1 BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION

3 In the Matter of the Proposal by)
4 PUGET SOUND POWER \& LIGHT COMPANY
5
to Transfer Revenues from PRAM
6 Rates to General Rates.
7 In the Matter of the Application) of
8
PUGET SOUND POWER \& LIGHT
9 and
WASHINGTON NATURAL GAS COMPANY
For an Order Authorizing the
DOCKET NO. UE-960195
VOLUME 7
Pages 952-995

24 Cheryl Macdonald, CSR
25 Court Reporter

The parties were present as follows:
WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION STAFF, by ROBERT CEDARBAUM, Assistant Attorney General, 1400 South Evergreen Park Drive

5 Assistant Attorney General, 900 Fourth Avenue, Suite 2000, Seattle, Washington 98164. NE, Bellevue, Washington 98004.

WASHINGTON NATURAL GAS COMPANY, by MATTHEW
9 R. HARRIS, Attorney at Law, 6100 Columbia Center, 701 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104. Southwest, Olympia, Washington 98504.
.

2000, Seattle, Washington 98164.
PUGET SOUND POWER \& LIGHT COMPANY, by JAMES M. VAN NOSTRAND, Attorney at Law, 411 - 108th Avenue

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WITNESS: DIRECT CROSS REDIRECT RECROSS EXAM
4 WALTERS 964
5 FRANZEN 974
6 DEFOREST 978
7 SCHAFFERT 979
8 FERNANDES 982
9 MANDLIN 987
10 TIERNEY 991
11 EXHIBIT MARKED ADMITTED
12 (No exhibits marked.)
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PROCEEDINGS
JUDGE PRUSIA: Let's be on the record. The hearing will come to order. This is a hearing before the Utilities and Transportation Commission for the purpose of taking testimony from members of the public for docket No. UE-960195, which is the application of Puget Sound Power and Light Company and Washington Natural Gas Company for an order authorizing the merger of Washington Energy Company and Washington Natural Gas Company with and into Puget Sound Power and Light Company and authorizing the issuance of securities, assumption of obligations, adoption of tariffs and authorizations in connection therewith. My name is John Prusia. I'm an administrative law judge with the Commission assigned to these proceedings. To my right are the members of the Commission, Chairman Sharon L. Nelson.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Good afternoon.
JUDGE PRUSIA: Commissioner Richard Hemstad.
COMMISSIONER HEMSTAD: Glad to see you.
JUDGE PRUSIA: And Commissioner William

COMMISSIONER GILLIS: Good afternoon.
JUDGE PRUSIA: This hearing was set by a notice of hearing dated October 1, 1996. Today is

1 Friday, October 11, 1996. The time is approximately
2 1:35. The hearing is being held at Commission
3 headquarters in Olympia.

6 are who are representing parties, who are present
7 today. I will begin with the companies, Mr. Van
8 Nostrand.
I will begin by taking appearances so that the members of the public will know who the attorneys

MR. VON NOSTRAND: Thank you, Your Honor. On behalf of Puget Sound Power and Light Company, James Van Nostrand.

JUDGE PRUSIA: Mr. Harris.
MR. HARRIS: On behalf of Washington Natural Gas, Matthew Harris.

JUDGE PRUSIA: For Commission staff, Mr. Cedarbaum.

MR. CEDARBAUM: My name is Robert Cedarbaum, representing Commission staff.

JUDGE PRUSIA: For public counsel.
MR. MANIFOLD: My name is Rob Manifold.
I'm an assistant attorney general. I appear here representing public counsel.

JUDGE PRUSIA: Are any of the other parties, intervenors attending today or represented today? Just for the record there are a number of

1 other intervenors involved in this proceeding. They
2 were not required to be at this hearing today. They
3 have appeared and have participated and will be
4 participating during other stages of the proceeding.
5 Generally we begin by having public counsel give us a
6 summary describing the proceedings and I will ask Mr.
7 Manifold to do that at this time.
8 MR. MANIFOLD: Let me -- can you hear me
9 okay if I talk like this? What I want to do is tell 10 you a little bit about what we're going to do today,

1 8 letter. The addresses for that are on the handout on

9 the table back there.
In addition, people can send letters, either to the Commission itself or to my office and those letters, copies will be made and entered into the record as an indication of what public views on this are. So if you're here today and don't feel like getting up and saying something but have some views you want to express, please feel free to write a

A couple of things about the merger. The companies are proposing what's being structured as a merger primarily as a matter of saving money. They estimate that they will save on the order of $\$ 370$ million over the next ten years. That represents about two percent of the combined gross revenues of the two companies based on current revenues.

