Docket Nos. UE-170033 and UG-170034 (Consolidated) - Vol. III

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission v. Puget Sound Energy

August 30, 2017



1325 Fourth Avenue • Suite 1840 • Seattle, Washington 98101

206.287.9066

www.buellrealtime.com

email: info@buellrealtime.com



1	BEFORE THE WASHINGTON
2	UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
3)
4	WASHINGTON UTIĹITIES AND) TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION,)
5	Complainant,)
6	vs.) DOCKETS UE-170033
7) and UG-170034 PUGET SOUND ENERGY,) (Consolidated)
8	Respondent.)
9	HEARING, Volume III
10	Pages 146 to 367
11	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DENNIS MOSS
12	and ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE RAYNE PEARSON
13	
14	9:00 a.m.
15	August 30, 2017
16	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission 1300 South Evergreen Park Drive Southwest Olympia, WA 98504-7250
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17 18 19 20 21	1300 South Evergreen Park Drive Southwest Olympia, WA 98504-7250 REPORTED BY: Diane Rugh, CRR, RMR, CRR WA No. 2399 Buell Realtime Reporting, LLC 1325 Fourth Avenue, Suite 1840
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16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	1300 South Evergreen Park Drive Southwest Olympia, WA 98504-7250 REPORTED BY: Diane Rugh, CRR, RMR, CRR WA No. 2399 Buell Realtime Reporting, LLC 1325 Fourth Avenue, Suite 1840 Seattle, Washington 98101

1	APPEARANCES
2	
3	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:
4	DENNIS MOSS RAYNE PEARSON Washington Utilities and
5	Transportation Commission 1300 South Evergreen Park Drive S.W.
6	P.O. Box 47250 Olympia, Washington 98504
7	360.664.1136
8	COMMISSIONERS:
9	CHAIRMAN DAVID DANNER COMMISSIONER ANN RENDAHL
10	COMMISSIONER JAY BALASBAS Washington Utilities and
11	Transportation Commission
12	1300 South Evergreen Park Drive S.W. P.O. Box 47250
13	Olympia, Washington 98504 360.664.1136
14	FOR PUBLIC COUNSEL:
15	LISA W. GAFKEN
16	ARMIKKA BRYANT Assistant Attorney General
17	Public Counsel Division
18	800 Fifth Avenue Suite 2000, TB-14 Seattle, Washington 98104
19	206.464.6595 lisa.gafken@atg.wa.gov
20	armikkab@atg.wa.gov
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	APPEARANCES (Continued)
2	FOR COMMISSION STAFF:
3	CHRISTOPHER CASEY ANDREW O'CONNELL
4	BRETT P. SHEARER Attorney General's Office of Washington
5	P.O. Box 40128 Olympia, Washington 98504
6	360.664.1193 aoconnel@utc.wa.gov
7	ccasey@utc.wa.gov
8	bretts@atg.wa.gov
9	FOR PUGET SOUND ENERGY:
10	SHEREE STROM CARSON Perkins Coie LLP
11	10885 Northeast Fourth Street Suite 700
12	Bellevue, Washington 9800-55794 425.635.1422
13	scarson@perkinscoie.com
14	DAVID S. STEELE
15	Perkins Coie LLP 1201 Third Avenue
16	Suite 4900 Seattle, Washington 98101-03099
17	206.359.3758 dsteele@perkinscoie.com
18	detecto@periumecote.com
19	FOR ICNU:
20	PATRICK J. OSHIE TYLER C. PEPPLE
21	Davison Van Cleve PC Suite 400
22	333 SW Taylor Portland, Oregon 97204
23	503.241.7242 pjo@dvclaw.com
24	tcp@dvclaw.com
25	

1	FOR THE ENERGY PROJECT:
2	
3	SIMON J. FFITCH Attorney at Law
4	321 High School Rd NE Suite D3, No. 383
5	Bainbridge Island, Washington 98110 206.669.8197
6	simon@ffitchlaw.com
7	FOR FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AGENCIES:
8	RITA LIOTTA
9	Attorney at Law Department of the Navy One Avenue of the Palms
10	Suite 161
11	San Francisco, California 94130 415.743.4718
12	rita.liotta@navy.mil
13	
14	FOR NORTHWEST ENERGY COALITION RENEWABLE NORTHWEST AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE FUND:
15	KRISTEN L. BOYLES
16	Earthjustice 705 Second Avenue, Suite 203
17	Seattle, Washington 98104-1711 206.343.7340
18	kboyles@earthjustice.org
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	APPEARANCES (Continued)
2	
3	FOR NWIGU:
4	CHAD M. STOKES Cable Huston Suite 2000
5	1001 SW Fifth Avenue
6	Portland, Oregon 97204-1136 503.224.3092
7	cstokes@cablehuston.com
8	FOR THE KROGER CO:
9	KURT J. BOEHM
LO	Boehm, Kurtz & Lowry 36 East Seventh Street, Suite 1510
L1	Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 215.421.2255
L2	kboehm@bkllawfirm.com
L3	
L 4	
L5	
L6	
L7	
L8	
L9	
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22	
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OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, AUGUST 30, 2017 9:00 A.M.

-000-

PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE MOSS: Parties are ready? Good morning everybody. My name is Dennis Moss; I'm an Administrative Law Judge with the Washington Utilities and Transmission Commission. Seated to my left is Judge Rayne Pearson who is co-presiding in this proceeding. We will be sharing the duties at the bench today.

I have previously alerted those of you who got here a little bit early as to exactly the format that we'll follow. But just quickly again, I'll do the opening, and then we have several, we have three telephone witnesses appearing first, thanks to PSE's agreement to that. And Judge Pearson will handle that part of the hearing, and then we'll take up live witness Mr. Doyle and then Gilbertson. So that will probably take care of the morning. Or maybe not, it depends.

Those of you on the conference bridge line, please mute your phones; you're interfering with our hearing room. That was effective.

So I've talked to the parties informally off the record about a few items this morning. I've alerted

1	everyone to the fact that the 18th is an unrealistic
2	date for a settlement hearing, and so we have reserved
3	the 27th, 28th and 29th, and so we'll probably be doing
4	it then, depending. Obviously if circumstances warrant
5	we'll push something to another day.
6	Once again, those of you who are listening
7	in to the WUTC hearing on the conference bridge line
8	need to mute your phones because you are interfering
9	with our hearing process. If I need to hear from you I
10	will call on you.
11	So we are convened this morning in the
12	matter styled WUTC against Puget Sound Energy, Inc.,
13	Dockets UE-170033, and UG-170034. This is Puget Sound
14	Energy's general rate proceeding filed earlier this
15	year. There's been a significant development in this
16	case in terms of there being a settlement in principal
17	among most parties. I believe all but one now have
18	settled the electric side. That's a question subject to
19	correction.
20	MS. CARSON: That's correct.
21	JUDGE MOSS: Now, Ms. Gafken, do you have
22	any update from the Attorney General?
23	MS. GAFKEN: I have no update to provide.
24	JUDGE MOSS: Okay. So we don't know about
25	the status of the Public Counsel and the settlement at

1	this juncture, and we know we have one party who will
2	oppose the settlement. And we have a set of issues
3	that's been identified concerning principally cost of
4	service and rate design but some other things as well,
5	and we will be having our evidentiary proceedings today
6	concerning those issues only.
7	However, what I would like to do this
8	morning after we take appearances is stipulate in our
9	exhibits for the full record and subject to objections,
10	of course. And we'll talk about that in just a minute,
11	but now that I've reminded myself, I first need to take
12	appearances. So let's start with you, Ms. Carson.
13	MS. CARSON: Good morning. Sheree Strom
14	Carson with Perkins Coie representing Puget Sound
15	Energy.
16	MR. STEELE: Good morning. David Steele
17	with Perkins Coie also representing PSE.
18	JUDGE MOSS: Why don't we go with you, Mr.
19	Boehm.
20	MR. BOEHM: Good morning. Kurt Boehm
21	representing The Kroger Company.
22	MS. BOYLES: Kristen Boyles with
23	Earthjustice representing Northwest Energy Coalition,
24	Renewable Northwest, and Natural Resources Defense Fund.
25	JUDGE MOSS: Thank you.

1	MR. STOKES: Good morning. Chad Stokes from
2	the Cable Huston Law Firm representing Northwest
3	Industrial Gas Users.
4	MR. PEPPLE: Tyler Pepple on behalf of the
5	Industrial Customers of Northwest Utilities. And with
6	me is
7	MR. OSHIE: Pat Oshie also on behalf of
8	ICNU.
9	MR. FFITCH: Your Honor, Simon ffitch on
10	behalf of The Energy Project.
11	MS. GAFKEN: Good morning. Lisa Gafken of
12	Public Counsel.
13	MR. BRYANT: Armikka Bryant, Assistant
14	Attorney General for Public Counsel.
15	MR. O'CONNELL: Andrew O'Connell, Assistant
16	Attorney General with Commission Staff.
17	MR. SHEARER: Brett Shearer here on behalf
18	of Commission Staff.
19	JUDGE MOSS: All right. And we have
20	additional appearances of record for counsel for the
21	Staff, and those will be reflected ultimately in order.
22	Are there any representatives of parties on
23	the telephone who wish to enter an appearance? Hearing
24	none, I excused Mr. Xenopoulos.
25	Yes, come forward, please.

1	MS. LIOTTA: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I'm
2	Rita Liotta for FEA.
3	JUDGE MOSS: Maybe you could move up closer
4	to the front and somebody can make a chair available to
5	you.
6	To those of you on the conference bridge
7	line, because of the continued interference on that line
8	I'm going to have it shut off. You'll have to redial
9	in. When you do so, mute your phone. Thank you very
10	much. If we trace you down we will send dogs after you.
11	(Discussion off the record.)
12	JUDGE MOSS: So we've had the appearances.
13	Exhibits. Are we going to be able to stipulate in all
14	of the exhibits in the prefiled the prefiled
15	exhibits, not including the cross exhibits but just the
16	prefiled testimony and exhibits that various witnesses
17	provided, all 55 of them, provided us in advance of the
18	cross exhibits, can those be stipulated in or will there
19	be objections to some of those?
20	MS. CARSON: PSE has no objections.
21	MR. STOKES: No objections, Your Honor.
22	MR. PEPPLE: No objections.
23	MS. GAFKEN: Public Counsel has no
24	objections to the prefiled testimony and exhibits.
25	MR. SHEARER: And no objections from Staff,

1	Your Honor.
2	MR. BOEHM: No objections, Your Honor.
3	MS. BOYLES: No objections.
4	JUDGE MOSS: What a morning; we're batting a
5	thousand.
6	Okay, so all the prefiled exhibits and
7	testimony will be stipulated into the record. You will
8	have an exhibit list, and so that exhibit list will be
9	the one for the hearing.
LO	Now, about the cross exhibits, can we
L1	similarly stipulate in the cross exhibits that have been
L2	designated for the witnesses today? We don't need to
L3	worry about any cross exhibits that have been submitted
L4	for witnesses who aren't appearing today if there are
L5	such things. But for those witnesses who will appear
L6	today, can we stipulate in the exhibits?
L7	Mr. Steele? Ms. Carson?
L8	MR. STEELE: Your Honor, the only objection
L9	that PSE has is to JAP-60X. We believe it's an ICNU
20	cross-examination exhibit.
21	JUDGE MOSS: Well, that one exhibit, then,
22	there will be an objection when Mr. Piliaris is on the
23	stand?
24	MR. STEELE: Yes, Your Honor.
25	JUDGE MOSS: That's good, all right. We

1	wouldn't want Mr. Piliaris to get out of here unscathed.
2	I appreciate the parties' efforts in this regard. I
3	know you spent a lot of time looking at all this stuff
4	to make sure everything is copacetic.
5	All the cross exhibits submitted for the
6	witnesses who are appearing today will be stipulated or
7	are being stipulated into the record except for JAP-60X.
8	And we'll take up the objection to that when we have
9	Mr. Piliaris on the stand, all right? Good.
10	Anything else we need to do first? All
11	right.
12	(Discussion off the record.)
13	MR. STEELE: Your Honor, I just sent Judge
14	Pearson an exhibit list showing the exhibits that
15	were after consulting with the parties that have been
16	removed. As far as the stipulations go, we believe
17	those are out for hearing today.
18	JUDGE PEARSON: Have each of the parties
19	withdrawn those exhibits?
20	MR. STEELE: Yes, yes. Public Counsel
21	I'll let Ms. Gafken speak for that.
22	MS. GAFKEN: So they're not withdrawn for
23	the proceeding but they're being held for the settlement
24	hearing. So they're exhibits that don't pertain to the
25	issues that are being discussed today, but they're not

1	being withdrawn completely.
2	JUDGE MOSS: Okay. We'll have another
3	opportunity at the time of the settlement hearing to
4	talk about any other documents that need to be in or out
5	of the record. So not all is lost if we got something
6	in that shouldn't be or left something out that should
7	be in. At the time of the settlement hearing the
8	parties will have another opportunity to make
9	objections.
10	(Discussion off the record.)
11	(A break was taken from
12	9:12 a.m. to 9:18 a.m.)
13	JUDGE PEARSON: Let's be back on the record
14	following a short recess. Judge Moss and I are joined
15	on the bench now by Chairman Danner, Commissioner
16	Rendahl and Commissioner Balasbas. For their benefit,
17	why don't we just go around the room and do brief
18	introductions again. And we'll just begin with Staff
19	and go around the room.
20	MR. SHEARER: Brett Shearer, Assistant
21	Attorney General on behalf of Staff.
22	MR. O'CONNELL: Andrew O'Connell, Assistant
23	Attorney General on behalf of Commission Staff.
24	MR. BRYANT: Armikka Bryant, Assistant
25	Attorney General on behalf of Public Counsel.

1	MS. GAFKEN: Lisa Gafken, Assistant Attorney
2	General on behalf of Public Counsel. And also on the
3	line is Glenn Watkins and Mike Brosch who can address
4	issues that are being addressed today but do not have
5	cross. But they're on the line available for questions
6	should the bench have them.
7	MR. FFITCH: Good morning, commissioners.
8	Simon ffitch on behalf of The Energy Project.
9	MR. OSHIE: Waiting for a break in the
10	conversation. Pat Oshie representing ICNU. And also my
11	colleague Tyler Pepple will also be representing ICNU in
12	this case.
13	MR. STOKES: Good morning. Chad Stokes for
14	the Cable Huston Law Firm representing the Northwest
15	Industrial Gas Users.
16	MS. CARSON: Good morning, commissioners.
17	Sheree Strom Carson with Perkins Coie representing Puget
18	Sound Energy.
19	MR. STEELE: Good morning. David Steele
20	with Perkins Coie also on behalf of PSE.
21	MS. LIOTTA: Good morning. Rita Liotta
22	representing the Federal Executive Agencies.
23	MS. BOYLES: Good morning. Kristen Boyles
24	with Earthjustice representing Northwest Energy
25	Coalition, et. al. Also on the phone I believe is my

1	colleague Matt Gearhart.
2	MR. BOEHM: Good morning, commissioners.
3	Kurt Boehm appearing on behalf of The Kroger Company.
4	JUDGE PEARSON: Okay, thank you.
5	So Ms. Levin, are on you the bridge line?
6	MS. LEVIN: Yes, I am.
7	JUDGE MOSS: We're all working on a
8	work-around on this problem but it may take a few
9	minutes, so let's proceed as best we can and hopefully
10	we'll know in a minute or two that we won't have to use
11	this line anymore. We'll find out. Thank you.
12	JUDGE PEARSON: Okay, thank you. So
13	Ms. Levin, if you could please where you are stand and
14	raise your right hand and I will swear you in.
15	AMANDA LEVIN, witness herein, having been
16	first duly sworn on oath,
17	was examined and testified
18	as follows:
19	
20	-000-
21	JUDGE PEARSON: If you could just speak up
22	due to the noise in the background, Ms. Boyles, I will
23	turn her over to you for introductions.
24	///
25	

DOVI EQ/LEV/IN

		BOYLES/LEVIN
1	N	/IS. BOYLES: Thank you.
2		
3	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
4	BY MS. BOYLES:	
5	Q. An	nanda, could you please state your full name
6	for the re	ecord.
7	A. An	nanda Marie Levin.
8	Q. Ms	s. Levin, were you retained by the Northwest
9	Energy Coalition, Renewable Northwest, and NRDC to	
10	present t	estimony regarding electric residential monthly
11	basic charges, residential rate design, decoupling, and	
12	low incor	me assistance program issues?
13	A. Ye	es, I was.
14	Q. An	nd where are you physically, Ms. Levin?
15	Δ I'm	nhysically in Washington DC

- - Q. Thank you. And can you hear me?
- 17 A. Yes.

16

18

19

20

21

22

23

- Q. Okay. Do you have there with you what's been marked and admitted by stipulation as Exhibits AML-1 through AML-18?
- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Do you have any corrections or changes to that testimony?
- 24 A. No, I do not.
 - Q. Thank you.

