# Docket Nos. UE-200900, UG-200901, and UE-200894 (Consolidated) - Vol. III 

## WUTC v. Avista Corporation d/b/a Avista Utilities

## July 7, 2021

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BEFORE THE WASHINGTON
UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND )
TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION, )
Complainant, ) Docket Nos.
v.

AVISTA CORPORATION, d/b/a AVISTA UTILITIES,

Respondent.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { ) } \quad \mathrm{UE}-200900 \\ \text { ) } & \mathrm{UG}-200901 \\ \text { ) } & \mathrm{UE}-200894\end{array}$
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EVIDENTIARY HEARING, VOLUME III
Pages 38-247
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ANDREW J. O'CONNELL

Taken Remotely Via Teams Videoconference

DATE: Wednesday, July 7, 2021
REPORTED BY: Ronald L. Cook
CCR, CRR, RDR, FAPR
WA CCR \#2523; CA CSR \#13928

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A P P E A R A N C E S
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 2021 9:54 A.M.
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PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let's be on the record.
Good morning. It is Wednesday, July 7, 2021. The time is approximately 9:55 a.m.

My name is Andrew O'Connell. I am an administrative law judge with the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, and I'll be presiding in this matter, along with the Commissioners, who will join us via video in a moment.

We are here today for an evidentiary and settlement hearing in consolidated Dockets UE-200900, UG-200901, and UE-200894, which is Avista's electric and natural gas general rate case, and also it's a county petition to recover costs associated with its wildfire resiliency plan.

We're using videoconferencing software for today's hearing. The software makes it possible to see video of myself and the Commissioners during the hearing and allows us to see video of the witnesses while they testify and the parties' attorneys when they are recognized by the bench.

No other participant or observer should appear on video.

Let's take short appearances for the representatives of the parties, and we'll start with Avista.

MR. MEYER: Yes, thank you, Your Honor. David Meyer, for Avista.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
And for staff.
MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Jennifer
Cameron-Rulkowski, Assistant Attorney General, appearing on behalf of staff. And with me are Jeff Roberson, Nash Callaghan, Harry Fukano, Joe Dallas, Dan Teimouri, all Assistant Attorneys General.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
And appearing for Public Counsel.
MS. SUETAKE: Thank you, Your Honor. My name is Nina Suetake. I am an Assistant Attorney General for the Public Counsel unit.

And I'm here as solo practitioner in this. Sorry.

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

MS. MILINOVICH: Good morning, Your

1 Honor. Corinne Milinovich, from the law firm Davison 2 Van Cleve, on behalf of the Alliance of Western Energy

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
And for Inland Empire Paper.
MR. PEPPLE: Good morning, Your Honor. Tyler Pepple, appearing on behalf of Inland Empire Paper.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
And appearing on behalf of The Energy
Project.
MR. FFITCH: Good morning, Your Honor. Simon ffitch, appearing for The Energy Project.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
And for the Sierra Club.
MS. YARNALL LOARIE: Good morning, Your Honor. Jessica Yarnall Loarie, senior attorney, appearing on behalf of the Sierra Club.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
I want to turn to exhibits. The parties have stipulated to the admission of all prefiled testimony exhibits, including all recently revised testimony exhibits, except for the cross exhibits intended for Commission staff witness Jordan by Public Counsel. Those cross exhibits have been identified as

1 ELJ-11X through ELJ-15X.

I will reserve ruling on their admission into evidence until we get to Staff's witness Jordan, and Public Counsel will have the opportunity to lay the foundation and establish the relevance of those exhibits, and may ask at that time to have them admitted to the record.

I also have two modifications to note for the record. First, the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers, or AWEC, has filed a letter to the docket at my request explaining that it wishes to strike a portion of its own testimony from its witness Mullins, and that is Exhibit BGM-1T and Section 4 from Page 25, Line 13, to Page 27, Line 14.

I want to confirm now with Ms. Milinovich that this is still AWEC's request. Is that correct?

MS. MILINOVICH: Yes, Your Honor, that's correct.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you. That testimony is struck, as requested.

Second, I am rejecting four cross
exhibits intended by the Sierra Club for cross-examination of Avista witness Thackston. The rejection should not affect Sierra Club's intended cross-examination because these exhibits are

1 duplicates of testimony and exhibits already filed by 2 Thackston on behalf of Avista.

The exhibits I'm rejecting have been identified on the exhibit list as JRT-31X, and that is a duplicate of Exhibit JRT-1T --

And as I go through this, Ms. Yarnall Loarie, correct me if I am mistaken that they are duplicates.

The second of the four exhibits is Exhibit JRT-32X, and that is a duplicate of Exhibit JRT-12T; the third is Exhibit JRT-33X, which is a duplicate of Exhibit JRT-10; and JRT-34CX, which is a duplicate of JRT-13C.

I would just ask that during cross-examination, Ms. Yarnall Loarie, if you would please instead refer to the original versions of those exhibits instead of the cross exhibits, please.

MS. YARNALL LOARIE: Yes, Your Honor.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: So with those exceptions, the two that $I$ just have mentioned and the cross exhibits intended for staff witness Jordan, the testimony exhibits are admitted as stipulated.

Okay, I want to turn to public comments. Ms. Suetake, would Public Counsel have enough time to compile any public comments received regarding this

1 case and file them with the Commission by next Friday, 2 July 16?

MS. SUETAKE: Your Honor, I believe that would be enough time.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Then I will designate this request for those public comments as Bench Request No. 3, or $B R-3$, and the response from Public Counsel will be due to be filed by Friday, July 16, 2021.

I also have several additional bench requests -- four, in fact -- that I want to present and discuss due dates with the parties before we talk about the schedule for today's hearing. I will issue a notice after this hearing formalizing these requests.

First, the Bench Request 4 is directed to Public Counsel. Will you please file with the Commission updated revenue requirement models and associated exhibits from your witness Crane.

I understand from our group e-mail discussion that those impacts will be known -- or will not be known until after your cross-examination at this hearing. I would like to ask if you would be able to make those updates and file them by July 16, the same date as we just set for the filing of the

1 public comments.

MS. SUETAKE: Yes, that date will be fine.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. I will set that date, then, as well.

Next, Bench Request No. 5 is directed to
AWEC. In order to memorialize the updated revenue requirement models submitted in response to my request related to the testimony and adjustments I already mentioned, we think those models should be received into evidence as the response to a bench request. Doing so will also provide all parties the opportunity to object to those revenue requirement models.

The models have already been submitted so I consider the bench request to have already been responded to by AWEC, but will require any objection to the revenue requirement models to be filed by Monday, July 12, 2021, which is five days after today, which is consistent with our rules regarding objections to bench request responses.

Bench Requests No. 6 and 7 are directed to Avista. For Bench Request No. 6, the Commission is aware of Avista's recent filing in Docket U-210254 regarding its wildfire resiliency plan. The Commission wants this information to be included in

1 these dockets because we find it is relevant for our understanding of the issues here. So will you please file in this case the same cover letter and 2020 wildfire resiliency plan that you filed with the Commission in Docket U-210254 on July 1st, 2020, and please do it by July 14th, 2021.

MR. MEYER: That can be done. Thank you. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you. And last, Bench Request No. 7 regards AMI costs. We want to see the updated actual AMI cost data through July of this year. That is still about three weeks away, so I want to ask, Mr. Meyer, when a realistic deadline would be for Avista to submit that actual AMI cost data through July. Would August 13 as a due date, which is approximately two weeks after the end of the month -- would that provide enough time for Avista to prepare that data?

MR. MEYER: Let me have just a moment, please.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Sure.
(Discussion off the record.)
MR. MEYER: We can do that, Your Honor.
Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you. Then
I will set August 13 th as the due date for that AMI

1 cost statement.

Okay. Let's talk about today's hearing and the schedule.

First, the Commissioners and I will have our video on the entire hearing, and we ask that only those witnesses who are part of a panel or who are testifying on their own turn on their cameras while testifying. Attorneys should turn on their video when they want to speak or otherwise be identified by the bench. Please keep your microphones muted, witnesses and attorneys, at all times until you want to speak.

We will start with the settlement panel, with witnesses from the settling parties, and also Public Counsel's witness Dahl. All witnesses should please have their video turned on during the panel.

Next, we'll have a panel regarding the special contract between Inland Empire and Avista, with witnesses Bonfield and Rasler. We'll then hear from the remaining company witnesses, taking them one at a time.

Well, I apologize. Not one at a time. We'll start with a panel of Rosentrater, DiLuciano and La Bolle. Then after we complete testimony from Avista's witnesses, either this afternoon or if it spills over into Friday, depending on the time of day,

1 we will start with Public Counsel's witnesses and
2 their testimony, and then followed by staff's witness 3 and that cross-examination.

MR. MEYER: I have a point of clarification, if I might. So after the three-person panel, the Rosentrater, DiLuciano and La Bolle, our remaining witnesses in the order that we intended to present them were Andrews, then Mr. Thackston, and then we have four other witnesses that in your correspondence yesterday you indicated you might have questions for: Mr. Thies, Mr. Miller, Mr. Kensok and Mr. Howell. So that was the order that we were intending to present the case. Does that work for the bench?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes. That is also the order that we had anticipated and expected, so it's good that we're on the same page.

MR. MEYER: Very good.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: And as I mentioned in our brief e-mail discussion, if in the course of the hearing it becomes apparent that we've gotten the information that we need, it may turn out that we don't have questions for some of the later witnesses. MR. MEYER: Understood. Thank you. JUDGE O'CONNELL: We will -- as we go

1 along we will update you with whether they can be 2 excused, but we need them to be on standby at least 3 for now.

Okay. And after we've heard from all the witnesses, we'll hear any last comments from the parties and address any outstanding procedural matters.

So as I mentioned before the hearing, we have a hard stop today at 4:00 p.m., and so I do think that our hearing will need to resume on Friday at 9:30 in the morning, but we'll see how quickly the hearing moves along.

Are there any questions?
MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Your Honor, our cross-examination estimates have changed. Would you like to hear about that at this time?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes, please.
MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Staff is waiving its cross of witness Andrews from Avista and witness Thackston from Avista.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Are there any other updates to cross estimates or any other questions procedurally before we get started with the settlement panel?

MS. SUETAKE: Yes, Your Honor. This is

1 Nina Suetake.

I believe I'm going to have to update my time estimate for Ms. Jordan from one hour to two hours. I was a little -- I was a little too optimistic initially.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
MS. YARNALL LOARIE: And, Your Honor, Sierra Club also actually intends to waive our cross of witness Thackston.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Is there -- with staff and Sierra Club waiving cross-examination of Thackston, does that only leave Public Counsel as far as parties' cross-examination of Thackston?

MS. SUETAKE: Your Honor, Public Counsel didn't request cross.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: My apologies.
Is there -- with those waiving from staff and Sierra Club, is there any -- I do not believe, then, that there's any cross-examination intended for Mr. Thackston. Is that correct?

Okay. Hearing no objection, I think that's correct.

The Commissioners, we still have bench questions for Thackston, so he will need to remain

1 ready to testify.

I see that the chair has turned on his video, so has Commissioner Balasbas, and as soon as Commissioner Rendahl joins us, we will get started with the settlement panel.

MS. RENDAHL: Can you hear me? Andrew, I'm here. My camera is on.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Excellent. I can see you now. I think it's one of those things where the number of people I can see on my screen is limited, but I see and hear you now. Thank you, Commissioner.

Let's have the attorneys turn off their video and let's have our settlement panel turn on their video.

Okay. Thank you.
And to all the settlement panel witnesses and Public Counsel witness Dahl, will you please raise your right hand.
(Panel sworn)

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you. You may put your hands down.

Now, let's have each of the witnesses introduce themselves for the record, spelling their last name, beginning with Avista's witness.

MR. EHRBAR: Yes. Good morning. This is
Patrick Ehrbar. Last name is $\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{h}-\mathrm{r}-\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{r}$.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
And for staff.
MR. BALL: Good morning. This Jason
Ball, last name B-a-l-l.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
And for the Alliance of Western Energy
Consumers.
MR. MULLINS: Good morning. This is Brad
Mullins, last name $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{u}-\mathrm{l}-\mathrm{l}-\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{s}$.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
And for Inland Empire Paper.
MR. KAUFMAN: Good morning. This is
Lance Kaufman, L-a-n-c-e, K-a-u-f-m-a-n.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
For The Energy Project.
MR. COLLINS: Good morning. Shawn
Collins, director of The Energy Project, last name spelled C-o-l-l-i-n-s.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
And for the Sierra Club.
MS. YARNALL LOARIE: Your Honor, my witness -- this is Jessica Yarnall Loarie, for the Sierra Club. He said he might be having some problems with audio and may need to call back in.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Right. Okay. Well, let's give Mr. Piedfort a moment to see if he can clear that up.

Let's move on to the witness for Public Counsel.

MR. DAHL: Yes, this is Corey Dahl, for Public Counsel, first name C-o-r-e-y, last name Dahl, D-a-h-l.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
So right now we are just waiting on Sierra Club's witness to resolve certain technical issues he's having with the sound.

I experienced similar technical issues and had to restart my computer prior to the beginning of this hearing, so I am quite sympathetic for the frustration that can come with having those technical issues.

MS. YARNALL LOARIE: Your Honor, this is Jessica Yarnall Loarie again for the Club. I wonder

1 if it would just be faster for Mr. Piedfort to call
2 in, to not delay the hearing at the same time. Would
3 that be acceptable?

And the same --
Go ahead. Sorry.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: No, go ahead, Mr. Meyer.

Thank you for remembering. I wanted to memorialize this on the record, so please go ahead with the other exhibit for Mr. Bonfield and Mr. Rasler.

MR. MEYER: Surely.
The exhibits for Bonfield and Rasler, that's marked SJB-KR-1CT. There are -- seven pages, in fact, had confidential information shaded, but the entire exhibit was -- the joint testimony was marked as confidential. We will resubmit that in the same fashion, just identifying those pages.

And I think that as you work through and look at that testimony, you can identify the shaded numbers, if you will, and you can work your way around that. So hopefully that helps with any Commissioner examination.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Meyer.

Ms. Yarnall Loarie, is your witness on the telephone?

MS. YARNALL LOARIE: Your Honor, I believe he is.

Jesse, can you speak up?

Mr. Piedfort, are you on?
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Yarnall Loarie, could you please identify for our staff the phone number that he is calling in from? It may be an issue of his telephone being muted from our end, and I want to make sure that we can make sure that that phone number is unmuted.

And I think he needs to unmute his telephone by pressing star 6, or he could try that. MR. PIEDFORT: Your Honor, can you hear me at this time?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes. MR. PIEDFORT: Great. My apologies for the snafus. Appreciate it.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: That's all right. So the witness before the Sierra Club for the settlement panel, if you would please identify yourself and spell your last name for the record. MR. PIEDFORT: Sure. My name is Jesse Piedfort. My last name is spelled $P-i-e-d-f-o-r-t$. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you. So with that, we're ready to begin the Commissioners' questions for the settlement panel. I will turn it over to the Commissioners.

MS. RENDAHL: Judge O'Connell, did you

1 swear in the witnesses?

MS. RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
I guess I will start. Good morning, everyone.

I have a question related to the time-of-use pilots. The settlement provides that Avista will develop, in consultation with stakeholders, an opt-in time-of-use -- opt-in time-of-use pilots and peak time rebate pilots for general service and residential customers. So if these are pilots, won't they, by necessity, be opt in, or how does the opt-in feature function in these pilots?

That's a question for anyone who is willing to testify to that.

MR. EHRBAR: Sure. This is Pat Ehrbar.
I'll take a stab and then probably defer to Mr. Ball.

For this -- yes, I think we're going to -- first and foremost, we want to learn from what the other utilities are doing, and I know staff and PacifiCorp and a lot of parties to this case are actively working on these things. So we'll learn a

1 lot from what happens in those dockets, but I think 2 you're right that a pilot would, by necessity, be an 3 opt in, not an opt out. So I think we'd see anything 4 as a voluntary opt-in type program.

But I'll defer to Mr. Ball.
MR. BALL: This is Jason Ball.
That's correct. I think the reason why we memorialized that in the settlement stipulation was just to make it abundantly clear that we were not agreeing to a program that was going to be opt out.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Commissioner Rendahl, you're muted, and we can't hear you at the moment.

MS. RENDAHL: Oh, such a classic moment. Okay.

So I guess why not test both the opt in and opt out to see how they perform? In terms of customer uptake.

MR. BALL: Opt-out programs are extremely difficult to test in a pilot capacity because, as you -- as you rightly pointed out, pilot programs are designed to find willing participants. The design of the pilot could include elements -- and should honestly include elements of participants who are a part of a pilot but are not actually receiving the pilot's rates. It's kind of like a control group.

You could characterize them as opt in versus opt out. However, in terms of testing the actual pilot's effectiveness for creating an entire program that is an opt-out program, I think the only way to do that would be to do it on a much larger scale than the parties were anticipating in starting these pilot programs.

MS. RENDAHL: Does anyone else want to weigh in on that?

Okay.
MR. DANNER: Commissioner, can I just follow up? I just want to make sure I'm understanding, because when you have somebody opting in, that basically means they're aware of differential rates, where you have folks who are basically not opting in less aware of those differential rates, and -- I mean, how is it that the pilot will be helpful in terms of learning the behavior of the people who are going to be most affected by the time-of-use program?

MR. BALL: So this is kind of a chicken-and-egg problem with pilots, right? Pilots are -- by their very nature, are going to attract individuals who were probably already the most willing to engage in these kinds of programs and respond to

1 these kinds of price signals.

The only way -- in my mind, the only way to really get a truly representative sample that could identify for you the nature of an opt-out program would be to expand the pilot to a broad enough range that you had participants who wouldn't normally be characterized as the most willing, which, generally speaking, goes far beyond the scale and scope of what constitutes the normal pilot. Those are very, very large programs and would make up a sizable portion of the ratepayer population.

