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

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

## July 9, 2021

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BEFORE THE WASHINGTON
UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

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

AVISTA CORPORATION, d/b/a AVISTA UTILITIES,

Respondent.
)
)
) Nos. UE-200900
) UG-200901 UE-200894

EVIDENTIARY HEARING, VOLUME IV
Pages 248 - 393
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ANDREW J. O'CONNELL

Taken Remotely Via Teams Videoconference

DATE: Friday, July 9, 2021
REPORTED BY: Ronald L. Cook
CCR, CRR, RDR, FAPR
WA CCR \#2523; CA CSR \#13928

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Docket Nos. UE-200900, UG-200901, and UE-200894 (Consolidated) - Vol. IV - 7/9/2021

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\text { FRIDAY, JULY 9, } 2021
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9:36 A.M.
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P R O C E E D I N G S

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let's be on the record.
Good morning. Today is July 9th, 2021. The time is approximately 9:36 a.m. We're here today for the second day of the Avista 2020 general rate case, Dockets UE-200900, UG-200901, and UE-200894.

Let's go ahead and take short appearances from the parties, make sure everyone's here for the record.

And I'll start with Avista.
MR. MEYER: Thank you, Your Honor. David Meyer, for Avista.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: And for staff.
MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Sorry. I had to unmute. For staff, Jennifer Cameron-Rulkowski, Assistant Attorney General, and with me again today are Assistant Attorneys General Jeff Roberson, Nash Callaghan, Harry Fukano, Joe Dallas, and Daniel Teimouri.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
And for Public Counsel.

MS. SUETAKE: Thank you, Your Honor. This is Nina Suetake, Assistant Attorney General for Public Counsel.

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

MS. MILINOVICH: Good morning, Your
Honor. Corinne Milinovich, on behalf of the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: And for Inland Empire
Paper.
MR. PEPPLE: Good morning. This is Tyler
Pepple, for Inland Empire Paper Company.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: And for The Energy
Project.
MR. FFITCH: Good morning, Judge
O'Connell. Simon ffitch, representing The Energy Project.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
And for Sierra Club.
MS. YARNALL LOARIE: Good morning. This is Jessica Yarnall Loarie, for Sierra Club.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you all. Good morning.

Before we came on the record I discussed a number of clarifying questions with the parties

1 regarding the bench requests that the Commission
2 issued in a notice yesterday. And regarding those
3 bench requests, I want to adjust the deadline for
4 Bench Request No. 9 for Avista. That bench request
5 pertained to AMI meters and non-AMI meters for gas 6 only, electric only, and combined electric and natural 7 gas customers.

I'm going to modify that due date to July 16 at 5:00 p.m. So to be filed no later than July 16 at 5:00 p.m., instead of -- the original request was for no later than July 14 th at 5:00 p.m.

MR. MEYER: Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: You're welcome.
Second, regarding Bench Request No. 4, Public Counsel had requested clarification on what the Commission was seeking as far as the updates that were necessary to testimony, exhibits, and any revenue requirement models as it might come from the hearing today, any updates to those.

The Commission is seeking the updated revenue requirement models. It is not necessary to go back and update Ms. Crane's testimony, in particular ACC-1T, with those numbers. We are just interested in having the most updated revenue requirement models and any exhibit that is that revenue requirement model.

And, Ms. Suetake, is the -- I assume that the due date for that being -- is still reasonable; is that correct?

MS. SUETAKE: Yes, Your Honor. It was Friday the 16th, I believe. That would still be fine for us. Thank you.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Very good.
Today we're going to resume the
Commissioners' questions for Avista witnesses. We're going to start with Howell and then we will have Kensok.

Before we get to that, I wanted to discuss with the parties, in particular Public Counsel and staff, the cross exhibits that are intended for staff witness Jordan, and on the record yesterday I -or Wednesday, not yesterday, I mentioned that I would rule on those exhibits as they were presented and move for admission during witness Jordan's testimony.

I am still going to rule on them during witness Jordan's testimony, but I wanted to address them and have a discussion here before we started bench questions for Avista's witnesses.

And I have some clarifying questions for the identification and naming of three of the documents in particular, Ms. Suetake, the -- what's

1 been labeled or identified as 12X, 13X, and 14X.
2 These are indicated as being from Avista's IRP,
3 integrated resource plan. It's indicated as being
4 Chapters 11 and Chapter 9, and then Appendix H.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. So you're no longer asking that those -- or you don't plan to ask that those be admitted to the record?

MS. SUETAKE: Correct, Your Honor.
Regarding Exhibit 11X, I will have to -JUDGE O'CONNELL: I'm sorry. 12X?

Chapter 11?

MS. SUETAKE: Correct. Sorry. Yes, Exhibit 12X, Chapter 11.

I do not know right off the top of my head which docket this was filed under. We can find out for you during the break, and I can get back to you on that.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. I think that will be important to know when we get to it.

Now, to address, I guess, the remaining three cross exhibits, 11X, 12X, 15X, I want to be forthright with the parties so that no one is surprised, and I want to clearly explain how I'm looking at these cross exhibits.

I look at 11X and 15 X in particular, and I look at the substance or the topic of those exhibits, as well as 12X, and I see that there is relevance for that topic to the disagreement between staff and Public Counsel in this case regarding the inputs and the data that are used by Avista in this cost-of-service study. However, as you are all familiar with, all relevant evidence is admissible in our proceedings, but that doesn't mean that that evidence should be admitted to the record, and the foundation of the exhibits will need to be shown, and in particular I need to know that these exhibits are

1 what Public Counsel says they are, that the
2 information that's contained in the documents are
3 correct and that the Commission can trust what it is,
4 that these documents are trustworthy.

Now, my concern there is less for the IRP Chapter 11 because whether it's one that's been filed in Docket UE-180738 or UE-200301, that is something that the Commission has seen and is familiar with.

Excuse me one moment.
If you're listening on the phone or on
Teams, please mute your microphone unless you're talking, and I expect that the only people who should be talking during this hearing are myself, the Commissioners, the attorneys representing the parties, and any witnesses that have been identified.

So as I was saying, Exhibit 12X
Chapter 11, I have -- my concern as to its
trustworthiness and the foundation for that is less significant than it is for the others, because the others come from -- or are identified as data requests and responses between Public Counsel and Avista. These are things that the Commission has not seen, is not aware of in any other docket. So that I see is where the foundation is lacking.

And, of course, Public Counsel, you will

1 have the chance to provide that foundation. I wanted
2 to hear whether it was your intent still to go forward
3 establishing that foundation through the staff witness
4 Jordan or whether you had planned something else.
5 Ms. Suetake. Mr. Watkins' testimony, his response testimony, which I didn't realize it was already in the record under a

1 different exhibit number.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Can you please identify that for me?

MS. SUETAKE: One moment. I apologize.
MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Your Honor, I believe it's GAW-6.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: I have the exhibit list pulled up in front of me, and that's been identified and admitted to the record as GAW-6, which is Avista's response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 279. Is that the same as what is proposed as Cross Exhibit 11X?

MS. SUETAKE: Yes, Your Honor, it appears so.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
In that case, $I$ am going to reject $11 X$ as a duplicate, and I'm attempting to avoid any duplication within the record, for efficiency sake.

However, because GAW-6 has already been admitted to the record, it's evidence, and you can certainly ask staff witness Jordan what they know about it, if they know about it, and continue your cross-examination based on that if witness Jordan knows something and can offer testimony on it.

MS. SUETAKE: Additionally, Your Honor --

Thank you, Your Honor.
Additionally, the cross I intend to do with the IRP exhibit, based on -- is going to be on tables which were also included in Mr. Watkins' testimony. I had decided to use the source material rather than Mr . Watkins' testimony partly for ease of referencing; also because Ms. Jordan also agrees that the material comes from Avista's 2020 IRP.

But if you would prefer, $I$ can just use Mr. Watkins' testimony, which is copying Avista's IRP. We've received no objections or rebuttal testimony on the veracity or lack thereof of those tables, so I'm not quite sure what would be the best course of action here.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Well, let's -- given that scoping of the cross exhibit and the intention, let me turn, then, to Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski. What is staff's perspective on that, and do you still plan to object to the admission of 12 X if it's for the purposes of showing, yes, Mr. Watkins' tables do come from that IRP, given that they're already in the record as part of his testimony?

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Your Honor, Ms. Suetake and I had spoken on Wednesday, and I had represented that -- after we had spoken about Public

1 Counsel's plans, staff doesn't have an objection to 2 the admission of Exhibit 12X.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Then, for the record, 12 X will be admitted.

Okay. Ms. Suetake, would you like to please address 15X, if there is any clarification you would like to make now, or should we plan on waiting to see if the foundation can be established in cross?

MS. SUETAKE: We can wait till cross. I think that might be -- it might make it more clear in the course of my cross-examination.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
And to make sure, Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski, staff at this point does still plan to object to 15X, correct?

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: That's correct, Your Honor.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
All right.
MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Our plans are to wait and see the purpose for which Public Counsel intends to use it.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Very good.
With that, all the housekeeping matters I wanted to address before we moved on is taken care of.

I'm going to ask the Commissioners to join us and turn on their cameras, and I would like to ask that all the attorneys except for Mr. Meyer and Ms. -- sorry -- and Mr. Meyer turn off their cameras, and, Mr. Meyer, if you could have your witness Howell be ready and turn on his video.

MR. MEYER: It's done. Thank you. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. As the Commissioners are turning on their video, Mr. Howell, if you would please, where you are, raise your right hand. I will swear you in.
(Witness sworn)
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Mr. Meyer.
MR. MEYER: Thank you.
Mr. Howell, for the record, please state your name, by whom you're employed, and what your position is.

THE WITNESS: It's David Howell. I work for Avista Utilities, and I'm the director of electrical operations.

MR. MEYER: Thank you.
And with that, Mr. Howell is available for any questioning.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you. I

1 will turn it over to the Commissioners for their 2 questions.

MS. RENDAHL: Thank you, Mr. Howell. This is Commissioner Rendahl. Good morning. How are you?

THE WITNESS: Good morning.
MS. RENDAHL: So there are a few
questions related to the wildfire plan. In particular, do you have your initial testimony before you?

THE WITNESS: I do.
MS. RENDAHL: Which is -- I'm sorry.
Yes, your initial testimony.
And also, do you have Public Counsel's testimony? Mr. Stephens -- the PA/DS-1T. Do you have that in front of you as well?

THE WITNESS: I do not. I see them looking for it.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay. All right. Well, we'll just pause just a minute.

Have you read that testimony?
THE WITNESS: My original testimony or the Public Counsel?

MS. RENDAHL: Public Counsel.
THE WITNESS: I have not.

MS. RENDAHL: You have not. Okay.
Well, we'll make sure you get a copy of that testimony.

Are you aware that Public Counsel, in their testimony, was concerned that Avista did not rely on historical ground fire data in its developing its plan? Just generally, while you're looking for that.

THE WITNESS: I have not read that
testimony.
MS. RENDAHL: Okay. Well, then, I will move on.

So were you involved in the stakeholder workshops developing the wildfire plan?

THE WITNESS: Some of those. We actually had two different stakeholders. We had some internal stakeholders, and those workshops we used subject matter experts internally, but we also had some stakeholders -- we didn't refer to them as stakeholders, but peer utility workshops, and I was involved in those.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
Somebody is fumbling with their microphone.

Mr. Cook, can you hear what we're saying?

THE REPORTER: Yes, I can, but the witness is coming in a bit faintly.

THE WITNESS: Is that better?
THE REPORTER: Yes. Thank you.
MS. RENDAHL: If you can hold the microphone closer when you're speaking, that would be great. Thank you.

Can you explain why Avista's proposed plan differs from some of the stakeholder recommendations made during those meetings and workshops?

THE WITNESS: Are you referring to the internal stakeholder or to the -- our Pacific Northwest peer utility stakeholder group?

MS. RENDAHL: I guess I'm referring to both. If there's any differences between those, why were those different than what's in the plan?

THE WITNESS: Yeah. And -- so maybe the way I'd frame this is that we created a wildfire plan that is relevant to our service territory, and I wanted -- if I can, I'll explain a little bit what I mean by that.

Utilities operate in different -- with different geographic considerations. A simple one is, you know, Idaho Power, when we had our meeting, they

1 were one of those stakeholders. They have lots of 2 prairie land. That risk and mitigation of that risk 3 is different than like an Avista, that operates with 4 fair -- we have quite a bit of forested areas, where 5 we have high-consequence areas in those forested 6 areas.

1 created a risk-based plan, and our goal was to -- I'm going to go back a little bit trying to answer your first part of this. We did not use fire events, we used spark ignition sources as our rationale for how we would come up with mitigative actions. And there's a lot of different potential spark ignition --

You're on mute.
MS. RENDAHL: Mr. Howell, if you'll wait.
I do have some questions specifically about historical data that we can go into.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
MS. RENDAHL: So if you're finished about the differences between the stakeholder and internal workgroups and what's in the plan, then I can move on to those questions specifically.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
And just to clarify, the internal stakeholder groups did develop a number of recommendations, and then we implemented the top tiers of those recommendations, just to differentiate how we use those two different groups.

