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BEFORE THE

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION,

PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.,

Complainant,

Docket No. UE-031725

PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.'S RESPONSE TO JOINT MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE

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Respondent.

In the November 12, 2003 Prehearing Conference Order (Order No. 03), the Presiding Judge established a four-month procedural schedule that is consistent with the Commission-approved settlement regarding a power cost adjustment mechanism in Puget Sound Energy, Inc.'s ("PSE") last general rate case (Docket Nos. UE-011570/UG-011571). The schedule provides exactly what PSE, Commission Staff, Public Counsel, and other parties to the rate case agreed – an expedited process to complete review of PSE's filing to adjust its Power Cost Rate. With this process in place, PSE will be able to close the Frederickson 1 acquisition on a timely basis, which in turn will permit PSE's customers to benefit from the acquisition sooner rather than later.¹

Now ICNU and Microsoft (collectively "Intervenors") want to undo this schedule – just one month after it was established – because they assert they will not have "the time that is necessary to comprehensively review the voluminous materials

See generally Puget Sound Energy, Inc.'s Motion for Expedited Procedural Schedule Consistent With Settlement Stipulation, dated October 24, 2003, at 3-4. For the sake of efficiency, PSE incorporates its previous motion and the reasons PSE sought an expedited schedule rather than restating them in this document.

 filed and provided in discovery by [PSE]."² PSE strongly opposes the Joint Motion for Continuance because there is no good cause for continuing the schedule and because PSE will be prejudiced by the delay sought by Intervenors.

I. ARGUMENT

A. The Nature and Scope of This Proceeding Do Not Justify Continuing the Procedural Schedule.

Much of the Joint Motion for Continuance boils down to claims that, variously, the "huge amount of data," "complexity of this proceeding," and "scope of the issues" all make the current schedule "untenable." These claims have no merit and do not amount to good cause for a continuance.

Despite what Intervenors say,⁴ PSE has never billed this proceeding as limited to the Frederickson 1 acquisition. As contemplated in the settlement of PSE's last general rate case, PSE's filing represents a request to true up its Power Cost Rate, based upon the recent changes to PSE's supply portfolio that include, but are not limited to, the Frederickson 1 acquisition. (Indeed, PSE may not even be allowed to file a PCORC limited to a single power cost item without simultaneously updating other power costs.) Any issues that relate to the portfolio changes (*see*, *e.g.*, Joint Motion for Continuance, at 9-10) should come as no surprise to Intervenors who participated in the global settlement of, and hearings on, PSE's last general rate case. The existence of issues contemplated in June 2002 does not warrant a scheduling continuance today.

Nor should Mr. Schoenbeck's alleged inability to review PSE's filing and discovery responses dictate the procedural schedule. As PSE understands Intervenors' argument, if a party's consultant happens to be traveling (as was Mr. Schoenbeck; *see* Joint Motion for Continuance, at 8) and, for that reason, does not have time to review case documents, then the Commission should revise an established hearing schedule.

² Joint Motion for Continuance, at 1.

 $^{^{3}}Id.$ at 2, 5, and 6.

⁴ *Id.* at 9 ("this case was billed as a case to add a new resource").

Applying Intervenors' theory, the party with the busiest consultant will always dictate the scheduling process.

PSE does not believe that the Commission should accept Intervenors' argument. In an expedited proceeding such as this one, with a multitude of time and other constraints imposed upon all parties, it is unrealistic to expect that the existing schedule will please or be convenient for everybody – including the parties' consultants. Thus, if Intervenors want to use and rely upon Mr. Schoenbeck, then they and he should be prepared to work within the constraints that the Presiding Judge imposed. Neither a busy consulting practice nor a busy travel schedule justifies a change to deadlines and hearing dates that have been discussed, vetted, and established.