The staff of the Commission, who appears as an independent party in these parties, and public counsel have each put forward testimony in support of a merger with a number of conditions on it. As of today, the company will be responding to that testimony and proposing what they think ought to happen as a result of having read that. The other parties in the case also have proposed various things which I will not deal with a lot today, but if you're

1 interested in it we can either talk about it later or 2 they're in that letter. 5 if this merger were to transpire, and part of that 6 issue is what would the rates be if the merger didn't 7 happen. All of that requires forecasting the future, 8 something about which one can hire a lot of experts 9 but it all comes down to forecasting the future.

One of the main issues of course is what are the rates going to be for all sorts of customers Hearing what citizens' views on that are is one of the things the Commission is interested in doing. In general, the companies have proposed that residential customers -- that there would be a five-year rate plan and during that five years residential customers basically would get a one percent a year electric rate increase plus whatever happened with this thing that's called BPA exchange credit that's worth about a penny a kilowatt hour on your bill now. The staff of the Commission has recommended that there be a decrease in electric rates of .2 percent a year for the five years for a total of about minus one percent over the five years, plus whatever changes occur in the BPA credit. Public counsel has proposed that there be no change in residential electric rates no matter what happens to the BPA residential credit based on estimates that the

1 credit may increase rates by as much as 14 to 20 2 percent.

5 That, therefore, is probably no longer in this case.
6 Other customers' rates are proposed in the range of
7 between the ones I've just mentioned. On the gas side
8 the parties seem to be in relative almost, almost,
9 agreement in that the costs of the gas company itself
10 as opposed to the costs of gas it purchases would
The Commission this week approved a large reduction in rates for large industrial customers. either be flat during those five years or would go down by that total of one percent that the staff has recommended.

One of the big issues if there is a fiveyear rate plan is what happens to the quality of service over that period of time. As many of you may have read in the papers, there has been much concern about the quality of telephone service over the last several years while there was a rate plan in effect. As a result the companies have proposed that there be a service quality program under which a customer for whom an appointment was missed or under certain other circumstances would receive a $\$ 50$ credit for the inconvenience of that, and if based upon surveys or complaints to the Commission the service quality

1 degraded below a certain level and there wasn't a good 2 reason for it there could be a fine of the company of 3 as much as \$750,000.

5 section, has recommended a different service quality
6 index, one in which the staff Commission has
7 concurred. Under that service quality index there
8 would be a fairly elaborate 10 point index judging
9 such things as how quickly is a telephone answered, 10 how often are appointments made, how much does the 11 power go out for people, and a total amount at risk of 127.5 million dollars on the companies which is equivalent to about one half of one percent of all revenues.

There's a number of other conditions that are proposed that $I$ don't think are important to go into in detail now. If you have interest in those, please let me know and I will attempt to get those to you at some other time. The big question is, is this proposed merger in the public interest and what does it mean to be in the public interest. Many of these issues can boil down to are there going to be savings, what are the costs of these two utilities going to be with or without the merger and if there are savings who should get those. Should the stockholders of the

1 company get them, should the large industrial
2 customers get them, should residential customers get
3 them, should other customers get them. How should
4 they be shared among those various people.

8 can come forward, and you have a choice. You can
9 stand at the lectern here, which I think is most 10 people's choice, or you can sit over there at the

1 not have understood what you said and want to ask you
2 something about it. So that is an opportunity for any
3 of the commissioners or my colleagues here along this
4 table to ask questions, just in case there's something
5 that wasn't understood. It is not a forum in which
6 the commissioners or us either for that matter can
7 answer questions on the record. Sometimes people
8 desire that and sometimes that would be quite
9 desirable, I can imagine, but that's not the forum for under way.

JUDGE PRUSIA: Thank you, Mr. Manifold, for the summary. We'll now move to the public testimony portion. The witnesses who will testify will be put under oath. They will be sworn in. In order to get everyone's comments in today I ask that you do try to be brief. We don't have an arbitrary time limit but if it goes on too long we may try to rush you along. As Mr. Manifold indicated, the members of the public also are submitting letters to the Commission either directly to the Commission or to Mr. Manifold's office, and if any of you would prefer to submit a letter and submit your testimony in that form you're welcome to do that rather than testify in person. Those letters will be part of an exhibit that will be

1 a record in the case. So go ahead and present the public witnesses now, Mr. Manifold.