MS. RENDAHL: Thank you. That's very helpful.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
MS. RENDAHL: So going to your testimony

1 now, if you would --

Let's see. In your testimony, you talked about how you defined the -- at DRH-1T, at Page 9 through 11, you discuss wildfire risk as it relates to the distribution and transmission infrastructure, using your historical outage data. Do you see that?

THE WITNESS: I do, and I'm familiar with that.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
So can you explain, then, how the company did use the historical data in the planning? And maybe what historical data might be missing or what assumptions the company used to make up for any lack of historical data.

THE WITNESS: So the historical data we have is related to either fault events or outage events, but -- and this is building a little bit on your original question, which was fire related. One of the things that we've identified is that we need to understand fire-related events with each of our spark events or fault events.

So we use fault events and outage events to be an indicator of where the risk exists in our system. We know, on the transmission system, that a fault event during fire season is a concern, and it's

1 something that we should try to minimize and also
2 follow up on. And we have elements of mitigation 3 related to that.

On the distribution side, we do know pole fires -- that's actually one of those records that we've historically kept in our outage management system -- but we don't know of all fires. We just know of outages. So there's a bit of a correlation that we're trying to make as we develop mitigative actions.

But going forward, we are creating methods of tracking fire ignition associated with outages on our system.

Does that make sense? The pieces that I had and that I didn't have as we developed the plan?

MS. RENDAHL: Yes, it does.
So just to follow up, you said you hadn't read Public Counsel's testimony about the wildfires --

THE WITNESS: I have it with me now. I can reference it.

MS. RENDAHL: Well, and so in your rebuttal testimony, DRH-8T, you do respond to the comments that Public Counsel's witnesses make about the wildfire resiliency plan, so I just want to clarify. Did you, in fact, read Public Counsel's

1 testimony in preparing your rebuttal testimony?

THE WITNESS: I do have the questions that were posed, and provided responses to those. MS. RENDAHL: So in order to respond to Public Counsel's claims in their response testimony, so, for example, if we're looking at Page 4 of your rebuttal testimony, which is DRH-8T.

THE WITNESS: I am there.
MS. RENDAHL: At the bottom, on Line 21, and going on to the next page, it says, "Misters Alvarez and Stephens, on behalf of Public Counsel, argue," et cetera, et cetera, and it references Public Counsel's testimony, and then you have a response. So $I$ just want to clarify. In preparing this testimony, did you review Public Counsel's testimony?

THE WITNESS: I worked with other people within the wildfire group and did understand the context of the responses that we need to provide, and then we discussed our responses to those and provided those in writing.

MS. RENDAHL: So is this your testimony or is this somebody else's testimony?

THE WITNESS: This is my testimony. MS. RENDAHL: Okay.

THE WITNESS: I mean -- yes. I mean, this is -- yeah, this is my testimony related to wildfire.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
So can you explain, then, why outage data is an appropriate figure to use, as opposed to outage events that might spark fires?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I would -- I want to frame that a little bit. Outage data is, I think, a better measure on our transmission system than it is on the distribution system. On the transmission system, we have very few faults. We have not historically tracked fire events associated with a fault. That's something that we'll do moving forward. But there's a lot of energy when you have a transmission fault, and there is the potential for a fire that's associated with those. You can have a tree that contacts a line that creates a fault during the winter, and that's probably not going to be a fire event. But we do see fire -- we do have the potential for a fault event during a summer condition, and it can be -- doesn't have to be windy, it can just be a hot dry day during the summer.

And we've actually added an element to our wildfire plan which we refer to as expedited

1 response, where we'll actually send resources to those
2 fault locations, because we know there's a potential
3 for a fire.

I don't know that $I$ would state it so strongly on the distribution side with the outage events routinely on the distribution system that are not associated with fire events. Typically those are associated with pole fires, contacts, those other grid-hardening mitigative actions that we've taken.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
So can you complain currently how Avista investigates and tracks ground fires related to equipment outages, maybe on the distribution system?

THE WITNESS: Yes. So we have -- and this is -- I indicated we haven't done it in the past, but today what we're doing is we -- it's typically our -- we call servicemen but it's trouble men, is commonly the term, or local reps. Those are typically our first responders to events. If a fire is noted related to any type of an outage event, we then have an escalation policy where that information is communicated and documented.

Our goal moving forward is to -- for outage events or fault events, to track fires related to those.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
I'll hold now and see if my colleagues have some questions. I can keep going, but if you have questions, please go ahead.

Okay. I will keep going.
So in your initial testimony, Mr. Howell, and that's Exhibit DRH-1T, at Page 8 --

And I'll pause till you find that page. THE WITNESS: I'm there.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
So do you see Lines 7 through 15, where you discuss a risk calculation, where impact is defined as the sum of direct financial cost, customer and safety? Do you see that?

THE WITNESS: I do.
MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
So when you refer to impact, does that include the long-term community costs related to a devastating wildfire event? For example, the costs of rebuilding a community, health outcomes related to the wildfire smoke, the economic loss as a community its inhabitants might face, and the total costs of making the community whole post event, or is it just focused on the company's impact?

THE WITNESS: It did not include the --

1 I'm going to generalize your more of a community
2 impact. There are more direct costs that we would see, but direct costs could be fighting fire, its replacement assets, but not the -- you had a number of categories there, but in general not including those categories.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
THE WITNESS: Okay.
MS. RENDAHL: Thank you.
So going on on Page 9 of this exhibit.
THE WITNESS: I do want to -- if I can go back and just respond a little bit. I mean, we do include -- I mean, the reason we're doing our wildfire plan is the risk to our communities, and public safety is an element of that consideration. So we're trying to minimize our spark event.

So there is an element of community, but in the way that you characterized them, not -- we generally didn't look at it that way. It was the safety impacts to loss of life and structures within a community.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
THE WITNESS: Yeah.
MS. RENDAHL: So if you move on to Page 9 of your initial testimony. And let me know when

THE WITNESS: I'm there.
MS. RENDAHL: On Lines 1 through 3.
You indicate that Avista's accumulated 10-year risk of wildfires is at least $\$ 8$ billion. Do you see that?

THE WITNESS: I do.
MS. RENDAHL: So are you testifying there that without doing anything to mitigate or plan for wildfire as outlined in Avista's plan, that the company would face at least $\$ 8$ billion in liability?

THE WITNESS: No, because there's probability that's associated with that.

So if I can, I'll speak a little bit to risk and the way that we looked at that.

MS. RENDAHL: I guess maybe you can clarify in response to the question. When you indicate that without doing anything or without planning for the wildfire, you're facing $\$ 8$ billion in liability, so what reports and information is this figure based on, and what exactly does that \$8 billion in liability cover?

THE WITNESS: So the eight billion that we're referencing is a risk cost, so I can't say definitively that we would have an \$8 billion

1 liability if we did not do this work.

The impact side is much more challenging, so we took an approach to do a relative risk cost. So what we did is we said, What is our inherent risk? This is don't do anything, and mitigated risk.

And there is also some information within the risk analysis section of this that talks about the overall risk reduction that we will see because of that. We also know practically that if we take these mitigative actions, we will reduce the potential for spark ignition events, which is what can lead to wildfire.

But that -- if I'm answering your question correctly, that eight billion is a risk -- I can't guarantee it because it's based on probability.

MS. RENDAHL: So it's a risk, not a liability number? Yes or no?

THE WITNESS: That is -- that is my understanding, it's a risk calculation.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay. Great.

THE WITNESS: And the second one, you had asked how did we come up with that amount, so we had a couple of different ways that we tried to understand risk and respond appropriately. The first one was external to us. We used a consultant that looked at the single largest event that can happen in our system and they just considered loss of property and assets, and then that was identified in one of our higher-risk areas.

This number here that you're referencing was done with our internal stakeholder group that we spoke of earlier, and they had to try to quantify the risk associated with implementing mitigative actions.

And so there's really two ways to look at it: an absolute dollar amount, which is a risk dollar, and then a risk reduction.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
THE WITNESS: But it was an internal stakeholder group.

MS. RENDAHL: Thank you.
And just to clarify, you were just talking about the risk analysis model that CoreLogic provided for you, correct?

THE WITNESS: That is correct, yes.
MS. RENDAHL: So if you look back at

1 Page 8 of your initial testimony, which is DRH-1T, and
2 then at Lines 15 to 21. Do you see that?

THE WITNESS: I do. I'm going to read them really quick.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
THE WITNESS: Yes.
MS. RENDAHL: So just to confirm what you just said, that that amount -- that risk analysis model was focused on property loss and doesn't include loss of life, injury, fire suppression costs, timber loss, and other economic losses, correct?

THE WITNESS: That is correct. That's on Line 18 and 19.

MS. RENDAHL: Right.
And so does the \$8 billion figure that the company included include these costs?

And I apologize for the plane.
THE WITNESS: That's okay.
I'm going to have to look at the -- we have a risk analysis section, and it would take me a moment to review it. I want to make sure I answer you correctly. If I can reference that.

MS. RENDAHL: Sure. Thank you.
THE WITNESS: Your question is does it include loss of life?

MS. RENDAHL: My question was not just loss of life, but injury, fire suppression costs, timber loss, and other economic losses.

THE WITNESS: Okay, I'm going to reference DRH-3, which is our risk analysis --

Let me give you the proper title.
It is our wildfire risk analysis summary, and Page 5, and it says -- referencing what the risk is included in that, and there's not line numbers but I'll reference, it says three items: direct financial costs, which is the replacement costs, fire suppression, first-party damage; and two, customer, which is -- the interpretation, it says interruption costs, estimates -- they use the ICE calculator -this, again, was done with our internal stakeholder group, just to understand how this was put together -and third-party claims, and then finally safety, public employee injuries.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
Go ahead.
THE WITNESS: Trying to get back to your answer.

It does consider safety, injury, so life, injury -- timber loss was not included -- and economic losses. There's some financial in there, but you'll

1 see those really on the first line, which was more
2 related to fire suppression and our assets.

MS. RENDAHL: Thank you. I appreciate the response.

So I'll pause here and see if my colleagues have any questions they wish to ask of Mr. Howell.

Okay. I just have a few more, then, but interrupt me if you would like to.

So continuing on with your initial
testimony, Mr. Howell, on Pages 11 through 13, can you turn to that, please. Starting at Page 11.

THE WITNESS: I'm there.
MS. RENDAHL: Okay. Great.
So at that point in your testimony you're describing the use of Avista's wildland urban interface map, correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MS. RENDAHL: And you indicate that it provides a focus on two main metrics, which is fuel concentration and housing density; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.
MS. RENDAHL: So does this map include measures of community resilience, that might include socioeconomic factors or a percentage of low-income
customers?
THE WITNESS: It does not.
MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
So if this map didn't include these measures, how did Avista incorporate community resilience, equity and income status, into its assessment of wildfire risk and its chosen wildfire plan activities?

THE WITNESS: Those factors, in our risk -- how -- I'm trying to -- I mean, essentially -our plan was developed around potential spark ignition sources. I mean, directly -- we didn't include those factors in our initial plan. We were looking for ways where high-risk operating areas and where we had potential for spark ignition, and our goal was to mitigate those within our system, and provide benefits to those communities.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
So can you speak to whether this map corresponds to the company's understanding of highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations as defined in the Clean Energy Transformation Act, or is this something that Avista will be incorporating in the future?

> THE WITNESS: I don't know our position

1 on incorporating that within the Clean Energy
2 Transformation Act. I'm aware that it could be
3 possible that our map -- we know where those areas
4 have been defined, and you could see where those overlaps would be.

MS. RENDAHL: But that hasn't been done up to this point?

THE WITNESS: That has not.
MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
And just one last question. So can you explain a bit further about how the capital investments in Avista's wildfire plan serves the need of risk reduction, specifically Avista's equipment that might spark a fire, as opposed to general resiliency to wildfire impacts in its service territory. So has the company broken out risk reduction benefits from more general resiliency benefits or just from sparking events?

THE WITNESS: With wildfire, there -there's always this kind of tradeoff. Sometimes you get dual benefit between reliability -- or resiliency -- you're using the term resiliency; I'll call it reliability or resiliency -- and safety offsets. We -- on the capital side --

Can you restate it? I want to make sure

1 I'm answering you correctly. We have so many
2 different mitigative actions that we're taking, some 3 of them are capital, some are expense, and I want to 4 make sure I'm responding to your -- because you're 5 asking me to address capital specifically.

MS. RENDAHL: Right.
So specifically, has the company broken out any risk reduction benefits from those capital investments from more general resiliency benefits, or is it just focused on limiting the sparking event? THE WITNESS: Okay. I understand your question.