O'CONNELL/LEVIN

	O GOININELL/LE VIIN
1	MS. BOYLES: Your Honors, Ms. Levin is
2	available for questioning and cross-exam.
3	JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Mr. O'Connell?
4	MR. O'CONNELL: Thank you, Your Honor.
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	CROSS-EXAMINATION
LO	BY MR. O'CONNELL:
L1	Q. Andrew O'Connell for Commission Staff.
L2	Ms. Levin, can you hear me or do I need to speak up?
L3	A. This is all right. I may ask for some repeat in
L4	case it gets a little worse.
L5	Q. Okay. So I want to discuss your position on
L6	decoupling as presented in your testimony.
L7	Your responsive testimony supported the
L8	continuation of decoupling; correct?
L9	A. Yes, it did.
20	Q. So the Company proposed to make decoupling
21	permanent. What is your position on that issue?
22	A. I believe that would be appropriate.
23	Q. So I want to ask you about your recommendation
24	for the soft cap increase for natural gas residential
25	customers.

O'CONNELL/LEVIN

You in your testimony seem to appreciate the
idea of reevaluating that element of the decoupling
mechanism after a temporary amount of time; is that
correct?

A. Yes. The soft cap lift.

JUDGE PEARSON: Mr. O'Connell, just a minute. We actually have another phone number for the witnesses to appear.

(Discussion off the record.)

JUDGE PEARSON: Mr. O'Connell, you may proceed.

Q. (BY MR. O'CONNELL) I'd like to repeat my last question so we can start off again.

I wanted to ask about your recommendation regarding the soft cap increase for natural gas residential customers. And you seem to support the idea of reevaluating that element of the decoupling mechanism after a temporary amount of time; is that correct?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Now, would that interest, to evaluate temporary changes to the decoupling mechanism, also be served if the Commission adopted a temporary amount of time for the decoupling mechanism within which to be reevaluated, so if it was not continued on a permanent basis?

A. So I believe the issue is slightly different

2.

O'CONNELL/LEVIN

between the two scenarios. Given PSE's evidence about
the perpetual under-recovery on the gas residential
side, I believe that there was enough support for their
suggestion to lift the cap in that particular case given
the ongoing issues around the recovery of costs for gas
customers.
However, I have not seen that for the entire
decoupling mechanism, and I do not believe it is
necessarily perfect or necessary to do the same sort of
temporary authorization and then review for the entire
mechanism as a whole.
Q. Okay. If the Commission does determine that the
decoupling mechanism should not be permanent, would you
see a set timeframe for reevaluation of the decoupling
mechanism as an appropriate time for your recommendation
on the soft cap increase to also be reevaluated?
A. Yes. I believe that would make sense.
MR. O'CONNELL: Thank you, Your Honor. I
have no more questions for Ms. Levin.
JUDGE MOSS: One minute and 30 seconds.
JUDGE PEARSON: Ms. Boyles, did you have any
redirect for your witness?
MS. BOYLES: I don't, Your Honor.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Do we have any

questions from the bench for Ms. Levin? No?

24

BOEHM/HIGGINS

1	Okay, then Ms. Levin, you are excused. And
2	we will wait for Mr. Higgins to call in.
3	(Discussion off the record.)
4	JUDGE PEARSON: Mr. Higgins, if you could
5	please stand and raise your right hand. I will swear
6	you in and we can get started.
7	
8	
9	KEVIN HIGGINS, witness herein, having been
10	first duly sworn on oath,
11	was examined and testified
12	as follows:
13	
14	-000-
15	DIRECT EXAMINATION
16	BY MR. BOEHM:
17	Q. Good morning, Mr. Higgins.
18	A. Good morning, Mr. Boehm.
19	Q. Can you please state your name and address for
20	the record.
21	A. My name is Kevin C. Higgins. My address is 215
22	South State Street, Suite 200, Salt Lake City, Utah
23	84111.
24	Q. Mr. Higgins, did you cause to be filed prefiled
25	response testimony filed on June 30, 2017, with attached

O'CONNELL/HIGGINS

1	Exhib	oits KCH-2 and KCH-3?	
2	A.	Yes.	
3	Q.	Did you also cause to be filed cross-answer	
4	testin	nony filed on August 9, 2017?	
5	A.	Yes.	
6	Q.	Do you have any changes to this testimony?	
7	A.	I do not.	
8		MR. BOEHM: Your Honor, Mr. Higgins is	
9	available for cross-examination.		
LO		JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you. Mr. O'Connell?	
L1	MR. O'CONNELL: Thank you, Your Honor.		
L2			
L3		CROSS-EXAMINATION	
L4	BY M	IR. O'CONNELL:	
L5	Q.	Mr. Higgins, good morning.	
L6	A.	Good morning.	
L7	Q.	I want to ask you about your position on	
L8	decoupling as you presented in your testimony.		
L9	A.	Okay.	
20	Q.	In your cross-answer testimony, you commented	
21	that S	Staff has brought up many similar arguments to	
22	those	you've raised previously.	
23		Which arguments are you referring to?	
24	A.	The arguments I'm referring to are that to the	
25	exte	nt that a decoupling mechanism is adopted, I	

O'CONNELL/HIGGINS

1	recommended in a prior case, actually the decoupling	
2	docket back in 2013, that customer classes that	
3	contained larger more heterogenous customers should be	
4	excluded from the mechanism. Specifically, I	
5	recommended that rate classes, electric rate classes for	
6	customers that are served at 350 kW or greater, that	
7	basically means starting with rate 26, should be	
8	excluded from the mechanism.	
9	Q. Okay, thank you. So you mentioned that to the	
10	extent that decoupling is continued, in your responsive	
11	testimony were you initially advocating that PSE's	
12	decoupling mechanism should be discontinued entirely?	
13	A. No, I do not.	
14	Q. But you're aware that Staff argues that	
15	decoupling should continue; correct?	
16	A. Correct.	
17	MR. O'CONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Higgins.	
18	I have no more questions, Your Honor.	
19	JUDGE PEARSON: Mr. Boehm, did you have	
20	anything further?	
21	MR. BOEHM: No, Your Honor.	
22	JUDGE PEARSON: Any questions from the bench	
23	for Mr. Higgins? Okay, Mr. Higgins, you are excused.	
24	Thank you.	
25	Ms. Liotta, it looks like you are contacting	

CARSON/DOYLE

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1	Mr. Al-Jabir.
2	(Discussion off the record.)
3	DANIEL DOYLE, witness herein, having been
4	first duly sworn on oath,
5	was examined and testified
6	as follows:
7	
8	-000-
9	JUDGE MOSS: Ms. Carson, proceed.
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11	DIRECT EXAMINATION
12	BY MS. CARSON:
13	Q. Good morning, Mr. Doyle.
14	A. Good morning.
15	JUDGE MOSS: If I can interrupt for a half a
16	second.
17	(Discussion off the record.)
18	Q. (BY MS. CARSON) Mr. Doyle, please state your
19	name and title and spell your name for the court
20	reporter.
21	A. Daniel A. Doyle. I'm Senior Vice President and
22	Chief Financial Officer for Puget Sound Energy.
23	Q. Mr. Doyle, do you have before you what has been
24	marked for identification as Exhibit Numbers DAD-1T
25	through DAD-8 in these dockets?

CARSON/DOYLE

1	A.	I do.
2	Q.	These testimony and exhibits have been
3	stipulated into the record. Do they constitute your	
4	prefiled direct and rebuttal testimony?	
5	A.	Yes, they do.
6	Q.	Do you have any corrections to the exhibits at
7	this time?	
8	A.	I do have one. I will be adopting the testimony
9	of Mr. Brandon Lohse. And in his testimony on Page 2,	
10	there is a marginal long-term debt rate in a table, and	
11	it is 5.73. When that table was replicated into my	
12	rebuttal testimony that number changed to 5.74, so we	
13	need to correct it back to 5.73. And I will note for	
14	the r	ecord that that change does not affect the
15	calcı	ılation.
16		MS. CARSON: Thank you, Mr. Doyle. With
17	that c	correction, Mr. Doyle is available for
18	cross	-examination, Your Honor.
19		JUDGE MOSS: All right. And we have, looks
20	like P	ublic Counsel, you have designated 20 minutes for
21	Mr. D	oyle.
22		MR. BRYANT: Correct, Your Honor.
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1	CROSS-EXAMINATION		
2	BY MR. BRYANT:		
3	Q.	Good morning, Mr. Doyle.	
4	A.	Good morning.	
5	Q.	I just have a few questions about the ECRM that	
6	you testified on.		
7	A.	Okay.	
8	Q.	Is it PSE's position that the Company could	
9	fund, could possibly fund more investments and		
10	reliabilities but chooses not to without the Commission		
11	granting the ECRM?		
12	A. No, I don't think that's our position. I think		
13	as any company, you cannot take on everything that you		
14	would like to take on at once. From my perspective, I'm		
15	in charge of dealing with the overall capital budget and		
16	mana	managing the finances of the business. And when I look	
17	at the constraints on the business, I start with cash		
18	flow	from operations, I look at our capital spending,	
19	divid	dividend policy. I have to manage all of that in the	
20	context of rating metrics, indeed metrics that apply		

from the merger commitments, debt covenants. And all of that comes together to basically suggest a reasonable range of where capital spending could be.

Underneath all of that, we have processes whereby Ms. Gilbertson and Mr. Mills, for example, in

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the energy operations and generation area, they will
look at the various types of programs that they need to
have spending in. And what they will do is they'll
optimize it to get the most in Ms. Gilbertson's
perspective, the most reliability, resilience, customer
benefit in general. And that's how we fund the program.
So, you know, at this point we've been funding,

So, you know, at this point we've been funding, for example, the underground cable issue over the past couple of decades. We have finished about or replaced about 60 percent of the wire underground that's a problem. And what we're talking about here is accelerating that program in order to get that problem taken care of on a much shorter timeframe than normal capital budgeting parameters would allow.

Q. Okay. Thank you for that very detailed response.

So the underground cable that you referred to, is that the high molecular weight cable; is that correct?

- A. Yeah. I'm a finance guy. I think that's what it's called.
- Q. Okay, thanks.

 Do you have your rebuttal testimony in front of you?
 - A. I do.

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1	Q. Could you please open that up to Page 22.	
2	A. I'm at Page 22.	
3	Q. Okay. I am at Line 7. And that's where you	
4	begin your discussion about the ECRM; correct?	
5	A. Yes, sir.	
6	Q. Okay. So on Lines 8 through 9, you claim that	
7	the ECRM is based and just for the record I'm going	
8	to called it ECRM. I know it's not technically an	
9	acronym but it works better than ECRM. But on Lines 8	
LO	and 9, you say that the framework is set forth by the	
L1	Commission in the Natural Gas Accelerated Replacement	
L2	Policy; is that correct?	
L3	A. Yes, that's correct.	
L4	Q. Okay. Is the importance of the ECRM to the	
L5	Company simply that PSE would elect to spend more and	
L6	faster with additional cost recovery through this new	
L7	mechanism than without the ECRM?	
L8	A. Well, I think it's a couple of issues. The	
L9	first thing is, at the current level of spending, if I	
20	remember correctly we have about, on the cable side of	
21	the equation, about 1,800 miles of underground cable	
22	that need to be replaced. Under our current capital	
23	budgeting, as we've optimized it, we'll get that cable	
24	out of the ground I think in the next 25 to 30 years,	

something like that.

BRYANT/DOYLE

The problem that we have right now is that, as Ms. Koch can explain in extraordinary detail, we're starting to see increased failures of that underground cable as it reaches the end of its useful life. So we have a confluence of end of useful life accelerating failure, which in my view make it very reasonable to consider accelerating this spending, putting it through a tracker such as the ECRM -- I really like that, ECRM, that's good -- and eliminate the regulatory lag that would otherwise exist without that tracker.

So that's basically our position on that.

- Q. Okay. So if I understand you correctly, the Company intends to spend more if the Commission grants the ECRM -- or spend the funds from the ECRM but not replace the cable if the ECRM is not granted; is that correct?
- A. No. Again, over the past couple of decades we've taken care of 60 percent of the problem, and we have not sat still on this. What we're basically saying is that there is an elevated urgency with the confluence of increasing outages with respect to that asset and the fact that they're actually getting to the end of their useful life. We believe that it's better to get that problem out of the ground. And with the ECRM, it would eliminate any issues of regulatory lag and allow us to

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get that problem eradicated without undermining the optimal allocation of the remaining capital budget categorically.

- Q. So would you agree that PSE continuously recovers depreciation on its existing plant in service investments through base rates providing internally generated cash to help fund new construction while reducing net plant in service in the amount of recorded depreciation accruals?
 - A. Can I ask you to try that one more time?
 - Q. Sure, absolutely.

Would you agree that PSE continuously recovers depreciation on its existing plant in service investments through its base rates providing internally generated cash flows to help fund new construction while reducing net plant in service in the amount of recorded depreciation accruals?

In other words, does PSE receive bonus depreciation that it could spend elsewhere?

- A. I'm aware of bonus depreciation in the context of the income tax side of the equation. I'm not sure I understand the reference to rate making depreciation.
- Q. Sure. Bonus depreciation with respect to current plant in service.
 - A. I'm not aware of any bonus depreciation from a

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1	rate making perspective. I believe that we did a
2	depreciation study recently and presented that evidence
3	in this case. It's based on the normal mortality rates
4	and the analysis that's normally done. I am not aware
5	of any bonus depreciation whatsoever in that context.
6	Q. Okay. So it's your position that PSE does not
7	receive bonus depreciation?
8	MS. CARSON: Object to the question. I
9	think it misstates what Mr. Doyle said.
10	JUDGE MOSS: I think it's a form of question
11	problem that we have here. I believe, if I understand
12	Mr. Doyle and perhaps this subject matter, bonus
13	depreciation is a matter of tax accounting, whereas,
14	you're asking about rate accounting, which is different.
15	With that clarification is your question the
16	same?
17	MR. BRYANT: Yes, it is, because
18	depreciation relates the depreciation that Public
19	Counsel understands PSE receives is on its plant in
20	service, the current high molecular cable underground
21	that the ECRM would go towards funding removal or
22	replacement.
23	JUDGE MOSS: Well, Mr. Doyle, if there's any
24	further answer you can give to this question, please do

so. If not, just tell us.

THE WITNESS: I don't think I can add anything else.

Q. (BY MR. BRYANT) Thank you. Could you please turn to Page 34 of your rebuttal testimony.

A. I'm there.

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Q. At Line 6 you state, Finally, the ECRM takes advantage of one of the significant benefits from the rate plan impart smaller and more predictable annual rate increases on customers and eliminates the need to include much larger accumulated amounts of rate base and appreciation expense and a general rate case or expedited rate filing.

Do you believe that ratepayers would prefer to pay higher electric rates sooner rather than later?

A. Yeah. I think in general, ratepayers handle much better smaller, more frequent increases in their electric rates and gas rates. You know, as I testified in my prefiled direct, without the rate plan we'd be adding \$160 million of increased revenue in this proceeding. That's a pretty significant increase. And I believe those size of increases make it difficult, for example, for the single working mother raising three kids to plan that kind of an increase in their budget. And it's been my experience over 35 to 40 years, I've always looked at lower, more frequent increases as being

DANNER/DOYLE

1	easier to manage and easier for customers to handle.		
2	Q.	Do you recall responding to Public Counsel's	
3	data	data requests on this issue?	
4	A.	Yeah. Yes, I did.	
5	Q.	That's, for the record, Cross Exhibit DAD-11X.	
6	Could you please turn to that.		
7	A.	I'm there, Counselor.	
8	Q.	Did you provide any work papers in your response	
9	to this request that states that ratepayers would prefer		
10	frequent smaller rate increases? Did you provide any		
11	evidence?		
12	A.	Yeah. I provided the evidence in my 35 years of	
13	managing these kind of matters.		
14	Q.	But no work papers though?	
15	A.	No, no work papers.	
16	Q.	Okay, thank you.	
17		MR. BRYANT: I believe that's all I have for	
18	this witness.		
19		JUDGE MOSS: All right, thank you very much.	
20	Any redirect?		
21		MS. CARSON: No redirect, Your Honor.	
22		JUDGE MOSS: Any questions from the bench?	
23		CHAIRMAN DANNER: Just one. I want to just	
24	hear	in your own words, you mentioned, for example, the	
25	Stea	mboat Island circuit as one that is high cost/low	

DANNER/DOYLE

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density. Without an ECRM, when would the company get around to addressing that specific circuit?

THE WITNESS: Commissioner Danner, I don't believe I testified to that particular line.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. I have somebody else's testimony --

THE WITNESS: Yeah, I don't have the engineering details.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So let's make my question more generic. One of your worst circuits, without an ECRM, is it your position that you would just never get around to that circuit or that you would get to that circuit eventually but it could be decades off?

THE WITNESS: I don't know that it's decades. I mean, Ms. Gilbertson and Ms. Koch will be better at handling the details of how they're allocating dollars underneath the broader capital constraints. But again, on both sides of the equation, on the underground cable and the worst-performing circuits, work is being done in those areas. I believe on the worst-performing circuit side, we've got mostly radio lines, low customer density on those lines. And in the underlying determination of what gets allocated dollars, they don't score as high as some of the other projects that we need to do to enhance reliability and resiliency on the

DANNER/DOYLE

system in more densely populated areas.