MR. MANIFOLD: The first person signed up
is Daniel Walters.
JUDGE PRUSIA: I might add that actually we have three choices since there's so few choices here.

You can either stand or sit at one of the two microphones.

Whereupon,

## DANIEL WALTERS,

having been first duly sworn, was called as a witness herein and was examined and testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANIFOLD:
Q. Please state your name and spell it.
A. Daniel Carl Walters, W A L T E R S.
Q. And your address?
A. 3742 Goldcrest Heights Northwest right in

Olympia.
Q. And you're a Puget Power customer?
A. Yes, I am a resident of both.
Q. You're a customer of both?
A. Gas and power, yes, I am.
Q. Are you speaking for any one in particular

1 today?

6 all new for me. I am a professional forester by trade
7 and I think the question that we're all here for is to
8 merge or not to merge. I just want to set some basics
9 down here. First, realistically, I think the merger 10 is well under way and for the past few years and is 11 here basically except for some formalities like we're
A. Just a family of five.
Q. Please go ahead.
A. I first want to thank the Commission. This is my first time to address you publicly so this is going through right now.

Several reasons, I will list them briefly
here. When you look at the work force reductions, the amount of experienced people that have been left, they're laid off from both companies, is substantial. You also look at the consolidations of facilities, selling of recreational properties and holdings in the millions of dollars accumulated for that has also happened over the past recent years here and also the merging of the offices. Good example in Olympia here, the gas company moved from Pacific Avenue right in with Puget Power, so I think in reality it's here, well under way, everyone is placed and merged and work force reductions to me is, I think, important because

1 I look at weekend positions of both companies to
2 handle other situations. I will get into those
3 momentarily here.

4

5 very, very well on rate reliability and
6 responsibility. It's a big task right here. You have
7 a lot of challenge in getting to work like we're doing 8 now is going to pay off. I want to touch on reduced

9 rates. I think that the proposals that were out then and that the company has proposed is out of line as far as increases go. The annual here, 1995 annual report is full of 48 pages, and I didn't find one page in there that would give any indication of any rate increase whatsoever. I don't know where they're coming up with their numbers. It lists cost control activities, reductions in fuel costs, cost savings of new technologies and opportunities in retail business. All very rosy, all very good information. And yet they want to increase. It doesn't make any sense. The joint billings of the 250,000 customers will save millions alone even in postage over the years. So it's good. There's a lot of good stuff going on here. Please understand that with the $\$ 357$ million net savings you described it's another issue as well. I think that's conservative. I think that that is a

1 real conservative estimate. I guess when you're going 2 into a ballgame you want to place your bids high and 3 then work down from there. That's my understanding of 4 that.

Also, too, you want to look at the great economy that we have here. I think if you have a monopoly, especially a gas and electric in this booming area here, you have to do pretty bad to lose your monopoly or to go downhill from there. So I think with the posing of that scenario I think that especially with the new technology out there prices should be coming down.

Reliability, briefly I will touch on those. Example is the best way to talk about reliability. As you all know, the '95 storm, the small storm that we have created a lot of problems communication wise with a lot of folks here. One instance that was documented real well was a tree in a power line of a family and gave communication to the power company that indeed there was a tree in the line and what has happened is that the trees were not patrolled or the lines were not patrolled properly and a line was energized, and that can cause a lot of problems, and luckily this goaround no one was hurt on that. That's just an example. There's many more out there.

2 my own neighborhood was I was coming home and turned 3 around a corner and there was a gas leak. I saw it,

4 I smelled it, saw it coming around out of the ground.
5 Talked to my neighborhood with a hose who says, well,
6 we called an hour ago. So I called 911, fire
7 department was there in four minutes. It took another
8 hour before anyone was there to take care of the gas
9 leak. This isn't a good situation. And I think two 10 hours is a little long. People came from Chehalis.

11 So I think there's some -- and that's a good example 12 of the merger that has already occurred here when you look at the work reductions, and there are safety issues involved not only for people but from people out there working on the power lines, on the gas lines and they're not familiar with the areas and that is, I think, real important when you really look at where we're at right now and where we need to go.

