consider situs resources. To the degree that resources are shared, I didn't look at the arithmetic around the percentages assigned to Washington of those shared resources.

Q And I can understand your concern around the potentiality for situs resources. But when looking at the narrower question of whether we use the post-MSP

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methodology from the revised CEIP or whether we, in fact, use the WIJAM in this proceeding, you did not contest that we used the WIJAM correctly?

- A Again -- again, I -- I want -- I want to be clear. I don't contest that you use the WIJAM correctly as it applies to shared resources.
- Q Moving on to the next line of question. Similar vein.

Can you please confirm that your testimony does not refute that our actual procurement from the 2020 all-source RFP was lower than what the company had actually planned for in the '21 revised CEIP?

- A I -- I don't refute that. As a matter of fact, I think that's one of the problems, that PacifiCorp did not follow through, as Mr. McVee said in his testimony -- paraphrasing here -- that they didn't want to go through the analytical exercise for the rest of the resources in the 2020 RFP.
- Q And to your knowledge, after the Commission approved full rate recovery for all of these resources, no party raised the argument that you just raised that the company should have engaged in some sort of subsequent procurement effort that could have informed our procurement efforts from the 2020 all-source RFP?
- A I'm -- I'm sorry. I got lost in the question. Do you mind repeating, please?

Q To your knowledge, did any party in the company's 2023 rate case similarly argue that the company's resource procurement efforts from the 2020 all-source RFP were unreasonable or otherwise imprudent for not engaging in even more repricing negotiations?

- A I'm not aware of that.
- Q Next question.

Can you please confirm that your testimony does not contest that our CEIP update assumes that
Washington customers will receive service from Colstrip
Unit 4 and Jim Bridger Units 3 and 4 through 2025?

- A You're ask -- I'm sorry. You're asking me to confirm that Washington customers will receive service from those facilities?
- 15 Q Correct. Yeah.
- 16 A Yes, they will.
 - Q And can you please confirm that your testimony does not contest that our CEIP update assumes that Washington customers will continue to receive electricity from Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2 through 2029 after both units have been converted to run on natural gas?
 - A I believe that assumption is in -- is in the update, yep.
 - Q And can you please confirm that your testimony does not contest that our CEIP update assumes that Washington

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retains a system share of Chehalis and Hermiston natural-gas-fired plants?

- A Washington does retain a share. Correct.
- Q So it's fair to say that our CEIP update is consistent with the revenue requirement realities in the company's current revenue requirement, correct?
- A I'm not sure what you mean by "revenue requirement realities."
- Q It's kind of a vague question, so I will strike the question and move on to a different one.

All four of the prior examples, Dr. Earle -- just to refresh your memory, that's actual procurement efforts, Colstrip Units 4 and Jim Bridger Units 1 through 4, and realignment of Chehalis and Hermiston -- all those prior examples are now reflected in PacifiCorp's current revenue requirement, correct?

A So I believe they are from the 2023 GRC proceeding. I think the -- the -- the problem is, is the results of those are the result of decisions made that excluded Washington from being considered separately in -- in the IRP and in the CEIP, in the biennial update.

Washington was not considered separately because of its -- and should have been because of its net short position. It was perfectly possible for PacifiCorp to do so, but it did not do so.

	Page 359
1	MR. ROGALA: And I appreciate that.
2	And, Dr. Earle, no further questions. Thank you.
3	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
4	ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
5	Any redirect?
6	MR. SYKES: No, Your Honor.
7	ALJ THOMPSON: Any questions from
8	the bench?
9	Okay. Dr. Earle, thank you for your testimony.
10	You are excused at this time.
11	THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
12	ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
13	(Witness excused.)
14	
15	ALJ THOMPSON: And, Public Counsel,
16	I believe the last witness is yours to call as well.
16 17	I believe the last witness is yours to call as well. MR. SYKES: Yes, Your Honor. Public
17	MR. SYKES: Yes, Your Honor. Public
17 18	MR. SYKES: Yes, Your Honor. Public counsel calls Stefan de Villiers to the stand.
17 18 19	MR. SYKES: Yes, Your Honor. Public counsel calls Stefan de Villiers to the stand. ALJ THOMPSON: And if you could
17 18 19 20	MR. SYKES: Yes, Your Honor. Public counsel calls Stefan de Villiers to the stand. ALJ THOMPSON: And if you could please raise your right hand, and I'll swear you in.
17 18 19 20 21	MR. SYKES: Yes, Your Honor. Public counsel calls Stefan de Villiers to the stand. ALJ THOMPSON: And if you could please raise your right hand, and I'll swear you in. Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you will
17 18 19 20 21 22	MR. SYKES: Yes, Your Honor. Public counsel calls Stefan de Villiers to the stand. ALJ THOMPSON: And if you could please raise your right hand, and I'll swear you in. Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you will provide today will be the truth, the whole truth, and
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MR. SYKES: Yes, Your Honor. Public counsel calls Stefan de Villiers to the stand. ALJ THOMPSON: And if you could please raise your right hand, and I'll swear you in. Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you will provide today will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