So it's an issue of, we get to it when it's important but it doesn't always clear the hurdle every year, is the best way to put it.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So even with an ECRM, wouldn't there still be a prioritization exercise? You might find it might make more sense to spend it on a less worse-performing circuit because it would affect more people than a lower performing because there's fewer people involved?

THE WITNESS: I think what we're saying is we have our static capital budget, what it would be going into the future without an ECRM. We'll optimize that and we'll keep spending those dollars.

The ECRM program is one that allows us to get at these issues more quickly and without the ensuing regulatory lag. Because if you think about a capital program that is optimized categorically, we get the greatest reliability, the greatest resiliency, and the greatest customer benefit out of it. If you undo that categorical allocation to shift more over into areas that don't really contribute to the optimization, you de-optimize the portfolio.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Right. But wouldn't that be true without or with the ECRM; wouldn't you be making

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DANNER/DOYLE

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those kind of prioritization calls? So yes, we're reducing regulatory lag, we have additional flexibility here, but we still want to get the most bang for the buck. So using Steamboat Island again as the poster child, you might not get to it?

THE WITNESS: We might not get to it. But again, for example, we haven't fixed all the problem on the underground cable but we've gotten 60 percent of the way there over the last couple of decades. It's how do you get at it. And on the cable side, we get at some of it just from the fact that it fails. You go out and you replace it when you're out there, or fix it and then go back and replace it.

I think this is just a -- it's a program that will allow us to get at these issues more quickly for the benefit of customers. And I think it's a good program, I think it's reasonable. We're not trying to do this in three years or five years, but I don't think it's appropriate to do it over 25 or 30 either, particularly with the confluence of increasing failures and, you know, getting to the end of useful life.

And I would also add that these are discreet programs. You've got 1,800 miles. When it's done it's done. You've got 130-some worst-performing circuits. When we get through those, it's done. So this isn't a

RENDAHL/DOYLE

1	program where we're categorically trying to increase
2	growth. We're getting at discreet problems that are
3	impacting customers, and this is in our view the best
4	way of getting at it.
5	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Thank you.
6	MS. CARSON: And, Chairman Danner, I would
7	encourage you to ask that question of Ms. Koch when
8	she's up, too, because she can better address the
9	prioritization under the ECRM.
10	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Very good. Thank you very
11	much.
12	JUDGE MOSS: Commissioner Rendahl?
13	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And this may, again,
14	be a question for Ms. Koch. And you can let me know,
15	Mr. Doyle. Good morning.
16	THE WITNESS: Good morning.
17	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So are you
18	responsible for the capital budget prioritization
19	process or is Ms. Koch? Or is there another witness who
20	is responsible for that?
21	THE WITNESS: So my responsibility in
22	capital budgeting is to basically look at the overall
23	financial parameters of the business and determine how
24	much capital expenditure we can actually afford to stay

within our rating metrics, stay within our balance sheet

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BALASBAS/DOYLE

1	constraints on covenants and dividend restrictions, et
2	cetera, et cetera.
3	From that point, I would turn it over to
4	Ms. Gilbertson and Ms. Koch to basically prioritize and
5	optimize the expenditures categorically in their areas.
6	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So are you involved
7	with establishing the prioritization methodology?
8	THE WITNESS: No, I'm not.
9	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: You're not involved.
10	Is Ms. Koch involved in that process?
11	THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.
12	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay, thank you.
13	COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Good morning,
14	Mr. Doyle.
15	THE WITNESS: Good morning.
16	COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: So my question has
17	to do with on the financing in the capital budget
18	program at the Company.
19	How are break fix type of like you
20	mentioned the underground cable; if it fails you go out
21	and replace it. How are those generally financed? And
22	in the capital budgeting generally, do you make a
23	provision or make some kind of set-aside for those kinds
24	of situations that will come up during the course of the
25	year?

BALASBAS/DOYLE

1	THE WITNESS: So again, in the optimization,
2	in Ms. Gilbertson's area along with Ms. Koch, they would
3	actually allocate dollars accordingly for those break
4	fix type items on an anticipated basis. And just to
5	clarify for the record, there would be some capital and
6	there would also be O&M expenditures, because when we go
7	out and just fix an underground, it doesn't qualify as
8	capital expenditures. So both sides of the equation.
9	JUDGE MOSS: Does that complete our
10	questions from the bench? Any follow-up? Apparently
11	not.
12	Mr. Doyle, we appreciate you being here this
13	morning, and you are released from the witness stand.
14	THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.
15	JUDGE PEARSON: Mr. Al-Jabir, are you on the
16	line still?
17	MR. AL-JABIR: Yes, I am.
18	ALI AL-JABIR, witness herein, having been
19	first duly sworn on oath,
20	was examined and testified
21	as follows:
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LIOTTA/AL-JABIR

1	JUDGE PEARSON: Okay, thank you. Ms.	
2	Liotta?	
3	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
4	BY MS. LIOTTA:	
5	Q. Could you please state your name for the record	
6	and provide your address.	
7	A. Yes. My name is Ali Al-Jabir. I'm a consultant	
8	with Brubaker & Associates. And my business address is	
9	5151 Flynn Parkway, Suite 412CD, Corpus Christi, Texas	
10	78411.	
11	Q. Thank you. Do you have before you the copies of	
12	the documents marked as exhibits AZA-1T through 6T?	
13	A. Yes, I do.	
14	Q. And were those documents prepared by you or	
15	under your direction?	
16	A. Yes, they were.	
17	Q. Do you adopt those exhibits as your sworn	
18	testimony in this proceeding?	
19	A. I do.	
20	MS. LIOTTA: Your Honor, Mr. Al-Jabir is	
21	available for cross-examination.	
22	JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you. Mr. O'Connell?	
23	MR. O'CONNELL: Thank you, Your Honor.	
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O'CONNELL/AL-JABIR

1	CROSS-EXAMINATION	
2	BY MR. O'CONNELL:	
3	Q.	Good morning, Mr. Al-Jabir.
4	A.	Good morning.
5	Q.	I want to ask you some questions about your
6	posit	ion on decoupling as you've presented it in your
7	testimony.	
8	Your primary position is that PSE's decoupling	
9	mechanism should be eliminated; correct?	
10	A.	That's correct.
11	Q.	You're aware that Staff proposed that the
12	deco	upling mechanism continue; correct?
13	A.	Yes, I am.
14	Q.	And you're also aware that Staff's proposal
15	woul	d discontinue PSE's decoupling mechanism for large
16	farm and industrial customers, specifically Schedules	
17	1226	, 1031, 29, 35, 40, 46 and 49; correct?
18	A.	Yes. I'm familiar with that proposal.
19	Q.	Okay. If the Commission decides that the
20	deco	upling mechanism should continue against your
21	prima	ary recommendation, do you have any recommendation
22	for re	grouping of the decoupling groups?
23	A.	Well, I didn't address the regrouping issue in
24	gene	eral, but my specific recommendation was that
25	Sche	edules 40, 46 and 49 should be excluded from the

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O'CONNELL/AL-JABIR

decoupling mechanism going forward if the decoupling mechanism in general is continued.

As I stated in my testimony, I think that's appropriate because they have three-part rates. And so if you align the rates with costs properly and you're recovering fixed costs through demand charges, then this issue about not being able to recover fixed costs through the energy charges as conservation efforts are successful will not really arise for those particular schedules that I just mentioned.

Q. So would it be true, then, that you agree with Staff that decoupling would be appropriate to discontinue for certain schedules?

MS. CARSON: Your Honor, I'm going to object. This seems like friendly cross where the parties are aligned with one another.

JUDGE MOSS: Mr. O'Connell, would you address that, please?

MR. O'CONNELL: Sure. Your Honor, I believe Mr. Al-Jabir in his testimony and in his response to cross-questioning has stated that his primary position is that it should be discontinued entirely. And Staff's position is not consistent with that, and I am attempting to cross Mr. Al-Jabir on alternatives to his primary position.

O'CONNELL/AL-JABIR

1	JUDGE MOSS: That seems reasonable.
2	MS. CARSON: I believe they're both in
3	agreement, though, that certain schedules should be
4	eliminated from decoupling; is that correct?
5	MR. O'CONNELL: I would like to ask to
6	confirm that, if that is true.
7	JUDGE MOSS: Well, I don't think it's
8	necessary to ask him to confirm it. If it's true it's
9	true. I mean, you've got your position on it.
10	MR. O'CONNELL: I agree with Your Honor. If
11	he does agree then I will not continue.
12	JUDGE MOSS: Let's just find out if he
13	agrees and you can move on.
14	Q. (BY MR. O'CONNELL) Mr. Al-Jabir, I didn't
15	recall from your testimony that you wanted specific
16	schedules only to be removed. Is that true, that you
17	agree with Staff that certain schedules should be
18	removed?
19	A. Yes. In my testimony I made a general statement
20	that large customers should be removed from the
21	decoupling mechanism. And I believe there was a
22	discovery question, I don't recall the number exactly,
23	that came from the Company directed to FEA on that
24	particular issue. And we clarified our discovery

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response that we were referring specifically to

O'CONNELL/AL-JABIR

1	Schedules 40, 46 and 49 as being the schedules that
2	large customers take service under that should be
3	removed from the decoupling mechanism as my secondary
4	recommendation in the event that decoupling in general
5	is continued.
6	MR. O'CONNELL: With that, Your Honor, I
7	have no further questions for Mr. Al-Jabir.
8	JUDGE MOSS: All right. Thank you,
9	Mr. O'Connell. And I'll say fair enough on that
10	question under the circumstances.
11	Very good. All right then, any questions
12	from I should ask first if there's any redirect.
13	MS. LIOTTA: No, Your Honor.
14	JUDGE MOSS: All right, there's no redirect.
15	Are there questions from the bench? There are no
16	questions from the bench.
17	Oh, what am I doing? I'm sorry, it's like
18	I'm on autopilot here. I apologize, Judge Pearson.
19	JUDGE PEARSON: No worries.
20	Thank you, Mr. Al-Jabir, you are excused.
21	Thanks for calling in.
22	JUDGE MOSS: I have been doing this for too
23	long. Let's be in recess for ten minutes, please.
24	(A break was taken from
25	10:03 a.m. to 10:10 a.m.)

CARSON/GILBERTSON

1	JUDGE MOSS: Let's come to order, please.	
2	We'll be on the record, Ms. Gilbertson.	
3	BOOGA GILBERTSON, witness herein, having been	
4	first duly sworn on oath,	
5	was examined and testified	
6	as follows:	
7		
8	-000-	
9	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
10	BY MS. CARSON:	
11	Q. Good morning, Ms. Gilbertson.	
12	A. Good morning.	
13	Q. Can you please state your name and spell your	
14	name for the court reporter.	
15	A. Yes. Booga K. Gilbertson, Senior Vice President	
16	of Operations at Puget Sound Energy. First name is	
17	spelled B-o-o-g-a, middle initial K., Gilbertson,	
18	G-i-l-b-e-r-t-s-o-n.	
19	Q. Ms. Gilbertson, do you have before you what has	
20	been marked for identification as Exhibit Numbers BKG-1T	
21	through BKG-3 in these dockets?	
22	A. I do.	
23	Q. Is this your prefiled direct testimony and	
24	exhibits?	
25	A. Yes, it is.	

CARSON/GILBERTSON

Do you have any corrections to the testimony or exhibits at this time?

A. I do not.

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MS. CARSON: Thank you. Ms. Gilbertson is available for cross-examination.

JUDGE MOSS: Thank you. Ms. Gilbertson, I notice that you have a tendency to speak quickly, as do I. And I'll just ask you for the sake of the court reporter if you would please moderate your pace when you're answering questions this morning.

THE WITNESS: Will do.

JUDGE MOSS: Thank you very much. We have cross indicated for Ms. Gilbertson by ICNU. Who will be conducting that? Mr. Oshie?

MR. OSHIE: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE MOSS: All right, proceed.

MR. OSHIE: Your Honor, with permission, ICNU would like to -- I wouldn't call it waive cross on Ms. Gilbertson, but the questioning of Ms. Koch and perhaps Ms. Barnard would satisfy the responses that we're looking for from the witnesses. And so rather than to dismiss her, if she could just be here. If Ms. Koch cannot answer a question and wants to defer to

Ms. Gilbertson, then I will ask Ms. Gilbertson the

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CARSON/GILBERTSON

1	question. But I think Ms. Koch can probably answer all
2	the questions that I have, as well as Ms. Barnard.
3	JUDGE MOSS: All right. Well, we're always
4	looking for opportunities to gain efficiency. We can
5	release the witness from the stand subject to recall if
6	needed. And there's no other party who has designated
7	cross for this witness.
8	Does the bench have questions for
9	Ms. Gilbertson, however?
10	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I think my questions
11	may be similar to ICNU in that if Ms. Koch and
12	Ms. Barnard can't answer your question.
13	JUDGE MOSS: Okay. Well, Ms. Gilbertson,
14	I'm sorry to steal your glory or your opportunity for
15	it, but apparently Ms. Koch may have the information
16	people feel they need. But please stick around; you are
17	subject to recall. Thank you.
18	Let's have Ms. Koch.
19	JUDGE PEARSON: Ms. Koch, if you could
20	please stand and raise your right hand.
21	CATHERINE KOCH, witness herein, having been
22	first duly sworn on oath,
23	was examined and testified
24	as follows:

CARSON/KOCH

1		-000-
2		JUDGE PEARSON: Please be seated.
3	Ms. (Carson, go ahead.
4		EXAMINATION
5	BY M	IS. CARSON:
6	Q.	Good morning, Ms. Koch.
7	A.	Good morning.
8	Q.	Could you please state your name and title for
9	the re	ecord and spell your name for the court reporter.
10	A.	Catherine A. Koch, Director of Planning for
11	Puget Sound Energy. Catherine, C-a-t-h-e-r-i-n-e, A.,	
12	Koch, K-o-c-h.	
13	Q.	(BY MS. CARSON) Ms. Koch, do you have before
14	you v	what has been marked for identification as Exhibit
15	Num	bers that CAK-1CT through CAK-8 in these dockets?
16	A.	Yes.
17	Q.	Do these constitute your prefiled direct and
18	rebuttal testimony in this proceeding?	
19	A.	Yes.
20	Q.	These exhibits have been stipulated into the
21	recor	d. Do you have any corrections to them at this
22	time	
23	A.	I do not.
24		MS. CARSON: Thank you.
25		Your Honor, Ms. Koch is available for

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OSHIE/KOCH

1	cross-examination.
2	JUDGE PEARSON: Okay, thank you. It's
3	Public Counsel first.
4	MR. BRYANT: I will defer to ICNU given the
5	efficiencies that Mr. Oshie has articulated.
6	JUDGE PEARSON: Okay, sounds good.
7	Mr. Oshie?
8	MR. OSHIE: Well, I can't guarantee that but
9	I'm happy to proceed.
LO	
L1	DIRECT EXAMINATION
L2	BY MR. OSHIE:
L3	Q. Good morning, Ms. Koch.
L4	A. Good morning.
L5	Q. So let's first talk about the work plan that's
L6	envisioned by the ECRM. And you expect that there would
L7	be a work plan filed every two years or annually
L8	covering the two-year period?
L9	A. It would be filed every two years representing
20	the two forward-looking years.
21	Q. So does PSE expect the Commission to approve the
22	work plans before PSE implements them?
23	A. PSE has put forth a proposal that follows the
24	gas CRM policy the accelerated pipeline policy that
25	has the Commission approving the plan. In this year PSE

1	has moved forward without that approval.
2	Q. So if the Commission approves the plan, does
3	that mean that the Commission's pre-approving, then, all
4	the projects that are listed in the electric reliability
5	plan for the two-year period?
6	A. No. It means that the Commission agrees that
7	that is the right approach to addressing reliability and
8	that the projects in place will deliver the benefits of
9	the objectives that are set forward. The prudency
10	always comes once you've completed that work and prior
11	to putting it into rates.
12	Q. So are you the proper witness to talk about
13	prudency, or would that be Ms. Barnard?
14	A. I would tend to refer to Ms. Barnard. I don't
15	know the nature of your questions.
16	Q. Well, I will perhaps ask a couple when the time
17	comes and then you can respond. And we can move to
18	Ms. Barnard if that's what you'd like to do.
19	A. Okay.
20	Q. So let's walk through the pre-approval process.
21	It begins with the filing. What happens next?
22	MS. CARSON: I'm going to object to the
23	question in terms of "pre-approval." I think there's
24	not a pre-approval is what I heard the witness say.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. I think you mean the

approval process for the work plan?

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- 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

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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.

Q. And before and then after the work plan has
been prepared, will other parties after the filing
how much review or how much input do other parties have
in the process of approval, if you will?

- A. Well, given that -- our proposal is follow the gas process. I'm not specifically familiar with what other stakeholders' engagement is in that process outside of Staff.
- Q. So you're saying that -- well, let me make this more clear.

It's your understanding, then, that any other party that will have access to the work plan will be able to comment and prepare their comments, if you will, to the Commission with regard to the work plan prior to approval?