Our plan focused on two elements: impacts from fire as well as preventing spark ignition events. There's a small piece -- I haven't done the breakout, but a small element of our plan is more of a resiliency effort, but not exclusively.

I'll use the example, when we wrap a wooden transmission pole with the fire mesh wrap -it's this material that goes up about six feet. If a fire comes across in those areas, it will prevent that wood pole from burning up and then potentially dropping the conductor. That's more of a resiliency solution than it is a safety solution, because it's not reducing a spark ignition event on our system.

But the replacement of a wood pole with steel, which also includes a steel crossarm, makes that system more resilient and safer when it comes to potentially not creating a spark event related to wildfire.

So just a very small part of our capital is a resiliency effort, and the majority of it is to reduce spark ignition events. And I can -- if it helps, I can explain how some of those different capital expenditures relate to safety.

MS. RENDAHL: No, I think that's sufficient.

At this point those are all of my questions, and I don't know if my colleagues have any follow-up. If not, I think -- thank you, Mr. Howell. I think that's all for you.

THE WITNESS: All right. Thank you.
MR. DANNER: Mr. Howell, I do have one
question. It regards PSPS, because in one of your exhibits you say that that is affecting in the -- it's in the Exhibit DRH-2, which is the 2020 fire resiliency plan and addendum. You mentioned that PSPS is not something you're doing right now because it's --

> Let me find the page here.

Essentially, paraphrasing, you're not set up for it at this time.

THE WITNESS: I don't remember where it's at. I do remember -- I know what it's -- I know those comments, so we can visit on it if you don't find it specifically.

MR. DANNER: Actually, I'm sorry. It's in DRH-3, and it's at Page 18.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
MR. DANNER: And what you said is that PSPS is a system in use in California, and while it was discussed during the workshops, it requires systems and processes not yet available at Avista. However, the concept will be addressed in April of 2020, in the wildfire resilience plan. And the plan does include recommendations that would support a future deployment. What is the status of that?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, so we currently are doing workshops internally related to public safety power shutoffs -- that's the PSPS reference -- and, you know, when we initially did our plan, there's an element of PSPS that requires customer communication, and it's not just the -- prior to the event, it's a long-cycle customer communication, and we recognize that to be successful with PSPS, there's no way we

1 could initiate our original plan, because that's what 2 this is, is our first plan, and successfully

1 future deployment of PSPS, you have made no decision 2 about whether you would deploy PSPS in the future?

1 circuit goes out, the system automatically tries to
2 reclose. Then during our summer season, which for us
3 this year is a little bit longer because we started in
4 late June. We're disable reclosing.

THE WITNESS: Maybe I'll counter that to what short cycle is. So when we see -- we watched the PSPS that's been implemented in California. They have -- about three days out they're starting to communicate with customers, two days out, then one day out, and then they make the decision. So that's the short-cycle communications.

What I mean is if we make that decision as a company, we need to be communicating to our customers, and we've talked about there's vulnerable customers, there's customers that have the means to install generators, some may not. We need to find solutions for those customers before we just shut the power off and then let them deal with the impacts of that.

It's got to be -- so it's long cycle. More than a year, it needs to be very thoughtful. Very thoughtful if we're going to implement that.

MR. DANNER: I just wanted clarification on that term you used, so thank you very much.

All right, I have no further questions, Judge.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Is there anything else from either of the other Commissioners?

MS. RENDAHL: No.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Well, then, thank you, Mr. Howell. You're excused. Thank you very much for your testimony.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: And now we will shift over to Avista's witness Kensok.

Mr. Meyer, you've turned on your video. Go ahead.

MR. MEYER: I did. Thank you.
Just one or two very quick redirect, if I might.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: I apologize. I should have asked. Yes.

Mr. Howell, if you would please rejoin us.

Yes, one or two clarifications. Please go ahead, Mr. Meyer.

MR. MEYER: Okay. Thank you.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. MEYER:
Q. Mr. Howell, was your testimony prepared by you or others under your direction and supervision?
A. Under my direction, but I was part of that process of preparing that testimony.
Q. So aside from the actual form of the question in your rebuttal testimony, is the information contained in your answers true and correct?
A. Yes.

MR. MEYER: That's all I have. Thank
you.
THE WITNESS: Thanks.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Mr. Howell, you are excused. Thank you very much.

Now let's turn to Avista witness Kensok.
Okay. Mr. Kensok, will you please raise your right hand.
(Witness sworn)
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you. You can put your hand down.

And I will turn it over to the Commissioners for their questions.

MR. DANNER: Good morning, Mr. Kensok.
Witness Mullins states that Avista did not consider offsetting factors associated with cloud-based IT systems, such as, for example, reduced internal system costs. Can you please clarify if you did, in fact, include offsetting factors in the adjustments that you made associated with reduced

1 internal systems costs?

MR. MEYER Honor.

For the record, please state your name and your employer, spelling your last name.

THE WITNESS: James Kensok, K-e-n-s-o-k, Avista Utilities, vice president, CIO, and chief security officer.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Meyer, you can go ahead and turn off your camera.

Mr. Kensok, if you please can answer the Chair's question regarding the offsetting factors. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you. I think we're finding them.

When we consider whether or not we use thought-based services versus on-premise services and/or software, we do consider the cost as one of the relevant factors. Offsetting costs typically can be in the infrastructure, which is the hardware and/or the software. What we've found is that it's not always financially less cost in terms of a hosted work cloud solution versus on premise.

So, for example, a depreciation cost could be offset by a maintenance cost that we have with software-as-a-service or cloud-provided application, and so there's not always an offset, and I think that we do state that in my testimony. I'll have to find the pages, though, that we do consider the overall depreciation expense.

And then the internal offsetting costs typically could be in labor. However, it depends on which application is hosted.

So, for example, if we host an application that has to be connected to one that

1 remains on premise, there's still labor associated 2 with that, so it doesn't necessarily disappear.

So, for example, if it's a customer-based web application, if that were hosted, there may be a performance impact versus having it on-site, because they've got to go to multiple data centers.

So we do -- to answer your question specifically, we do consider the cost offsets. Typically they aren't always favorable, and we do revisit those on a regular basis.

MR. DANNER: And how regularly do you revisit them? If there are offsetting factors, how do we as a Commission capture those to benefit the ratepayers?

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Chair Danner. The way that we look at them is on a monthly basis on volumetric pricing, so we have a monthly report that shows what volumetric costs have been, for example, at Amazon Web Services, or AWS, for a particular application. And then if we see that move upward -sometimes it does -- or downward, then we take a look at that and decide if that's still the most efficient solution.

We can't always change it but we can adjust our processes that we use that can drive that cost.

And then on an annual basis, depending on how long the contract is with that particular provider, then we can look at those and see where we might be able to either adjust the cost or change the solution.

MR. DANNER: I may have more questions for you, but I'm going to pause here for a second and review.

MR. BALASBAS: So good morning, Mr. Kensok. I do have another question here for you. So in your testimony you stated that the 2020 pro forma expenses included in this case were already largely in service through December 31st of

1 2020; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. BALASBAS: All right.
In your responsive testimony -- or in responsive testimony, multiple parties cite that the company work papers included budget-based pro forma adjustments through 2021. However, work papers are not part of the record in this case, so could you explain the time frame of your IS and IT pro forma expenses included in this case and the basis for those adjustments?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I think that in the 2020, it's May through December, and then '21 --

I don't know what that one is. I've got to look.

We took a conservative approach once we moved into 2021 because we tried to -- we only put in things that we knew that would be in the used and useful category, and then in the --

See if I've got it here.
I think we said May through December, and then we used just what was -- what we knew that we had that was in service for 2021.

MR. BALASBAS: And do you have a time frame for the 2021 in-service?

THE WITNESS: Time frame as far as the used and useful?

MR. BALASBAS: Yes.
THE WITNESS: Yes. We're building those as we speak, in terms of they adjust literally monthly, but in effect we would say that 2021 is going to be very similar to 2020 , but just as I mentioned earlier, when those contracts come due -- those are the ones that we're making sure are in there -- that's when we would reevaluate those and include them for '21.

MS. RENDAHL: Mr. Balasbas, can I follow up, or are you going to follow up on that?

MR. BALASBAS: No, go ahead.
MS. RENDAHL: So I guess what is in the case in front of us? What is in the record that we have for 2021, not what you might include later?

Because what we have to decide in this case is what is in evidence. So what is in the evidence right now that Avista has included about 2021?

And if you need to respond to that in a bench request, we can do that.

MR. MEYER: That might be a very good suggestion.

These questions really are trenching on ground more appropriate for Liz Andrews, who worked up the pro forma analysis, and the bench request $I$ think would be an ideal vehicle for that.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: This is Judge O'Connell.

For the record, Mr. Cook, that was Mr. Meyer speaking.

THE REPORTER: Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: We will --
MS. RENDAHL: Commissioner Balasbas, do you want to frame this bench request?

MR. BALASBAS: Sure. Yeah, thank you, Commissioner Rendahl.

So, Judge O'Connell, yeah, I think -- I agree, $I$ think a bench request would be appropriate here, to indicate what -- and I hope I got this right, so, Commissioner Rendahl or Chair Danner, please help me if I'm not framing correctly here, but I believe what we are looking for is what the time frame is and expenses are in this case for the pro forma IS and IT adjustments.

Mr. Kensok has already stated May through December of 2020, but I guess we would like to see more detail on that.

And then if there are any budget-based pro forma adjustments for 2021 , are those included in the record in this case?

Commissioner Rendahl, did I capture that?
MS. RENDAHL: Yes. Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
And we will make that Bench Request
No. 10 .
And as far as a deadline, Mr. Meyer, would it be reasonable to also set a deadline for the $16 t h ?$

MR. MEYER: Yes, Your Honor, that would work.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
I will attempt to get that memorialized and issued in a notice this afternoon, before the close of business. If I am unable to do that, it will be first thing Monday morning. Thank you.

MR. BALASBAS: So, Judge O'Connell, at this point $I$ do not have any other questions for Mr. Kensok.

MS. RENDAHL: I have a question, unless -- it looks like Chair Danner may, so go ahead, Chair Danner.

MR. DANNER: I just wanted to follow up.

1 So we have a used and useful policy statement. You 2 mentioned used and useful in your testimony earlier.

3 And it has some paragraphs, 26 and 27, that basically
4 say a retrospective review of property requests must
5 replace prospective review when requests cannot be
6 reviewed completely prior to rates going into effect.
7 So my question is: Do you anticipate a retrospective
8 review of the IT expenses that we have not been able
9 to review, and do you have any plans or process for
10 noncompany parties to review expenses after responsive
11 testimony is due in this case?

MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you very
much.
And I have no further questions for Mr. Kensok.

MS. RENDAHL: And I just have a brief one.

So, Mr. Kensok, in your exhibit -- do you have your initial testimony, JMK-1T?

THE WITNESS: I do.
MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
Can you look at Page 8.
THE WITNESS: I'm there.
MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
So at that point you cite disaster preparedness and wildfire preparedness as part of the business case for the IS and IT investments included in pro forma adjustment 3.08. Do you see that?

THE WITNESS: I do.
MS. RENDAHL: Okay.
And then Avista also proposes pro forma adjustment 3.17 to include costs associated with its wildfire plan. How is Avista classifying its IT investments between IT costs and the costs related to other proposed adjustments, such as the wildfire adjustment I just mentioned?

THE WITNESS: They're separate.

1 Mr. Howell has the costs specific to the wildfire plan 2 in his budget, and then any technologies that we have within the ISIT area is within the ISIT budget.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
And that's all the questions $I$ have.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
Mr. Meyer, let me turn back to you and ask if you have any clarifying questions from what the Commissioners have asked.

MR. MEYER: I do not. Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Then, Mr. Kensok, thank you for your
testimony. You are excused.
So at this point we've finished the
testimony from all of Avista's witnesses, and what we will do next is take testimony from the staff witness Jordan.

However, before we get there, there has been a request for a break, and it is time for our midmorning break. The time now is 10 minutes until 11:00 in the morning, and we will take our midmorning break until 11 o'clock. So we will be off the record until 11:00.

Okay. Thank you.
(Short recess.)

JUDGE O'CONNELL: If I can please ask that Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski turn on her video and that we have staff witness Elaine Jordan appear on video to testify.

Before we get to Jordan, I want to talk about the schedule for the rest of the day.

I understand that we expect to have at least some amount of time that Public Counsel is going to cross-examine witness Jordan. Depending on when that testimony concludes, we're going to look at what time it is, and we will decide then whether we're going to have a break for lunch or whether we will have a short break and continue with the cross-examination by Avista of Public Counsel witnesses before going on a lunch break.

So with that expectation, I'd like to turn now to staff witness Jordan.

Will you please raise your right hand, and I'm going to swear you in.
(Witness sworn)
JUDGE O'CONNELL: You can put your hand down.

Okay. Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski.
Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski, you are muted.
MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Thank you, Your

1 Honor.

Good morning, Ms. Jordan. Please state your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Good morning. My name is Elaine Jordan, J-o-r-d-a-n.