So here --
Sorry. Go ahead.
MR. DANNER: But couldn't they be scoped geographically or, you know, with a sample of the population? Isn't there a way to design it?

MR. BALL: Yes, that's completely possible and feasible. However, introducing geographical limitations introduces a new set of variables that have to be controlled for, and so what we're trying to do here is recognize that Avista's service territory is not necessarily homogeneous, and we need participants from across the service territory to be able to provide us with a truly representative sample of their entire ratepayer population.

MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you for that.

Mr. Dahl, you were the -- you were, in your testimony, suggesting an opt out. I was wondering, was this -- what were you thinking in terms of the pilot?

MR. DAHL: Yeah. Thank you, Commissioner Danner.

This is Corey Dahl, for the court reporter.

You know, following along with Jason's comments, I think he's right on. You know, we obviously have constraints with any sort of pilot with the population that we're dealing with, but in this particular case another reason why we thought it would be important for an opt-out model, especially in the case of time of use, is we know that -- or we can make a reasonable assumption that there is a certain amount of customers who cannot shift their load, due to whatever reasons, whether that's, you know, their work schedules, and we don't want those customers to be unnecessarily harmed by the design of the pilot, because we do really want to understand how and when customers are impacted by this sort of program.

So we just don't want to be in a

1 situation where there are customers who just don't
2 have discretionary load, for whatever reason, and in
3 particular customers who might be part of a low-income
4 or vulnerable population, we don't want them to be
5 harmed in this pilot. And that's really an equity
6 concern. So that's very important for us.

Ultimately we do recommend that the Commission adopt the settlement, we're comfortable with that, but we did not join the settlement due to the IEP contract. But that's obviously outside the scope of the pilots here.

MR. DANNER: Understood.
MS. RENDAHL: Chair Danner, I have a couple questions related to that. Do you have more?

MR. DANNER: No. I'll turn it over to you. Thank you.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
So I'll just note that the settlement does include provisions that the pricing pilot and the monitoring and evaluation plan have to include equity measures and measure impact to low-income and

1 vulnerable populations. But in addition to vulnerable 2 populations, CETA also includes highly impacted

MR. MULLINS: Not from AWEC.
MR. KAUFMAN: None from IEP.
MR. COLLINS: None.
MS. RENDAHL: Okay. Great.
I'd like us -- can you all provide some

1 more information, if you've had some discussions about 2 it, about what equity measures you're anticipating in

3 the monitoring and evaluation plan and how those
4 measures would relate to the customer benefit
5 indicators that Avista has to propose in its upcoming
6 CEIP, Clean Energy Implementation Plan?
MR. EHRBAR: Maybe I'll take a stab and then defer to Jason.

I don't know if the staff has more thoughts in working with the other utilities. We have not broached that subject or gone down that road yet. Having reached this agreement and now being here today, we have not contemplated that issue yet, but I'm guessing staff probably has, so I'll defer to Jason.

MR. BALL: No, we haven't. So it's not so much that we haven't talked or worked on equity measures before; it's more that in building the settlement, we were focused on building a process by which we could then develop those equity measures. And that's what the settlement really represents, is the process to get them put together.

When we worked in a similar process with one of our other utilities, it took multiple hour-long meetings -- hours-long meetings, with a lot of various

1 participants, who were all very, very helpful, but it 2 took a lot of meetings to really pull those together

MR. DANNER: I just have one point of clarification. Looking at the settlement, I know there was also -- when you were talking about --

See if I can find it, but it was the use of the term -- there it is -- marginalized communities. You also talked about low-income, vulnerable and marginalized populations.

I just want to be clear that in every respect here we are talking about low-income and vulnerable populations and highly impacted communities. So every reference to that, is that -are we going to assume the language that is in CETA?

MR. BALL: Yes, I believe that's a correct assumption.

MR. DANNER: All right.
MR. EHRBAR: I concur.
MR. DANNER: Thank you.
MS. RENDAHL: Well, I have a few questions about the power supply update to the settlement.

In the settlement, at Paragraph 9, the settlement provides that the update will add, quote, "all incremental contracts with less than one year affecting the pro forma period," unquote. So how -there is no definition of "pro forma period" or "the pro forma period" in the settlement. Can you explain how you used the term "pro forma period"? What does it mean and when does that period end?

MR. EHRBAR: Yes. Again, this is Pat, with Avista.

So the pro forma period, as I understand it, and speaking for the parties -- I think we're all in unison here. Pro forma period would be the October 1st, 2021, through September 30, 2022, period, and so it would be any incremental -- I'll call them hedges, new contracts, short-term contracts that we've entered into since the filing of the case. But that will be in effect during that period.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.

But you're going to be making the power cost update on August 1st, correct?

MR. EHRBAR: Correct.
MS. RENDAHL: So if there are any settlements that -- I mean, sorry, any contracts that are entered into that go through that October 1st, 2021, period, is that what you're reflecting?

MR. EHRBAR: So it would be any power supply contracts that we've entered into that would be in effect during that period, and so any contracts entered into after August 1st, of course, would just flow through normal power supply costs and functioning of the ERM, but anything prior to that would be included. Does that help?

You're back on mute. Sorry.
MS. RENDAHL: Thanks.
And I'm looking at my notes here to see if $I$ had anything that you didn't already cover.

Okay. So when you use that term, you're just applying it for this settlement term, correct? Not for the whole case? In terms of what a pro forma period is.

MR. EHRBAR: I -- I'm not sure I see the differential. So the pro forma period for this would be the rate effective year, is how we view that,

1 October 1, '21, through September 30 of '22.

MR. EHRBAR: It would be any contracts that we enter into that affect October 2021 through September of 2022. So that are known and entered into for the rate effective period.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
I heard what you said earlier differently, for some reason, so that clarifies. I heard you say October 2020 to October 2021, hence the confusion.

MR. EHRBAR: Sorry if I did.
MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
So then for rates -- so other power costs, not contracts that are entered into -- for

1 example, the recent heat wave, are the -- are any of
2 the power costs reflecting market purchases up through
3 August 1st going to be included in the power cost
4 update?

All right.
Well, this relates to the EIM collaborative that's referenced in the settlement. I'm assuming that the EIM collaborative will just involve Avista and the parties to this proceeding but not other companies, PSE and PacifiCorp; is that correct?

MR. EHRBAR: I'll take the first stab. This is Pat.

I think our understanding -- I think our probably desire would actually be to have a collaborative among all the utilities. I think there's a lot of -- the issue related to EIM benefits is one that affects, obviously, Puget, PAC and Avista, and so a common methodology among the three utilities, what I think would be preferential -- I know we can probably learn a lot from the other utilities that have been operating in the EIM much longer than us, so I see it as broader, if that can be pulled off.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay. I wasn't sure by the wording in the settlement.

Go ahead.
MR. KAUFMAN: PSE is also having a similar process with an EIM collaborative, and they're proceeding under the assumption that it's a single

1 utility process, but I'm sure there's a path forward 2 that could combine them.

MS. RENDAHL: I guess for staff on that, has staff discussed with the representatives of the other utilities any interest in having a joint collaborative on the EIM modeling and EIM benefits?

MR. BALL: We have, and, as Lance pointed out, PSE has already begun examining it through their own separate process. The --

Excuse me one second.
(Discussion off the record.)
MR. BALL: Sorry about the background noise.

We also had several internal conversations as well as conversations with other utility stakeholders to try and figure out the best approach to this. We didn't want to delay the PSE collaborative from starting while we had these discussions.

Right now our biggest concern, that we have not figured out an answer to, is how to handle confidential information, because power supplies by their very nature has a lot of confidential information that is utility specific, and there needs to be a way for staff and the stakeholders that need

1 access to the information to see all of it without 2 necessarily crossing the boundaries between utilities.

3 And that is an extremely difficult process to get 4 worked out. for the settlement panel. Thank you very much.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Are there any other questions for the settlement panel from Chair Danner or Commissioner Balasbas?

MR. DANNER: Yes, judge, I have one question.

In Paragraph 14 there's a provision in the settlement that talks about renewables to benefit low income, and it states, "Avista continues to commit to discuss renewable programs for low-income customers in collaboration with its Energy Advisory" -- "Energy Assistance Advisory Group." Then it says, "If a viable project is identified, Avista will propose such projects to the Commission for approval."

I'm wondering, who is the -- who is going to identify that project? Is that kind of -- is that something that is for the utility to do? Is that something for the stakeholders in that group? How do you envision that work?

And I'll throw it out to anyone.
MR. EHRBAR: Just seeing if Mr. Collins wanted to go first. I can take a quick stab and then do my best to defer to Shawn.

My understanding is that, you know, as with everything, we're, I think, very collaborative, and that's one group that is a very collaborative

1 group. So I would think that any project that's
2 identified, whether originally identified by Avista or
3 by some other party that's brought to that group,
4 would be, in my words, blessed for further processing 5 going forward under a contract or whatever it might 6 look like for those renewables in a collaborative 7 manner.

So I'll defer to Shawn.
MR. COLLINS: Yeah -- thank you, Pat. In terms of identifying a project, you know, we don't currently have anything in the works. However, the way that this has transpired in other service territories, we've worked with agencies, with various community groups and tribes, to identify areas where there is an interest at the community level in a project as well as a project that fits the -- the desired outcomes in terms of delivering benefits directly to low-income households.

So I expect that the way that we would be able to move this forward, as Pat mentioned, to work through on the advisory group, to work with agencies, communities, organizations, to identify some potential projects that will be able to deliver those benefits directly, and then to work with the company to figure out how to move that forward and to bring before the

Commission.
MR. DANNER: All right.
Ultimately it says that it's Avista that
would bring the -- propose the projects to the
Commission, so if there is a disagreement and it's
less than collaborative, then I assume that it's
basically up to the utility.
MR. CoLLINS: Yeah, I certainly, you
know, don't envision that being the case, but, yeah,
it designates the utility as the party to bring it
before the Commission, correct.
MR. DANNER: I just want to make sure
that you're fine with that.
MR. COLLINS: Yes. I appreciate that.

MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you. Judge, I don't have any other questions. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you, Chair Danner.

Okay. I would like to thank the settlement panel, all the witnesses from the parties, and Public Counsel's witness Dahl, thank you for your testimony this morning. It is very appreciated.

At this point we're going to take a short midmorning break, a short 10-minute midmorning break.

1 We will return at 10:55 a.m., and I would ask that
2 Avista's witness, Shawn Bonfield, and Inland Empire's 3 witness, Kevin Rasler, be ready to testify when we 4 come back at 10:55 a.m.

6 Thank you.
(Short recess.)
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let's be back on the record.

Our court reporter, do I have you back as well?

THE REPORTER: Yes.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Let's be back on the record.
I see that we have Mr. Bonfield. Is
Mr. Rasler able to turn on his video?
MR. RASLER: Yes. Can you see me and hear me, Judge?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes. Thank you very much.

I'd like to ask Mr. Bonfield, Mr. Rasler, will you please raise your right hand.
(Panel sworn)
JUDGE O'CONNELL: You can put down your hands.

Okay. Let's have each of the witnesses introduce themselves for the record, spelling their last name, beginning with Avista.

MR. BONFIELD: Good morning. Shawn Bonfield, for utilities. My last name is spelled B-o-n-f-i-e-l-d.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: And for Inland Empire Paper.

MR. RASLER: Kevin Rasler, R-a-s-l-e-r. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.

I will turn it over now to the Commissioners to ask questions regarding the special contract.

MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you, Your Honor. I guess I'll go first.

In your joint testimony -- good morning, Mr. Rasler and Mr. Bonfield. In your joint testimony you discuss the provision for Inland Empire Paper to receive capacity payments during the post-commitment period, and it was my understanding from the testimony that this was a -- that this was going to be based on the avoided cost of capacity that was in Avista's IRP. Is that your understanding?

MR. BONFIELD: I will answer that
question. Good morning, Chair Danner.

The capacity payments for the post-commitment period was really based off of the need from our most recently filed integrated resource plan. We have a capacity need that really begins in 2026, and we included in our preferred resource strategy a commercial industrial command response program from a large customer, similar to IEP. So that's why the capacity payment does begin in the post-commitment period.

In terms of the value of that, we assigned a value because the capacity value identified in the IRP -- we included a value in the integrated resource plan of $\$ 50$ per kilowatt year for 25 megawatts of demand response out -- beginning in 2027 in the IRP.

MR. DANNER: Okay. Thank you.
So this capacity value is going to stay at this amount even if there are changes to the avoided cost of capacity in future IRPs? Is that my -- am I understanding that correctly?

MR. BONFIELD: You are understanding that correctly.

MR. DANNER: So what's the benefit of having a static capacity value for the term of the contract, as opposed to having it change with the

1 changes in avoided costs that we might see from IRP to 2 IRP?

MR. BONFIELD: It was important for us to set a price now for what we can rely on in the future. And I will refer to Mr. Rasler momentarily and let him speak to IEP's perspective on that.

But for Avista, we saw this contract, and it's a 10-year term, and it has potential for renewal terms in the future, and in order to rely on the resource from a planning standpoint, we needed a firm commitment for demand response program. And my understanding, and Mr. Rasler can better speak to this, is IEP also needed price certainty for what they can count on in the future.

So in order for this to be an actual resource from a planning perspective, it was important to have that certainty in the static price set throughout. It's allowed us to know what our customers would pay in the future when that time period comes, and then it provides that certainty to IEP.

And I return to Mr. Rasler to add to that if he has anything.

MR. RASLER: Thanks, Shawn, and good morning, Commissioners, and thank you for the

1 opportunity to speak before you today.

MR. DANNER: But if that IRP value changes, you're not -- or the avoiding costs go up or down, you're not worried about overpaying or underpaying?

MR. RASLER: You know, with any agreement, you know, that's a potential risk, and if it's -- you know, if it's -- if we end up being undervalued, you know, based on what the market may be in the future, that -- you know, that was a risk we were willing to take for, you know, some price assurity going forward.

So, you know, that was one of the -- you know, one of the risk points that we found acceptable

1 for us.

1 that first post-commitment period, with further
2 evaluation prior to the end of that second five-year
3 term of the contract.

1 if they were a Schedule 25 customer.

MR. RASLER: And that was a key part of the framework for the contract, was that IEP would basically continue to be a mirror of Schedule 25, so that all of those sorts of, you know, items that come up, including energy efficiency riders and those types of things, we would continue to contribute to those and follow along with the rest of the overall rate class.

MR. BALASBAS: All right. Thank you very much.

MS. RENDAHL: I have a couple more questions related to the demand response capacity payment.

And so during the post-commitment period, IEP under the settlement is going to receive -- and the special contract is -- will receive capacity payments, and this is from your testimony, SJB-KR-1CT, at Page 15, quote, "because Avista avoids the need to procure incremental capacity in the amount of the demand response IEP has committed to provide," and you've just said that this is related to the IRP provision of demand response for industrial commercial customers, correct, Mr. Bonfield?

MR. BONFIELD: That's correct. Our

1 preferred resource strategy in our most recently filed 2 IRP on April 1st does include 25 megawatts of demand 3 response beginning in 2027. We have been in 4 discussions with IEP for a very long time related to a 5 demand response program, and so special contract or 6 not, we would have found ourselves at some point in 7 the future likely having a demand response program for 8 our large commercial industrial customers.

The special contract now provides that today for the resource we can rely on from a capacity standpoint looking forward.

MS. RENDAHL: So it's -- this provision of demand response in the special contract is the same length and certainty as the capacity resources you determined you needed in your 2021 IRP starting in 2026?

Or 2027.
MR. BONFIELD: We weren't certain on what that problem would look like out that far in the future. We knew that we likely would have a demand response tariff or program at some point, and we have the need from other customers as well.

Because of the length of the contract and the post-commitment period at five years, with potential four-year renewal terms, we can then rely on

1 that as a resource going forward.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
And so --
I'm sorry. Mr. Rasler, did you have anything you wanted to add?

MR. RASLER: No. You know, I think Shawn summarized it pretty well.

I think part of the focus on the contract length was this is an opportunity to establish this contract and the demand response program, and so that's why, you know, we've executed this now, and, as he said, something that's been in discussion between IEP and Avista for quite some time. You know, it comes up every year at least once and maybe a couple of times as to, you know, what the opportunities were, and this really gave us a chance to sit down and come up with what, you know, the contract offering today is.

And in the one sense that it's -- Avista still at this time has capacity to meet its peak demand, the length of the contract runs beyond what the $I R P$ predicts is when they will require additional demand and gives us some runway into that period, then, with renewal opportunities, potentially make adjustments to what the future brings.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
So the special contract does provide for a -- IEP can terminate the special contract without cause with one year's notice and return to Schedule 25, but if IEP terminates the special contract with one-year notice, Avista is going to lose this capacity provided by demand response.

The contract also provides for an early termination fee. Would those costs that IEP would have to pay for termination include the replacement of the capacity or the incremental cost, or is that calculation of those -- the termination fee and the costs still subject to discussion?

MR. RASLER: From IEP's perspective, you know, what those costs would be would be determined in front of the UTC Commission, you know, if they were to occur.

As far as, you know, the risk of IEP

1 terminating, you know, I believe that to be a very low
2 probability in the first place. The reason it's in
3 the contract is, you know, the paper world is a fairly
4 dynamic business, and to remain competitive in it, you
5 know, we've made, you know, numerous changes to our
6 product portfolio and how this mill operates over
7 years, and there is, you know, always uncertainty in
8 the future.

And, you know, I guess -- you know, probably the greatest risk to IEP's participation in this contract is the mechanism that provides the demand response, and that is this thermomechanical pulping equipment we have that what is what we take offline to provide the -- you know, the power relief under the contract.

And if for any reason our process required us to put that process aside, it basically would provide Avista with that capacity, because that -- you know, that particular equipment line would not be consuming electricity in the first place.

