BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

COST MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.,

Complainant,

v.

CASCADE NATURAL GAS CORPORATION,

Respondent.

No. UG-061256

RESPONDENT'S RESPONSE TO COMPLAINANT'S MOTION REQUESTING THAT THE COMMISSION TAKE OFFICIAL NOTICE OF A REGULATORY FILING MADE BY CASCADE ON DECEMBER 21, 2006

Respondent Cascade Natural Gas Corporation ("Cascade") respectfully submits this response to Complainant Cost Management Services, Inc.'s ("CMS") Motion Requesting That the Commission Take Official Notice of a Regulatory Filing Made by Cascade on December 21, 2006 (the "Motion"). The Commission should deny the Motion because (1) the record in connection with the pending motions for summary determination is closed, (2) CMS stipulated to the truth of a fact that it now seeks to discredit, and (3) the Commission may not take official notice of the contents of the document CMS submits pursuant to WAC 480-07-495(2). In the event the Commission does take official notice of the document, it should also consider the Second Supplemental Declaration of Jon T. Stoltz, filed herewith, and should not draw any conclusions adverse to Cascade for the reasons discussed in that declaration and this Response.

RESPONDENT'S RESPONSE TO COMPLAINANT'S MOTION TO TAKE OFFICIAL NOTICE - 1

Perkins Coie LLP 1120 N.W. Couch Street, Tenth Floor Portland, OR 97209-4128 Phone: 503.727.2000 Fax: 503.727.2222

32032-0004/LEGAL12945958.1

I. DISCUSSION

A. The Commission Should Deny CMS's Motion To Take Official Notice

1. The record on the pending motions is closed

At the joint request of CMS and Cascade, the Commission established a procedural schedule that required stipulated facts to be filed by November 8, 2006, simultaneous motions for summary determination to be filed by November 15, 2006, and response briefs to be filed by December 1, 2006. Upon submission of the response briefs on December 1, 2006, the record in connection with these cross-motions was closed. The Commission's schedule contemplated no additional filings of evidence or argument in connection with these motions; however, CMS seeks to do both in its Motion, and only days before the Commission is scheduled to issue an order in this case. The Commission should deny the Motion because it seeks to present both evidence and argument outside of the timeframes requested by the parties and established by the Commission.

2. CMS stipulated to the truth of a fact that it now seeks to discredit

Paragraph 17 of the Stipulated Facts includes the following statement: "Cascade currently accounts for the revenue from its optional gas commodity sales by attributing it to Rate Schedule 687." CMS and Cascade stipulated that this fact is "true and correct for purposes of cross-motions for summary determination in this proceeding." Stipulated Facts at 1. CMS now seeks to discredit this stipulated fact by introducing a filing in which Cascade mistakenly indicated that the revenue from these sales is attributed to Rate Schedule Nos. 681-683. CMS claims that the filing contradicts Cascade's "statement" and "claim" in this proceeding, and argues that it "vigorously disputed and rebutted" that claim (Motion at 2); however, CMS ignores the fact that it stipulated to the truth of that statement.

RESPONDENT'S RESPONSE TO COMPLAINANT'S MOTION TO TAKE OFFICIAL NOTICE – 2 32032-0004/LEGAL12945958.1

The Commission should not permit CMS to contradict a stipulated fact. The purpose of stipulating to the truth of certain facts was to simplify the parties' presentation of facts in connection with cross-motions for summary determination and to reduce the need for the Commission to make findings of disputed facts. Moreover, CMS had the opportunity to seek discovery prior to stipulating to the facts and to present its own evidence in a timely fashion. CMS refers only to page 3 of Attachment A in the document. The data in that document are presented as of June 30, 2006. If CMS desired to dispute the manner in which Cascade currently accounts for revenue from non-core gas sales, it could have requested this type of information in discovery whatsoever in this proceeding and stipulated that it is true that "Cascade currently accounts for the revenue from its optional gas commodity sales by attributing it to Rate Schedule 687." CMS fails even to address why the Commission should consider this late-filed evidence when it had ample opportunity to discover and present evidence within the timeframes established by the Commission. The Commission should deny the Motion because it seeks to contradict a fact that CMS stipulated is true.

