EXH. SJK-1T DOCKETS UE-19\_\_/UG-19\_ 2019 PSE GENERAL RATE CASE WITNESS: STEPHEN J. KING

# BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION,

Complainant,

v.

Docket UE-19\_\_\_\_ Docket UG-19\_\_\_\_

**PUGET SOUND ENERGY,** 

Respondent.

## PREFILED DIRECT TESTIMONY (NONCONFIDENTIAL) OF

STEPHEN J. KING

ON BEHALF OF PUGET SOUND ENERGY

## **PUGET SOUND ENERGY**

# PREFILED DIRECT TESTIMONY (NONCONFIDENTIAL) OF STEPHEN J. KING

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## **PUGET SOUND ENERGY**

# PREFILED DIRECT TESTIMONY (NONCONFIDENTIAL) OF STEPHEN J. KING

## LIST OF EXHIBITS

| Exh. SJK-2 | Professional Qualifications  |
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### PUGET SOUND ENERGY

## PREFILED DIRECT TESTIMONY (NONCONFIDENTIAL) OF STEPHEN J. KING

#### I. INTRODUCTION

- Q. Please state your name and business address.
- A. My name is Stephen J. King and my business address is 355 110th Ave. NE, Bellevue, Washington 98004. I am employed by Puget Sound Energy ("PSE") as Director, Controller and Principal Accounting Officer.
- Q. Have you prepared an exhibit describing your education, relevant employment experience, and other professional qualifications?
- A. Yes. Please see the First Exhibit to the Prefiled Direct Testimony of Stephen J. King, Exh. SJK-2, for a description of my education, relevant employment experience, and other professional qualifications.
- Q. Please briefly describe your responsibilities as the Director, Controller and Principal Accounting Officer of PSE.
- I am responsible for Puget Energy's and PSE's annual and quarterly financial Α. statements. I ensure that they are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and that they present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the companies and the results of their operations. I also am responsible for PSE's annual and quarterly Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") reports, presented in conformity with the

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FERC Uniform System of Accounts. I establish, monitor and enforce financial policies and internal controls to ensure financial information is complete, accurate and in compliance with accounting standards when filed with external parties, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and FERC.

## Q. Please summarize the purpose of your testimony.

A. My testimony addresses the processes and procedures that PSE has in place to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the financial information used in the test periods for the electric and gas revenue requirements.

# II. SUMMARY OF PSE'S PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES TO ENSURE ACCURACY IN ITS REPORTED FINANCIAL RESULTS

## Q. Are you responsible for preparing PSE's financial information?

A. Yes, I am responsible for preparing PSE's financial information under GAAP and FERC reporting requirements, which are the basis for the test period used in the electric and gas revenue requirements.

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Q. What processes and procedures does PSE have in place to ensure the completeness and accuracy of its reported financial results?

As required by the 2008 Acquisition Order, PSE complies with Section 404 of A. the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which requires management of public companies to assess the effectiveness of internal controls for financial reporting. Internal controls for financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. internal controls for financial reporting includes policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

In re Joint Application of Puget Holdings LLC and Puget Sound Energy, Inc. For an Order Authorizing Proposed Transaction, Docket U-072375, Order 08, Attachment C, p. 11 (Dec. 30, 2008). This commitment was restated in the 2019 order approving the sale of the Macquarie interests in Puget Holdings. See In re Joint Application of PSE, AIMCO, BCIMC, OAC, and PGGM For an Order Authorizing Proposed Sales of Indirect Interests in PSE, Docket U-180680, Order 06, Att. A, App. A., p. 12 (Mar. 7, 2019).

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Q. Is the design and operational effectiveness of PSE's internal controls for financial reporting reviewed by outside auditors?

- A. Yes. On an annual basis PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP ("PwC"), PSE's external auditors, opine on whether PSE maintained effective internal controls for financial reporting. PSE has received only unqualified opinions from PwC with respect to management's internal controls for financial reporting, meaning that PSE has maintained, in all material respects, effective internal controls for financial reporting based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated* Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").
- Q. What is the relationship between internal controls for financial reporting and PSE's financial information used in the test period financial information?
- A. The underlying records of the GAAP financial statements and FERC Form 1 and FERC Form 2 represent the test period financial information used for the electric and gas revenue requirement respectively; therefore, the procedures noted above validate the accuracy and completeness of the financial records that are used in PSE's test period financial information.

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A. Yes, PSE's annual financial statements (Form 10-K), filed with the SEC, are audited by PwC; and PSE's quarterly financial statements (Form 10-Q), filed with the SEC, are reviewed by PwC. PSE's 2018 10-K was filed with the SEC on February 21, 2019 and received an unqualified opinion from PwC. PSE's FERC Form 1 is also audited by PwC on an annual basis, and the 2018 FERC Form 1 was filed with FERC on April 15, 2019, for which, PwC also provided an unqualified opinion. The GAAP financial statement audit is in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and the FERC Form 1 audit is in accordance with the auditing standard from the American Institute of CPAs. Those standards require that the audits obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal controls for financial reporting were maintained in all material respects. The audits of the financial statements include procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and to respond to those risks.

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#### Q. What was the result of this additional analysis?

Through the course of my review, I found one storm event that should have been A. considered "normal" storm expense rather than qualified storm expense.