- A. I'm not super familiar with the regulatory process on that, but again, it would follow the gas process. And if that's part of that process it would follow the same process.
- Q. And I imagine that PSE expects the Commission to actually sign off on the projects that are included in the work plan?
- A. I believe the process is the Commission approves the plan.
 - Q. Now, in that circumstance, I mean, isn't it

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really the role of the management of the Company or the board of directors to decide what capital projects are needed by the Company, and isn't it really -- I mean, that's how I personally envision the role of the board of directors, as an example. Wouldn't that be true? I mean, aren't the capital projects approved by the board?

- A. PSE would still follow its internal processes, and PSE determines what we think the rights of the projects are. We still own that responsibility, absolutely.
- Q. So isn't the Commission, then, acting as sort of a super board of directors in that kind of a circumstance where you come to the Commission with your proposed projects and you ask the Commission to approve them prior to going forward under -- and I think later on in your testimony in part you say and if the Commission doesn't approve it you'll -- you're not going to go forward with it?
- A. So I think the way it works on the gas side is that the Commission isn't approving a specific project, they're approving that the work plan meets the objectives set forth by, in that case, the policy relative to addressing elevated pipeline risks in that case. So it's that the work plan meets the objectives that are trying to be accomplished.

1	Q.	So the Commission would not be signing off on
2	speci	fic projects?
3	A.	I don't believe that's the process in place with
4	the g	as CRM.
5	Q.	But the work plan would contain projects;
6	corre	ct?
7	A.	The work plan has transparency to all of the
8	work	so that all of those interested understand the
9	bene	fits that are being achieved. And that's really
LO	what	is being evaluated: Does it deliver the benefits
L1	to th	e objectives that we're trying to accomplish.
L2	Q.	And it will have a budget; correct?
L3	A.	It does have a budget.
L4	Q.	And you can't get to a budget without a project
L5	or a g	group of projects, can you?
L6	A.	No.
L7	Q.	Okay, thank you.
L8		So how would work plan disagreements between PSE
L9	and S	Staff or other parties be handled by the company?
20	A.	I think in the process of the gas CRM today,
21	Staff	receives the work plan and then asks questions,
22	and t	through conversation greater understanding or
23	disaç	greements are resolved. It's an informal process
24	that	goes back and forth between the Staff and PSE

engineers that are familiar with the work and the

1	objectives. And I would suspect that we would have that
2	same engagement with Staff in this process as well.
3	Q. How many electrical engineers are on Commission
4	Staff?
5	A. I can't answer that.
6	Q. Have you worked on the gas side?
7	A. I have worked on the gas side.
8	Q. Do you know how many electrical engineers work
9	on the Commission's gas side?
10	A. I can't answer that.
11	Q. More than one?
12	A. I can't answer that. I don't know that.
13	Q. That's fine. Sorry.
14	So if there is you know, and I'm going to
15	just call it a significant disagreement between PSE and
16	Staff or another party on the work plan, would it ever
17	come back to the do you envision that coming back to
18	the Commission for some resolution?
19	A. I think we're speculating on the process that we
20	haven't actually talked through the details yet. But I
21	don't think so, because at the end of the day we want to
22	make sure that we are meeting the objectives, and if
23	there's disagreement then we have a discussion and we
I	

resolve that. If there's not support for the work plan,

then PSE would not move forward with that work plan.

24

1 Q. So if Staff disagreed with some component of the 2. work plan, then PSE would not go forward with it? 3 A. Correct. 4 Q. If ICNU disagrees with some component in the work plan, then PSE would not go forward with it? 6 A. I think we've yet to talk about how stakeholders 7 other than the Commission Staff engage in that, and 8 again, what the disagreements are and how we resolved 9 that. But at the end of the day it's about support and 10 agreement that the work plan meets the objectives, and 11 we would work through those issues. There's beauty in 12 the transparency that we've provided here. 13 Q. Well, and sometimes without -- and I understand 14 your comment, and it's -- but there's always a part of 15 being sort of -- from a legal perspective, there's 16 always the opportunity for risks and arguments, 17 otherwise lawyers wouldn't have a job. And so it is 18 really -- my question is, what if it comes down to 19 there's a significant disagreement? How is the 20 Commission going to resolve that? Do you see it going 21 to hearing, as an example? 22 A. I would not hope that it goes to the Commission. 23 I don't think that's the point of this. The point is to 24 have agreement that the work plan is meeting the

objectives that various parties agree are important for

1	PSE to address.
2	Q. And so what if the Commission did nothing in
3	response to PSE's work plan filing? What does that
4	mean?
5	A. In part of the from a process outside of
6	this
7	Q. From a process perspective, yes.
8	MS. CARSON: Objection; calls for
9	speculation. And to the extent this is seeking
10	regulatory expertise, Ms. Koch probably isn't the best
11	witness for this.
12	JUDGE PEARSON: Mr. Oshie?
13	MR. OSHIE: I'd be happy to rephrase the
14	question, Your Honor.
15	JUDGE PEARSON: Okay.
16	Q. (BY MR. OSHIE) Have you been involved in
17	discussions over the process that is followed on either
18	the gas side or this new process under the ECRM?
19	A. Can you discussions with, about?
20	Q. Internally, excuse me, at the Company.
21	A. Yes. We're familiar with the gas process and
22	that's what we've discussed.
23	Q. So the question of whether the how ultimately
24	these disputes that may occur over the work plan may get
25	resolved has never come up?

1	A. We haven't experienced that.
2	Q. Well, I'm asking if there were discussions at
3	the Company where you were present and perhaps where
4	that subject was addressed in preparation for hearing.
5	A. I haven't been involved in discussions of that.
6	And again, we haven't experienced that. It's been very
7	successful.
8	Q. So let me ask one more question and I'll get off
9	this line if it's not if you're not comfortable with
10	it. And I'm sure a lawyer will object.
11	If the Commission did nothing in response to
12	PSE's work plan, would PSE then assume that the
13	Commission tacitly approved it?
14	A. I don't know the answer to that.
15	Q. Okay. Do you think the Company would ever
16	represent in a rate case or other proceeding, for
17	example a prudence proceeding dealing with any project
18	in the work plan, that silence by a party meant approval
19	of the work plan?
20	MS. CARSON: Objection; calls for
21	speculation.
22	MR. OSHIE: I'll withdraw the question, Your
23	Honor.
24	JUDGE PEARSON: Okay.
25	MR. OSHIE: I have some questions about the

1	true-up, Your Honor, and I don't know if that's really
2	for Ms. Barnard.
3	THE WITNESS: The true-up is better with
4	Ms. Barnard.
5	Q. (BY MR. OSHIE) Okay. So let me go I'll
6	switch subjects from that and let's move on to system
7	reliability to which you've testified.
8	You testified, I believe, that the underground
9	facilities to be replaced bear risk of failure of
10	reading the outages; is that correct?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. And that the mechanism you're proposing would
13	make the system more reliable; is that correct?
14	A. The work associated with this mechanism will
15	increase reliability.
16	Q. And PSE is already under an obligation to
17	provide safe and reliable service to its customers, is
18	it not?
19	A. PSE is.
20	Q. And you would agree that PSE has provided safe
21	and reliable service in the past?
22	A. I would agree we are providing safe and reliable
23	service. The plan and the mechanism is about improving
24	that.

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Q. So you provide -- PSE has provided safe and

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reliable service in the past without the support of this mechanism; is that correct?

A. PSE takes its reliability obligation very seriously. We focus on reliability. I think we demonstrated that our reliability is suffering and it needs to be addressed, and addressed in a significant way through these two mechanisms or these two areas of focus.

- Q. And so if PSE has reliability risks now existing on its system, why is the Company's management not choosing to address these risks without the mechanism?
- A. So we've demonstrated what our reliability is.

 I think in part the question here is, is that okay, is our reliability performance at a level that's acceptable. We proposed that we need to do more. We focus on reliability already and we've made significant headway, but we are seeing an escalating trend of increasing outages and our reliability would be moving in the wrong direction. And these two programs really help us address those specifically.
- Q. When you say you need to do more, you need to do more, you mean the Company needs to do more to ensure reliability?
- A. Again, PSE has demonstrated what its reliability is and identified that we've seen increasing trends of

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outages relative to equipment failure and trees, and so we're moving potentially in the wrong direction. And that would support that we need to put some focus on that if we're going to maintain or drive reliability to a better place.

- Q. Now, when you say trees as an example, are you talking about your overhead system or your underground system or both?
 - A. Trees generally affect your overhead system.
- Q. Doesn't PSE have an allocation, I believe it's a significant one, for tree trimming on an annual basis already in rates?
- A. It does. I think the focus of the plan is addressing cable failures and addressing the worst-performing circuits. The worst-performing circuits are impacted by trees. Our tree program is performing well; we're on cycle. It's addressing what we can from a tree aspect. We need to think about the worst-performing circuits outside of trimming more trees because that's at its maximum effectiveness already.
- Q. And you're telling the Commission in your testimony, and I know Mr. Doyle didn't seem to agree with you, that without this mechanism that you're asking for, you'll either -- the Company will either delay a replacement of these needed facilities, or I guess

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that's probably what you're saying, it'll come at its own time, if you will? Is that true?

A. Well, PSE is already addressing cable; we have for 27 years. We are still on a 25-year plan. PSE is already addressing worst-performing circuits, but these circuits tend to stay at the bottom of the list and so this program addresses that. Without the recovery, the timely recovery, PSE will probably follow the same plan but do it at historic levels as it's been doing in the past, so it will take longer to accomplish.

Q. Are you saying, then, that the projects in a proposed work plan are not really needed, they're more aspirational? That's probably not the right word, but you'd do it if you had the money but you don't really need to do it to ensure reliability?

A. No, that's not what that says. It says that we're facing a problem we need to address based on the escalating failures. These are prudent projects. The question that is part of the ECRM is, do we do it faster to address reliability and make some improvements. These are prudent projects; we would just take longer to do them.

Q. I guess the question -- I'll let it go at this point.

Let's talk about the internal budget development

1	process for PSE and its capital projects that are the
2	subject of the ECRM or the proposed ECRM. So I imagine
3	that you participate in planning meetings that lead to
4	the development of your electric system replacement
5	projects; is that true?
6	A. It is true.
7	Q. And I would imagine, too, that those meetings
8	include the development of budgets of those projects?
9	A. From a project-specific standpoint, yes.
10	Q. Are you responsible for developing the budget
11	for, for example, the ECRM-related projects?
12	A. So my team is responsible for developing a set
13	of projects that can be evaluated within the financial
14	constraints that Mr. Doyle talked about to deliver the
15	greatest value for the dollars.
16	Q. Are you aware of any circumstance in which your
17	team proposed the replacement of a problem, I'll just
18	refer to it as an HMW line, and sought to replace it,
19	but your proposal was rejected by management?
20	A. So let me explain the planning process a little
21	bit so you understand. The planners collect data
22	associated with the system performance and the drivers
23	on that system. They bring those forward with tools.

24

25

We evaluate the benefits and the risks of all of that

work. And then the process, given a financial

constraint, optimizes the best set of work to deliver on the benefits.

There are projects that do not get funded as a result of that because they do not fit within an optimized set, again, based on the financial constraint.

- Q. So I guess taking Mr. Doyle's testimony, then, and your testimony here, is that you have a cap, capital cap that you can devote to projects like those involved in the ECRM, and then you use your risk optimizer to decide what projects get built; correct?
- A. I think Mr. Doyle described that there is finite budget in all that we do. We have to make choices.
- Q. And right now, as you said, the Griffin 13 line has fallen outside of that financial parameter then; correct?
- A. So Griffin 13 is one of the worst-performing circuits. Through that optimizations process, again looking to provide the greatest value to the most customers and thinking about the worst-performing circuits, Griffin 13 happens to be a lower number of customers, a longer circuit, higher costs, and typically has fallen short of receiving dollars to fully address the issue. In the last five years we've spent about 25-or \$30,000 on that circuit.
 - Q. So you're saying that the money is just not

2.

available to fix Griffin 13, then, or to replace it, it seems what you mean?

A. To find a solution for it. But again, it's within the -- we're optimizing the dollars for the greatest value of all the customers, which I think would be the right thing that we should be doing when they're thinking about the money.

But the plan starts to look at those worst-performing circuits that we do think that the Commission feel is valuable, and start to look at addressing those in a more sustainable way.

Q. So let's go back just briefly. Now what it sounds like you're telling me is that you're asking the Commission to approve the work plan, so the Commission is going to sit in the chair of management at that point looking at those plans, deciding what to do with it.

And then you're also saying that without some kind of support in the form of this ECRM, you're not going to go forward with this. So then the Commission is sitting not just in sort of a review of the engineering planning and the program planning, but the Commission is now sitting looking at budget planning, deciding whether or not PSE's budget that they have allocated to electrical projects is sufficient to cover their reliability; is

that correct?

1	MS. CARSON: Object to the form. I object
2	to the form of the question. I'm not sure what the
3	question was, but it sounded more like a speech or oral
4	argument.
5	MR. OSHIE: It wasn't intended to be,
6	because I will repeat part of the question.
7	Q. (BY MR. OSHIE) So PSE is asking the Commission
8	to sit now as PSE's management for the purpose of
9	dedicating funds to the reconstruction of certain
10	circuits under the ECRM program?
11	MS. CARSON: I object to the form of the
12	question.
13	JUDGE PEARSON: It was a statement, not a
14	question. Are you asking whether PSE is asking the
15	Commission to do that?
16	MR. OSHIE: I thought the way I said it
17	was but yes, Your Honor, I agree that's exactly what
18	I meant, which is, is it true that PSE's asking the
19	Commission to sit as basically a super manager of PSE
20	and deciding whether or not these projects will go
21	forward and determining the budget for it?
22	MS. CARSON: Object; asked and answered.
23	MR. OSHIE: I'll accept that, because it's
24	really a two-part question. Okay.
25	I believe that's all. Ms. Koch. And the

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1	rest of the questions I'll save for Ms. Barnard. Thank	
2	you.	
3	JUDGE PEARSON: Mr. Bryant?	
4	MR. BRYANT: Yes, Your Honor?	
5	JUDGE PEARSON: Did you have any questions?	
6	MR. BRYANT: Yes, I do, Your Honor.	
7		
8	CROSS-EXAMINATION	
9	BY MR. BRYANT:	
10	Q. Good morning, Ms. Barnard or Ms. Koch.	
11	A. Good morning. Maybe I'd rather be Ms. Barnard?	
12	No, I wouldn't? Okay.	
13	Q. Do you have your rebuttal testimony in front of	
14	you?	
15	A. I do.	
16	Q. Could you turn to Page 12, please.	
17	A. Page what?	
18	Q. 12.	
19	A. I'm there.	
20	Q. I'm at Line 16. And there you state, PSE takes	
21	the obligation of providing reliable service seriously.	
22	Is this obligation viewed as secondary to the	
23	Company's obligation to provide earnings for its	
24	shareholders?	
25	A. No. PSE spends dollars to deliver reliable	

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1	servic	es for the customers.
2	Q.	And that was the finite budget that you've
3	refere	nced earlier?
4	A.	Within the constraints of operating a business,
5	PSE 1	ocuses on reliability.
6	Q.	Okay. Could you please turn to Exhibit CAK-26X.
7	A.	Okay.
8	Q.	In your response to B, you state that, PSE will
9	contir	ue to invest in reliability at its historic levels
10	to add	dress the worst-performing circuits and replace
11	high r	nolecular weight cable when it fails.
12	[Do you see that?
13	A.	Yes, on the sorry. Are you reading my
13 14		Yes, on the sorry. Are you reading my onse?
	respo	
14	respo	onse?
14 15	respo Q. A.	onse? Yes.
14 15 16	Respondence Q. A. Q.	Yes. Sorry. Yes.
14 15 16 17	Q. A. Q. service	Yes. Sorry. Yes. So are you saying there that even if future
14 15 16 17	Q. A. Q. service	Yes. Sorry. Yes. So are you saying there that even if future the quality metrics deteriorate, PSE won't increase
14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. service its reli	Yes. Sorry. Yes. So are you saying there that even if future e quality metrics deteriorate, PSE won't increase fability investment levels above historical
14 15 16 17 18 19	Q. A. Q. service its reliable levels rate in	Yes. Sorry. Yes. So are you saying there that even if future equality metrics deteriorate, PSE won't increase ability investment levels above historical unless the Commission grants the requested ECRM
114 115 116 117 118 119 220	Q. A. Q. service its reliable rate in A.	Yes. Sorry. Yes. So are you saying there that even if future equality metrics deteriorate, PSE won't increase lability investment levels above historical unless the Commission grants the requested ECRM increases?
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	respondent Q. A. Q. service its reliable rate in A. in the	Yes. Sorry. Yes. So are you saying there that even if future equality metrics deteriorate, PSE won't increase fability investment levels above historical unless the Commission grants the requested ECRM increases? The statement is that PSE will do as it has done

BRYANT/KOCH

1	this is the level that we've been able to replace the
2	or address the worst-performing circuits and address the
3	high molecular weight issue. It is likely that
4	reliability will decrease, performance will decrease
5	unless we can proactively get ahead of the situation.
6	Q. Okay. So can you turn back to your rebuttal
7	testimony on Page 3.
8	A. I'm there.
9	Q. Okay. On Line 12 you indicate that, PSE is
10	proposing a separate ECRM, because if PSE relies on
11	traditional rate making to implement ERP, the Company
12	will face ongoing earnings erosions due to the
13	regulatory lag associated with traditional rate making.
14	Is that correct?
15	A. That's what it says.
16	Q. So are you saying that PSE would elect to incur
17	the incremental amounts proposed in its ERP under
18	traditional regulation, but the Company might suffer
19	lower earnings if it did this without the additional
20	revenues requested through the ECRM?
21	A. Can you restate your question?
22	Q. Absolutely.
23	Based on your statement on Page 3, Line 12, does
24	that statement mean that PSE would elect to incur

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incremental amounts proposed in its ERP under

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traditional regulation, but the Company may suffer earnings if it did this without the additional revenues 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 Kathie 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?