I will elaborate a little more on that.
Today, we depend on our power. It is, I think, a little past a luxury stage in our age and other energy resources, we really depend on our power. Don't have a year's supply of grandma's preserves in the root cellar. We don't cook and eat on wood stoves. We need our energy resources. Reliability is very

1 important. Some of the provisions that you already
2 have, I believe, already set up need to be looked at a
3 little further. Emergency services also take a bad 4 hit.

6 that as well. Looking at the responsibility of what's
7 going on here, the big people in the big players are
8 the investors and stockholders and corporate
9 executives that decided to have this merger go on. 10 It's a private company, they want to do it. I'm a Puget Power, but let me sincerely say, I want to be on record as saying that the stockholders and executives are responsible for this merger and also must assume the risk. Not the common family household out there trying to make a go of it. The big players need to take the responsibility. We need to look at that a little bit harder.

Let me go to the newspaper here.
Previously this was in the other day's paper. This is the Olympian. I hope everyone was quoted here right. I don't know. Gentleman by the name of Mr. Lott had said about the merger, "The essential difference is who shares the benefits of the merger," which you had mentioned. Who shares. I say the risks, the risks

1 are what we have and we're all playing with the risks 2 right here. Another individual, Mr. Dunn, hope he was 3 quoted right, said, Puget Power wants to use savings

4 of from the merger to offset future costs when it must
5 buy power. Well, yeah, there's going to be future 6 costs. We're going to be buying power. Look at the

7 growth in the area. More people are going to be
8 hooked up between these lines. Flip a switch. It's a
9 growing area. You're going to do well in a growing area.

The other part that really confuses me more than anything is Mr. Dunn also stated -- and I am just reading from the paper now -- "expected losses as it loses its monopoly and its customers can choose a power supplier." Okay. Losing its monopoly, I can't see how that could possibly happen. Competition works both ways. Right now I think there's a smoke screen out there on this competition. When you look at a monopoly in an area already set up, if they lose their monopoly, whose fault is it? It's not going to happen. The monopoly and its power company, gas company will get bigger. I think -- I can't see it happening any other way. I mean, when you look at the wholesale power, retail power, wheeling of power, I think that issue needs to be looked into further as to

1 how much competition is it really going to bring in.

4 "Gas makes sense." They made a believer in me. I
5 love those commercials. They're not going to happen
6 any more. Competition between the two, the
7 advertising expenses, whatever, working as a team, 8 that's good. But the costs of advertising, they're 9 gone. I also look at what's going around in the area too. I'm a firm believer in private -- I've worked for myself contracting, I've worked for private industry and I've worked for the state. I have a good understanding of how all three of those entities work and I've had many different jobs in these arenas, and I believe that private industry can do a very good job and better in some cases, especially when they're motivated by profit. So I know that they will be doing real well as far as that regard goes.

Pretty much I covered the ground that I wanted to. If we are to allow the biggest private monopoly of power to be born in the northwest I think we really need to sharpen our pencils more, look at what we've proposed so far, dig a little deeper. That's what I feel needs to happen here. Why don't we have a rate savings schedule 48 for the common

1 household family of five. I mean, we're out there
2 slugging it out like anybody and I think we really
3 need to take a real hard look at the -- at people out
4 there, the backbone of our society out there. Many
5 questions need to be answered. I think what would be
6 beneficial to all here would be to interview people in
7 both utilities, get some real answers from those who
8 are still hanging on to their jobs, career employees,
9 retirees, and those laid off. Dig deep, talk to the 10 people. Talk to -- you might have some people here to merge. I think it needs to happen. But I think

1 also when I look at your -- whether you approve the 2 merger as filed or reject the merger I think we need
to go to option No. 3 on your hand-out here, reject the merger and authorize a merger under different conditions and terms which I am presuming and hoping that you all do in this situation by the companies.

Let's see. Couple of more things real briefly here. True equity must be found for significant utility rate reductions here. There's countless reasons. There's 48 pages right here. Ensuring utility service reliability and assessing and assigning true responsibility and risk to the stockholders -- here's a finger pointing at me -- and executives. The common household -- and folks shouldn't be left in the dark. I really appreciate the opportunity to talk here and I will be happy to answer any questions that you have. Questions?

JUDGE PRUSIA: Thank you, Mr. Walters. Do any of the attorneys have questions for this witness? Do any of the commissioners have questions for this witness?

