# Docket Nos. UE-220053, UG-220054, and UE-210854 (Consolidated) - Vol V 

## WUTC v. Avista Corporation

## September 21, 2022

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BEFORE THE WASHINGTON
UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND )
TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION, )
Complainant, )

VS.

AVISTA CORPORATION, d/b/a )
AVISTA UTILITIES, )
Respondent. )
Dockets UE-220053,
) UG-220054, UE-210854
) (consolidated)

VIRTUAL SETTLEMENT HEARING
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ANDREW O'CONNELL
VOLUME V
PAGES 91-371

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9:15 a.m.
(All participants appeared via videoconference.)

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September 21, 2022
9:15 A.M.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Good morning. It is Wednesday, September 21, 2022. The time is approximately almost 9:15 a.m. My name is Andrew O'Connell. I am the presiding administrative law judge with the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission along with the Commissioners who will join us in a moment.

We are here today for an evidentiary hearing and settlement hearing in consolidated Dockets UE-220053, UG-220054, and UE-210854. Which is Avista's electric and natural gas general rate case and also its electric service reliability reporting plan.

We are using videoconferencing software for today's hearing. That software makes it possible for the parties to see video of myself and the Commissioners during the hearing and allows us to see video of the witnesses when they testify, as well as the parties' attorneys when they're recognized by the bench. No other participant or observer should be appearing on the video.

Let's take short appearances. And please tell me how you would like me to address you during this hearing.

For me, you can use he/him pronouns and address me as Judge or Judge O'Connell.

Let's start with Staff and then Avista.
MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
Nash Callaghan, assistant attorney general, on behalf of Commission Staff. I use he/him pronouns.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
For Avista.
MR. MEYER: David Meyer for Avista. He/him. Thank you.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
For Public Counsel.
MS. SUETAKE: Good morning. I'm Nina Suetake,
assistant attorney general, for public counsel unit. I use she/her pronouns. And Ms. Suetake is fine.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
For the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers. One moment. I apologize. I understand that there's more than one representative for Public Counsel. And I apologize for cutting you off.

Please go ahead for Public Counsel.
MS. PAISNER: Thank you. This is Ann Paisner, assistant attorney general. For the Public Counsel unit of the Washington state, office of the attorney general. My pronouns are she/her. And you may address me as Ms. Paisner.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Is Ms. Gafken also going to
be appearing today?
MS. PAISNER: No, she's not.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Now for the Alliance of Western Energy
Consumers.
MS. MOSER: Thank you, Your Honor. Sommer
Moser with Davison Van Cleve on behalf of the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers. And my pronouns are she/her.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. For the Northwest Energy Coalition.

MS. HARDWICK: Hi, Judge. My name is Ellie Hardwick with NWEC. And my pronouns are she/her.

MR. SANGER: My name is Irion Sanger appearing on behalf of Northwest Energy Coalition as well. And my pronouns are he/him.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: And for the Energy Project.
MR. ZAKAI: Good morning, Your Honor. My name
is Yochi Zakai. I'm with the firm of Shute, Mihaly \& Weinberger. And I'm appearing today on behalf of the Energy Project. Thank you.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
For the -- for Sierra Club.
MR. DENNISON: Good morning, Your Honor. Jim Dennison with Sierra Club. I use he/him pronouns. JUDGE O'CONNELL: For Walmart.

MS. BALDWIN: Good morning. My name is Vicki Baldwin. I'm with the firm of Parsons Behle \& Latimer on behalf of Walmart, and you can call me Ms. Baldwin. I use the pronouns she/her.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
For Small Business Utility Advocates.
MS. WEBERSKI: Thank you, Your Honor.
Jennifer Weberski on behalf of Small Business Utility Advocates or SBUA. I use the pronouns she/her. And I can be addressed as Ms. Weberski.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Okay. Regarding exhibits, the parties have stipulated to the admission of all prefiled testimony.

Let me double-check. Is there any change to that from the parties?

Okay. Hearing nothing, the parties have stipulated to the admission of all prefiled testimony and exhibits, including all recently revised exhibits. Public Counsel's motion to file revised Exhibit AT-24R is granted and as updated yesterday and the testimony. And exhibits are admitted as stipulated. My understanding is there's one slight correction to a cross exhibit intended for Avista witness Howell. I am going to recognize Mr. Meyer for Avista.

Can you please explain that correction?

MR. MEYER: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor.
There is a cross exhibit for Mr. Howell. It's identified as DRH-11X. And at page 2 of 2 , subpart $B$, there is -- or there are two numbers, actually, that will change.

The first is under ii, toward the top of that page. The number 1,073 should be 829. So that refers to 829 structures.

And then down below in subpart $B$, there is a number in the last sentence that is 992 structures. That number should change to 748. And that completes the correction.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
Public Counsel, would you like to be recognized on this?

MS. SUETAKE: Apologies for trying to interrupt there. I was trying to shortcut that.

I've been talking with my expert, and I do not believe we'll be actually needing that particular cross exhibit now as we try to continue to streamline our cross.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Even that being the case, I appreciate having the correction in the event that -- as part of the record. The Commission has been reviewing everything in the record, and I would like it all to be

1 correct as we're preparing a final decision.

So thank you for making that correction.
Okay. Briefly, Public Counsel, I want to talk about the public comments exhibit.

Ms. Suetake, I want to be aware of the time crunch for Public Counsel with the Puget Sound Energy general rate case hearing being held less than two weeks after this hearing.

How long is a reasonable time, considering your constraints, to allow Public Counsel to compile any public comments received regarding this case and then file it with the Commission?

MS. SUETAKE: Your Honor, we had previously agreed to I believe it was a date of September 28th. That date should still be fine for us. A week is generally sufficient.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. I will designate this request as Bench Request No. 3 or $B R-3$.

And after this hearing, either by the end of the day today or the end of the day tomorrow, I will issue a notice outlining any bench requests that get made during the hearing, including this one. And I will identify that the response from Public Counsel for the public comments will be filed by September 28, 2022.

Let's talk about today's hearing schedule.

First, the Commissioners and I will have our video on the entire hearing. And we ask that only those witnesses who are on the settlement panel, or who are testifying on their turn, will have their cameras on while testifying.

Attorneys should turn on their video when they want to speak or be identified by the bench. And for everyone, please keep your microphones muted at all times unless you want to speak.

Okay. We're going to start with the settlement panel.

All witnesses should, in a little bit, turn their video on during the panel. I expect the intended bench questions for the panel to take approximately 30 minutes.

After the panel, I intend to take the witnesses in the order indicated by the cross estimates list submitted to me by the parties last week.

However, I'm aware that there is a slight modification that $I$ would like to have confirmation of. That instead of beginning cross-examination with Patrick Ehrbar, we will begin with Elizabeth Andrews.

Is my understanding correct?
MR. MEYER: Yes, Your Honor.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. We'll have a hard

1 stop at 5:30 p.m. today. I expect us to finish with all
2 intended witnesses before then. But we will see how
3 quickly the hearing moves.

Are there any questions about scheduling or witnesses before we get started?

Okay. With that, I am going to ask
Chair Danner, Commissioner Rendahl, and Commissioner Doumit to join us. We have one pause, please.

And the representatives for the parties, can I have you please turn back on your video? I'd like to have brief introductions.

Again, for the Commissioners.
MR. MEYER: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor. David Meyer for Avista.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you. Let's -- let me wait until $I$ make sure that we have all three of our Commissioners on the line.

CHAIR DANNER: I am here, Your Honor. JUDGE O'CONNELL: I see all three of our commissioners are on the line.

Let's go ahead with brief introductions starting with Avista.

MR. MEYER: Yes. Good morning. David Meyer for Avista.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you. And for

1 Commission Staff.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
Nash Callaghan, assistant attorney general, on behalf of Commission Staff.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: For Public Counsel.
MS. SUETAKE: Good morning. My name is Nina
Suetake. I am an assistant attorney general on behalf of Public Counsel unit. And I am joined by my co-counsel, Ann Paisner.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
For the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers.
MS. MOSER: Good morning. Sommer Moser on
behalf of AWEC.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: For Northwest Energy
Coalition.
MR. SANGER: Irion Sanger here on behalf of
Northwest Energy Coalition, and I am joined by Ellie Hardwick.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: For the Energy Project.
MR. ZAKAI: Good morning. Yochi Zakai for the Energy Project or TEP.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: For Sierra Club.
MR. DENNISON: Good morning. Jim Dennison with Sierra Club.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: And for Walmart.

MS. BALDWIN: Good morning. Vicki Baldwin on behalf of Walmart.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: For Small Business Utility Advocates.

MS. WEBERSKI: Good morning.
Jennifer Weberski on behalf of Small Business Utility Advocates or SBUA.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
Now let's have our attorneys turn off their video. If you need to be recognized, go ahead and turn your video back on.

But for now, let's have our settlement panel, all of the witnesses, turn on their video.

And I would like to invite the parties to please identify if we're having difficulties getting video for any witnesses. Yeah. We'll wait a couple moments, but please let us know.

Okay. Let me make sure that I see everyone that we're expecting.

I'm expecting to also see Ed Burgess. Is
Ed Burgess going to be joining us today?
MR. DENNISON: This is Jim Dennison with the Sierra Club. Let me see if I can get in touch with him. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.

I'd like to remind everyone to please mute your

1 microphones if you are not speaking.

Mr. Dennison, do you have an update for us?
Mr. Dennison, are you available and will you please update us?

MR. DENNISON: Hello. Sorry about the delay. I was just speaking with Mr. Burgess. He is just getting connected and should be able to join momentarily.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Well, while we are waiting momentarily for Mr. Burgess to join us, let's have each of the other witnesses introduce themselves for the record, spelling their last name, please.

Beginning with Avista.
MR. EHRBAR: Sure. Good morning, Your Honor. Good morning, Commissioners. This is Patrick Ehrbar. Last name is spelled $\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{h}-\mathrm{r}-\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{r}$. I'm the director of regulatory affairs for Avista.

MS. ANDREWS: Good morning. I am
Elizabeth Andrews, spelled $A-n-d-r-e-w-s$. And I am the senior manager of revenue requirements for Avista.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: And for Staff, please.
MS. HILLSTEAD: Kristen Hillstead, H-i-l-l-s-t-e-a-d.

MR. McGUIRE: Good morning. Chris McGuire, last named spelled $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{u}-\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{r}-\mathrm{e}$.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: And for the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers.

MR. MULLINS: Good morning. Brad Mullins, last name spelled $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{u}-1-1-\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{s}$. Representing the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers or AWEC.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
For the Northwest Energy Coalition.
MS. McCLOY: Good morning. Lauren McCloy for Northwest Energy Coalition. My last name is spelled M-c-C-l-o-y.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
For the Energy Project.
MR. CEBULKO: Good morning. My name is Bradley Cebulko, and my last name is spelled $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{u}-\mathrm{l}-\mathrm{k}-\mathrm{o}$.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
Sierra Club. I apologize. Mr. Burgess is currently not yet available.

For Walmart, please.
MR. KRONAUER: Good morning. My name is Alex Kronauer. I'm the senior manager on the energy services team at Walmart. And my last name is spelled $K-r-o$, $n$ as in Nancy, a-u-e-r.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
And for the Small Business Utility Advocates.

MR. WILSON: Good morning. James Wilson, consultant on behalf of Small Business Utility Advocates. W-i-l-s-o-n.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
Well, let's go ahead and move forward. When Mr. Burgess is able to join us, we will have him introduce himself and swear him in separately.

Mr. Kronauer, for Walmart, will you please turn back on your video? Thank you.

To all of the witnesses, will you please raise your right hand?
(Witnesses sworn.)
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
Okay. Let me then turn it over to the Commissioners to go forward with questions for the settlement panel. Thank you.

CHAIR DANNER: Thank you, Your Honor. I guess I'll go first.

So mine is really just a clarifying question.
The settling party stated in the testimony on page 25 that the baseline over the multiyear rate plan will be as updated in Avista's response to Public Counsel's data request 103 C totaling $\$ 8,271,000$ from Washington electric operations and \$1,746,000 for Washington natural gas operations.

When $I$ was looking at the Exhibit SC-6C, I can't find those amounts and they don't seem to be readily attainable.

And so I just wanted to get some confirmation that the baseline amounts proposed by the settling parties are, in fact, $\$ 8,271,000$ for electric and 1,746,000 for gas.

Can you help me with that?
MS. ANDREWS: Yes. I realize that -- so those balances are the overall --

CHAIR DANNER: Who is speaking?
MS. ANDREWS: I'm sorry. This is Elizabeth Andrews for Avista. Thank you.

And, yes, the PCDR-103C provided the system amounts for the total level of expense that was included per the settlement. It may not be as clear in that exhibit, the portion amount associated with Washington electric of 8.271 million and Washington natural gas of 1.746 million.

CHAIR DANNER: Okay. So is the responsive exhibit going to be updated to reflect those amounts, or are you saying that those amounts are already in there?

MS. ANDREWS: Let me verify. I thought that they were.

I will -- subject to check, and if those

1 balances are not there, then we can update Exhibit 103.5, which I believe is an exhibit of Mr. Coppola's.

CHAIR DANNER: Yes. 6C.
MS. ANDREWS: I'm sorry. I don't have it in
front of me. But we will verify that.
And if it's not readily there, then we can update that to show that amount.

CHAIR DANNER: Okay. And if it needs to be updated, when would we see those updates?

MS. ANDREWS: We can have that available by tomorrow? What do you want to do?

MR. MEYER: Perhaps today. We can do that on the record.

MS. ANDREWS: Yeah.
CHAIR DANNER: And, again, if there are updates, would you agree to highlight and explain any changes?

MS. ANDREWS: Yes.
CHAIR DANNER: All right. All right. Well, thank you very much, Ms. Andrews.

MS. ANDREWS: Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Before we move on to any more questions, I would like to ask Mr. Burgess, I saw that he has joined.

Ed Burgess, will you please turn on your video?

1 Thank you. is Pat Ehrbar.

Will you please introduce yourself and spell your last name for the record.

MR. BURGESS: Yes. Hi. Edward Burgess, senior director with Strategen. And I'm here on behalf of the Sierra Club. My last name is B-u-r-g-e-s-s.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
I've already sworn in all the other witnesses on the settlement panel. I am going to swear you in now.

Will you please raise your right hand.
(Witness sworn.)
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you. Okay. I wanted to turn it back over to the Commissioners. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
Good morning, everyone. I have a few questions about the issue of the tax customer credit and how it's reflected in the rate spread rate design.

But, first, can someone identify what the revised average residential bills would be at the proposed rates for electric and natural gas based on the settlement for each year of the multiyear rate plan?

And if it is specified in one of the exhibits, if you can let me know where that is.

MR. EHRBAR: Yes. Commissioner Rendahl, this

So I'm looking at JT-1T. And I'm on page 18. And what we show there, lines 3 to 8, are the monthly bill impact inconclusive of the residual tax credit for electric. And that amount is roughly $\$ 4.47$. And there's other numbers in there. But that's for the electric.

For natural -- for year two of electric, that's on the next page, page 19 at line 9. And then for natural gas, year one, that's on page 20 , starting at line 11. And for year two is page 21, line 7.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you. I appreciate that detail.

So then if you would turn to the settlement stipulation, JT-2 at page 2 and paragraph 3, it says that the residual tax customer credit is being amortized over two years beginning December 21, 2022.

But then if you look at Attachment $A$ on pages 1 and 5 where it references the Schedule 78 and Schedule 178 tax rate credits, this shows that zero is being passed back to customers in rate year two. And this is also reflected on page 5 of the settlement stipulation.

So why is the credit not being returned to customers in rate year two of the multiyear rate plan when the settlement appears to reflect that the credit is being amortized over the two-year rate plan?

MR. EHRBAR: Yes. So this is Pat again.

1 That's a great question.

So it will persist through the rate plan.
And then at the end of the rate plan, then it will expire.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So it's not --
MR. EHRBAR: It's the same story on the gas side.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So those numbers that are in year two already reflect the -- for example, for electric, the 13.8 million, it's already included in that number?

MR. EHRBAR: That's right. It's already baked in. Exactly.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. You can understand the need for clarity when the testimony

1 indicates and the settlement indicates it's being spread 2 over the two years. And I'm wondering if it's possible 3 to reflect this more clearly in the numbers. It might be 4 something we'll think about. We might want to issue a 5 bench request on that. I'm not prepared at this point to 6 craft that bench request, but we may issue a bench 7 request later to reflect that.

1 specifically RCW 80.28.425(7) says, quote, "The
2 Commission must, in approving a multiyear rate plan, determine a set of performance measures that will be used to assess a gas or electrical company operating under a multiyear rate plan."

So can you just discuss with me how these measures -- well, first of all, are they, in fact, performance measures? And will the Commission be using these to assess the gas or electric companies operations? MR. EHRBAR: Sure. Thank you, Chair. This is Pat Ehrbar again.

So would the parties agree to -- Avista had filed a set of measures, some with incentive and penalties built in, in our original filing.

On settlement, and after lots of robust discussion among the settling parties, the eight of us, we agreed that it was -- in my view, my recollection, we felt it was good to start with a baseline of what are all these metrics. Obviously, also, going along with this rate case is the work that's going on separately related to performance-based rate making measures, starting to track things. And so my view to start to create that baseline so that we've got a common understanding of where we're starting from as we march down this path.

As it relates to would we be willing to file

1 these with the Commission on top of making them available on our website and available to the parties, but actually file them in form -- in form of a compliance filing with the Commission, we'd be more than happy to do that going forward.

So that would be Avista's view. But other parties might have additional input.

CHAIR DANNER: Well, I'd like to hear that.
My question really is, is do these comply with the statute insofar as the statute requires performance measures that will be used to assess gas or electric company operations under a multiyear rate plan?

And so while we have a number of -- of metrics, there's 92 in Attachment $B$, and there's two related with transportation electrification.

But you're basically putting this on the website and not asking the Commission to assess them.

And so, really, my question is, you know, is that enough to comply with the statute?

MR. CEBULKO: Chair Danner, this is Brad
Cebulko. May I respond to your question?
CHAIR DANNER: Of course.
MR. CEBULKO: Thank you.
Yes, I do. And I think Mr. Ehrbar discussed this just briefly where he said that this is -- had been

1 concurrently with a generic proceeding in Docket
$2 \mathrm{U}-210590$.

I think this is a comprehensive list of measurements. I don't think it's necessary at this time to set targets and benchmarks with each of these metrics. I wouldn't even recommend setting targets with all these metrics. And certainly not PMs, right?

You need to establish a certain level of baseline data that will help then inform the Commission, either through a GRC or through the generic proceeding, to set benchmarks or scores associated with those metrics that are most important.

But, yes, absolutely I believe a settlement came out prior to the Commission identifying its core outcomes as part of its regulatory goals.

But you'll see that it aligns pretty closely to what the Commission -- so there was already a general line between these parties and the Commission. What is most important.

So I think this is certainly important information to track now and will help the Commission as it goes through its process both in the generic proceeding and the GRCs to understand where the Company is performing and how to set those targets and benchmarks and eventually PMs.

CHAIR DANNER: Anyone else?
MS. McCLOY: Chair Danner, this is
Lauren McCloy on behalf of Northwest Energy Coalition.
I would agree with the comments made by
Mr. Cebulko. I would also, just to directly answer your question, $I$ would say that the settlement doesn't necessarily contemplate how the metrics will be used going forward. Only that they will be, you know, associated with this multiyear rate plan for Avista. And I believe that it gives the parties some flexibility around what we want to do with the metrics going forward.

CHAIR DANNER: Well, if we had to choose a small subset, I mean, we need a set under the statute, if we were to chose a few that we would actually put real incentives around penalties or benefits, are there some that you would point to as being potential candidates, say two or three?

MR. CEBULKO: Chair Danner, this is Brad Cebulko of the Energy Project.

CHAIR DANNER: Yes. Go ahead, Mr. Cebulko.
MR. CEBULKO: Yeah. My personal
recommendation is not to do so at this time. I think we have to be very cautious in how we set incentives, such that we're not overincentivizing the utility. It takes time to get this right. And the Commission has already

1 drafted a map to get to that point. And so what we're 2 really doing here is building a baseline dataset that's

Do you see these as performance metrics?
And if you do, why did you decide not to have them reported to the Commissioner or reviewed by the parties?

MR. EHRBAR: This is Pat. I'll take a stab at some of this.

So I wouldn't say that we chose not to have it reviewed by the Commission. You know, I'm going back a few months to our discussions. I don't think that was a distinct choice made of let's not share this with the Commission itself.

So that's where earlier I said we would be more than willing to share these with the Commission. And to do so. So more than happy to do that. I do think they're performance metrics. I don't want to reiterate my point. But I do think we need that baseline in order to really build out performance-based rate making over time. It's going to be a journey.

But I understand the point of this case here and now. And so obviously I've had no chance to float this with the other settling parties, much less counsel or anybody else here at the Company. But perhaps a middle ground might be to adopt the performance measures that's set forth out in my testimony -- and I know some of the parties had issues with that. But maybe really

1 significantly reduce the incentive or penalty levels.
2 Because I think there was some dislike of the levels of potential incentives or penalties for Avista.

But if those were significantly truncated down but still have some teeth with it, for Avista, we'd be willing to do that in addition to the 92 metrics.

CHAIR DANNER: All right. Thank you for that. Judge, I see some others have raised their hands.

So, I guess, Mr. Cebulko?
MR. CEBULKO: Yes. I would say these absolutely are performance measures and that these -these are performance metrics, these are performance measures. We're measuring the utility -- you know, reliability measurements for their ability to meet customer experiences, their electric vehicle supply equipment and DR programs. These are absolutely performance measures. And I don't think that you need a target to consider these things performance measures.

CHAIR DANNER: All right. Thank you.
So of these metrics and data points, is there an agreement on how the data is going to be calculated? Did that come up? Is it something that we should be concerned about?

I mean, is there agreement among the parties

1 about how it's going to be calculated, or is it just
2 going to be left to the Company?

MR. EHRBAR: For Avista, I haven't gone through each one and determined how each one is calculated. How they're calculated are on their face such as, you know, rate making return on common equity, credit rating, some of those items.

Many of these are reported quarterly. And to the extent there are any concerns with how we calculated them, any party would be free to ask us -- to provide more clarification or tweak it in some way.

But in looking through these, I think most of them should be noncontroversial in terms of how they're calculated.

CHAIR DANNER: Okay.
MR. EHRBAR: Again, I apologize. I haven't gone one by one through to validate that.

CHAIR DANNER: Okay. That's helpful. Thank you.

And then let me ask you. It also states a couple times in the joint testimony that the Company currently has all the data needed to calculate the data tracking items and metrics.

What is the cost to the Company of keeping that data, or does it already collect that data?

At one point, $I$ think it's page 32 or maybe page 43, you said the Company -- what does the Company mean by, quote, "requiring additional resources"?

MR. EHRBAR: Yeah. So I -- let me get to that specific reference here.

Much of this data, it will take a bit of time, the first time around, to collect some of this information.

Some of the information we're going to be collecting as part of our CEIP. And so some of those systems are already in place, have to start collecting this data. Others is just using embedded personnel to help us gather and collect and coalesce data that might be in disparate areas but then collect on a regular basis. And then really build it overtime to where it becomes a process of just pulling the data from the different areas and being able to report it.

So at first there will be -- we already had many discussions internally, my team with others, of starting to gather this data, or how might we get this data to gather it, and then report on it.

But I don't see it as a huge lift or a huge expense to do. It's time, yes, up front. But I think over time, then, it will become much quicker and more routinized as we go.

CHAIR DANNER: Okay. And as we move forward in the other docket, and that's U-210590, the performance-based regulation docket, are we -- if the Commission comes up with additional guidance, is it your intent that you would add to, subtract, or change the metrics that you have listed here?

MR. EHRBAR: That's my personal -- so I'm not speaking for all the parties. The Avista view would be yes. I mean, this was an effort to start gathering data. To the extent the Commission comes out with different, better guidance as to what the Commission would like to see in terms of data collection, then I think this list would be opened up. At least during this rate plan, we'd report these. And then as we learn more in that other proceeding, we can then augment, truncate, add to, whatever makes the most sense to get the right data that the Commission is interested in.

CHAIR DANNER: Okay. And then what -- before you post this on the website, are you intending to go back to the settling parties and have them review, or is this going to be basically an iterative process where you'll get the feedback, you will post it, get feedback, make changes as necessary?

How are you envisioning that process?
MR. EHRBAR: I think more the latter. I

1 haven't had that discussion of, okay, a week before are 2 we going to share this with everybody? Or just that

3 first quarterly? When are we going to post it and let 4 people know it's there?

CHAIR DANNER: Okay. Thank you.
If we were to ask that these be submitted as performance metrics that we would review or use for the basis of penalties or other kinds of actions, would it be -- would you be submitting the same list?

I mean, my own view is that 92 plus 2 is a lot. And so, I mean, it's one thing to post these and make them publicly available and learn from them.

It might be another thing to actually use them as a basis for rate making. So I'm throwing that out to the panel, just asking your views about how -- what is the right number?

Mr. Cebulko?
MR. CEBULKO: Thank you, Chair Danner.
Yeah. I -- you know, so a couple things to keep in mind here is we have the generic -- all parties were aware that there's a generic proceeding occurring at the exact same time where these same issues are being considered in parallel but on a slightly different timeline.

Statute requires us to adopt performance metrics for the multiyear plan. So that's what we intended to do.

To answer just your question, yes, the same list. But I think 92 is a lot. It's a product of

1 settlement. We're aware of the other proceeding that's 2 occurring where -- it's my anticipation that that will,

And certainly when you're identifying specific subset groups like named communities, you're going to be duplicating metrics, right? And so I think it's important to have a broad set of data on all of our regulatory outcomes through these measures.

And then as the Commission has identified at least so far in its generic proceeding, you take a subset of those metrics and measures and you create a benchmark and a scorecard. And you're narrowing it down, right, to a dozen or two dozen.

And then after that, you're identifying a handful of PMs that you really want the utility to focus on.