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Where are you employed?

THE WITNESS: I am a regulatory analyst with the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission.

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Please direct your attention to the responsive testimony and the cross answering testimony that you filed in this case.

Are there any corrections or other changes that need to be made to any of the exhibits that were filed as part of this testimony?

THE WITNESS: Yes. There are three corrections to my responsive testimony.

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Please go ahead and provide those for the record.

THE WITNESS: On Page 26, starting on Line 15, where it says 89 cents, it should read \$1.14; where it says negative 1.1 percent, it should read negative 1.4 percent; and then on Line 16 , where it says $\$ 81.44$ it should read $\$ 81.19$.

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: And, Ms. Jordan, do these numbers appear in another exhibit?

THE WITNESS: Yes, these numbers appear in Exhibit ELJ-5, which is correct.

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: And when you say "which is correct," you mean the numbers that are in ELJ-5 are correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes, the numbers in ELJ-5 are correct.

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Thank you.
Ms. Jordan is available for
cross-examination and to respond to questions from the bench.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski, you can turn off your video now, until you may need to turn it back on to be heard.

Ms. Suetake, thank you for turning on your video. You may proceed with cross-examination. MS. SUETAKE: Thank you, Your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

 BY MS. SUETAKE:Q. Good morning, Ms. Jordan.
A. Good morning.
Q. Is it correct that you are staff's witness on Avista's electric and gas cost of service studies?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you please turn -Do you have a copy of your cross answering testimony in front of you?
A. I do.
Q. Could you please turn to Page 4.
A. I'm there.
Q. To Lines 7 through 10 .
A. Yes.
Q. Now, you indicate here -- is it correct that you indicate here that staff reviewed the information provided in the company's filing and believes it is reasonable?
A. Yes.
Q. When you refer to staff here in these lines, did you personally review the company's class cost of service study to form your opinion?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you personally review and examine Ms. Knox's electronic class cost of service study that was provided in Excel format?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, staying on this same page, Page 4, starting on Line 10, is it correct that you note that Avista used inputs from its 2020 IRP?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you review the company's 2020 IRP?
A. I did not.
Q. Okay.

And then --
A. I'm sorry. If $I$ can --

JUDGE O'CONNELL: One moment. I'm
hearing a beeping coming from someone's microphone. If you are not Ms. Suetake or Ms. Jordan, your microphone should be muted at this time.

Okay. Ms. Jordan?
MS. SUETAKE: Actually, that was my -sorry. That was my mic. There's construction next door. I apologize.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you. I appreciate that.

THE WITNESS: If I could slightly rephrase. I did not review the company's IRP but I did review the numbers in Ms. Knox's cost of service study to confirm that they came from the 2020 IRP.
Q. BY MS. SUETAKE: Okay.

And here you said that you reviewed -- is it correct that you reviewed those inputs to calculate -- that Avista used to calculate its RFPC, that is, the renewable future peak credit? Is that correct?
A. Yes, I reviewed the numbers to confirm the numbers that Ms. Knox used were the same dollar amounts from the IRP.
Q. Okay.

Could you please explain to me your understanding of the theory of the peak credit method.
A. Yes. The theory of the peak credit methodology is to compare a base load type generating resource unit to a peaker type generating resource unit, to calculate what we call a demand energy split, which is used to help allocate the generating costs the company incurs to the residential -- or to the customer classes. The demand energy split is used to estimate the amount of generation costs that were incurred by the company to meet demand or kilowatt. And the other part of that component is estimate how -- the generating resources needed to meet the energy component or kilowatt hours.
Q. And when you say "split," do you mean the classification ratio between demand and energy?
A. Yes.
Q. And is it correct that that -- in developing the peak credit classification ratio between demand and energy -- is it based on a ratio of different types of generation plants?
A. Yes, and the ratio being a base load compared to a peaker type plant.
Q. And the peaker -- is it correct that the peaker is the numerator in that ratio?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know what renewable peaker unit did Ms. Knox select as her -- the numerator in her peak credit method?
A. Yes, Ms. Knox used a 25-megawatt eight-hour lithium ion battery.
Q. Thank you.

If we can turn to Exhibit ELJ-11X,
Avista's response to Public Counsel --
Oh, sorry. This would be now numbered GAW-6.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes. Thank you, Ms. Suetake. That was what I was going to note for the record.

Let's please refer to Exhibit GAW-6.
Q. BY MS. SUETAKE: So this exhibit is

1 Avista's response to Public Counsel's Data
2 Request 279.

Are you familiar with this exhibit?
A. I became familiar with this exhibit once it was filed as a cross exhibit.
Q. Okay.

And did you review -- so you did not review this as part of Mr. Watkins' response testimony?
A. I did not.
Q. Okay.

Would you agree, however -- after you've reviewed this, would you agree that this data request asks for the source documents and support for the inputs to the renewable future peak credit?

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Objection, Your Honor. It's not clear that this is within the scope of witness Jordan's testimony.

MS. SUETAKE: Your Honor, this is the witness --

I'm sorry, Your Honor?
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Suetake, do you have a response?

MS. SUETAKE: Yes. Ms. Jordan is the only witness for staff for the cost of service

1 studies. She said she reviewed the inputs for
2 Avista's cost of service study. I would like to ask
3 her about these inputs.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: I understand.
The objection is overruled.
Ms. Suetake, if you could please -before you get into the substance of the exhibit, which has already been admitted, please explain or identify how the information in this exhibit goes to the RFPC method and the staff testimony that purports Avista's use of that methodology.

MS. SUETAKE: Your Honor, staff has said that Avista's cost of service study and their renewable future peak credit method is reasonable. In order to assess the underlying basis for that opinion that this is reasonable, $I$ would like to discuss and examine Ms. Jordan about her understanding about the inputs.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes.
MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Your Honor, if I may, that's a bit of a misstatement of Ms. Jordan's

1 testimony. I don't believe that she testified that
2 the RFPC method was reasonable. She testified that it
3 was in compliance with the Commission's rule in
4 Chapter -- WAC 480-85.

6 moment.
A. Okay.
Q. First let's go back to the first question

I had, which is: Would you agree that this data request asks for the source document and support for the inputs to the renewable future peak credit?
A. Yes, I would agree that's what the data request is asking.
Q. And then if you look at answer to

Subpart A, you mentioned an eight-hour lithium ion battery?
A. Yes.
Q. And would you agree that this is the same lithium ion battery that you mentioned earlier as the peaker unit that Ms. Knox had chosen?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay.

Do you have a copy of Mr. Watkins'
response testimony, GAW-1T, in front of you?
A. I do. Give me a minute.

Okay.
Q. Now, if you could turn to --

Did you read Mr. Watkins' response
testimony in preparation for this case?
A. I did.
Q. Could you please turn to Page 11 of

1 Mr. Watkins' testimony.

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    A. I'm there.
    Q. Do you see Table 1?
    A. Yes.
    Q. And this table says "Avista 2020
Preferred Resource Strategy 2021 through 2030"; is
that correct?
    A. Yes.
    Q. Similarly, if you go down one page to
Tables 2 and 3. Do you see those two tables?
    A. Yes.
    Q. Would these -- all of these three tables,
would you agree that Mr. Watkins represents that this
    is information from the Avista 2020 IRP?
    A. According to the footnotes in
Mr. Watkins' testimony, they come from the 2020 IRP.
    Q. Thank you.
    If we could then turn to Exhibit ELJ-12X,
    which is Chapter 11 from Avista's 2020 IRP.
    A. I'm there.
    Q. Are you familiar with this exhibit?
    A. I became familiar with this exhibit once
    it was filed as a cross exhibit.
    Q. If you can turn to Page 11-5, please.
    A. I'm there.
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Q. Do you see the Table 11 -- what's -Table 11.1 at the top there?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you agree that this is the same information that is presented in Mr. Watkins' testimony?
A. Yes.
Q. Looking at this table, does Avista include an eight-hour lithium ion battery storage facility to serve as a peaker unit in the next -- up through 2030?
A. No.
Q. Can you turn to Page 11-7, please, in the same exhibit.
A. I'm there.
Q. Do you see the table identified as

Table 11.1 again, " 2020 Preferred Resource Strategy 2031 through 2040"?
A. Yes.
Q. And would you agree that this is the same as the Table No. 2 in Mr. Watkins' testimony?
A. Yes.
Q. Turning to this table, would you agree that this table --

Sorry. Do you see an eight-hour lithium

1 ion battery storage facility to serve as a peaker unit
2 in this table?
A. No.
Q. So in reviewing these tables from

Avista's IRP, would you agree that Avista has no plans to install a lithium ion battery unit anytime between now and 2040?
A. According to these tables in the IRP, it does not appear that Avista is planning on installing a lithium ion battery through 2040.
Q. And then if we can go to Page 11-8 in this same exhibit.
A. I'm there.
Q. Would you agree that this is the same table -- same information as presented in Table 3 of Mr. Watkins' testimony?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you agree that this table also does not include an eight-hour lithium ion battery?
A. This table does not include an eight-hour lithium ion battery but it does include a four-hour lithium ion battery.
Q. Would you agree that a four-hour lithium ion battery storage unit is not the same as an eight-hour lithium ion battery storage unit?
A. I would not agree that four and eight are the same number, but I am not familiar enough with lithium ion storage battery technology to say if they are the same or not.
Q. That's fine. Thank you.

Ms. Jordan, does any of the material we have reviewed suggest -- state that the company is planning in their preferred resource strategy to build or install an eight-hour lithium ion battery storage through 2045?
A. These three -- according to these three tables in Avista's 2020 IRP, there is -- they are not planning on installing eight-hour lithium ion battery storage through 2045.
Q. Do you know where in Ms. Knox's -- or apologies. Do you know where in the 2020 IRP the eight-hour lithium ion battery is mentioned?
A. I am not aware.
Q. Thank you.

Would you agree that the purpose of the cost allocation study used for the purposes of this case is to allocate Avista's current generation rate base?

Would you like me to repeat the question?
A. Yes, please.
Q. Would you agree that the purpose of a cost allocation study used in this rate case is to allocate Avista's current generation rate base?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you also agree that the purpose of
a --
Sorry. I used negatives in the writing of my question.

Would you also agree that a cost
allocation study is not intended to allocate Avista's generation rate base 25 years from now? Cost allocation used in today's rate case.
A. Yes, I would agree with that; however, that is not what -- that is not what this cost of service study is doing, nor is having a battery that is not projected to be in -- used until 2042 is doing in this case. The renewable future peak credit methodology uses -- uses renewable resources to create that demand energy split. Both the peak credit methodology and -- the traditional peak credit methodology and the renewable peaker peak credit methodology use base load and peaker resources. In this case a battery -- lithium ion battery is the peaker resource used by the company.
Q. So are you saying that it is -- an

1 eight-hour lithium ion battery that is not projecting 2 at this time to be used on Avista's system or part of
Q. When you speak of future resources, could you please tell me in your opinion what is -- how far out would be reasonable in an expectation of a peaker plant would be? Like how far out would it be reasonable for Avista to use a resource -- a hypothetical resource?
A. I would have to review it on a case-by-case basis and look at the entirety of the cost study. In this case I've reviewed the inputs, and I found that a lithium ion battery is reasonable. As Mr. Watkins testifies to in his responsive testimony, it is the most -- it is a peaker unit, and it is the -- it is a renewable -- it is a renewable type peaker unit. Therefore, it is appropriate to use in the renewable future peak credit methodology calculation.
Q. Thank you.

In developing the levelized cost for that eight-hour lithium ion battery storage facility, do you know how many hours Ms. Knox assumed that this facility would be dispatched or operated?
A. I do not.
Q. Can we turn back to Exhibit GAW-6, please.
A. I'm there.
Q. If you can look at the request for -under Subpart C, the basis for assumed 200 hours of operations. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you see the answer to Subpart C says they got -- that Avista used the number -- and they received from it PacifiCorp's Scenario 3 from a rule-making docketed UG-170002, that were staff requested scenarios?
A. Yes, I see that as the answer.
Q. In your opinion, why is the 200-hour scenario the most reasonable?

Sorry. Hold on. Let me ask first, were you part of the staff on that UG-0002?
A. Yes, I was a part of that rule-making docket.
Q. Ms. Jordan, in this case, in your opinion, why is the 200 -hour scenario the most reasonable?
A. I apologize. I cannot remember the reason why we -- why staff requested scenarios dated June 14th, 2019, why 200 -hour was selected.
Q. Do you recall if staff asked for any other scenarios?
A. Yes. Staff -- I can't remember the

1 number off the top of my head, but staff did request 2 other scenarios in that rule making docket.

> Q. Thank you.
A. I can say in that -- when we -- when those scenarios did come back, though, which Ms. Knox points to in her rebuttal testimony and is also in the cost of service rule-making order -- and I apologize, I don't have that reference handy -- that all of the -- the stakeholders were surprised, though, when those scenario results came back because they were negligible differences in the results.
Q. Thank you.