COMMISSIONER HEMSTAD: Thank you. CHAIRMAN NELSON: Thank you. JUDGE PRUSIA: I might ask that the other witnesses -- this witness covered quite a lot of

1 territory and if he said something that you agree with

6 Whereupon, customer. organization? you might just indicate that you agreed with those comments and not repeat and then we can move along more quickly. Next witness, please.

MR. MANIFOLD: Bob Franzen.

ROBERT FRANZEN,
having been first duly sworn, was called as a witness herein and was examined and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: My name is Bob Franzen. I
live at 6008 Seventh Avenue Southeast in Lacey, and I am both a Washington Natural Gas and Puget Power

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANIFOLD:
Q. $\quad F R A N Z E N$ ?
A. $\quad$ R $A N Z E N$.
Q. And are you speaking on behalf of any
A. No, sir.
Q. Please go ahead.
A. As a resident, I believe that -- I've worked as a resident with both companies requesting service and help from them. I was one of the last
homes to have power restored at the last major storm, and even though I was four or five days in getting power I placed a call to Puget Power, explained my situation, my location, and they in turn explained to me the dynamics of having to bring companies in from all over the northwest. They stayed in contact with us, and gave us a timetable as to when they would be there. Realizing that they couldn't have enough utility trucks there to fix every person at the same time, they had a priority. I was at the low end of that priority. But they were very responsive to my needs. I think that that speaks well of a company.

In my opinion as a business person I think that when a company like Puget Power and Washington Natural Gas merges there is going to be, as Mr. Walters mentioned, there's going to be reduction in the redundancy of operations of different departments, and that can only go to make them more efficient and to allow them to save some money which hopefully will be passed on to the ratepayers, according to the program. I find it hard to believe that two companies who have -- that are as community-minded and are as good corporate citizens as they are, should they merge, would all of a sudden become this sinister being. I believe that they have shown good faith to

1 this community, to the residents, the ratepayers, both
2 commercial and residential, and I find it hard to
3 believe that this is going to all of a sudden turn
4 them into this terrible giant. With the onset of
5 competition to come into this marketplace I find that
6 they are only going to be more keenly aware of their
7 need to be responsive to the customer, whether it's
8 commercial or residential, and so I think that the
9 Commission should okay this merger. the commissioners?

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
MR. MANIFOLD: Doug DeForest.
Whereupon,

## DOUGLAS DEFOREST,

having been first duly sworn, was called as a witness herein and was examined and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: My name is Douglas DeForest, D E F O R E S T. I reside at 3028 Steamboat Island, Olympia, 98502. I'm a customer of Puget Power only. And I am speaking solely on behalf of myself.

MR. MANIFOLD: You've got it down.
THE WITNESS: Well, we learn as we go along. I am here to urge the counsel to adopt option

1 No. 1, that is, to approve the merger as filed for the
2 following reasons. Number one, I feel that
3 fundamentally when private enterprise or quasi private
4 enterprise has opportunity to achieve savings which
5 are then passed on to the consumers that they should
6 be allowed to do so. I note that both the company and
7 the staff are pretty much in agreement on the
8 magnitude of those savings and I think they should be
9 allowed to achieve it. Number two, I believe that through the UTC itself adequate protection exists for the ratepayers. I think that the plans filed essentially mean stable rates to the users for the next five years. I do think that they should be allowed to take into account the BPA credit because we don't know how that one will work out.

Number three, at least for some of us there really isn't any competition anyway. Natural gas is not an option for us, but even if it were $I$ think that this merger between two very public minded companies is in the best interests of the citizenry as a whole. And number four, I think that the plan filed to provide quality of service by the company and concurred in by the staff is the one that should be adopted and provides adequate service and adequate protection for the public. I think that the public

1 counsel's recommendation, with all due respect, simply
2 adds an awful lot of bureaucracy and is going to add
3 to the paperwork jungle rather than reduce from it.
4 Frankly, I was one of those two that was at the end of
5 the line on priorities in the last storm. Steamboat
6 Island is pretty well down the end of the stream. We
7 were kept informed just as the previous person
8 testified and recognize that when you live at the end
9 of the line that that's the last ones that are going

JUDGE PRUSIA: Do any of the other attorneys have questions for the witness? Excuse me. Mr. DeForest, do any of the commissioners have questions for Mr. DeForest?