So under the guise of the program itself, you know, you could make a semantical argument that, you know, the demand program isn't in existence under that scenario, but the power that is provided by the demand response is available to Avista and its

1 customers, as opposed to future generation.

So I -- if I didn't make sense, please ask me for clarification.

MS. RENDAHL: No, that made sense. Thank you.

Mr. Bonfield, did you want to add anything?

MR. BONFIELD: I'll just add that I think you're reading that correctly. If we incur additional costs as a consequence of that termination, and that could be the replacement of the capacity we are relying on, then we would likely seek payment for that increased cost as a result of that termination.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
I guess just at the -- the last question I'd have on this topic would be: So during the precommitment period under the special contract, IEP is paid the difference between the market price of curtailed energy and the special contract rate for curtailed energy when it is curtailed. Do I have that correct?

MR. BONFIELD: That's correct. IEP would receive 90 percent of the value of the delta between those two figures that you just referenced, with Avista and our customers receiving the other

110 percent.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
And so can you just describe why you believe that that divvying up, in a sense, between the customers and the benefit of the curtailment between Avista ratepayers and IEP is in the public interest.

MR. BONFIELD: Sure. So from our standpoint, during that period it's really a voluntary program that IEP can commit to. It's not something that they are required to meet a certain number of events per year. It's a market-driven economic decision that they have to make if they commit to or not.

And so we recognize that because it's an economic decision that does provide benefit to both parties, that IEP should receive a substantial share of that value. We reserved and agreed to Avista and our customers receiving 10 percent because it provides an incentive for us to call on IEP. There is, you know, the labor side and the employee side to call on IEP. It may not be substantial, but there is, you know, an incentive for us to call on IEP when needed when we see an opportunity present.

And I'll defer to Mr. Rasler to add on.
MR. RASLER: Yeah. And from IEP's side,

1 the payment structure in the precommitment period is
2 incentive, you know, for us to, you know, start
3 participating in this program right away.
4
5
6 Avista's capacity -- you know, capabilities right now,
7 it gives us the opportunity to kind of, if you will,
8 get the kinks out of the process.
We had an opportunity Monday of last week, during our wonderful heat wave, to test this out. And a little bit of subtle irony. Avista and IEP signed the contract before you Thursday morning, and Thursday afternoon Avista's power group called and said, "Hey, would you guys be interested in giving us a hand?"

And we said, you know, "This is fortuitous timing." You know, "We'd like to do that." And so, as things worked out, we did shut our TMP system down on Monday afternoon to provide some capacity relief for Avista, and, interestingly enough -- you know, you're always looking for bugs in the system. So that machinery had a failed bearing that developed at midnight on Saturday night, and it took us 24 hours to repair the equipment, and we got it up and running with just a few hours to replenish

1 our pulp inventory so we could keep the rest of the mill going, but it was just a fantastic opportunity to really get a realtime understanding of how we need to be prepared to work out the fundamental challenges of operating our business and being able to respond to Avista, especially in the post-commitment period, when it is a requirement and is going to be even more import to Avista's overall customer base.

MS. RENDAHL: Thank you very much. I appreciate both of your comments on these questions. And I have no further questions on the special contract.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Chair Danner or Commissioner Balasbas, do you have anything else you'd like to ask.

MR. DANNER: No, I don't. Thank you.
MR. BALASBAS: I do not.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
Well, then, I'd like to excuse
Mr. Bonfield and Mr. Rasler. Thank you for your testimony.

MR. RASLER: Thank you for the opportunity today.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
So go ahead and take a little breath, and

1 then I'm going to ask that Avista witnesses
2 Rosentrater, La Bolle and DiLuciano turn on their
3 video when they can.

MS. SUETAKE: It's possible because of

1 how some of the data requests were addressed, and the 2 distinction between their direct and rebuttal

3 testimony.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: I think it might be valuable to have them all three appearing at the same time, but I think that you should be allowed to ask your questions either directing to Rosentrater and La Bolle or La Bolle and DiLuciano as you need to. And if there is some overlap where perhaps DiLuciano can add something or Rosentrater can add something, I hope it would be easier and more efficient if we could just get that when you're asking for it, instead of having to go back over it again.

MS. SUETAKE: That would be my
preference. I guess that's what I'm really looking for, just to make this as easy as possible. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes, let's do that. MS. SUETAKE: Okay. MR. MEYER: All right. The witnesses are assembled and ready to be sworn.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. I see three witnesses. Okay. Rosentrater, La Bolle, DiLuciano, will you please raise your right hand.
(Panel sworn)

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you. You can put your hands down.

Mr. Meyer, I'm going to turn it over to you to introduce your witnesses.

MR. MEYER: Thank you, Your Honor.
I'll start with you, Ms. Rosentrater.
For the record, please state your name and your position with the company.

MS. ROSENTRATER: Heather Rosentrater, senior vice president of energy delivery and shared services.

MR. MEYER: Is that coming through faintly or is that loud enough for you?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: I think we can hear Rosentrater just fine.

The court reporter, are you okay.
THE REPORTER: Your Honor, I'm not sure it came out quite clearly. If she can repeat that, that would be great.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Go ahead.
MS. ROSENTRATER: Heather Rosentrater, senior vice president of energy delivery and shared services.

MR. MEYER: Thank you.
Mr. La Bolle.

25 / / / morning. question.

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MR. LA BOLLE: Good morning. I'm Larry La Bolle, manager of electric service reliability, strategy and planning.

MR. DILUCIANO: My name is Josh DiLuciano, and I'm the director of electrical engineering.

MR. MEYER: And with that, their
testimony by stipulation has been admitted, and they are ready for cross.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Ms. Suetake, I invite you to turn on your video, and you may proceed.

MS. SUETAKE: Thank you, and good

I have questions that I have planned for Mr. DiLuciano, Mr. La Bolle, and Ms. Rosentrater. I understand that there is some potential overlap between the three of you, so at any time if you need to stop between the witnesses, that is fine with me. I will ask the questions directed at particular witnesses but, again, step in if, you know, a particular witness is better suited to answer the

BY MS. SUETAKE:
Q. I'll start with Ms. Rosentrater and Mr. La Bolle.

Is it correct that you both sponsored
rebuttal testimony on the cost effectiveness of Avista's standby system?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes, it is correct.
A. (BY MS. ROSENTRATER): Yes.
Q. And do you have a copy of the cross-examination exhibits in front of you?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes.
A. (BY MS. ROSENTRATER): Yes.
Q. Could you please turn to cross-examination Exhibit HR/LL-3X. It's Avista's response to Public Counsel's Data Request No. 320.

And then do you have that in front of you?
A. (BY MS. ROSENTRATER) : I do.
Q. Great.

Are you both familiar with this data request and attachments?

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A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes.
    A. (BY MS. ROSENTRATER): Yes.
    Q. Would you agree that this data request
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1 asks for the data and calculations underlying the 2 energy and cost savings from customer energy efficiency and behavior
to Avista's AMI system?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes.
A. (BY MS. ROSENTRATER): Yes.
Q. Could you turn to your answer under Subpart (a) of customer energy efficiency.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Is that the screen image or still in the narrative?
Q. Still in the narrative. Thank you for the clarification.

Is it correct that you used an energy cost of 8.5 cents per kilowatt hour to derive the benefit from customer energy efficiency?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): It is -- yes, that is correct, it's that melded rate of 0.0849 .
Q. Okay. Thank you.

And the resulting benefit from the customer energy efficiency, is it correct that that's an annual financial savings to the customer in the form of lower bills?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Which number are you referring to? Is it the 3.475 million?
Q. I'm referring to what the total estimate

1 of customer energy efficiency benefit equates to.
2 Does it equate to annual financial savings for the customer?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): That's not the annual financial -- or that is -- yeah, that is the initial --

Let me take that back.
That is the net present value of the life-cycle benefits achieved through AMI through customer energy efficiency. So that is the net present value of the life-cycle benefits. So over 15 years.
Q. So when you figure out the net present value of that benefit, is that a net present value of the financial savings from customers?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes, that's correct.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

And could you now please turn to the next paragraph below, the behavioral energy efficiency.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Okay.
Q. And then is it correct that you used an energy cost of 7.8 cents per kilowatt hour to calculate the benefit from behavioral energy efficiency?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): That is correct.
Q. Okay.

And, again, is the resulting net present value of the behavioral energy efficiency also a savings to the customer in the form of lower bills?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes. Yes, that's correct. It's at the bottom of Part 3 of that answer 10.772 million.
Q. Okay. I see that. Thank you.

Is the price per kilowatt hour to the customer the same as the avoided cost per kilowatt hour used in energy efficiency program benefit cost analysis or in the IRP?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): I'm not sure how those would relate. We did not compare those two costs, but $I$ would submit that it's a -- we would be open to having a discussion about what is the most appropriate cost to use going forward.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

Now, could we turn to cross-examination Exhibit HR/LL-5X. That's the Avista 2021 integrated resource plan.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Okay.
Q. And are you familiar with this data request for this exhibit?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes.
Q. Would you agree that this is a presentation from Avista that it gave at a public meeting on its 2021 IRP?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): It does appear to be so, yes.
Q. Could you please turn to Page 10 of this presentation.
A. (BY MS. ROSENTRATER): I'm there.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Okay.
Q. This was a presentation to the public, and if you can look at the pie chart on the top left, that says "Electric" under "What is your energy rate?" Do you see that?

Do you see the pie chart that I'm referring to?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Nina, could you give me the page number again? I'm sorry.
Q. No problem. That's Page 10.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yeah. I was trying to see where it said "This is your energy" --
Q. Now, I understand that this is not an exhibit prepared by you, but as a general rule, when I'm looking at the energy rate, that price per kilowatt hour, would you agree that it is a combination of all of these pieces of this pie, so

1 transmission, distribution, common and production?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes, that's correct.
Q. Okay.

Do you know -- would you happen to know
which of these components, if any, of the cost of energy are included in the energy efficiency avoided cost calculation?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): I know that those are, but $I$ know that there are several additional costs included in the avoided cost as well.
Q. Okay. That's fine.

Let's move on to cross-examination
Exhibit HR/LL-4X.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Okay.
Q. And this is the Avista response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 321, with attachment.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): I'm sorry. Are you waiting for us to respond?
A. (BY MS. ROSENTRATER): We're there.
Q. Sorry. I was just giving you a moment to find it.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Sorry about that.
Q. No problem. It's hard when we can't see each other.

Are you familiar with this data request
and attachment?
A. (BY MS. ROSENTRATER): Yes.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes.
Q. And would you agree that this data request asks for the data and calculations underlying the energy and cost savings from conservation voltage reduction attributed to Avista's AMI system?

THE REPORTER: I'm sorry, Counsel.
"Attributed to" --
MS. SUETAKE: Avista's AMI system.
Advance metering infrastructure system.
MR. LA BOLLE: Yes.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let me pause for just a moment. I'm hearing a lot of background noise that sounds like a semi-truck trailer. If you are on the telephone, will you please mute. Thank you.

Ms. Suetake, please continue.
MR. LA BOLLE: Would you please restate the question so we have it in mind?

MS. SUETAKE: Sorry. Yes, I can. One second.

I believe that's the seaplane that was taking off next to my apartment.
Q. Would you agree that this data request asks for the data and calculations underlying the

1 energy and cost savings from the conservation voltage 2 reduction attributed to Avista's AMI system?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): That is correct.
Q. Could you please turn to Page 3 of the exhibit.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): I'm there.
Q. In the top left corner, where it says
"Awarded Cost Calculation," there's an item labeled
"Energy Price." Do you see that?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE) : Labeled what?
Q. "Energy Price."
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Okay. Yes. 44.63.
Q. Yes.

Is it correct that $\$ 44.63$ for
megawatt-hour energy price was used to calculate the conservation voltage reduction benefits from the AMI system?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): That was one of the component costs that was included in the avoided cost calculation used for this benefit.
Q. Could you explain what the other component costs were?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): They are listed in -almost in their entirety in the table down below, the 2014 through 2033 levelized costs, showing at the

1 bottom \$67.92.

The difference is the distribution premium charge that's added to that, I believe to yield the $\$ 68.05$ avoided cost per megawatt hour that was used in the calculations.
Q. Thank you for that clarification.

Now I will turn to my questions prepared for Mr. DiLuciano and Mr. La Bolle.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Ms. Suetake, if you don't mind just for a moment, $I$ wanted to note that in Avista's 2021 integrated resource plan, the avoided cost of energy achieved through energy conservation savings is $\$ 105.83$ per megawatt hour, so at some point here we will be updating the financials for CVR reflecting that 54 percent higher avoided cost than the current benefits are based on. Thank you.
Q. To follow up, that information is not currently in the record; is that correct?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): I'm looking at -Nina, I'm looking at my lawyer.

MR. MEYER: It is now.
MS. SUETAKE: I'd have to object to the admission of that as record evidence in this proceeding, given we have no actual testimony to that effect except what the witness is stating right now.

1 It's neither in Avista's original filing nor in any 2 current updates.

MR. MEYER: Your Honor, if that were the test, nothing of substance could be said in response to cross-examination unless it had been previously said in the prefiled materials, and that's, of course, an absurd result. That's the -- that's the risk, that's the gamble you take if you ask for additional information or if it's provided.

MS. SUETAKE: But is Avista's current business case based upon that number?

MR. MEYER: No, Avista --
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let's wait right there. Let me stop you right there.

I want to make sure I understand what number Mr. La Bolle just quoted for me. Is that a number that you're saying Avista is going to update the CVR to?

MR. LA BOLLE: Yes, that's correct. I'm just noting that the $\$ 68.05$ cost has been out of date for some time. We will be updating the AMI benefits workbook and the overall project benefits based on the most recent avoided cost calculation.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. So that it's Avista's intent to update it, but it hasn't been

1 updated yet, and it's not part of the rate request that Avista has made in this case, correct? It's just information you're offering that it will be updated in the future?

MR. LA BOLLE: That is correct.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Suetake, I want to clarify. Do you still have an objection?

MS. SUETAKE: I guess I just have one follow-up question.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Go ahead. But before we go on, Mr. La Bolle, you can refer to the counselors asking you questions by their last name or you can refer to them as the counselor.

So go ahead. Ms. Suetake.
MR. LA BOLLE: Thank you.
Q. BY MS. SUETAKE: Mr. La Bolle, at what point do you expect to update Avista's AMI business case?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Sometime after this proceeding is over. In particular, when we, you know, begin doing some of the more formal reporting of the measures that we're going to be reporting out on, and energy efficiency savings is one of those.
Q. So that would be after this proceeding is

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over; am I correct?
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A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): That would be fine.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

I'd like to shift to my questions prepared for Mr. DiLuciano and Mr. La Bolle.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Please go ahead.
MS. SUETAKE: Thank you.
Q. Is it correct that you both sponsored rebuttal testimony on capital investments made in Avista's electric system?
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO): Yes.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): That's correct.
Q. And is it correct that as part of your rebuttal testimony, you discussed Avista's life-cycle cost analysis?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): I couldn't hear that very well. I'm sorry.
Q. Sure. I can repeat it.

Is it correct that as part of your rebuttal testimony, you discussed Avista's life-cycle cost analysis?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Oh. Sure. Yes.
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO): Yes.
Q. Could you please turn to Exhibit JD/LL-3X.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): I'm there.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Suetake, please give the Commissioners and myself a moment a pull that up.

MS. SUETAKE: No problem.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay, I think that we're all there. Thank you.

MS. SUETAKE: Okay.
Q. This is Avista's response to Public Counsel Data Request 367. Are you familiar with this data request?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes.
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO): Yes.
Q. Under Subpart $C$ for the questions, would you agree that Public Counsel asked Avista to identify any U.S. utility of which Avista is aware which uses economic end-of-life age to determine that equipment currently operating safely and reliable -- reliably should be replaced?

Would you agree that that's what we asked you?
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO) : That's --
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): It says "or documentation from any industry." Is that --

Oh, C. Okay. Yes.
Q. And would you agree that your answer to C

1 points to the answer to $A$, which subsequently points 2 to the answer to B?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): What I would say is that answer $C$ provides our example of the analysis that we do that comports with the request in Part $C$, and also points back to Part A.
Q. I am looking at Page 4 of the exhibit. It says, "Answer C. Please see company's response to Part A."
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Right.
Q. And then Part A says, "Please see our response to Part B." Am I correct?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yeah. Yes, Part A points to Part B.
Q. Okay.

And then in answer B, could you please point out to where in the response Avista provides the identity of a U.S. utility as requested in Question C.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): We have not done that in this -- in this particular answer, but we have in several other data requests, which are not cross exhibits.
Q. Does Avista know of any utilities using an economic end-of-life to justify the replacement of equipment known to be operating safely and reliably?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): We know specifically that Portland General Electric uses the Availability Workbench applications like the company does, but we haven't made a survey of U.S. utilities to try to find out which are using these analyses and which are not.

I would add, though, that utilities make economic end-of-life decisions every single day, whether you have Availability Workbench software or not.
Q. Thank you.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): When you don't let a power transformer run to failure, you are --
Q. Sir, thank you.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): -- making that decision.
Q. Sir, please limit --

Or, Mr. Meyer, I would ask that you ask your witnesses to just simply answer the question.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let me step in, Mr. Meyer, Ms. Suetake.

Mr. La Bolle, you get to answer Ms. Suetake's questions fully to the best of your ability. However, please answer the question that she asks you. If it requires a yes-or-no answer, say yes or no, and then after providing that, you can explain.

Ms. Suetake, we are familiar with the topic and your question, and if the answer goes beyond what is relevant to the question, we're going to know that. However, if it does continue, I will entertain an objection from you as to narrative and unresponsive.

So with that, let's go forward with the next question.