So we're just building the base of the pyramid

1 in helping the Commission move forward as it identifies 2 what is most important to it.

1 you're interested in.

And then $I$ would think in a future case, we would then amend what we're doing here. This isn't a static set-it-and-forget-it for perpetuity. I think in that next case we would then -- maybe what I'll call clean up of what items do we think should continue from that settlement going forward. And then augmenting with, for sure, what the Commission would like to see. And, again, have it as an iterative process.

If the Commission came out with a set of metrics next week and said, well, we don't like these 50 that Avista agreed to, we would still report them if you approve the settlement.

But then to the future, would then maybe remove those if they're no longer necessary or needed by the parties. And then start in on the new ones.

CHAIR DANNER: All right. Thank you. That is helpful.

Last question. I just wanted to ask a little about the transportation electrification metrics.

I'm wondering if you can talk a little about what you see as the -- you know, what are the regulatory goals? What are the desired outcomes you want from those?

MR. EHRBAR: There's others from the settling

1 parties. Might be tired of hearing from me.

MR. CEBULKO: Chair Danner, this is Brad Cebulko. These were not my particular metrics I was focused on. But as $I$ understand it, in general, what we're -- what the goal with the transportation electrification metrics are is to generally make sure that the load is being added in a beneficial manner to the extent possible, ensuring that the -- as many customers and load is on programs that can manage the load, such that it doesn't exacerbate peak problems and drive costs. That this can truly be beneficial electrification.

CHAIR DANNER: All right. Thanks.
Anyone else want to respond to any of the questions that I have posed?

Lauren McCloy?
MS. McCLOY: Thank you, Chair Danner. Lauren McCloy from NWEC. I just wanted to build on the comments of Mr. Cebulko.

The TE metrics were a priority for NWEC. And, again, we are very supportive of making sure that as we're building out electric vehicle load, that we're doing so in a way that is responsible and managed and isn't going to add undue costs on to customers associated with increased peak demand.

So that's the -- that's the intent of these metrics is trying to get a handle on how that load is functioning and utilities readiness to be able to manage it in a responsible way.

CHAIR DANNER: All right. Thank you very much.

Your Honor, that's all the questions I have on this topic.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
I am expecting that we have a couple more questions for the panel.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Yes. I have a few. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Rendahl, please. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So these questions relate to the Colstrip investments and the tracker that's proposed in the settlement.

So in the exhibit, the joint testimony 3T relating to the Colstrip Tracker, at page 4, line 6 through 7, the settling parties state that the review of Colstrip investments proposed for inclusion in this mechanism will occur through the Company's annual tariff provision for the Colstrip Tracker. And the settling parties also say that they've agreed that the result of the proposed Colstrip Tracker would be to remove Colstrip costs from base rates for potential recovery through the

1 separate schedule.

So this is really a clarifying question on what is happening with the revenue requirement, the electric revenue requirement in the settlement, versus the Colstrip Tracker.

So can the -- can the panel, members of the panel, confirm that the proposed electric revenue requirement, which is 38 million for rate year one and 12.5 million for rate year two, that those -- that that revenue requirement includes the revenues related to the Colstrip Tracker Tariff Schedule 99?

And if not, explain how this works.
MS. ANDREWS: This is Liz Andrews with Avista. I can start and others can add in.

To answer your question, Commissioner Rendahl, yes, the intent is that the overall revenue requirement increase approve -- let's just take rate year one of 38 million is the overall increase to total base rates.

However, we will be then removing the Colstrip amount from that overall base rate increase, and moving it to this separate Schedule 99, so that the combined base rate increase and the Schedule 99 portion would net. So at the end of the day, all you are doing is moving these dollars from one bucket into another bucket. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. But there is not

1 a separate amount in the tracker in addition to the 38 million that is intended to be recovered from ratepayers?

MS. ANDREWS: No. No incremental amount that is otherwise agreed to through the settlement.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. I appreciate that clarification. That's helpful.

So, again, related to the Colstrip Tracker, so in that exhibit, JT-3T at page 5, line 17 through page 6, line 5. And I'll wait for you to get there if you'd like.

The settling parties identify the Colstrip costs that will be removed from base rates and placed into the Colstrip Tracker.

Item B is the Colstrip regulatory asset and
liability balances related to decommissioning and remediation costs.

And Item D is depreciation and amortization expense, including the recovery of plant, and the Colstrip regulatory asset liability DNR costs.

So for clarification, are these the two items that will continue to be recovered through the Colstrip Tracker after January 1, 2026?

MS. ANDREWS: Again, this is Liz Andrews with Avista.

And, yes, that is the intent is that all these

1 costs would move over beginning with this rate case. But 2 effective after December 31, 2025, the regular Colstrip 3 assets and depreciation on those Colstrip assets, would 4 be removed. And the only thing that would continue on in 5 this tracker would be related to the decommissioning and 6 remediation, including the regulatory asset and 7 amortization associated with those costs.

Of course, all parties will have the opportunity to weigh in on capital investment, let's say, that are incremental from here going forward. And our hope obviously would begin to recover any remaining capital investment through the end of 2025.

But beyond 2025, in order to meet the legislative requirements, we will have to remove all nondecommissioning or remediation costs for both capital expense from base tariffs beyond $12 / 31 / 2025$. And are not anticipating that there would be further recovery beyond that time period.

Otherwise, we wouldn't meet the legislation requirement.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So there's no intent in the settlement to try to recover any remaining prudently incurred costs after December 31, 2025.

The intent is to address all of that and have that be resolved and paid for by customers prior to December 31, 2025?

MS. ANDREWS: That is the intent of this settlement as it's stated, yes.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
Are there any other settling witnesses who wish to address this topic?

MR. MULLINS: This is Brad from AWEC. And we

1 would agree with what witness Andrews has just said. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you, Brad. And Lauren McCloy?

MS. McCLOY: Thank you, Commissioner Rendahl. Lauren McCloy for Northwest Energy Coalition.

I agree with the comments made by Ms. Andrews. But I wanted to just also emphasize the part of the settlement that allows settling parties -- that specifies that settling parties will retain the right to challenge the prudency of any investments in the filing of the tracker. That was a very important provision for NWEC, and so I wanted to make sure that the Commission was aware of that.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Yes. And we're aware of the process -- the separate process that will occur with the filing starting next October. But wanted to clarify and appreciate the clarification of the intent that those -- except for the allowed expenses under CETA, that anything else would be recovered by the end of December and none after that fact -- after that point.

So I appreciate the clarification.
And at this point, $I$ don't have any further questions on Colstrip.

And I'd defer to my colleagues if they have questions about other topics.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Your Honor, if I might, please.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Please go ahead.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Yes. Thanks. I have a couple clarifying questions on capital.

First is referencing joint testimony at page 28, lines 2 to 6, and Ms. Andrews in direct testimony, EMA-IT at page 44, lines 9 through 13, just asking for confirmation that provisional capital project review process includes investments for the calendar years 2022, '23, and '24.

MS. ANDREWS: Yes. This is Ms. Andrews, or Liz Andrews.

And, yes, the provisional capital is meant to be reviewing 2022 through 2024. And we will have annual reporting to that effect for each of those years.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Great. Thank you.
And just one more question as well.
Again, referring to joint testimony at page 28, line 16 through 22, and Andrews direct testimony, EMA-1T at page 31, lines 17 through 20.

Specifically related to net plant after ADFIT, asking for confirmation that ending net balance is, for rate year one, is 1 billion 984 thousand -- excuse me, 1,984,056,000. And for rate year two, is 2,062,462,000?

MS. ANDREWS: So I'm going to restate those, if you don't mind.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Yes. No, I don't mind. Thank you.

MS. ANDREWS: Sounded different to me.
So I am looking at the joint testimony JT-1T, page 28. And we point to the balances of $1,987,156,000$, that excludes Dry Ash, for Washington Electric and for -for rate year one.

And for rate year two, that is $2,067,662,000$, again, excludes any impact of Dry Ash.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Thank you for those clarifications on the numbers.

Anybody else have response to those clarifying questions?

Your Honor, those are the questions that I have on capital.

I do have a few questions on distributional equity analysis, if $I$ might, please.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Please. Thank you.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: In joint testimony, JT-1T at page 27, lines 9 through 20, the settling parties discuss the process for establishing the Company's methods and standards for distributional equity analysis.

The first question $I$ have is will that analysis be used primarily for or only for large capital projects?

Whoever would like to answer that?
MR. EHRBAR: Sure. This is Pat Ehrbar. I can take a quick stab at this.

This was obviously agreed to by the parties. This was of particular interest to Staff, to Ms. Reynolds, and to Mr. Ball. But, of course, we're all signed on to doing this.

I don't know if we've gotten to that level of detail of what this would be used for. You know, much of it is, in our view -- well, it's very new to the company. I think new to all parties, you know, in reading up on this during settlement talks and then a lot after.

So I think that will probably be one of the outcomes from the work effort here. And I believe a similar effort might be underway in the Puget settlement, different from our case. But I think that work will help inform what we use this analysis for going forward.

I think more broadly, though, I think it's interesting, at least to the Company, to start taking a different viewpoint on the more traditional cost benefit analyses. And really doing an analysis, okay, well, there are costs. There are benefits. And if there's net benefits, great. But do all the costs disproportionally

1 hurt one particular group or entity while the benefits
2 all accrue to someone else?

So embedding that kind of thinking throughout all of the decision-making is probably a long-term and good aspirational goal here.

I don't know if that helps answer -- if other parties have a view.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Yeah. That helps. You actually answered pretty much second -- my second question, which is whether the analysis will be used in conjunction with other forms of analysis cost -- such as cost benefit. What are the priorities? It sounds like that's sort of a work in progress, but it will -- it will -- the analysis will -- certain things in conjunction with other -- other forms.

MR. EHRBAR: Yes, sir. That's kind of what we're envisioning with this. Again, it's new. So it, too, will be iterative.

But that's at least how I envision it going forward.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Anyone else?
Great. Well, again sticking with the process, joint testimony, JT-1T at page 27, lines 19 to 20 again, the settling parties testified that the Commission staff will direct this process and select a facilitator that

1 the Company must hire.

A couple of questions.
Why is the Commission Staff the best party to direct this process?

Does Staff have an answer maybe -MR. EHRBAR: For Avista -- yeah. I think that was one of the conditions that Staff wanted to take on during settlement. We're happy to help with the process. Obviously, we will be helping to pay for the process. But we would be happy to be more involved. I think I also know that several people that were -- they would be more familiar with this, have left the Commission recently. So we'd be willing to work with new staff on what that might look like and assist there.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: All right. Thank you. You probably get the same sort of general answer when $I$ ask the question, what is the role of the facilitator?

MR. EHRBAR: Yeah. For -- during settlement discussions, $I$ think -- and I don't know if Kristen or Chris might have a view or have been briefed on it, but I think that was a big push by Staff to have an independent facilitator to help drive this.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Does Staff have any response?

MS. HILLSTEAD: This is Staff. I wasn't informed on how that would look. And -- sorry I can't respond.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Mr. Callaghan?
MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
I can certainly provide more details on this on Staff's views in the post-hearing brief.

So just so everyone is aware, Ms. Hillstead was not the lead Staff assigned at the time that the settlement negotiations were going on. So I think that it would be difficult for her to provide some insight at this point.

But we can certainly do that in the post-hearing brief.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Thank you.
Maybe one other thing you might want to discuss in the post-hearing brief is whether the settling parties have a plan to involve the Commission in the development of the plan. And think about whether it might be better for the Commission to lead these efforts, such as a broader Commission-led collaborative.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, Commissioner.
We did leave the language vague so that we would have flexibility with respect to that question.

So that was something that was contemplated when

1 negotiating the settlement terms.

1 might be included in the process of developing this 2 distributional equity analysis and plan. How -- how that

And if nobody can answer that, maybe that's another question for brief.

MR. CEBULKO: Commissioner Rendahl, this is Brad Cebulko of the Energy Project.

It might be something we will want to explain in brief as well. But my understanding is the Energy Project intends to be a participant in the proceeding, which we'll represent brings a perspective of -- on behalf of low-income customers.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: But as our outreach is intended to be including not just low-income customers, but all those that might be affected, there may be other customers that might need to be represented in those discussions or considered.

So I would ask the parties to consider that issue going forward.

And then in terms of the process -- and, again, it may be that this is not possible to be answered.

But if -- if the process went forward the way it was intended in the settlement, with the parties, with a facilitator, if there was some disagreement among the parties in developing this plan, is the intent that this

1 would then be brought forward to the Commission in an 2 adjudication?

Or is there any other -- any thoughts on that topic?

MR. EHRBAR: Yeah. This is Pat. So I can take a stab at that.

So at lines -- I'm on page 27 of JT-1T, so lines 13 to 15 basically say, if there's a disagreement -- and that's how you build a distributional equity analysis -if there is disagreement, the settling parties would file separate proposals for Commission consideration and approval.

So we would seek Commission input. I don't know if it goes to a formal adjudication process or more of a collaborative process, workshop process. I don't know what that process might be.

But it contemplates that if we can't reach agreement among ourselves as to what that is, that we would seek help from the Commission to help us resolve that.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you. Thank you very much.

So moving on to transportation electrification.
Paragraph 22 of the settlement describes that Avista's request for an incentive rate of return on

1 transportation electrification investments is assumed to
2 be included in the revenue requirement.

So do the investments to which the additional rate of return was applied -- how do we know whether the investments to which the additional rate of return was applied meet the requirements of the statute in RCW 80.28.360?

And, specifically, how will we know, going forward, which investments were included that will receive an investment rate of return?

MS. ANDREWS: This is Liz Andrews from Avista.
And so the Company specifically has a business case in its filed case around transportation electrification where we identified the specific capital investment associated with -- with this investment. That was included in our direct-filed case.

And then annually when we do our provisional reporting that we'll file at the end of $Q 1$ each year, we will be comparing that to the assets that we included in the case versus what actually happened.

I can also give you a general idea of the revenue requirement that was built into the filed case that that represents. And for rate year one, that totaled $\$ 65,000$ for Washington. And for rate year two, that totaled 48,000 -- in revenue requirement. Sorry. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you. That's -- that's very helpful.

So I think I don't have any further questions about transportation electrification. I appreciate the answer.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Your Honor, if I may. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes, please. Go ahead, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Commissioner Doumit asking a question, a process question, on the Climate Commitment Act.

The settlement terms relating to Avista's compliance with the CCA require the company within 60 days after Department of Ecology adopts rules to implement the CCA to begin consulting with applicable advisory groups on compliance with the CCA and ecology rules.

If the Commission were to schedule work sessions, either through recess open meetings or some other process, to discuss utility compliance with CCA generally, would that prove helpful to begin the consultation process required in the settlement, or would it interfere with the action negotiated in the settlement?

MR. EHRBAR: Sure. This is Pat. I don't know

1 if Ms. McCloy wants to go first, but I can take a stab.

I think it would be helpful. So I think if the Commission were to start a process around all this as we get into discussions around the allowances, around the forecasting methodologies, the forecast use, all those items, I think it would supplement and help the process. It wouldn't -- it would be helpful in our view.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Lauren McCloy, please.
MS. McCLOY: Thank you. And I agree with
Mr. Ehrbar. I believe it would be helpful for the Commission to schedule some work sessions on this.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Thank you.
That's it for me, Your Honor.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. I'd like to take a moment.

Commissioners, are there other questions that we need to ask?

CHAIR DANNER: I have no further questions for the panel, Your Honor.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I just have one further question for the panel, Your Honor. And that relates to the term of the rate plan.

So the proposed -- the settling parties have agreed to a two-year rate plan, which is what the company had proposed in its initial testimony.

And we're aware, because we have another hearing coming up in a few weeks, that Puget Sound Energy has also a two-year rate plan. We believe the intent of having multiyear rate plans was to not have a situation like we have now where we are all stacked up with the similar extensive rate cases.

And so curious if the parties have thought about, in two years' time, how to avoid the situation that all of us are in now dealing with multiple cases within a few weeks of one another.

So maybe starting with the Company and then any other parties.

MR. EHRBAR: Sure. Yeah. This is Pat.
So we originally filed a two-year rate plan, and we stayed with that same two-year time frame. I believe it was set up nicely, informally in that we filed a two-year plan and $I$ know Puget had filed originally a three-year rate plan. So that it was maybe naturally going to start segregating the work over the years and not pancake like we have now and like we might have again.

So we filed a two-year plan. I mean, I am speaking for myself, $I$ think long-term, and for my team's goal would be to get to four-year plans, selfishly, I think for everybody.

But this being the first one, that's why we went with the two-year. Because we wanted to see how this might work, how the parties would work. You know, the various requirements under the new legislation. So we started with that two-year.

As we look forward, we haven't started discussing our next case, still being in this one. But as we look forward to that next case, I will -- all time frames will be on the board, whether two, three, or four years. We'll have to have that discussion at that point as to what's going on cost-wise with the Company, what's going on with inflation. All these other things that are now really causing issues for utilities in general, for everybody in general, in this economy.

So long-winded answer to say two-year -- we filed a two-year and still support the two-year.

To the future, might we seek a longer time and hopefully get a break from Puget in this case or other utilities, we'll definitely try to think so.

So I think that's all $I$ can probably say at this point.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Does any other party have anything to say on that?

MR. MULLINS: Well, this is Brad from AWEC.
And I'll just say, you know, it's not something

1 that I had contemplated, you know, between the two cases.
2 But it definitely has been an issue this year. And now,
3 potentially, will be an issue two years from now.

> And then I see that Nash Callaghan has his hand raised.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, Commissioner -MR. MULLINS: Oh, sorry. Just quickly respond to that question that -- I think the issue now seems to be sort of these inflationary pressures and these -- you know, in conversations with the utilities, that seems to be a big driver of rate cases. So I think, you know, whatever we do, were to do it staggering cases, it would

1 probably have to consider those pressures.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Before we move on to any other witness, Mr. Callaghan.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, Commissioner Rendahl. Just to respond on behalf of Commission Staff.

With respect to the staggering issue, it's not for lack of trying on Staff's part. They're acutely aware of how beneficial it would be to stagger these cases. And we look forward to future cases where we can address that issue.

But Staff is definitely aware of that and was considering that during this process.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
Are there any other questions on that? If not, that's all I have.

MR. MEYER: This is David Meyer, and I'll try to get on video here if I might. Here I am.

As far as actually conditioning the settlement in such a way as to require that, of course, two or three other parties aren't part of this. That would be jurisdictional utilities. And so nothing we do in this case would be binding on them.

But beyond that, I think there's a general recognition that we all want to stagger these.

And so wording in the order that speaks to the

1 utilities will confer among themselves in an attempt
2 to -- to the extent possible, stagger filings.

Thank you, all. I have no further questions. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: No further questions for me, Your Honor.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: As I recall, Chair Danner did not have any further questions either.

So the settlement panel is excused. Thank you. There are a couple witnesses who I think we will hear from later on.

Our next witness is going to be Elizabeth Andrews from Avista.

Before we get to that testimony, we're going to take a short break.

Let me first hear from Mr. Zakai. Go ahead.
MR. ZAKAI: Thank you, Your Honor. I just wanted to clarify the witnesses that were not already scheduled for cross-examination can be excused and will not be called back.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: It is not our plan to need to call anyone back.

However, as you know with these hearings, sometimes questions come up and we've had to call in witnesses before and call them back in.

So I would say, yes, we intend for that to be all the questions for the witnesses who have not been identified for further cross-examination.

But please keep your witnesses on standby just in case there's a question that we need to follow up on, please.

MR. ZAKAI: Thank you for the clarification. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Sure. Thank you.

So the time is currently 10:42 in the morning. I would like to take a very brief break in consideration of the amount of testimony that we have still to cover.

So let's go ahead and come back at 10:50. That will give us a short eight-minute midmorning break.

With that we will be off the record and in recess for eight minutes. Thank you.
(A break was taken from 10:42 a.m. to 10:50 a.m.)

JUDGE O'CONNELL: We are back. The time is approximately 10:55 a.m. in the morning. And we are going to proceed next with testimony and cross-examination from Elizabeth Andrews from Avista.

Ms. Andrews, you've already been sworn in. I

1 want to remind you that you continue to be sworn in and 2 under oath.

And first, I'd just like to ask -- because I forgot to when we started the settlement panel -- how would you like to be addressed during this hearing?

MS. ANDREWS: Yes. She/her pronouns.
Ms. Andrews is fine.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: All right. Thank you.
All right. With that, let me go ahead and turn it over to Mr. Meyer to introduce his witness.

And, Ms. Suetake, you can go ahead and turn on your video in anticipation of your part. Thank you.

MR. MEYER: Thank you.
For the record, please state your name and your employer.

MS. ANDREWS: Elizabeth Andrews, and I'm employed by Avista.

MR. MEYER: And you understand that your testimony and your sponsored exhibits have already been introduced into the record, correct?

MS. ANDREWS: Yes, I do.
MR. MEYER: Now there was one housekeeping matter we should attend to, and that relates to further revisions to a page out of Mr. Coppola's exhibits.

So his Exhibit SC-6C, page 8 of 9 , presented

1 some systemwide information; is that correct?

MS. ANDREWS: That's correct.
MR. MEYER: And were there questions earlier this morning about jurisdictional showing of that?

MS. ANDREWS: Yes. I'm realizing now that the -- any jurisdictional analysis or separation for Washington electric or gas is not being shown on that page.

MR. MEYER: Would it be possible for the Company to supplement and revise that page?

MS. ANDREWS: Yes, we will do that.
MR. MEYER: And by when?
MS. ANDREWS: By tomorrow. If not able today, no later than tomorrow.

MR. MEYER: Okay. So we would commit to doing that with or without a bench request and provided, of course, of record.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
And for clarity, we are referring to Avista's supplemental confidential response to Public Counsel's data request No. 103C with the associated attachments, correct?

MR. MEYER: I'm referring to Exhibit SC-6C which --

MS. ANDREWS: Yes. It does contain --

MR. MEYER: It does. It does. So that is correct.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Just wanted to make sure that we were clear.

Yes. Please make those corrections.
Let me turn to Public Counsel to hear Public Counsel's position.

MS. PAISNER: Public Counsel does not object to that supplementation.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Well, Mr. Meyer --
CHAIR DANNER: Judge, if I may.
When I asked the question this morning, I also
just asked if there were updates that -- that anything that needed to be highlighted or explained, that there would be some narrative as well explaining the differences.

MR. MEYER: And we would be happy to do that in the process of supplementing that.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
CHAIR DANNER: Thank you.
MR. MEYER: And with that and with that understanding, Ms. Andrews is available for cross.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Meyer.
You can go ahead and turn off your video, unless

1 you need to be heard at any point. Then please turn back 2 on your video, use the raise hand feature, and you'll be 3 recognized.

Public Counsel, turn to you for cross-examination.

MS. PAISNER: Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Go ahead.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. Good morning, Ms. Andrews.
A. Good morning.
Q. Would you please turn to page 10 of your rebuttal testimony that's Exhibit EMA-7T.
A. Yes. I am there.
Q. Beginning on line 15 and continuing into the next two pages, you provide that Public Counsel's proposed revenue requirement adjustments would result in much lower ROE and ROR than those proposed by the Company?
A. That's correct.
Q. Now, if you would please go to EMA-10X, which is the Company's response to Public Counsel data request 320.
A. Yes. I am there.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: One moment. Please give us

1 a moment to catch up.

Okay. Thank you. Go ahead. BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. In this data request, Public Counsel asked the Company to explain how it calculated the lower ROE and ROR rates that are shown in Tables 2 and 3 on page 11 of your rebuttal testimony.

In response to this data request, you confirmed that to arrive at the lower $R O E$ and ROR rates, you used Public Counsel's revised revenue requirement, yes?
A. Yes. But it is -- I used their revised revenue requirement.

But to clarify, I started with the Company's direct-filed case. I adjusted it down to the settlement agreement of 7.03 percent. And I removed any Dry Ash, Colstrip, that the parties agreed to remove from those balances.

And I also prepared a -- kind of a black box adjustment to recognize that the overall agreement -settlement agreement to the parties reflected the revised. For example, 38 million for electric and 7.5 million for natural gas. Just at least rate year one. And then, also, I did the same for rate year two.

For that clarification, I then compared that to what -- what Public Counsel's proposed increases were.
Q. Okay. So the answer to the question seems like it's yes, right? You used Public Counsel's revised revenue requirement numbers in that calculation?
A. I used their revenue -- I used their revenue requirement calc -- or their revenue proposals against the level of rate base and the level of basically other costs that the settling parties had agreed to, which obviously is substantially less than our direct-filed case.
Q. Okay. And so then to clarify, you used the Company's proposed rate base and common equity balances from the settlement agreement, correct?
A. Correct. That's correct.
Q. And the rate case and the common equity balances in the settlement agreement are very close to those that the Company filed initially, correct?
A. At least the -- obviously, the -- in the settlement, we call that a 7.03 percent rate of return. We didn't really outline the equity. But the rate base was adjusted to remove Dry Ash.

So, otherwise, yes, it was similar to our direct-filed case, at least for rate base, with the exception of the removal of Dry Ash.
Q. Okay. So for the electric business, I think that for rate base amount, there's only about a 2 to
$1 \quad \$ 3$ million difference from the filed case?
A. Subject to check. That's whatever they -- the Dry Ash portion was.
Q. Okay. And then I believe there's no difference in the gas portion either --
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay.
A. That would be correct.

The level of rate base is the level of rate base that $I$ built in or did my calculations, will be the level of rate base that we will be required to commit, or required to show to the Commission that if they approve the settlement, we will have to actually have completed.
Q. Okay. During Mr. Coppola's testimony, Public Counsel proposed certain adjustments to the Company's proposed rate base for the electric business for a total of $\$ 38.5$ million for rate year one and $\$ 48.4$ million for rate year two.

And also for rate year one $\$ 6.9$ million for gas, and $\$ 3.2$ million for rate year two for the gas business.

Is that correct, subject to check?
A. Subject to check, yes.
Q. You did not include Public Counsel's adjustments to the rate base in your calculations of the ROE and ROR rates shown in Tables 2 and 3 on page 11 of your

1 rebuttal; is that correct?
A. Yes, that is correct. Because, obviously, we don't agree with those particular adjustments.

