Exh. BAE-4 Docket UG-230393 Witness: Betty A. Erdahl

BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION,

DOCKET UG-230393

Complainant,

v.

PUGET SOUND ENERGY,

Respondent.

EXHIBIT TO TESTIMONY OF

BETTY A. ERDAHL

STAFF OF WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

PSE Response to WUTC Staff DR No. 024

September 8, 2023

BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

Docket UG-230393 Puget Sound Energy Tacoma LNG Tracker

WUTC STAFF DATA REQUEST NO. 024:

REQUESTED BY: Chris McGuire

Re: Bonney Lake upgrade project

In PSE's last general rate case, in response to discovery, PSE stated that it had not completed the Bonney Lake upgrade project and as a result the ability of PSE's gas system to absorb vaporized LNG is limited to 50,000 Dth/day (of the physical vaporization capability of 66,000 Dth/day for the Tacoma LNG facility). See Dockets UE-220066 and UG-220067, McGuire Exh. CRM-12 (PSE response to Staff Data Request No. 037).

When does PSE currently anticipate the Bonney Lake upgrade project will be completed?

Response:

In 2022, Puget Sound Energy took advantage of an opportunity presented by a separate public improvement project to obtain the functionality that was originally contemplated by the Bonney Lake upgrade project. Within the public improvement project, a revised outlet configuration was installed at the North Tacoma Gate Station ("NTGS") which enabled the system supplies at the NTGS to be separated. Through the use of a Cold Weather Action plan, this gas supply separation allows for vaporization into the system at the maximum design hourly rate and also allows independent operation of the Bonney Lake lateral during high flow, cold periods. This maximum hourly rate capability was tested and proven during the winter of 2022 – 2023. The vaporizer successfully delivered the maximum hourly rate of 2,750,000 Standard Cubic Feet per Hour (SCFH) which is equivalent to a daily rate of 66,000 <a href="https://dx.doi.org/10.1001/journal.org/10.1001