MR. LA BOLLE: Your Honor, thank you.
MS. SUETAKE: Thank you, Your Honor.
Q. Could you please turn to Exhibit JDLL4X.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes, I'm there.
Q. This is Avista's response to Public

Counsel Data Request 341.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes.
Q. Are you familiar with this data request?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes, I am. Thank you.
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO): Yes.
Q. Now, do you see -- could you please turn to Page 2 of this exhibit.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Okay.
Q. Do you see that box at the top of Page 2, which states --
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): That's correct.
Q. Okay.

Would you agree that the bullet points in this box describe three different ways that the Institute for Asset Management has stated that the end of life of an asset can be determined?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): I would agree.
Q. Of these three ways in this box -- of the bullet points, which of the descriptions in the box most closely matches Avista's approach to replacing equipment?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): I'm sorry. Most closely matches Avista's what?
Q. Approach to asset management.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Well, we practice all three forms of replacement, except -- I'm sorry -- the first two forms of replacement, not the bottom one. We do not apply the bottom one.

But the form of replacement or the means of the life-cycle cost analysis that has been used in this case is the middle bullet, the economic end of life.
Q. Thank you.

Can we now turn to Public Counsel's Cross Exhibit JDLL6X.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Okay, I'm there.
Q. This is Avista's response to Public Counsel Data Request 361.

Now, are you familiar with this data
request?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes.
Q. Now, in this data request Public Counsel asked Avista about the terms failure in service and functional failure use of classified types of equipment failures. Can you please explain what Avista means by functional failure as it relates to its equipment?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Functional failure of equipment means that there are identifying characteristics determined through inspection that tell us, through the analysis that we've performed in the company, that that piece of equipment no longer meets the service standards that we require of equipment in service because it's at end of life and is much more likely to fail in service.

So functional failure is like a set of tires worn down to the wear bar. You know that it's time to replace those because there's much greater likelihood of failure. That's an example.

In our Public Counsel meeting, online meeting, that we had on June 7th, we also talked about

1 the example of a wood pole that has been drilled and 2 tested by inspection and found to lack the strength
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Right, equipment that is removed from service because it has been damaged is a failure in service, because it -- because it represents a failure when it was in service at that particular location, that particular circumstance.
Q. Okay.

Can you tell me whether or not equipment that is classified -- that have failed due to lightning, weather, animal or third-party reasons are

1 included in equipment failure rates?

Sorry. Let me rephrase that.
By including outages caused by lightning, weather, animal or third-party reasons in your failure rates, what happens to those equipment failure rates? As compared to if you did not include lightning, weather, animal or third-party.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Well, what happens when we include those in our failure rates is that the failure data then accurately depicts how equipment lasts in our system.
Q. Does it make the failure rates -- does it make --

Sorry. Did you want to continue?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Sorry. No.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: This is Judge
O'Connell. It is difficult. We have three witnesses on at a time. It is cross-examination. We all need to be mindful that we don't speak over one another,

1 not just out of respect for each other but also
2 because the court reporter is only able to record one 3 person talking at a time.

So Ms. Suetake is going to ask a question, and when she's done asking the question, Mr. La Bolle, you can respond, and, Ms. Suetake, when he's done, you can ask the next one.

Let's go back to Ms. Suetake, your most recent question.

MS. SUETAKE: Yes.
Q. To clarify, when outages such as damages, lightning -- damaged by lightning or weather -- when those are added to the equipment failure rates, do the failure rates go up or do they go down? Meaning is there a higher failure rate once you add these into the total failure rate?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): I'm sorry but the question doesn't make sense to me.

What we're trying to do with the failure data is accurately describe the failure characteristics of assets in service in our system, and since those assets --
Q. Sorry. I can't see when you're speaking. It doesn't always show up on Teams. I apologize.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Oh.
Q. Yeah.

MR. MEYER: Just so -- this is David Meyer. I think she's just asking directionally, is it up or down.

MS. SUETAKE: Yes.
MR. MEYER: That's all.
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO): I'll answer that one.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Well, the earlier things fail, the lower the average age would be. Is that what you mean?
Q. BY MS. SUETAKE: Yes.
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO): I would say that because the denominators stay the same, same over assets, flat, but now we're including more asset failures, the number would probably -- a rate would go down, so we would show the assets could fail sooner by including the full picture of what's going on in the system.
Q. So the end-of-life age of that asset.
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO): Yes.
Q. Okay. Thank you for that clarification. I apologize if the question wasn't clear.

And then can we next turn to
Exhibit JDLL8X.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE) : Okay.
Q. Are you familiar with this exhibit?
A. (No audible response.)
Q. In this data request Public Counsel prefaced the question stating, "Avista considers substation equipment to be overloaded and in need of a capacity upgrade once actual loads reach $80 \%$ of rating capacity."

Do you see that?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes.
Q. Is it correct that Portland General

Electric is the only utility of which Avista is aware which practices the 80 percent loading standard?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE) : That is accurate, to my understanding.
Q. Okay.

And is it correct that Portland General Electric applies this standard to a single equipment type, which it says power transformers?
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO): Yes, based on what we have stated there.
Q. Okay. Thank you. And then finally, can we turn to cross-examination Exhibit JDLL9X.

Not finally. I have more after this.

1 Sorry to get your hopes up.
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO): Yes.
Q. At the -- in this question Public Counsel quotes Avista's rebuttal testimony, which states, "Some of our substations are on radial transmission, and in addition there are no interconnected adjacent substations that can pick up the customers in the event of an outage."

Do you see that?
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO) : Could you repeat where that's at again?
Q. Sure. I can point to you in your actual testimony, if you would prefer. I was trying to go a bit quicker but --
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO) : Just at the top, right? So it's not --
Q. Yes.

And we were quoting your testimony -- in an effort to move faster, I was trying to just point to the data request rather than trudge through your rebuttal testimony.

Would you agree that that's a quote from your testimony?
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO): Yes.
Q. Is it -- is my understanding correct, then, that Avista applies the 80 percent loading standard to its substations because there are customers that are not fully backed up by a neighboring substation?
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO) : No. Avista uses the 80 percent loading factor as one of the many considerations when we're evaluating substation capacity. So our radial substation, we could be looking at 80 percent capacity and have other considerations, commercial load growth, other changes in the environment that we'd have to consider. So 80 percent is one of our indicators to start evaluating if it needs replacement, whether it's radial or in an urban or suburban environment.
Q. And then how does the factor of whether or not it has an adjacent substation play into that?
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO) : So if it had an adjacent substation to it and we had load growth, we would evaluate can we serve customers in a way that -from adjacent loads or not. So the adjacency helps us determine how much capacity we need in a region, and

1 if there's adjacent forces, we can do something 2 different sometimes.
Q. Okay.

In response to this data request, you provided a spreadsheet for each substation; is that correct?
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO): That's correct.
Q. If you can turn to Page 4 of this exhibit.
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO): Okay.
Q. Which of the columns would indicate which substations are interconnected to an adjacent substation? Is that the one that's labeled "Substation Ties"?
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO): That's correct.

MS. RENDAHL: Ms. Suetake and Judge O'Connell, are we looking at JPLLL9X?

MS. SUETAKE: Correct.
MS. RENDAHL: Mine has three pages. It says "3 of 3."

MS. SUETAKE: Do you --
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Commissioner, my exhibit is five pages.

In the very first page of the exhibit you're seeing, Commissioner, does it indicate what

1 request number you're looking at?

MS. RENDAHL: It says "Public Counsel $354 . "$

I'll look on the online version. So thank you.

MS. SUETAKE: I apologize if there's any confusion.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let's wait a moment, Ms. Suetake. I want to make sure that we can all see this table that you're asking about.

Commissioner, there is, in the exhibit list, a way for you to connect to the 9X.

MS. RENDAHL: Thank you for your patience. I'm there.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Please go ahead, Ms. Suetake.

MS. SUETAKE: Thank you.
Q. Looking at the table starting on Page 4 of this exhibit, could you indicate which column indicates which substations are interconnected to an adjacent substation. Is that the column labeled "Substation Ties"?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE) : Correct.
Q. And is it correct that if a particular substation is not interconnected to any adjacent

1 substation, this column says "None"?
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO): That is correct.
Q. And is it correct that the last column lists the customer accounts on each of these substations?
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO): That's correct.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

And last but not least, if we could turn to Exhibit JDLL10X.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE) : I'm there.
Q. Are you familiar with this exhibit?
A. (BY MR. DILUCIANO): Yes.
Q. Now, is it correct that in this exhibit -- or in this data request Public Counsel asked Avista to identify any U.S. utility of which Avista is aware which reviewed every heater once every 60 years for equipment replacement at installation opportunities?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes, that's correct.
Q. Could you point to where in this response Avista made this identification.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Avista did not identify any because we're not aware of any that uses that 60-year cycle interval.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

Your Honor, with that, that is all my questions for this panel.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Mr. Meyer, I'd like to turn back to you for redirect, if you would like.

MR. MEYER: Yes, I would. I just have just a few areas to touch on.

I'll put my screen on, if that's all right. I'm not blocking anyone else, am I?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: No. Thank you for turning it on.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MEYER:
Q. So there was some discussion of the 80 percent loading factor, the use of that, and I believe that you mentioned that Portland General was an example of a sister utility that used it; is that correct, Mr. La Bolle?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): That is correct.
Q. But did the company otherwise survey the industry at large to determine if others use that?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): No, we have not. We have not.
Q. All right.

And similarly with respect to this 60-year cycle on wood poles -- you were just asked about that. Has the company surveyed the industry at large to determine whether other utilities use the same cycle?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): No, we have not.
Q. Okay.

And the use of this 80 percent loading factor, did that come into play during the recent spell of hot weather?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): I believe

Ms. Rosentrater would be best able to respond to that. Thank you.
Q. So the more precise question is: How does that relate, then, to redundancy of substations?
A. (BY MS. ROSENTRATER): So the most recent events that we had last week tested our system, as everyone is familiar with at this point, and, as has been stated, we do, especially for our circuits that are in our urban/suburban areas that have those adjacent circuits to be able to transfer load to -during outages, we have a feeder philosophy of actually 66 percent and a transformer substation philosophy of 80 percent to allow that capacity when you have outages on adjacent feeders or substations to

1 be able to pick up that load by switching.

And during our most recent heat event last week, all of that additional capacity that was built in through that design was quickly and unexpectedly used up based on the extreme temperatures, and really three transformers had a alarm because they were at their capacity, without having -- switching from adjacent feeders. So just alone with the load that they had, they were being loaded above their capacity.
Q. So is that an example of the company not having sufficient redundancy to avoid, in those circumstances, an outage?
A. (BY MS. ROSENTRATER): Unfortunately, that's what we saw in the situations last week.
Q. All right.

Now, I'd like to, Mr. La Bolle, turn back to the questioning on Exhibit -- Cross Exhibit JDLL9X, and refer to the bottom of Page 2 of that, please.
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes. I'm there.
Q. Are you there?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): Yes.
Q. So in that exhibit there is a -- a table of sorts at the very bottom indicating that percentagewise there are various levels of

1 interconnection between substations, correct?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): That is correct on our system.
Q. And does that show that there are only 55 percent of substations that are fully interconnected?
A. (BY MR. LA BOLLE): That is correct. MR. MEYER: All right. That's all I have. Thank you.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Suetake, I don't expect that the redirect would have raised any further cross, but I'd like to ask if there is a follow-up within that narrow scope of what Mr. Meyer asked.

MS. SUETAKE: No, Your Honor.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you. We do have bench questions from the Commissioners for these three witnesses. I believe that we can have -- go ahead and have those questions now, and when we conclude with the bench questions we can break for lunch.

So I guess at this point I'm going to turn it over to the Commissioners to ask Rosentrater, La Bolle and DiLuciano questions. If you would like to go ahead, Commissioners.

MR. BALASBAS: Thank you, Your Honor.

I'd like to start with some questions for Ms. Rosentrater, but, Ms. Rosentrater, if you'd like to defer to Mr. DiLuciano or Mr. La Bolle, please feel free as I go through these.

So following up on the recent heat event, Avista reported that several of these transformers and feeder lines were proactively shut down and that led to the rolling outages for some customers, and some of these customers were impacted by multiple outages in a day, as I understand. So for those transformers and feeder lines that were mostly impacted and were shut down, has the company previously experienced issues during high load or extreme temperature events with those particular transformers and feeder lines?

MS. ROSENTRATER: Those are exactly the questions we've been following up on, and I have actually a list in front of me from the previous three years, including 2018, 2019, 2020, and then this peak and what each of those transformers, and we -- so we had -- we had four transformers that we had these -what we called protected outages on them, and one of those transformers, on Tuesday we found out that it was a CT or current transformer setting error that caused the issue, so we were able to fix that in real time and had no longer issues on that transformer. So

1 it left us with three transformers that truly were 2 hitting their capacity.

And then we had two feeders that were specifically constrained due to the temperature, and so we created a list of those -- the 2018, 2019 and 2020, and including this last week's peak event, and what the percent loading was during the peak of each of those years.

And I can also share that we -- as we've shared, we did experience a new historic system peak this last week, and our previous historic system peak was in 2018, in August, with a temperature of 105, so a somewhat similar temperature.

We measure our temperature based on one of our substations that's called Beacon. The experience last week was 106 degrees at Beacon on Monday, 108 degrees at Beacon on Tuesday, and 106 degrees at Beacon on Wednesday. So what was actually seen from a temperature perspective was higher, but not extremely higher than what we experienced in 2018 from a temperature perspective.

And the peak loading that we actually saw for those devices was some in the 66 percent loaded -that was our Northeast transformer, one of the three transformers. The second transformer was a sunset

1 transformer; the previous peak in 2018 was 77.5
2 percent loaded. And the Waikiki transformer in 2018
3 during that peak was 86 percent loaded.

And during that 2018 peak 10th and Stewart saw 78 percent loading compared to its capacity, and Francis and Cedar saw 79 percent loading compared to its capacity. Again, that was our peak in 2018.

In 2020 we saw 85 percent at 10 th and Stewart and 80 percent at Francis and Cedar. And I think some of that information is reflective of the change in usage, the profile change of our feeders

1 based on COVID and the impact of customers working 2 from home.

1 have it high urgency with next steps. We discussed
2 near-term steps that we needed to take to prepare if
3 this were to happen in two weeks from now, how would
4 we be prepared from an operational perspective, what
5 additional tools do we have to support those areas
6 from additional switching to potential -- well, I'll
7 talk about some of the others, so switching being one
8 of the big ones, switching to continue to analyze
9 the -- what we learned from this last week, the AMI
10 data has helped us significantly, even during the
11 event last week, to minimize the number of customers
12 that we saw out each day.

Like I said, all three days had very similar temperatures, and we were able to reduce each day the number of outages to Wednesday, when we still had 106 degrees, to zero customers that saw outages in Washington, those protective outages.

So we had a meeting yesterday that talked about, again, these near-term actions that we need to take, midterm actions that we need to take, so for next summer, how can we be better prepared for things like -- we have some large batteries on order for other projects that could be redirected to these projects -- to these areas, if necessary, as well as we have a mobile substation that can be utilized as

1 well, and we did utilize it during the events last 2 week to support our sunset transformer.

1 to have a draft of that plan by the end of next week 2 for us to be able to utilize if we were to see this

3 kind of situation in our forecast.

We also -- the third component of what we discussed yesterday was a reevaluation of our planning criteria. Historically we've utilized our peak loads and our peak temperatures from history, to then apply growth from knowledge about customer growth and commercial growth in different areas, to be able to forecast and apply what new capacity may be needed in areas. We are recognizing that we need to look at all of our planning criteria assumptions.

We have temperatures that we use for our
summer peaks in terms of ambient temperature assumptions of 104 degrees. We believe that those likely need to be increased. That was one of the challenges we experienced again last week, was the unexpected load, specifically on certain feeders, as well as when you go above that 104 degrees, you are reducing your capacity of equipment with every degree above that.

And so we saw a significant increase in load; at the same time we were experiencing a reduction in the capacity of our equipment, which compounded to create the issue that we saw.

So, again, that third component of the planning to reduce this chance in the future is around reviewing all of our planning assumptions, and that will be a longer process to review those assumptions, and then once those are agreed upon, to apply those to our system, which will also take some time to determine what other constraints do we see when we apply those updated planning criteria to the system. MR. BALASBAS: Okay. Thank you for that. So you touched on this a little bit, so my last question here -- then I will turn to my colleagues to see if they have additional questions, but my last question here is: If you're going to create what you refer to as a heat event plan, how is that connected with the rest of the plans and how does that all fit within the grid modernization piece that is in this case and that we're considering here? How does this all tie together with the other prioritization and investments that the company makes?

MS. ROSENTRATER: Right. I've been
categorizing it into two categories: the near-term -(Audio lost.)

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let me pause for everyone.

Ms. Rosentrater, I lost my audio from

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you.
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And let me turn to the court reporter. Did you also lose audio?

THE REPORTER: Yes.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Let me ask, Ms. Rosentrater, that you restart your answer. Thank you.

No, we cannot hear you.
That sounds like it's working.
MR. MEYER: This is David Meyer. Can anyone hear me?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes, we can hear you.
MS. ROSENTRATER: Okay.
MR. MEYER: The least important person.
Now let's try the most important person.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: We can hear -- we can hear you now, Ms. Rosentrater.

MS. ROSENTRATER: You can hear me now?
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes. Thank you.
MS. ROSENTRATER: Okay. Thank you.
So to answer your question, Commissioner, thank you. I've been -- we've been categorizing our -- how we respond in these situations, and it overlaps with all of our other work in terms of near-term planning and long-term planning, and the

1 heat event plan would be near-term planning, where we
2 have different tools -- limited -- more limited tools
3 in terms of being able to mitigate any constraints
4 that we might be seeing, and it's much more focused on
5 community and customer communications as a key
6 component and focus of those kinds of plans for
7 near-term planning.