- A. Ms. Barnard is going to be better at answering 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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recovery, PSE will optimize within the portfolio that it can make the best choices about how it drives reliability to impact the greatest number of customers.

- Q. But not at the expense of shareholders?
- A. Again, you're outside my expertise from a shareholder discussion.
- Q. Do you know if PSE has traditionally limited its distribution of capital investments to be tied to its customer growth rate?
- A. I think from my understanding, that's generally -- and from what we've discussed, we generally align our investments in non-revenue-generating plant to customer revenue. I think that in reviewing the Avista rate order, it appeared to be a discussion that the Commissioners shared as well that that is generally the expectation, and that is generally how we decide how much investment to make in that non-revenue-generating plant.
- Q. I'm glad you brought up the Avista rate because that's my next question. On Page 4 on Line 3, that's where you mentioned Avista GRC. And you claim the Commission expressed a general expectation that utilities would not increase capital investment in non-revenue generation distribution plans beyond customer growth rates.

2.

CARSON/KOCH

1	Did you state that in your testimony?
2	A. I did.
3	Q. So is it your testimony, then, that the
4	Commission would rather see service quality deteriorate
5	rather than face future rate cases by capital spending
6	due to customer growth rate?
7	A. I can't speak for what the Commissioners would
8	rather see or not.
9	Q. Okay, thank you.
10	I had a little success with this question
11	earlier so I will pose it to you. Do you know if PSE
12	continuously recovers depreciation through its base rate
13	that provides internally generated funds to help pay for
14	new plant investment?
15	A. That's beyond my expertise.
16	MR. BRYANT: So Mr. Oshie actually stole a
17	lot of my glory this morning so I'll conclude my cross
18	questions.
19	JUDGE PEARSON: Okay, thank you.
20	Ms. Carson, did you have any redirect?
21	MS. CARSON: Just one.
22	
23	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
24	BY MS. CARSON:
25	Q. Mr. Oshie asked the question why is management

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RENDAHL/KOCH

1	not choosing to address these risks, meaning the high	
2	molecular weight cable and the worst-performing	
3	circuits. Has PSE been addressing these risks?	
4	A. Yes. PSE has been addressing the cable issues	
5	since 1990. And as Mr. Doyle pointed out, we've	
6	replaced 2,500 miles thus far, we have 1,800 left, so	
7	significant level of effort already. And worst-	
8	performing circuits, we address those on an annual basis	
9	as well. This mechanism just takes it beyond historic	
10	levels.	
11	MS. CARSON: Thank you. I have no further	
12	questions.	
13	JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.	
14	Any questions from the bench?	
15	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Good morning,	
16	Ms. Koch.	
17	THE WITNESS: Good morning.	
18	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So the first question	
19	that I asked Mr. Doyle about, who is involved in the	
20	prioritization process? Are you responsible for is	
21	it part of your responsibility to work on establishing	
22	what those capital budgeting priorities are?	
23	THE WITNESS: Within the constraints, the	
24	financial constraints that Mr. Doyle talked about, yes,	
25	that's my job.	

1	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So right, but are
2	you responsible for helping to develop those priorities?
3	Who develops those priorities in the Company, the
4	optimization priorities?
5	THE WITNESS: My team develops the
6	optimization, but the optimization process is within
7	the bound by the financial constraint of the dollars
8	that we can we should be optimizing to.
9	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Let me ask it a
10	different way. If somebody wanted to make a change to
11	the optimization model, the priorities of what the
12	capital budget spending is what is spent, what's the
13	process for reviewing the optimization model?
14	THE WITNESS: So can I talk a little bit
15	about that model?
16	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Yes, please.
17	THE WITNESS: Because I think that might
18	help.
19	So it is an optimization model, it's not a
20	prioritization model. And so planners, again, look at
21	the system performance, customer growth, other projects
22	that are going on, and issues that are going on with the
23	system. They propose solutions. And what goes into the

24

25

tool are all of the benefits associated with a specific

project, so there's some 13 or 14 benefits that are for

a specific project. Every project, data is entered and those are weighted. Those benefits are weighted with the help of senior management as to what's important; things like outages, public safety, worker risk, cost, stakeholder engagement. So there's numerous ones. And that weighting process goes on at the senior level to determine that.

But the optimization process, at the end of the day you indicate what dollar you are optimizing to. We may run several scenarios that say if we were to allowed to spend X, here's what that set of optimized portfolio might be. And we may create some scenarios to give a sense of what the risk is and what the benefits are around that.

But generally you constrain it to a financial target around what T&D can support within, again, the constraint that Mr. Doyle talked about as far as an overall financial plan.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So are you aware of the management weighting when you're making your optimized recommendations?

THE WITNESS: Those are embedded in the tool already. So the tool does it for you based on what you've put in there as the weightings.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: But you're not

2.

2.

responsible for coming up with what that weighting is?

Are you involved in that process of determining the weighting?

THE WITNESS: My team would lead an effort to review that weighting. It's not done every year, it's probably done once every three or four years. I haven't actually experienced it in this role, but I've seen where they gather around and they -- it's a would-you-rather-do-this-versus-this to decide those weightings, because there are quite a few of those.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: My question is, since this appears to be an issue with these certain projects, the worst-performing circuits and the underground cable not rising to the level of prioritization in the optimized model, has there been discussion about looking at the weighting and reviewing the weighting and whether there's a different way to bring these type of projects to a higher prioritization?

THE WITNESS: So you could, but again, under a financial constraint you're picking and choosing. And so you could weight this work higher at the detriment of other reliability work that is impacting customers. And so the model is really trying to address how do you get the biggest benefit which generally is impacting the most customers for the dollars that you have.

2.

So again, it's all kind of under the
boundaries of a constraint, and so you would just be
making choices at that point.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Right. So you're making choices based on what is weighted and how things are weighted. So, for example, if you have escalating trends, which you referred to earlier in your testimony this morning, that could be weighted differently to prioritize projects differently; correct?

THE WITNESS: You could, but the core weighting already delivers high value for the greatest amount of customers. And again, if you think about these circuits have low customers, high cost. And so you could; you would just impact less customers in what you were driving for from a reliability standpoint.

So your reliability may not improve as much as if you continued to do that set of work that drove the greatest value and you tackled the worst-performing circuits and cable.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So is the concern that if it's not optimized to meet the greatest number of customers, there may be an issue with prudency and recovery?

THE WITNESS: Potentially.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. And I did want

BALASBAS/KOCH

1	to ask one other question about the order that you were
2	discussing. So that's your rebuttal testimony of 4T on
3	Page 4; correct?
4	THE WITNESS: Correct.
5	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: That discussion was
6	in the context of attrition adjustments. Is that your
7	understanding? Or was it a general blanket statement?
8	THE WITNESS: I think you're correct. If I
9	pulled that up, it talked about attrition.
10	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you,
11	that's all I have.
12	COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Good morning,
13	Ms. Koch.
14	THE WITNESS: Good morning.
15	COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Following up on
16	Commissioner Rendahl's questions, would you say that
17	really the main driver of the capital budget optimizing
18	process is the financial constraints that you were given
19	by senior management in starting that process?
20	THE WITNESS: The optimization is based on a
21	financial constraint. I think Mr. Doyle described that
22	capital plan and how that's developed, and there are
23	limits to that. So at the end of the day, yes, it's got
24	a constraint.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: So you mentioned in

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1	one of the	responses to Commissioner Rendahl about maybe
2	periodical	ly reviewing the optimization process. When
3	do you an	ticipate your next review for the processes
4	that you h	ave oversight over would take place?
5	TH	HE WITNESS: I'm not sure we had one
6	scheduled	d as of now.
7	C	OMMISSIONER BALASBAS: That's all.
8	JL	JDGE PEARSON: Okay, thank you. So at this
9	point you	may step down, however, subject to recall
10	after we h	ear from Ms. Barnard.
11	TH	HE WITNESS: Thank you.
12	JL	JDGE MOSS: Ms. Barnard, you are next.
13		
14	KATHERI	NE BARNARD, witness herein, having been
15		first duly sworn on oath,
16		was examined and testified
17		as follows:
18		
19		-000
20	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
21	BY MS. CARSON:	
22	Q. God	od morning, Ms. Barnard.
23	A. God	od morning.
24	Q. Cou	ıld you please state your name for the court
25	reporter and spell out your name, and also give your	

CARSON/BARNARD

1	title.	
2	A. Yes. My name is Katherine J. Barnard;	
3	K-a-t-h-e-r-i-n-e, middle initial J., last name	
4	B-a-r-n-a-r-d. And my role is Director of Revenue	
5	Requirements and Regulatory Compliance at Puget Sound	
6	Energy.	
7	Q. Ms. Barnard, do you have before you what has	
8	been marked for identification as Exhibit Numbers KJB-1T	
9	through KJB-40 in these dockets?	
10	A. I do.	
11	Q. Do these exhibits constitute your prefiled	
12	direct supplemental and rebuttal testimony and related	
13	exhibits?	
14	A. They are.	
15	Q. These have been stipulated into the record.	
16	Do you have any corrections to your exhibits at this	
17	time?	
18	A. I do have one minor correction. In my original	
19	direct testimony, KJB-1T, on Page 77 on Line 16, I	
20	referenced making the update filing by November 30th.	
21	And that should actually be November 15th, to be	
22	consistent with the 45 days I outlined earlier in my	
23	testimony.	
24	MS. CARSON: Thank you. Ms. Barnard is	

available for cross-examination.

1	JUDGE MOSS: Three parties have designated	
2	time; Public Counsel, ICNU, and FEA. The last time we	
3	had more than one, there was some preference among the	
4	parties as to who would proceed first in an effort to	
5	gain efficiency.	
6	Is there such preference this time?	
7	MS. LIOTTA: Your Honor, FEA has waived	
8	cross for Ms. Barnard as of yesterday late.	
9	JUDGE MOSS: Okay. Thank you very much, Ms.	
10	Liotta. I must have missed the e-mail, but that's good	
11	news to hear. That gives us exactly enough time to	
12	finish Ms. Barnard.	
13	So if there's no preference between ICNU and	
14	Public Counsel? No? All right, go ahead, Public	
15	Counsel.	
16	CROSS-EXAMINATION	
17	BY MS. GAFKEN:	
18	Q. Good morning, Ms. Barnard.	
19	A. Good morning.	
20	Q. Would you please turn to your rebuttal	
21	testimony, Exhibit KJB-17T, Page 6, Line 7 through 15.	
22	A. I'm there.	
23	JUDGE MOSS: I'm sorry, which page?	
24	MS. GAFKEN: Page 6, Line 7 through 15.	
25	JUDGE MOSS: Thank you.	

1	Q.	(BY MS. GAFKEN) There you take issue with
2	Public Counsel's testimony questioning your expense	
3	trend	analysis that was prepared on a per customer
4	basis	; correct?
5	A.	That is correct.
6	Q.	You compare Public Counsel's advocacy in this
7	case with our advocacy in PSE's 2013 rate plan case;	
8	correct?	
9	A.	Correct.
10	Q.	Would you please turn to Cross Exhibit KJB-47X.
11	A.	Yes. That's our response to their Request 473;
12	is th	at correct?
13	Q.	You anticipated my question.
14	A.	I just wanted to make sure I had the right
15	place	9.
16	Q.	Yes, that's the document.
17	A.	Okay.
18	Q.	So you do recognize that Exhibit KJB-47X is
19	PSE's response to Public Counsel's Data Request 473?	
20	A.	Yes.
21	Q.	In Subsection A, PSE confirms that the K factor
22	reque	ested in the 2013 case was applied to the authorized
23	rever	nue per customer figures used in PSE's decoupling
24	mechanism; correct?	
25	Α.	Yes.

1	Q.	And Puget is not requesting a K factor in this
2	case	; correct?
3	A.	That is correct.
4	Q.	Would you please turn back to your rebuttal
5	testin	nony which is Exhibit KJB-17T. And go to Page 7,
6	Lines	9 through 16.
7	A.	I'm there.
8	Q.	There you criticize Mr. Brosch's comparison of
9	PSE's annual growth expense to the national Gross	
10	Dom	estic Product Price Index, GDPPI; correct?
11	A.	I point out there that he is using a national
12	figur	e versus looking at potential regional differences.
13	Q.	Would you please turn to Cross Exhibit KJB-48X.
14	A.	I think I'm there.
15	Q.	Do you recognize Cross Exhibit KJB-48X as PSE's
16	response to Public Counsel's Data Request Number 474?	
17	A.	Yes.
18	Q.	In response to Cross Exhibit KJB-48X I'm
19	sorry.	
20	The response in Cross Exhibit KJB-48X indicates	
21	that your testimony is not meant to advocate one price	
22	index over another but that you are pointing out that	
23	the G	SDPPI is a national index; is that correct?
24	A.	That is correct. And I also explained that for
25	purp	oses of the tables that I was referencing, my Tables

1	1 through 4 in my direct testimony, that had to do with
2	looking at the multiyear rate plan. And so we had based
3	that on a CPI, so that's the way we've been reporting it
4	for the last several years.
5	Q. And you'd expressed concern that the national
6	metric may not be representative of PSE which is wholly
7	in Washington. Is that an accurate representation?
8	A. That's more or less correct. I mean, a national
9	average for inflation may not be representative of what
10	we're seeing in Washington considering some of our
11	growth and things like that.
12	Q. In your testimony you didn't show any
13	information to show how PSE's price trends compare to
14	regional GDPPI indices, did you?
15	A. Can you say that again?
16	Q. Sure. In your testimony or in any of your
17	exhibits, you didn't show any information to show how
18	PSE's price trends compared to any regional indices, did
19	you?
20	A. Compared to regional indices, I did. I showed
21	a I noted in my direct testimony just a moment.
22	In my direct testimony on Page 8, I do show in Lines 9
23	through 12 that PSE's growth rate had compared favorably
24	to both the national CPI and a regional CPI. But

Mr. Brosch was addressing GDPPI, and I couldn't find

1	such a reference locally.
2	Q. The last part of your statement, you didn't
3	do you mean that to say that you didn't find a local
4	GDPPI to compare PSE to?
5	A. Correct, I couldn't find that information. It
6	appeared that the GDPPI was only a national indices.
7	Q. Would you agree that PSE does not incur
8	significant expenses for housing, food, entertainment,
9	or clothing within its operating expenses?
10	A. I believe those were part of the subparts in
11	Cross Exhibit KJB-48. And I'm not going to speak to the
12	components of the CPI or what's in the GDPPI. That's
13	not my expertise.
14	Q. So are you testifying, then, that you're not
15	familiar with what a CPI measures or looks at?
16	A. That's correct, that's not my testimony.
17	Q. So you're not familiar if CPI looks at those
18	things?
19	A. I don't know the details of what makes up the
20	CPI. I know that it's a benchmark that's been used. I
21	also know it was used for a previous utility that I
22	worked for when we were addressing making sure we kept
23	costs within a certain containment, so. And it's
24	something that I used as support when we were looking at

the K factor back in 2013.