In a similar vein, Intervenors complain that the alleged volume of highly confidential documents – in PSE's filing and in its discovery responses – somehow constrains Mr. Schoenbeck in his review of the filing. As Intervenors concede, though, PSE has accommodated Mr. Schoenbeck since the filing was made, by permitting another consultant who works with him to review certain highly confidential material. If difficulties still exist, then PSE is amenable to working with Intervenors and Mr. Schoenbeck to reach a solution. Such difficulties are not, however, good cause for discarding the established procedural schedule.

It appears that Intervenors want to penalize PSE for providing a large quantity of information in its initial filing and in its discovery responses. PSE should not, however, be penalized for being forthcoming in the filing and in discovery. It would be a perverse result if PSE were to lose its expedited schedule because, in the interest of being forthcoming, it provided the parties with the necessary information and documents to show that PSE acted appropriately with respect to the Frederickson 1 acquisition and the other components of PSE's supply portfolio.

⁵ *Id.* at 8 n. 1.

For all of the above reasons, the nature of this proceeding does not justify continuing the schedule that the Presiding Judge established in the Prehearing Conference Order. Since Intervenors have not shown good cause for such a continuance, the Commission should retain the existing schedule.

B. PSE Has Responded Timely and Completely to the Parties' Data Requests.

Intervenors also argue that alleged discovery delays in the last month justify a continuance. But in fact, the only real delays so far have been caused by Intervenors. For its part, PSE has responded timely and completely to the parties' data requests – including the data requests submitted by Intervenors – and has accommodated Intervenors and the other parties every step of the way during the discovery process.

The majority of discovery to date in this proceeding has been conducted not by Intervenors, but by Commission Staff. Commission Staff began formal discovery on the very day that the Presiding Judge issued the Prehearing Conference Order (November 12, 2003). From that date through December 11, 2003 (when Intervenors filed their Motion), PSE received a total of 67 discovery requests from Commission Staff. Pursuant to agreement reached with Commission Staff, PSE responded to these requests by sending complete electronic responses via e-mail on the due date, and by serving hard copies of the same information via overnight delivery. All but one of PSE's responses were delivered by the original due date – on an expedited 5-day turnaround basis required in the Prehearing Conference Order. (The one response that took more time was completed by the extended deadline that PSE and Commission Staff agreed to in advance.)

It is against this backdrop that the Commission should evaluate the Joint Motion for Continuance:

 Unlike Commission Staff, Intervenors did not begin discovery when the Prehearing Conference Order was issued. Instead, ICNU waited until November 20, 2003 to submit its First Set of Data Requests – which

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contained a single "me-too" request that asked for nothing more than PSE's responses to the other parties' data requests.⁶

- Although Intervenors argue that "every day counts," ICNU delayed in submitting its First Set of Data Requests. ICNU could have sent PSE a single "me-too" data request as early as November 12, 2003, when the Presiding Judge issued the Prehearing Conference Order. If it had submitted the data request on November 12, ICNU would not have been inconvenienced by the Thanksgiving holiday weekend.⁸ But ICNU did not do so. The Joint Motion for Continuance does not explain ICNU's failure to promptly begin discovery.9
- ICNU suggests that PSE responded to the First Set of Data Requests "one day late." ¹⁰ But PSE served those responses on December 1, 2003 – the day they were due. The responses were too voluminous to send via e-mail since they represented all of the discovery responses in this proceeding through December 1. Therefore, and since ICNU had not previously requested another form of delivery, PSE sent the responses via overnight delivery to

⁶ Notably, although Intervenors claim that they have avoided requesting a continuance by "initiating discovery in a timely fashion" (see Joint Motion for Continuance at 10), Microsoft has not submitted any discovery to date - not even a single "me-too" data request.

⁷ Joint Motion for Continuance, at 6.