I would say that the grid modernization and the other programs that have been discussed would be in the category of being impacted by the long-term planning, and the updated planning assumptions -planning criteria assumptions would be what could potentially impact and modify, and I would say likely pull forward, potentially, some of these projects that have been identified in our broader capital transmission and distribution work.

Josh would like to add something.
MR. DILUCIANO: Yeah. So I -- just real quickly, so I think about it the same way as Heather's perspective. The playbook or the plan that Heather is talking about, a lot of that is a tactic, so unfortunately if we do get in that situation, before we can mitigate system issues, best to have a strong response and we can handle it -- deal with it quickly and minimize impact to customers and communicate.

And then we have a lot of the work we have to do between now and then. There will hopefully never be an event where the temperatures get to the extent we can't serve those loads.

And in this rate case things like grid modernization and substation rebuild are examples of projects that have directly reduced risk on most of our systems for our customers.

So those projects that we have in the rate case are examples of work we've done historically that keep us meeting our planning criteria when we have known events.

MR. BALASBAS: Thank you. That's all I have, and I will turn to my colleagues if they have other questions.

MS. RENDAHL: Counsel, I guess --
Ms. Rosentrater, thank you. That was very helpful information.

I wonder if I can ask a bench request to have you submit that information you were referring to in terms of the loading of the different years, of 2018 and 2020 and 2021.

Now, is that -- so that would be that bench request, but just -- is it just for those circuits and feeders that were affected, the

1 transformer and feeders, but not for the system?

MS. ROSENTRATER: Right. That's what we've pulled together, recognizing those are the only areas that we did execute the protective outages -protective plus preempted outages on those devices.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
So, Judge O'Connell, I don't know what bench request number that would be -- I think maybe 3 -- but that would be for the specific information that Ms. Rosentrater discussed on the record today. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes. We're going to number that Bench Request 8, requesting the different years -- the loading from different years on the transformers and the feeders where there were the protective outages just last week, please.

And I will include that in my list of bench requests that $I$ will send out to the parties at the ends of today's hearing.

MS. RENDAHL: Thank you.
MR. MEYER: When would you like that
response by?
When would you like --
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes, I heard you,
Mr. Meyer. I was taking a moment to think about that. Would next Wednesday, July 14th, be
reasonable?
MS. ROSENTRATER: Yes, that works for us. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. I will set that date as July 14th.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay. Great.
So just to follow up a bit,
Ms. Rosentrater, on Commissioner Balasbas's questions. Your initial testimony references and includes as exhibits the company's electric distribution infrastructure plan in HLR-2, the electric transmission infrastructure plan in HLR-6, and the electric substation infrastructure plan in HLR-7, correct?

MS. ROSENTRATER: Yes, I believe so. Yes.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
And so were the feeders -- I think you were just talking about this, but were the feeders and the transformers that were overheating and overloaded during the recent heat event parts of the distribution system that are covered by the substation plan or individual transformers at the distribution level covered in the distribution infrastructure plan?

MS. ROSENTRATER: Yes, that's a great question. Because we did have more -- we did have

1 some issues with transformers downstream, but that was
2 much -- much smaller issues. We -- the transformers
3 that were impacted with these protective outages would
4 be covered by the substation plan. They are located
5 in the substation. And the feeders would be covered
6 in the distribution plan.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay. I'm just writing that down.

So given that the distribution
infrastructure plan includes the company's grid modernization program, are the feeders at issue -- and I think you just talked about this but I just need a little bit more information. How does the grid modernization plan that's in the distribution plan include these? Because there's so many different plans, I'm trying to figure out how they work together.

MS. ROSENTRATER: Right. So the grid modernization program is holistically the asset management program, and so we coordinate between primarily growth-based needs across the system with the asset management asset condition needs that we identify across the system.

So where we can, we get both done at the same time, and so the Francis and Cedar 12F1 is a good

1 example of that. We -- that's one of the feeders that 2 we experienced challenges with last week, and it's also part of our grid modernization program. So we're continuing forward with a project on that as our midterm solution to that -- the issue on that feeder.

And so it would be not the near term this summer solution, but by next summer that project should alleviate the overloading issue that we experienced as well as several other asset condition types of issues that are on that feeder.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
So I assume that you are -- in your review of what happened during the heat event, that you're going to be including -- or doing a review of all the distribution feeders and circuits and transformers to see the loading that occurred during this event?

MS. ROSENTRATER: Yes, absolutely. So we -- we have near-term work going on to look at that loading, and really, again, these are the areas of biggest issue based on what we experienced last week, but we are looking beyond just these areas. And we looked beyond these areas last week as well as we were operating through it, to help identify areas that were at higher risk even though they weren't imminent, and

1 we had those on a map that we showed to customers that 2 those were areas that we were monitoring in addition 3 to these areas.

1 how to apply that into our long-term planning so
2 the --

I'm sorry, Commissioner. What was the second part of what you were asking? I remember the weather part, and then --

MS. RENDAHL: Obviously, weather is more top of mind, but I think you had also mentioned the impact of post-COVID what the demand -- what the demand on each circuit and feeder is going to look like, you know, going forward.

MS. ROSENTRATER: Thank you. Yes.
And that's, again, where AMI will be significantly beneficial to us updating our models, because we have granular information from all of our Washington circuits and transformers to be able to update the load profile that we could expect, and so some different things that are included in our planning models above and beyond just the ambient temperature that we should be looking at, what equipment rating we should be using.

We also have a diversity factor that we use. We assume, as all utilities do, that not everyone is using everything in their house at the exact same time, and so there's a diversity factor that is assumed when we're designing our system, and

1 that assumption for the diversity factor was tested as

So, Judge O'Connell, I have several other questions for Ms. Rosentrater, and there are other questions, I believe, that we might have for Mr. DiLuciano and Mr. La Bolle. I wonder, do you want to break now for lunch or do you want to keep going through with these witnesses?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: It is time for our lunch break. I didn't want to go beyond 12:30. And seeing that there are going to be several more questions for these witnesses, I'm not sure how long it's going to last.

If it were -- I think it's going to be more than just five minutes, so that being the case, I would -- if it is okay with the Commissioners, I would prefer to have our break now, bring back the panel, and then we can finish with the panel after lunch.

MR. DANNER: Judge, there appears to be a polka festival in the park across the street, which is making it hard for me to hear, so I think this would be a great time to break, because I think that they will be done dancing at one o'clock.

MS. RENDAHL: Too bad we're not there; we could all join in.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Let's reconvene in an hour, at 1:30 p.m. We'll take our lunch break

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now. And we'll ask that this panel of three witnesses come back and be prepared to answer a couple more questions.

Thank you all, and we'll be off the record until 1:30. Thank you.
(A luncheon recess was taken at
12:32 p.m.)
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\text { WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, } 2021
$$ 1:32 P.M.

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JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let's be back on the record.

Welcome back. We've just had our lunch break. The time is approximately 1:30 p.m., and we are going to continue with our witness panel from Avista of Rosentrater, DiLuciano and La Bolle.

I will turn it back over to the Commissioners to continue our questions.

MS. RENDAHL: Unless my colleagues have questions, I'll continue.

Okay. So thank you for the responses, Ms. Rosentrater, to the questions about the recent heat event. I know it's somewhat tangential to the case, but it's also relevant to the various plans that the company has included.

And just going back to those infrastructure plans, so the electric distribution infrastructure plan, which is HLR-2, it references a number of different programs: the company's distribution grid modernization program, a transformer change-out program, the wood pole management program,

1 AMI, vegetation management, and the wildfire
2 resiliency program, among other programs, correct?

MS. ROSENTRATER: Yes.
MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
And the transmission infrastructure plan that's in HLR-6 includes some of the same distribution-level substation projects that are also included in the substation infrastructure plan, which is in HLR-7, correct?

MS. ROSENTRATER: They would I think include the transmission portions of that work.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
So, in fact, the plans cross-reference each other, and I'll give you some page references, but in the -- in the case of the substation rebuild program, which is on Page 20 of HLR-7, would you agree that it says, "Please note the capital allocated for this program is shared between transmission substations and distribution. The transmission creates and manages the program"?

MS. ROSENTRATER: Sorry. I'm accessing it right now.

MS. RENDAHL: That was HLR-7 at Page 20.
MS. ROSENTRATER: Okay.
MR. DILUCIANO: I would like to answer

1 that question.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay. You're a panel. Either one of you. Please go ahead.

MR. DILUCIANO: So with that particular business case, what we're trying to describe is if we're going to rebuild a substation, it's going to take substation work, transmission work and distribution work to be successful. So the substation engineering department manages the specific business case, and then it works with the adjacent -- and even protection department to help fulfill that role.

So we're going to need new transmission come-ins and we're going to need new distribution go-out-ofs when we do that work. So that's what we're trying to explain there.

That business case -- the substation rebuild business case will include substation distribution and transmission work under that one business case.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
So in that particular case, where is the capital budgeting occurring?

MR. DILUCIANO: It would be in our substation rebuild business case, and so we would have -- at that level, that work, when we do our

1 planning for that work, we meet monthly and biannually
2 and we go through and we talk those elements of those projects to make sure we're accounting for the work that's going to get done.

MS. RENDAHL: But when you include for the capital projects, it appears to be appearing across several different plants, so my question is: Are you spreading the cost or is that the same cost that's appearing across each of those plans?

How do we know that we're not recovering in multiple different ways? That's the basic gist of my question. Given that --

I mean, this isn't the only instance, either, and I'll go into that later.

MR. DILUCIANO: Right. So the way I'm hearing that question, you know, if you're talking about investment in those plans, and you talk about in the substation, then you talk about the investment in distribution, you talk about it in transmission, are we triple counting the work that was getting done.

So the way the plans are laid out, the plans, from my perspective, are high-level goals and describing how we approach our system, but individual business cases don't double count. So my substation rebuild business case won't have -- will have the

1 knowledge of the transmission integration, and then my
2 transmission minor rebuild or major rebuild won't have 3 any of those costs included in that work. They're 4 separated at the business case level. The plans may

So how do we map out --
And then there's various impacts for the resiliency plan or the wildfire plan that pop up in the different infrastructure plans across the board. And so, again, there's got to be a way to track this pretty clearly, because the way it's explained in the plans is somewhat confusing, at least from my perspective.

So how do we track this? How do we make sure there's no double, triple recovery here?

MS. ROSENTRATER: Yeah, I think that's really helpful feedback in terms of how we share our information. The plans are an attempt -- because there aren't clear lines between transmission substation and distribution, and so the plans are an attempt to characterize, you know, and acknowledge the overlap between them, but from a financial charging perspective, that's something that I believe Liz Andrews could help clarify in her part of the hearing, to help understand how we actually -- through the business cases, as Josh mentioned, how we actually ensure that there's no way that we are double or triple counting the actual work that is being completed that the plans are attempting to describe.

MS. RENDAHL: So the plans that are

1 attached to your testimony, Ms. Rosentrater, are the high-level planning, and then the capital budgeting is done separately, so that you can track by which budget request or project these things are falling under.

MS. ROSENTRATER: Yes.
MS. RENDAHL: Sorry for the emergencies -- the emergency noises.

MS. ROSENTRATER: No problem.
Yeah, so we have a capital planning group that is made up of our directors across the company, and that group isn't planning to these high levels, they are planning to the business case requests that come in, and they're allocating money to the business cases based on the -- based on the business case that is made, and that's how the projects get approved, and then they are charged appropriately and with controls in place to ensure that we aren't double counting any of the costs of the project.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
So you're suggesting we talk to Ms. Andrews about that particular how the accounting is done?

MS. ROSENTRATER: Yes. She should be able to help with that.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.

So I don't know if my colleagues have further questions on this point.

MR. DANNER: I just want to state that I had exactly the same concerns that Commissioner Rendahl raised, because I looked at this. Yes, everything was overlapping, and, you know, you say, Okay, here's the wildlife -- or the wildfire plan and it's got these components, and you look over here, it's grid hardening, and, you know, it's -- my first question was: Okay. What's getting assigned to what? Are things getting assigned to more than one category? Is there a potential for double or triple or quadruple recovery?

What you're saying is, no, there isn't, but we need to talk to Ms. Andrews; is that -- that is it?

MS. ROSENTRATER: Yes. Again --
MR. DANNER: Okay.
But in your view the record this case is clear. We should be able to glean from the record that there's no double or triple or quadruple accounting?

MS. ROSENTRATER: Yes.
MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you.
MR. LA BOLLE: Mr. Chairman, I think I

1 can help just a little bit. The capital budget
2 committee approves the business cases, as has been
3 discussed, and it's the business cases that are
4 presented in this case for recovery. Those high-level
5 infrastructure plans, quite ironically, were designed
6 to try to provide folks a better idea of the different
7 factors that are driving the need for investment and
8 how some of these investments overlap. But they don't
9 have anything to do with accounting for projects.

MR. DANNER: Okay.
I think you were very successful in showing us that they overlapped. So we'll talk to Ms. Andrews. Thank you.

MR. BALASBAS: Just to clarify one -just on that point, though. Mr. La Bolle and Ms. Rosentrater, what $I$-- and Mr. DiLuciano. You all referenced this. What I'm hearing all of you say is what is being presented in this case are requests for recovery of individual business cases that the company has spent money on and is now seeking recovery of, but that all of those business cases, effectively they

1 roll up into these plans, and then the plans kind of 2 just describe really what -- I mean, what's happening,

1 that in front of you?

MR. DILUCIANO: Give me one moment.
MS. RENDAHL: Yes.
MR. DILUCIANO: Okay. I believe I'm there.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
And so you may not actually need the testimony for this, but $I$ just wanted to give you a reference for where this was. So on Page 5 -- I'm sorry -- Page 4, Line 7, through Page 5, Line 5, you testified that the AMA -- AMI project is largely completed, about 98 percent, and that only portions of natural gas metering is still being installed. So can you provide an update on how complete the AMI rollout is for both electric and natural gas at this point?

MR. DILUCIANO: Commissioner, Heather actually has that prepared, so if it's all right, can she answer? I don't have that data in front of me.

MS. RENDAHL: Absolutely. You're a panel.

MS. ROSENTRATER: Yes. I have -- so we have -- on the non-gas-only areas, we have 99.9 percent complete. I think there's about 300 meters of the over 400,000 meters that still need to be installed, and those are in the fringe areas, where

1 it's either challenging access or challenging network. And then on the gas meters, I just -- I thought I --

Can you give me just one moment to give you the updated information on that?

MS. RENDAHL: Yes.
MS. ROSENTRATER: Thank you.
If it would be better --
MR. DILUCIANO: So --
MS. ROSENTRATER: Go ahead.
MR. DILUCIANO: I have it.
So we're 79 percent complete. We've
installed 15,000 of our gas modules, and we have 3,900 left to go.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
And --
MR. DANNER: How many left to go?
MR. DILUCIANO: 3,900.
MS. RENDAHL: And at one point you had -there's reference in the -- someone's testimony -sorry, I don't have that -- about not pursuing all of the natural gas metering. Is that still the case?

MR. DILUCIANO: That is correct.
MS. ROSENTRATER: That is what is
reflected in the non-gas-only areas, that we are doing

1 mobile to collect that information instead of building
2 a network. It's more challenging in the gas-only
3 areas because we don't own the electric
4 infrastructure, and we leverage the electric
5 infrastructure in our electric areas to install the
6 communication devices, and so in the gas-only areas,
7 it can be -- have more components, a higher cost to be
8 able to install, and we had challenges with the
9 hardware and software from Itron to install in the
10 gas-only areas, install the network, and so we made
11 the decision as a company to move forward with

1 currently participating in the AMI opt-out by gas and electric customers?

MR. DILUCIANO: We didn't track it by gas and electric; we just have a total opt-out number.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
I'm wondering if it would be good, Judge O'Connell, to ask a bench request for those -- for the total number and then the breakout of, I guess, electric, which would include those that were gas customers, and then the gas-only.

MR. DILUCIANO: So our numbers right now -- and just so you know, I'm looking at the bench request (inaudible). So right now we have 2,357 customers who have completed the opt-out process, and there's five that are pending -- that are in the process of application and evaluation.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
And do you currently have a cost that you've identified, now that you've been operating under the opt-out, what the annual costs are for reading per meter? Or do you have an overall cost?

MS. ROSENTRATER: We don't have that at hand, but it's something we could get.

MS. RENDAHL: We'll add that to the bench request, so that will be Part B, I guess, of the bench

1 request.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: We will number that as Bench Request 9, and the request is for how many Avista customers in total are opting out of the AMI program, and then specifically the breakdown of how many are in gas-only and how many are in the electric and gas areas.

Then the Part B will be what are Avista's annual costs for manually reading those meters.

MS. RENDAHL: What the breakdown of basically a cost per meter, cost per customer, I believe, who is in the opt-out.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
MS. RENDAHL: I defer to my colleagues if they have questions they wish to ask.

MR. LA BOLLE: Your Honor, may I add a comment that's pertinent to one of the questions that Commissioner Rendahl just asked?

MS. RENDAHL: Well, if you have data that -- I mean, it can be reported in the bench request, but if you have data now.

MR. LA BOLLE: I have better data now.
The natural gas meter modules that we just reported out on the percent installed, those are the natural gas meter modules in our non-AMI areas.

1 The natural gas meter modules -- and this is where we 2 would need to provide you the final percentage, but should be nearly all installed.

So we reported just on the non-AMI natural gas meter modules as being 77 percent complete, of whatever that value was.

MS. RENDAHL: And maybe you can clarify in the bench request which ones are non-AMI and which ones are the AMR.

MR. LA BOLLE: Yes. Yeah, thank you.
MS. RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
Can you add that to the bench request, Judge O'Connell? For the number of -- it's the number of gas -- you know, where they are on the gas-only meter completion, which are AMI and which are AMR.

MS. ROSENTRATER: Right. So we see the project as materially complete. You know, overall -we have over 99 percent of the meters installed of the overall project.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
MR. DANNER: I just have a follow-up on that.