1		So I know there's both national numbers, and I
2	know	that if I research I can find local data on that
3	price	index at the Seattle-Bremerton-Kitsap area. I
4	could	In't find the same thing for GDPPI.
5	Q.	Would you please turn to Page 8, Lines 4 through
6	17 of	your rebuttal testimony, Exhibit KJB-17T.
7	A.	Page 8, which lines again?
8	Q.	4 through 17.
9	A.	I'm there.
10	Q.	There you testified that Mr. Brosch should have
11	focus	sed on the overall rate impacts rather than the
12	prop	osed base rate impacts; correct?
13	A.	That is correct.
14	Q.	Would you please turn to Cross Exhibit KJB-49X.
15	A.	I'm there.
16	Q.	Do you recognize Cross Exhibit KJB-49X as PSE's
17	respo	onse to Public Counsel Data Request 475?
18		JUDGE MOSS: Ms. Gafken, let me remind you
19	the e	xhibits have been stipulated in. You don't need to
20	lay fo	oundation; you can just go straight to your
21	ques	tion.
22		MS. GAFKEN: Fair enough.
23		THE WITNESS: Yes.
24	Q.	(BY MS. GAFKEN) In Part A, you refer to the

25

overall rate impacts of the Company's proposal as the

1	Company's rebuttal testimony as part of I'm sorry.
2	In Part A, you refer to the overall rate impacts
3	of the Company's proposal as stated in your rebuttal
4	case; correct?
5	A. I state that the net impact to customers on our
6	rebuttal case is 58.3 million, yes. And that includes
7	the net impacts of the various schedules that will be
8	simultaneously removed at the conclusion of this docket.
9	Q. In Part B, you state that 90 percent of the
10	increase is attributable to higher depreciation rates
11	that are proposed; correct?
12	A. Correct. Approximately 54 million of the rate
13	request is attributable to the adjustment to the
14	depreciation.
15	Q. Is it fair to conclude that you think that PSE
16	is doing very well at controlling expense growth and
17	overall revenue requirements as evidenced by PSE's
18	modest overall rate request?
19	A. Can you say that question again?
20	Q. Sure. Is it fair to conclude that you think
21	that PSE is doing very well at controlling expense
22	growth and overall revenue requirements as evidenced by
23	PSE's modest overall rate request?
24	A. My testimony certainly documents that we are

doing better than we had historically done at

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1	controlling our costs. But my testimony also shows that
2	we're still showing on a per customer basis or
3	wholistically are showing growth in expenses. But it's
4	certainly better than the historical levels that we were
5	experiencing prior to the rate plan.
6	Q. And does PSE intend to continue to focus on
7	management efficiency and strong efforts to control its
8	costs?
9	A. I think PSE always has a duty to look to control
10	our costs. I think we've managed to keep them in
11	alignment. But I can't say that we won't see costs
12	continue to at least escalate in some form.
13	Q. Do you have reason to believe that PSE
14	management will reduce the attention paid to controlling
15	costs in the future?
16	A. Will you say that again?
17	Q. Sure. Do you have any reason to believe that
18	PSE's management will reduce the attention paid to
19	controlling its costs?
20	A. I think I already said that PSE will continue to
21	work to control its costs.
22	Q. Switching topics.
23	Would you agree that under PSE's current form of
24	decoupling, PSE's revenues tend to grow between rate

25

cases as new customers are added because the current

1	form	of decoupling approved for PSE is revenue per
2	custo	mer decoupling?
3	A.	I'm actually not the Puget witness testifying on
4	deco	upling.
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.
LO	'	Would you turn to Cross Exhibit KJB-50X.
L1	A.	I'm there.
L2	Q.	And you're listed as the witness knowledgeable
L3	about	t the response, but you can tell me if I should
L4	defer	some of these questions to Mr. Piliaris.
L5	A.	Okay.
L6	Q.	In Cross Exhibit KJB-50X, Public Counsel asked
L7	for yo	our understanding of found margins and also your
L8	undei	rstanding of Mr. Brosch's testimony; is that
L9	corre	ct?
20	A.	That is correct.
21	Q.	And the response states that Mr. Piliaris and
22	not yo	ou testified about decoupling, and then you recite
23	Mr. B	rosch's testimony per your understanding. Is that
24	corre	ct?
25	Λ	That is correct

1	Q. Does this mean that you do not have an
2	understanding about how revenue per customer decoupling
3	causes PSE's revenues to grow as new customers are
4	added?
5	A. Well, certainly I know at a high level that the
6	mechanism allows an allowed revenue per customer, it
7	gets rid of the throughput, and so if customers grow
8	then there will be additional revenues. However,
9	there's also typically additional costs associated with
10	new customers.
11	Q. Will you please turn to your rebuttal testimony
12	which is Exhibit KJB-17T, and turn to Page 9, Lines 1
13	through 7.
14	A. I'm there.
15	Q. You characterize Mr. Brosch's testimony as
16	criticizing PSE for not proposing a multiyear rate plan,
17	K factor, or other attrition adjustment, and expressed
18	surprise; correct?
19	A. That is correct.
20	Q. Do you have Mr. Brosch's testimony handy?
21	A. I'm not positive I've got a complete.
22	Q. It's Exhibit MLB-1T.
23	A. If you tell me what page, I might have it.

Q. I'd like to refer you to Page 38.

A. I happen to have that page.

24

2.

GAFKEN/BARNARD

Q. Fantastic. If you'd look at lines well,
actually, I'd like to refer you to Page 38 and 39, so
beginning at Line 11 and then continuing to the top of
Page 39 going to Line 3.

That's the passage that you expressed surprise in your testimony; is that correct?

- A. I'd have to look at the reference in my testimony. That's correct. In this section Mr. Brosch is discussing that Puget hasn't proven or claimed an attrition problem.
- Q. Correct. But Mr. Brosch was not testifying that Puget should have advanced a multiyear rate plan proposal with an attrition component but, rather, he's stating that Puget did not advance such a request; correct?
- A. I'm not sure because I don't have the full context of his testimony, and I don't have our response in full. So he's taken a subpart of this. So I'm not positive I'm following the question.
- Q. Okay. But in those lines, and those are the lines that you expressed surprise in or of, in those lines Mr. Brosch is not testifying that Puget should have advanced a multiyear rate plan but, rather, he's saying that Puget did not bring that proposal; is that correct?

A.	Well, his actual question is saying has to do
with	whether the Company should be allowed to have the
decc	oupling on a customer to continue to include
cust	omer growth and stating that because we haven't
clain	ned or proven attrition, that we shouldn't. And so
that	was surprising.

But I believe Mr. Piliaris's testimony deals more directly with this package.

Q. Okay.

2.

- A. And my testimony was merely pointing out that in part we didn't come forward with a multiyear rate plan or prove attrition because, quite frankly, Public Counsel and other parties hated it in 2013.
- Q. Do you think that Public Counsel is asking Puget to bring such a proposal now?
- A. We certainly had a number of data requests that asked us to provide that data. And we did not perform such a calculation. But there is information within my testimony that shows that despite slowing the growth in cost per customer, there is still an increase in costs above the growth in customers. So that information is here at a high level.
- MS. GAFKEN: Okay. I have no further questions.
 - JUDGE MOSS: Thank you very much.

		OSHIE/BARNARD
1		Mr. Oshie?
2		MR. OSHIE: Thank you, Your Honor.
3		
4		CROSS-EXAMINATION
5	BY MI	R. OSHIE:
6	Q.	Ms. Barnard, good morning.
7	A.	Good morning.
8	Q.	So you were, I believe, in the room when
9	Ms. K	och was on the stand?
10	A.	I was.
11	Q.	She referred a few questions to you. We'll see
12	if we'll	get to them here. But really I think what I
13	thougl	ht she might be able to answer was some of the
14	questi	ons about the annual true-up and prudency filing
15	that w	as part of the ECRM program. So that's the
16	subjec	ct matter.
17	A.	Okay.
18	Q.	So let's get an understanding of what it is
19	that's	going to be filed and when it's going to be
20	filed.	
21	S	So as I understand the annual true-up and
22	prude	ncy filing and I'll just refer to it as a
23	true-u	p. Would that be fine?
24	Α.	Yes, but I don't think it's necessarily correct

A. Yes, but I don't think it's necessarily correct to consider it a true-up and prudency filing per se.

But there is an annual true-up proposed to address any differences between actual and the last two months that are estimated in the program.

- Q. And the filings would be made annually; correct?

 That's anticipated? The true-up filing would be --
- A. The true-up filing would be made the following year. As we discuss in my testimony, there's actually two filings a year with the proposed ECRM. That's a little different than the gas. The gas has three filings.
- Q. And just from your testimony, it's my understanding that the filing is anticipated to be made, you mentioned November 15th. I thought it was November 1. The true-up filing now.
- A. So I think the true-up filing that you're referring to, or at least I had understood, is the one that occurs the following year. Just like with the gas CRM, currently you file in June, you file an initial filing with the program spend for that year. And then what you're doing is -- on the gas CRM I think the second filing is in August or September with a final filing of that program year in November. There is still an estimate -- excuse me, I got the gas one wrong. The third filing is actually in October for rates to go effective on November 1. You still have an estimate.

And then the following year you're trueing up for whatever difference happened.

Q. Let's be clear. This is the true-up filing.

And I agree with you it'll follow the first year of operation.

A. Okay. So that true-up for the previous year will be recognized in the initial filing with the ECRM which is proposed for the beginning of July. So we would be documenting at that point what was the difference in the level from what was estimated -- and I want to be clear.

So ECRM, the way it's proposed is you have an estimate of the program year. Excuse me, I like to talk with my hands. So you have the program year. So you first make the filing, and you only have five months of actual data. So that filing is made in July for rates that would become effective in January. And then in November, on the 15th November, based on my correction, because it's 45 days prior to when the rates would go into effect, you'll then have actuals through October, and there will only be two months of estimated spending for the rest of that year. That way it's known and measurable.

Because there is an estimate for those two months, the following year that will be trued up and you

will relook at the revenue requirement for the first year and make whatever adjustments were needed so that the revenue requirement that you collected for that first year of that program is true to what the actual spending was.

Q. So for clarity's sake, then, let's refer to it as the November filing. And at least that will help me if that doesn't --

A. I'll do my best.

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Q. Okay. So November 15th would be the filing date. And how much time does PSE anticipate that Staff and the other parties will need to review the November filing, at least as how PSE sees this mechanism working?

A. So the November filing is the second time that Staff and the parties will have had to see that estimated program year spending. So the initial CRM filing is made in July, and it's based on the reliability plan that Ms. Koch has discussed in detail, and we calculate the revenue requirement. It shows the actual dollars spent towards that annual budget of actuals through May and then the estimate for the end of the year.

So in November 15th when there's only 45 days left, they're just seeing the last four to six months of spending and it's still based on that plan that they've

been able to see for the entire year.

Q. And you mentioned that will include two months of forecasted results; is that right? Is that how you want to put it?

A. It's the forecast of the remaining program year's expenditures. So again, you've got an annual estimate of program expenditures; for example, for 2017 it's 78 million. There's actuals that are coming in through the year. We're still targeting that 78 million, but something could change. And as you get closer to that November date, then you're only estimating the actual projects that will get completed by the end of the year.

Part of it is because with the ECRM, you're only picking up projects that are actually placed in service before the end of the year. And sometimes the work might not get completed and so it will slip to the following program year. ECRM is designed to pick up only dollars that will be placed in service.

- Q. So is the -- so the November filing is -- how does that affect -- if the ECRM were in effect, how does the November filing get reflected in tariffs, rates?
- A. So it's an update to the original filing that was made in July 1. So it's in the tariff and it's a proposed tariff rate.

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1	Q. So the November filing is simply an update; it
2	doesn't affect the actual tariff rate going forward; is
3	that right?
4	A. No, the tariff rate will include that update.
5	So you're filing the proposed tariff rate initially in
6	July based on the program spend and the estimated
7	revenue requirement. Then in November you're going to
8	file basically a substitute filing, I think is how we do
9	it. So it's to update based on the more current
10	estimate of what will be in service in case some project
11	is going to slip.
12	Q. So will it be a tariff are you filing a
13	tariff in November, a tariff change in November? Let's

- put it that way.
- A. You are updating the tariff change that you initially filed in July.
- Q. So it will be a tariff change then? That's what I'm really trying to get down -- to me it's a very straightforward question.

In November when you file, it'll be an update of the existing tariff. And will it change rates or not based on the filing? Or was it proposed to change rates?

- A. It is proposed to change rates.
- Q. Okay --

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1	A. My point is that
2	Q. That
3	A the original filing
4	JUDGE MOSS: No talking at the same time,
5	please.
6	THE WITNESS: My initial point, though, is
7	that the tariff filing is made in July, and it is to
8	propose the update to rates. It is further updated in
9	November for it to become effective on January 1.
10	So it's still the same tariff filing, it's
11	still the same docket number, it's just an update or a
12	substitute to reflect the more current estimate.
13	Q. (BY MR. OSHIE) Well, then let's start with
14	July. Not that I want to back up the calendar here,
15	but. So let's go back to the question that I asked in
16	part to Ms. Koch.
17	So how would a disagreement on the tariff filing
18	in July be resolved? Would it be suspended, as an
19	example? Set for hearing? How does PSE see this
20	working in the event that there's a dispute over the
21	July filing?
22	A. So just like the gas CRM, the tariff filing
23	comes before the Commissioners at an open meeting.
24	There will be a Staff recommendation whether the rates
25	should be approved to go into effect. And so I envision

that same process would happen. By filing early in
July, there's plenty of opportunities for discussions if
something needed to be done. But I think there's a bit
of ...
Q. Wouldn't you expect that to happen if you were
using the gas CRM as a model?

A. So we file with the gas CRM early. Sometimes

A. So we file with the gas CRM early. Sometimes you'll get questions early. The actual format, it's very formulaic in terms of the revenue requirement development and so there has not been a lot of questions on that. Sometimes there will be questions, you know, but it's pretty well based on that plan. So I envision this being the same way.

Q. Okay. We're still not dealing with the timeline other than it was the same way. So let me ask it again.

So it is a tariff filing so the Commission could suspend it. And if it's suspended, there would be, what, eleven months suspension period if necessary? Wouldn't you agree?

A. If the tariff is suspended it can go through, yes, an eleven-month adjudicated process. I think the only change that's happening with the tariff, so we have a draft tariff, I believe that's part of Jon Piliaris's. So we actually have the proposed mechanism and the mechanics. So if partially why there's a disagreement

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as to the proposed rates, it would either need to be because of a calculation error, and those things are usually fairly easily dealt with, or it would be what was included in the plan, which the plan will have been laid out.

Q. I'll ask the same question perhaps in a different way than I asked earlier.

Do you anticipate that once you make the filing in July that Staff would have its work done by August, August 15th?

- A. Not necessarily. The rates won't go into effect until January. But it certainly gives parties and Staff the opportunity to review it earlier.
- Q. So when was the prudency of the projects that are included in the ECRM program, when would that be determined?
- A. So I look at it that there's actually a couple opportunities for prudency on this. Like the gas CRM, obviously you're laying out the program's scope and the work, so you're hoping that there's some feedback on those projects that are included in there.

I also think that with the gas projects, the ultimate prudency is when those CRM rates are rolled into a general rate case. So I think there's actually two opportunities to look at the prudency on any capital

spend associated with the program.

- Q. When it's in a general rate, if they're rolled into a general rate case, or? Excuse me, I missed that.
- A. I think it's twice. There's this opportunity up front with the CRM program to look at the list of items that has been included, and that's part of Ms. Koch's testimony, to look at the electric reliability plan, but I think the ultimate prudency is always determined in a GRC.
- Q. So PSE wouldn't expect, then, that the projects would be determined prudent by the Commission when the tariff will be approved in January of any given year?
- A. No, I think what we're thinking that the approval of the Commission when the rates go into effect is that this is a reasonable plan, that the dollars were reasonable, they are in service and used and useful.

 And so that's what's allowing the recovery.
- Q. Okay. You're envisioning, the Company is envisioning that those projects would be determined prudent and used and useful by the Commission at the time the tariff is approved?
 - A. Certainly used and useful.
- Q. That begs the question of prudency. I hate to ask it, but it's used and useful but not prudent?
 - MS. CARSON: Objection; asked and answered

RENDAHL/BARNARD

1	on the prudency issue.
2	Q. (BY MR. OSHIE) I have one more question, maybe
3	two.
4	So I think you would agree that facility
5	replacement costs such as the kind that are covered by
6	the ECRM would normally be addressed in general rate
7	case proceedings; is that correct?
8	A. Yes, I mean, but there is a similar mechanism on
9	the gas side.
L O	Q. And if the Company carries its burden of proof
L1	as to used and useful and prudency, then do you see any
L2	reason why cost recovery would not be allowed by the
L3	Commission in a general rate case?
L4	A. Yes, cost recovery would be allowed in a general
L5	rate case, but the completion of a general rate case is
L6	close to 27 months and so there's a significant amount
L7	of lag associated with this type of spending.
L8	MR. OSHIE: I have no other questions, Your
L9	Honor.
20	JUDGE MOSS: Thank you very much.
21	So do we have any redirect?
22	MS. CARSON: No, Your Honor.
23	JUDGE MOSS: Questions from the bench?
2.4	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Good morning

Ms. Barnard.

RENDAHL/BARNARD

1	THE WITNESS: Good morning.
2	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So on that last
3	point, you discussed this issue of the 27 months of
4	regulatory lag in your rebuttal testimony but also just
5	in your response to Mr. Oshie.
6	Are you assuming that the Commission would
7	use the average of monthly averages for rate making and
8	no pro forma adjustments in that assumption of 27 months
9	of regulatory lag?
10	THE WITNESS: That's correct.
11	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So could you reduce
12	that time amount if there were different methods of
13	looking at recovery, for example end-of-period rate
14	making and pro forma adjustments?
15	THE WITNESS: Certainly end-of-period helps
16	a bit. But you still have a far longer adjudicatory
17	process associated with a general rate case, so there's
18	still going to be additional lag beyond that that the
19	ECRM is mitigating.
20	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And it depends on
21	when those investments were made?
22	THE WITNESS: Correct. So partially when we
23	say 27 months, it could actually be as much as 30,

because AMA, as you mentioned, it takes a full 12 months

for an investment to be reflected in an AMA rate base.