And if the Commission is to -- if the Commission was to remove those, or as a part of the adjustment to the settlement or otherwise, then that still -- the Company's expectation is that we will still spend that investment, need to do those investments.

And so whether it's in the revenue requirement or not, my expectation is that our returns would be equivalent to what I show for the use of Public Counsel's revenues, because our costs and investment, we believe, will still occur. Whether those revenue requirement that we received were allowed or not, those costs will still incur-- will be incurred by the Company.
Q. Okay. So just to sum up, clarify.

You used Public Counsel's revenue requirement numbers for operating income, and the Company's rate-based numbers to do those ROE/ROR calculations?
A. That is correct.
Q. So that appears to be a mismatch using Public Counsel's numbers and the Company's rate base?
A. I actually disagree with that.

Because as we have -- we filed our direct-filed case. And we included in our direct-filed case expected

1 increases for expense, capital, including all offsets.
2 And came up with a -- what our expected levels of cost
3 will be during the rate effective periods over that
4 two-year rate plan.
And that, honestly, even -- even what we have agreed through with the settlement, is going to be a difficult challenge for the Company to manage its cost to those levels. And that is even prior to the consideration of increased costs that we're already aware of, increases in cost to even our capital investments that we're aware of, and even inflationary issues.

So I don't believe there's a mismatch. If anything, $I$ would say that the returns that -- if this Commission were to approve the level that Public Counsel has proposed, our ability to earn our authorized returns would be -- I don't want to say impossible, but it would be extremely difficult. And even earning allowed under the settlement agreements is going to be a challenge for the Company.

So if we were to then remove an incremental 48.4 -- or 43 point -- I think it's, like, 43 million that Public Counsel has proposed, would take us well below even the ROEs that I have -- have shown here.

## Q. Thank you.

Public Counsel's proposed revenue requirement

1 also reflects certain adjustments to O\&M expenses,
2 correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. So your calculations of lower ROE and ROR rates do not assume the lower forecasted O\&M expenses calculated by Public Counsel, that this would happen; is that correct?
A. Well, Public Counsel has, over the two-year rate period, removed about seven and a half million. Our settlement position over the two-year rate plan removes approximately 10 million of O\&M costs.

So while it has not removed through my ROE calculation of what Public Counsel has proposed, because, frankly, even our removal of what our direct-filed case was, we removed approximately 10 million, does not even take into consideration the incremental increases in cost that we were expecting over the two-year rate plan.

As I mentioned, we already know we have increases in IS/IT, labor workforce issues. We have additional inflationary issues that were not included in our direct-filed case.

So, if anything, I would say that it's probably understated.
Q. Okay. So lower O\&M expenses increase operating income, correct?
A. If that actually happens, yes, that's correct.
Q. And for that reason, the lower O\&M expenses increase the $R O E$ and $R O R$ rates when you're doing the calculations?
A. Again, if that -- sorry. Yes. Again, if those expenses were to occur, that is correct.

But as I mentioned, the settlement already reduces a significant portion and really takes into consideration a lot of what Public Counsel's, you know, opposition to our -- to our case -- or to this settlement, takes a lot of that already into consideration.

But, yes, you're correct. If our expenses were lower, it would have a higher net income and would increase our ROE.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

I'd now like to ask you some questions regarding the Company's claims regarding unrecovered costs and regulatory lag.

Can you please go to page 12 of your rebuttal? It's ANA-7T.
A. I'm sorry. Could you repeat the page?
Q. Page 12, starting at line 6. Line 6 through 13.
A. Page 12, 6 through 13. At least I am there.
Q. Thank you.

You state that Public Counsel's proposed incremental revenue is not reasonable and would not cover the Company's existing unrecovered costs and regulatory lag, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Now please turn to Exhibit EMA-11X, which is the Company's response to Public Counsel's data request 321.
A. I am there.
Q. Thank you.

The Company was asked to identify the existing unrecovered cost and regulatory lag amounts.

In your response, you seem to point to 2021 results as well as to 2023 through 2024 costs; is that correct?
A. Yes. I point to specific exhibits -- or tables -- my exhibits, tables, where I specifically separated the 2021 and 2022 costs included versus the incremental portions that we've added for '23 and incremental again for ' 24 .
Q. So Public Counsel did not propose any cost disallowances for 2021, correct?
A. Not that I'm aware of.
Q. There are no existing unrecovered costs up to the end of 2021 that were removed from revenue requirement in Public Counsel's analysis; is that your

1 understanding?
A. I think that's my understanding.
Q. So the adjustments proposed by Public Counsel are for forecasted years 2022 through 2024; is that correct?
A. I -- I believe so.
Q. Okay. Can you please now turn to page 13 of your rebuttal?
A. I'm there.
Q. Okay. On lines 1 to 2, and a related footnote, you state that it is important for the Commission to get the first year right in the rate plan.

Does this mean that the Commission must approve the Company's proposed capital spending and O\&M expenses as proposed by the Company?
A. No. Obviously not.

But I think it would be helpful to clarify exactly how much the settlement actually is included within this -- within -- or the amounts that have been included in the settlement agreement.

In my direct testimony at Table 5 -- and I don't know that we necessarily go to -- need to go there, so let me just walk through the process, and if we need to actually go there, we can.

I included a table which separated all of our

1 costs related to -- for ' 21 and '22, the incremental
2 costs of our overall revenue requirement of, let's just
3 take electric, of $\$ 53$ million.

Again, for natural gas, similarly you have 9.5 million that we said was associated with '21 and '22. If you back out the cost of capital to a 7.03 level, you're at 2.1 -- that's 2.1 and you're at 7.4 million.

So what we were representing in this data response that you referred to is the fact that we

1 provided in our case a level of capital through the end 2 of 2022, the level of costs through 2022 , prior to rates 3 even going into effect. A net of -- netting out the cost 4 of capital amounts, 37.3 and 7.4 for gas, is clearly very 5 close to the 38 million in settlement that we agreed to 6 for the whole -- for the entire rate year one. And 7.5 7 for the entire rate year one for gas, leaving very little 8 of 2023 investment or cost to be a part of that 9 settlement amount.

1 requirement, or the settlement revenue requirement,
2 irrespective of whether or not additional adjustments are 3 justified?
A. No. I -- I don't believe the Commission should approve the settlement just based on that.

I think the Commission should consider the settlement, given the fact of all the other protections, 8 that both Mr. Ehrbar and myself describe within our 9 rebuttal testimony, so $I$ won't elaborate too much here.

But we said that the settlement had protections 11 in place, both whether you're looking at rate base and 12 having the opportunity for the final review of capital 13 additions between '22 and '23 annually, that it will be

1 specific adjustments to O\&M related to both vegetation 2 management, basically wildfire expenses insurance. There's a balancing account to protect those.

So before you even get to the fact that we may have an earnings test, all of those other things have to be applied and have to fall into place.

And if somehow we magically, under the reductions that we've made through this settlement, actually over earn, then, yes, there's been the last step that there's an earnings test that would also be applied to our earnings.

So I would say to you the answer is no, because the earning test obviously is not the only protections that the Commission, the customers, and even the Company, have for around this settlement.
Q. Okay. So at this point, I'm happy you mentioned the ERM, because $I$ would now like to ask some questions about EIM benefits.

Continuing on page 16 of your rebuttal, beginning on lines 3 and going into line 9 of page 17, this is where you discuss the 12.1 million revenue requirement adjustment for EIM benefits that Public Counsel proposed for rate year one.
A. Yes.
Q. On page 17, lines 7 through 9, you state that

1 any additional revenues from the EIM would be shared
2 between the Company and customers through the ERM, correct?
A. Yes. Through the -- there is the deadband mechanism that obviously is in place that tracks both expenses and benefits, including the EIM benefits, that would slow through the ERM.
Q. Would you please go to page 3 of Mr. Kinney's rebuttal testimony? That's SJK-13T.
A. I do have it. You said "rebuttal," correct?
Q. Rebuttal. Yes.
A. I'm sorry. Could you repeat the page for me?
Q. Page 3, starting at line 18.
A. Page 3. 18. Correct.
Q. Here, through the end of the page, Mr. Kinney states that under the ERM, the Company would likely be responsible for at least 7 million of power costs before the 90/10 sharing.
A. Correct.
Q. Do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. Okay. If the additional EIM benefits forecasted by Public Counsel were to occur, the Company would retain majority of those additional benefits because of the threshold level of $\$ 7$ million of higher power costs that

1 are absorbed by the Company, correct?
A. Well, that would assume that there are no other changes or costs or increases in expense through the mechanism.

For example, while I cannot tell you what our expectation is over the -- in the multiyear rate plan, a perfect example of the fact that the benefits -- they will be shared between customers is where we are today in our ERM deadband is currently in a -- we are in the negative side of the deadband, and we're currently in the 90/10.

So if experience shows from even this year, it's very possible that it could go in either direction. And, therefore, we will go between that 7 million for the good or the bad. And that's kind of the whole point of the ERM mechanism is to track all of these costs. And it will -- that's how it's worked, I believe, since 2012.
Q. And the Company would also retain EIM benefits under the $90 / 10$ sharing in that mechanism, correct?
A. A small portion.

Again, it also would be net of any incremental expenses, which, of course, without an updated power supply, we're also at risk for that as well.
Q. Now I would like to ask some questions regarding capital review process in the settlement.
A. Okay.
Q. Please turn to page 18 of your rebuttal, line 15, and continuing on to page 19, line 5.

Here you state that provisional capital review process will provide protection for customers, given that all approved capital additions included in the rate plan will be subject to review and refund, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Does this review process justify including in rates all capital program project costs proposed by the Company, even if they are not reasonable or justified?
A. I think the purpose of this is as the Commission intended; that because in a multiyear rate plan, it is -it is virtually -- it's kind of impossible to know whether all of the costs are what -- where we will land or what our costs will be. The Company did, obviously, its best to include what it expects our expenses to be over the multiyear rate plan. And I believe that this reporting process is intended to what the Commission outlined within its use and useful policy where they clearly define that when it comes to investment, although they cannot be -- I'm just going to read from their policy statement. Although they cannot be reviewed completely prior to rates going into effect, accordingly, we must replace the traditional prospective review with a

1 retrospective review for rate-effective period property 2 request.

What that says to me is that while we have built in certain investments, and we have provided enough support within our case to support the level of capital investment by business case, by information included, on what we expect those transfers to plant to be over that three-year period from ' 22 to ' 24 , the intent of that report is to provide what actually happens after the -after the fact. And basically provides that fail-safe opportunity for parties to review what we included in the case, the level of rate base that the Commission approved compared to what actually happens. And if what actually happens does not incur, will be subject to refund.

As a part of that review, my expectation is that the parties and the Commission will review whether or not what actually happened was prudently incurred capital investment.

Just like they do in any general rate case where we have performed capital investment, parties and the Commission have an opportunity to review that.

And if there is anything deemed imprudent, we would obviously have to write those balances off, regardless of what level we agreed to in -- or what level the Commission approved. And what happened, if anything

1 was being imprudent, it would be a write-off to the 2 company.
Q. Okay. I would like to now ask some questions regarding the balancing accounts.
A. Okay.
Q. Would you please go to page 19 of your rebuttal?
A. I'm there.
Q. On lines 8 through 17, you discussed the wildfire balancing account and the proposed insurance expense balancing account and the proposed baseline for that.

Do you agree that Public Counsel is not objecting to the wildfire balancing account that was previously approved by the Commission?
A. I do understand that. I believe they even supported it in our prior rate case where the Commission approved the balancing account.
Q. With regard to the insurance expense balancing account, beginning at line 13, you state that the establishment of this account is nonprecedential, and its continuation may be challenged in a future proceeding.

Is that correct?
A. That is correct. That was the intent of the settling parties to -- while they were accepting the balancing account over a two-year rate plan, my

1 understanding, if we wanted to continue, we will have to, 2 again, support it in a future rate case.

1 Company around wildly swinging changes in costs.

And when we approach the need for an insurance balancing account, one of the things that we looked at is the hurdle that tends to be relied upon by the Commission of whether certain costs, or changes in costs, the variability of costs, tend to be unpredictable and extraordinary. And I think under both situations, that is the case.

And when it comes to insurance, a good reason why the level of insurance has changed is -- has a lot to do with the perceived changes in wildfire that has increased levels of our insurance. That's where a lot of -- as witness Brandkamp can speak to better than myself, that the changes in insurance has a lot to do with our recovery of insurance associated mainly with wildfire.
Q. Is it your opinion that the Commission should approve pass-through mechanisms like these every time expenses are forecasted to go up in future years for the Company?
A. No. I would expect to have -- which is why we proposed a balancing account and not some kind of specifically a deferral, is that just like wildfire, insurance can vary over time. It can go up or down.

But when it's significant, whether it be up or

1 down, when it's significant, the Commission should 2 consider a balancing account such as this, because it 3 does allow for both ups and downs.

And so I don't think there's anything that commits the Commission to have to approve these.

We're just simply stating these are two examples of items that are pretty extraordinary and variable whether it be up or down. And the Commission should consider the balancing account for insurance. Just as if there are other costs that are up and down, the Company would certainly be open to other balancing accounts for those same reasons.
Q. Okay. But now I would like to ask some questions about the -- what's being called settlement protections, or protections in the settlement.

On page 20 of your rebuttal -- I'll give you a minute to get there. Beginning on lines 15 going on to page 21, line 7.
A. Yes. I'm there.
Q. You state that there are a number of protections built into the settlement, such as tracking actual net rate base and ensuring that capital investments are prudently incurred and are used and useful, right?
A. Correct.
Q. If at the end of the review period, capital

1 additions to rate base are found to be imprudently
2 occurred, incurred, or not used and useful, that the
3 Commission would disallow these capital additions to rate
4 base; is that correct?

1 direct-filed case. And we will compare that to what 2 actually happens.

If there was more, then we're kind of out of luck. And it's a regulatory lag that we deal with in the next rate case.

However, if the party or the -- if the Commission were to determine that there was an investment that we did include, may have been used and useful, but it was imprudent to occur, this Company would then have to write off that investment.

So that's a different answer than to specific levels of investment or what we've included in this case.
Q. Would you please turn to Exhibit EMA-12X, which is the Company's response to Public Counsel DR-323A?
A. Yes, I'm there.
Q. Public Counsel asked the Company to identify any disallowances by the Commission of capital additions to rate base in the past five years.

And you identified only one incident pertaining to the Colstrip Unit 3 and 4, SmartBurn, correct?
A. Yes. To my recollection, specific investments that was written off by the -- around capital investment. Obviously. There's been other things that may have been associated with other deferrals, but around capital investments specifically, that rate base, yes.
Q. Okay. So one in five years indicates that disallowances of capital expenditures after they are capitalized is a rare occurrence, correct?
A. I think part of the issue we're dealing with here, $I$ know you're -- this is specifically referring to capital investments.

But if the company has made its case for capital investment, which all parties during a proceeding can bring to the attention of this Commission any investment that we did not prudently incur, which obviously we saw here. And there was quite a lot of activity around this SmartBurn investment, can be brought to the Commission, and if proved imprudent, then -- then this Commission would disallow it and we would write it off.

I don't think that that means that just because that's the only one in five years means that -- are you suggesting the parties or this Commission did not diligently review the Company's capital investment? I would assume not.
Q. Okay. So it sounds like what you said is that

1 once capitalized costs are disallowed, the Company would 2 take a write-off in the earnings; is that correct? If it 3 was disallowed.

1 they are capitalized?
A. How would this Commission know whether those costs that have -- for certain projects, when you're talking about a multiyear rate plan, that includes investment from '22 through ' 24 , how would this Commission know that those investments were imprudently incurred if we haven't incurred them yet?

The intent is we have stated what we think that investment is. I don't believe that Public Counsel has provided enough support for any of the capital investment that they are opposing to actually not be investment that we should not be completing. The Company will complete the investments as they occur through 2022 through '24 as is appropriate to do so. And it will be the reporting --after-the-fact reporting that the parties will have the opportunity to then argue whether those cost investments are imprudent.

I don't believe there's any investment in my thought that -- sorry. Go ahead.
Q. Okay. But is it your understanding that it's the Company's burden to support its requests?
A. I absolutely do believe it's the Company's burden, and I believe that we have done so.

And we will further do so when we file the capital reports and actually be able to provide what all

1 actual costs and actual investments and actual support 2 for that investment or the two-year rate plan.
Q. Okay. I'm going to now move on to questions regarding inflationary cost increases.
A. Okay.
Q. If you would please go to page 21 of your rebuttal, line 13, and on to page 22.
A. 21, line 13. Okay.
Q. And this is where you discuss cost increases that the company may have experienced after it filed its rate case in January 2022 , correct?
A. Correct.
Q. On page 22, lines 1 through 5, you identified double-digit inflation rates for goods and services tracked by certain inflation indices during the first half of 2022. And you reference Mr. Forsyth's testimony for those inflation rates.
A. Sorry. That is correct. Dr. Forsyth's talked within his testimony specifically around those costs -or around those inflationary changes.
Q. Do you know if the Company has actually experienced those rates of cost increases during the first six months of 2022?
A. Well, $I$ would say that it's difficult at this time to know exactly what our inflationary rates are. I

1 mean, again, what -- what we typically focus on and
2 performed in our case is specific pro forma labor benefits and those kind of things. We know that there is inflationary pressures, as we have seen from our own workforce labor increase changes and what we are seeing in the market as we try to hire. We've seen increases in debt costs. We've seen increases in IS/IT. And we expect to experience additional increases.

And I would argue that it's in part why -- for example, at the end of June of 2022, for our electric -Washington electric operations, I think our ROE earnings is like 6.75 percent.

So I would say that that is part in due to pressures -- cost pressures, whether they be regulatory lag or additional inflation that we are experiencing.

And I believe that what Mr. Forsyth is speaking to is the expected inflationary pressure over the multiyear rate plan. In speaking into ' 23 , into '24.

So whether we have specifically seen those increases, because $I$ don't know whether the inflationary increases that we'll see have declined. I think that's better for Dr. Forsyth to speak to.

But I do believe that we expect, based on what we're seeing, that those inflationary pressures will continue. And will continue through the multiyear rate

1 plan, putting pressure on the Company on recovering its 2 costs and earning its allowed returns.
Q. So as an example, for construction costs, where did the Company provide specific evidence of an increase in 20 percent due to inflation in the first six months of 2022?
A. I don't believe that Dr. Forsyth -- and, again, I'll have to have Dr. Forsyth speak to that.

What he is referring to is what kind of pressures the utilities will experience, and whether that being now or as we move through the next two years. And when we do a forecast, we do a five-year forecast. I think that may be a better question for Dr. Forsyth.

But given the fact that the Company did not include any of that kind of inflationary pressure within our direct-filed case, $I$ can't tell you that we provided support of that, because we didn't include those inflationary pressures in our filed case, and they're certainly not in our settlement. I think that's part of our concern is the fact that we have a settlement amount, and we will continue to have this inflationary pressure over the multiyear rate plan that we will have to manage.
Q. If the Company believes that its costs are going to be materially different in future years than reflected in the current filed case, it has the option to withdraw

1 the current case and refile later with an update in costs 2 and revenues.

But as we have said, we supported the settlement. And we do recognize that it will be difficult to manage these costs. But that's up to the Company to agree with the settlement, which we have done, and make the best efforts we can during the two-year rate plan to manage those costs to earn our allowed return.
Q. I'm going to ask some questions about insurance expense now.

If you would please turn to page 23 of your rebuttal.
A. Yes, yes. I am there.
Q. The discussion that begins on line 23 and continues through the next few pages, you discuss the adjustments to insurance expense that were proposed by Mr. Coppola and that you disagree with those adjustments.

Correct?
A. Yes.
Q. On page 24, lines 2 through 4, you state that

1 Mr. Coppola accepted the Company's forecasted insurance expense for 2022 and used inflation factors to forecast the expense for '23 and ' 24.

On line 11 you refer to them --
A. That's correct.
Q. Thank you.

On line 11, you refer to them as arbitrary inflation factors.

Correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Please turn to Exhibit EMA-13X. That's data request 324.
A. Yes. I'm there.
Q. In this response, the Company confirmed that Mr. Coppola obtained those inflation factors from the Company; is that correct?
A. That is correct.

But I also believe that this data request points out that they were specifically asked by Public Counsel to provide certain inflationary information.

This -- when the Company provided that inflationary information, it did not state that it's anything the Company used in filing its case.

And this, again, may be better for Dr. Forsyth, because he originally provided that information to begin

1 with, the DR 121 that you speak to.

And I believe that what he points out, or at least in his rebuttal testimony points out, that those particular inflationary increases related to CPI are used only by the Company to inform the Company on what customers will experience as far as cost increases.

It is not what the Company uses to inform itself on expected costs that we will incur during -- for -- as a utility.
Q. Okay. So in the same data request response, you state that the CPI PCEI inflation rates forecasted by the Company are not the best measure of inflation pressures for companies like Avista.

Is that correct?
A. Well, we didn't -- the Company don't forecast those. I mean, they were just simply provided in response to a discovery request by Public Counsel, specifically 121, where they -- because of the question asked, the Company provided that information. We never stated that it was anything that the Company actually used for any purposes in this rate case.
Q. So in that data request, it states, I think three lines into the response, references Dr. Forsyth's testimony for his discussion on the use of CPI, and that is not the best measure of inflation pressures for

1 companies like Avista.

Is that correct?
A. That's correct. Because it's -- CPI is meant more as is -- is really more customer-driven costs or what customers may experience. But it's not what a utility necessarily will experience.

The PPI, as he discusses further in his testimony, is probably more appropriate. And that is specifically the reference that is made within my testimony about the various percentages. I don't have it now in front of me, the 8, 10, 20 percent, whatever it was, are the various types of inflationary pressures. The type that a utility, such as Avista, would experience.
Q. So in Exhibit $S C-9$, this is the Company's response to Public Counsel data request 121. I will give you a minute to turn there.
A. I do believe that --

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let me interrupt. Please give us a second to switch to SC-9.

THE WITNESS: I'll need that one. I'll need to grab it.

MR. MEYER: Just a moment. We'll supply one to the witness.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. I do believe it was a

1 particular DR that was witness -- Dr. Forsyth responded 2 to.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Are we -- one moment.
MR. MEYER: The witness is being --
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Paisner, are we looking at what's been marked as SC-9, Avista's response to Public Counsel's data request No. 121 with Attachment B? MS. PAISNER: Yes.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Sorry.
Go ahead, Mr. Meyer.
THE WITNESS: I have it.
MR. MEYER: The witness has it.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Go ahead, Ms. Paisner.
BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. In this data request, Public Counsel requested the PPI rates for 2022, '23, and '24. But the Company did not provide that information in its response.

Is that correct?
A. I -- I'm -- I don't know that -- this is -that's probably a better question for Dr. Forsyth who is a part of your plan for cross. And I -- I do know that he speaks within his direct testimony both around PPI and CPI. And provided information associated with expected PPI in his direct-filed case. And, again, I believe he

1 discusses it in his rebuttal.
Q. Okay. Would you please go to page 27 of your rebuttal?
A. Yes. I'm there.
Q. On lines 7 through 10, you state that when determining the expected increase in insurance costs for 2023 and 2024, Mr. Brandkamp relied on discussion with insurance brokers.

Is that correct?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. And you also state that Mr. Brandkamp is in the market and Mr. Coppola is not.

Correct?
A. Yes. That's my understanding.
Q. Do either --
A. And, again -- sorry. I just want to point out, I do believe that I am pointing specifically to Mr. Brandkamp's testimony. I'm quoting him.

So depending on where these questions go, they may be better off for Mr. Brandkamp.
Q. So would you say that either Mr. Brandkamp or insurance brokers have the ability to foresee future increases in insurance costs that are happening one or two years into the future?
A. Again, I -- I think that's probably a better

1 question for Mr. Brandkamp. I think he can speak
2 directly to his experience and his communications with brokers in the market and exactly what they do expect a year from now, two years from now. That's not something that's in my purview.
Q. Would you please go to page 27 of your rebuttal starting at line 18?
A. Okay. I'm there.
Q. In this section of your testimony, you state that in response to Public Counsel data request 121 , Mr. Forsyth stated that the primary purpose of the Company using the CPI inflation factors are to track customer-related items.

Is that correct?
A. Correct. Just as an informed -- informed on what impacts our customer -- our customer costs.
Q. Okay. So now looking back at Exhibit SC-9.
A. Sorry. Just a moment. Okay.
Q. On page 2 of that data request response, in the first full paragraph, the response addresses the primary purposes of consumer inflation factors. And there are two listed here.

The first one --
A. Yes. But I -- sorry. Go ahead.
Q. The first is to convert customer rates to real

1 prices. And then the Company provides a second purpose,

Correct?
A. I do see that. But those are specific points that Dr. Forsyth should speak to rather than myself.
Q. Okay.
A. Because they are -- they do -- they look towards how certain costs may impact the Company.

But, again, these are directly related to CPI. And it's not -- CPI is not something that the Company specifically looks to see how it impacts our exact expenses or capital investments.

But Dr. Forsyth would be able to elaborate on that versus myself.
Q. Okay. I pointed it out just because in your testimony you only talked about the first purpose and not the second.
A. Because I don't see them as the same thing. But I'll let Dr. Forsyth speak to that.
Q. Would you please go to page 28 , lines 5 through 11 of your rebuttal testimony?

Here you discuss unrecovered insurance costs from prior years, notwithstanding the Company's best

1 efforts under the wildfire resilience plan.

Is the Company attempting to recover prior years' unrecovered amounts by forecasting a higher insurance premium in 2023 and '24?
A. No, I'm not. And I can clarify exactly what is meant by that.

If you go to page 25, Table No. 7, all that I was -- and I'll wait until you get there. Page 25 of my rebuttal, Table No. 7.

This table was also provided in our direct-filed case. The only difference is we updated for -- we updated it for actual invoices, costs that were occurred in 12 of 2022 .