I don't have citations to point to, but it's my sense that throughout the testimony you talk about projections of financial benefits in multiple

1 areas, and that you have plans for the realization of 2 those benefits. At this point are those still just 3 estimations, or have you begun quantifying the 4 benefits of AMI?
to that?

MR. DANNER: So what -- I guess I haven't -- I'm not seeing the data. I'm seeing the estimates.

It sounds like you say you have
quantified the benefits. I would like to see, for example -- we -- you know, we have identified in other rate cases certain benefits, like, you know,

1 time-of-use rates, realtime energy use, feedback for
2 customers, behavior-based programs, data
3

MS. ROSENTRATER: Thank you.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: I have JDD-2R, and I am turning to Page -- what is numbered as Page 4 within the exhibit.

MS. ROSENTRATER: Yes.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
So -- I see that as Page 12 of 107. Or
it would be Page 11 of 106 .
MR. DANNER: So those are the Avista analysis numbers of the six items that $I$ just mentioned.

MS. ROSENTRATER: Right. The net present value of the life-cycle value of those numbers.

And, as I mentioned, so things like the behavior-based program, we have budget alerts that we've already executed on last year. We've rolled that out to customers to enable them to enter in a planned budget for a month and be able to get e-mail or text alerts if they are trending over that budget, and even this -- we are planning on reminding customers of that tool as we have experienced this heat wave over the last couple weeks, so we'll be sending out an e-mail later this week to remind customers of these kinds of tools that we have that are enabled by AMI, so that they can look at the charts that are -- to that realtime energy use

1 feedback for customers.

We have charts that are available that show that near realtime information to customers so that they don't have to wait until the end of the month and then receive the bill to know how this heat wave has impacted their bill, but they can go in real time and determine if they can, you know, modify their behavior based on what we're sending them as a forecasted bill for the month based on the heat wave we've experienced.

So we have examples in each one of those use cases that you noted, Chairman Danner, and then later in the report we have more details related to what's behind those numbers and the programs associated with each of those use cases.

MR. DANNER: So really what I'm interested in is you've got these numbers, and you do state in the report on Page 9 -- you say that new areas of benefit are the result of continuing efforts to capture greater customer value, so I assume that you are still looking for ways that you can get benefits out of AMI.

How do you plan on doing that, tracking your success, and then letting us know?

MS. ROSENTRATER: Absolutely. I know

1 that -- and, yes, we absolutely are continuing to look 2 for new use cases, and I will say last week we found 3 several new use cases that weren't noted in the 4 quantified or the nonquantified benefits, and so they

25 each --

Sorry. I'll slow down. I get a little excited when I talk about these things.

Feeder balancing is each feeder has three phases, a feeder -- an A phase, a B phase, and a C phase, and many customers -- our residential customers are only connected to one of those phases.

And so extreme heat, you may find that A phase has more customers that have air-conditioning on it than $B$ or $C$. And so during a normal day you may be will very well balanced between phases A, B and C, but when you have these extreme temperatures you find that A phase actually may be more overloaded than $B$ or $C$ phase.

And, again, the AMI data is what helps us to identify those issues, identify which customers, small groups of customers that we can move from one phase to another phase to balance that feeder, to reduce the probability that it would overload, and we got through -- again, like I said on Wednesday, with those fine-tuning with our engineers, you know, real time looking at that data, making those switching notices for operations employees to go out, and by Wednesday, with the fine-tuned information, we were able to, you know, eliminate all of our Washington protective outages that we experienced on Wednesday.

And, as I mentioned, that benefit was not something we would have thought of and we didn't include in our existing business case.

I would also say things that -- the grid-interactive efficient building category, there is some value associated with that, but we hope that at some point you can come visit our ecodistrict and our Catalyst building here in the South Landing area. It's absolutely incredible in terms of the -- the ability that that building with the thermal storage it has, with the battery storage it will have, with the solar panels that it has, with the -- with the electrical system that is centralized, so we truly have the ability to take information from the grid, take information from the supply side, and work -partner with that building and all of the incredible resources that that building and then the future buildings will have. Actually, there's two existing buildings.

So those future buildings will enable us to learn a huge amount, of which we can apply to other buildings in the future, and I would say that that's an area that is -- is underrepresented, is a conservative number, based on the opportunity and the capabilities that we believe are available by breaking

1 down those historic barriers between the building 2 operator and the grid operator.

I assume you're not the only utility with advanced meter infrastructure, and I just wonder what kind of sharing of best practices you're doing so that when others are discovering benefits and you're discovering benefits, that that's getting shared.

I mean, I really -- I have an interest in making sure that we are continually looking to maximize the benefits of $A M I$, and it sounds like you are too. But $I$ just want to make sure that that's a process and we don't need to have a heat wave to discover those benefits but that we're actually deliberately going out and fine-tuning.

MS. ROSENTRATER: Absolutely. As you can imagine, our metering partners, such as Itron, also have a very strong interest in finding additional use cases and ensuring that utilities are making the most of the metering systems, and so they actually sponsor

1 several user groups that we connect with both from the
2 technical side and from the operational side, and business use case benefits side as well, to ensure that we are sharing those lessons learned and best practices between all the utilities.

MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you, Judge. I don't have any further questions.

MS. RENDAHL: I guess I just have one last few questions related to AMI, and that relates to the customer benefit provisions of the Clean Energy Transformation Act, which I know you're familiar with.

Can you explain how Avista is looking to its investment in AMI to explore -- or achieve these customer benefit mandates? Is this a new use case that you're looking to at this point, and can you describe what you're doing if you are?

MS. ROSENTRATER: I'd say we're at the very beginning of understanding how AMI can support the Clean Energy Transformation Act. We do have a well-defined group internal to Avista who is working on the multiple areas associated with that, and I'm involved in that. We have our director of $R \& D$ and grid innovations that's involved in that as well, to ensure that we are taking advantage of our metering systems and the capabilities that we have, as well as

1 all of the grid-edge innovation work that we've been 2 doing as part of the Clean Energy Fund projects in the

So the grid components that we have as well as our AMI system that is basically materially complete will be very involved in identifying how they can support the goals of the CETA program. But I would say it's early in that process.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
And is Avista considering or envisioning that it will work with its equity advisory group in exploring the customer benefits from AMI for vulnerable populations and highly impacted communities?

MS. ROSENTRATER: Yes, I can say that we will ensure that happens.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
I have no further questions. Thank you.
MS. ROSENTRATER: Thank you.
MR. MEYER: Your Honor, this is --
I'm sorry. Are the bench questions -Commissioner questions finished? I don't mean to interrupt.

3 that the Commissioners' questions are done for this 4 panel.

6 just a very brief line of inquiry?
$7 \quad$ I don't want to leave a lingering
8 impression about the percentage of completion of gas
9 AMI, and I know there's a bench request, but I just
10 want to dispel any notion that the figure of
1179 percent is -- that does not represent the
1279 percent of the universe of gas meters that will
13 have AMI installed. That is nearly complete --

24 / / /
25 / / /

FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MEYER:
Q. So, Ms. Rosentrater, you said that, with respect to the universe of gas-only meters, that the company elected not to install AMI on approximately 17,000 of those gas-only meters and instead install ERTs; is that correct?
A. (BY MS. ROSENTRATER): Yes.
Q. And so those 17,000 meters are no longer meant for AMI insulation, correct?
A. (BY MS. ROSENTRATER): Correct.
Q. And we have about 3,900 ERTs left to install on that universe of 17,000 non-AMI meters, correct?
A. (BY MS. ROSENTRATER): Yes, that's correct.
Q. And we are not asking for recovery of any ERT insulation or material costs, are we?
A. (BY MS. ROSENTRATER): Correct.
Q. And lastly, so just looking at those gas meters that are meant for $A M I$, what percentage are in service used and useful and providing benefits?
A. (BY MS. ROSENTRATER): 99 percent. 99.9 percent.
Q. Okay. Thank you.
A. (BY MS. ROSENTRATER): Thank you.

MS. RENDAHL: Just to follow-up quickly, can you give the definition of the acronym ERTs?

MS. ROSENTRATER: Encoded receiver
transmitter.
MR. DILUCIANO: It's an encoder receiver transmitter. It's an older meter, that just sends the data out. There's no two-way communications.

So we -- when we say mobile, that means we drive a van once a month through those neighborhoods, and it picks up a read to do the billing from.

MS. RENDAHL: Right. I just want it on the record what an ERT was. Thank you.

MR. DILUCIANO: Oh.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Rosentrater, Mr. La Bolle, Mr. DiLuciano. Thank you for your testimony. You'll be excused, and we are going to shift to Avista's witness Andrews.

Now, Commissioners, before you came into the hearing, staff indicated that they are waiving their cross of Andrews, and that means that the cross-examination will begin with Public Counsel's cross-examination.

So I'd like to ask if, Mr. Meyer, you can

1 turn on your video and if your witness Andrews can
2 turn on hers. I will swear in Ms. Andrews and then I

MR. MEYER: Thank you, Your Honor.
Just a moment.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Sure. I was
deliberately trying to speak slowly to give some time for everyone to shuffle around. I understand that we need to be conscious of these things.

MR. MEYER: Sure.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: And what I'm finding is that whenever someone is speaking on their video, when they're speaking quickly, I tend to get more electronic interference, and just a reminder to everyone. If you speak more slowly, even a little technical or electronic interference, I can and I'm sure the court reporter can understand what you're saying even if there's a slight disturbance.

MR. MEYER: Thank you.
Okay. We are ready.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
Do I still have -- it's probably
something with my settings, but I've lost two of the Commissioners.

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Okay. Here we all are. Thank you.
So, Ms. Andrews, will you please raise your right hand.
(Witness sworn)
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
You can put your hand down.
Mr. Meyer.
MR. MEYER: Yes.
For the record, would you please state your name and your position with the company.

MS. ANDREWS: Yes. It's Elizabeth
Andrews, and I am the senior manager of revenue requirements at Avista.

MR. MEYER: And with that, she is available for cross-examination.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Mr. Meyer, you can turn off your video unless you need to jump in to be heard.

I'd like to ask Ms. Suetake -- thank you for turning on your video. I will turn it over to you now, Ms. Suetake, to conduct cross.

MS. SUETAKE: Thank you, Judge O'Connell.

BY MS. SUETAKE:
Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Andrews. I can't see on you my screen but --
A. Good afternoon.
Q. -- I will direct my questions to you. Before I start, do you have a copy of your rebuttal testimony in front of you?
A. (No audible response.)

JUDGE O'CONNELL: I'm sorry.
Ms. Andrews, we could not hear you. Perhaps the microphone needs to be closer to you when you answer the questions.

Can you please repeat your answer to the last question?

THE WITNESS: I do. Can you hear that?
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes. Thank you.
Q. BY MS. SUETAKE: I would like to ask you a few questions about insurance expenses, which is your adjustment 3.07. Could you please turn to Page 38 in the rebuttal testimony, which is EMA-16.
A. Yes, I am there.
Q. Now, I'm aware that this is one of the pages that you revised, but my questions will be discussing material on the page that was not modified

1 in your revised version. So --
A. Yes.
Q. Looking at Table 12, the updated insurance expense, is it correct that this table shows updated costs for directors and officers liability insurance?
A. It does.
Q. And is it correct that the directors and officers liability insurance costs increased from 894,646 in 2020 to $1,029,578$ in 2021?
A. The -- could you repeat the 2019 level of costs?
Q. I am looking at the 894,000 in December of 2020.
A. Oh. Okay. I'm sorry. I was looking at the test period level that's in our case, so, of course, we're pro forming from that level. I'm sorry.

Yes, I see in 2020 894, correct.
Q. Okay.

And then an increase to about
1.03 million in 2021 ; is that correct?
A. Yes, based on invoices received and prepaid in the beginning of 2021.
Q. Okay.

I was actually going to ask you about

1 those invoices. Is it correct that those invoices were received in April 2021?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay.

And then could you tell me what the coverage period reflected in that invoice. Is it January to April, March to April?
A. I think it is -- it's either -- I believe it's January -- the invoice period, we typically get those in --

Let me think about this.
You're right. So if we received them, I believe they are April 1st through March of the following year.
Q. Okay. Thank you.
A. Whereas the -- all of the others, because we typically get them in December, and those are the ones we updated earlier on, is because those I believe are basically the annual, where D\&O insurance is received more like the end of March, and so they're prepaid at that point.
Q. Thank you. That was really helpful.

Now, can we turn to Page 48 of your
rebuttal testimony.
A. And I would like to just note that on our

1 rebuttal, I realize that we had filed the D\&O
2 insurance after the parties had, so we had updated and
3 lowered our numbers slightly for -- related to those
4 D\&O insurance. And so on our rebuttal numbers, they
5 include all updated invoices received and prepaid to
6 that point. So . . .

7
Q. Okay. Thank you.

Now, on Page 48, referring to injuries and damages. Are you there?
A. Yes.
Q. Referring to the sections beginning on Line 5, you discuss Ms. Crane's injuries and damages adjustment. Is it your understanding that Ms. Crane is recommending a five-year average in this case instead of a six-year average used by Avista?
A. Yes, I do understand that.
Q. And is it correct that Avista has been using a six-year average since 1988?
A. Yes, since the Commission approved that secure averaging, we have been using that methodology since that time.
Q. Okay.

And is it correct that that six-year average was established in response to a 1985 gas explosion?
A. I believe so, yes. I do explain that in my testimony.
Q. And then on Page 49 of your rebuttal testimony, on Lines 6 and 7 --
A. Yes.
Q. Is it correct that that methodology was established to deal with an extraordinary event?
A. I believe that the six-year average became a recommendation by either staff or the company to begin using a secure average because those types of things can happen, and as I believe I mentioned in this case, I don't see this particular item that Public Counsel is excluding to, one, being material, and -- but it's -- to me, the way the injury and damages adjustment has worked for years has allowed the company to recover its costs but over a six-year period.

And so, therefore, if you do have any major events, we have had instances like ice storm, for example, where that might have been pulled out to -- because it was large and dealt with differently.

But I don't see that as the opportunity here. I see this as more of a smaller item.

Anyway, I'll leave it at that.
Q. Okay.

So going back to something you just said, is it correct that since the six-year average has been adopted, other extraordinary events, such as the ice storm that you mentioned and the fire storm included in your testimony, have been excluded from that six-year average and dealt with separately?
A. Yes, because those -- I see those as -- you know, as you mentioned, there's been very view. Ice storm and fire storm are the only ones that I can recall that were ever excluded as being significant or extraordinary and that were dealt with outside of the six-year rolling average, and typically they were dealt with as a separate amortization.
Q. Okay.

Given that the six-year average was established originally to deal with an extraordinary event and that extraordinary events are now dealt with outside of the six-year average adjustment, has the company ever considered proposing a different methodology in determining injuries and damages adjustment?
A. Well, the way $I$ look at injury and damages is I think you can have value that can vary over time, and so in particular what we're talking about here is a $\$ 295,000$ item that you would

1 consider -- the Public Counsel is considering 2 extraordinary.

I don't think that this particular item fits in the same category as ice storm or fire storm. I think what injury and damages does by using a secure average is it allows it to somewhat normalize these costs that typically, by doing a six-year average, have not been -- does this materially change the result, to be honest, one way or another.

As you mentioned with this adjustment, it's a -- the impact we're talking about here is reducing electric expense by $\$ 28,000$.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let me stop you both for one moment.

Ms. Andrews, when you're being asked a question, please respond with a direct answer, and then you can explain. What I'm hearing a lot of is the explanation, which you are allowed to give, but I would appreciate an answer directly to the question that was being asked.

And, as I recall, Ms. Suetake, you were asking if Avista had considered something, and we've heard the explanation of why you're qualifying that, Ms. Andrews, but, Ms. Suetake, would you please ask the question one more time, and so we can just have

1 the direct answer, and then we already have the 2 explanation.

1 but I wouldn't expect that we have either under --
2 significantly under- or over-recovered our costs.
Q. Okay.

Can we turn back to Page 48 in your
rebuttal testimony. At Lines 18 through 21.
A. Yes, I'm there.
Q. Okay.

You discussed here the reserve method of counting that was also adopted in 1988. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. On Line 21. Okay.

Do the expenses that are contained in your six-year average represent additions to the reserve or actual payouts for injuries and damages?
A. Those are actual payouts to injury and damages. So what we're recovering is an average of the actual expense or actual payout.
Q. Okay. Thank you. That's very helpful.

I would like to discuss generally now -switch to incentive compensation.

With regards to executives, is it correct that there are two programs, the short-term incentive compensation plan and the long-term incentive compensation plan?
A. Yes, for our executives, there is both a short-term incentive plan, which has two different portions; it's very different than our non-officer compensation or incentive plan. So they're made up typically of about 40 percent of our short-term that's typically recovered by customers and the other 60 percent as a short-term plan which is excluded from recovering from customers. And then we also have a long-term incentive plan for officers that are fully excluded from recovery from customers.
Q. That was my next question, actually.

So then turning to the short-term incentive plan, is it correct that the short-term incentive plan for officers applies to about 13 individuals in Avista?
A. Yes.
Q. And are these basically the same individuals that comprise the company's executive compensation plan, which is adjustment 3.05?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you please turn to Page 51 in your rebuttal testimony.
A. I'm there.
Q. On Line 1 you state, "Incentive compensation is as transparent as base salary for at

1 least our executive group, given that it is probably
2 disclosed in annual practice statements and it is
3 reviewed via the shareholders' standard proposals."

1 statement and notice of annual meeting of 2 shareholders.
A. Yes, I do have it.
Q. Okay.

Are you familiar with this exhibit?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. Would you agree that this is a recent proxy statement for Avista such as you referred to in your testimony?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Could you please turn to Page 34 of the exhibit, which is Page 29 of the actual proxy statement.
A. Yes, I'm there.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Suetake, can you slow down for just a moment?