We can move on to some of these other inputs.

Do you see, under Input E, winter month fixed costs?
A. Yes.
Q. If you look at the answer, would you agree that Avista states that this is a PPA price per megawatt hour, when we asked for the inputs?

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Your Honor, I'm going to object again here. And it's just not clear how this is -- how this is within the scope of Ms. Jordan's testimony. The Public Counsel is asking about the answers that Avista provided in a data

1 request that was propounded by Public Counsel, and so 2 it's just not clear what we're accomplishing here.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Suetake?
MS. SUETAKE: I was just about to ask a couple more questions that might make it clear that I'm asking about the reasonableness -- or Ms. Jordan's opinion about the reasonableness of using a PPA for a cost of service study.

And I was going to ask -- continue to ask about the use of a PPA for the denominator of the ratio, which would -- is intended to be a base load facility.

Again, $I$ 'm trying to discern why this witness thinks that this cost of service study and the inputs that Avista used is reasonable.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski, I understand your objection and why you're objecting. However, I'm overruling it, again, because this is staff's expert witness on cost of service. Staff has testified that the cost of service study and the inputs used were reasonable. In particular, that the IRP -- use of the IRP was reasonable.

But in addition to that, staff has supported and said that it is accepting of Avista's cost of service study as it complies with the

1 Commission's rule and has no problem with the inputs 2 used.

I think Ms. Suetake's line of questioning is within that scope of what the opinion of staff on that cost of service study and the methodologies used and the inputs. I think the question is within that scope. So overruled.

Ms. Suetake, go ahead.
MS. SUETAKE: Thank you.
Q. Let me back up a little, then. Turning to the -- as we spoke about -- we spoke about previously about the ratio, and we talked about the numerator, which is the peaker unit. Let's speak about the denominator now, in develop -- that was used in developing the peak credit ratio.

Do you know what Ms. Knox used in the denominator or base load facility within her renewable peak credit approach?
A. Yes, Ms. --

I just had the reference.
Ms. Knox used a wind turbine as the denominator.
Q. And are you -- would you agree that the wind turbine -- the costs that they use from the wind turbine was from a PPA or power purchase agreement, as

1 per Subpart $E$ in this data request?
A. Yes, the price for that wind turbine does come from a PPA; however, as I have previously said, whether the traditional peak credit methodology or the RFPC uses hypothetical costs, additionally, Ms. Knox had done calculations to represent that that -- PPA cost, which is -- my understanding, is the best cost estimate -- or the IRP produces a best cost estimate, she did further calculations to -- sorry. She did some further calculations to -- to -- she did further calculations to make the wind turbine PPA a base load resource.

You would have to ask Ms. Knox the exact calculations that she did.
Q. This conversion, is it correct that Ms. Knox needed to convert that because a PPA contract is an expense and it's not reflected in rate base?
A. That is my understanding of how PPAs work. I am not a power cost expert.
Q. I understand.

You spoke about that conversion or, you know, that she had to do calculations. Would you agree that she attempted to convert that energy-based PPA expense item into a capacity cost per kilowatt to use as the denominator?
A. I'm sorry, I cannot remember right now exactly, but $I$ believe that is what she did, subject to check.
Q. Okay. Thank you. That's good. That's fine.

If we can turn to Page 4 in your cross answering testimony, please.
A. I'm there.
Q. If you can look at Lines 2 and 3.

Is it correct that you state that
Mr. Watkins' testimony is a backdoor challenge -- or Public Counsel's arguments on methodology are a backdoor challenge to the rule more than a critique of how Avista conducted its cost of service study; is that correct?
A. Yes. Public Counsel witness Watkins critiques the RFPC methodology; however, I did not see any evidence in this case that the RFPC was not in the public interest and something else should have been used, especially given what WAC 480-85-060 Subsection (2) states, which in part states, "a party may file a cost of service study with modifications to the methodologies outlined in Tables 1 through 4 in subsection (3) of this section provided that each modification is explained in narrative testimony and

1 the party shows that each modification materially
2 improves the cost of service study and is in the 3 public interest."
Q. Putting aside what the WAC says, I'd like to speak to you about what your testimony says. Is it correct that you say that you assert that Public Counsel's arguments on methodology are more of a backdoor challenge to that rule than a critique of Avista's -- how Avista conducted its cost of service
A. Yes, again, because $I$ did not see any other evidence in this case that the RFPC was not the -- the evidence that $I$ saw from Public Counsel was critiquing the RFPC itself and not the input -- or -I'm sorry. Let me try again. The -- I stand by my sentence in the testimony here that says the arguments are a backdoor challenge to the rule because $I$ did not see any evidence from Public Counsel that the RFPC was not in the public interest.
Q. But you assert here essentially that public --

Let's turn to Mr. Watkins' response testimony, please.
A. I'm there.
Q. If you can look at Page 10, through Line 21.
A. And I'm sorry. Page 10 doesn't have 21 lines.
Q. Sorry. If you could just take a moment to review Pages 10 through 21 in this testimony.

I'm trying to do this faster rather than have you go page section by page section.
A. $\quad \mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Objection. The testimony states what it states, and we need to have a specific reference regarding the question.

MS. SUETAKE: If I --
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Suetake --
MS. SUETAKE: I understand what you're saying.

How about this. I'll ask the question in a different way.
Q. Given that we went through all these tables and all of this discussion about the inputs that Mr. Watkins raised in his testimony, and Mr. Watkins' view of Avista's 2020 IRP -- inputs from the 2020 IRP, do you still assert that Mr. Watkins failed to provide a critique of how Avista conducted its cost of service study?
A. I'm sorry. Could you repeat your question?
Q. Given our view of Mr. Watkins' testimony and our discussion about the inputs to the cost of service study, do you still assert that Mr. Watkins failed to provide a critique of how Avista conducted its cost of service study?
A. Yes. As I say in my cross answering testimony on Page 4, Line 12 and 13, it is my statement that Public Counsel is critiquing the results of the company's IRP, and which then is -leads to the assertion that the cost of service study should not be -- that Public Counsel's assertion that the cost of service study should not be used in this case.

Again, however, I did not see a -- and in Mr. Watkins' testimony, and it's still my testimony, that challenging the approved generation methodology in the process of WAC 480-85.
Q. Okay.

If we can turn to the first part of your assertion in Lines 2 and 3. Is it correct that you state that Mr. Watkins' testimony is a backdoor challenge to the Commission's rule?
A. Yes.
Q. In your opinion, is it -- is it your opinion that it is inappropriate for Mr. Watkins or any other qualified expert to provide information to the Commission regarding whether a particular cost of service study is or is not reasonable?
A. Give me one moment.

It is within any party's right to discuss the cost of service rule -- or the -- the company -- a company complying with the cost of service. WACs, however, in the rule-making order on Page 19, Paragraph 67 -- the second sentence there, it states, quote, "The Commission intends the proponent for any alternative cost of service study to bear" -- "to bear the burden of justification to any modification to the methodologies."

In this instance I did not see Public Counsel offer an alternative cost of service study and instead just critiqued it. Therefore, I state that it is a backdoor challenge to the rule because Public Counsel does not offer an alternative.
Q. Was Public Counsel asserting that Avista had to use a different cost of service study?
A. No, Public Counsel -- my understanding of Public Counsel's testimony is that the --

One second. I want to make sure I don't

1 misrepresent my understanding of the Public Counsel's 2 testimony. Give me one moment.
Q. I can ask a different question if you would prefer. We don't have to --
A. I just don't have my testimony tabbed as well as I thought I did.

On Page 25 of Mr. Watkins' responsive testimony, starting on Line 20, he states there, "For reasons discussed in this testimony, Avista's class cost of service testimony should not be relied upon to measure any" -- "relied upon as any reasonable measure of class cost responsibility."

So -- which is the -- one of the purposes of a cost service testimony, is to calculate what we call parity ratios, which shows the amount of costs a particular customer class causes a utility to incur compared to the revenues that that customer class is providing, so by -- what I'm reading here in Mr. Watkins' testimony is that the Commission-approved WACs of the cost of service study are not reasonable; however, Public Counsel did not provide an alternative cost of service to be that -- that they found -- that you found would be more reasonable.
Q. Is it your opinion that it is inappropriate to critique the reasonableness of the

1 inputs used in a cost of service study without a full 2 alternative cost of service study provided as well?
Q. In your opinion, does every determination of reasonableness or unreasonableness require an alternative from other parties?
A. I don't think $I$ understand your question.
Q. For every time a party states that -- and provides evidence of the unreasonableness of a utility's filing, do they have to provide an alternative?
A. In a cost of --

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Objection.
One moment.
Objection. We're just talking about the cost of service study here, not any filing, so I would say that there's an objection to relevance here.

MS. SUETAKE: Understood. I can change my question.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Please.
Q. BY MS. SUETAKE: So to recap, is it correct that you believe -- and correct me if I'm wrong. Is it correct that you believe that any challenge to an input to a cost of service study must be accompanied by a complete full alternative cost of service study?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Thank you. Do you know if it was Mr. Watkins' intention to conduct an alternative cost of service study for the Commission's consideration?
A. I cannot speak to the intentions of Public Counsel witness Watkins.
Q. Can you please turn to cross-examination Exhibit ELA-15X.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: And, for the record, ELJ-15X has not yet been admitted to the record, so it's currently an exhibit simply identified as -15X.

Please go ahead, Ms. Suetake.
Q. BY MS. SUETAKE: Are you familiar with this data request response?
A. I became familiar with it once it was provided as a cross exhibit.
Q. Would you agree that in this response Mr. Watkins requested hourly sales or load data for the different categories in Subparts A through E?

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Objection.
Please -- I'd just ask that you rephrase the question.
Q. BY MS. SUETAKE: Were you aware that Mr. Watkins requested this information from Avista prior to writing your response testimony?
A. No.
Q. Cross answering testimony. Sorry.
A. No, I did not review this data -- Public Counsel's -- or Avista's response to Public Counsel Data Request 269 prior to writing -- or -- yes, Public Counsel Data Request 269 prior to writing my cross answering testimony.
Q. Okay. Thank you. With that, I have no further questions for Ms. Jordan.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: One moment.
Okay. Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski, do you have any redirect?

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Yes, I do, Your
Honor. Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Go ahead.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI:
Q. Ms. Jordan, I'm going to take you back to your testimony regarding the four-hour versus eight-hour lithium ion battery. Do you recall testifying about that just now?
A. Yes.
Q. All right.

And does Avista's cost of service study

1 include a four-hour or eight-hour battery?
A. Avista's cost of service study used an eight-hour battery.
Q. And did you -- did you perform any calculations to compare a four-hour versus eight-hour battery with respect to parity ratios?
A. Yes, I reviewed the -- or I used the four-hour battery cost instead of the eight-hour battery, and found that the differences in the parity ratios were negligible.
Q. Thank you.

And now I'm going to ask you -- I'm going to take you to Cross Exhibit 12.
A. I'm there.
Q. And I'm going to ask you to look at that Table 11.1.
A. I'm there.
Q. Now, based on this table and to the best of your knowledge, is Avista planning on installing any renewable resource before or during the rate year that you would consider a peaker resource?
A. No. I do not see any resources on this table for the rate year that I would -- that would be considered a peaker resource.

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Thank you.

I have no further questions for
Ms. Jordan.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Suetake, do you have any recross within that very limited scope?

MS. SUETAKE: No, Your Honor, I do not.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Let me turn to the Commissioners. Do we have any questions that can be posed to Ms. Jordan?

MS. RENDAHL: I have no questions.
MR. DANNER: Nor do I.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Well, the bench
has no questions, so I'd like to thank you,
Ms. Jordan, for your testimony. You are excused.
And I want to note for the record that Cross Exhibit -- what's been identified as Cross Exhibit ELJ-15X was not moved for admission so it remains not in the record.

Okay.
MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: I'm sorry, Your
Honor. You said it remains --
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Not in the record.
MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Not in the
record. Thank you for that clarification.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
By my count, we have two more witnesses

1 left that have been identified. Both of them are 2 Public Counsel's witnesses. And Avista has intended cross-examination for them.

Mr. Meyer, if you would anticipate me asking, please turn on your camera. Welcome back.

Is your time estimate the same as originally planned for?

MR. MEYER: You know, it is, and it's a tough thing to pinch everybody on their lunch hour, so I'm thinking I'll be done by a half hour, even if things go on the longish side. Total.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: At this point I have -we've taken about an hour with the cross-examination of witness Jordan. We would prefer to push through through the two cross-examinations for the Public Counsel witnesses before we take our lunch break.

I'd like to open up my question to the attorneys for the other parties. Do we need a short five-minute break before we continue on?

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: That would be appreciated, Your Honor.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Then let's go ahead and take a five-minute break, and we will come back and hear from both of Public Counsel's witnesses.

The time is currently almost 12:00 noon.