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RENDAHL/BARNARD

1	End-of-period certainly reduces that down. But then you
2	still have the preparation time and the adjudication, so
3	there's typically 15 months associated with that.
4	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So Mr. Schooley for
5	Staff and his testimony on the ECRM identified that the
6	Commission is developing or looking to develop
7	distribution planning rules in its IRP rule making;
8	correct?
9	THE WITNESS: I believe it is.
10	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So if the
11	Commission were to approve the ECRM, would PSE be able
12	to adapt that to work with different distribution
13	planning procedures if the Commission were to adopt them
14	in the rule making?
15	THE WITNESS: I think so, but can you
16	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So, example. If the
17	Commission approved the ECRM and then later adopted a
18	process for distribution planning a distribution
19	planning process that was different than the ECRM, would
20	PSE be able to adapt the ECRM to those new processes?
21	I know it's fairly hypothetical, but.
22	THE WITNESS: I'm going to answer that and
23	just try to phrase it to make sure I'm understanding.
24	So the question is if the Commission adopts
25	different rules for IRP for distribution planning, would

1	we be able to modify the ECRM. I'm thinking it's maybe
2	more modifying the electric reliability plan that
3	Ms. Koch testified to. Is that answering the question?
4	And I would say more than likely yes.
5	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So, for example, if
6	the Commission were to adopt some kind of distribution
7	planning process that also included performance measures
8	and that sort of thing, the Commission could go back and
9	look at the ECRM and look at whether it needs to be
10	modified?
11	THE WITNESS: Certainly. I think so.
12	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. That's all I
13	have.
14	JUDGE MOSS: That appears to complete our
15	questions from the bench. Ms. Barnard, thank you very
16	much for being with us today and giving us your
17	testimony.
18	We still have 20 minutes before the noon
19	hour. Let me just ask if the Staff still intend to ask
20	questions of Mr. Gorman for about ten minutes.
21	MR. O'CONNELL: Yes, Your Honor.
22	JUDGE MOSS: Okay. And then we have
23	165 minutes indicated for Mr. Piliaris and for Mr. Ball,
24	35. So we could either get Mr. Gorman up now and off
25	the stand, and I understand he has a flight to catch

1	this afternoon, if that would be convenient to PSE and
2	there's no objection, and then we can have Mr. Piliaris
3	and Mr. Ball after lunch.
4	MS. CARSON: That's fine with PSE.
5	JUDGE MOSS: All right. We appreciate that
6	accommodation. Is Mr. Gorman still with us?
7	JUDGE PEARSON: Commissioner Danner was
8	saying that Ms. Gilbertson and Ms. Koch are not needed
9	up here by the bench for any further questions. What
LO	about the parties, though, based on no?
L1	CHAIRMAN DANNER: They were excused subject
L2	to recall and I don't think they need to be recalled.
L3	JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Then they can be
L4	permanently excused.
L5	All right, Mr. Gorman, would you please
L6	stand and raise your right hand.
L7	MICHAEL GORMAN, witness herein, having been
L8	first duly sworn on oath,
L9	was examined and testified
20	as follows:
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23	JUDGE PEARSON: Mr. Pepple?
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1		DIRECT EXAMINATION
2	BY M	IR. PEPPLE:
3	Q.	Good morning, Mr. Gorman.
4	A.	Good morning.
5	Q.	Do you have MTG-1T through MTG-6 and MTG-7T as
6	revis	ed?
7	A.	Yes.
8	Q.	These exhibits have been stipulated into the
9	recor	d. Do you have any additions or corrections to
10	your	testimony?
11	A.	I do not.
12		MR. PEPPLE: Mr. Gorman is available for
13	cross	s-examination.
14		JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Mr. O'Connell?
15		MR. O'CONNELL: Thank you, Your Honor.
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17		CROSS-EXAMINATION
18	BY M	IR. O'CONNELL:
19	Q.	Good morning, Mr. Gorman.
20	A.	Good morning.
21	Q.	I want to ask you about your position as
22	deco	upling as you presented it in your testimony.
23	A.	Okay.
24	Q.	Am I correct that your primary position is that
25	deco	upling should be discontinued entirely?

Q. And in your testimony is it correct that you

presented a secondary position in the event that the

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A. Yes.

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Commission continues decoupling that Schedules 40, 46 and 49 be excluded?

A. That's correct.

Q. And I want to make sure that you're aware that Staff's proposal would discontinue PSE's decoupling mechanism for certain schedules including those that you supported secondarily removing from decoupling as well as others. Are you aware of Staff's proposal?

A. I am.

MS. CARSON: And I'm going to object to the extent this is friendly cross where the parties agree on removal of decoupling for certain of these groups.

JUDGE PEARSON: Mr. O'Connell?

MR. O'CONNELL: Your Honor, I have one more question to confirm Mr. Gorman's position as it regards Staff proposal. It will not get into friendly cross as I believe Ms. Carson has stated. And then my further questions relate to an issue that has not yet been brought up regarding those proposals.

JUDGE PEARSON: I'll allow the one more question.

Q. (BY MR. O'CONNELL) In your cross-answer

1 testimony, Mr. Gorman, you stated that you supported 2 Staff's proposal to exclude certain schedules; correct? 3 A. That's correct. 4 MS. CARSON: Objection; friendly cross. 5 MR. O'CONNELL: Your Honor, I believe I'm 6 just trying to provide some context for my next 7 question, setting up what Mr. Gorman has agreed to in 8 his testimony so that I can ask these next questions. 9 JUDGE PEARSON: If it's in his testimony 10 there's no need to confirm it. So that was your one 11 question. 12 MR. O'CONNELL: Okay, thank you. 13 Q. (BY MR. O'CONNELL) Mr. Gorman, my question is, 14 does that mean that you're abandoning your primary 15 position that decoupling should be eliminated in its 16 entirety? 17 A. It does not. The objective of decoupling is to 18 provide a greater fixed-cost recovery assurance to the 19 Company if additional regulatory mechanism is needed to 20 accomplish that objective. If that is the objective 21 then there's no justification for imposing a decoupling 22 mechanism, Schedules 40, 46 and 49, because those 23 revenue stability can be accomplished through rate 24 designs on those schedules. 25

I haven't specifically reviewed whether or not

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it would be appropriate for the other schedules other than to review the success of the Company earning its authorized return over the last few years. Since it's been able to do that, that's an indication that the additional regulatory mechanisms may not be necessary to support that.

Q. Okay. I'm also curious about the priority of your positions.

Does your recommendation that decoupling be discontinued entirely, does that remain your primary position? Or has your secondary position, that of excluding only certain schedules, is that now your primary position?

A. My primary position is that the Company hasn't demonstrated that decoupling is necessary to impose rates on customers to provide a likelihood that they're able to recover their fixed costs. So I believe more simplified and transparent pricing structure is appropriate.

But if the Commission finds that decoupling is appropriate for weather-sensitive customers, then I would encourage it to exclude Schedules 40, 46 and 49, because those rate schedules do not price fixed-cost recovery on volumetric charges but, rather, they're more demand charges. And the demand charges are not impacted

CARSON/PILIARIS

1	by load characteristics which can place the Company at
2	risk of not fully recovering its fixed costs.
3	MR. O'CONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Gorman.
4	Your Honor, I don't believe I have any more
5	questions.
6	JUDGE PEARSON: Mr. Pepple, do you have any
7	redirect?
8	MR. PEPPLE: No, I do not.
9	JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Anything from the
10	bench for Mr. Gorman? Okay, then you are excused, thank
11	you.
12	So we are going to take a lunch break now.
13	We will come back and reconvene at 1:00. So we are in
14	recess until then.
15	(Lunch break.)
16	JUDGE MOSS: Let's go ahead and come to
17	order.
18	Mr. Piliaris, I'm going to go ahead and
19	swear you in to gain a moment of efficiency.
20	JON PILIARIS, witness herein, having been
21	first duly sworn on oath,
22	was examined and testified
23	as follows:
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CARSON/PILIARIS

1	DIRECT EXAMINATION
2	BY MS. CARSON:
3	Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Piliaris. Could you please
4	state your name and title for the record and spell your
5	name for the court reporter.
6	A. My name is Jon Piliaris. That's J-o-n,
7	P-i-l-i-a-r-i-s. I'm Manager of Pricing and Cost of
8	Service for Puget Sound Energy.
9	Q. Do you have before you what has been marked for
10	identification as Exhibit Numbers JAP-1T through JAP-54T
11	in this docket?
12	A. I do.
13	Q. Do these exhibits constitute your prefiled
14	direct, supplemental, rebuttal, and supplemental
15	rebuttal testimony?
16	A. They do.
17	Q. These exhibits have been stipulated into the
18	record. Do you have any corrections?
19	A. I don't.
20	MS. CARSON: Mr. Piliaris is available for
21	cross-examination.
22	JUDGE MOSS: Thank you, very much. I
23	believe we'll be able to begin cross-examination
24	momentarily. We have six parties that have designated
25	cross for you, Mr. Piliaris. And so I'm going to ask,

1	is anybody going to waive cross or do we still have all
2	six?
3	MR. FFITCH: Your Honor, I can report that
4	I'm prepared to come in sequence after the parties that
5	have long cross. In the event they cover my topic then
6	I wouldn't have to ask my questions.
7	JUDGE MOSS: All right. Thank you for that.
8	MS. BOYLES: Judge Moss, we will not have
9	any cross for Mr. Piliaris.
10	JUDGE MOSS: All right. That saves us a
11	little bit of time. Indeed I was planning to sort of go
12	from left to right, which conforms with Mr. ffitch's
13	suggestion in one way, and that is to say we'll ask for
14	Staff first, and they've designated 50 minutes.
15	MR. CASEY: Your Honor, just so you're
16	aware, towards the end of my cross we might get into
17	some highly confidential material and may need to go
18	into an executive session. I'm going to leave it up to
19	the other parties to determine if we are getting into
20	information that they do not want disclosed.
21	JUDGE MOSS: Okay. Did you discuss this
22	previously with PSE?
23	MR. CASEY: Yes.
24	JUDGE MOSS: Okay. Is it going to be a

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problem?

1	MS. CARSON: Well, I guess it depends on
2	what questions are asked. I think Mr. Casey said that
3	he would try to avoid getting into what is highly
4	confidential.
5	JUDGE MOSS: So the idea is you will alert
6	us if there's something that comes up that needs to be
7	held in confidence?
8	MS. CARSON: Yes. And I think part of this

MS. CARSON: Yes. And I think part of this goes to the NWIGU as well, as it is one of their clients' confidential information.

JUDGE MOSS: Okay. Well, I'm going to encourage, as I always do, that we try to avoid getting into that sort of thing. Because as you can see, we have a full room and I do not wish to have clear three-fourths of the people in here out and make them stand around cooling their heels. So let's try avoid it. And if it's impossible, then we'll do what we need to do.

But let's go ahead with your questions, Mr. Casey.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

23 BY MR. CASEY:

Q. Good afternoon. I want to start with just some basics about cost of service before discussing the

design day methodology.

So the cost of service study identifies the costs that are incurred to serve a particular customer class; correct?

A. Correct.

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Q. Generally speaking, there are three primary components to the cost of service study; the demand for capacity component, the energy component, and the customer-related component; correct?

A. Generally speaking, correct.

Q. Can we please turn to Page 21 of JAP-1T. I'll be looking at Lines 14 and 15.

A. I'm there.

Q. So the capacity-related component of the cost of service study is intended to capture costs associated with designing, installing, and operating the system to meet peak demand; correct?

A. Traditionally, that's correct.

Q. Why is it appropriate to capture the cost of operating the system to meet peak demand?

A. The way you design the system has implications on the operating costs themselves. Sort of an easier example, I think more people are probably familiar with electric operations. You compare a base load generating resource to a peaking resource. You obviously don't run

a peaking resource full out because it's very costly to		
do so. Similarly, you don't use base load resources to		
meet peaking needs, otherwise your operating costs would		
be very high.		

So it's sort of in that light that operating costs are relevant.

Q. For the natural gas cost of service study, you used the design day methodology to identify the capacity-related costs in the cost of service study; correct?

A. Correct.

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Q. And the design day methodology uses the estimated peak load from the most recent IRP to identify the demand-related costs; correct?

A. It uses the methodology from the most recent PSE IRP, that's correct.

Q. When using the design day methodology, each customer class is allocated demand-related costs based on the class's contribution to the estimated system peak load from the most recent IRP; correct?

A. Can you restate that, please?

Q. So when applying the design day methodology, each customer class is allocated demand-related costs based on the class's contribution to the estimated system peak load from the most recent IRP; correct?

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A. Again, I don't believe it's tied directly to the load that's used in the IRP. For example, the current IRP in effect is the 2015 IRP, and that relied on a load forecast that was I believe the F13 forecast, so it was a pretty old forecast. As I said before, we use that methodology but we update for more current load

- Q. But you are using the estimated system peak
 - A. Can you finish the question?
- Q. When using the design day methodology, you're using the estimated system peak load, so the estimated highest peak load that the system will have; correct?
- A. We are using the design criteria used to size the system. So based on the -- under the planning parameters, in other words under very, very cold scenario what is the maximum operating -- maximum throughput that needs to be accommodated within the system.
- Q. And does the design day methodology account for the costs of operating the system to meet peak load?
- A. In a sense it does. Again, it goes back to what I said earlier. The system has to be planned to meet as cost effectively as it can the peak load, and so there may be design criteria that would influence the

1	associated operating cost with the capacity itself.
2	Probably not a great amount, but I'm sure there is
3	some there's some, I guess, feedback through the
4	operating cost.
5	Q. The peak load in the test year is lower than the
6	design day system peak load; correct?
7	A. I don't know off the top of my head what the
8	peak load was in the test year. I know that Staff had
9	used actual load. Sort of what had been used before is
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

9, so roughly 50 percent. Q. Has PSE's natural gas distribution system ever experienced a load equivalent to the design day load?

over the past several winters, the actual peaks have

been quite a bit below the design criteria. So 6 versus

A. 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

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1	breaker, you close the breaker. On the gas side, the
2	pilot light goes out, the gas stops flowing, and then if
3	it restarts, that's a real problem from a safety
4	perspective. So I believe that the standards on the gas
5	side are probably a little bit more conservative in that
6	regard.
7	Q. Do you know if PSE's actual experience peak load
8	in the last several years has been equivalent to the
9	design day load?
10	A. I don't believe it has.
11	Q. Do you agree, subject to check, that
12	interruptible gas customers comprise approximately
13	make up approximately 25 percent of the Company's total
14	annual load?
15	MS. CARSON: I'm going to object to that use
16	of "subject to check." "Subject to check" is meant for
17	extensive calculations on the stand, and I think that's
18	just a factual question.
19	JUDGE MOSS: Do you have a source of
20	information to which you can tie your question,
21	Mr. Casey?
22	MR. CASEY: Well, can I ask the witness if
23	he knows offhand?
24	JUDGE MOSS: That's a good idea.

Q. (BY MR. CASEY) So do you agree that

interruptible gas customers comprise approximately 25 percent of the Company's total annual load?

A. I would refer the Commission and counsel to JAP-4, Page 1 of 2. There you'll see the normalized volume by schedule including the interruptible customers. The total volume is roughly 1.1 billion therm. Eyeballing, the interruptible customers' load looks to be around 300 million. So I think your math is roughly right.

Q. Under the design day methodology, these interruptible customers are assigned virtually no demand-related costs because they are assumed to be interrupted to serve the system's design day peak; correct?

A. That's incorrect.

Q. So how does the design day methodology assign demand-related costs to interruptible customers?

A. We use their contract demand. So just because the label on the schedule says "interruptible" for all of these schedules, there's a firm and an interruptible component. So the customers that get served under these schedules get to nominate how much firm they want in the schedule, and in many cases it's more than half of their load can be firm.

So we would use their contract demand because

1	that is what we're required to be able to serve as the
2	basis for our planning and as the basis for the design
3	day calculations.
4	Q. Did interruptible customers contribute to the
5	peak load in the test year?
6	A. May I clarify? The actual peak loads?
7	Q. Yes, the actual peak loads.
8	A. I would to the extent that they weren't
9	curtailed, they might have been or some of them might
10	have been. Probably not many, because as I said, it was
11	fairly warm. I'd say most of their load was probably on
12	the system at the time of the peak. But I don't have
13	the specific details in front of me.
14	Q. To your knowledge, has PSE ever actually
15	interrupted service to interruptible customers to meet
16	the actual peak load?
17	A. Generally speaking, when we curtail
18	interruptible customers, more often than not it's a
19	function of localized constraints on the system rather
20	than overall system constraints, in other words, getting
21	gas through our system in certain constrained areas, not
22	necessarily making sure that we can actually get it off

So to your question about whether or not we've interrupted during a -- was your question during a peak

the pipeline and into our system.