MS. SUETAKE: Yes.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: This was a recently
updated exhibit. I want to make sure the Commissioners are familiar with how to get their hands on it.

You can access this through the exhibit list, Commissioners.

And we're looking at EMA-13XR.
Okay. Thank you.

And what page are we on, Ms. Suetake?
MS. SUETAKE: We're on Page 34 of 69.
It's in the top right-hand corner.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Please go ahead.
MS. RENDAHL: Just to clarify, my exhibit says 34 of 76 .

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes, Commissioner, that's what I wanted to point out, that this exhibit was recently updated from the 2020 to the 2021 version. So it's no longer 76 pages but 69 pages.

Let's just take a breath and let us get caught up to speed on where we're at in this exhibit.

Okay. Please go ahead, Ms. Suetake.
MS. SUETAKE: Okay. Thank you.
Q. We're on Page 34 of this exhibit. Do you see the compensation and discussion analysis?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. According to the first line of this page, the information that is provided is information on the named executive officers; is that correct?
A. Yes, it does specifically list those, because that's typically what the proxy statement is about. Although I will admit that during this they do a pay on say approval of compensation, and that is

1 meant to be reflective of all the officers.
Q. Okay.

Can we look at the last method at the bottom of this page above the tables. It says, "These charts below illustrate the relationship between our 2020 financial performance target and our actual performance."

Do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. And is it correct that the tracks at the bottom of this page show consolidated earnings per share and cost per customer as performance targets?
A. Yes.
Q. Is it correct that cost per customer is considered a financial performance target, at least for the purposes of this proxy statement?
A. The cost per customer -- I think, you know, we have lots of financial performance areas within the compensation, and most of those you can see are separated between the different components of what is considered for the incentive plan in the proxy group, and I can -- what I mean by that is I can direct you to the very next page, Page 30, on the bottom, or Page 35, where it talks about the various -- it breaks apart the various components that

1 is considered in the incentive plan.

So, for example, the bottom level, what we're specifically talking about here is the CEO only, and, as I mentioned, the incentive plan is different for the CEOs as it is to all other officers. But as regards to our CEO, his base salary is the first blue line, and it talks about the target versus what was realized. The next is the 2020 annual incentive, and then it talks about the different stock units and performance stock and things like that.

Within the 750,000 listed there as the 2020 annual incentive, it is broken apart between what is more financial and earnings per share. That is separated from -- there's components in there that have been separated from what we consider and what we recover from customers has to do with cost per customer, customer satisfaction, reliability, that sort of thing.

And so, for example, that particular portion, just to lay this out for what's recovered from customers, for our CEO, for example, only seven percent of that 750,000 is included in rates today. So we already do as a company a very thorough analysis and separation between what is charged to customers and what is charged to -- below the line or recovered

1 from shareholders only.

1 this particular incentive plan would not be what is 2 sitting in our 2019 test year.
Q. Okay.

If we can go back to that chart on
Page 35, the chief executive officer 2020 target versus real life.

So just to clarify, this is a comparison of the CEO's 2020 target comparison -- compensation, sorry, versus real-life compensation, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And the CEO is Mr. Vermillion; is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. For 2020, his target compensation was 2.25 -- or 2.25 million but his actual compensation was 1.35 million, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. If we go down to Page 50 of this same exhibit --
50. Five zero.

And then go to --
Are you there, Ms. Andrews?
A. Yes, I'm there.
Q. Okay.

Is it correct this table shows the last

1 three years of compensation for the named executive
A. Yes, it is.
Q. And while Mr. Vermillion's 2020 compensation was listed as approximately 1.35 million on the previous page we looked at, is it correct that his compensation is listed at over 5 million on this table?
A. Yes. That is because it considers things like your change in your pension, nonqualified deferred compensation, things that aren't really necessarily cash payments, and so that's why the total compensation is a little bit misleading of what actual salaries and benefits or whatever that he would have received in the year.
Q. So along that line of questioning -- or along that line, is the change in pension and nonqualified deferred compensation earnings listed on this table excluded from the compensation for Mr. Vermillion listed on the previous page?
A. Yes, I believe that's true.
Q. And then do you know what the other differences are between the five million on this page and the 1.35 million listed on the previous pages?
A. Let's see. You can sort of make it out.

1 You can see the 737 from his salary, you can see the 2184 from the nonequity incentive plan compensation, 3 and then there's a breakdown of the RSUs, which are 4 just values, which is a part of -- I believe that's a 5 part of the stock awards line portions of it.
Q. So looking at all those components, if I basically just add up the base salary plus the stock awards and the nonequity incentive compensation from the --
A. Portions of that -- the stock awards -- I think it's -- the stock awards that are -- right terminology -- that have -- that are available.

So he receives -- he received -- annually he would receive stock awards, but some of them would not become available for him to cash out, for example, until a certain period of time.
Q. Okay.

So you wouldn't just add all of these minus the change in pension --
A. Right.

So let's say Mr. Vermillion -- you know, the five million is in here now, so he got -- certain stock awards he received this year, that let's say he were to leave at the end of the year, some of those stock awards would not come to fruition for him.
Q. Okay.

So on this table there's six different
individuals listed. Do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. Is it correct that all six of these individuals are participants in the short-term executive incentive award plans?
A. Yes.
Q. And then to change the subject, could we turn to your rebuttal -- back to your rebuttal testimony. Page 53.
A. Page 53. I'm there.
Q. Okay.

And would you -- is it correct that these -- the questions and answers on this page refer to benchmarking studies used in setting base salaries and incentive compensation?
A. Yes.
Q. Regarding those benchmarking studies, are you aware of any situation at Avista where an employee's salary was lowered because their salary was above the median or means of a comparison group of companies?
A. I don't study those reports over the last two decades so I don't know that $I$ could answer that

1 question for you.

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

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Mr. Meyer, if you would please turn your video back on. If you would like to redirect.

And, Ms. Suetake, you can turn yours off for the moment, unless you need to be heard.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. MEYER:
Q. There was some discussion, Ms. Andrews, about the cost per customer metric. Do you recall that exchange?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay.

And is there a distinction between financial performance metrics and operating metrics?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you give me an example of a financial performance metric.
A. I'm trying to recall all of the pieces, but earnings per share, for example, would be an obvious one.
Q. And contrary-wise, the operating metrics

1 or operating measures, can you give me a couple 2 examples there?
A. Yes. So for our cost-per-customer measure that we have, it is based on certain expectations of where we expect our expenses to be, and we set certain targets that if we exceed those targets -- and what I mean by that is we -- our cost per customer is less than we anticipate it to be, then there is a savings to the company, and those are shared with the -- with -- or shared as part of the incentive plan.
Q. So that would -- but that savings to the company would provide a direct benefit to customers through keeping rates lower than they otherwise would have been, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. So are these operating measures or metrics designed to reflect direct benefits to customers?
A. Yes, they are.
Q. Okay.

And we don't need to argue about whether the financial metrics provide a direct or indirect benefit. I'm just talking here about the cost per customer. Understand?
A. Yes, I do.

MR. MEYER: Okay. That's all I have. Thank you.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Suetake, do you have anything you wanted to follow up on within that narrow scope?

MS. SUETAKE: It's actually just a clarification of something Ms. Andrews earlier said about the chart in the rebuttal, and this might go to a revised exhibit. I just want to make sure $I$ have the correct number.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Now, is this the chart on Page 34 of 69?

MS. SUETAKE: No. Sorry. This is in
Ms. Andrews' rebuttal testimony, Table 12. I just wanted to make sure $I$ understood something that I thought I heard.

THE WITNESS: Sorry. Can you direct -you said it's my rebuttal testimony, Table 12?

MS. SUETAKE: Table 12 on Page 38.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Meyer, are you
raising your hand?
THE WITNESS: I believe what you mean is it's related to insurance.

MS. SUETAKE: Yes, insurance. Sorry.

1 It's not specifically about a recross; it's just 2 making sure I understood whether or not a number was 3 revised.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes. Ms. Suetake, go ahead. I want to hear if this is -- I want to hear whether this is admissible, so go ahead.

MS. SUETAKE: I understand.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. SUETAKE:
Q. Ms. Andrews, I might have misheard this, but in the line for directors and officers liability for the -- are now posted for December 2021, that 1.029 million --
A. Yes.
Q. Has that number been revised again or is that just -- that's the most updated number we have?
A. So that is -- when I did my rebuttal testimony, I was able to incorporate the most recent D\&O insurance invoices that we had received. That is a part of that number.

Of course, we do reduce that by
10 percent, which is the line in that table that reduces basically D\&O insurance. The 1.029 gets

1 further reduced by 10 percent to meet the requirements of Docket UE-090134 for electric, gets reduced by 10 percent there, if you see that.
Q. Yes, I do. Okay.

So this is the most updated number?
A. Yes, it is.

MS. SUETAKE: Okay. Thank you. That's all the clarification I needed.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
Mr. Meyer, let me ask if you have recross on that clarification of that number.

I'm sorry. Redirect.
MR. MEYER: No, I do not.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Then we're going to turn to questions from the bench that the Commissioners have prepared for Ms. Andrews.

Ms. Suetake, you can go ahead and turn off your video.

I will turn it over now to the Commissioners for bench questions of Ms. Andrews.

Commissioner Balasbas, go ahead.
MR. BALASBAS: Thank you, Judge O'Connell.

Good afternoon, Ms. Andrews.

THE WITNESS: Good afternoon.
MR. BALASBAS: So I'd like to start with a follow-up question during the last part of the discussion and questions we were having with Ms. Rosentrater, Mr. DiLuciano, and Mr. La Bolle on the accounting of the business case spending.

So -- then obviously they deferred that question to you, so I'd like to -- I'd like to ask again, am I understanding correctly that what Avista is presenting for recovery in this case are for the business cases for each of those projects?

So first, is that correct?
THE WITNESS: Yes, it is.
MR. BALASBAS: Okay.
So then for all of the different plans and descriptions of other pieces that the other witnesses had described, those business cases, if I understand correctly, effectively roll up and are kind of described in those plans in more general terms; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes, that's correct.
MR. BALASBAS: Okay. Thank you.
I do have a couple of questions on wildfire, but before I do that, I'll turn to my colleagues to see if they have any follow-up on that

1 specific accounting piece.

THE WITNESS: Because I'd be happy to provide some clarification if you like.

MR. BALASBAS: Sure. I will give you that opportunity to go ahead and do that.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
So those investment plans that are included in Ms. Rosentrater's testimony obviously are high-level -- like distribution, transmission -- or distribution plans or substation infrastructure plans. They're meant to be an overview across the company.

What we include in this case and we talk about in each of our capital witnesses or the witnesses that have capital additions, is we included the business cases for each of our investments. And for the most part 95 percent of our investments -- or our business cases have one expenditure requisition, is what we call, that helps it break down these costs. And it's really -- our first level of accounting-wise is the ER number, expenditure requisition number, and for the most part, as I mentioned, many of them have one ER, and we will have -- they may be specifically a substation ER, a transmission ER, you know, a distribution ER, that sort of thing.

We do have occurrences -- a really good

1 example is our Saddle Mountain project, which is one 2 specific project. It might have a few ERs because it

1 in 2019, as I think we've said either at the workshops
2 or recently, that, you know, we've been working on
3 that plan for a few years -- for a few years before we
4 filed it in middle of last year. 2019 was our
5 historical test year, so we did not have any wildfire
6 capital or wildfire -- what is designated as wildfire
7 expense in our test year.

THE WITNESS: Yes, and I've got actually a great table -- at least $I$ think it is -- on Page 130 of EMA-6T. In order to try to provide some clarity around the wildfire expense --

And I'll give you a chance to get there; I just will set it up.

I provided this table to provide some clarity because I could understand the confusion that that was there. So if you look at Table No. 32 on Page 130 of my EMA-6T --

I'll let you tell me when all three of you are there.

MR. BALASBAS: I'm looking at it right now.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Perfect.
So what I've done there is I've tried to separate the cost between normal operating vegetation management, and while I will say that obviously our wildfire expenses are not all risk tree, there are some other costs, but for the most part it is around this wild risk -- this wild fire risk tree vegetation management.

Our normal operating veg management that was included in our test year, as you can see on that Table 32 , shows that there's about $\$ 6.4$ million. We

1 have since revised that going forward to be
26.1 million. And you can see that that is the plan 3 going forward. That's going to be our ongoing normal 4 maintenance.

Beginning in 2020 -- and bear in mind, there is only, you know, five or six months from when the plan started, that's the reason why for the smaller million and a half dollars there for 2020, we had specifically identified and tracked wildfire risk tree cost of 1.5 starting in 2020 .

And then going forward, you can see what the plan is, and these are Washington's share of those costs -- of our overall costs for this plan.

And as we go through time, you can see what -- how it grows in '21 and '22, and, of course, as I explained on my test -- my testimony, I actually used a pro rata amount to come up with a rate period. So I have three months of the 2020 -- '21, and I have a nine month of 2022, that come up with that rate period value.

But I recognized that in -- because my test period level for the ongoing vegetation management was 6.4 , but yet we only expect it to be 6.1, I actually reduced the portion that we included for wildfire expense by Washington's share, which was

1 184,000, so I basically eliminated any duplication, to
2 be sure. And then that's how we ended up with -- we
3 basically have in our case 6.1 million of normal
4 operating vegetation management and 4.025 for --
5 specifically associated with wildfire, and for the
6 most part it's the risk tree vegetation management.

MR. BALASBAS: Okay. Thank you. I
appreciate that. And thank you for pointing me back to that table after $I$ had initially read it.

So you touched on this in your
explanation just a minute ago about the six months of spending in 2020 on the wildfire expenses. So am I correct in assuming that the company is stating that it has no wildfire capital or operating expenses in the first half of 2020?

THE WITNESS: Not that we had designated as wildfire, no.

No, we -- no. I'll just say, no, we do not, because in that first six months we were still operating our vegetation management, we had not ramped up any of the capital additions in 2020, and we had not started the risk tree vegetation management, those expenses, until the second half of 2020.

MR. BALASBAS: Okay. All right.
Now, I'd like to ask just a general

1 question about the two-way balancing account, and then
2 I will defer to my colleagues for other questions 3 here.

So my main question here is: Why a two-way balancing account? Or is it the same as proposing a tracker fore those expenses?

THE WITNESS: It could. You could consider it, basically. But I'm going to take this in two parts: one, why a two-way balancing account. And so I want to take you to Page 134 of my testimony, and there is an Illustration No. 2, that basically shows our expectation of our expenses, and so when $I$ thought about the level of expenses to build in this -- into this case and what our expectation is over the 10-year plan, and I was also taking into consideration the fact that we would -- we would be looking -- we could be looking at multiyear rate plans and things like that.

So the way I look at this is when you look at this chart you can see that we begin to ramp up for the next two or three years the vegetation management expenses, and $I$ know that you're going to talk to Mr. Howell, possibly, later on, and what he would -- he would say that these level of expenses we absolutely do expect. In fact, we think we will have

1 pressure to do more, because what's going to be really
2 important is getting that -- the risk tree area and
3 the vegetation management is a very important part of
4 our plan, and we need to move from the five-year that 5 we do now of getting through our system -- there's

6 areas we need to get through -- get to now, especially 7 those risk areas.

1 the future, in any case, and guarantee that customers
2 pay no more, no less than our actual costs.

So would this balancing account include just operating expenses or both operating and capital expenses for the wildfire --

THE WITNESS: This balancing is only for expenses only. All that we have included in this case is an assumption that we would pro form in capital additions in each future general rate case, but the expenses, it's harder -- kind of harder to do that. MR. BALASBAS: Okay. Thank you for that clarification.

And then related to that, did Avista consider -- or has Avista considered another -- a different proceeding other than a general rate case to true up these expenses? Both maybe on -- like on the expense side.
A. We have not. That typically has not been -- we don't -- we don't typically have a lot of deferral mechanisms and trackers that we -- Avista trues up. Obviously there's other avenues, like some

1 form of CRM mechanism or something like that, that 2 could track both capital and expense, and the company 3 is certainly not opposed to that.

I know I talked briefly about the CRMs in my testimony because they were brought up by other parties, and we would welcome that, obviously. I think that with wildfire, my only request is that if we do go down that avenue, that's different from the CRM that's in place today for the AldylA mechanism, for example. That was something that was mainly just capital. There really wasn't this enhanced O\&M side to that particular project, where in this case wildfires is just as much an expense issue as it is a capital issue.

And I can say I think wildfire, as an example, the increase in wildfire expense above our current level, for example, of veg management, is like a 68 percent growth in expense. So we see that as material, and material enough to do something about. And so whether that be a deferral mechanism, a balancing account, or some other form of capital and expense tracker, we obviously are open to that, and we are open to any changes annually, reporting, whatever the Commission decides is appropriate.

MR. BALASBAS: Okay. Thank you. That's

1 all I have for now.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
MR. DANNER: So, Ms. Andrews, can you tell me, what is the company doing to keep insurance rates down -- insurance costs down? I mean, are you -- have you presented the wildlife mitigation plan to insurers? What conversations are ongoing? What hope do we have in this area?

THE WITNESS: Well, and, you know, this kind of leads to -- in a way this leads to the level of insurance that we filed on our direct. In our direct case we significantly -- we overstated what insurance was that we expected to have, and most of it was around wildfire. And part of that was because there were (inaudible) --

THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. You cut out and I missed something. You said, "And part of that was because there were."

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure so I'll just start over, if that's okay. Not all the way to the beginning but start over a little bit.

When we first filed our direct case, I admit that we overstated those wildfire expenses, and that was because of conversations with our risk -- our risk -- our director of risk in this company around --

1 that does most of the insurance and works with others
2 in the company. And they were having ongoing
3 discussions with our insurance companies and policy
4 providers, and concerns over wildfire risks across the 5 United States, that obviously there was an expectation 6 that those were going to impact our premiums.