3. The Commission should not take official notice of the contents of the document

The regulatory filing of Cascade of which CMS requests the Commission take official notice is a December 21, 2006 letter from Cascade to the Commission indicating that Cascade does not plan to make a Purchased Gas Adjustment filing in 2006 (the "Filing"). CMS simply asserts, without making any showing, that the Commission may take official notice of the Filing because Cascade submitted it "to comply with Commission requirements imposed under WAC 480-90-233" and thus it contains "'judicially cognizable facts' of which

RESPONDENT'S RESPONSE TO COMPLAINANT'S MOTION TO TAKE OFFICIAL NOTICE – 3 32032-0004/LEGAL12945958.1

this Commission can take official notice pursuant to RCW 34.05.452(5)." Motion at 3. ¹
The fact that a document is filed with the Commission to comply with regulatory
requirements is not a specified basis for taking official notice pursuant to
RCW 34.05.452(5).
The contents of the Filing are not subject to official notice pursuant to
WAC 480-07-495(2), which provides in pertinent part:
(2) Official notice.
(a) The commission may take official notice of:
(i) Any judicially cognizable fact. Examples of such facts include, but are not limited to:
(A) Rules, regulations, administrative rulings and orders, exclusive of findings of fact, of the commission and other governmental agencies;
(B) Contents of certificates, permits, and licenses issued by the commission; and
(C) Tariffs, classifications, and schedules regularly established by or filed with the commission as required or authorized by law.
(ii) Technical or scientific facts within the commission's specialized knowledge; and
(iii) Codes or standards that have been adopted by an agency of the United States, or this state or of another state, or by a nationally recognized organization or association.
CMS claims that the contents of the document include "judicially cognizable facts,"
and relies only upon subsection (a)(i) (or the corresponding provision in RCW
34.05.452(5)(a)). The Filing does not include "judicially cognizable facts" as that term is
¹ CMS cites only RCW 34.05.452(5) in support of its Motion, and ignores the Commission's own evidence rule governing official notice, WAC 480-07-495(2).

RESPONDENT'S RESPONSE TO COMPLAINANT'S MOTION TO TAKE OFFICIAL NOTICE – 4 32032-0004/LEGAL12945958.1 used in the Commission's rule. First, the Filing does not fit within any of the specific examples of such facts set forth in subsections (a)(i)(A), (B), or (C). Second, the document does not set forth facts that could otherwise be considered "judicially cognizable facts."

"Judicially cognizable facts" are those adjudicative facts subject to judicial notice pursuant to Washington Rule of Evidence 201(b):

Kinds of Facts. A judicially noticed fact must be one not subject to reasonable dispute in that it is either (1) generally known within the territorial jurisdiction of the trial court or (2) capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.

While Cascade believes that its business records are generally accurate, the contents of its business records certainly are not "generally known within" the state, nor are they "capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned." The types of facts which the Commission has made the subject of official notice under WAC 480-07-495(2)(a) include: the effective date of an acquisition;² bodies of law and agency orders;³ the fact that a utility has filed a general rate case;⁴ and the corporate tax rate.⁵ In these situations, the facts were "not subject to reasonable dispute" within the meaning of Washington Rule of Evidence 201(b) in that they are either "generally known

RESPONDENT'S RESPONSE TO COMPLAINANT'S MOTION TO TAKE OFFICIAL NOTICE – 5 32032-0004/LEGAL12945958.1

² Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission v. PacifiCorp d/b/a Pacific Power & Light Company, Docket Nos. UE-050684, UE-050412, Order No. 04 at ¶ 159 (April 17, 2006) (taking official notice of the MEHC and PacifiCorp merger effective date)

³ Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission v. US West Communications, Inc., Docket Nos. UT-941464, UT-941465, UT-950146, 20th Supplemental Order (Nov. 15, 1996) (taking official notice of Telecommunications Act of 1996 and Federal Communications Commission order).

⁴ Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission v. Washington Natural Gas Company, Docket Nos. UG-940034, UR-94-814, 5th Supplemental Order (April 11, 1995) (taking official notice of pending general rate case and declining to revise tariffs until conclusion of such case).

⁵ Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission v. Washington Natural Gas Company, Docket No. UG-920840, 4th Supplemental Order (Sept. 27, 1993).

within the territorial jurisdiction of the court" or are "capable of accurate and ready determination."