The point of that discussion is the fact that what is currently authorized today is 6.7 million of insurance costs is what we're recovering in customer's rates today.

The actual level of experience for -- of expense that we will incur in 2022 for insurance costs is $\$ 13.8$ million.

So for 2022, the Company will absorb the difference. And Washington's share of that difference that the Company will absorb in 2022 , is $\$ 5.3$ million.

When -- so the levels that we have been projected that is included in our direct-filed case and

1 included as part of the settlement, is to reflect that
2 our expectation is that insurance expense will be
$3 \quad 15.5$ million in 2020 -- for the first rate year. And
4 that, you can see there, is a 13 percent increase. costs. We were just reflecting in this table the overall changes through that time period.
Q. Okay. So now I'm looking at your rebuttal page 30 , line 1 , continuing from the previous page, from page 29.
A. Yes.
Q. I believe --
A. I'm there.
Q. -- this discussion has to do with that the Company started the wildfire resiliency plan in 2020 and it forecasted to spend at least 7.9 million in wildfire O\&M expenses annually.

Is that correct?
A. One moment. I want to make sure, because the numbers get so confused between vegetation management and wildfire.

Yes, that's correct.
Q. And is the Company also forecasted to incur capital expenditures of between 17 million and 29 million annually from 2021 to 2024 subject to --
A. I believe.
Q. -- check?
A. Those -- subject to check -- yeah, subject to check. We have included capital investment for wildfire, specific to capital investment through the two-year rate plan.
Q. I believe this is stated in the Howell testimony.
A. Yes.
Q. The DRH-1T, page 4, Table 4.

The main objective of the wildfire program is to prevent fires caused by electric wires or other equipment and, in turn, avoid lawsuits and customer claims resulting from the fires.

Is that correct?
A. I would think that's probably a better question for Mr. Howell. I just know enough to be dangerous.
Q. Will the wildfire programs not have a significant impact that should reduce insurance premiums in 2023 and 2024?
A. Again, that would be for Mr. Howell specifically around the impact of our -- I'm assuming you are saying our capital investment or wildfire plan, how that impacts our insurance levels.

I would think you have a combination there

1 between Mr. Brandkamp and Mr. Howell, depending on what 2 your questions are.

1 necessary. It protects the Company for swings going the 2 other -- going further than what we've included.

And it protects customers if we're wrong and those insurance levels go down.
Q. Okay. So still on page 28 of your rebuttal, on lines 15 --
A. I'm there.
Q. -- 15 through 22.
A. Yes.
Q. You seem to state that use of the balancing account -- or that this is reasonable based on the fact that future insurance expense levels are unknown and customers would pay no more or no less by passing that through -- or passing through the actual costs to customers.

Would you agree with that? Is that what you're saying here?
A. Well, I argue that -- I argue that the use of a balancing account protects both the customers and the Company for ups and downs in the insurance.

But I believe in my direct testimony and rebuttal testimony, we support the balancing account with the fact that the levels that we are seeing, the increases, which has doubled since 2020 , show that insurance itself is not only volatile but -- so it's

1 extraordinary. To me, that's one of the hurdles that I
2 think this Commission looks for in approving deferrals or balancing accounts, is that increases or decreases in costs are extraordinary.

And $I$ fully think that this applies with the insurance balancing account. We've seen significant increases, ones that we cannot necessarily predict. We've done our best. Mr. Brandkamp is the most well versed in our Company on what we think those levels are going to be.

But we really don't know if we will experience further increases because of wildfires that are going on. I -- so I'll leave it at that.
Q. Should other O\&M expenses and capital expenditures that are unknown at the time of the rate case be recovered through balancing accounts so that customers only pay actual costs?
A. I think that if there were other balancing accounts that others -- that this Commission felt was appropriate because of the variability, the Company would certainly not be opposed. I mean, we are sort of now having that with the capital investment with having these reporting applications after the fact that will be subject to review and refund.

But there are other costs that the Company

1 certainly would not be opposed to. A perfect example is 2 pension. Pension and medical costs are things that do 3 swing wildly. And $I$ think in cases back, we attempted 4 those -- we attempted to defer or ask for some kind of a 5 balancing account around those but were unsuccessful at 6 that time.

But the Company would certainly not be opposed to other costs, whether they go up or down, having some kind of a tracker.
Q. So would you say that -- I guess I'll ask it a different way.

Is there a different type of unknown cost that would not qualify to be recovered through a balancing account?
A. I'm not going to try to speculate on what there is or isn't. I think the intent typically -- our experience with deferrals or balancing accounts, is that they have required -- there's a lot of vigor around approvals or balancing accounts or deferrals.

And just even a good example for Avista, we have a pretty minimal level of balancing accounts or deferrals.

If you take away the things like the PGAs and the ERMs that are kind of -- have balances that change. But we have very limited deferrals actually associated

1 with -- with being able to track costs.

And so for Avista's purposes, we've -- we've -that's why these two in particular make sense to us. But perhaps there are others that make sense to the Commission.
Q. Would the Company have any incentive to reduce costs if all costs are passed through to customers and the Company has no skin in the game, essentially? If everything is passed through?
A. I don't -- I would -- sure. If you want to say -- if this Commission wanted to establish a deferral for

1 every single cost that we had that it would be tracked, 2 then you're right, that would be the case.

But with the limited deferrals, or the limited trackers that we have, I would not -- I would not say that.

And, in fact, the ERM is a perfect example where that is really, in my mind, a deferral. It's got balancing accounts kind of associated with it. But we certainly have skin in the game in that respect. And we will always have skin in the game, because it is important to the Company to manage the costs for customers as well. It's not just a -- it's just not an impact to the Company. And if we did not prudently manage our costs, I'm sure that someone would bring that to our attention.
Q. If I can have you turn to Exhibit EMA-14X. This is DR 325.
A. Sorry. 14X. Yes. I am there.
Q. In this data request, the Company was asked to identify any amounts of deferred costs the Commission disallowed in the past five years.

And in the response, you could only identify one incident related to power costs and none related to any O\&M costs.

Is that correct?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. Okay. I would now like to ask a few questions related to vegetation management expense.

If you would please turn to page 29 of your rebuttal and continuing on to page 30 .
A. Yes. I'm there.
Q. Here you discuss the adjustment proposed by Mr. Coppola to vegetation management expense for 2023. And on line 30, lines 5 through 11, you state that the Company will track expenses for both routine and wildfire vegetation management programs and take them into consideration prior to deferring any wildfire-related expenses.

Is that correct?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. Please turn to Exhibit EMA-15X, which is data request 326 .
A. Yes. I'm there.
Q. In this data request, the Company was asked to clarify your testimony and whether vegetation management expenses must exceed the combined total of $\$ 10.7$ million before excess costs are deferred into the balancing account.

In the response, you did not provide a clear answer to that question.

So are you able to provide -- would vegetation management expenses need to exceed the combined total of $\$ 10.7$ million before the excess costs are deferred into the balancing account?
A. Okay. So I'm not sure how to make this any more clear.

As I note on part $A$, in both my direct testimony and I repeated it to you -- or I also repeated, I believe, on rebuttal, I specifically state that this routine -- when you're talking about the vegetation management and the wildfire expense, I state, "In the middle of that paragraph, this routine expense is separately tracked and accounted for from all wildfire expense balancing account baseline. And will also ensure it is incremental to the routine maintenance expense included in base rates."

I go further to explain that we have approximately 5.1 million of risk tree for Washington included in our case. And we have 5.6 million of routine costs.

I then on page 2 explain that when we look at our deferral amounts, we need to do this -- when you're taking into consideration both wildfire and vegetation management, it -- as far as taking into consideration vegetation management, needs to be on an annual basis.

That on a monthly basis, the Company will -because for gap purposes, we have to record any kinds of deferrals, we will record a deferred balance between the wildfire resiliency expense and what the baseline is.

But annually is when we would have to review and do a comparison with vegetation management because those two components make it difficult to try to defer that monthly.

So on an annual basis, we will take into consideration both the level of vegetation management -or vegetation expense that is in -- in the 5.8 million, $I$ think it was, and also the wildfire. So that overall on an annual basis, the level of deferral would exceed expenses that are above both components.
Q. Okay. So if I may use an example to illustrate that.

If the Company actually spends 5 million in 2023 on routine vegetation management instead of the forecasted 5.7 million, does the Company use --
A. 5.6. Yes.
Q. -- does the Company use the underspent amount of $\$ 700,000$ to reduce the deferral of vegetation management expense under the wildfire program?
A. So because we understand and we even said in our -- in both my testimony and Mr. Howell's testimony,

1 that as we work through this ten-year plan, there may be
2 things that are savings. And this is an area that we may

So I wanted to check in, should I continue to ask questions or if you would like me to do something else.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: I appreciate you asking. I was looking for a break to jump in. I didn't want to interrupt you in the middle of a topic.

MS. PAISNER: Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: So thank you for stopping

1 when you got to a new topic.

MS. PAISNER: Thank you. THE WITNESS: Thank you. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. We are off the record.
(A break was taken from 12:10 p.m. to 1:16 p.m.)

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you. We are back after a short recess. The time is approximately 1:18 p.m.

We are going to continue the cross-examination of Ms. Andrew from Avista by Public Counsel.

I'm noting the time, and that we have a hard stop at 5:30 p.m., which affords us a little bit over four hours left.

We will see how the rest of the hearing goes. Currently, it's very close, depending on how much cross-examination we're going to get through.

So I wanted to note that for the record. And we

1 will address any additional testimony that we need to
2 take once we get to the very end of the hearing.

With that, Ms. Andrews, I want to remind you that you continue to be under oath.

And unless there's anything else, I would like to turn it over to Ms. Paisner to continue your questioning. BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. Good afternoon.

Ms. Andrews, could you please turn to page 38 of your rebuttal.
A. Yes. I'm there.
Q. On lines 4 through 15, you state that the January 2020 accounting change made by the Company to charge all employee benefit expenses to general ledger account 926 instead of allocating those costs to each expense account is irrelevant in forecasting future miscellaneous O\&M expenses.

As a result of this accounting change in 2020, is it or is it not more difficult to analyze expense variances when comparing O\&M expenses for the years 2018 through 2020 at the account level, yes or no?
A. Yes. Probably at the account level. I won't go into -- I mean, obviously these particular ones we were talking about are in totals. And so that's where I was

1 referring to it not mattering is because under the O\&M adjustment, you're looking at total cost, which include both $O \& M$ and A\&G. That's why it didn't matter.
Q. Cost --
A. I'm sorry. Just one quick thing.

You're right. By circ count, typically when we respond to audit questions, that sort of thing, we have provided that information or made that relevant. So it depends on what you're looking at whether there was an issue there or not.

In this case, under what it was used for, no.
Q. Cost variances at each O\&M expense account caused by the change in allocation methodology can obscure cost variances caused by other factors.

Would you agree?
A. Can you rephrase your question?
Q. So changing an allocation methodology can obscure cost variances caused by other factors where cost variances at each O\&M expense account are caused by the change in allocation methodology.

Does that clarify?
A. Well, I think so.

If we had a change in allocation methodology, I could understand year to year that might cause trouble. But under this circumstance for what these were

1 used for, there wasn't really a change.

The comparison -- there is a comparison because what we were using it for was total O\&M and A\&G. So any movement between O\&M to A\&G was comparable because they were in total.
Q. Okay. Without a pro forma presentation of 2018 and 2019 expense accounts on the same basis as the 2020 expenses, it is not possible to do an apples-to-apples comparison and identify potential cost variances that may be one-time items that may not recur in future years, correct?
A. Yes, that would be correct.

However, under this circumstance, even one of the cross-exhibits actually provides the separation of each functional group, including $A \& G$, showing the differences where you can actually see that in total in 2020, costs went down for certain -- for certain functional groups, went up for A\&G.

And when we look at the total, you can see the comparison year to year. So you can look at that as a comparison year to year.

And if you need me to, I can take you to the exhibit $I$ was thinking of.
Q. So the 2018, 2019, and 2020 information, is that presented on a comparable basis in the calculation of pro

1 forma adjustment of miscellaneous O\&M expenses?
A. What that comparison, the exhibit that shows '18, '19, ' 20 , what that does is show the cost that we used in total to come up with the percentage allocation that we used to escalate those subset of costs in the O\&M adjustment that we took from the test year and then used that escalation for just that subset of O\&M dollars.

That information was provided and is in the specific cross-exhibit which $I$ just offhand am not --
Q. Is it EMA-17X, DR 333?
A. Probably. Let me see. Yes.
Q. Okay. In that exhibit -- that data request, Public Counsel asked the Company to confirm that a pro forma comparison of expenses at the account level was not provided.

And in your response, you said it was not necessary to address at the account level --
A. It was -- sorry.
Q. Go ahead.
A. For the purposes of the $O \& M$, for the comparison between '18, '19, and '20, the total groupings of expenses by functional group, production transmission, purchase power, distribution, customer accounting, and so on down the list that you see in the bottom half of that table, shows you the individual functional amounts. And

1 I agree they do not specifically have the FERC account, 2 but even my own model shows these groupings by these

3 functional groups and don't specifically point to the 4 FERC account.

12020 is where the amounts for those increases, the labor
2 increases, moved -- or excuse me, the pension, medical,
3 those kinds of costs, moved between where they were
4 charged up above to where they were moved to A\&G.

1 categories.

I assume by input inflation, you're referring to the PPI inflation factor; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. But as you --
A. And this -- sorry.

Just around future costs purchased by the Company. I don't believe I was directly inferring PPIs as applied in our rate case, because obviously we did not do that.
Q. Right. I was just going to say, you were asked to provide it in $S C$-- the data request provided in $S C-9$, but the Company did not provide the PPI inflation rate, correct?
A. I don't recall. I believe that the PPI, I know as I think I discussed earlier, Dr. Forsyth in his direct testimony talked about different inflationary costs. He obviously addressed this. And my testimony is also addressing the PPI here and these increases in rates in context of -- of speaking to witness Coppola's testimony.
Q. Okay. So I'm going to ask you to turn to EMA-18CX. This is the Company's response to Public Counsel data request 334C.

Even though this response has confidential information, $I$ don't plan to cross on that or we can

1 avoid that.
A. Yes.
Q. So I just wanted to be clear about that.

In this data request, in subpart A, Public Counsel asked the Company to provide a reference wherein prior orders, the Commission has accepted the use of PPI rates to set $O \& M$ expenses in a rate case.

I don't know that this was provided in the response. Was it?
A. I believe -- I thought I actually had. Because I do recall answering that question. If it wasn't in this one, I thought we had.

Oh, here we go. We do say that we have not conducted such analysis around all the -- all the different companies that the Commission themselves have used PPI or CPI in other -- in all utilities. We have not done that analysis.

I can answer for Avista, if that's where you're heading here.
Q. Sure.
A. Okay. So we had typically -- in as many years as I've been here, which has been quite a while, actually, in this department and doing general rate cases, we have typically not inflated any types of costs or used any kind of inflationary costs typically going

1 forward, except for in the years where the Company had
2 attrition studies where we based our gross costs on
3

In our current case, in this direct case, again, the Company did not use CPI or PPI. We based our expected increase on the three years of normalized commission basis, historical information from '18 to '20, is what we used to determine the escalation amount that we were going forward with, that small subset of costs in the O\&M adjustment.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Paisner, one moment before you continue.

For the record, Chair Danner's video feed has stopped. But I wanted to assure everyone who is watching and participating, Chair Danner is still on via audio. CHAIR DANNER: Yes, I am here. I'm waiting for my Zoom connection to re-establish. Until then, I'm on the phone.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Paisner, excuse my interruption. Please go ahead.

MS. PAISNER: That's fine.
BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. In subpart $C$ to that data request 334C, and this

1 is EMA-18CX exhibit, the Company was asked to provide the
2 rate of increase and build contractor costs experienced in 2021 and 2022 and forecasted for 2023 and 2024.

To support the rates you identify on page 39, line 16 , of your rebuttal --
A. Let me go to 39 first. I want to see -- what was on my rebuttal is referring to which rebuttal? 39 --
Q. Page 39, line 16.
A. Okay.
Q. And this is the question in --
A. Okay.
Q. -- subpart C. Subpart $C$ to $334 C$ is getting at this. And that's the EMA-18CX. So in the response -COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Sorry. Which cross-exhibit is this that you're referring to?

MS. PAISNER: EMA-18CX.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: And for identification, this is Avista's response to Public Counsel data request 334C, marked "C" for confidential.

MS. PAISNER: The confidential information is in subpart $D$ to that response, but $I$ don't plan to ask a question that's going to lead to divulging that information.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. So for subpart $C$ of this response, the Company stated that it had not done such an analysis regarding the increase in build contractor costs.

Correct?
A. Yes. The Company, because of the number of contractors that we use and, in particular, when we do get billed from contractors, those costs may or not be separated from, let's say, their specific labor, materials, that sort of thing.

But I would like to point out that we are not relying on any of this -- any of this information in our direct case, because we're not pro forming in any CPI, PPI, any kind of escalation in costs associated with -with -- so where -- we have had lots of discussion around inflationary costs and increases. We have not actually pro formed any of that except for the subset of $O \& M$ in the miscellaneous adjustment where I use the historical data. I have not -- I did not provide support for CPI or PPI because we're not utilizing it.
Q. Okay. So then just to turn back to that line of your rebuttal. It's page 39, line 16.

Construction inputs averaged approximately 20 percent, 10 percent, 13 percent respectively, year-over-year inflation.

So those may not be experienced by the Company

1 to date or in the future if there's no analysis to
2 support it, correct?
A. There's -- Dr. Forsyth provided analysis to show that that's what we are seeing in the future.

And we've also stated earlier that while we do believe those may be inflationary pressures that the Company will experience, we have not actually pro formed any of those incremental inflationary increases in our case. Which means what we have agreed to with the parties could be conservative, because if we do experience any of those increases, we have not built them in, other than the pro forma adjustments that we included in the case and this one O\&M escalation, which our understanding, or our belief, that based on our historical levels of increases that we did build in, which as I've already mentioned, our O\&M has been substantially reduced through the settlement, that if we experience those levels of increases over the two-year rate plan, they are not built into the settlement or our direct-file case.
Q. Okay. In subpart $D$ to that Exhibit EMA-18CX, the Company was asked to provide --
A. Yes.
Q. -- the percentage wage rate increase for 2023 and 2024.

And in your response, you identify a current-approved wage rate increase.

This wage rate increase appears to be in line with the inflation rates used by Mr. Coppola, is it not?
A. While they are in line currently because that minimum wage increase was approved by the Board back earlier in January of '22, prior to inflationary expectations and growth, what this -- what is highlighted here is also the expectation --

MR. MEYER: Careful. I'm sorry. I just want to remind the witness that --

THE WITNESS: Yeah. I'm not going to use any percentages.

MR. MEYER: Good. Thank you.
THE WITNESS: Yeah.
While the -- what's highlighted here and confidential, is the Board increase that we are expecting above that minimum, because as I -- sorry. Let me -- I lost my train of thought.

In early January, the Board included the minimum, which is what we included in our case.

We have since that time, as explained here, that because of the workforce pressures that we are expecting to experience in 2023, there will be a request to the Board to review and possibly approve the increase that's

1 shown on that exhibit.

So there is an example of pressures that we do expect to experience in 2023. And that increase is not built into the direct file case or our settlement. BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. Okay. And so part $E$ to that same exhibit, the Company was asked to provide the rate of increase in materials cost experienced in 2021 and 2022 and forecasted for ' 23 and ' 24 in support of the rates you mentioned on page 39, line 16. Correct?
A. Well, $I$ think what the question is asking me is for the Company to provide analysis or showing expectations of those costs. And we explained that that's -- trying to get to the information that you were specifically asking for was not available to us.

But, again, we did not pro form any levels of increases in the costs that I may have mentioned on page 39. Those inflationary percentages were not built into our case.
Q. Do you believe that the Company should attempt to manage its cost to minimize input inflation cost pressure and limit future expense increases and rate increases to customers to no more than the CPI inflation rate?
A. I believe it is very important for the Company

1 to manage its costs. I do believe there are certain
2 circumstances that individual expenses will not be able
3 to be managed to a level like CPI.

But we obviously will do our best to keep our costs as low as we can.
Q. Okay. My next few questions have to do with information services, information technology.

Please turn to page 40 of your rebuttal.
A. I'm there.
Q. From here through page 42, line 3, you discuss your objection to Mr. Coppola's proposed adjustment to IS and IT, O\&M expense for 2023. So that's the information

1 services, information technology acronyms.

On line 7 and 8 on page 41, you state that
Avista used actual expense in setting the expense amount for 2023 in the filed rate case.

Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. Please turn to Exhibit EMA-20X, which is the response to data request 336 .
A. I'm sorry. Would you repeat that location?
Q. EMA-20X which is the response --
A. Yes.
Q. -- response to DR 336.

In your response --
A. Yes. Got it.
Q. -- to subpart $A$, you acknowledge that 2023 expense was set based on costs passed the historical test year ending in September 2021, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And the response also states that the Company forecasted incremental nonlabor costs for 2022 , correct?
A. I believe what I said is that the Company -- and this also can be found in witness Kensok's testimony where we explain that what we utilized was known contract information to determine what levels of IS/IT expense would be included in the case.

So we did not use any kind of escalation in order to get to our levels of IS/IT.

We included contractual information of known increases through 2022. And we did not include any known incremental for 2023. Now that is for nonlabor.

We did estimate some level of labor increases. There were some labor bodies associated with TSA, unfilled TSA-related positions for security, that we did estimate and pro form into the case.
Q. Further down on lines 9 through 21 of page 41, your rebuttal, you disagree with Mr. Coppola's use -sorry.
A. I'm there.
Q. You disagree with Mr. Coppola's use of the 6 percent increase in capital spending on IT projects between 2021 and 2023.

Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And you state that he should have considered capital investments across all areas of the Company.

Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. Turning to EMA-20X, again, subpart B.
A. Yes.
Q. Public Counsel asked the Company to explain why

1 capital projects and programs outside of IT, such as the

1 CETA labor expenses.

And I'm going to ask you to turn to page 43 of your rebuttal.
A. I'm there.
Q. So at the bottom of the page, starting at line 18 and extending through page 45, you discuss your opposition to Mr. Coppola's proposed adjustment to CETA labor expense.

Is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And on lines 3 to 9 of page 44 , you state that the Company has already added the three additional employees dedicated to CETA matters to the payroll, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Is it your view that because the Company has already hired the three employees, it would not be appropriate for the Commission to accept the cost adjustments proposed by Public Counsel?
A. I don't believe the Commission should approve the CETA labor just because they have been already hired by the Company.

I believe they should approve -- they should approve those labor increases because of the description and the full testimony of Mr . Bonfield where he describes

1 the necessary needs. And I tried to summarize it here 2 around why that -- those employees are necessary. plan, we are not going to see a reduction in our labor

1 force because of these activities that are occurring 2 today.
Q. My next few questions have to do with capital investments. I'm looking at page 46 --
A. I'm there.
Q. -- through page 60 of your rebuttal where you discuss the Company approach to categorizing capital investments and your objections to the adjustments that were proposed by Public Counsel.
A. Yes.
Q. So specifically looking at page 48 and -- 48 through 50, you discuss Commission policy statement on how to include capital investments in the multiyear rate plan, how to categorize capital expenditures, and additional information to provide in the rate case filing.

Correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you state that the Company has complied with those guidelines?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you agree the guidelines do not address whether a certain project is sufficiently developed to merit inclusion in a forecasted multiyear rate plan?
A. I don't believe the Commission provided detailed

1 analysis to what they expected in an individual
2 investment. Because that is -- I would imagine would be
3 a very difficult task to do. I would believe -- I
4 believe the purpose was to provide guidance on the types
5 of investments the Company should include and the types
6 of things they should include in a filing, like
7 offsetting factors and those sorts of things. And
8 in-service dates and all of that information, which we 9 have done.

1 rates; is that correct?
A. That is correct. But $I$ would argue -- I would state that, to me, it seems very clear with the language that that is anticipated that there is not -- you cannot do a prospective review on plant investment that might be through a multiyear rate plan that a retrospective review is necessary because of the changes that are allowed under the law.
Q. And the guidelines do not provide specific guidance on the level of detailed support that the Company needs to provide to justify the proposed capital spending on specific programs for the forecasted years, correct?
A. Well, the Commission does identify the type of projects. And they also request the in-service dates, which was provided.

They also require offsetting factors for capital investments and other offsets through a rate case, which we have also done.
Q. Okay. So considering, you know, what detailed support would be, this would refer to specific equipment that's added or replaced, quantities of work to be performed, other work-related data that would support a capital expenditures forecasted for the multiyear rate plan.

And so those detailed specifications are not included in the guidelines; is that correct?
A. They are not included in the guidelines. But they do -- but they do speak to descriptions of projects, types of projects.

As I already mentioned, in-service dates and things like that, which the Company did include within its testimony, between the business cases that we provided all the information that we can for these projects going forward.

But as far as specific details, that those types of things may not be available until the individual business cases or projects are actually begun. Which is very difficult to do for projects in '23 and '24 when it's currently 2022.
Q. And would you say the assessment of whether sufficient support and justification and data for the amount of forecasted -- amount forecasted has been provided by the Company, that is something that's left to the parties to the rate case and ultimately to the Commission's determination?

Would you agree?
A. I would agree.

I would also agree that we have met that burden of proof.
Q. Would you please turn to page 54 of your rebuttal?
A. Yes. I'm there.
Q. Lines 4 to 14 .

You state that it is wrong for Mr. Coppola to use a three-year average of historical spending, and that this approach has been primarily used in the past when there is considerable variability in costs from year-to-year, such as an injuries and damages expenses.

Is that correct?
A. I'm sorry. Would you repeat the -- I think I lost my place of where you said to be looking.
Q. So on lines 4 through 14.
A. Oh, okay.
Q. Your discussion here explains why you believe it's wrong for Mr. Coppola to use a three-year average of historical spending.

And that in the past, this has been used where there is considerable variability in cost from year to year, such as an injuries and damages expenses.
A. I'm not following where you have the -- am I looking at the wrong -- talking about injuries and damages. Am I looking at the wrong page, page 54? MR. MEYER: There's a footnote.