⁹ Intervenors are also intervenors in Docket No. UE-031389 (PSE's Annual PCA Report), which has common issues regarding fuel costs for Tenaska and Encogen that will be considered in this docket. Commission Staff propounded data requests in Docket No. UE-031389 on the Tenaska/Encogen issues, to which PSE responded on October 31, 2003. Microsoft waited until November 7, 2003 to request copies of PSE's responses to Staff's data requests (which PSE provided on November 11, 2003) and ICNU has never requested copies of any data request responses in Docket No. UE-031389. Staff, Public Counsel, Microsoft and ICNU have all had since at least October 31, 2003 to review and analyze PSE's data request responses on Tenaska and Encogen, issue additional discovery, and prepare testimony on these issues. There is no reason why the agreement to litigate Tenaska/Encogen fuel cost issues in one docket, UE-031725, rather than two, should require or result in a delay of the existing schedule for UE-031725, as PSE has repeatedly stated both on and off the record in Docket No. UE-031389.

¹⁰ Joint Motion for Continuance, at 4.

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counsel's and Mr. Schoenbeck's offices in Portland, Oregon and Vancouver, Washington, respectively. This was explained to Mr. Perkins (counsel for ICNU), and he raised no objection. Hence, the responses were not served "late" under these circumstances.

- The Joint Motion for Continuance and the accompanying timeline now imply that e-mail delivery of responses to data requests on the due date, followed by overnight delivery of hard copies, is somehow improper. But PSE is responding to ICNU under the same procedures as it is responding to data requests from Commission Staff. PSE heard no complaints about the discovery process until the Joint Motion for Continuance was filed. Further, the timeline corroborates that PSE responded timely to ICNU's Second Set of Data Requests. It also shows that when an occasional error or omission has occurred, PSE has corrected the mistake quickly. 11
- Lastly, Intervenors claim that PSE delayed in sending CD-ROMs to ICNU's counsel (as part of the responses to the First Set of Data Requests). 12 Here again, Intervenors omit key facts:
 - o On November 26, 2003, Mr. Glass sent Messrs. Van Cleve and Schoenbeck a Licensing Agreement with PSE's consultant, Navigant Consulting, which individuals must sign before they can receive and review certain of the CD-ROMs. Mr. Schoenbeck signed and

¹¹ In an expedited proceeding with a accelerated turn-around for discovery responses, it is possible that a party can inadvertently omit a few documents or electronic files from a large discovery response. This happened when PSE responded to ICNU's First Set of Data Requests. See Joint Motion for Continuance at 4. In that case, however, PSE caught the omission and provided ICNU with the relevant documents the day after the problem was discovered – and just a couple of days after the documents were originally due. Such a mistake, while regrettable, does not equate to good cause for a continuance under WAC 480-09-440. . 12 *Id*.

returned the Navigant Licensing Agreement – but Mr. Van Cleve did not until December 12, 2003.

- On December 1, 2003, Mr. Glass called Mr. Van Cleve to confirm that Mr. Van Cleve wanted the first set of CDs to be sent to Mr. Schoenbeck; to advise that another set would be ready for Mr. Van Cleve the following day; and to remind him to return the signed Navigant Licensing Agreement. Mr. Schoenbeck received his CD-ROMs the next day (December 2), but Mr. Van Cleve failed to sign and return the Licensing Agreement.
- Thinking that the signed Licensing Agreement would soon be forthcoming, and as a courtesy to ICNU, PSE decided to send the remaining CD-ROMs to Mr. Van Cleve on December 4, 2003, via overnight delivery. But Mr. Van Cleve did not return the signed Licensing Agreement until December 12, 2003 one week after he received the CD-ROMs, and the day after Intervenors filed the Joint Motion for Continuance.

In sum, PSE has complied fully with its discovery obligations under the circumstances presented by an expedited proceeding. In order to keep to the expedited procedural schedule, PSE has objected to very few data requests; when it has objected, PSE has provided responsive information to the extent possible. There have been no discovery disputes. In fact, with the objective of facilitating discovery, PSE has held meetings with industrial customers and Commission Staff to explain the PCORC filing and to answer questions.