In the case of the document offered by CMS, on the other hand, CMS itself disputes the accuracy of Cascade's records when it claims that the information in the Filing "contradicts" other assertions that Cascade has made. Motion at 2. While Cascade denies any such claim, the mere fact that CMS argues that the facts in the Filing contradict other assertions shows that CMS does not believe the contents are "capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned."

The Commission must distinguish between taking official notice of the fact that a document was filed versus taking official notice of the contents of a filed document. While the fact that Cascade made the Filing with the Commission may be subject to official notice, that does not also mean that facts set forth in the Filing are subject to official notice. The Commission has recognized that it may not take official notice of material presented in other proceedings to prove the *truth of the contents* of those materials.⁶ In similar fashion, Washington and state other courts have long held that judicial notice may not be taken of records of other proceedings to prove the truth of the contents therein.⁷

WAC 480-07-495(2)(a)(i)(A) incorporates a similar concept when it permits official notice of "Rules, regulations, administrative rulings and orders, *exclusive of findings of fact*,

⁶ Washington STS, Ltd. v. US West Communications, Docket No. UT-921213, 2nd Supplemental Order (June 28, 1993) ("It is improper to take official notice of testimony in a prior case when offered for the truth of the testimony.").

⁷ State v. K.N., 124 Wash.App. 875, 882 (2004) ("But while a court may take judicial notice of its own records, that does not mean it notices the truth of all facts that are asserted in those records.") See also Arlington Education Assoc. v. Arlington Sch. Dist. No. 3, 177 Or. App. 658, 660 (2001) ("Judicial notice does not extend discerning the accuracy of the contents of a private document merely because it happens to be found among court records."); Peterson v. Crook County, 172 Or App 44, 51 (2001) ("[t]]he fact that certain records or entries exist or certain statements were made may be indisputable. However, the truth of those statements may be disputable, and hence will not be subject to judicial notice.").

of the commission and other governmental agencies." (Emphasis added.) Just like the Commission will not take official notice of findings of fact contained in its own orders, it may not take official notice of facts included in regulatory filings made by utilities. CMS does not cite any authority supporting the taking of official notice of the contents of the Filing.

As the Commission has ruled, it has discretion whether to take official notice of a document under its rules, and it will refuse to take official notice where that "does not assist in the determination" of an issue before the Commission.⁸ For the reasons discussed in the following section, the Filing will not assist the Commission in resolving the issues presented. For all of these reasons, the Commission should decline to take official notice of the Filing in this proceeding.

B. The Commission Should Give No Weight to the Filing

Even if the Commission decides to take official notice of the Filing, it should give the Filing no weight in its decision. Cascade showed in its briefs and with its evidence, including the Stipulated Facts, that the Commission had fully authorized Cascade's sales of unbundled gas, and that Cascade has made those sales pursuant to its effective rate schedules. Specifically, Cascade showed that, prior to March 1, 2004, Cascade made those sales pursuant to Rate Schedule Nos. 681 through 684, and that subsequent to that date, Cascade made those sales pursuant to Rate Schedule No. 687. CMS claims that the Filing contradicts that assertion because line 28 of page 3 to Attachment A states that in the year ending June 30, 2006, Cascade made "sales of gas to 'noncore' customers under Cascade

RESPONDENT'S RESPONSE TO COMPLAINANT'S MOTION TO TAKE OFFICIAL NOTICE – 7 32032-0004/LEGAL12945958.1

⁸ In re Verizon Northwest, Inc., Docket No. UT-041127, Order No. 03 at ¶ 88 (Feb. 22, 2005) (noting that while Commission has authority to take official notice of California ALJ discovery order, it may exercise its discretion and refuse to do so where taking such notice "does not assist in the determination of the pending petitions for review.")

Rate Schedule Nos. 681 and 683." Motion at 2.⁹ CMS also claims that this document is significant because it "makes absolutely no reference to Schedule No. 687." *Id.*

As described in detail in the Second Supplemental Declaration of Jon T. Stoltz (Second Supp. Stoltz Decl.), submitted herewith, Cascade's reference to Rate Schedule Nos. 681, 682, and 683 in the Filing was an inadvertent error. Cascade identified its revenue from unbundled gas supply sales and related services to non-core customers in lines 28 and 29 of page 3 of the Filing. Second Supp. Stoltz Decl., ¶¶ 4-5. These are the same type of gas supply sales and services that are at issue in this proceeding. *Id.* They are also the same type of gas supply sales and services for which Cascade attributed its revenue to Rate Schedule No. 687 in the current rate case. *Id.*, ¶ 6; Stipulated Facts, ¶ 17, Ex. 17. Cascade should have attributed the revenue in lines 28-29 to Rate Schedule No. 687, consistent with its stipulated current practice, rather than to canceled Rate Schedule Nos. 681-683. *Id.*, ¶¶ 4-5. Cascade cited Rate Schedule Nos. 681-683 based on its historical practice and in view of unique customer circumstances. *Id.*, ¶¶ 4-5.