CHAIRMAN NELSON: No. Thank you.
MR. MANIFOLD: David Schaffert.
THE WITNESS: It's pronounced Shaf-ert, S C H A F F E R T. I live at 4418 26th Avenue Southeast -- excuse me -- Northeast, Lacey, Washington. I'm a Puget Power customer.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANIFOLD:
Q. Washington Natural?
A. No, just a Puget Power customer. Whereupon,

DAVID SCHAFFERT,
having been first duly sworn, was called as a witness herein, and was examined and testified as follows:
Q. Now you've done my job and his job. Do you want to do the court reporting too?
A. I've never quite understood how those work. Someday maybe I will. I will keep my comments very brief. Some individuals who had testified before me have already covered the areas which I wanted
to discuss. I am in support of the merger as proposed by Puget Power and Washington Natural Gas -- I guess that would be your option No. 1 today -- for three fundamental reasons, and I am speaking very general. First off, I believe it will maintain or keep to a certain degree constant rates, and outside of any other external factors which may influence those in the short or long-term, I believe the companies by combining their resources will have a better opportunity to hold those rates fairly flat to the consumer.

A little discussion about customer service, and I want to ask you to look back at the storm of last year. I've always been happy with the service provided me by Puget Power, although I must say I don't like paying my bill every month but I really appreciate the service. I had no difficulties when the storm hit. My power was only out for about 24 hours, and I think that amount of trucks and vehicles out on that road when I came to work following the storm the morning after was remarkable. I was very impressed by it.

And thirdly, it was touched on briefly by Mr. Franzen, and I believe community service -- one thing happened, I think, in utilities business whether

1 it be phone, power, gas, is that their ability to stay
2 within the communities and be involved with either
3 social, civic entities within local communities is at
4 jeopardy, and that is because of dwindling resources.
5 I believe this merger will assist Puget Power in being
6 able to continue its role, and it has been a
7 significant one within the communities it has served,
8 to maintain that presence and have a good
9 understanding of what the business is and residents 10 need within their service area. That concludes my 11 remarks.

JUDGE PRUSIA: Thank you. Do any of the attorneys have questions for this witness? Do any of the commissioners have questions for this witness?

COMMISSIONER HEMSTAD: No.
JUDGE PRUSIA: Thank you.
MR. MANIFOLD: Jeff Owen signed up with an uncertain. Joseph Fernandes. Whereupon,

## JOSEPH FERNANDES,

having been first duly sworn, was called as a witness herein and was examined and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: My name is Joe Fernandes. I live at 12527 Northeast 117th Place, Apartment 4, Kirkland, Washington 98034. I'm both a customer of

1 Puget Power and of Washington Natural Gas.

4 BY MR. MANIFOLD: your comment then.
Q. I'm just dying to ask why you came here instead of going to Kent on Monday.
A. I will be there also.
Q. Well, go ahead. Give us the first half of
A. My concern with the merger -- I'm for it basically. I started with Washington Natural Gas in 1955, May of 1955, when they were merging from Seattle Gas with the other gas company into Washington Natural Gas. I spent a great time there. It was an enjoyable time working for them. I retired recently, but I still have a great interest in their work and how they do things. I spent 40 years with them, 36 years in customer service. My talking today has to do with safety. In the customer service department we came in close contact with people. I work nights most of those years so I was the person that responded to emergencies, and most emergencies had to do with safety. The gas company sends out brochures every year through the residential customers and probably to the commercial customer -- I'm not too sure -- and

1 they tell the customer to have their heating equipment examined on a yearly basis before the heating season. We did a lot of it, but with increasing customers naturally you can't take care of all of it, and naturally the private dealership comes into the play. And I think there's nothing wrong with having dealers take over and do some of the work but I wish they were more properly trained. Washington Natural Gas has thousands and -- I shouldn't say this -hundreds of thousands of conversion burners installed in old furnaces in the customers' homes. Now, these furnaces basically were coal furnaces, old oil furnaces that already were in the customer' homes over some years, and the gas company came along and installed a conversion burner and the furnace may be 10, 20, 30 years old. After the initial inspection between when you put the burner in that day by a dealer, I would go out and inspect the furnace, make the burner safe, the flame safe. Then we would not hear from the customer or make any inspection or adjustment until the customer called in again, and that could be years. When the customer called it would be an odor complaint or a noise complaint, those are the two usual ones. The odor complaint could be of a nature that the burner was producing carbon
monoxide. The noise complaint could be of a serious nature. I won't bother to explain that. The gas company, I feel, should have established the policy many years ago, and when this merger goes in you people should make sure not necessarily by the tracking of the complaints, it should be sure that they make periodic inspections of these lease conversion burners in the customers' homes. How often? At least probably every couple of years would be a good start and if the tracking shows any problems go to say a three-year period or four-year period, but it should be a regular standard inspection service just as they sent out in their brochures to have the customer check his regular new furnace or a five year old furnace. They should make an inspection of these old, old furnaces and the burners.