THE WITNESS: Oh, a footnote. Okay.

1 BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. Footnote 92.
A. Okay. I'm sorry. I'm just trying to remember the context of it. Okay.

I was referring to expenditures, certain costs where averages have been possibly used. And for Avista, we don't have a lot of averages that are used. So I did use that as an example of where we have had six-year averages associated with injury and damage, because there is a lot of variability, yes. Now I think I'm on the same page.
Q. Can you now turn to the next page of your rebuttal, page 55?
A. Yes.
Q. There are two illustrations on this page, and they show capital expenditures for substation rebuild and capacity work?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you say this shows considerable variability from year to year?
A. I would.

But I think it also illustrates completely our argument of why a CPI average that Mr. Coppola is proposing is -- why it does not work under many circumstances with our business cases.

This is a perfect example where we have capital investments that historically is the level as you see in both illustrations in brackets and show the average that Mr. Coppola said that here is the average over the historical levels, and so, therefore, as CPI of the -what he used would show -- would be appropriate.

Where we have business cases and we have expected transfers to plants that show considerable variability, that if this Commission was to agree with Coppola's version, that would essentially eliminate -just looking at the first -- the first picture there, Coppola is suggesting that the Commission approve 30 million of capital, which would eliminate 80 million of capital that we do expect is necessary over the rate plan.

Now these are system numbers. But I think this spells out actually very clearly why we do not agree with Coppola's suggested CPI use for capital investment.
Q. Mr. Coppola uses the three-year average approach plus future inflation when --
A. Yes.
Q. -- the company --
A. And that is what the red line is meant to infer is that he started with the average and the red line slightly increases for CPI, significantly under what our

1 expectations are. through 11. testimony. responded to that question.

Correct?
A. Yes.
A. Yes. I'm there.
Q. Okay. Just turning back to page 54, lines 9

You state Mr. Coppola made a technical error by using CPI rates for future inflation instead of PPI.

That's lines 9, 10, page 54.
A. Correct. I said it would be a better measure.
Q. And you confirmed earlier that Public Counsel asked for PPI forecast rates in Exhibit SC-9C and the Company did not provide it. Correct?
A. I believe what $I$ said is that some of the PPI information was provided in Dr. Forsyth's direct

And it was our understanding we answered based on what we thought Public Counsel was asking when we
Q. Okay. So page 55 through the following three pages, through page 58, your rebuttal, you state that the Company provided sufficient information to justify its forecasted capital additions for 2022 through 2024.
Q. Please look at Exhibit EMA-21X. This is Company's response to Public Counsel data request 339.
Q. Public Counsel --

CHAIR DANNER: I'm sorry. What was that exhibit again?

MS. PAISNER: EMA-21X.
CHAIR DANNER: Thank you.
BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. In this data request, Public Counsel asked the Company to, again, identify where it provided specific quantities of work and work activities with related dollar amounts to support the increase in capital additions in 2022, 2023, and 2024.

In your response, you provided two charts that show capital budget by year. But you show no quantities of work units or work activities that would identify the stations to be added or rebuilt, the number and type of stations to be added or rebuilt, the equipment to be added or replaced, or any other supporting work units.

Do you agree?
A. The question in itself in 339 was specifically related to the illustrations that we were just looking at on page 55 which relate to the distribution capital program, the substation rebuild.

Not -- I just want to make it very clear, that was not our testimony around all capital investment and support of capital investment in our case. I did that

1 back in my rebuttal testimony within Table 10. So I
2 won't readdress it now.

These in particular is what we provided, which, yes, they were a repeat, actually, of -- of the same tables, which when we spoke to on rebuttal about these particular projects, we pointed to the business cases which provide the spoon -- soon spend for these projects from '23 to '24. My tables that I previously just looked at the illustration showed what our expected transfers to plant were going to be.

But as far as individual units and things like that that you had asked for, that is not yet available for those outer years.
Q. How can the Company justify the forecasted capital spending if there are no detailed work components supporting it?
A. Our direct-filed case provided, through various witnesses descriptions and information, for every business case included in our case.

We included business cases for every capital investment that was included within our case.

We provided offsetting factors for all of those within our case.

We explained that we do not yet have per unit information, for example, for each of those projects.

1 But it's the -- the information available provides a
2 roadmap for all of those -- all of the parties to review what our expected capital investment is to be reviewed, and give the parties an opportunity that when we are -bring our actual detailed information to the parties after the annual year is complete with the provisional report, they will be able to analyze the detail of those projects against what was approved by this Commission. And it will be subject to review at that time.

So that will all be made available.
And so any uncertainty that there might be before us today will be answered.
Q. Okay. So turning to EMA-21X, that is DR 339 response.

This is the attachment to that. Attachment A is the business case for substation -- new distribution station capacity program.

Is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Please look through pages 1 through 7.

I don't see any details of what work is going to be done each year from 2022 to 2024 on those pages.

Do you disagree?
A. No, I don't. Other than the expected spend in the annual amounts are shown on page 4, the same table I

1 used in my testimony. There isn't the specific detail
2 that you may otherwise -- you may otherwise need when a full review is completed when the project is over.
Q. And then scanning further, page 8 through 14 of that attachment, there doesn't seem to be any supporting work units, work activities, equipment to be rebuilt by year -- for 2022 to '24.

Do you agree?
A. I agree. And as we have described in testimony, that information will -- once the information is available for those outer years, the Company would be able to provide more information as those projects are completed.
Q. EMA-21X also has Attachment B. And that attachment includes prior responses to PC -- or Public Counsel data requests 208 and 212.

Do you agree?
A. I do.
Q. And this attachment, Attachment B, also does not show supporting detail for work units, work activities, and equipment to be added or rebuilt by year for 2022 to 2024 .

Do you agree?
A. What the Company provided in this response, and you can actually see it in pages one -- you can see it

1 further back in the attachment, it shows an Excel file of
2 all transferred plant information from 2018 from an
3 actual basis through '21. And then forecasts for ' 22
4 through '24 for all our business cases. And we specifically asked that Public Counsel, when they were asking for detailed information based on analysis of any variances, we had requested that Public Counsel advise us of any particular projects that were of interest to them. We provided the detailed analysis, but as you can imagine with 143 business cases to provide the kind of detailed analysis that you perhaps were looking here for unit information, where we do have it available for current capital projects that are starting in 2022 , that would have been quite voluminous.

We asked Public Counsel to advise us on particular business cases that they had of interest and we would provide more.

From that time period, there were additional projects that came to us, like wildfire and things like that, which we answered copious DRs on.

Other projects -- if there were other projects specifically, several of the Public Counsel had questioned within Mr. Coppola's testimony, were not specifically requested to the Company to provide additional detail that was available to us.

Again, for -- especially as we look through projects that are not started or will be through the two-year rate plan, we would not necessarily have detailed unit information for those projects.
Q. So that detail is not provided for any of them, correct?
A. Because we were -- we specifically answered what we could at the time, asking for follow-up information from Public Counsel to be more specific. Because the volume of data that we would have had to try to do every -- you're talking about actual information. You've got a lot of projects there. So --
Q. Right. So that --
A. -- for detailed information, we do have -- we have other information but we could not provide it during the time that was asked.
Q. Okay. So that's a no, the answer to that question is "no" is what it sounds like.

Would you please go to page --
A. We did not provide --
Q. -- 58 of your rebuttal.
A. I'm there.
Q. On lines 14 through 21, you discuss a set of provisional capital investment will go through a retroactive -- sorry, retrospective review process after

1 they are capitalized and after the end of each year for provisional capital investment.

Is that correct?
A. Yes. And I want to confirm you're on page 58, correct?
Q. 58, yes. Lines 14 through 21.
A. Okay.
Q. Is it your opinion --
A. Yes. I think I said that. Yes.
Q. Okay. Okay.

Is it your view that any project or program
spending level proposed by the Company in a multiyear rate plan should be approved by the Commission because there is a retrospective review process?
A. No. But I do believe that the Company has provided a significant amount of materials within the record to allow them to approve it at this time through the settlement. With the understanding that there's a fail-safe requirement that after the projects are complete annually, there will be a retrospective review of actual information by -- as we proposed within our reporting -- within our provisional reporting that the settlement agreement agreed to.
Q. Okay. Would -JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Paisner, before you

1 continue, $I$ want to bring up that you are reaching almost about 15 minutes left from your estimated cross time. And I wanted to make sure you were aware.

MS. PAISNER: Okay. Thank you.
BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. If you can turn to page 64 of your rebuttal, please.
A. I'm there.
Q. Here you discuss Mr. Coppola's proposed adjustment to gas facilities Aldyl-A Pipe Replacement Program.
A. Yes.
Q. You raise two issues.

One is whether the recent historical main replacement performance justifies the planned main replacement level for 2022 through '24. That's the first issue you raised.

And the second issue you raised is what information Mr. Coppola relied on to propose his adjustment for the capital spending 2022 through 2024.

Correct?
A. Yes. I'm hearing a little feedback. Am I the only one? It's a little hard to understand. JUDGE O'CONNELL: We are hearing some feedback as well.

I would like to remind everyone to please mute your microphone if you are not speaking.

Ms. Paisner, would you please repeat?
BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. There are two issues that -- Ms. Andrews, that you raised on page -- pages 64 to 65 of your rebuttal. And they have to do with whether the recent historical main replacement performance justified the planned main replacement level for 2022 through 2024.

And the second was what information Mr. Coppola relied on to propose this adjustment to the capital spending from 2022 to 2024.

Is that correct?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. If you could please turn to Exhibit EMA-22X, that's PC data request 340 ?

MR. MEYER: I'm sorry. What reference was that?

MS. PAISNER: So it's Exhibit EMA-22X, Public Counsel data request 340 .

MR. MEYER: Thank you.
THE WITNESS: Yes. I'm there.
BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. In this data request, Public Counsel asked the Company to update the chart of planned and completed main

1 replacement miles in the Washington jurisdiction for 22021 .

Correct?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. Attachment $A$ to this response shows that for 2021, the Company replaced only 69 percent of the planned number of miles of pipe.

Is that correct?
A. Yes. For Washington, that is correct.

And we also explained the reasoning why a lot of that occurs.
Q. And prior years, Company replaced 71 percent of planned miles in 2020, 102 percent in 2019, and 82 percent in 2018.

So it appears that over the past three to four years, the Company has fallen significantly short from replacing 100 percent of the planned number of miles.

Is that correct?
A. I would say that in 2018, but more importantly in 2020 and 2021, yes, the Company had fallen short. We explained that that had to do with COVID implications where materials or availability of contract crews caused an issue with that.

Overall, we have met about 93 percent in total.
But in previous years, that has ranged anywhere

1 from 97 percent to 117 percent of actual coverage.
2 Because when we did the Aldyl-A plan, it is looked at for
3 all three services -- for all three services. And so
4 that can vary.

1 additions for this program.

And you state that work on this program is not consistent from year to year, ranging from 2 to $\$ 5.2$ million.

Is that correct?
A. Yes. I believe that's correct.
Q. The Company did not identify specific projects or work activities to support the forecasted capital spending on this program from 2022 to 2024 , correct?
A. I don't have the business case in front of me. But I'm assuming that -- what the business case talks about is the purpose of this particular investment. And it may not have specifically called out why those values move from 2 million to 5.2 million.

But I do believe that we've already significantly spent amounts towards that investment. But all of that will come to light when we do our reports in Q1 of each year.
Q. So given the absence of detailed support like that, using a three-year average of historical spending plus inflation would seem reasonable to forecast the spending over the next three years.

Would you agree?
A. No, I would not.

And part of that is because by using some

1 average, historical average alone and using some kind of CPI inflater completely undermines the Company's entire process that Avista goes through to determine its annual capital investment.

It ignores the informed judgment of the Company business case managers, engineers, and the capital planning group that we have within the Company, which was all described within our direct testimony.

And it also entirely ignores the information that we did provide to the parties.
Q. Would you please turn to page 67 of your rebuttal?
A. I'm there.
Q. On lines 1 through 14, you discussed timing of the capital additions for this program forecasted by the Company versus Mr. Coppola's adjustment for the portion he removed.
A. Yes.
Q. From your work papers, it appears that your forecasted capital additions are somewhat lumpy through the year with larger additions of midyear and at the end of the year.

Is that correct?
A. It actually is not necessarily consistent year to year. We could have large projects that go into

1 service in Q1, Q2, Q3. It typically, in the past, has
2 had more capital investment that falls within the second
3 half of the year. But it does vary.

And for our purposes, what we did was we, by business case, provided monthly transfer-to-plant information. So it was -- so we determined the appropriate -- based on those transfer-to-plant information, the appropriate AMA balances for the rate-effective period. And we would provide that same information when we provided our actual report.

That is not the approach that, my understanding, Mr. Coppola took.
Q. Mr. Coppola sent an equal distribution of the capital additions throughout the year to calculate his adjustments, correct?
A. I believe that's correct, which would not reflect what was actually included in our case. So if you are just making a general statement, but that's not what Mr. Coppola is doing here.

Mr. Coppola is actually reducing rate base and reducing -- proposing a reduction to revenue requirement based on his analysis, which would mean it would undermine what was actually proposed in the case and actually a part of the settlement.
Q. Your forecast is still a forecast and the timing

1 of actual expenditures could still vary, though, from 2 month to month as the year progresses; is that correct?

MS. PAISNER: Correct.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: How long are you expecting this to continue?

You do have about five minutes left from what you had anticipated for Ms. Andrews.

MS. PAISNER: Well, perhaps I should use that five minutes, then. I'm not sure it will take a whole lot more than that.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Go ahead.
BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. So beginning at the bottom of page 67 and into page 68 of your rebuttal, you show the Company's total annual capital spending levels comparing actual to budget from 2017 to 2024, correct?
A. Correct. Yes.
Q. Could you please turn to EMA-24X, which is Public Counsel data request 344 .
A. Yes.
Q. And subpart A to this DR, Public Counsel asked the Company to explain why it consistently overspent its capital budget for years 2017 to 2021.

And in your response, the Company states that the overspending is related to electric and gas customer growth.

Correct?
A. That's correct. Customer growth above what we had intended or expected in those particular years, yes.
Q. Was there any additional supporting data provided with this response?
A. Other than the fact that our customer growth business case transaction detail is provided in our testimony detail analysis transactions from '18 through 2024 for both actual and expenses and, again, provided in response shown to DR -- whichever one had the -- was it 2021?

So we did provide the overall business case -actual transfer-to-plant detail for that, for our growth capital.
Q. How did the Company miss its forecast on customer growth for five years in a row?
A. Because customer growth is something that we look on a five-year forecast to what we expect our growth to be. We are required as a utility to serve customers.

So if our customer growth ends up being higher than what we anticipated, it's not something that we can decide that we're not going to do. We are required to hook up those customers, for example.

And beyond that, you know, Mr. Ehrbar could probably speak to as far as being on the capital planning group.

But we do our best to estimate where we think our customer growth is going to be. But that is something that is out of our control, if we have more customers that want to be added to the -- to our utility.
Q. Okay. And sub -- still looking at the same exhibit, EMA-24X, in subparts B and C, Public Counsel asked the Company to provide a list of programs and projects for 2019, 2020, and 2021 where overspending -over or underspending of 20 percent or greater had occurred, and to explain if capital budgets are shifted from underspent programs or projects to areas of overspending.

Is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. In your response, you stated that capital dollars are moved around to business cases as necessary.

But you did not provide a list of overspending and underspending of 20 percent or greater in individual programs and projects; is that correct?
A. We did not. However, in the previous DR, we had already provided all the transfers to plant by business cases, and that analysis could have been done by Public Counsel themselves versus this DR on September 7th, where we had a five-day business turnaround in order to provide that information.

The information was there that you could have done that analysis. We had not specifically at the time done that type of analysis to -- to variable by business case.

We do explain -- we'll go -- it does explain what our process is there.
Q. Can you explain -- or can you specify where that information is so we can put that together?
A. So the easiest place is probably -- well, let's see. Because this is your capital -- your capital investment, we have -- I'm trying to think. I know we previously provided, I believe, a DR -- I think -- I thought it was here. Let's see. If I can go to the one I'm thinking of.

We don't have a year by year, which you may have been asking for in that question. And this, of course, was specific to -- we did in Exhibit 20 -- what DR is this? 21X. We did provide by business case year over year, at least the level of -- by business case -- and it's on page 23 of that exhibit. We did provide the 2018 through '24. And for that one we had provided the budgeted transfers to plant for 2021 for it.

So at least for the purposes of the investment that's included in our case, we did provide the budget amounts for ' 21 to compare to the actual transfers for

1 plant for 2021. Of course, we don't have the actual
2 transfers to plant for '22, '23, and '24. So we can only
3 rely on what we're expecting to spend.
We did not have separate analysis, at least not here, of the '18, '19, '20, for example. But at least for '21 -- and that that's what is in question in our case -- was provided here.

We did not go through the process of trying to determine the allocation of different percentages, because as was described in that $D R$-- as was described in that data response, how we go through our capital planning is determining our capital investment year to year and how those things may vary.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Paisner, this is Andrew O'Connell. We are over your estimated time for Ms. Andrews. I understand that you're calling up questions that you would have asked of Mr. Ehrbar.

Is there more for Ms. Andrews?
MS. PAISNER: I only have a handful of questions left.

And so if I ask these questions, I would not have to question Mr. Ehrbar. I can save them for -JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let's go -- let's go ahead and ask them of Ms. Andrews.

But I want you to please be cognizant of your

1 time. And let's wrap things up as efficiently as you 2 can.

MS. PAISNER: Okay.
BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. In EMA-24X, subpart D, Public Counsel asked the Company to explain why, in conjunction with filing the multiyear rate plan, the amount of capital spending increased from a range of 405 million to 414 million in the past five years to more than $\$ 445$ million in future years.

In response, you provided a table that shows you have delayed spending in prior years and are now increasing spending to take advantage of the forecasted multiyear rate plan.

Is that correct?
A. I would not use those words as taking advantage of the multiyear rate plan.

We had determined our capital needs, our capital investments, and what we built into the rate case was what you see as approved for those initial '21 through 2024 .

We also note here that even though that is what is built into our direct-filed case, we have determined a need to actually increase 2023 to 475 simply due to needs of the system and increased costs of materials and labor

1 that we are seeing partially for inflation and other cost 2 increases that are expected.

So we are determining those values based on the needs of the Company. It has nothing to do with the fact that we are in a multiyear rate plan or we'll have future multiyear rate plans allowed.
Q. So that delayed spending from prior years. If it was not necessary, why was it not done in the prior years?
A. Because we have an obligation to try to measure our costs the best we can. So we have a very robust -as Pat Ehrbar speaks to in his testimony -- a very robust capital planning committee that meets monthly to determine the investment needs of the Company. They go through a very robust project of where parties may bring -- or directors or departments may bring requests, as you can see in that table on page 2 of Exhibit 24. And they manage and limit it to the -- what has been approved.

When they've had to go above that, for example, this 400 -- where they have determined now when they look out at 2023, that 445 is not sufficient, they made the determination it will be necessary to go to 475. They are monthly trying to be sure that they stay within that. And if there is anything significant where they were

1 unable to delay a project, which we will try to do -2 obviously, that's the delayed dollars -- and review it 3 for the next year or the following year.
Q. So regarding that 475 million, in the last paragraph of the response, for EMA-24X, you state that the Company is planning to spend that amount, but you only have board approval for $\$ 445$ million.
A. No. We have board approval for $\$ 475$ million.

I'm saying we previously had 445 approved, but it has recently needed to be changed.

What I said is that we did not incorporate that in our direct-filed case. So that will represent regulatory lag over the two-year period.
Q. Are there details or justification for that additional 30 million in the filed case?
A. No. Because we didn't include it in our filed case. It's still not in the settlement or the filed case.

So, of course, it's not provided in the case, because we aren't currently asking for it.
Q. Okay. I guess I'll just circle back to the idea of the delayed spending in prior years.

If that delay in spending was not necessary in the prior years, why is it necessary now?
A. It could have had to do with timing of the

1 investment. I can't answer that specific question.
2 Those would have been answered and determined based on
3 the different departments, directors, the capital
4 planning group. They very easily could have determined
5 if, i.e., we couldn't -- maybe we were unable to get a 6 contractor for a certain capital investment so it needed 7 to be delayed. It could be all kinds of things.

But we managed to those levels. And they would be something that would continue to come back until it was ripe for that work to be completed in whatever year it is approved in.
Q. Okay. The next set of questions I would have -I'm now uncertain whether I should -- it has to do with pension and OPEB expenses. And there are a series of data requests where Mark Thies was provided as the witness. But you discussed this starting on page 32 of your rebuttal.

Are these questions more appropriately directed to Mark Thies?

And if so, I've got time later today. I don't know if it's appropriate to continue to ask those questions right now or to wait.
A. And are you asking of me or...

MS. PAISNER: Sorry. Judge O'Connell, I apologize for not directing that question to you.

I suppose I would need to hear from the Company on which witness is the correct witness to ask those questions.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let me -- let me invite Mr. Meyer to weigh in.

MR. MEYER: Very well.
I had a discussion -- actually, an exchange of e-mails with Public Counsel -- Public Counsel attorney Ms. Paisner. And in that, I tried to delineate the scope of pension questioning that Liz Andrews might cover. That has to do with just the process of how the pension studies, the results of those were incorporated into the rate case.

If it goes to the substance of those confidential pension studies, that should be Mr. Thies.

And so that is the delineation. And if she can stay within those boundaries, then $I$ think we can proceed.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Paisner, if you need to ask substantively about those things, we should save it for Mr. Thies.

MS. PAISNER: Okay. I think I will ask questions regarding substance.

And so I think -- I think I should direct those questions to Mr. Thies.

Otherwise, I would have no further questions for Ms. Andrews.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
Mr. Meyer, do you have any redirect?
MR. MEYER: You know, I'm going to keep this mercifully short. But $I$ do have just one very short series of questions.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. MEYER:
Q. And, Ms. Andrews, do you recall the general discussion in cross-examination around the level of documentation supporting the various business cases?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. All right. Would you please turn to page 57 of your rebuttal testimony and refer specifically to Table 10?
A. Yes.
Q. And does this purport to be a roadmap of where information can be found for various business cases?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. I'm going to highlight three entries there.

The second entry, the JRT-4 non-Colstrip
generation business cases, do you see the page numbers on the right?
A. I do.
Q. Page numbers 1 through 282; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Drop down about seven or eight lines, Exhibit HLR-21 through 24, transmission distribution business cases, how many pages are reflected there?
A. 433.
Q. And, lastly, on -- drop down four or five more lines, Exhibit JMK-2 for short-lived asset business cases, how many pages?
A. 277 .
Q. Okay. Now let's -- so this -- does this essentially invite reference to other sources of documentation?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. And then would you return to exhibit -- it was 339 DR. But that appeared as --
A. I believe that was 21X.
Q. Okay. And now this, I think you were asked questions about particular business cases, both of which have to do with substation -- either rebuild or maintenance, essentially.
A. Yes, yes.
Q. Okay. But what was attached to this response was a series of attachments, and those were provided by the Company?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And the first Attachment A had to do with the actual business case for the substation capacity program. And then one for the --
A. Yes.
Q. -- rebuild program, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. But wait. There's more. Okay. Attachment B.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. You had provided another discovery response that also made references throughout the testimony and exhibits to where further information could be found, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. And then go to attachment -- the very next attachment. I'm thinking that it's attachment --
A. 210 .
Q. Well --
A. Page 26.
Q. It's going to be page 22.
A. Oh, I'm sorry.
Q. Page 22 of 40 --
A. Correct.
Q. -- Exhibit EMA-21X.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. You were asked about level of granularity for each business case. Does it have dollar information by your historical projected?

Does that have a specific year-by-year spending or budget information for each business case?
A. Yes. For each business case, it has the spending from 2018 through '21 actual. And '22 through '24 forecasted or expected. And it has the 2021 budgeted amounts.
Q. So even though there may not have been dollar budget information in the business case itself, if one had referenced to page 2 of this section --
A. Yes.
Q. -- which is page 24 of 40 , and look at the very bottom --
A. Yes.
Q. -- might one find the actual spread of dollars between '22 and '24 for substation rebuild?
A. Yes, it would. MR. MEYER: I think that will finish it. Thank you. I appreciate it. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Meyer. Ms. Paisner, within that limited scope, do you have any follow-up?

MS. PAISNER: No, I do not. Thank you.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Ms. Paisner, I think it is going to be a good time for us to have a short break. We're at the midafternoon.

When we come back, do you still have questions that you would like to ask of Mr. Ehrbar?

MS. PAISNER: I do not.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. The bench does not have questions planned for Mr. Ehrbar either.

If you are satisfied with the line of questioning you had gotten, $I$ am ready to excuse Mr. Ehrbar, save any need to unexpectedly call him back to answer questions.

The time that $I$ have now is 2:42 p.m. Let's take an eight-minute break and come back at ten til 3:00, and we will pick up with the next witness from Avista. Let's be off the record and in recess. Thank you.

> (A break was taken from 2:42 p.m. to $2: 52$ p.m.)

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Next up for questioning is an Avista witness, Adrien McKenzie.

Mr. McKenzie, will you -- well, please raise your right hand.

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ADRIEN McKENZIE, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
How would you like to be addressed today?
THE WITNESS: Mr. McKenzie works well for me.
Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Mr. Meyer, I'll turn it over to you.
MR. MEYER: Yeah. Thank you.
So your testimony and exhibit material has been entered into the record.

Just state your name and by whom you've been engaged.

THE WITNESS: My name is Adrien McKenzie. I work for the firm FINCAP, Inc. I've been engaged by Avista Corporation to submit testimony regarding ROE and capital structure issues.

MR. MEYER: Thank you.
With that, he's available for cross.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: I see, Ms. Suetake, your video is on.

I'm assuming you are going to conduct the cross-examination. That being the case, go ahead.

MS. SUETAKE: Thank you, Your Honor.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. SUETAKE:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. McKenzie. My name is --
A. Good afternoon.
Q. -- my name is Nina Suetake, and I'm here on behalf of Public Counsel.