1 We will be off the record until 12:05. Thank you. (Short recess.)

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Welcome back. Mr. Cook, are you available and ready? THE REPORTER: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
I'd like to ask that, Ms. Suetake, you turn on your video, and that we have Shay Bauman ready to testify.

I will go ahead and swear you in. If you'll please raise your right hand.

If I -- one moment. If I haven't said it, let's be on the record.

THE REPORTER: Very good.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Ms. Bauman, if you will
please raise your right hand, I will swear you in.
(Witness sworn)
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Thank you.
Let's wait one moment to go any further before I turn it over to Ms. Suetake. We will wait for the chair to come back in.

MR. DANNER: Sorry about that. I didn't realize I had my camera off.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
Ms. Suetake, I'll turn it over to you to

1 introduce the witness.

MS. SUETAKE: Thank you.
Good afternoon, Ms. Bauman. Could you please state your name.

THE WITNESS: Yes. My name is Shay
Bauman. That's $B-a-u-m-a-n$.
MS. SUETAKE: And what is your place of employment?

THE WITNESS: I work for the Public
Counsel unit of the Washington State Attorney General's office, as a regulatory analyst.

MS. SUETAKE: And did you file testimony and exhibits in this docket on behalf of Public Counsel?

THE WITNESS: I did. I provided Exhibits SB-1C through 19.

MS. SUETAKE: Were your testimony and exhibits prepared by you or under your instruction and supervision?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MS. SUETAKE: Do you have any changes to your testimony or exhibits at this time?

THE WITNESS: I do. In my response testimony, Exhibit SB-1T, I asserted that Avista did not include the cost of stranded meters (inaudible).

THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. I'm having trouble understanding. I don't know if you need to get closer to the microphone, but can you repeat that answer, please.

THE WITNESS: In my response testimony, Exhibit SB-1T, I asserted that Avista did not include the cost of stranded meters in their AMI cost-benefit analysis. Avista's rebuttal testimony clarified the treatment of these costs, and I would like to strike the following. Please let me know if I need to go down. Page 5, Lines 5 through 12 entirely, Page 8, Line 17, through Page 9, Line 5. And on Page 41, Lines 19 through 20, I would like to remove the words "abandoned legacy meter costs and."

MS. SUETAKE: Do these changes modify your positions or any calculations you've made?

THE WITNESS: No. The changes did not affect any of the numbers that I provided. The impact (inaudible).

THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. You're cutting out again. "The changed did not affect any of the numbers that i provided. The impact" -JUDGE O'CONNELL: One moment, Mr. Cook. I think the problem might be we're having trouble picking up your voice when you speak quickly.

1 If you could please just keep in mind that you are speaking at a speed that someone has to type at.

So please go ahead and explain.
THE WITNESS: Sure. I also changed the microphone. Is this any better?

THE REPORTER: Much better.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes, that's better.
THE WITNESS: Okay. Excellent.
So for the court reporter, the impact on the revenue requirement remains the same, and in my Exhibit SB-3 and associated work paper, Work Paper 1, I used numbers directly from Avista, which already included those calculations and are, therefore, accurate.

MS. SUETAKE: Thank you. Ms. Bauman is available for cross-examination.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Great. Thank you.
Ms. Suetake, if you could please turn off your video, and, Mr. Meyer, if you would turn yours on.

Okay. Mr. Meyer, you may proceed with cross-examination.

MR. MEYER: Thank you.
This has flashbacks to my high school basketball career. I was put in the last two minutes

1 of the game as a scrub, and had to make the best of 2 it. So flashbacks.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. MEYER:
Q. Good afternoon.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Meyer, I need to
stop you.
Your sound quality has been good up until this point, but for some reason we're getting some feedback, or at least I am. Are you able to move the microphone closer to you?

MR. MEYER: Is this any better?
How about now?
JUDGE O'CONNELL: It is better. We're getting a little feedback, but I can hear you louder, which helps.

MR. MEYER: Let me try a different mic. We have a series of several of these little guys.

There we go. How about this one?
Better?
JUDGE O'CONNELL: It seems --
MR. MEYER: A little bit?
Okay. Would you like me to proceed?
I don't think I'm coming through very

1 well, am I?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Well, we can hear you, Mr. Meyer. It is a little -- there is a little distortion, but I can understand you.

Mr. Cook, our court reporter, can you make out Mr. Meyer?

THE REPORTER: So far, but it might -MR. MEYER: I'll try yet a third one. Is this any better?

THE REPORTER: It's still difficult, but we can try our best.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
Mr. Meyer, let's do what we can, and, Mr. Cook, if you can jump in if you're having trouble. MR. MEYER: You got me right where you want me, muted and barely understood, so --
Q. Okay. Good afternoon.

So I'd obviously like to discuss with you your position on AMI, and the first -- I understand you're not the revenue requirements witness, but I suspect you understand that the Public Counsel witness Crane has reflected your recommendations on AMI in her revenue requirement; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And just to establish order of magnitude

1 here, is it your understanding that your proposals on 2 AMI would result in about a $\$ 7$ million reduction in 3 our proposed revenue requirement for electric and 4 about 2.7 million for gas?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

So it's a matter of some significance, as you can imagine, for Avista, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. All right.

Now, do you have JDD-2R in front of you?
That is our advanced metering infrastructure plan.
A. I do.
Q. You do. Good.

And this plan is about 105 pages long?
A. Yes. It actually goes down to 101.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Meyer, we've lost you audio-wise.

MR. MEYER: Am I there?
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Now you're back. Thank you.

MR. MEYER: Thank you. Okay.
Q. I think I had asked you whether this plan as shown in Exhibit JDD-2R was approximately 105 pages long.
A. Yes. Mine goes down through 101.
Q. Sure.

And is this Exhibit JDD-2R a revision of an earlier draft that was marked as JDD-2?
A. Yes.
Q. All right.

And is it your understanding that in prior proceedings Avista has presented AMI plans for the Commission's consideration?
A. Yes, that is my understanding.
Q. Okay.

So you acknowledge that over time, over the last several years, there has been an evolution and refinement of Avista's AMI plan, correct?
A. (No audible response.)

THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. I didn't hear an answer.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
Q. BY MR. MEYER: Thank you.

So do you consider Avista's most current AMI plan a formal plan or proposal?
A. I do consider it a formal plan of what Avista wishes to do with its AMI system.
Q. All right. Thank you.

Now, are you familiar with the recent

1 rate order in the PSE case?
A. I am.
Q. And I don't expect you to have this in front of you, but I'll read just a clause or two from that order at Paragraph 155, and you can accept this, if you will, subject to check.
"The company" -- quote/unquote, "The company," representing PSE, "represented at hearing that it is planning to pursue additional benefits, but it has yet to put forth any formal plan or proposal." I'll stop there.

Do you recall that language?
A. I do recall that being part of the Commission's language, yes.
Q. All right.

Then the Commission also in that order, if you recall, challenged Puget for not having developed testimony and support around so-called six use cases; am I correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And was that a basis for its decision, as best you recall?
A. Yes.
Q. All right.

I'd like you now to turn to

Exhibit JDD-2R, which we talked about. That's the most recent revised plan of Avista. And turn to Page 4 of that, if you will.
A. Okay. I'm there.
Q. Are you there?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay.

Now, in the table that appears at the bottom of Page 4 of that exhibit, continuing on to the top of Page 5, is it correct that Avista has identified each of those use cases and posited benefits to be derived from each one of those?
A. While that is correct that Avista has discussed each of those use cases, part of what I analyzed in my testimony is the basis for which they came up with those estimations. I don't agree with the estimations.
Q. Okay. I understand.

So did the Commission in the Puget order also recognize that the -- Puget's AMI program was not expected to be operational until 2022 or 2023?
A. That's my understanding, yes.
Q. I'm sorry, I did not catch that.
A. Yes.

THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. You're fading

1 out again. program. testimony --

THE WITNESS: Sorry.
That is my understanding of their
Q. BY MR. MEYER: All right. Thank you.

Now, at the time you filed your response

That was in April, wasn't it?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay.
-- had the parties come to terms on a settlement calling for Avista to establish a pilot time-of-use program?
A. I can't recall the timing of the settlement exactly off the top of my head, but that was included in the settlement.
Q. Thank you.

And didn't you note, though, in your answering testimony that you did file, that should time-of-use rates be adopted, that that could be perhaps, in your words, the second-most significant benefit to be derived from AMI?
A. It is what research suggests, yes.
Q. And didn't you put a number of 58 million to that in terms of potential benefits from time of
use? Isn't that number in your testimony?
A. I'm just double-checking my testimony.
Q. And I can refer you to Page --

No, I can't help you on that.
I can find it if I need to, but I'm hoping you can get to there quicker.

Would you accept that subject to check and we can move on?
A. Subject to check, yes.
Q. Okay.

Now, when you arrived at your positive net benefit calculation of 1.1 to 1 --

And that was a positive net benefit, correct?
A. Posited?
Q. Positive.
A. Positive, yes. Assuming that Avista achieves all of its other estimates.
Q. Okay.

So we were on the -- to put it simply, at that -- even under your analysis, on the plus side of the equation; is that right?
A. Numbers and estimates, correct.
Q. And even that calculation of 1.1 to 1 did not include $\$ 58$ million of additional benefit that
would come from time of use, correct?
A. That may come from time of use.
Q. I'm sorry, I missed that.
A. That may come from time of use.
Q. No, my --

Yeah, okay. It's correct that your 1.1
to 1 ratio did not include any assumption about \$58 million of additional time-of-use benefits, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

Now, would these $\$ 58$ million of assumed
time-of-use benefits be at all possible without AMI?
A. No.
Q. I'm sorry. I still can't hear you.
A. I don't believe so, no.

MR. MEYER: That's all I have. Thank you
very much for your testimony.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
Ms. Suetake, if you can turn your video on, if you have any redirect.

MS. SUETAKE: One second. I'm sorry, I'm just looking at my notes.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: And, Mr. Meyer, you can mute your microphone while you're not talking. Thank

1 you.

MS. SUETAKE: Your Honor, I do not have any redirect.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
Let me ask the Commissioners if they have questions for Ms. Bauman or if her testimony sparked any additional questions.

MR. DANNER: I have no questions, Your Honor.

MS. RENDAHL: And I have no questions, either.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.
Seeing that there are no bench questions, Ms. Bauman, thank you for your testimony today, and you can be excused.

Let's take a moment to ask Puget Counsel witnesses Alvarez and Stephens to turn on their cameras and be prepared to testify.

Now, I see Mr. Alvarez. We also have some --

Ms. Suetake?
MR. STEPHENS: I'm here and I can see my video. I don't know why you're not.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: We can see you and hear you, Mr. Alvarez.

MR. STEPHENS: Oh. I'm sorry. Is my -this is Dennis Stephens. Am I under Alvarez's name, perhaps?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes.
Will we be having a second witness joining Mr. Stephens?

MS. SUETAKE: Mr. Alvarez is also on the line, and I can see his video.

I can't see Mr. Stephens but I can see Mr. Alvarez.

I think there's something frozen with Ms. Bauman's -- she's turned hers off. We've asked her.

MR. ALVAREZ: Can you see me now?
MS. SUETAKE: Yes, we can see you now.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: One moment.
It's possible I'm the only one, but I do not see either Stephens or Alvarez on my screen. I do have a frozen Ms. Bauman.

MR. STEPHENS: I see her too.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: What I see on my screen, at least, is that, Mr. Stephens, you are identified in your -- the name for your video as P Alvarez. I do not see your face or your video but I can hear you.

And, Mr. Alvarez, if you are on the telephone, I can hear you but I cannot see you. MR. ALVAREZ: I am participating via Microsoft Teams, and I can see myself.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let's just pause one moment.

THE REPORTER: Your Honor, can we go off the record for this, please?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Cook. We'll be off the record for a moment. Thank you.
(Discussion off the record.)
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let's go back on the record.

The time is approximately 12:40 p.m., and we've had a brief moment resolving certain technical issues. We are going to proceed.

I can see both witnesses, Mr. Stephens and Mr. Alvarez. Mr. Meyer and Ms. Suetake, all three Commissioners have turned off their cameras, which seems to afford us the possibility to see both witnesses.

At this point Ms. Suetake has stated that she's willing to go forward with only being able to see one of her witnesses.

So with that, I'd like to turn it to Ms. Suetake to introduce her witnesses.

MS. SUETAKE: Your Honor, have they been sworn in?

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

Mr. Stephens, Mr. Alvarez, where you are, please raise your right hand.
(Witnesses sworn)
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you very much.
You can put your hands down.
Thank you, Ms. Suetake. Now I will turn
it over to you.
MS. SUETAKE: Mr. Alvarez, could you
please state your name and place of employment.
MR. ALVAREZ: Paul Alvarez, Wired Group.
MS. SUETAKE: And could you please spell your last name for the record.

MR. ALVAREZ: A-l-v, as in Victor, $-a-r-e-z$.

MS. SUETAKE: And what is your occupation at the Wired Group?