#### Q. Please describe the error and the correcting entry necessary.

A. In calendar year 2018, PSE included a qualifying storm event that had total costs less than \$500,000 towards its overall threshold of \$10.5 million. Under the terms of the updated storm deferral mechanism that was agreed upon in the 2017 GRC settlement,<sup>2</sup> storms with a total cost of less than \$500,000 will not count towards the \$10.5 million annual threshold that must be reached before deferral of qualifying storm may occur. The January 27-28, 2018, storm met the IEEE T-med criteria for a qualifying event; however, because the total cost of the storm was only \$447,000, the storm should not have counted towards the \$10.5 million threshold. Therefore, \$447,000 was deferred when it should have been expensed. As a result, the 2018 Deferred Storm balance shown on the balance sheet should have been \$447,000 lower than reported and the "normal" storm expense on the income statement would increase by \$447,000. This error was discovered after the close of the calendar year 2018 books and, therefore, will be booked in calendar year 2019. For this proceeding, Ms. Free has included an adjustment to reflect this correcting entry, SEF-7.05ER and 7.05EP.

WUTC v. Puget Sound Energy, Dockets UE-170033 & UG-170034, Order 08 at ¶196 (Dec. 5, 2017).

Aside from this one item, no misclassifications or out of period errors were identified as part of the additional analysis.

### IV. CAPITAL STRUCTURE FOR REGULATORY PURPOSES

- Q. Is the test year capital structure reflected in Table 1 of the Prefiled Direct Testimony of Daniel A. Doyle, Exh. DAD-1T, and provided in the Second Exhibit to the Prefiled Direct Testimony of Matthew D. McArthur, Exh. MDM-3, calculated in a manner similar to the capital structure calculations in PSE's recent rate proceedings?
- A. Yes. PSE has calculated the test year capital structure provided in Table 1 of the Prefiled Direct Testimony of Daniel A. Doyle, Exh. DAD-1T, and provided in the Second Exhibit to the Prefiled Direct Testimony of Matthew D. McArthur, Exh. MDM-3, in a manner similar to how PSE has calculated capital structures in PSE's recent general rate cases. Specifically, PSE removed the following non-regulated activities and the impact of certain other items from PSE's reported consolidated capital structure:
  - i. The retained earnings from unregulated activities such as Puget Western, Inc ("Puget Western");
  - ii. The unrealized retained earnings impacts resulting from marking to market the value of its hedging activities; and
  - iii. The retained earnings impact from pension accounting.

These adjustments have been consistently applied to PSE's Commission Basis Reports and previous general rate cases and have been consistently accepted by the Commission.

- Q. Why does PSE remove the retained earnings from Puget Western from its consolidated common equity?
- A. PSE removes the retained earnings generated by Puget Western, a real estate subsidiary, from PSE's consolidated capital structure because the retained earnings generated by this subsidiary are non-regulated.
- Q. Why does PSE remove the impacts of certain derivatives from its consolidated common equity?
- A. The Commission historically sets PSE's rates in a manner that does not recover, through customer rates, the accounting income or expense from marking derivatives to their market value. PSE removes the corresponding balance sheet impacts of accounting for the market value of derivatives from its consolidated common equity because the expense or income is not recognized in rates. This adjustment removes the variability of the mark-to-market calculations made for financial reporting purposes. The Commission has not recognized mark-to-market adjustments required by GAAP in setting rates because such adjustments reflect the measurement of a timing difference for financial reporting purposes and do not reflect "cash" or financially settled transactions.
- Q. Why does PSE remove the retained earnings impacts of pension accounting from its consolidated common equity?
- A. The Commission historically sets PSE's rates in a manner that reflects actual "cash" pension contributions averaged over four years and does not use the

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financial reporting pension expense required by GAAP. Therefore, PSE removes the impacts of such GAAP - required pension accounting as it is not used for ratemaking. Adjustment of the consolidated common equity for these items is consistent with approved treatment in prior proceedings.

#### V. AFFILIATE AND SUBSIDIARY TRANSACTIONS

- Q. Has PSE filed its annual affiliate and subsidiary transaction report with the **Commission?**
- Yes. On April 30, 2009, PSE filed its 2018 Affiliated Interest and Subsidiary A. Transaction Report in accordance with the requirements of WAC 480-90-264 and WAC 480-100-264. A limited amount of information was not available at the time of that filing. On May 7, 2019, PSE filed a revised 2018 Affiliated Interest and Subsidiary Transaction Report that incorporated the information not available on April 30, 2019. Please see the Fourth Exhibit to the Prefiled Direct Testimony of Stephen J. King, Exh. SJK-5, for a copy of the revised 2018 Affiliated Interest and Subsidiary Transaction Report filed with the Commission on May 7, 2019.
- Q. Does PSE have any supplement to the revised 2018 Affiliated Interest and Subsidiary Transaction Report filed with the Commission on May 7, 2019?
- A. No. The test year in this proceeding (January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2018) is identical to the period covered in the revised 2018 Affiliated Interest and Subsidiary Transaction Report filed with the Commission on May 7, 2019, and PSE has no need to supplement the report.

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- Q. What allocation method does PSE use to distribute common costs between PSE and nonregulated affiliated entities and the dollar amount of those costs?
- A. The allocation method used by PSE to distribute common costs between PSE and nonregulated affiliated entities and the dollar amount of those costs is described in PSE's Corporate and Affiliated Interest Cost Allocation Methodology, which is provided as Exhibit 4 to the revised 2018 Affiliated Interest and Subsidiary Transaction Report filed with the Commission on May 7, 2019. Please see Exh. SJK-5 at 32-41 for a copy of PSE's Corporate and Affiliated Interest Cost Allocation Methodology.

### VI. CONCLUSION

- Q. Does this conclude your testimony?
- 13 A. Yes, it does.