		Page 360
1		You can go ahead and proceed, Counsel.
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3		STEFAN DE VILLIERS, having been first duly sworn
4		by ALJ Thompson, was
5		examined and testified as
6		follows:
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8		DIRECT EXAMINATION
9		BY MR. SYKES:
10	Q	Good afternoon, Mr. de Villiers.
11		Can you please state and spell your name for the
12		record.
13	A	Yes. My name is Stefan de Villiers. That's Stefan,
14		S-t-e-f-a-n, de Villiers, d-e, space, V-i-l-l-i-e-r-s.
15	Q	And, Mr. de Villiers, did you submit testimony and
16		sponsor exhibits in this proceeding?
17	A	I did.
18	Q	Do you have any corrections to that testimony or those
19		exhibits?
20	А	I do not.
21		MR. SYKES: Your Honor, I tender the
22		witness.
23		ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
24		Mr. Rogala, you can go ahead and proceed.
25		MR. ROGALA: Thank you.

Page 361 CROSS-EXAMINATION 1 BY MR. ROGALA: 2 Afternoon, Mr. de Villiers. 3 Hi there. 4 Similar to the prior two witnesses, I just have a few 5 clarifying or confirming questions. I'd like to ask a 6 few questions about your penalty recommendations. 7 Can you please turn to RLE-4X. And this might 8 be -- have the same problem. It might be 5X. But I'm 9 looking for DR 15. 10 That is in RG-4, or...? 11 Should be an RLE-4X. 12 Oh. 13 Q I'm looking at public counsel's responses to DRs 13 14 through 28, and I'm looking at DR 15 specifically. 15 I have that in front of me. 16 Perfect. 17 Can you confirm that when asked to list every 18 proceeding where public counsel has requested penalties 19 against a Washington utility, you only listed two 20 proceedings, correct? 21 We have provided some cases in which public counsel has 22 recommended penalties. 23 Correct. 24 And there's only two, correct? 25

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- A In this response, there are two.
- Q And then same exhibit, next DR, on 16.

Can you please confirm that, when asked to list every proceeding that you are aware of where the Commission has, in fact, issued penalties against a Washington utility, you do not cite a single example, correct?

- A I don't believe there's an example cited here where public counsel has requested a penalty and the UTC has authorized it.
- 11 Q So then same exhibit, DR 17.

Can you confirm that when asked to list every proceeding where the Commission has issued penalties without a party first filing a pleading or requesting to initiate a penalty proceeding, you do not cite a single case, correct?

- A Again, this -- this response, similar to the other responses, talks about how penalties are authorized by statute and provides an example of a case in which a penalty has been issued by the Commission.
- Q But this was not an example where a party did not first file a pleading or request to initiate a penalty proceeding, correct?
- A No. But I do not have intimate awareness of the details in Docket UE 031942.

Q Great.

Then moving on to DR 19. Can you please confirm that, when asked what renewable energy interim target would, in fact, demonstrate reasonable progress for CETA purposes, public counsel declined to provide a specific target, correct?

- A In -- yes, in this case, public counsel's response reflects the fact that our determination of PacifiCorp's progress towards CETA targets is not based on a specific set of interim targets, but rather, on a holistic evaluation of its CEIP.
- 12 Q Perfect.

And last question, and we will be done. Same exhibit, DR 22.

Can you please confirm that, when asked what is public counsel's maximum requested penalty, public counsel stated that penalties would accrue daily, quote, from the date of the Commission order in this docket authorizing them until PacifiCorp develops a CETA-compliant CEIP and that CEIP is approved by the Commission, end quote?

A You read that correctly.