MR. ALVAREZ: I'm the president of the Wired Group.

MS. SUETAKE: And on whose behalf are you
appearing today?
THE WITNESS: I'm appearing on behalf of
Public Counsel.
MS. SUETAKE: And, Mr. Stephens, could you please state your name and spell it for the record, please.

MR. STEPHENS: My name is Dennis
Stephens. It's spelled $S-t-e-p-h-e-n-s$.
MS. SUETAKE: And what is your place of employment?

MR. STEPHENS: It's DS Consulting.
MS. SUETAKE: And what is your occupation at DS Consulting?

MR. STEPHENS: I am a technical consultant to Wired Group.

MS. SUETAKE: And on whose behalf are you appearing today?

MR. STEPHENS: Public Counsel's.
MS. SUETAKE: Thank you.
Mr. Stephens and Mr. Alvarez are available for cross-examination.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you, Ms. Suetake.
You can turn off your camera until you want to be heard.

Mr. Meyer, you may proceed with

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cross-examination.
MR. MEYER: Thank you, Your Honor.
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## CROSS-EXAMINATION

 BY MR. MEYER:Q. And good afternoon, gentlemen.
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): Good afternoon.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Good afternoon.
Q. So I am going to put some questions to you collectively, and I'm not going to address them to one or the other, so you'll have to decide who is going to answer them.

So I'd like to cover two areas. The first is wildfire mitigation, and the second has to do with your testimony on grid modernization and substation rebuilds.

So we understand the context for this and what's at stake. I'd first like to ask if you understand what the impact of your proposal for grid modernization and substations combined -- what the impact of that would be on a rate base. Would it be reduction of $\$ 23$ million?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): This is Mr. Alvarez. I believe that's about right, yes.
Q. And would that number -- that $\$ 23$ million

1 be essentially -- not essentially. It would be a 2 write-off on the company's books should the Commission accept your recommendation?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): That's our understanding.
Q. All right.

And you can imagine that this matters to the company, correct?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): Of course.
Q. And with respect to wildfire -- with respect to wildfire mitigation, are you proposing to review from rate base or capital in this case capital of 11 and a half million dollar?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): Yes. Mr. Alvarez speaking.
Q. Thank you.

And, again, is that a significant amount,
11 and a half million?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): Yes, certainly.
Q. All right.

Now, would you agree that any wildfire mitigation plan should be tailored to the unique conditions and circumstances of the service territory?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): This is Mr. Stephens, and, yes, that's true.
Q. Thank you.

Now, when was the last time either of you visited Spokane, Washington?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): This is Dennis Stephens. I have never visited Spokane, Washington.
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): And Mr. Alvarez. It's been about a decade, I imagine.
Q. All right.

And, Mr. Alvarez, you were here once.
Was that visit confined just to the Spokane area, or did you get out and about in our --

MS. SUETAKE: Your Honor, I object. I'm questioning the relevance of this.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Meyer, can you please explain.

MR. MEYER: Sure. This goes to the very basic credibility of these witnesses. If a wildfire plan depends on their understanding of the unique circumstances of the service territory, I'm inquiring as to whether they have any understanding of those unique circumstances. It's just that simple.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Well, I think that, Ms. Suetake, your objection will be overruled, but, Mr. Meyer, I'd like to ask that you rephrase your question to get that information, instead of whether

1 they visited, because I'm not sure -- or you should ask why they should need to visit.

Go ahead.
MR. MEYER: I'll rephrase it more directly. Thank you.
Q. Given your visit, Mr. Alvarez, of 10 years to go to the Spokane service territory, do you feel you have a sufficient understanding of the unique circumstances affecting the service territory when it comes to wildfire mitigation?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): I have a general understanding of the topography, the forestry, the rural versus urban nature. I did spend some time in the suburbs and the rural areas around Spokane fishing and so forth, so I feel like I have a -- a limited knowledge of the service territories, geography and topography and so forth.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS) : This is Dennis Stephens. Could I respond to that question? JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes, Mr. Stephens. MR. MEYER: Surely.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): So when I said that it depended on a geographic area, I was referring to the difference between urban, rural, nonforested areas, and forested areas, which all of those -- all

1 of those areas I am familiar with.

So when I say, yes, it depends on a
geographic area, I'm talking about what kind of -what the geography is in that area, not a specific area like Spokane.

I personally live in Evergreen, Colorado, and it's the number one highest rated fire area in Colorado and number five in the nation. So I'm very familiar with forested areas and the issues associated with wildfire.
Q. BY MR. MEYER: Well, I can't let that go.

Do you know that your experience where you live mirrors that of Spokane and the vicinity?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): I -- I assume it does. I mean, it's a forested area, and this is a forested area, so it's very similar.
Q. Okay.

Let's move on.
Assuming you're trying to address wildfire mitigation in an area of -- let's say rolling hills and prairie land and -- but with no real forest cover, would your grid-hardening and bench management approach be different than if you were trying to address a heavily forested area?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): I'm sorry, you're

1 saying -- are you comparing a nonforested area to a 2 forested area?
Q. Correct.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Yes, there's a difference.
Q. Sure.

And you'd use different approaches, correct?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Yes, that's true. We would -- this is Dennis Stephens, and we would use different approaches, right.
Q. So even though what I'm going to characterize at best is only a passing familiarity with our service territory, that didn't stop you from making some very specific recommendations concerning our wildfire plan, correct?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): I made some recommendations with regard to your wildfire plan, that's correct.
Q. With the bite to that -- 11 and a half million dollars of bite in terms of disallowed capital, correct?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): That would be your term, "bite." All I did was look at the -- the data that you used to justify those, and I not find

1 adequate justification for those expenditures.
Q. All right.

Let's move on now to the grid modernization and substation rebuild.

Again, let's add some context for this. Is it true that the effect of your proposal on grid modernization and substations would be to remove \$23 million of capital? And I think you said it would be, correct?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): This is Mr. Alvarez. Correct, that is our testimony.
Q. Now, your firm is -- Mr. Alvarez, I believe it's called Wired, Inc., or -- do I have that right?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ) : Wired Group.
Q. So when Wired Group takes on
engagements -- consulting engagements due to grid modernization, do you first familiarize yourself with the distribution existing --

MS. SUETAKE: I'm sorry, Your Honor.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: One moment.
If everyone can please mute your microphone except for Mr. Meyer, Mr. Alvarez, Mr. Stephens.

Mr. Meyer, I'm going to ask that you

1 repeat your last question, and I am curious,
2 Mr. Meyer, if there's perhaps two microphones that 3 might be on near you.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): This is Dennis

Stephens. That was my phone that just went off, and I turned it off, so I -- that might have been part of the problem.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.
Mr. Meyer, please repeat your question.
MR. MEYER: Sure. Surely.
Q. So when you take on an engagement as a consulting firm, does it make sense to first familiarize yourself with the distribution system being studied?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): Certainly.
Q. And you would want to know before making any recommendations things like the age of the system, the type of area being served, whether it's rural or urban, the topography, levels of built-in redundancy, things like that, correct?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): That's -- that's what we attempted to do through the discovery process.
Q. Okay.

So --
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): This is Dennis

1 Stephens. I've worked in the utility industry for 40
2 years, and I've looked at a lot of systems, and most
3 of them are very similar given whether they're urban
4 or rural or forested areas. So we do try to make 5 ourselves familiar with any concerns that pertain to 6 our analysis, but we don't do a site visit, we don't 7 do a detailed discovery on every aspect of the system,

8 because I have a lot of familiarity with all the systems without having to do that specific review. JUDGE O'CONNELL: This is Judge O'Connell. I want to -- I'm having trouble following this so I want to make sure that we're a little bit more organized.

I understand this is difficult, having two witnesses, Mr. Meyer. I'd like to have you ask your question, Mr. Meyer, and then we will allow Mr. Alvarez and Mr. Stephens a chance to respond before you ask your next question. Okay?

MR. MEYER: Thank you.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let's go to your next question, Mr. Meyer, and we'll start always with Mr. Alvarez, and then we'll hear from Mr. Stephens. MR. MEYER: That's helpful. Thank you.
Q. So let's explore your working assumption that all systems are pretty much the same. Let's use

1 redundancy --

MS. SUETAKE: Objection, Your Honor.
That was a characterization of my -- of what my witnesses said.

MR. MEYER: I'll rephrase it.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Please.
Q. BY MR. MEYER: Let's explore the level of redundancy in Avista's system, and with respect to substations in particular.

And I'm going to first direct you to your own testimony at Page 40, Lines 7 through 11.

And I will read this aloud, and if I misspeak, please correct me. Quote --
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Give us some time to get there, please.
Q. Sure.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Okay, 40 -- Page 40,

Lines 7 through 11?
Q. Yes, please.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Okay, I'm there.
Q. Mr. Alvarez, are you there?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): I am.
Q. So I'll read it aloud. "All utilities assign substations with full redundancy, called N-1 design. In an $\mathrm{N}-1$ design, each substation is designed

1 to accommodate the loads of adjacent substations should one of those adjacent substations fail. Thus, the failure of a piece of equipment and, hence, its availability risk, does not necessarily result in a service outage for customers," end of quote.

Have I read that accurately?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ) : You have.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): You have.
Q. So there's a lot to unpack there. Let's begin with this notion of N -1 design for substations. Is $\mathrm{N}-1$ a NERC requirement for system planning?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ) : I do not know that. Dennis?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): I don't know that it is. I mean, they do have $\mathrm{N}-1$ but they also have $\mathrm{N}-2$ requirements. But we are talking about distribution here, and most utilities use an $\mathrm{N}-1$ for distribution.
Q. So $\mathrm{N}-1$, would you agree, is a NERC requirement, if you know, related to the bulk transmission system, not the distribution system, correct?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): No. I mean, it's typical for utilities to use N -1 independent of NERC requirements.
Q. For distribution.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): For distribution.
Q. Okay.

And elsewhere you say that -- and this is on Page 51.

Why don't you go to that now.
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): Okay.
Q. And your Footnote 58.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Hang on just a second.

Okay, I'm on Page 51.
Q. Mr. Alvarez?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): I am. Thank you.
Q. Note 58, please.

Again, I'm going to read this aloud, and I'll just read the last sentence of this footnote. "With this redundancy design, also known as the $\mathrm{N}-1$ design, a substation will continue to operate even if one of its two supply lines is lost. Redundance, N-1 design of subtransmission (substation) networks is standard industry practice."

Is that your testimony?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): Yes.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Yes.
Q. Show me where in your testimony you

1 produced evidence that this planning criteria is 2 standard utility practice.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): This is

Mr. Stephens --
I'm sorry?
Q. I did not see it so please help me find it.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): It's not there. This is Mr. Stephens. That is based on my 40 years of experience in the utility industry, and knowing that every utility uses this approach on their distribution systems. There is no reference other than that.
Q. So you know that to be true?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Yes.
Q. And have you specifically examined even the sister utilities in this jurisdiction, Puget Sound Energy or PacifiCorp?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): No.
Q. So you haven't.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): No.
Q. What about Idaho Power?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): No.
Q. Do you know?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): I have not
specifically -- I have not specifically analyzed

1 those, no.
Q. Okay.

So now let's turn to substations, and this is your own cross-examination exhibit that was used yesterday with respect to some Avista witnesses, and so it may not be in front of you, but hopefully you can -- you've been provided with it. And this is Cross Exhibit JD/LL-9X.

Do you have that or --
I'll give you time to get to it.
MS. SUETAKE: Hold on, Your Honor. I
was -- Your Honor, I was not informed that these would be used for cross-examination of these witnesses.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: One moment. Mr. Meyer, go ahead. MR. MEYER: Your Honor, she put this into evidence as a cross-examination exhibit. Therefore, I'm entitled to rely on this as a piece of the record for purposes of this cross-examination.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Go ahead, Ms. Suetake. MS. SUETAKE: I was just going to ask if I could have a moment to make sure my witnesses had this before he launched into questions.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): This is Mr. Stephens. I do not have this.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: So what I'm hearing is that there isn't an objection to the exhibit but that we need to make sure the witnesses have it in front of them.

MS. SUETAKE: Yes, correct, Your Honor. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay.

Mr. Meyer, if you are okay, let's take a moment to make sure the witnesses can see what you're going to ask them about.

MR. MEYER: All right.
MS. SUETAKE: Could you please repeat the cross exhibit number.

MR. MEYER: It is JD/LL-9X.
MS. SUETAKE: If you could please give me a moment to make sure $I$ can get that to them.

MR. MEYER: Sure.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Cook, let's be off the record.

THE REPORTER: Very good.
(Discussion off the record.)
JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Cook, let's be back on the record.

The Cross Exhibit JD/LL-9X has been provided to both witnesses, and, Mr. Meyer, you can continue now with your cross-examination.

MR. MEYER: Thank you.
Q. At the outset of this line of
questioning, I had read a portion of your testimony from Page 40. I won't reread that again, other than to say it began with the statement, "All utilities designed substations with full redundancy."