And, in fact, the initial numbers that were given to us as possibilities, I didn't even go that far when we pro formed it in our case. So we were pleased to see that our company was able to work with those insurance companies and make changes.

I'm not the insurance -- I'm not the person in our company that has those conversations so I don't know how much more clarity I can provide you, but $I$ can assure you there are conversations going on to see, you know, can we do different layers, can we -- you know, what should our deductible be. All of those things are happening to try to keep those expenses lower, and we saw that with the actual invoices that were received. So the original discussions and concerns and things that we were hearing, saying, This is what you guys could be seeing coming your way, they managed to work those down and even get them lower than what we had pro formed in the case, which were lower than numbers we had originally

1 been given.

So I know that, you know -unfortunately, when it comes to insurance, and especially property insurance and those kinds of things, there's outside sources or outside impacts that are having, obviously, an impact on our insurance premiums directly. Even if many of those fires or many of those other lawsuits or things that are happening across the United States to put pressure on insurance premiums aren't caused by us, we're still going to feel some of that pain. But we do work very closely with our insurance providers to see what can we do to reduce those expenses.

MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you.
Now I want to ask you a question about the union wages. You testified in your rebuttal that the three percent union increased its expenses to be approved in the fourth quarter of '21, and considering the known and measurable standard, what certainty can you assure that that increase is going to remain at three percent and not be lowered or raised or delayed?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I would love to give more certainty. I can tell you they are still working through those negotiations, and there is an expectation that fourth quarter it would go for

1 ratification.


1 into that standard? I'm just trying to figure out how
2 we need to deal with this, and I will welcome your
3 thoughts on it.

I am -- I know that I'll -- the labor -the amount of labor that we have pro formed into this case is conservative and understated what we will actually see during the rate effective period.

MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you.
MS. RENDAHL: Ms. Andrews, I have a few questions for you.

I guess first, do you know if the company -- are you aware if the company is planning to file a rate case in the fall of 2022?

THE WITNESS: I don't know the exact timing of our -- when our filings would be. The fall of 2022 seems probably a little far out there because that obviously is the end of the rate effective period.

So I -- my assumption would be that we would file some -- a general rate case sometime in earlier of 2022.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
And that rate case, under the new law, will have to include multiyear rate plans, correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes, it would.
MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
And so for the wildfire tracker covering a 10-year period, that would seem to be somewhat

1 awkward, then, covering over into a multiyear rate
2 plan. How do you reconcile the request for the

THE WITNESS: Well, if -- hopefully I'm understanding your question correctly, but the balancing account will only be expenses, and so the balancing account, whatever we build into this case, or let's say we build into the next case, we will build a level of expense expected, you know, maybe for the first year, and even if we do a multiyear plan where maybe it revised that level, we would always be able to, for the balancing account, say what is the base in the particular rate year.
So let's say you had -- let's say rate year one had $\$ 5$ million of expense and -- I don't know yet how we will manage rate year two, but let's just say it was some kind of a growth factor, escalation or something, and so that would grow three percent. We could certainly look at the expenses in the base year, we could escalate that by three percent, for example, to say that's your new base, and then you could track the difference. Or we could always leave the base alone and then just track the difference up or down based on that base. And so I don't see it as really

1 being an issue for expenses.

When it comes to capital, we -- capital, we will pro form in that first -- in that next rate case, we would pro form in the capital additions that have not already been included in this case.

So, for example, we only pro formed wildfire capital through December of 2021. So when we come in for a new case, we would pro form in -whatever was not approved by this Commission, we would build in 2022 capital and so on, and because we would be pro forming those capital costs, I don't see it as being any different than any other pro forma capital or provisional capital, or whatever we include in future cases, $I$ don't see it as being any different. If you were to do a tracker, I would assume it would be -- it could be similar to like AldylA, for example. We have a CRM or AldylA, or there is a mechanism available. But back when that mechanism first came to fruition, the company said, We believe it's a part of our normal operating procedures. We didn't ask for the mechanism. And at that particular time we had also had a -- an attrition study that started with balances and escalated out, and I do recall -- and now the -- which -- the Commissioner is escaping me, that basically -- and it

1 wasn't one of you. One of the Commissioners saying, 2 you know, you guys are in for a multiyear plan here. 3 Don't even think of coming in because you've got an 4 escalation.

1 exception to that is the Colstrip, and for reasons --
2 Colstrip, we actually went out to the rate effective 3 period because of the short-life nature of that asset 4 having to be included in rates by 2025. So we kind of 5 took it as a special animal.

When it comes to expenses, for the most part with expenses, if you look at some of the other things we've done with labor, property tax, insurance, ISIT, we built in expenses that truly were known immeasurables. They may not have been when we direct filed, but the expectation was that by the time we were at rebuttal those costs would be known and measurable.

With wildfire, because of the growth in those expenses and the importance of the wildfire plan, and just the whole approach to this plan and what we know that we need to do, we tried to set it as a rate period. So there really isn't other costs that we went to the rate period other than wildfire.

But that's also in part why we thought a balancing account would be useful, because it would eliminate any concern that because those expenses aren't known and measurable today and they could vary, that balancing account would protect customers by insuring that if we don't spend what we say we're

1 going to say -- or we don't spend what we say we are 2 going to spend, that it would be a part of that

JUDGE O'CONNELL: We haven't moved beyond. We just wanted to make sure that you had heard Ms. Andrews.

MS. RENDAHL: I did. I was trying to talk, and obviously the system was disconnecting me. So sorry about that.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
Well, I guess no more questions, so thank you, Ms. Andrews, for your testimony.

Mr. Meyer, has anything that we brought up sparked the need to clarify?

MR. MEYER: It has. I'm going to keep this really short.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Go ahead.
MR. MEYER: Thank you.

FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MEYER:
Q. Commissioner Balasbas asked about wildfire, call it tracking mechanisms or what have you, or deferral mechanisms. So my question of this witness is: Has, in fact, the company put before you a wildfire deferral mechanism for your consideration?
A. Yes. Yes, you're right. I keep forgetting that that's been pulled into the case, that

1 the company has proposed to defer the wildfire
2 expenses only -- it does not include capital -- for
3 the period January 1 through September 30th of 2021.
4 And the expectation there is to allow us to recover
5 those important expenses during the period before new
6 rates go into effect. It allows us to recover those 7 costs.

We have already absorbed any 2020 level of expense, but this would allow us to recover at least the nine months of those wildfire expenses that without this deferral mechanism we would have no other chance at recovering.
Q. Are those type of expenses materially different in character or kind from 2020 wildfire expenses?
A. No. And they would even more so be associated with a wildfire risk tree, that's where a lot of those costs and stuff should be coming from, but, yes, they are consistent with the types of expenses that we spent for wildfire the first six months of the year.
Q. And is it your understanding that staff has not objected to 2020 wildfire expenses?
A. Right. My understanding is that that is what the staff has proposed, is 2020 level of

1 expenses.

MR. MEYER: Very good. Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
We have no further questions for
Ms. Andrews, so, Ms. Andrews, thank you for your testimony. You're excused. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
And I just want to say it was very nice seeing all of your faces for a change.

Have a good day.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Meyer, I think we have time for one more Avista witness that we have bench questions for.

I would like to pass along to you that we do not have any bench questions for your witness Thackston, and as staff and Sierra Club have waived their cross, Thackston can be excused.

MR. MEYER: All right. Thank you very much.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
With that, I'd like to move on to the next witness, and I think that's Mark Thies.

If we could please have him come testify on camera.

We'll take a little breath, and this will

1 be our last witness for the day, and then we will pick 2 up on Friday morning.

MR. MEYER: Very good. Thank you.
So calling to the stand Mr. Mark Thies.
I'll give him just a moment to collect his materials.
MR. THIES: Can you hear me?
MR. MEYER: Are you hearing Mr. --
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes.
MR. THIES: Okay. Thank you.
MR. MEYER: Okay. So I'll get off the screen in a second, but for the -- have you been sworn?

MR. THIES: No.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: No. Let's go ahead and do that now.

Mr. Thies, will you please raise your right hand.
(Witness sworn)
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
MR. MEYER: For the record, please state your name and your position with this employer.

THE WITNESS: My name is Mark Thies, and I'll spell it because it's different. T-h-i-e-s. I'm the executive vice president and CFO and treasurer of Avista.

MR. MEYER: All right. Thank you.
He's available for any questioning.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you,
Mr. Meyer. I will turn it over directly to the Commissioners.

MS. RENDAHL: Good afternoon, Mr. Thies. How are you?

THE WITNESS: Good afternoon,
Commissioner. Great.
MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
I just have a -- I think we just have a couple questions for you, and I'll start.

Do you have your rebuttal testimony in front of you?

THE WITNESS: I do.
MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
On Page 3, starting at Line 19, you state that the level of capital investment in recent years has been driven primarily by the business need to fund a greater portion of the departmental requests for new investments that in the past were unfunded or underfunded, correct?

THE WITNESS: What lines, again? I'm sorry, Commissioner.

MS. RENDAHL: Starting at Line 19, at

1 least on my --

THE WITNESS: Okay, I'm there. I'm there.

MS. RENDAHL: You got it? Okay.
THE WITNESS: Yes. Correct.
MS. RENDAHL: So who is it that funds or pays for these departmental requests?

THE WITNESS: The company does. The company funds the capital, that goes through the capital planning group. So our capital requests come in from the departments, and there's a flowchart in my, I think, direct testimony that describes the process, but then it goes to the capital planning group to prioritize the capital, and that's where some -- some of the costs, as we constrain the capital to $\$ 405$ million, or have for the last several years -- you know, certain cost requests come in above that, and we have to prioritize what makes the most sense to fund based on the business needs and risks associated with either funding or not funding that capital.

That's done at the capital planning group and then brought up to the officers and ultimately the finance committee and board of directors for approval.

MS. RENDAHL: But it's ultimately the

1 ratepayers that fund these requests, correct?
THE WITNESS: I do have to find it.
MS. RENDAHL: No problem.
THE WITNESS: I am there.
MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
So if you would look at Page 36, starting
at Line 12, and going onto the --

THE WITNESS: Okay, I'm on Page 36.
And I don't hear the Commissioner
anymore. I believe she may be frozen.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes.
Commissioner Rendahl, we lost you for a moment.

MS. RENDAHL: Can you hear me now?
JUDGE O'CONNELL: We did not hear any of the question, but you are back, and we can hear you.

MS. RENDAHL: I have a bad network quality so maybe I will defer to one of my colleagues to ask this question.

MR. DANNER: Mr. Balasbas, do you want to take this one?

MR. BALASBAS: Sure, $I$ can take this one.
Good afternoon, Mr. Thies.
And so to clarify this question, in your direct testimony you had discussed the need for mitigating cash-flow impacts and for credit metrics for returning the tax benefits related to IDD No. 5 and then meters costing less than $\$ 200$. Do you remember that testimony?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. BALASBAS: All right.
So I'd like to ask you a question. Why do you believe that amortizing the return of those tax benefits over only -- over two years is necessary to mitigate cash flow and credit metrics in this case, but if there are any remaining amounts, amortizing it over 10 years will not lead to any need to mitigate cash flow or credit metric issues?

THE WITNESS: There -- it doesn't mean that there will not be any need to mitigate some of that, but it is a lesser -- the faster the acceleration of all of those benefits hurts the credit metrics to where our credit metrics could fall below the level where we are currently rated and could

1 result in a possibility of a downgrade. So keeping it
2 to two years, as we recommend in this case or suggest
3 in this case, we believe we can point to the rate 4 agencies and suggest it's a short-term thing to get 5 our customers through.

And remember, when we started this we were in the middle of COVID, and trying to offset the negative impacts of what's out there for COVID to offset the impacts to the customers' bills, and then, you know, when that -- when that comes back, we would be back to earning our normal cash flows, and the rating agencies could look through the short-term impact and say, Here's how we're going to rate you, and we believe that we would not be impacted negatively from a ratings perspective.

The longer that went and the greater amount -- you know, we tried to constrain it to an amount of two years, it was longer, and we did all of those in a short period of time. We believe we ran the risk of having a potential downgrade from the rating agencies.

I can't say absolutely that they would do that. That's up to them. They have to run their metrics. But we ran our metrics, and we also consulted with outside banks to determine what their

1 thoughts were, and we believe the way we filed it 2 makes the most sense for, $A$, the benefit of the customers, to offset the cash impacts in the near term, but also protects the company from a negative downgrade, which we believe would negatively affect the customers.

MR. BALASBAS: Okay.
I'd like to just touch on that just a bit more, because to me -- and maybe I'm -- maybe I'm not fully understanding, but it seems like a counterintuitive argument, because -- I can understand the potential credit metric impacts and obviously cash-flow impacts if these benefits are returned over a very short period of time. I understand that issue there.

I guess what I am trying to -- what I'm trying to grapple with is are you saying that it's okay to do it for a short period of time solely for purposes of zeroing out any potential rate impact to the customers, but you're saying that it's just -that that should only be a temporary thing, and that the Commission should consider longer amortization of these benefits as maybe a general -- as a general consideration?

> THE WITNESS: Yes, and then let me

1 qualify that, I guess.

Yes, we do believe in the interim, with respect to this case, we felt it made sense to offset for a period of time. We suggested two years. That's our recommendation. The Commission can determine what they want to do with that, but this is the recommendation that we -- that we've put forth in our case, that we believe makes sense.

The acceleration of that faster and to the full extent earlier does put at risk those credit metrics, but the longer period of that does not. We were trying to balance, again, the cost to the customer but then also the credit metrics of the company. So that's why we suggested what we did.

And the 10 years, again, if the Commission wanted to have a different outcome, we believe that was reasonable and would not impact negatively enough our metrics that would cause us to have a downgrade.

MR. BALASBAS: Okay. Thank you.
MR. DANNER: So my only follow-up to that is, you know, we talked about the possibility of a downgrade, and I know you've talked with outside folks and done your own metrics. Are we talking about a likelihood or are we talking about a slim chance? Because I hear this get bandied about, you know, fear of a downgrade. What is the -- what is the likelihood?

THE WITNESS: The likelihood -- I can't give, you know -- the rating agencies are going to do that. I don't have a percentage that I could give you a likelihood.

We were on the bottom edge when we -when we read our rating agency reports, our -- I use funds from operations, FFO to debt -- comparisons are on the lower end of their metrics for keeping our current rating. So if we go below that and amortize into -- effectively what that means is we reduce our cash flow. To cause that metric to fall below, we would have a stronger possibility of getting a downgrade because we would fall below that metric.

If we don't, and we return to those higher levels, then $I$ would say it's a very slim chance of getting a downgrade. But if we had an acceleration of these -- for example, an acceleration of these tax benefits, the entire -- a hundred percent of the total amount -- and Ms. Andrews can have the amount; $I$ don't have the amount right in front of me -- over the two-year period or three-year period, when we ran the math we had a very high risk of a

1 downgrade because we would have fallen below that 2 threshold.

Now, that doesn't mean other things can't change, but that's why we recommended it the way we did, and is it a high chance of a downgrade if we accelerate it too fast and all of it? I believe it would be a higher chance. I can't give you a percentage, Commissioner -- or Chair.

Though we did -- we did look at that as a much higher chance of getting a downgrade than the way we suggested it. We believe that this is, again, trying to balance the benefit to the customers and not risking the company's credit rating, which, in fact, if we got a downgrade would hurt the customer in our cost of debt.

But I don't -- I don't know -- I can't say there's a 70 percent chance we'd get a downgrade or a 50 percent chance we'd get a downgrade. I don't know.

Based on the metrics, if we fall below that -- those thresholds, it's a very high likelihood that we run that risk. And that's where we're trying to balance where we don't do that.

The specific number of that, I couldn't tell you what number that is. We could run math for

1 you and get back to you if that's a request.

> THE WITNESS: Okay.

MR. DANNER: I have no further questions, Judge.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
And Commissioner Rendahl does not have any further questions, either. She's communicated to me that she can see and hear, but being able to ask questions and I think upload them through her connection is not possible at this time.

Commissioner Balasbas, do you have anything else for Mr. Thies?

MR. BALASBAS: I do not.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
So, Mr. Thies -- well, before I let you go, Mr. Meyer, is there anything that came up that warrants clarification?

MR. MEYER: There is not. Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
Well, given our -- where we are at the time of day and the network connection issues we're experiencing, I think this is an appropriate time to stop for the day. We will pick up on Friday at 9:30

1 in the morning, and we will start off with the rest of
2 the list of witnesses: Joseph Miller, David Howell, 3 and James Kensok.

MR. MEYER: Yes.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Is there anything else, Counselors, that we should talk about before we break for the day?

MR. MEYER: Nothing -- nothing from
Avista, other than just to note that this is our first opportunity to try a case virtually like this, and but for Commissioner Rendahl's poor connections toward the end of the day, I thought it went remarkably well, at least from our perspective. So thank you for arranging it.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Good.
Ms. Suetake?
MS. SUETAKE: I have one last question. About the exhibits and updates that we were going to file for either the bench requests, do you also want us to update the joint issues metrics with the finalized numbers?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes, please. That will be very helpful to have that updated.

MS. SUETAKE: Okay. Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.

Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski.
MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Nothing from staff. Thank you.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
I'm seeing nothing more, I'm hearing nothing more.

I do want to provide a heads-up for order of witnesses once we come back on Friday. I would prefer to have the bulk of cross-examination earlier in the day rather than at the end, so -- I know I had mentioned that we would have Public Counsel witnesses before staff's witness. It's my preference that we have staff witness Jordan go before those other witnesses, due to the amount of cross that's expected. So I wanted to give that heads-up and the expectation to the parties.

Okay. I've heard nothing else, so --
Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski, I see you. Would you like to be heard?

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: No. Thank you, Your Honor. Duly noted.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Mr. Thies, you are excused, and we will be --

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

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