As a preliminary matter, is it correct that you evaluated Avista's requested return on equity?
A. Yes.
Q. And is it correct that the settlement applies an ROE of 9.4 percent?
A. Yes, that's my understanding. It's not explicitly stated in the settlement. But we back into it making an assumption about capital structure and debt costs.
Q. Okay. Then can we please turn to your rebuttal.

Do you have a copy of that in front of you?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Please turn to page 5 of your rebuttal testimony.

Now, within this section here, is it correct that you compare Public Counsel witness David Garrett's ROE recommendation -- sorry. Apologies. That's return on equity -- ROE recommendation to ROEs authorized by

1 other state commissions?
A. Yes.
Q. In setting the ROE in this case, do you think that the Commission should give more weight to the average of awarded ROEs from other jurisdictions or to the results of cost of equity models such as the discounted cash flow model and the capital asset pricing model?
A. The Commission certainly should consider both. I mean, I think the models are important as a way of capturing current capital market conditions.

But another way to look at it, which is what I've done in my rebuttal, is to present to the Commission various benchmarks that they can use to both assess the reasonableness of the 9.4 cost of equity implied by the settlement, as well as Mr. Garrett's recommendation. So I think both are useful.
Q. Could you please turn to the bottom of page 5, starting on line 11.

And is it correct that you state that there would be a disincentive for investors to provide equity capital if the Commission were to apply a lower ROE to Avista?
A. Yes. Compared to utilities.
Q. I'm sorry, Mr. McKenzie. It's hard to hear you.
A. Compared to utilities of comparable risk, that's true.
Q. Then are you suggesting that if the Commission were to award an ROE lower than the one you are recommending, that investors would not make equity investments in Avista?
A. No. That's not my testimony.

And to be clear, my rebuttal testimony is addressing the 9.4 percent ROE established in the settlement. Clearly, there's a range around which the ROE may move, and it would not necessarily have dire impacts on the Company's ability to raise capital.

But in this case, my belief is that Public Counsel's witness, a 7.9 percent cost of equity and an 8.75 percent ROE recommendation, would, in fact, hinder Avista's ability to raise capital and could have very significant negative implications for its credit standing.
Q. Are you aware that other ROE -- that other utilities have received lower ROEs than the 9.4 that is proposed in the settlement?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. And for those utilities, are you aware of any of them not being able to raise equity capital?
A. Well, it's all in degrees. I mean, for example,

1 last year, Pinnacle West Capital's subsidiary, Arizona
2 Public Service, was awarded an ROE of 8.7 percent. It
3 was a very unexpected outcome. It was considered to be
4 an extremely negative result for the company. The
5 company's bonds were downgraded. The company's stock 6 price fell precipitously.

So there are negative implications that come from setting ROEs that are lower than what is required.

I think in this particular case, the emphasis really has to be on changes in capital market conditions. Because when we look at that Arizona Public Service case, for example, that was last year before the Federal Reserve raised its benchmark interest rate 300 basis points, before public utility bond yields went up probably 230 basis points. So we're living in a different world now.
Q. Could you turn to page 8 of your rebuttal testimony now?

Now, in this section, is it correct that you -you discuss the impacts of inflation on investor's required return?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. In developing your testimony, did you also analyze the impact that inflation has on customers?
A. No. The purpose of my testimony was to present

1 to the Commission my recommendations with respect to the
2 reasonableness of the 9.4 percent ROE specified in the
3 settlement, not to analyze inflation impacts on
4 customers.
Q. Then do you have an opinion on whether inflation could have a negative impact on customers?
A. Yes. I mean, you know, inflation is one of the primary considerations that impacts the economy, which is obviously why the Federal Reserve is so intent on making sure that inflation expectations start dropping back to its long-term target of 2 percent.

So higher inflation has negative implications for all sorts of sectors in the economy as well as consumers. I mean, every time a consumer goes to the gas pump or goes to the grocery store, they're paying higher prices, just as Ms. Andrews indicated Avista is having to do and will continue to have to do throughout the NYP period.
Q. Could we now turn to page 37 of your testimony?
A. I'm there.
Q. And is it correct in this section of your rebuttal, you discuss Mr. Garrett's capital asset pricing model analysis? I'm going to refer to that as CAPM.
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. Now, is it correct that the cap -- that the CAPM

1 is a model used to estimate costs of equity?
A. Yes.
Q. And is it correct that starting on this page of your testimony, you discuss Mr. Garrett's estimate for the equity risk premium or ERP?
A. Yes. I discuss the sources that he used to derive his market equity risk premium. That's correct.
Q. Okay. And would you agree that the equity risk premium estimate has a material impact on the results of the capital asset pricing model?
A. Yes. It certainly does.
Q. And is it correct that if the equity risk premium increase increases, it increases the result of the CAPM?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. I'm sorry. Could you repeat that?
A. That is correct.
Q. Now referring to this page, 37, line 7. I'll give you a second.

Is it your understanding that Mr . Garrett considered several sources for his equity risk premium estimate, including expert surveys and the estimates of other analysts?
A. Yes. I would perhaps disagree with your characterization of an expert survey.

But, yes, he did consider survey results.
Q. Then is it correct that one of the sources you criticized Mr. Garrett for relying upon is the IESE business school survey?
A. That's correct.
Q. And is it correct that in this business school survey, approximately 1,600 respondents reported an equity risk premium of 5.6 percent?
A. No, that's not correct. I mean, we don't know what the individual respondents reported. Certainly the survey reports an average of 5.6 percent. I have no idea what the individual respondents reported or exactly how many responses went into any particular risk premium, because, of course, that survey is a global survey that covers risk premiums potentially across the globe.
Q. Then is it correct, though, that the survey -the result of that solicitation for the survey was 5.6 percent?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Is it correct that you used an equity risk premium as high as 11.3 in your CAPM analysis -sorry, 11.3 percent?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. If you can turn to page 38 of your rebuttal testimony. Is it correct that you also criticize the

1 equity risk premium reported by Duff \& Phelps?
A. Yes. For this purpose, I do criticize that.
Q. Are you aware that Duff \& Phelps -- sorry, Duff \& Phelps reported an equity risk premium of 5.5 percent?
A. Yes.
Q. And are you aware that Duff \& Phelps is a multinational consulting firm?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. Shifting topics a little bit here.

Is it correct that you used a utility proxy group as part of your approach in estimating Avista's cost of equity?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. And is it correct that you use a proxy group in order to obtain the necessary metrics and inputs for the financial models, such as betas, dividends, and stock prices?
A. Yes.
Q. Is it correct that you did not consider the capital structures of those, of the proxy group, in determining the capital structure for Avista?
A. Well, I didn't determine the capital structure of Avista. Avista management does that.
Q. So you did not recommend a capital structure to Avista; is that correct?
A. No. My testimony endorses the capital structure that Avista proposed and basically demonstrates that it's within the range used by the proxy group. It's within the range used by the operating companies that are owned by the proxy group and falls below the average equity ratio authorized by other regulators for electric utilities over the last eight quarters.

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

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Meyer, do you have any redirect for this witness?

MR. MEYER: Just one quick item just for the completeness of the record.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MEYER:
Q. Mr. McKenzie, did the Federal Reserve Board take action today on interest rates?
A. Yes. They raised the benchmark federal funds range by another 75 basis points.

So, again, that's a total of 300 basis points this year since Avista's last case.

MR. MEYER: Thank you. That's all I have. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Suetake, would you like to follow-up on that question?

MS. SUETAKE: Yes, Your Honor.

I am questioning just the source of that information. That's not actually evidence in the record, other than this verbal assertion. So I'm not quite sure how to handle that.

Is there -- I don't know if that's a fact -THE WITNESS: Are you asking me a question about where I got that information?

MS. SUETAKE: No.
THE WITNESS: Okay.
MS. SUETAKE: It's new evidence in the record, Your Honor. And I'm not sure how to handle that. It's actually not based on testimony in the record or data requests or exhibits.

MR. MEYER: We would be happy to entertain a bench request that asks for the source of that.

CHAIR DANNER: Judge, I am wondering if we can just take administrative notice of that. It is in all of the mainstream newspapers today, so I don't doubt the veracity of what Mr. McKenzie is saying. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you, Chair.

So it is brand new information as I understand. Mr. McKenzie is testifying as to change from the Fed today. That information is publicly available. We can take administrative notice of such facts.

And at the advice of the Chair, we will take

1 administrative notice of that rate change.

Ms. Suetake, do you need to follow up to ask any more questions of Mr. McKenzie and how he knew this information as of today?

MS. SUETAKE: No. That's fine, Your Honor. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.

Is there anything else you would like to follow-up on, Ms. Suetake?

MS. SUETAKE: No.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. If there's nothing else, Mr. Meyer, Ms. Suetake, let me look to the Commissioners.

Is there any follow-up from the Commissioners on the testimony we've heard from Mr. McKenzie?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: No.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: No.
CHAIR DANNER: No.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you, Mr. McKenzie, for your testimony today. You are excused.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Now in my list, the next witness I have is Dr. Grant Forsyth.

Has anything changed in the list since last I've looked at it?

MR. MEYER: Your Honor, not on a --

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. I think we are getting feedback from Dr. Forsyth and Mr. Meyer, you being in the same room.

Thank you. Let's go ahead and move forward with Dr. Forsyth.

Doctor, will you please raise your right hand.

DR. GRANT FORSYTH, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: I do.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. -- I'm sorry.
Dr. Forsyth, how would you like us to address you during this hearing?

THE WITNESS: Dr. Forsyth or Mr. Forsyth is fine.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
Ms. Paisner, I see your video on. I'm assuming you're going to be conducting the cross-examination.

Before we get to you, Mr. Meyer, is there anything else you need to do to introduce your witness?

MR. MEYER: Just please state your full name and your business title and whether you're presenting testimony.

THE WITNESS: Grant Douglas Forsyth. My title is chief economist of Avista. And I do -- I am

1 responding to rebuttal testimony that $I$ have written for this reg case to Public Counsel.

MR. MEYER: Thank you.
With that, he's available for cross.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Ms. Paisner, you can turn on your video and start your examination.

MS. PAISNER: Thank you.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. Good afternoon.

Dr. Forsyth, would you please go to page 4 of your rebuttal testimony, Exhibit GDF-3T?
A. Just one moment. Page 4. Okay.
Q. Beginning on this page and going into page 5, you state that the CPI is not the best measure of $O \& M$ expense inflation pressures for Avista.

Is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. In your discussion here, you seem to advocate the use of the PPI inflation factor as a better measure. Is that correct?
A. Yes. I'm advocating that rather than a CPI, there is the PPI intermediate indexes, their stages of production indexes that measure input inflation to firms

1 at different stages of production.

I believe it to be a better measure of gauging the inflation pressures that Avista will be facing in the future. But that is correct.
Q. Thank you.

Do you have Exhibit SC-9 available to you? This is Public Counsel data request 121, the Company's response to that.
A. Just one moment, please. That is now in front of me.
Q. One moment, please.

This exhibit includes the Company's response to Public Counsel data request 121, which you jointly responded to with Elizabeth Andrews; is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Okay. And subpart B to this DR, Public Counsel asked the Company to provide forecasted CPI and PPI rates for 2022 , '23, and '24, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. In response, you provided several forecast CPI-related inflation rates in Attachment $B$ to that response and noted that the Company prefers to use a blended index of CPIU and PCEI.

Is that correct?
A. Well, what I typically will do is track both.

1 And the reason that $I$ track both is that they give a
2 little bit different measure of inflation.

And the second purpose, to provide management in human resources with data about macroeconomic conditions that may impact the Company.

Is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. When you say, "macroeconomic conditions that may impact the Company," do you mean potential cost increases?
A. It's more the general economic environment. So I will track things not only connected to inflation, consumer inflation, $I$ also will track, for example, what is happening in the future market for the federal funds rate. I also track forecasts and what's happening to gross domestic product.

The idea is to have a comprehensive set of measures so that $I$ can inform the Company what is the broad macroeconomic environment, how might it impact the Company, how might it impact our customers.
Q. In that data request, Public Counsel also asked for forecasted PPI inflation rates for 2022 through 2024.

But that was not provided in response to the data request.

Do you agree?
A. That is correct. I do not have -- and in particular, since the focus on my rebuttal testimony was PPI, stages of production input price indexes, there are, to my knowledge, no forecasts external that I could draw on. And I do not generate forecasts myself of those particular indexes.

In addition, the PPI indexes that I've examined were never used to derive any revenue requirements in the Company's rate case.

So in this case, the forecasts were not

1 required.
Q. Thank you.

Would you please turn to page 6 of your rebuttal testimony?
A. One moment, please.

I'm now on page 6.
Q. In this page, you point out the spike in gasoline and diesel prices in early 2021 and early 2022. Correct?
A. Correct.
Q. So those prices have declined significantly in the past two months.

Do you agree?
A. They have come down somewhat. I would say that regular gas has come down more. Diesel remains still more elevated. Its decline has been less noticeable than for regular gasoline.
Q. Okay. Turning on to the next page, page 7 of your rebuttal, lines 14 through 22.

You state that it may take some time for output inflation rates, such as $C P I$, to subside.

Correct?
A. That's correct.

And what I'm discussing in this particular part of my testimony is the notion of what economists call

1 "persistence of inflation."

And that's the idea that once we get into an inflationary bout, monetary policy can take quite a while to work those inflation rates down to prespike levels.
Q. Now please turn to Exhibit GDF-4X, which is the Company's response to Public Counsel data request 357 .
A. One moment, please.

GDF-4X for clarification?
Q. Yes.
A. I'm there.
Q. Okay. Public Counsel in this data request asks the Company to provide the lag time for input inflation or PPI inflation.

Correct?
A. Yes, correct.

So in this particular case, $I$ was referring to, again, the stages of production PPI that $I$ discussed in my rebuttal testimony.

And so to my knowledge, I could not observe any research that showed those lag times. The majority of research that looks at the connection between monetary policy changes and inflation changes have historically focused on the consumer price index.

But saying that, $I$ will also point out that in my direct initial testimony for this rate case, $I$ did

1 discuss using the PPI index for commodity prices that 2 historically when there is a significant spike in

3 inflation above a long run average, it can take quite a 4 bit of time for the inflation rate to return back to that 5 long run average.

And in particular in this case, I'm referring to my direct testimony, just for reference. And in particular, I'm referring to -- this would be GDF-1T, page 9, Figure 1. And this was where I discussed this issue of potential persistence of inflation on the commodity price index, that commodity producer price index, relative to how high that spike is and how long does it take after that spike occurs for inflation to return to a long run average.

And so that discusses this issue of persistence specific to the PPI commodity price index. But I have not found any academic peer-reviewed research that uses the same index to try to measure that.
Q. Okay. And just to clarify that, in response to the question in the $D R$ where we asked for lag time for input inflation, or PPI inflation, your response was no specific lag related to PPI inflation was provided by the Federal Reserve or the research referenced in my testimony.

Correct?
A. Correct. And that was researched specifically. That rebuttal testimony, was specifically targeted towards the stages of production input producer price indexes.
Q. Is it fair to say that we do not know how long inflation pressures that may be experienced by Avista might last?
A. When Milton Friedman did his original research on this issue, he said, you know, the problem with monetary policy and inflation is the impact is long and variable. And that in itself sums up the issue.

We can speak of averages, perhaps. But one of the problems with dealing with inflation spikes is that persistence problem can be uncertain but potentially quite long.
Q. Okay. So following up on it being long and variable and uncertain, those inflation factors could significantly subside in 2023 and 2024, correct?
A. Possibly. Or they could take anywhere from 24 to 36 months to dramatically subside.

MS. PAISNER: Thank you. I have no other questions.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Meyer, do you have any redirect?

MR. MEYER: I do not. Thank you.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. I'm going to pause a moment for the Commissioners. Any questions? I'm seeing head shaking.

CHAIR DANNER: I have no questions, Judge. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: None from me. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: None from me, Your Honor.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
Dr. Forsyth, thank you for your testimony.
You'll be excused.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
Next on my list is Scott Kinney from Avista.
And I please ask that Avista make Scott Kinney available.
While there's a break and we're waiting, Ms. Suetake, I see your video is on now for Public Counsel. I'm going to make the assumption that you will be conducting cross-examination.

MS. SUETAKE: Yes, that's correct. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. I see -- I believe we are ready.

Mr. Kinney, if that's you, would you please tell us how you would like to be addressed today? THE WITNESS: Mr. Kinney is fine. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. And will you please
raise your right hand.

SCOTT KINNEY, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: I do.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Meyer.

MR. MEYER: Mr. Kinney, for the record, please state your name and your title with Avista.

THE WITNESS: Sure. Scott James Kinney. Vice president of energy resources.

MR. MEYER: Thank you.
With that, he's available for cross.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Ms. Suetake, go ahead.

MS. SUETAKE: Thank you.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. SUETAKE:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Kinney. My name is Nina Suetake, and I am here on behalf of Public Counsel.

Now, is it correct that you provided testimony regarding the benefits from Avista's participation in the Western Energy Imbalance Market?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you happen to have a copy of the

1 Commission's order in the last Avista GRC?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Could you please turn to page 17 of the order?
A. I am there.
Q. Paragraph 39.
A. Okay.
Q. Is it correct that the prior settlement included 5.8 million in analyzed system benefits from Avista's participation in the Energy Imbalance Market?
A. Yes.
Q. And would you agree that this order states that parties to the previous settlement would be invited to participate in a collaborative or staff investigation to consider the proper modeling of EIM benefits?
A. Yes. And we attempted to do that.
Q. And would you agree that the order states that if the collaborative investigation is not completed -- or not complete by the time Avista files its next GRC, Avista agrees to examine the accuracy of the estimated EIM benefits in that GRC?
A. Yes.
Q. Is it correct that -- as you stated, is it correct that Avista did not complete the collaborative process prior to filing this rate case?
A. We did not. We actually had a meeting with the

1 stakeholders, actually the day after this order came out, 2 to discuss our power supply expense methodology that we 3 had recently agreed to as a stakeholder group. And part 4 of that conversation also included discussion around the 5 order and the requirement to evaluate EIM benefit 6 calculation.

And we determined at that time that that was the

1 best estimate we had based on the information.

And, of course, at that time we had not entered operation in the market. So we had no history or operating information to use to try to validify [sic].

So all we had at the time was that study that was conducted by E3.
Q. Are you familiar with the California Independent System Operator -- I'm going to call them CAISO, that's C-A-I-S-O, are you familiar with the CAISO --
A. Yes.
Q. -- EIM benefit reports?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. Could we turn to -- please turn to Exhibit SJK-14X. It is the CAISO Western Energy Imbalance benefit reports for the first quarter of 2022.

Now, are you familiar with this report?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. Could you please turn to page 5 of the exhibit?
A. I am there.
Q. Is it correct that this report shows that Avista accrued 1.95 million in EIM benefits systemwide in the first quarter of 2022?
A. Yes.
Q. And is it correct that this only shows the one month of March for the quarter?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. Okay. And can we turn to -- please turn to what has been marked as SJK-15X.
A. Okay.
Q. And that is the excerpt from the CAISO Western Energy Imbalance Market benefits report for the second quarter of 2022.

Are you familiar with this report?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. Would you agree that this report indicates that Avista accrued a total of 5.16 million in EIM system benefits in the second quarter of 2022?
A. Yes.

But I would like to add that these results that appear to be higher than what we had predicted in our estimate actually aligns with the E3 study. Because the E3 study provided a benefit range of 2 to $\$ 12$ million based on some variables that could change that benefit opportunity for the Company.

And what is embedded in the case, or included in the case, was an average situation or average condition, which is consistent with how we have done our power supply expense setting in the past.

And the conditions that could impact us to be on the higher range of the values provided by E3 were

1 additional hydro, which this year we've seen well above 2 average hydro, around 115 to 120 percent.

As well as price volatility, especially in the second quarter, that we typically don't see and elevated prices primarily because of gas prices. But there's other factors as well.

So those are two of the variables that E3 said in their study could impact the ability for us to achieve on the upper end range of what they calculated.

But, again, we feel that that isn't appropriate based on previous methodology we've used in setting power supply expenses that is really relied on average conditions. Because that's the best way to try to predict the future is to use those average situations and conditions in our modeling.
Q. But to clarify, these CAISO benefits reports, they're based on actual participation; is that correct?
A. That is correct.

MS. SUETAKE: Okay. Thank you. That's all my questions for Mr. Kinney.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Meyer, would you like to do any redirect?

MR. MEYER: I would. Just a few follow-ups. Get my video going.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes. We can see you,

Mr. Meyer.
MR. MEYER: Thank you.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. MEYER:
Q. You were asked about CAISO. You were asked about the quarterly reports.

And those reports, which include specific figures, dollar figures for Avista along with the others, are for prior periods, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Now why -- or what conditions or what headwinds, if you will, might there be that would present obstacles to maintaining that or a higher level of benefits?
A. I already discussed two of them, one of them being the amount of hydro or your resource mix that you're able to bid into the market.
Q. I'm sorry. The amount of hydro as a percentage?
A. As a percentage, yes.
Q. How high was it?
A. We were 115 to 120 percent of average this year -- in those four months. Q1 and Q2.
Q. Would that allow you to sell more in the market?
A. Yes, it would.
Q. Go on. Item 1 .
A. And then price volatility was another one.

The other things that factor in are transmission interconnection and availability. And that's an important one because that's how you gain -- your benefit in the market is through your interconnectivity with the other partners. Some things that can impact that, which we are aware of that we did not build into the baseline, is we know that one of our significant interconnected lines to other participants in the market will be out for five months the next -- through the two-year rate period. So that takes away some of that opportunity for us to optimize in the market.

As well as the unknowns of the carbon commitment act -- or Climate Commitment Act. And the imputed cost of carbon on our thermal resources could -- could and probably will reduce the value for $u$ in the EIM. As well as we will be thinking through how we dispatch our clean resources and probably dispatch them to meet the Washington requirement rather than maybe potentially serving California load, which provides us a revenue opportunity from a greenhouse gas perspective.
Q. And will the recent entry of BPA into the EIM market have an effect?
A. Yes, it will. And Bonneville joined in May. So of the four months we talked about, the CAISO reports on Bonneville had own only been operating in two of those

1 months. And Bonneville's relevant hydro capacity is 2 about ten times the Company's. And probably close to 3 equivalent of all of other northwest EIM participants. 4 So it's a big amount of hydro that is being brought into 5 the market that will have an impact on the rest of the 6 participants.

1 benefits that accrue; is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And the variable impacts would all be captured in -- you would see the results of that in these benefits reports; is that correct?
A. Yes. In the CAISO benefit reports, yes.
Q. In the CAISO. Okay.

Could you remind me again, when was the E3
analysis that's the basis of the 5.8 million? When was that conducted?
A. It was completed, I believe, in the fall of 2017.

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

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let me turn now -Mr. Meyer, is there anything else that you need to ask before we move on?

MR. MEYER: No, there's not. Thank you. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let me turn to the Commissioners.

Commissioners, do you have anything for Mr. Kinney.

CHAIR DANNER: No questions from me. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: No, Your Honor. JUDGE O'CONNELL: All right. I'm seeing head

So with that, Mr. Kinney, thank you for your testimony this afternoon. You are now excused. Thank you.

Okay. Next Avista witness on my list is Kelly Magalsky.

Okay. Will you please raise your right hand.

KELLY MAGALSKY, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: I do.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Mr. Meyer -- oh, I -- one moment.
Mr. Magalsky, how would you like us to address you today?

THE WITNESS: Mr. Magalsky, please.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Mr. Meyer, thank you.
MR. MEYER: Would you please state your name, your title, and whether you've presented testimony in this proceeding.

THE WITNESS: Yes. My name is Kelly Magalsky. I'm the director of customer technology and products and services. And, yes, I have admitted testimony.

MR. MEYER: Thank you.
With that, he's available for cross.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: And for Public Counsel, Ms. Paisner, go ahead.

MS. PAISNER: Thank you.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. Good afternoon. Would you please --
A. Good afternoon.
Q. Thanks.

Would you please go to page 3 of your rebuttal testimony, lines 1 through 4?
A. Yes, I'm there.
Q. On lines 1 through 4, you state the customer live contacts increased 2.5 percent in the first two quarters of 2022 versus the same two quarters in 2021. Correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Please go to Exhibit KEM-4X. That's the Company response to PCDR 351.
A. Okay. I'm there.
Q. In your response, it seems even with the 2.5 percent increase in the first half of 2022, live contacts with customers in 2022 are lower than in prior years 2018 through 2020 .

Correct?
A. They are higher than 2021 but lower than 2018,

1 2019, and 2020, for the first two quarters. That is 2 correct.

But they are higher in the first quarters of 2021 .
Q. Okay. Thank you.

From your -- it also seems based on your response that the increase is due to a surge in customer calls resulting from resuming collections activity and working through that backlog, deferred collection actions. Is that true?
A. Yes. That's one of the things that we think is happening. We've seen a trend from when we started tracking 2009 through 2021 of a slow decline over time. It does fluctuate year to year. We saw a pretty large

1 drop in 2020 and 2021. And we attribute quite a bit of
2 that to the fact that collections were suspended in
3 Washington during most of 2020 and 2021.
A. Yes, I'm there.
Q. This is where you discuss customer service labor costs staying flat or increasing due to an increase in average handle time. An average handle time is the average time it takes to answer a customer call.

Correct?
A. It's a little bit more complicated than that. Average handle time is the time a CSR, which stands for a customer service representative, the time they might be waiting for a call through the time that they're talking to a customer. And then after that is what we call after call work, which they might be making notes on the account or setting up the payment arrangement that was agreed to or what not. So it includes all of that.
Q. So that time has increased from six minutes and 41 seconds in 2019 to seven minutes and 20 seconds in 2021. And for every five second increase in the answer time, you state the Company needs one additional customer service representative to be added to the staff.

Is that correct?
A. I'll apologize to the first part of that. Yes, you are correct. The handle time of that has gone from 6:41 in 2019 to 7:20 in 2021. That is correct.