I don't know how they feel about it, but I felt that I was trained by Washington Natural Gas, had the equipment, and so I believe that probably a policy ought to be put in that only Washington Natural Gas trained personnel -- trained because there's a lot of Washington Natural Gas personnel not trained in adjustment of conversion burners. You have to know what you're doing.

I will make a comment that private dealers

1 have service personnel that go out and do a lot of
2 work on gas appliances. They advertise and they sell
3 them. They will maintain them for a service policy
4 and these are basically fairly new furnaces. But in
5 the old furnaces would you trust a plumbing/heating
6 company that hires a person, goes out and fixes your
7 toilet one day, may have to come back and fix your
8 furnace the next day. Does he know enough about these
9 older furnaces and the flame characteristics of a 10 conversion burner.

I will tell you a story that's close to me. I came to work one day. In the late '60s I believe the gas company started putting a lot of burners in. I just started in that department in 1960, and went out and started initially inspecting these conversion burners. Few months later four people died in Seattle as a result of a private dealer installing a conversion burner and since there was no policy of inspection that day it was put in without adjustment of the burner and the inspection of the mechanics in the furnace. Four people died. The dealer is still around. He's got a shop right around the corner from where I live. He's still there. Where are the people? Where is the safety concerns? Why? Why wasn't it done? After that date, the woman with the

1 burner was put in, one of those night people went out
2 and made sure that burner was burning correctly.

5 laundromats, they install leased water tanks. Now, if
6 you've ever been in a kitchen of a restaurant or in
7 the back room of a laundromat, the housekeeping is not
8 too good. Yet there's no periodic -- and I can lay
9 whatever you want as far as time factor -- periodic

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to run their business. So these two great things ought to be looked at by the staff and the Commission to make sure that you mandate periodic inspections of their leased equipment, the leased equipment. I guess that's all I have.

JUDGE PRUSIA: Thank you, Mr. Fernandes.
Do any of the attorneys have questions for this witness?

MR. VON NOSTRAND: No.
JUDGE PRUSIA: Do any of the commissioners?
CHAIRMAN NELSON: Thank you.
JUDGE PRUSIA: Thank you, Mr. Fernandes.
MR. MANIFOLD: Kirk Mandlin.
Whereupon,
KIRK MANDLIN,
having been first duly sworn, was called as a witness herein and was examined and testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANIFOLD:
Q. Why don't you state your name and spell it for the record.
A. My name is Kirk Mandlin, M A N D L I N. I live at 8024 Mountain Aire Court Southeast in Lacey. I'm here representing myself and I am a customer of

1 Puget Power -- Washington Natural Gas on my private 2 side and on my business side, Puget Power. Thank you 3 very much. I am here to urge you to adopt this as 4 proposed by the company for a couple of very specific

5 reasons. Number one, this is the evolution of the
6 free enterprise system, which is simply to be more 7 effective, more efficient in the producing and

8 delivery of goods and services by using ingenuity, and
9 I think that it is remarkable that two companies as large with as many vice-presidents and egoes as are dealing in these two companies can get together and decide that one of them is going to come out on top, one of them is going to be merged and a lot of vice-presidents are going to go away, and I think for them to do that it just shows that what they want is what's best for the customer and that's me.

Secondly, by doing this there will be an elimination of duplication. We've seen this in many different mergers. Costco and Price Company in particular, just a local company where they had two personnel departments, went to one. Two purchasing departments, went to one, and those returns come down to the consumer. They may go to the shareholders, and the first person that testified said the shareholders should bear the risk, and they do. They're not in

1 front of you asking for negotiated return over the 2 next five years. But the ratepayers are going to get 3 something that's exactly what they want. The

4 shareholders are accepting all the risk on this.