These lines of the spreadsheet did not receive the close examination by Cascade that they should have received because the figures relating to non-core sales have no relevance to calculation of the Purchased Gas Adjustment, which was the purpose of the Filing. *Id.*, ¶¶ 4-5. The Commission considers only Cascade's costs to serve the core market in connection with Purchased Gas Adjustments. *Id.*, ¶ 2. Cascade's costs to serve the non-core market are not relevant to the Purchased Gas Adjustment calculation. *Id.* Cascade included information relating to its gas supply sales and service to non-core customers for informational purposes only. *Id.* That is why these lines did not receive the careful review

⁹ In fact, line 28 refers to Rate Schedule Nos. 681 and 682. Line 29 refers to Rate Schedule No. 683.

RESPONDENT'S RESPONSE TO COMPLAINANT'S MOTION TO TAKE OFFICIAL NOTICE – 8 32032-0004/LEGAL12945958.1 they should have received and the reference to canceled rate schedules was inadvertently included. Cascade regrets any confusion caused by this error.

The erroneous reference to Rate Schedule Nos. 681-683 does not undercut Cascade's evidence or arguments in this proceeding. It is plain that Cascade did not make its sales in the year ending June 30, 2006 under those rate schedules, since those schedules were not in effect during that period. It is also established as true for purposes of this proceeding that "Cascade currently accounts for the revenue from its optional gas commodity sales by attributing it to Rate Schedule 687." Stipulated Facts, ¶ 17. Thus, even if the Commission does take official notice of and consider the contents of CMS's late-filed document, it should not give these references any weight.

II. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Commission should either deny CMS's Motion to take official notice of the Filing or give the Filing no weight in its decision.

DATED: January 9, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

PERKINS COIE LLP By:

Lawrence H. Reichman, OSB No. 86083 James M. Van Nostrand, WSBA No. 15897

Attorneys for Respondent Cascade Natural Gas Corporation

RESPONDENT'S RESPONSE TO COMPLAINANT'S MOTION TO TAKE OFFICIAL NOTICE – 9 32032-0004/LEGAL12945958.1

I hereby certify that I have this day served this **RESPONDENT'S RESPONSE TO COMPLAINANT'S MOTION REQUESTING THAT THE COMMISSION TAKE OFFICIAL NOTICE OF A REGULATORY FILING MADE BY CASCADE ON DECEMBER 21, 2006** upon all parties of record in this proceeding by causing a copy to be sent by electronic mail and by first class mail, postage prepaid to:

John Cameron Davis Wright Tremaine LLP Suite 2300 1300 SW Fifth Avenue Portland, OR 97201

Edward A. Finklea Chad M. Stokes Cable Huston Benedict Haagensen & Lloyd LLP Suite 2000 1001 SW Fifth Avenue Portland, OR 97204

Greg Trautman Assistant Attorney General 1400 S. Evergreen Park Dr. SW P.O. Box 40128 Olympia, WA 98504

Dated this 9th day of January, 2007.

Doug Betzold Cost Management Services, Inc. 2737 - 78th Avenue SE, Suite 101 Mercer Island, WA 98040

Judy Krebs Public Counsel Section Office of Attorney General Suite 2000 800 Fifth Avenue Seattle, WA 98104

Ann Rendahl Kippi Walker Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission P.O. Box 47250 Olympia, WA 98504-7250

PERKINS COIE LLP By

James M. Van Nostrand, WSBA #15897 Lawrence H. Reichman, OSB #86083

Attorneys for Cascade Natural Gas Corporation

Perkins Coie LLP 1120 N.W. Couch Street, Tenth Floor Portland, OR 97209-4128 Phone: 503.727.2000 Fax: 503.727.2222

32032-0004/LEGAL12945958.1

1

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE