BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION,

Complainant,

v.

PUGET SOUND ENERGY

Respondent.

Docket No. UE-170033 Docket No. UG-170034 (consolidated)

PUGET SOUND ENERGY'S HEARING TRANSCRIPT CORRECTIONS

SEPTEMBER 13, 2017

PUGET SOUND ENERGY'S TRANSCRIPT CORRECTIONS FOR THE GENERAL RATE CASE HEARING ON AUGUST 30, 2017 DOCKETS UE-170033 & UG-170034 (CONSOLIDATED)

PAGE	LINE	CORRECTION
197	17	"Commissioners?" should be "Commissioners."
198	24	"rights of the projects" should be "right projects"
200	9	"rights of the projects" should be "right projects"
217	8	"Kathy" should be "Kathie"
236	17	"spend" should be "found"
266	10	"highest five-year peaks" should be "highest five peaks in the most recent three years"
280	18	"generator" should be "generated"
289	2	"birth test year" should be "ERF test year"
295	5	"open to if" should be "open to it if"
296	24-25	"existing groupings groups together customers" should be "existing groupings grouped together with customers"
306	25	"came it on the 19th" should be "came on the 19th"
307	16	"unless" should be "that"
321	9	"46-TC" should be "46CT"
333	12	"46CG" should be "46CT"
336	8	"we pro forma" should be "we proform"
342	4	"levels" should be "loads"
343	7	"and" should be "in"

1	BEFORE THE WASHINGTON
2	UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
3	WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND)
4	TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION,
5	Complainant,)
6	vs.) DOCKETS UE-170033) and UG-170034
7	PUGET SOUND ENERGY,) (Consolidated)
8	Respondent.)
9	HEARING, Volume III
10	Pages 146 to 367
11	
12	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DENNIS MOSS and
13	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE RAYNE PEARSON
14	9:00 a.m.
15	August 30, 2017
16	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
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OSHIE/KOCH

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approval process for the work plan?

Q. (BY MR. OSHIE) Yes, the approval process, sorry. That might have been one of those slips, I suppose. But yes, the approval process; that's exactly what I meant.

A. So if we follow the process that's in place here in Washington relative to the Gas Cost Recovery Mechanism or the Accelerated Pipeline Replacement Policy -- I think I have the right ones here -- PSE submits their plan. The Staff reviews that plan relative to the projects, that it meets the objectives of, in that case, the policy, that they agree that those projects will deliver the benefits that are outlined there. They then take that recommendation of what they believe relative to that plan, and they take it forward in a hearing or an open public meeting relative to the Commissioners?

Q. How much time will Staff have to review the work plan?

A. We would submit that with adequate time. I think in the gas side we submit it six months in advance of starting that plan.

Q. And you expect, then, that the Electric Work Reliability Plan would then be filed six months ahead of the date in which construction would begin on new

OSHIE/KOCH

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A. If we follow the gas process, that would be what we would do.

Q. Well, I guess that's my question. Are you following the gas process or are you not? Or has that not been discussed by the Company as to when you're actually going to submit the plan for review by Staff?

A. PSE's proposed this, to follow that process. I think part of this discussion is whether there's agreement to that from the Commission, that PSE proposed that we would follow that same model. It seems to work very well here.

Q. So the proposal is six months prior to the proposed construction date of the projects that are included in the work plan?

A. I don't have the exact dates that we do that. That's what my memory serves from the gas side of what we do.

Q. So would the Company seek any input of other
 parties other than Staff in the review of the work plan?

A. I think in developing the work plan, as far as the project specifics, the Company does seek input from jurisdictions, from stakeholders, from customers to develop the rights of the projects. And that's in developing that set of projects. right projects

OSHIE/KOCH

really the role of the management of the Company or the 1 board of directors to decide what capital projects are 2 needed by the Company, and isn't it really -- I mean, 3 that's how I personally envision the role of the board 4 5 of directors, as an example. Wouldn't that be true? Ι mean, aren't the capital projects approved by the board? 6 7 Α. PSE would still follow its internal processes, and PSE determines what we think the rights of the 8 We still own that responsibility, 9 projects are. 10 absolutely. right projects 11 So isn't the Commission, then, acting as sort of Ο. 12 a super board of directors in that kind of a 13 circumstance where you come to the Commission with your 14 proposed projects and you ask the Commission to approve 15 them prior to going forward under -- and I think later 16 on in your testimony in part you say and if the Commission doesn't approve it you'll -- you're not going 17 to go forward with it? 18 19 Α. So I think the way it works on the gas side is that the Commission isn't approving a specific project, 20 they're approving that the work plan meets the 21 objectives set forth by, in that case, the policy 22 relative to addressing elevated pipeline risks in that 23 24 So it's that the work plan meets the objectives case. that are trying to be accomplished. 25

BRYANT/KOCH

1 traditional regulation, but the Company may suffer 2 earnings if it did this without the additional revenues 3 requested from the ECRM?

A. Yes. It says that if we were to spend or invest as the ERP or the ECRM has proposed and do that under traditional rate making, we would experience loss in revenue requirements. I think when we start to get into earnings, we might redirect to Kathy Barnard for more strength in accounting.

Q. Okay. Well, I'll see if I need to address this next question for her.

So would you agree that your concern about earnings erosion due to regulatory lag applies generically to all the Company's discretionary investments and expenses because any higher spending between test years' GRC cases tends to increase pressure on the Company's earnings?

18 A. Ms. Barnard is going to be better at answering19 that.

Q. Thank you. So is it your opinion that PSE would rather let its service quality deteriorate than incur capital spending at rates that may reduce earnings?

A. PSE doesn't want to let its reliability
 performance deteriorate, which is why we brought this
 mechanism or this plan forward. Without the timely

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GAFKEN/BARNARD

1	form of decoupling approved for PSE is revenue per
2	customer decoupling?
3	A. I'm actually not the Puget witness testifying on
4	decoupling.
5	Q. So I should defer that question to Mr. Piliaris?
6	A. You probably should.
7	Q. I will do that. I'm going to ask a couple of
8	these questions and see if you can answer them, and if I
9	have to defer them I'll do that.
10	Would you turn to Cross Exhibit KJB-50X.
11	A. I'm there.
12	Q. And you're listed as the witness knowledgeable
13	about the response, but you can tell me if I should
14	defer some of these questions to Mr. Piliaris.
15	A. Okay.
16	Q. In Cross Exhibit KJB-50X, Public Counsel asked
17	for your understanding of spend margins and also your
18	understanding of Mr. Brosch's testimony; is that
19	correct? found
20	A. That is correct.
21	Q. And the response states that Mr. Piliaris and
22	not you testified about decoupling, and then you recite
23	Mr. Brosch's testimony per your understanding. Is that
24	correct?
25	A. That is correct.

CASEY/PILIARIS

associated operating cost with the capacity itself. 1 Probably not a great amount, but I'm sure there is 2 some -- there's some, I guess, feedback through the 3 highest five peaks in the most recent three years operating cost. 4 The peak load in the test year is lower than the 5 Q. design day system peak load; correct? 6 I don't know off the top of my head what the 7 Α. peak load was in the test year. I know that Staff had 8 used actual load. Sort of what had been used before is 9 10 the highest five-year peaks, actual peaks. And the 11 average of those was somewhere in the vicinity of about 12 6 million therms and our design day is 9 million therms. 13 So as a consequence of the pretty warm winters we've had 14 over the past several winters, the actual peaks have 15 been quite a bit below the design criteria. So 6 versus 16 9, so roughly 50 percent. 17 Has PSE's natural gas distribution system ever Ο. experienced a load equivalent to the design day load? 18 19 Α. I can't -- I don't know. But I would say that

we're required to -- in other words, to meet our reliability and our operating standards, we need to be capable of meeting that load.

The consequences on the gas side are quite a bit more dire when you lose pressure on the gas system relative to the electric side where you open up a

CASEY/PILIARIS

A. Based on the approved rates, that's correct.

Q. And over that time, that revenue shortfall has been made up by PSE's other customers; correct?

A. I would say that is correct by design. They would pay probably even more in the absence of the special contract.

Q. At any time has the special contract charges decreased to a point at which the revenue produced by the contract would fall below the Company's authorized rate of return?

A. Based on the Company's interpretation of the WAC and which costs would need to be -- fixed costs would need to be recovered, I would say the answer is no. It's always been well in excess of the incremental fixed cost that's serving those customers.

Q. So you're saying that it hasn't fallen below the Company's rate of return? generated

A. I'm saying that the revenues generator from the special contract are well in excess of the amount necessary to recover the return on the incremental plant that's required to serve the load, not necessarily all of its allocated fixed costs within a cost of service study. Because clearly based on the parity ratios on the page that we're talking about, a parity ratio below one would mean that they're paying less than their fully

OSHIE/PILIARIS

1	18.1 percent respectively. Is that correct?
2	A. Between the birth test year and the period
3	ending June 2016, that's correct. ERF
4	Q. Now, you testified here in the hearing room
5	today that all of the sales reductions were all the
6	result of conservation measures?
7	A. I have no knowledge as to what the basis for the
8	reductions are.
9	Q. Turning back to Table 13 excuse me. So let
10	me strike that, please.
11	The purpose of decoupling, is it not, is to
12	reduce the Company's resistance to the implementation of
13	conservation resources; is that correct?
14	A. That's one way of putting it. Generally
15	speaking, the Commission has referred to that as a
16	throughput incentive.
17	Q. So said another way, the purpose of decoupling
18	is to suppress or reduce the Company's resistance to
19	the implementation or excuse me, to suppress the
20	Company's natural objective to increase throughput, also
21	known as sales?
22	A. The Company would generally prefer to refer to
23	it as the removal of a disincentive to do what you're
24	describing.
25	Q. Now, in operation, the decoupling mechanism is

Q. Does the fact that Schedule 46 is an interruptible schedule have any impact on how decoupling applies?

A. Not as currently proposed. But the Company is open to if the Commission thought it preferable to breaking up 46 from 49 as standalone decoupling groups.

Q. Would you agree that separating Schedules 46 and 49 into their own group is likely to increase the level of cost shifting among customers within this new decoupling group?

A. Can you just repeat the question so I make sure I understood what you said?

Q. Sure. If Schedules 46 and 49 comprise their own decoupling group as opposed to where they are now as part of an aggregate nonresidential group, would you agree that there is likely to be more cost shifting among the customers within Schedule 46 and 49 in this decoupling group as compared to what it is today?

MS. CARSON: I'm going to object. It's not clear if we're talking about 46 and 49 together as one group or separate as two different groups.

MR. PEPPLE: I'm talking about them together as one group.

THE WITNESS: I share my counsel's confusion here. Are we going from the current, which includes

1	schedules, for example, 24 and 25 and then 40, 46 and 49
2	as a group, moving from that paradigm to what we've
3	proposed, which is to break those up, create a new group
4	with only 40, 46 and 49?
5	Q. (BY MR. PEPPLE) But ignore 40 for now. Assume
6	that 40 is gone.
7	A. Okay.
8	Q. So yes, compared to currently
9	A. Pulling them apart, is there cost shifting, is
10	your question?
11	Q. Correct.
12	A. No, because you're resetting the baseline when
13	you do this. So you're actually setting an allowed
14	revenue per customer for the new groups based on their
15	cost of service.
16	Q. Correct. I guess my question is going forward
17	from then. So would you agree I'll back up.
18	Would you agree that there's some level of cost
19	shifting among different rate classes currently going on
20	in the nonresidential customer class?
21	A. I would say generally speaking, yes,
22	unfortunately. And that was one of the principal
23	drivers for why the Company proposed the new groupings
24	that it did. It was the existing groupings groups
25	together customers that are weather-sensitive with
BUELI	L REALTIME REPORTING, LLC groupings grouped together with customers Page

to characterize it. That's how I would regard it under 1 2 these circumstances. Does that address your concern to some 3 4 extent? 5 MR. STEELE: Yes, Your Honor. JUDGE MOSS: Let's go ahead and use it for 6 7 the convenience of all assembled. Go ahead. Thank you, Your Honor. 8 MR. PEPPLE: (BY MR. PEPPLE) So as was just discussed, this 9 Ο. 10 is a data request that PSE issued to ICNU asking ICNU to 11 clarify exactly what you've testified to, how the 12 transition of these customers out of the decoupling mechanism would be handled in Mr. Gorman's proposal. 13 14 Do you agree with that? 15 Α. Yes. 16 0. Did you review this response before you prepared

17 your rebuttal testimony?

MS. CARSON: I believe this response is dated after the rebuttal testimony. Oh, sorry, looking at the wrong one.

21JUDGE MOSS:It was July 19th, apparently.22MS. CARSON:Okay.23THE WITNESS:I believe I probably did.I24don't recall specifically, but I would imagine if it25came it on the 19th of July, I probably looked at it

before I filed testimony.

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Q. (BY MR. PEPPLE) So maybe I could just ask you to review it and identify whether this provides enough information to -- what other information would PSE need?

A. Again, the request asks specifically for a spreadsheet, and there's a lot of details underneath. For example, how to allocate when you remove a schedule from -- or schedules from decoupling, there are lots of different ways to allocate whatever residual amounts or deferrals or earnings or whatnot. And there may not be necessarily agreement as to how best do that.

So our request is for ICNU to provide their proposal as to how best to do that. And what we got back was fairly generic, not particularly helpful, at least from my standpoint. I couldn't take this and turn around and say exactly that I -- well, unless I was that 100 percent confident that this was what ICNU or any other party for that matter would agree to.

Q. So could you turn to Page 8 of your rebuttaltestimony.

A. I'm there.

Q. So in the middle of this page on Line 9, you
note that Staff and Public Counsel did not provide
exhibits showing exactly how their alternative
decoupling proposal would work in practice. And then in

	LIOTTA/PILIARIS
1 2	effective system, I'm afraid.
3	CROSS-EXAMINATION
4	BY MS. LIOTTA:
5	Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Piliaris. I only have a few
6	questions.
7	A. Good afternoon.
8	Q. I'd like to refer you to your rebuttal
9	testimony. Do you have that? It's Exhibit 46 -TC . CT
10	A. I do.
11	Q. Okay. If you could turn to Page 18,
12	specifically Line 7 through 9.
13	A. I'm there.
14	Q. There you assert that the Commission's policy
15	statement on decoupling expected that all customers
16	would be included in the decoupling mechanism; correct?
17	A. I wouldn't that's a bit stronger than what I
18	intended, if that's the way it came across. What I
19	intended to say or communicate is that the general
20	preference of the Commission was that all customers
21	would be included, but they were open to other
22	possibilities on a case by case basis.
23	Q. Okay. And can you confirm that you were
24	referring to the Commission's policy statement from
25	Docket UE-100522?

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GAFKEN/PILIARIS

A. Correct. And that's relative. I mean, the 3 percent we picked because that seemed to be a number that was out there. On the gas side, the PGA, the purchase gas adjustment rates, they can increase by five-fold that amount in any given year. So raising a cap on the gas residential customers from 3 to 5 percent I don't think would constitute rate shock given what they have experienced, both going up and going down through their PGA-related component of their bills.

Q. Would you please turn to page -- I'm really hoping this is the right page number. Would you please turn to Page 14 of your rebuttal testimony, JAP-46CG. CT And beginning at Line 5, you refer to FEA's proposal to replace the current soft caps with hard caps. And you indicate that such a change would dilute the efficacy of the decoupling mechanism; correct?

A. Correct.

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Q. From PSE's perspective, is it fair to say that a hard cap would result in potential permanent loss of revenue when it comes to the utility?

A. Not necessarily. That's kind of the point. I think when we had discussed in prior proceedings about the value or the tradeoffs between a soft and a hard cap, I think the Commission noted that with a hard cap the utility, the throughput incentive, actually gets

GAFKEN/PILIARIS

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A. Could be fairly significantly lower.

Q. And this lower amount being collected through decoupling would take some pressure off the rate caps, wouldn't it?

A. But it would also frustrate the utility's ability to actually earn a return. And the reason being is that we were taking -- for our production costs we look out into the rate year and we pro forma amounts to represent what we think we're going to need to collect in the rate affected period. proform

The way the Company has proposed the mechanism on a per customer basis, we brought that dollar amount, the whole dollar amount down based on the difference in customer counts between the test year and the rate year with the expectation that when you brought the revenues down to the test year levels, that they would grow back out to the rate year levels, assuming your forecasts were accurate.

What we understand Public Counsel's position is, or perhaps not, it could be clarified if not, is that if you bring it back down to test year levels and you hold it fixed, you have no ability to get back to the rate year amount that you already agreed was the amount necessary in the rate affected period to recover your costs.

FFITCH/PILIARIS

deferrals, particularly on the gas side. Then again, it didn't contemplate back-to-back historically warm, and by historic I mean very historic terms, that the warmth of the winters and reduction in levels that we actually experienced.

Q. And isn't it true that the reassurance in that case was given to the Commission and all the parties to address a desire really to design a mechanism that would have modest rate increases and to address a concern that the lack of regulatory review of the rate increases would otherwise be kind of worrisome, but again, the representation was, is there going to be modest size small rate increases?

MS. CARSON: Object to the form of the
 question. It's argument or speech making.

JUDGE MOSS: I think you can answer that question.

THE WITNESS: Again, the Company did not expect the size of the deferrals. They were larger than we had anticipated.

Q. (BY MR. FFITCH) Why shouldn't the Commission view this problem of larger than expected deferrals as evidence that this particular form of decoupling is problematic and that it might want to consider looking at alternatives as opposed to simply increasing the

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FFITCH/PILIARIS

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A. I think if we had a mechanism that didn't actually have a rate plan component to it in addition, perhaps that would be more valid. But right now the rate plan actually was a contributing factor to our inability to flow through costs, because we had step rate increases and allowed revenue per customer each year which ate into our capacity to deal with the deferrals that we ultimately experienced.

So absent the rate plan increases, the issues would not be as great, I don't think.

Q. Well, except that you're now predicting that it's in fact likely or highly likely that rate increases, the deferral amounts will exceed 3 percent --

A. Not necessarily.

Q. -- are you not?

Well, the point is, particularly on the gas 17 Α. residential, is we have an existing balance, and we need 18 19 to do something with that balance. My understanding in my conversations with the Commissioners in previous 20 21 Schedule 142 filings is they've been growing concerned about the magnitude of those deferrals. And so we could 22 23 continue on with 3 percent and unwind those deferrals 24 over a much longer period of time and introduce 25 potentially intergenerational concerns, or we could step