6 price. It may not be that there is a reduction in
7 rates, but there is not a reduction in inflation.
8 We're running at about 3 percent inflation rate and if
9 they can hold my power costs to 1 percent, to me
It also will lead to better service at less that's a 2 percent savings per year compounded for five years. That's a substantial amount of money personally and professionally. With that decrease in expenses they can do several things. One, they can pay off their debt further which then will free up more capital, which they then can reduce rates, they can reduce the debts, they can increase dividends. They can do a lot of things that they can't or may not be able to do right now, so it will free up capital to which they can do those kinds of things.

On a different note, on customer service, personally we were building a new house, my line, my gas line was cut. The first person that testified said it took a number of hours. The gas company beat the fire department to my house. Very unusual. We called 911. We didn't know what would happen but they
were there first. Solved what could have been a very explosive problem, and the other thing that Mr.

Fernandes mentioned that the gas company reminds you to have your gas tested, I know of no other private enterprise that does this that says remember to check your clothing to see if you need more clothes. But they say remember to check on a safety issue. I had recently somebody do that, checked my garage, no charge, and come to find out I had a safety problem. There was not only a natural gas leaking problem but also a carbon monoxide leaking problem. I just find that kind of service fantastic.

And last but not least let us not stand in the way of progress. This Commission did a wonderful job a few years ago when they said, Washington Natural Gas, you have to split off the Home Guard Security so your natural gas isn't paying for a private enterprise. This isn't a private enterprise. This is a monopoly, so there is a place for you to regulate it but don't stand in the way of progress of keeping rates down below the rate of inflation and being able to create some wealth maybe down the road for shareholders. For that I urge you to go ahead and adopt this.

JUDGE PRUSIA: Thank you, Mr. Mandlin. Do

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CHAIRMAN NELSON: No.
JUDGE PRUSIA: Thank you, Mr. Mandlin.
MR. MANIFOLD: John Tierney.
Whereupon,

> JOHN TIERNEY,
having been first duly sworn, was called as a witness herein and was examined and testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANIFOLD:
Q. Why don't you give us your name and spell it.
A. My name is John Tierney. That's T I E R N E Y. I reside at 8015 Supreme Court Southwest in Olympia, Washington. I am here representing myself as a ratepayer for both Puget Power and also Washington Natural Gas. I've been a ratepayer of Puget Power since 1973 and a ratepayer for Washington Natural Gas since 1992.

JUDGE PRUSIA: Excuse me for interrupting you, Mr. Tierney.
(Recess.)

5 today because I urge you to adopt option No. 2 and 6 that is, reject this merger. I'm a firm believer that

7 business success in this country is based upon not a
8 lack of competition but truly based upon the fact that
9 there is competition among entities. And that good
JUDGE PRUSIA: Proceed.
THE WITNESS: I'm a firm believer in the American free enterprise system and American way of life, and I guess I'm kind of in the minority here business is a result of that good competition. If monopolies were such a good deal and such a good idea, the United States government would have never broken up the Standard Oil company and they would have left AT\&T alone. And the same with the courts, and that's not the case. Competition is good for this country. I think it's good for the ratepayers. I think it's good for the companies.

As a homeowner, I lived in an all-electric home here in Thurston County for a number of years. I listened to Puget Power adopt their conservation policy. I did everything I could to conserve. I turned down the heat. I added insulation. I added storm windows and still my electric bill for my home was approximately $\$ 400$ a month in the winter time. That's lights, heat, the whole works. To deal with

1 that we thought we would put in gas. Gas wasn't 2 available in the neighborhood. The alternative to 3 that is to move into a new home. We did that six

4 years ago. Comparable size home, similarly insulated.
5 My gas and electric bill combined today, worst month, 6 \$150 a month. Now, there's a big disparity here in

7 these rates. And I think competition is what drove me
8 and my wife to make the move. The difference in rates
9 nearly made the difference in the house payment. I truly do object to the merger because it will eliminate the competition, and I really feel that in the long run there are going to be higher rates to pay.

As far as what the companies can do they can probably do what those of us in the private sector have done for the last several years and that is continue to trim the fat, contract out services, and do more with less. As far as the risk for stockholders -- and though I am not directly a stockholder in either one of these companies, I am a stockholder in other companies -- I would remind people of something that was told to me at a very young age and that is, never invest any more in an organization than you can afford to lose. Thank you.

JUDGE PRUSIA: Thank you, Mr. Tierney.

25 today then? I hear no response. Thank you again for

1 attending. This hearing will stand in recess until
2 9:00 a.m. on Monday, October 14th, in Bellingham.
3 We're off the record.
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(Hearing adjourned at 2:25 p.m.)
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