MR. ROGALA: Thank you, Mr. de Villiers. No further questions.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

		Page 364
1		Any redirect?
2		MR. SYKES: Yes, Your Honor. Just
3		one. Two.
4		
5		REDIRECT EXAMINATION
6		BY MR. SYKES:
7	Q	Mr. de Villiers, is it your understanding that CETA and
8		the rules administering CETA authorize penalties
9		against a utility?
10	А	Yes, that is my understanding.
11	Q	When was CETA enacted?
12	А	CETA was signed into law in 2019.
13	Q	Okay. And how how many CEIP cycles have we gone
14		through?
15	А	Yes, there are three investor-owned electric utilities
16		that are subject to CETA, and each has only submitted
17		one CEIP in 2021.
18		MR. SYKES: Thank you. No further
19		questions.
20		ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.
21		Any questions from the bench?
22		Okay. I think that concludes all the questions
23		for you. You may be excused at this time. Thank you.
24		THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
25		(Witness excused.)

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ALJ THOMPSON: We do have a couple 1 of housekeeping items to address before we adjourn 2 today. 3 Does public counsel have an estimate as to when we 4 can expect public comments that have been received to 5 be filed in the docket? 6 MR. SYKES: Yes, Your Honor. 7 So we have requested a deadline for public comment for 8 today. And we will have an exhibit on the 28th by end 9 of -- by end of day. 10 ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you. 11 For the purposes of marking that, let's go ahead 12 and mark that as Bench Exhibit 01. And then I believe 13 we also will have another request forthcoming, and 14 we'll go ahead and mark that one as No. 2, as we 15 discussed earlier in today's proceeding. 16 MS. STRAUSS: Your Honor, sorry. 17 Just for clarification. Is that second bench request 18 for that DR 54? 19 ALJ THOMPSON: It is. 20

MS. STRAUSS: Okay.

ALJ THOMPSON: That's correct.

And if -- if we want to file that before there's a formal notice that goes out for that, that's fine, and we can go ahead and just mark that as other response to

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MS. STRAUSS: Okay. Thank you.

ALJ THOMPSON: Thank you.

We do have two rounds of simultaneous post-hearing briefs, with the first due November 12th of 2024. By rule, we have a page limit of 60. However, do the parties have any thoughts on page limits for that initial round of briefing for a number under 60?

MR. ROGALA: Your Honor, my gosh, I don't think we'll go close to 60 pages. But would you allow the parties to submit a motion if they would like to exceed 60 pages? But I don't intend to.

ALJ THOMPSON: We can -- we can do that, but I'll give the other parties an opportunity to respond quickly.

AWEC, go ahead.

MS. MOSER: I don't think we're going to exceed 60 pages either, so I think a motion is appropriate.

ALJ THOMPSON: Okay.

MS. STRAUSS: I don't believe staff

would exceed 60 pages either.

MR. SYKES: Public counsel will not

exceed 60 pages.

25 ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you. I

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was looking for somebody to jump forward and say, "We think we can get it done in 20," and everyone to agree, but we'll go ahead and proceed with that.

Are there any questions from the parties regarding any other housekeeping items before we adjourn?

MS. STRAUSS: Your Honor, did you want to have a page limit for the replies?

ALJ THOMPSON: We will go ahead and we'll go with 20 for now. If there is a request to go beyond 20, that can be filed via motion.

And I will also note just one other housekeeping item. On the -- or the DRs 20 and 21 that I said I would look up, those were submitted, not with the initial filing of the cross exhibits, but I believe a day later. And I did find those in the record. So those are in the record, and there's no need to file those.

And, Mr. Rogala, it looked like you might have one other -- okay.

Does anybody else?

CHAIR DANNER: Your Honor, can you tell me the date of the reply briefs?

23 ALJ THOMPSON: The date of the reply

24 briefs is November 27th.

CHAIR DANNER: Thank you.

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1	ALJ THOMPSON: Okay. I believe that
2	concludes our matters today. I want to thank all the
3	parties, witnesses, and representatives for attending
4	today.
5	We are adjourned and off the record. Thank you.
6	(Proceedings adjourned at
7	3:56 p.m.)
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1	STATE OF WASHINGTON) I, John M.S. Botelho, CCR, RPR,) ss a certified court reporter
2	County of Pierce) in the State of Washington, do hereby certify:
3	
4	That the foregoing proceedings were taken in my
5	presence and were adjourned on October 21, 2024, and thereafter were transcribed under my direction; that the
6	transcript is a full, true and complete transcript of the said proceedings and was transcribed to the best of my
7	ability;
8	That I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any party to this action or relative or employee of any
9	such attorney or counsel and that I am not financially interested in the said action or the outcome thereof;
10	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
11	this 1st day of November, 2024.
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15	John M.S. Botelho, CCR, RPR
16	Certified Court Reporter No. 2976 (Certification expires 5/26/2025.)
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