Therefore, the Commission should find that nothing in the discovery process to date amounts to "good cause" under WAC 480-09-440, such that the Commission should undo the existing schedule.

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The Joint Motion for Continuance concludes by suggesting that, "to the extent PSE believes it is prejudiced, it could propose alternatives such as bifurcating the issues regarding the Frederickson plant." By claiming that PSE should "propose alternatives [to the existing schedule]," Intervenors display a fundamental misreading of WAC 480-09-440. It is not PSE's burden to propose an alternative to a schedule that the Presiding Judge has already established. Rather, it is **Intervenors**' burden to show good cause for undoing that schedule. Since they have failed to carry that burden, the existence or non-existence of any alternatives to the schedule is irrelevant.

If and to the extent that the Commission considers bifurcating the proceeding and/or the impact of such bifurcation upon PSE, the proposal that Intervenors advance is totally unworkable and should not be adopted. This is the case for several reasons.

First, the two stages of the proceeding would necessarily overlap. Under Intervenors' proposal, and for issues other than the Frederickson 1 facility, the due date for responsive testimony would be extended by one month — until February 9, 2004. However, February 9 is the same day that the hearing is scheduled to begin to consider PSE's filing and the parties' responsive positions. Thus, if the Commission bifurcates the proceeding as proposed, and if the hearing goes forward for "phase one" on February 9, then PSE will have to put on its witnesses in the "phase one" hearing at the exact same time it must review responsive testimony, begin discovery, and prepare rebuttal testimony for "phase two." The proposed bifurcated schedule is patently prejudicial to PSE — the party that has the most witnesses and bears the greatest

Second, the issues in this proceeding cannot be divided neatly in two, as

Intervenors suggest. The Frederickson 1 acquisition has several integral and

evidentiary burden in this matter.

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¹³ *Id.* at 2, 10.

interwoven costs that make up the Power Cost Rate. Undoubtedly, questions will come up in "phase one" that cannot be answered until "phase two." Thus, the Commission will have less than a full evidentiary record upon which to reach a decision after "phase one."

Third, a bifurcated proceeding will result in wasted effort. Instead of a single procedural schedule with hearings beginning on February 9, the Commission and the parties will have to make room for duplicate discovery deadlines, filing deadlines, and briefing deadlines, not to mention at least two rounds of hearings. Witnesses will have to appear twice instead of once. Such a process would run counter to administrative efficiency.

Fourth, the settlement that the Commission approved in PSE's last rate case did not contemplate a bifurcated proceeding, where (as here) PSE desires to update its Power Cost Rate to reflect a resource acquisition and other changes in its supply portfolio.

Finally, and most fundamentally, the parties to the settlement of PSE's last rate case (Docket Nos. UE-011570/UG-011571) agreed to something very important to PSE: an expedited, four-month review of its power cost only rate cases. While the parties to the present power cost only rate case may now prefer to have more time, the Commission should insist that the parties honor their commitments in the rate case settlement.

II. CONCLUSION

Intervenors' Joint Motion for Continuance does not provide good cause for delaying the resolution of this proceeding. The nature and scope of this proceeding do not justify continuing the procedural schedule. PSE has responded timely and completely to the parties' data requests, including the data requests that Intervenors submitted. Finally, Intervenors' bifurcation proposal is prejudicial and unworkable and should not be adopted.

For these reasons, PSE respectfully requests that the Commission retain the procedural schedule that the Presiding Judge established in the Prehearing Conference Order. DATED: December 18, 2003 Respectfully Submitted, Todd G. Glass Lisa D. Hardie Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe, LLP 701 Fifth Avenue, Suite 6100 Seattle, Washington 98104 e-mail: tglass@hewm.com e-mail: harde@hewm.com Ph: (206) 447-0900 Fax: (206) 515-8968 Attorneys for Puget Sound Energy, Inc.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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