What you stated about for every five seconds of additional average handle time equating to one CSR is

1 kind of a rule of thumb. It's roughly equivalent. It's
2 kind of a rule of thumb that we use. There's also some
3 calculations that were in one of the DRs that gets it
4 closer to exact.

But, yes, that is a rough rule of thumb.
Q. I think that data request was Public Counsel data request 353, and that's Exhibit KEM-6X with Attachment A.
A. Correct.
Q. In subpart A to that data request, Public Counsel asked the Company to show how it made the determination to add a new representative for each five seconds, like you just mentioned.

And you provide that formula in a table showing the results of your calculations.

Is that correct?
A. You said that was KEM-6X, correct?
Q. Yes. 6X. And Attachment A.
A. Yes. And we expanded on that, what I called the rule of thumb there, and did the calculations that show that. That is correct.
Q. And so it looks like five-second increment in call time results in slightly more than half one employee addition. I think the number is 0.59 FTE; is that correct?
A. That is correct. And let me explain that.

So as I mentioned, the five seconds to one FTE, or one CSR as a rule of thumb, what the calculation shows is five seconds at . 59 of a full-time equivalent or 40-hour resource.

Our CSRs, though, are not 40 hours. When we hire a new CSR, we have a position that we call a "flex CSR" that works anywhere between 20- to 40 -hours per week and we aim for about 30 hours.

So when we talk about hiring a CSR, it's really hiring a 30 -hour week flex CSR, not a 40-hour a week, what might be termed an FTE, or full-time equivalent.

So the rule of thumb, five second to one flex CSR, is not exact. It's probably, if you look at the calculation there, a 30-hour rep. It's probably about six seconds of average handle time as one flex CSR.

So the rule of thumb is not exact. If we want to get exact, it's about six seconds of average handle time as one flex CSR to our staffing.
Q. Can you clarify "FTE," what that means?
A. Yeah. Full-time equivalent. Think of that as a 40-hour per week resource.
Q. So on the same table, you also show occupancy percent at 65 percent. And this would be productive time when the customer service representative is answering

1 questions or dealing with a customer in a live
2 interaction, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. So 65 percent is kind of low.

Is there a reason employees couldn't spend more productive time, such as something closer to 90 percent on average?
A. There's a lot of things that go from a -- you know, working every available hour every year to that 65 percent. What comes out of that is things such as training. Our CSRs are constantly training -- or constantly changing, so they go through training pretty frequently. There are meetings. There are break times that come out of that. There's vacation time that comes out of that.

So it may seem like a lot, but when you add all those things up over the course of a year, that's how we get to the 65 percent.
Q. So if you could have higher than 65 percent productive time, would that reduce the number of customer service employees needed to interact with customers?
A. Yes, it would.
Q. Subpart B of the same exhibit, KEM-6X, Public Counsel asked the Company to identify steps the Company is taking to reverse the trend and higher average handle

1 time. time.

In response, you identified five items. Some of these seem easy administrative changes and others would require that employees return to an office environment to improve productivity.

Is that correct?
A. What is the question specifically? Are they -the complexity of them? Or what's your question?

Can you clarify, please?
Q. The five items listed in subpart $B$ of the data request response in KEM-6X. There are five items bulleted there.

Are you there?
A. Correct.
Q. And so some of these seem to be easy administrative changes and others would require that employees return to an office environment.

Would you agree?
A. I would probably term it differently. I don't know that any of them are administrative changes. Some of them are tracking the CSR time better. Throughout the day they put themselves into codes that say what they are doing: on a call, after a call, personal time, break

So that might be the one that you're referring

1 to that's more administrative in nature.

Others, I'll draw your attention to No. 3, I think that's the one that you're referring to.

When our employees had to go home at the beginning of COVID, we lost the ability for what we call "screen pop." So that is if a customer calls in and their phone number is associated with that account, it would automatically serve up that customer's information to that customer service rep.

Something in the technology when they were working from home, we lost the ability to do that. So they had to -- because they didn't get that automatically in that customer verification, they had to verify that manually by asking for a name or account number and verifying that customer and pulling up that information.

So that's one of the reasons that our average handle time is going up.

To the second part of your question, no, that is not true that we would have to come back to the office to fix that. There's some technology at work being done right now to address that and that will work even in the work-from-home environment once we've implemented that project.
Q. Okay. So the Company could accelerate some of these changes and improve customer service productivity

1 and reduce customer service expense for 2023 and 2024?
A. We are doing them on a schedule. I would not characterize it as we could speed them up, no.
Q. In subpart $C$ to the same DR, Public Counsel asked the Company to show whether the reduction in customer service time and the continuing decrease in phone-to-live contacts is not more than offsetting the increase in the average handle time.

In response, you did not provide any supporting analysis; is that correct?
A. That's correct. Because it isn't really a clear formula that can be calculated through a formula like you were asking. It's much more complicated than that. There is not $a$, what $I$ would call, linear correlation between the number of calls and average handle time and costs. There are many, many other variables that play into that calculation, which I'm happy to dive into a little bit more.
Q. If you can please turn to page 6 of your rebuttal, the transportation electrification program section.

This section is similar to sections of your direct testimony, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. However, you did not specifically address

1 Mr. Coppola's testimony about transportation
2 electrification, specifically that the vast majority of
3 the Company's customers are subsidizing the cost of
4 transportation electrification to only benefit a few 5 number of customers.

Is that correct?
A. I would not characterize it that way.

You are correct. There's a limited number of electric vehicle drivers on the road right now. But the work that we are doing here is in support of legislative and state policy that we're following under an approved transportation electrification plan by the Commission.

And the benefits in the short term that are -benefit everyone are some of the emissions reduction. And over time, we have modeled that it could provide downward rate pressure for all customers, not only EV drivers.

So that's why we think it is prudent for all customers.
Q. Can you point to where in your rebuttal where you responded to this -- this part of Mr. Coppola's testimony?
A. In a few places. Let me -- page 6, line 14. Four tons of CO2 emissions reductions per vehicle. Which is an 80 percent reduction from gasoline-powered

1 vehicles. So all citizens and customers benefit from 2 that.

Line 15 and 16, page 6, $\$ 304$ of beneficial utility revenue, which is utilizing our infrastructure, especially in off peak times better. Which can cause downward rate pressure for all customers.

There are others, if you give me a moment.
Line 20 and $21,315,731$ tons of CO 2 emission reduction. Those are the main places.
Q. Thank you.

On page 10 of your rebuttal, lines 4 through
13 --
A. Sorry. Can you say that again?
Q. Page 10 of your rebuttal, lines 4 through 13.
A. Okay. I'm there.
Q. You object to Mr. Coppola's statement that the Company is spending tens of millions of dollars to install new information technology in the customer services area.

Is the Company spending 14 to 15 million annually on this?
A. Our budget across -- I guess I would ask that you clarify.

There are three business cases under question here.

The three of them combined, the annual spend varies a little bit. But generally, you are correct, it's in the neighborhood of 13 to $\$ 15$ million per year for all three business cases combined.
Q. And that's more than 10 million annually?
A. Which is why we objected to Mr. Coppola's stating tens of millions of dollars per year where it is in reality about 13 to $\$ 15$ million a year, which is not tens of millions a year.
Q. Okay. On lines 14 to 21 of page 10, same page.
A. Okay.
Q. You state that Public Counsel's testimony about the Company not providing sufficient justification for the two customer service projects is on an entirely subjective assertion.

Correct?
A. Correct.
Q. You state that the Company provided the information necessary to justify the projects and you promise to show it.

Can you please point out where specifically you justified those projects?
A. We -- through my original testimony, rebuttal testimony, there are three business cases here. So if you want to hone in on one, I can refer you to specifics

1 of that one. cases? 4 through 11. page 3. you.

Is there one of the three that you were asking that question about?
Q. Can you provide the reference for the business
A. The business cases are in KEM-2. And that's where we believe we provided the justification and the prudency for all three of those business cases in KEM-2.
Q. Okay. Moving to page 11 of your rebuttal, lines
A. Did you say page 11, line 4 through 11?
Q. One moment, please.

On page 11, lines 4 through 11.
A. Yes. I'm there.
Q. There are six systems that have been in place for many years that are listed here with the Company showing capital additions for these systems beginning only in 2020. And that was in response to Public Counsel data request 234 , Attachment $A$, which is Exhibit SC-29,
A. I'm going to have to get that one.

Okay. I have SE-29 in front of me now.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Paisner, we can't hear

MS. PAISNER: Thank you. Sorry.

1 BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. So here you only show capital additions for these systems beginning in 2020. Even though these systems, these six systems discussed on page 11 of your rebuttal, have been in place for many years.

Is that correct?
A. That is correct. The reason for that is you are correct, these systems have been in place for a number of years. These are core systems that do meter reads, billing. It's the core account data and account management for our customers. So these are core systems that we need to run our business.

So they have been previously in Mr. Kensok's IS/IT investments. As we began to focus more on customer technology over the last few years, we made a decision to move that out in its own, what we call, customer transactional systems business case that started in 2020.

So that's why you see it starting in 2020. But those costs have been going for many, many years.
Q. So the Company provided pro forma information for prior years so that there's a complete picture to perform necessary analysis?
A. I'm not aware of that. I might have to defer that to Ms. Andrews.

MR. MEYER: I'm sorry. Was the question, did

1 the Company provide it or could the Company provide it?

MS. PAISNER: Either or both.
MR. MEYER: Would you repeat the question for Ms. Andrews?

BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. Did the Company provide pro forma information for prior years for those six items on page 11 of Mr. Magalsky's rebuttal?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let's take a pause right here.

For Avista, I am sensing that you think Ms. Andrews might be able to respond to that question.

Is that correct, Mr. Meyer?
MR. MEYER: I'm looking for a reaction right now from her.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Ms. Paisner, are you wanting to have Avista's other witness respond if Mr. Magalsky cannot?

MR. MEYER: Why don't we just ascertain of Mr. Magalsky if he can or cannot. My guess is he cannot.

And then we'll confer a little bit on the side and see if we have someone in the room who could respond to that question directly. If not, Ms. Andrews.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
Ms. Paisner, will you please inquire about

1 Mr. Magalsky's knowledge and what he can respond to.

MS. PAISNER: Yes.
BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. So I think what I heard you say is that for these -- these are six items that have been in place for many years. However, there are certain changes happening related to IS/IT for these things.

And for that reason, you are only showing April call additions for them starting in 2020 and not prior years.

Would you say that's correct?
A. The capital additions for that work would have been in some of the business cases in IS/IT in prior years. And we took them out and centralized them into the customer transactional system business case in 2020.

So they were -- maybe a better way to say it is they were distributed amongst other IS/IT business cases before that.

But to get more transparency and visibility into our customer technology, that's when we combined them together into one in 2020.
Q. I guess that's why $I$ was asking about pro forma information for prior years. Because if this is only happening starting in 2020 , it's just -- it seems unclear. As you said, they're categorized some other way

1 and are located in some other information.

That's why I was asking about the pro forma information for prior years so we could have a more complete picture of these costs.

Can you turn to page 12 of your rebuttal?
A. Yes. I'm there.
Q. You list seven CTS projects. Most of them occurred in 2021. And this information does not support the forecasted capital spending for 2022 to 2024, correct, since it's 2021?
A. Give me a moment, please.

Some of these are in 2021, as it says on line 1. This is a summary of some of the projects transferred to plant under the business case in 2021 and 2022.
Q. Okay.
A. An example of that would be No. 2, upgrades and refresh. CC\&B is our customer care and billing system. MDM is our meter data management system. These are the systems that do all of the account management, meter reads, billing, things of that sort. And there are quite frequent in every year, releases and updates and security patches and things of that nature for those systems.
Q. Can you turn to page 14 of your rebuttal, lines 1 through 8, where you discuss development of a customer relationship management or CRM tool?
A. I am there. Yes.
Q. And could you also look at KEM-7X? That's the response to Public Counsel DR 355.
A. I am there.
Q. So in this question, Public Counsel asked the Company to state where in the filed testimony and exhibits the CRM tool was identified, described, and justified.

And in your response, you reference pages 10 to 28 of your testimony.

Can you identify line numbers in that page range where you discuss the CRM tool?
A. Yes. So I'm referring to KEM-1T, the explanation of -- and we use them somewhat synonymously to avoid confusion. CRM is customer relationship management. CXP is our customer experience platform, which is the broader title that we use for the business case of which our CRM implementation is part of that.

So that is discussed starting on page 21 of KEM-1T.

And I don't know that I can point to specific lines. This portion of the testimony is approximately seven or eight pages long, as well as KEM-2, the business case narrative for CXP.

Our feeling is that all together is the

1 explanation of why we're doing this work and why it's 2 prudent.
Q. Okay. That discussion is somewhat general. It seems to talk about customer experience goals and generic futures and objectives.

So that's why I asked for more specific location.

So the DR also asked the Company to provide total cost for the CRM tool by year from inception to completion. And this was not provided in the response.

Instead, the response provides a reference to two documents pertaining to the CXP program.

Is that correct?
A. Can you clarify which subpart of KEM-7X you're referring to, please?
Q. One moment, please.

Are you able to provide the total cost of the CRM tool?
A. I can provide the cost to date and our estimated capital expenditures out for our capital request for the next five years.

But I cannot predict or provide beyond that. That is the length of time that we do our capital planning.
Q. Is that provided in testimony or in response to

1 a data request?
A. From years 2021 through 2026, it is provided in KEM-2, page 13, Section 151. It shows there a capital cost of $\$ 37$ million starting in January of 2021 through December of 2026. That is the end of our five-year capital planning cycle that we go through. That does not mean that it's the end of the CXP program, though. We anticipate that this will extend past that.
Q. Okay. Is the CRM tool and the Customer 360 system one and the same?
A. Generally, yes. Let me describe a little bit more when we talk about CXP and CRM and Customer 360.

It's really listening to our customers and a number of functionality and a number of the things that we're hearing they need. What we had in the past is a number of disparate systems that store lots of customer information in different places.

So this work is to bring that information together in one place. It provides lots of different benefits. It's not about just about bringing the information together. It's about what you do with that to better serve customers.

So the term "Customer 360 " is a term our vendor uses generally to talk about that. "Customer relationship management," or "CRM," is a term that's

1 generally used in the industry to describe that kind of
2 software. And then we do it under what we call our
3 customer experience platform business cases is what we've 4 named it.

MS. PAISNER: I apologize. Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: While we have that break, I wanted to let you know that you are at the end of your cross. Public Counsel has been abbreviated on a number of the witnesses that you've asked questions of recently, so I'm going to let you go over for a little bit.

But, please, be conscious and start thinking about wrapping up your questioning.

MS. PAISNER: Thank you. I only have a few left.

BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. In subpart C to KEM-7X, Public Counsel asked why spending $\$ 30$ million on the Customer 360 system from 2020 to 2024 period is justified.

And in your response, you point to proactive and personalized customer experience, such as sending an e-mail, which is visible to all other customer service

1 representatives.

And you mention migrating the phone system to the CRM system.

Correct?
A. That's two of many, many benefits that we see of the CXP over time that we think make it prudent. We hear from our customers a lot about functionality that they desire. You mentioned a couple of them.

I'll give you an example -- and this is not to be all inconclusive by any means.

But previously, if we sent a communication to a customer and then the customer got it and called our customer service representative, that customer service representative had no knowledge or visibility into what that customer got. So you can imagine that we would not be able to provide the best customer service if that customer called.

That is one of many examples of what the CXP will do over time is it brings all of that information together such that when the CSR gets that call, they will be able to see exactly what that customer got. That's one of a multitude of benefits of it.

I will -- for others, I can keep going or you can refer to page 14 and 15 of $\mathrm{KEM-2}$ lists -- I have not counted them. There's probably 20 to 25 other kind of

1 use cases and benefits of the CXP system listed on those 2 two pages.

1 gets close to the 42 million that you're describing, yes.
Q. Okay. So that's a lot of money for, you know, the benefits that were listed in response to subpart $C$. MR. MEYER: I don't think we need that kind of comment. That's an observation that might come from a witness but not from a lawyer.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Sustained.
Ms. Paisner, I think you've made your point.
MS. PAISNER: Okay. I only have a couple
questions left.
BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. Please turn to page 14 of your rebuttal, line 19. And then going on to the next page, there are five projects listed with no dollar amounts pertaining to 2021 and part of 2022 .
A. Just to confirm, you're talking about KEM-3T, page 14, line 19?
Q. Yes.
A. Okay. I'm there.
Q. So starting here and going to the next page, there are five projects listed but they don't provide dollar amounts. And those are pertaining to 2021 and part of 2022, correct?
A. That is correct. The time period -- I'd like to answer your first part of the question about the projects

1 not having dollar values.

These are intended here to provide some examples of some of the work that we've done under the CXP business case. The dollars that we were just referring to in KEM-2 in each of those years, these are the projects that would be done under those budget amounts. So these are not in addition to that. These are examples of the functionality and projects under those amounts shown in KEM-2.
Q. So there are no projects identified here with related dollar amounts that support the forecasted amount of capital spending for CXP for 2022, 2023, and 2024.

Would you agree?
A. Here $I$ believe you are correct. In testimony, I believe -- and I would have to confirm -- I believe we are listed somewhere, I can't point to it right now. But we have listed the anticipated projects in the 2022 through 2024 time period.

Here. I believe I found it, if you give me one moment.

KEM-1T, from my original testimony, page 25, starting on line 34 , the question is what are CXP provisional 2022 through 2024 capital additions you are supporting?

And those are listed and go through the bottom
of page 26.
Q. Okay. Thank you.
A. Those are the projects that we know about and anticipate now. They -- they will change. We go through constant understanding, new functionality, and prioritization. So those may change as we learn more as we go. But that's what we have on our backlog right now. MS. PAISNER: Okay. I have no other
questions. Thank you. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Meyer, any redirect? MR. MEYER: No redirect. No. No, Your Honor. JUDGE O'CONNELL: I'm not aware of any questions intended from the bench. Unless -- okay. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I have none. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Magalsky, thank you for your testimony this afternoon. You are excused. THE WITNESS: Thank you. JUDGE O'CONNELL: And next witness that we will take is going to be David Howell from Avista.

DAVID HOWELL,
having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Apologies. I could not hear you. You're muted. THE WITNESS: I do.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
And how should we address you today?
THE WITNESS: Mr. Howell would be fine. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you. All right.

Mr. Meyer.
MR. MEYER: Thank you.
Mr. Howell, for the record, please state your name and your position with Avista.

THE WITNESS: Name is David Ray Howell, and I'm the electric operations director for Avista.

MR. MEYER: Thank you. And he's available for cross.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
Ms. Suetake, go ahead.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. SUETAKE:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Howell. My name is Nina Suetake, and I'm here on behalf of the Public Counsel Unit.

Is it correct that you are the witness on Avista's wildfire resiliency plan?
A. That is correct.
Q. Do you have a copy of your rebuttal testimony?
A. I do.
Q. Could you please turn to page 22 of your

1 rebuttal testimony. And starting on line 34 , is it
2 correct that you state witness Tam recommends that Avista
3 install fire cameras?
4 A. It does say that.
Q. And then on page 23, at line 16 , is it correct that you state witness Tam also recommends that Avista install fire detection software and utilize satellite-based fire detection technology?
A. Yes.
Q. And is it correct for both of these assertions, you cite to Aaron Tam's testimony -- on page 31 of Aaron Tam's testimony?
A. Could you -- -- can you ask that again to make sure I understand what you're asking?
Q. For those assertions, is it correct that you cite to Aaron Tam's testimony?
A. Yes, yes. I understand your question. Thank you.
Q. No problem.

Do you have a -- do you have a copy of
Aaron Tam's testimony in front of you?
A. I do.
Q. Could you please turn to page 31 of that testimony? If I can have you turn to lines 6 through 9? A. Okay.
Q. Is it correct -- would you agree that witness Tam states Avista should also investigate and evaluate the usefulness of fire detection technologies, and he goes on to list a few?
A. He does state that. Correct.
Q. Could you tell me where in this testimony witness Tam recommends that Avista install these technologies?
A. I would have to review the testimony.

Do you --
Q. So if we go back to your rebuttal testimony, and the footnotes for those assertions were footnotes 33 --
A. I see that.
Q. And you cite -- and footnote 39 -- and you cite to lines 6 through 9 on the page of witness Tam's testimony.
A. Yes.
Q. On that line, to quote, "Avista should also investigate and evaluate the usefulness of fire detection technologies."
A. Yes. Maybe I'll talk -- just comment a little bit about fire detection. And Avista has --
Q. Wait, hang on. Let me ask -- let me ask my question first before you talk.

I just need to know, are you asserting that

1 Mr. Tam stated that Avista should install these
2 technologies on these lines?
A. I'm -- I'm not stating that Avista should install cameras on our system.

I believe Avista has and will continue to evaluate camera technologies as well as satellite-based technologies as we move forward with our wildfire resiliency plan.
Q. Mr. Howell --
A. The use of cameras has a lot to do with population densities. And we've evaluated that in some of the more urban utilities, they have implemented the use of cameras. For our utility, there may be opportunities in some locations, but the very rural nature of our utility makes it challenging to implement a camera solution that's holistic across our system.

We are using satellite-based technology, though, for vegetation management.
Q. Okay. That wasn't my question. I appreciate that, but that wasn't my question.

Could we go back to your testimony, on page 22 , you state, "Witness Tam recommends that Avista install fire cameras." Is that correct, on line 34 of page 22?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you agree that you have misquoted

1 Mr. Tam's testimony? install the technology?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you. on proactive power shutoffs.
A. I'm there.
A. I am. tool?
A. I am. practice?
A. I am.
A. We do.
A. There might be a misunder --
Q. How about this. Would you agree that line 6 through 9 that you cite do not state that Avista should

Can we move on then to exhibit -- what has been marked as cross-exhibit DRH-9X, the Seattle Times article
Q. Now, are you familiar with this article?
Q. Are you familiar with the practice of preemptively shutting off power as a fire prevention
Q. And were you aware that utilities in this state have been planning for this or had actually began this
Q. Does Avista have any power shutoff plans?

And when I say that, I want to make sure that $I$ characterize that so that we understand what I'm talking

1 about.

There's really two kind of strategies around preemptive shutoffs. You have preemptive shutoffs that are done. And I'm not sure it's exactly what's referred to in this article, but it appears to be that way where we do that in coordination, during events, in coordination with first responders. This is really for the safety of first responders. And also to make sure that you don't continue to propagate something that's an active situation.

It is a preemptive shutoff. And what I mean by that is -- meaning that the system hasn't faulted out because of the way it's set up to -- or configured. If somebody's -- you know, a human is actually making a decision. It's preemptively being shutoff. The same category -- I'm going to use the term "public safety power shutoff", is one that was initiated in California. It's more of a longer term where you look at weather conditions, transient events, that potentially could happen, and you make a decision on your system. Avista has had in place for many, many years the practice of working with first responders and preemptively shutting off power when it's in the public's best interest.
Q. Does -- has Avista gathered public and

1 stakeholder input on these power shutoffs?
A. Related to -- I'm going to categorize -- I have two categories of the power shutoffs.

We work with first responders. We work with fire districts. And we haven't had a public process, but we have had a process where we work with -- we actually do fire responder/first responder training. And they're aware of our willingness and our practice of preemptively shutting off power when it's in the public's best interests.
Q. Does Avista have internal procedures for notifying the public of shutoffs, preemptive shutoffs?
A. For most of the events, it's done in coordination with first responders at an active event. We could implement procedures if it had a longer duration, that's possible. We've done that as part of our mitigative action related to dry land operations where we elevate the sensitivity of our protection systems.

But normal operations, most of the time, these decisions are made between our field first responders and the fire first response.
Q. So when power is shut off for fire protection purposes, do customers receive any notice?
A. Most likely they don't receive a notice prior to

1 the power being shut off because that's a decision that's 2 made in the field. That's being made very timely.

But they will receive a notice as soon as their power is off because our systems will automatically go ahead and notify customers that we're aware of the outages.

And then our typical process during wildfire season is we'll patrol following the restorations that are necessary and then reenergize our customers.

So they will be communicated with. But it's most likely going to be retroactive because the decision is made timely in the field.
Q. And does Avista know where vulnerable customers in its service territory reside that might be impacted by these shutoffs?
A. We do know of the ones that have notified us. We did recently complete some community outreach to a number of our highly impacted fire districts, the areas where we have significant wildland urban interface, and reached out to community stakeholders. We also then followed that up with some town hall meetings in four of our different locations and counties. And one of our appeals was to get phone numbers for customers that may have functional needs. And so that we can properly communicate with them in the event that we were going to

1 elevate our protection system. That would be the path
2 that we would follow where a proactive notification would
3 be sent to our customers if we're going to change
4 operations.

1 testimony, on page 5 of your rebuttal testimony, if you 2 can go to line 13 to 16.
A. Okay.
Q. Is it correct that you state that in testimony, exhibits were papers and discovery requests. The Company has provided annual information on miles of distribution lines, number of structures, number of substations, et cetera, over the ten-year plan?
A. That is correct.
Q. And is it correct in this testimony there's no citation provided for that assertion?
A. There's not here. Although we did provide some detail in some data requests, specifically related to transmission structures. And we provided even an adjustment to that data request this morning.
Q. Okay. Let's see.

Could you tell me where the supporting information is that you used to reach those previously mentioned forecasted capital expenditures for 2023 and 2024?
A. In testimony?
Q. Or supporting.
A. We have a -- I'm not going to know where it's at directly in testimony.

But I do know that we've provided -- to your

1 admission, that we provided numbers of either miles or 2 structures. Or miles of vegetation that need to be managed as part of this overall rate process.
Q. Okay. Can we turn --

MR. MEYER: May $I$ just interject, please. Certainly Ms. Andrews is more conversant with all of the pieces of the case, could respond to that. This witness may not know where all the pieces appeared in the case. That's the problem.

MS. SUETAKE: Okay. Let me keep going, and we'll see if $I$ need to direct any questions back to Ms. Andrews.

BY MS. SUETAKE:
Q. If we can turn to page 5 of your rebuttal again and line 16 through 23.