So that is your working assumption, correct?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Yes.
Q. All right.

So let's explore that. Would you now turn to the exhibit that you were provided --

And thank you, Counsel, for forwarding that.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): So let me -- can I qualify my answer there, please?
Q. Sure.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): So when I say -JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let me stop you right there, Mr. Stephens.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Okay.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Meyer only asked if that was your testimony.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Okay. Okay. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Thank you.

Now, Mr. Meyer is going to ask you something related to that statement regarding this exhibit, so I do think you are going to have an opportunity to explain.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Okay. Thank you. JUDGE O'CONNELL: You can wait for that question.

And first we're going to hear from Mr. Alvarez, if he has any testimony, then we will hear from Mr. Stephens.

Mr. Meyer, go ahead.
MR. MEYER: Thank you.
Q. So now let's turn to Exhibit -- to Cross Exhibit JD/LL-9X, and I'm told you have it, provided by your counsel. Thank you.

And would you turn to the bottom of Page 2 of that exhibit. Let me know when you're there.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): I am there.
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): Yes, I'm there.
Q. Okay.

And this was a response prepared by
Avista, correct?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): Correct.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS) : I don't know, so --
Q. All right.

Well, the exhibit speaks for itself so --
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Okay.
Q. I'm going to quote the last paragraph, or at least a portion of it. "Results of these classifications described above are summarized in the table below. Of particular import, Avista has no distribution substations in its Washington service territory that are capable of being offloaded 100\% of the time."

Do you see that?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): Yes.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Yes.
Q. Down below -- and you perhaps weren't with us on Wednesday during the hearing, but there was some discussion about the table just below that paragraph, where there's a reference to percentages of interconnectedness. And the number of 55 percent appears there, presumably being fully interconnected, correct?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): That's correct. I haven't added them all up but I will assume that that's correct.
Q. All right.

Now, would you turn to the accompanying
spreadsheet that appears at Page 4 of 5 of this exhibit.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Okay, I'm there.
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): I'm there.
Q. All right.

So on the far right-hand column, do you
see a title of "Full or Partial Load Offload
Capabilities"? Do you see that?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): Yes.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Yes.
Q. And so for each of the identified substations, each one is characterized as being full or not interconnected, but do you see any of what are characterized as full offload capabilities that don't also have seasonal constraints affecting them?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): I don't see any that says that, no.
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): I do not.
Q. All right.

So you have no reason to disagree with the statement on the previous page that Avista has no distribution substations that are capable of being offloaded 100 percent of the time, do you? No reason to disagree with that.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Seasonal

1 constraints -- this is Dennis Stephens. Seasonal
2 constraints does not mean that it cannot be fully

In other words, they should be making investments that the cost is greater than the value to

1 the customers, and that's my argument in all of my
2 testimony and it's my argument here.
Q. Well, so you do truly appreciate that it's up to the utility to do the engineering analysis -- up to the utility itself to do the engineering analysis and make the right decisions, correct?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): I think it's -- if they're doing appropriate analysis, then I agree.
Q. Okay.

So now, closing the loop here, so if none of Avista's distributions substations are fully redundant but there was a need for a repair or replacement of parts in that substation and it's taken out of service, is there any guarantee that customers would have continuing service from a different substation?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): I think you're going to have to ask that question again.
Q. Sure.

If there was a need for repair or
replacement of a substation that Avista would have to then, because of that, take it out of service, would there be issues with service continuity because a substation was not redundant?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS) : Well, it depends, again, on what is driving the need for the replacement. Generally if you're doing this appropriately, you're testing those -- that substation equipment, transformers, breakers, such, and you're deciding when a -- when those pieces of equipment need to be replaced, and you can replace them in off-peak times so that you minimize the impacts to customers.

The other thing that you need to take into account is the number of customers affected. Obviously, if you're talking about a really small substation or even distribution transformers, the number of customers is small, and so then you can take the outage and do the repair or the replacement.

Again, it just comes back to cost justification.
Q. Let's put this in simpler terms. If Avista were to adopt your run-to-failure approach, assuming it doesn't have redundancy, might that lead to an extended interruption of service?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): I'm sorry. With regard to what specific equipment are you referring to?

Again, a substation is composed of several components. I did not recommend run to

1 failure for power transformers or breakers. And
2 that's the major component in a substation.

Now, if you're talking about the other smaller equipment that doesn't have an impact on customers, $I$ definitely did recommend run to failure.
Q. At the time you filed your testimony in -- or answering testimony in April of this year, you assumed that substations were fully redundant. In fact, I think $I$ read your testimony in that regard, correct?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): I did not -- that is not correct. I said that the -- that all utilities have an N-1 policy for some -- for their transformers, and they apply that N -1 appropriately given the cost justifications or basically number of customers.

So I didn't say that they had total redundancy for all transformers.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Let me stop you both.
Before we pursue the next question, Mr. Stephens, please answer the question when Mr. Meyer is done asking it. I know --
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Okay.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: You're anticipating what the question is going to end up being, and I know you're eager to answer, but for the sake of having the

1 question on the record, please wait until he's done 2 asking it.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): Yes, Your Honor. JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Meyer, please go ahead.
Q. BY MR. MEYER: Again, I'm just referring back to your own testimony in April, now that I've read -- this will be the third time. Quote/unquote, "All the utilities" -- presumably including Avista -"design substations with full redundancy." Was that your testimony?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): That is, and they do. I'm sorry. Are you finished with your question?
Q. I am.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): They do. They do design substations with full redundancy. Not all substations are designed with full redundancy, but they do design -- every utility designs substations with full redundancy. Not all substations.
Q. Is that what Cross Exhibit 9 X says about Avista substation?

We've been through that. They're --
Avista stated that it has no substations that are fully redundant, at least without some seasonal

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discontinuity.
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A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): I'm sorry. I just don't --

MR. MEYER: You disagree with that?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): I disagree with your interpretation of them not having full redundancy just with seasonal limitations. Seasonal limitations does not mean that they don't have full redundancy. It just means that they have to take some seasonal -there is the possibility that seasonal -- that weather can make a difference, but there's still full redundancy there. They're designing for $\mathrm{N}-1$ on -- the one that says full redundancy with the seasonal -with seasonal limitations is a full redundancy $N$-1 design.
Q. BY MR. MEYER: Okay.
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): That's my testimony.
Q. Sure.

And I'm not going to try and put too fine a point on this, but on the preceding page, what we have just been talking about is whether, in fact, there is full redundancy, and there's a percentage there of 55 percent.

Let's move off that and just talk about the other percentages there of 21 percent for no

1 interconnection, 25 percent for partial
2 interconnection. So clearly almost half, one can't
3 make any argument about full redundancy; is that
4 correct?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): That is correct, and I'm sure that was designed appropriately based on the number of customers that were affected.
Q. Okay.

So to finish off here, you filed your
testimony in April of this year, making the -- what I would characterize as a bold statement that all utilities have redundancy when it comes to their substations. Then in the sequence of things, in June of this year you were provided with the company's response, which we've been discussing as part of Exhibit JD/LL-9X, correct?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): That's what we've been discussing, yes, sir.
Q. And that came after you filed your answering testimony in April, correct?
A. (BY MR. STEPHENS): I'm sorry. You have to understand that I -- I think this is --

JUDGE O'CONNELL: This is Judge O'Connell. One moment. Mr. Meyer, please clarify what you mean

1 by what came after the testimony.

MR. MEYER: Surely.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: And it appears as if Mr. Alvarez may have a response to your question. MR. MEYER: I'll clarify first.
Q. I see the date for this particular response to this particular data request that is the subject of JD/LL-9X. I see that date as 6-17 of '21, June 17th of '21.

Do you understand that to be the case?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ) : Yes.
Q. Okay.

So you were provided with this
information after you filed the testimony back in April, correct?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): That's correct.
Q. And yet you made no attempt to correct the record in this case when you offered your testimony, did you?
A. (BY MR. ALVAREZ): We found no reason to correct the testimony. Mr. -- as Mr. Stephens has just testified, the --

And maybe I should let you do this, Mr. Stephens, but Avista does design the majority of its substations, and by far the majority of its

1 customers, with full redundancy. There may be

1 you would please click that mute button so that we 2 aren't getting that pickup from your microphones.

Okay. Ms. Suetake, go ahead.
MS. SUETAKE: I was just going to say, I do not have any redirect.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Very good.
Okay. The bench does not have any further questions for Mr . Stephens or Mr. Alvarez, so thank you both for your testimony this afternoon. You both may be excused.

MR. ALVAREZ: Thank you, Your Honor.
MR. STEPHENS: Thank you, Your Honor.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: So that brings us to the point where I'd like to ask the attorneys for all of the parties to please turn on your video.

I'm still hearing that fuzz feedback. If -- I would ask everyone who is on the Teams application to please click that mute microphone button.

The Commissioners, are you able to turn back on your cameras?

We are -- we've concluded the cross-examination of witnesses, and all we have left to address today, that $I$ know of from my notes, is certain procedural steps going forward, and we will

1 also discuss any procedural things that the parties 2 have -- need to address.

Okay.
MR. MEYER: I do -- and I don't know if now is the time to make my customary request.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Mr. Meyer, before you make that request, I'm going to address legal briefs first.

MR. MEYER: That's where $I$ was going. Thank you.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: And when you hear what I have to say about that, maybe you will modify your request. So let me go first, and then you and all the other attorneys will have a chance to address what I'm about to say.

Legal briefs are due April -- I'm
sorry -- August 13th. Because no party opposes the settlement, we -- we would like the parties to know that we need not address the settlement in your legal briefs, unless you need to address it as part of discussing a contested issue.

So because we are removing that
requirement, we would like to limit the pages for legal briefs to 50 instead of the usual 60 that is allowed in rule.

Now that I say that, I am expecting, Mr. Meyer, that you might have some thoughts and a request.

MR. MEYER: Yes. Clearly I'm losing ground here, not gaining ground.

I was going to ask for 70 pages, and here's why. There are a lot of --

You know, and I understand if I ask for it, it should apply to all parties and not just Avista, so any party could have 70 pages.

And the reason I'm asking for that is, in the case of Avista, we're in that unenviable position of having to respond from fire from all sides, if you will, issues from all sides, and that makes it difficult to make use of the pages effectively and to respond to all incoming fire, if you will. So a modest 10-page increase from 60 to 70 is I think reasonable. So that is the request.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: I'd like to hear from the attorneys for the other parties on their opinion about what they need as far as a page limit, if there is any request.

Okay. Mr. Meyer, your point is well
taken, and we do understand you have to address everything. Your request for 10 additional pages --

1 why don't we -- instead of limiting it to 50, why 2 don't we increase that to 60, the usual 60, and we

MR. MEYER: It won't solve my problem, but $I$ certainly accept that guidance.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Okay. Then we will make it 60 pages, as is usually the case, and it will be for all parties.

Is there anything else that we need to address today before we adjourn?

MS. SUETAKE: Yes, Your Honor. I do -- I would like a clarification for Bench Request 3, which is the public comments exhibit. We normally set a cutoff date for those comments. Is that today or did you want a later date, which we can include in if anything else comes in?

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Yes, the public comment period is open until the close of the hearing, which will be today.

MS. SUETAKE: Thank you, Your Honor. JUDGE O'CONNELL: But just to be clear, if you receive something by close of business today, that should be included. Not just the time that we

1 sign off of the proceeding.

MS. SUETAKE: Okay. Understood. Thank you for that clarification.

JUDGE O'CONNELL: Is there anything else from the parties?

Okay, I'm seeing nothing.
Let me -- before I adjourn us, let me double-check. Commissioners, is there anything else that you need to address before we adjourn?

MS. RENDAHL: No. Thank you very much.
MR. DANNER: No, I don't have anything in mind.

MR. BALASBAS: None from me, either.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: All right. Well, then we will conclude today's hearing.

Thank you to all the attorneys and to all of the witnesses. I know that the hearing wasn't an easy one, and so thank you to all of you. It is very much appreciated. And I know all the work that you put into it. So thank you.

MR. MEYER: Thank you.
MS. SUETAKE: Thank you, Your Honor.
JUDGE O'CONNELL: So with that, we will adjourn, and we will be off the record. Thank you.

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(The proceedings were adjourned at 1:28 p.m.) 18

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STATE OF WASHINGTON )
COUNTY OF KING

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COUNTY OF KING )

I, Ronald L. Cook, Certified Court Reporter, Registered Diplomate Reporter and Certified Realtime Reporter in and for the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were taken stenographically by me and transcribed under my direction.

I further certify that the proceedings as transcribed are a full, true and correct transcript, including all objections, motions and exceptions of counsel, made and taken.

I further certify that $I$ am neither attorney for nor a relative or employee of any of the parties to the action; further, that $I$ am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties hereto, nor financially interested in its outcome.

RONALD L. COOK, CCR, RDR, CRR State of Washington CCR \#2523