MR. MEYER: Can you state the page again?
MS. SUETAKE: Page 5. Same page.
THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm there.
BY MS. SUETAKE:
Q. Okay. Lines 16 through 23.

Is it correct that you state, "The specific detailed information of materials and locations of each mile, distribution line, crossarm, et cetera, to be replaced, upgraded, et cetera, will be determined as we progress through each year."
A. It is. Correct.
Q. Okay. Can you please turn to Exhibit DRH-10X? That is Avista's response to Public Counsel date request 359?

Are you familiar with this data request?
A. I am.
Q. And would you agree that in this DR, Public Counsel asked the Company to provide specific references for where the annual -- reference where the annual information on miles of distribution lines, numbers of structures, numbers of substations, and other quantities of work activities for the years 2021 through 2024, where those amounts were disclosed?
A. Correct.
Q. And is it correct in your response you state that the information was provided over the ten-year plan and the specific annual information will be provided as you progress through the year?
A. That is correct.
Q. So to be clear, is it correct that you do not have a detailed plan of what work you intend to do each year in 2023 and 2024?
A. No. That's not correct.

We have been in the process from when we developed our plan in 2020, of identifying appropriate

1 capital spends that are balanced with resources that we 2 can identify to complete the work.

We have initiated all elements, the different elements of our wildfire resiliency plan, including transmission structure changeouts, distribution grid hardening. Those are the largest capital that we're speaking to today.

We've identified the transmission structures that we've done to date. And we're going to attempt to do a portion of those each year as we move forward.

And I'll talk a little bit about why.
It's because we try to schedule work about 12 months out because of outage windows. We can't say today that we want to do in year eight these transmission structures because we're not assured that we'll be able to get transmission windows or outage windows so that we can do the work.

So our goal is that in the ten-year period, the remainder of that work on the transmission side, will be done. Which is just less than 900 structures, more poles, but structures.

And then on the distribution side on grid hardening, it includes both -- it includes a lot of our system -- we did it in miles. I know it was asked for by miles, certain amounts of conductors and bail clamps and

1 crossarms. We only know poles, and we don't know exactly
Q. So can you explain to me how you reach the 27 million and 29 million if you don't know what specific work will be done in those two years?
A. Our goal is that we have a ten-year wildfire resiliency plan. And we're trying to get to spend -2025 that will be fairly levelized that will allow us to accomplish all of this work.

We're still trying to ramp into that quantity of work based on resources. We do know the miles of distribution grid hardening that are going to transpire. I think -- I believe that that was identified in the case in my rebuttal testimony. I would have to take a moment to look for that.

But we did identify the number of miles that are going to be upgraded.
Q. So are you saying that the only specific data you have for the 27 and $\$ 29$ million estimate, the only specific data that you have is the number of miles; is that correct?
A. That is not.

So we have multiple sections of capital that we included as part of this. So we talk about transmission and distribution grid hardening because it's about 90 percent of our capital spend.

We have midline reclosures that are going to be

1 added to our system. We have substations that are going
2 to be upgraded so that the protection can be set remotely
3 on those systems, meaning we're adding communications to
4 those and upgrading protection.

We can provide specific numbers to those in the years that are in the case.

And it might be that this is a question for Ms. Andrews related to specifically another part of the case. I don't see it in -- I have the information related to distribution and the transmission because that's what we had the back and forth on in our discussion with the DRs.
Q. Okay. I think I can move on.

Could you please turn to page 10 of your rebuttal?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Suetake, while we're moving to that page, $I$ want to remind you that you have exceeded your estimate.

But I do note you have truncated some of your other cross-examination. Please just be conscious and start to wrap up.

MS. SUETAKE: Yes. I only have three more hopefully short questions.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
BY MS. SUETAKE:
Q. On lines 4 through 9 of this page, is it correct that you state that exact counts of infrastructure upgrades is not known until the design phase of a project is complete, which is performed annually?
A. That is correct.
Q. If that is the case, why -- why not wait to propose capital spending until the design phase is completed?
A. We started our program in 2020. Our goal -- and I will speak a little bit to distribution because it's such a large quantity of work.

Our goal is that we design 12 months prior to the work being executed. We are still working towards that goal. You have to design and you have to go out for RFP and then execute on the work.

So at some point, we hope to have 12 months of work predesign so that we're working a year ahead.

But as you can see from our ramp on our capital spend, we are still trying to grow these programs. Distribution grid hardening being the one that is easiest to point to, but all of our programs, including adding midline reclosures and automating existing protection systems.
Q. So for your -- for your infrastructure upgrade costs, is it correct that you don't have exact costs --

1 or exact counts for the infrastructure upgrades at this 2 time?
A. We know the miles of distribution that we -that we're going to be upgrading.
Q. Okay.

MR. MEYER: For which period? There's some confusion.

For which period are you asking about? JUDGE O'CONNELL: Please identify who is speaking. That was Mr. Meyer.

Mr. Meyer, go ahead. You have clarification? MR. MEYER: Yes. I just want to make sure the record was clear so it's understood for which period do we have that information now and -- so we're clear. THE WITNESS: So just to build on my answer from previous --

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Wait a moment. Wait a moment. Please wait a moment.

Ms. Suetake, why don't you go ahead.
MS. SUETAKE: Sure I can rephrase that question. BY MS. SUETAKE:
Q. Is it correct that for 2023 and 2024, you don't have exact counts for those infrastructure upgrades that you -- the different units that you list here on page 10

1 of your rebuttal?
A. In 2023, we're going to do 327 miles of distribution system. In '24 we're going to do, also, 327 miles that are identified. Within that, you can take -- this wasn't asked for, but we have an approximate number of poles and miles of conductor that could be calculated.

But this program is so large that it's done on miles of distribution system. It's the appropriate --
Q. But to go --
A. -- unit to be talking about as we do upgrades.
Q. To go back to page 10 of your rebuttal testimony, is it correct, again, that you don't have these exact counts until the design phase is complete?
A. If you're referring to the exact count of poles and crossarms that will be replaced, the answer is we don't have it until it's designed.

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

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Meyer, redirect?
MR. MEYER: Yes. Just -- I'm going to make this very short, if $I$ can. I got to get my camera going here. Thanks.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MEYER:
Q. So far '21 and '22, as you stated in your cross-examination, Exhibit DRH-10X, you provided information or reference to where that information can be provided, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. And then you go on and state in the next paragraph, in any event by the very nature of projects that won't be completed until '23 and '24. Any uncertainty will be resolved once the actual transfers are made, et cetera, et cetera.

Is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. So do you recognize that there's a distinction between what actual information is now available and what information will soon be available for '23 and '24?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. Also, just -- you have in front of you -I'll hand it to you, this is Aaron Tam -- Aaron Tam -THE REPORTER: I didn't get that. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Meyer, we couldn't -COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Can't hear you. JUDGE O'CONNELL: -- hear you, Mr. Meyer. Please repeat.

Are you looking at testimony?
MR. MEYER: Yes. Actually, I'm looking at the testimony of witness Tam for Public Counsel.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: So --
MR. MEYER: And this is -- this is his Exhibit
AT-24R. It's an exhibit of his --
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
Go ahead.
BY MR. MEYER:
Q. I'm going to refer you to page 1 of 1 of Attachment D -- actually, strike that.

It's page 5 of 5 of this particular exhibit.
Do you have that in front of you? Take a moment to just refresh your memory.
A. Wow.
Q. It's very, very small print.
A. Okay. I have it.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: What exhibit is this again, please, 18 what?

MR. MEYER: Exhibit 24 -- Exhibit 24, I believe. I don't have it in front of me. I just gave it away.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: One moment.
My understanding, Mr. Meyer, is that you are looking at Exhibit AT-24R, which was most recently

1 revised and updated by Public Counsel yesterday. Is that 2 correct?

MR. MEYER: That is correct. Thank you, Your Honor.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. One moment while we all get there.

MR. MEYER: Sure.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: And for the record, this is Avista's response to Public Counsel data request No. 305.

Okay. Mr. Meyer.
BY MR. MEYER:
Q. So I don't have it in front of me, but I'd ask -- no, you keep it -- ask the question, does that provide some additional information as -- on the planning horizon of '22 through '24?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. And what additional information does it provide?
A. It provides some unit estimates for work to be completed.

MR. MEYER: All right. Thank you very much. That's all I have.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Suetake, do you have any follow-up?

MS. SUETAKE: No, I do not.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: I do not see or recall any

1 additional questions from the bench. I am seeing -- COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I have none. JUDGE O'CONNELL: I'm seeing that's confirmed. Okay. Mr. Howell, thank you for your testimony this afternoon. Thank you and you're excused.

Next on my list is witness Robert Brandkamp from Avista.

And one moment. Would the -- Ms. Kitselman?
THE REPORTER: I know we are pressed for time, but I need like a three-minute break.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes. Let's do that. Thank you for saying something. And we've been going straight for a couple hours, so I appreciate the need for that.

So the time is currently 4:51. Let's come back at five o'clock sharp.

THE REPORTER: Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: We'll be off the record.
Thank you.
(A break was taken from 4:51 p.m. to 5:10 p.m.)

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you. The time is now 5:10 p.m.

We are going to continue with Mark Thies, Avista witness.

And will you please raise your right hand?

MARK THIES,
having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: Yes.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: And how would you like to be addressed today?

THE WITNESS: Mr. Thies.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Mr. Meyer?
MR. MEYER: He's available for cross. Thank you.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Paisner, if you would please go ahead. My understanding is that you're going to attempt to ask questions that would navigate around divulging confidential information.

MS. PAISNER: I'm going to make the attempt.
But I'm actually -- I'm not sure I'm going to be able to do that for all of these questions. I apologize.

Would it be possible for the Company to consider waiving confidentiality with the information that's in this exhibit?

MR. MEYER: No. We can't do a blanket waiver on this. Some of it's not confidential. It didn't involve numbers.

But if you can navigate your way around some of the numbers, then so much the better.

But, no, we just can't do that.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: The information that you would like to cross-examine Mr. Thies on, is it possible that those questions could be placed in writing to Avista and responded to in a confidential response and filed to the docket? Would that be acceptable to Public Counsel? MS. PAISNER: So it would be something like a data request?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Something like that, yes. MS. PAISNER: We can try and do that.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: And for Avista, would that help solve our problem?

MR. MEYER: It would work for us.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: So if it is acceptable to Public Counsel, what $I$ would like to see us do is proceed as much as possible with the cross-examination.

And then for any question that must touch on confidential information, if Public Counsel would be willing to pose those questions in writing --

MS. PAISNER: I apologize, Judge O'Connell. I don't think we can put these in a data request that's not going to require the back and forth interaction. That's fundamentally different thing from cross-examination.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Then we are going to have to set a later date to have this cross-examination

1 of Mr. Thies. And it will have to be a date when he's
2 available so that that might not -- it does not sound
3 like it will have to -- it might not be next week.

Let me ask, is there -- what might be the parties' availability for a weekend date? I know this is unusual. But to have the cross-examination for Mr. Thies and to have a confidential session, we might need to come back with a special time period.

MR. MEYER: Okay. We have maybe some helpful news. Mr. Thies, in fact, will be available next Friday, not Thursday, but Friday if we can stay with that scheduling.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Judge O'Connell, so next Friday, $I$ am traveling beginning at about 2 p.m. And so it's possible I could do a morning hearing. But I'm not sure an afternoon hearing next Friday will work for me. But if all others are available, I can read the record.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Let's discuss the exact timing of that hearing next week in a little bit.

Let's immediately take Avista witness Brandkamp so that we can get through one witness before we break at 5:45.

Ms. Paisner, before we continue with cross-examination of Brandkamp, is there going to be any
confidential information touched on in this testimony?
MS. PAISNER: No.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Mr. Brandkamp, will
you please raise your right hand?

ROBERT BRANDKAMP, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: I do.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
And how should we address you today?
THE WITNESS: Mr. Brandkamp, please.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Meyer?
MR. MEYER: He's available for cross. Thank you.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Paisner, please go ahead.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. Mr. Brandkamp, would you please go to Exhibit REB-3X, and that's the Company's response to Public Counsel data request 346 .
A. Okay.
Q. So part A to this -- this DR, Public Counsel asked the Company to identify each of the several lawsuits -- excuse me. I suppose I should back up.

If you could go to page 4 of your rebuttal first. I apologize.
A. Okay.
Q. So from line 16 to 21 of your rebuttal, you state that the Company received several class action lawsuits related to the 2020 Labor Day fires in Malden, Washington, after you prepared your response to Public Counsel data request 103C, and that isn't -- that is an Exhibit SC-6.
A. Okay.
Q. So now, please go to Exhibit REB-3X, which is data request 346 .
A. Okay. There.
Q. In subpart A to this data request, Public Counsel asked the Company to identify each of the several lawsuits that were filed, the date received, and a copy of the lawsuit document.

And in response, you identified only two lawsuits; is that correct?
A. So two class action lawsuits. The question didn't ask for all lawsuits. If you -- if you look at B, B elaborates and gives you detail on all the lawsuits that we received around the Malden fire.
Q. Okay. The two lawsuits, the class action lawsuits, were filed before you compiled the response to

1 Public Counsel data request 105, which was on April 18, 2 2022; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And that data request, this is Exhibit SC-7C, this reported the number of liability claims, correct?
A. Just a moment. He's trying to get the -MR. MEYER: Getting there. THE WITNESS: Yes, that is correct.

BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. So the two lawsuits provided in response to data request 346 -- and that was REB-3X, those were filed before the April 18th date of $\mathrm{SC}-7 \mathrm{C}$; is that correct?
A. So if -- you are asking which lawsuits were filed before which date?
Q. April 18, 2022, that's the preparation date for Public Counsel data request 105C, the response the Company provided.
A. Correct.
Q. Yes. Okay.
A. So the -- yeah, the information on that response lists all the dates that those lawsuits were filed.
Q. Okay. So these lawsuits --
A. It's either the first or second line.
Q. Right. So they would have been included on the list provided in SC-7C, correct? Because they were filed

1 before that date.
A. So there's a difference here. So if you're looking at 265C, those would have been -- those would have been claims we filed with the insurance company, not claims that we received for damages.

So there's that distinction that you have to make when you're looking at all this information.

Early on with the Labor Day fire, we filed five separate lawsuits for each of the five individual fires related to the Labor Day fires within that first week of the incident.

So in early September is when the insurance companies got notified of that.

We did not -- with the exception of one small claims action, we did not start receiving claims for damages for that fire. And the earliest one was March of 2022 -- March 30th, in fact.
Q. So the dates for -- I apologize.

So for the date on the response to Public Counsel data request 105C, is April 18, 2022, correct?
A. I'm sorry. To which -- which document?
Q. SC-7C, which is the Company's response to Public Counsel data request 105 C .
A. Yes. $4 / 18$ of '22.
Q. Okay. So in subpart B to Company's response to

1 DR 346, that is REB-3X, Public Counsel asked the Company
2 to explain if the additional lawsuits were included or were in addition to the five complaints from the 2020 Labor Day fires previously reported in PCDR-105C and included in SC-7C. That was what Public Counsel asked.
A. Yeah. So -- yep.

So the response in $3 X$, so that -- that is the totality of the outside claims that we've received related to the -- the Malden -- or the Labor Day fires.
Q. Okay. And response to subpart $B$ of 346 , you state that the question could not be answered as asked and you refer to Public Counsel data request 265. And that is also part of 7C -- SC-7C.

So it appears you possibly did not see SC-7C includes --
A. Correct.
Q. -- includes public data request 105C as well?
A. Correct, correct.

So that's why I responded the way I did in $3 X$. Because for full transparency, I wanted to make sure the Public Counsel was aware of all fires and when they happened and when the insurance companies were aware of them.
Q. Okay. Okay. So if you could please go to Exhibit SC-7, page 4 of that exhibit. SC-7C.
A. Okay.
Q. And on page 4, the second set of boxes from the bottom of the page, that identifies five complaints from the 2020 Labor Day fires.

Can you confirm for me that this list -- sorry, I'll wait for you to get there.
A. Yeah. I'm there. Go ahead.
Q. Okay. Would you please confirm for me that this list in the response to $P C$ data request 105 C was prepared on April 18, 2022?
A. Yes. That was prepared on April 18th.
Q. Would you please confirm for me the response to Public Counsel data request 103C, that is Exhibit SC-6C, can you please confirm that that was prepared on April 20th, 2022?
A. So SC-6C?
Q. Yes.
A. Is that the document that you're asking about?
Q. Yes.
A. So I can't have that -- I don't have that date on my documents. I have a different date.
Q. Okay. This is the response to Public Counsel data request 103C.
A. Correct.
Q. Are you looking at a supplemental response?
A. Yes.
Q. I believe there was an initial response provided on April 20, 2022, was it not?

MR. MEYER: Can we just accept that subject to check and move on?

MS. PAISNER: Okay.
BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. Please return to Exhibit REB-3X, page 2.
A. Okay.
Q. Here you list complaints received from the 2020 Labor Day fires with some dismissed and others continuing.
A. Correct.
Q. It looks like you've already communicated those complaints or claims to the insurance companies; is that correct?
A. That is -- that is correct where appropriate. There were a few that we did not because of the small nature of the claim size. And so we just handled those internally.

But any of our larger ones were communicated to the insurance Company.
Q. Okay. So the insurance companies would have made premium corrections already as you've identified in your testimony; is that correct?
A. No, that is not correct.

So our policies are renewed annually. And that's the point at which they would make adjustments for any changes to the risk.

And so our casualty policy, which wildfire is under, renews 12/31. So while they were informed of these incidents that -- back in March, May, June, they will not make any -- they will not make any midterm adjustments to the policy. That will be done at renewal.
Q. Okay. With regards to --
A. Which is why we made the comment that the, you know, numbers that we provided in 103C may, in fact, be understated.

Because we have not gone through the renewal subsequent to this new claims information that they've received.
Q. With regard to lawsuit documents you provided in Attachments $B$ and $C$-- and we're still on REB-3X.
A. Okay.
Q. If the Company is found negligent in these claims, why should customers pay for higher insurance premiums if the Company is found to be negligent if not doing proper vegetation management around power lines?

MR. MEYER: I object to the form of the question. That assumes so many things in that question

1 about the specific circumstances of the findings, of the particular negligence claim. Can't possibly answer that. And we would just be speculating.

Object to the question.
MS. PAISNER: I can rephrase the question. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes, Ms. Paisner. Go ahead and rephrase.

BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. Should customers be responsible for consequences of lawsuits that relate to the Company's actions?

MR. MEYER: Again, I object. That -- that hypothetical -- I mean, there's not enough of a foundation in that question to answer it. Can't answer it in the abstract. I have to know more about the circumstances.

So I object to the question.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Sustained.
Ms. Paisner, would you like to rephrase or try one more time? BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. I guess I can ask that if we go back to those lawsuit documents that you provided in the Attachments $B$ and $C$, these lawsuit documents may involve claims of negligence. Do they not?
A. To which -- I just want to make sure I'm looking

1 at the right complaint.

MR. MEYER: I'll save you the looking. I'm going to lodge yet another objection.

Negligence. Which suit? What degree of negligence? What was the exposure of the Company to costs? So many things would go into that. And the witness can't possibly speculate as to whether or not under those circumstances under which are defined that the customers ought to be responsible. That's well beyond the canon of this witness. He's here to talk about insurance, not cost recovery.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Overruled.
The question was, did the claims involve -- did the lawsuits involve claims of negligence.

And the witness can answer, if he knows.
THE WITNESS: So yes to one. And yes to the other one. Yep, that's correct. BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. Okay. For the same exhibit on page 3, section -- subsection C, you list premium adjustments received in 2021 and 2022, correct?
A. Yes, that is correct.
Q. Do you know of any additional wildfires caused by the Company's power lines or equipment that would

1 result in new claims in 2023?
A. So no new fires that -- that I'm aware of that would trigger additional claims. But there's still time -- statutory time for people to file under the 2020 fire.
Q. Can you please turn to page 5 of your rebuttal?
A. Okay.
Q. On lines 10 through 17, you disagree with Mr. Coppola's explanation of how insurance companies increase or adjust premiums.

Would you agree that when major disasters such as wild spread -- wildfires, hurricanes, and tornadoes and flooding occur, there's initial reaction by insurance companies to increase premiums to cover losses, would you agree with that?
A. I -- I would agree with that.
Q. As time passes, insurance companies adjust lost reserves and premiums can moderate and occasionally get reduced.

Would you agree?
A. That's why I disagree with his stance because rate making isn't a sequential process.

We don't look at -- you know, there's a hurricane or catastrophic storm or wildfire in year one. And then three years after, insurance companies may feel like they have their arms around the losses, then they

1 start looking specifically at the Company's performance.
2 This is all done concurrently every year.

So claims will come in from losses over a period of time. Liability losses have longer lie -- liability tails. People can make a claim three years after the incident. There's litigation involved. So -- so those are more costly and it's harder for insurance companies to get their arms around rates around liability-type claims.

Property is a little more clear cut because it's generally -- the damage is pretty much black and white. And you can resolve those claims within a year or two. So the claims tail on those are shorter -- tend to be shorter.

But you can't -- you can't say that we're going to apply this concept where we look at all the catastrophic losses first, give it three or four years, and then we go back and look at how the insurance company is looking at the company specifics because we don't have to worry about that catastrophic loss anymore.

And then it's likely during that same three- to four-year period you've had some other type of loss.

So, you know, it's a constant continuum of when did the loss occur? What type of loss was it? Have there been any other losses that have occurred during

1 that period?
Q. Okay. I never specified a time. And the question, $I$ just said as time passes.

It almost sounds like you're saying insurance premiums will never moderate. They will never get reduced. Is that what you're saying?
A. No. That's -- that's not what I'm saying.
Q. Okay.
A. But Coppola is trying to simplify the rate making process and the sequential process. And it doesn't work that way. You know, as -- as Ms. Andrews talked about in her testimony and provided several examples, you know, the primary reason that we're looking for the deferral account on insurance is because insurance, by its very nature, is volatile and uncertain. You know, it's going to go up and down.

So, you know, it just depends on you can have three straight years of hurricanes in the property market. And so you may have -- as a result of that, you may have a hard property market for ten years. Or, you know, property premiums have -- the rate at which they're increasing is starting to lower. And if you assume that nothing else happened, in the next two years, you would see rates continue to -- to go down.
Q. Okay. I apologize. I need to -- I would like

1 to continue to ask a different question, if that's okay.
A. Yep. Sure.
Q. If you would please turn to page 6 of your rebuttal when you list the premium adjustments that insurance companies have issued.

In response to DR 349, that's Exhibit REB-5X, you confirm that those adjustments have already been included in your forecasted insurance expense for 2022 through 2024.

Would you agree that forecasting any
additional -- sorry.
MR. MEYER: First confirm the predicate for your next question.

So what was the previous question you were referring to on cross and you represented the witness stated something in that? I'm not sure that the witness agrees with that.

BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. REB-5CX.
A. So what is it that you're --
Q. The response to data request 349C. If you can please look at this data request response.
A. Yep. Got it in front of me.
Q. In this data request response, you confirmed that those premium adjustments have already been included

1 in your forecasted insurance expense for 2022 through
2 2024; is that correct? BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. Continue.
A. Yeah. Thank you.

And we also know that they're charging us an additional premium based on the risk exposure of just operating at a higher risk area. And that charge will continue to be made.
Q. Is it possible there could be future claims?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And do you know the outcomes for the multiyear litigation cases for all of them?
A. Do I know the outcome of the claims that are in litigation?
Q. No, not the claims. The litigation.
A. Is that the question?
Q. Is all of the litigation concluded?
A. No. None of the litigation has concluded.
Q. Oh. Thank you.

Would you agree that from 2015 to 2020,
liability insurance premiums increased at less than -well, that they increased?
A. From -- I'm sorry. From what time period?
Q. 2015 to 2020 .
A. I don't have those numbers in front of me. But just generally, that would have been a period of nominal increases.
Q. Can you turn to page 7 of your rebuttal?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Paisner, let me stop you right there.

We're -- we're running up against our hard stop time, and I understand you're not done. And we can continue questioning Mr. Brandkamp at a later time.

MS. PAISNER: I'm very close. But, yes. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Apologies. We are just up against it, up against that deadline.

So it's currently 5:44 p.m. And we do not have a resolution about when we are going to come back yet for the rest of this cross-examination.

We are going to recess for the day. I will be in communication with the parties via e-mail to determine our next steps for coming up with an appropriate time when we are available and can hold the rest of this hearing.

Before we recess, is there anything that we need to discuss in addition to that today?

Mr. Meyer, I see you've turned on your video.
MR. MEYER: Yeah. I was just going to say no, not Avista.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: And, Ms. Suetake, you've also turned on your video.

MS. SUETAKE: Yes. Just housekeeping.

The public comment exhibit is still due on the 28th, or do we want to extend that since the hearing is continuing?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: We're going to extend that. We're not going to -- I am going to modify that deadline. We will set a new deadline whenever we come back.

MS. SUETAKE: Okay. Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Okay. Today has been
a long day. I want to compliment all the witnesses and all the attorneys. Thank you very much. I know that we were trying to get as much in as we could and that that added some pressure at the end. And I want to thank you all for continuing to act professionally.

So for -- I don't have anything else for the day. I will be in contact with the parties to discuss our next steps. I'm not seeing anything else or any other hands for something that we should discuss before we sign off.

So with that, we will be at recess and off the record. Thank you.

> (The hearing adjourned at 5:50 p.m.)

CARISA KITSELMAN, RPR, CCR \#2018

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C E R T I F I C A T E
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STATE OF WASHINGTON
COUNTY OF KITSAP
I, Carisa Kitselman, a Certified Court Reporter
in and for the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of the videoconference settlement hearing on SEPTEMBER 21, 2022, is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 27 th day of September, 2022.
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            C R T I F I C A T E
        COUNTY OF KITSAP
    I, Carisa Kitselman, a Certified Court Reporter
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        settlement
        accurate to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.
            IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
            y or september, 2022.
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    CARISA KITSELMAN, RPR, CCR \#2018