23

24

1	or du	ring design day?
2	Q.	During the peak.
3	A.	During the peak?
4	Q.	The actual peak load.
5	A.	As I said, I can't speak directly to the
6	actua	Il which customers have been curtailed when. I'd
7	say t	he chances are good that some of them may have been
8	curta	iled. But generally speaking, when the system is
9	peaki	ng the localized constraints will become apparent
LO	and e	emerge.
L1	Q.	I'm going to switch now to special contracts.
L2	Can y	ou please turn to JAP-54T, Page 3.
L3	A.	I'm there.
L4	Q.	You and Staff witness Mr. Ball do not agree on
L5	the m	inimum portion of the identified cost of service
L6	that a	special contract is intended to recover; correct?
L7	A.	If by "minimum portion" you're referring to
L8	essei	ntially the incremental costs of serving the
L9	custo	omers, yeah, I would agree with that.
20	Q.	So another way of asking that question is, you
21	and N	Ir. Ball do not agree on the level of discount from
22	the ta	riff service that a special contract may provide;
23	corre	ct?
24	Α.	I think what we ultimately disagreed upon is how

much cost should be attributed to the customer primarily

on fixed costs or the incremental cost for service under the special contract.

My understanding of Mr. Ball's testimony is that he was including all fully allocated costs regardless of whether or not that load is on the system or not. My testimony was that that's in excess of what should be considered the minimum to provide service under a contract.

Q. So I want to get into the differences between you and Mr. Ball in a second. But first looking at Page 3, Lines 8 through 12, the Commission special contract rule intends for special contracts to recover at a minimum all costs resulting from providing service during the contract term in addition to provide a contribution to the Company's fixed costs. Correct?

A. That's what it states there.

Q. Now, looking at Lines 19 and 20 of that page and it continues on to the next page, you note that Staff failed to note or quote the preamble to this rule which reads that each application filed for commission approval of the contract must, and then kind of lists the requirements; correct?

A. That's my testimony.

Q. Do you agree that the rule intends for theCompany to demonstrate that the contract will recover

the minimum costs over the entire term of the contract?

A. I believe that's the intent when the contract is approved. The contract is approved over a period of time. In this case it was initially approved over a 20-year period. And I think based on the projections that were provided at the time the contract was originally approved, there was an expectation as to what level of cost recovery there would be associated with the contract.

So speaking specifically to this WAC rule, my understanding of the WAC rule is that this really is forward-looking, sort of a, this is what we expect, hope it's true. By the end of the term we'll look back, see what happened. And if it turned out not to be true then when the contract is up for renewal, we'll need to make the appropriate corrections.

- Q. So is it your testimony that it does not matter whether the Company performs on the commitments that it makes in the application for the special contract?
- A. What -- I'm not sure what commitments you're specifically referring to.
- Q. The demonstration that the contract charges will cover the minimum amount described in the rule.
- A. My interpretation of that WAC rule, again, as I said, the preamble has to do with the application, not

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the ongoing administration. At least that's my understanding of it, my interpretation of it.

Q. And so my question is, is it without consequence if the Company does not perform on the demonstration that it made in its application?

MS. CARSON: Objection; calls for speculation and argumentative.

JUDGE MOSS: Well, it may be a proper subject for argument later on, but I think it's an appropriate question in this line and I'll allow it, if the witness can answer it.

THE WITNESS: Whether or not it's required,
I can't say for sure. As I noted in my testimony, the
Company's mindful of it. And through rate cases we
specifically call out the special contract as a
standalone class within the cost of service study, so we
have an ability to monitor that.

And so as just a presentation, I would say just a presentation of that information in each rate case provides the basis for that determination whether or not it's explicitly called out as such.

JUDGE MOSS: Thank you.

Q. (BY MR. CASEY) Staff believes the special contract rule intends for special contracts to recover all variable expenses, the return of fixed costs, and

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1	also contribute to the Company's return on fixed costs;
2	correct?
3	MS. CARSON: Object to the form of the
4	question. It's a statement or argument of Staff.
5	Q. (BY MR. CASEY) As you did earlier, I want to
6	kind of pin down the differences between your
7	understanding of what the minimum amount of the rule,
8	the minimum charges the rule intends for special
9	contracts to recover and to contracts that were Staff.
10	That's where I'm trying to go.
11	JUDGE MOSS: Are we still talking about the
12	same WAC?
13	MR. CASEY: Yes.
14	JUDGE MOSS: And I think the witness
15	testified that in his view, the WAC only applies at the
16	time of application and may be revisited at the time of
17	renewal, or in between if there's an opportunity for the
18	Commission to look at it.
19	Is that basically your testimony,
20	Mr. Piliaris?
21	THE WITNESS: That's correct.
22	JUDGE MOSS: So I'm not sure he can answer
23	the question as framed.
24	MR. CASEY: I want to get at regardless
25	of when the rule would apply, I want to drill down on

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the amount that the rule is trying to cover and the differences between Staff and the Company in what that amount is.

JUDGE MOSS: So subject to the idea that you have enunciated in terms of when you think the rule is applicable, what does it require at that time in terms of the costs? What costs must need to be recovered?

THE WITNESS: I think if we look at the WAC, the language in the WAC itself, I think the terminology that we're grappling with here is one that says recover all costs resulting from providing the service during the term. So what does it mean? What costs should be included in that analysis?

And my interpretation of that particular language is it's the incremental costs. So there are already fixed costs on the system, there's already pipes in the ground. The special contract will very likely use a lot of that excess capacity which is in the system. And in the cost of service study, they're going to bear, at least based on the way we allocate costs, a significant allocation of those costs.

But that is not what -- I don't believe that's what the WAC rule contemplated. It contemplated that there would be some incremental cost, and as long as the contract recovered that incremental cost and then

some, in other words contributed to maybe not all of the allocated excess capacity, let's call it, but at least a portion of it, then the existing customers would be better off as a result of that. Of course, subject to the bypass threats and whatnot that would justify support for a special contract in and of itself.

JUDGE MOSS: So now you understand how PSE regards it. If you disagree in terms of the interpretation of the WAC, of course that is a matter for argument, legal argument.

Q. (BY MR. CASEY) I just want to clarify.

So you and Mr. Ball both agree that the special contract charges should cover the variable expenses to serve the special contract customer; correct?

A. The incremental variable expenses, I would clarify. Because again, the variable expenses, some could interpret that to mean a fully allocated share of operating expenses. Again, many of those operating expenses and allocation of overheads and allocation of crews that are maintaining the pipeline, those would be there regardless of the presence or absence of that load. And so in my testimony where I was providing the examples, I included all of this. But I noted that it was very conservative to even do so, because many of those costs would persist.

So I just want to make sure we're clear that there's a distinction between the operating expenses and variable. Because I'm not exactly sure how you're defining "variable" in your question.

Q. That's helpful, thank you.

And with respect to the fixed cost portion that it's intended to recover, would it be fair to characterize the difference between you and Mr. Ball is that Mr. Ball believes it should recover the return of the fixed cost and contribute to the return on the fixed cost, whereas you think it should just contribute to the fixed cost?

- A. Again, you need to be more specific as to what you mean by "fixed cost." Which fixed cost?
- Q. The fixed cost to serve the special contract customer as defined in the cost of service study for the special contract class.
- A. This is where Staff and I depart on understanding. I don't believe that the contract requires that the special contract support the full -- a full return on and of allocated fixed costs that would be there regardless of the presence or absence of the special contract.

My interpretation is that it only needs to recover the incremental fixed cost. In other words, if

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there is just a little bit of a lateral that's required
to get to the grid, to the mains that are already in
service, it should certainly recover those to the exten
that the Company is paying for those costs at the
initial time of the hookup or the service. Or if it's a
facility that only a lateral that only serves the
special contract facility itself and can't really be
used by anybody else.
Q. Would you agree that the price floor for a

- Q. Would you agree that the price floor for a special contract, Staff believes that floor is higher than you believe the floor is?
 - A. Significantly.
 - Q. You considered income tax a fixed cost; correct?
- A. I assumed or I believe that any costs that are based on or derived from essentially the rate base, which traditionally includes taxes, depreciation, and return, those are the three main components of a revenue requirement that in rate making is traditionally considered to be fixed. They're there regardless of whether or not there's actually usage or not. The plant is in the ground, the costs have to be recovered. All of those costs need to be recovered.
- Q. Do PSE's income tax expenses change from year to year?
 - A. I believe they do.

2.

1	Q. If the Company stopped providing gas service to	
2	customers and thus stopped generating revenue, would it	
3	continue to incur income tax?	
4	A. From a tax perspective, I believe the answer	
5	would be no. But I'm not necessarily the tax expert for	
6	the Company.	
7	Q. If the Company stopped providing gas service to	
8	customers and thus stopped generating revenue, would it	
9	still have to service its outstanding debt?	
10	A. That may or may not be true. Under that	
11	hypothesis, if there is no load and there is no	
12	customers and there is no revenue, there's debt, I have	
13	a feeling that not all of that debt would be repaid.	
14	Q. Fair enough.	
15	Please turn to JAP-54T, Page 9.	
16	A. I'm there.	
17	Q. PSE has not recovered its full cost of service	
18	from the special contract class in over a decade;	
19	correct?	
20	A. It hasn't recovered fully allocated costs within	
21	its cost of service studies over the past decade, that's	
22	correct.	
23	Q. The special contract customers' contribution to	
24	their fully allocated cost of service has declined over	
25	the last decade; correct?	

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- 1 A. Based on the approved rates, that's correct. Q. And over that time, that revenue shortfall has 3 been made up by PSE's other customers; correct? 4 A. I would say that is correct by design. They 5 would pay probably even more in the absence of the 6 special contract. 7 Q. At any time has the special contract charges 8 decreased to a point at which the revenue produced by 9 the contract would fall below the Company's authorized rate of return? 10 11 A. Based on the Company's interpretation of the WAC 12 and which costs would need to be -- fixed costs would 13 need to be recovered, I would say the answer is no. 14 It's always been well in excess of the incremental fixed 15 cost that's serving those customers. 16 Q. So you're saying that it hasn't fallen below the 17 Company's rate of return? 18 A. I'm saying that the revenues generated from the
 - A. I'm saying that the revenues generated 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

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allocated costs and, therefore, not contributing to the full rate of return.

- Q. Yes. I guess my question is, has the revenue fallen below the rate of return so it could still be contributing to the return of the fixed cost but not the return on? Has it kind of fallen below what would be considered the return on?
- A. Again, based on incremental fixed costs, no, not even close. It's well in excess of the return of and on. But I mean, again, if you're asking whether it's below the return of and on fully allocated costs, the answer is yes.
- Q. Could you repeat the last portion of your answer? I was distracted.
- A. I'm trying to again clarify the difference between the incremental fixed cost and the fully allocated fixed cost. Based on incremental fixed cost, the contracts are recovering well in excess of the return of and on the incremental fixed cost. But it is recovering less than the fully allocated return of and on the fully allocated plant.
- Q. And in terms of the fully allocated fixed cost, is the contract currently below what would be the return on the fixed cost?
 - A. Again, just by virtue of the parity ratios, that

1	repre	sents the fact that it's below. If it's below one
2	it's be	elow the fully authorized rate of return on fully
3	alloca	ated costs.
4	Q.	Is it currently below contributing to the return
5	at all	to the return on?
6	A.	Return on fully allocated fixed cost, I don't
7	knov	off the top of my head. Although I don't have
8	enou	igh detail in front of me to answer that.
9	Q.	Can we please turn to Page 15, Lines 4 through
LO	7.	
L1	A.	Page 15, Lines 4 through 7?
L2	Q.	Yes.
L3	A.	I'm there.
L4	Q.	So I understand your testimony in this Q&A, are
L5	you t	estifying here that the Commission cannot amend the
L6	spec	al contract once it's approved?
L7	A.	I think that's probably more of a legal question
L8	as to	whether or not it can or cannot. I would say from
L9	my p	erspective it would be a it would not be a good
20	publ	ic policy decision to do so unless the situation
21	defin	itely warranted it.
22	Q.	All right. Now I want to move on to the highly
23	confi	dential special contract, Page 12.
24		JUDGE MOSS: And this is an exhibit?

MR. CASEY: Yes. What is the exhibit number

1	on th	is? Can you help me out?
2		JUDGE MOSS: Perhaps 66?
3		MS. CARSON: It is 66.
4		JUDGE MOSS: 66. JAP-66.
5		THE WITNESS: Did you say page 12?
6	Q.	(BY MR. CASEY) Yes.
7	A.	And there would be Section 8 and 9?
8	Q.	Yes.
9	A.	I'm there.
LO	Q.	So the special contract acknowledges that the
L1	speci	al contract charges may change during the term of
L2	the a	greement; correct?
L3	A.	Certain elements of it can, correct.
L4	Q.	So Paragraph Section 8 describes how changes to
L5	the c	ustomer charge will occur; correct?
L6	A.	Correct.
L7	Q.	Paragraph 9 describes how changes to the firm
L8	dema	and charge will occur; correct?
L9	A.	Correct.
20	Q.	Flipping on to the next page, Paragraph 10
21	desc	ribes how changes to the commodity charge will
22	occui	r; correct?
23	A.	How they can or cannot occur, that's correct.
24	Q.	I'll let you take a look at the first paragraph
25 l	of Se	ction 10. I have a couple guestions about that

A. I'm ready.

Q. So here the commodity charge is subject to change whenever the Company's tariffed rate schedule for gas transportation service changes; correct?

A. Only in specific circumstances. In other words, in very simple terms, if the rates for Schedule 87T, which is sort of the -- and I don't know how much I should be able to get into this description, so I will look to counsel to make sure I'm not treading on too thin of ice.

MR. STOKES: I think if we speak in general terms it's okay, but as to the specifics of the contract --

THE WITNESS: Okay. So in general terms, if the rates go up for 87T, there would be no increase to the energy charges for the special contract. If rates go down then they would go down proportionately.

And later in this section, every five years there's an analysis as to whether or not a comparison of the actual rates under the contract currently versus 87T, and if 87T is higher than that amount then the rates can increase but only up to a certain point. And it's historically been not anywhere close to that full difference.

Q. (BY MR. CASEY) So essentially Section 10

1	describes some calculations that occur when a tariff
2	change happens on that anniversary to determine whether
3	or not the special contract commodity charge will
4	change; correct?
5	A. That's correct.
6	Q. And the intent of any change to the commodity
7	charge is to preserve the relative economic benefit of
8	the special contract compared to tariff service;
9	correct?
10	A. That's what that section says.
11	Q. I want to turn to page please turn to Page
12	14.
13	A. I'm there.
14	Q. I don't know if this is looking to counsel
15	now. I want to talk about the specifics of the last
16	sentence on Page 14 that goes on to Page 15.
17	MR. STOKES: Well, if we're going to read
18	from the contract, that's a problem.
19	MR. CASEY: I have about probably just a
20	couple minutes of cross left, but well, I think I can
21	do it without going into executive session. But for
22	those of us who have the contract out, I would like them
23	to read silently.
24	JUDGE MOSS: We can read it to ourselves,

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that's fine. We've got it right here in front of us.

1	MR. CASEY: I'll give everybody a second to
2	read that.
3	JUDGE MOSS: We're the only ones that
4	matter, Mr. Casey.
5	MR. CASEY: Agreed.
6	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So what
7	MR. CASEY: The last sentence of Page 14
8	that goes into Page 15.
9	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you.
10	Q. (BY MR. CASEY) That sentence provides a price
11	floor; correct?
12	A. Under the special contract, correct. I probably
13	should clarify, because I've actually looked at this
14	section in preparation for today as well and I initially
15	had some questions about it.
16	What is meant by this section, and it goes back
17	to the discussion we were just having earlier about what
18	fixed costs should really be included in that analysis,
19	and my understanding from people within the Company who
20	have been around longer than I have that are more
21	familiar with the contract, is that it's relative to,
22	again it's an amount relative to the incremental
23	cost. So it's a return relative to incremental costs,
24	not it's not guaranteeing a return relative to fully
25	allocated cost.

1	MR. CASEY: I have no more questions.
2	JUDGE MOSS: Thank you very much, Mr. Casey.
3	You stayed seven minutes within your alotted time. I
4	appreciate it very much. The beauty of having these
5	modern electronics is I can do things that I wasn't able
6	to do before.
7	All right. So keeping in mind The Energy
8	Project's suggestion earlier, ICNU has the next longest
9	set of cross so I'm prepared to have you do that. And
10	perhaps we will minimize or eliminate other parties'
11	cross by the combined effect of yours and Mr. Casey's
12	cross. So please go ahead.
13	MR. OSHIE: Thank you, Your Honor. With the
14	Court's permission, I would lead off on the
15	cross-examination of Mr. Piliaris and then Mr. Pepple
16	will then take the place and he will then have a group
17	of questions. They're related but they're not so
18	closely related. If that is a problem then Mr. Pepple
19	will conduct the cross-examination.
20	JUDGE MOSS: Does anyone have an objection
21	to the tag team approach?
22	MS. CARSON: We did not object to the tag
23	team approach.
24	JUDGE MOSS: All right. It's your witness

so that's good enough for me.

OSHIE/PILIARIS

1	All right, Mr. Oshie, it appears you will be
2	able to proceed as you planned.
3	
4	CROSS-EXAMINATION
5	BY MR. OSHIE:
6	Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Piliaris.
7	A. Good afternoon, Mr. Oshie.
8	Q. I would like to talk to you about some of
9	the perhaps little bit higher level of decoupling
LO	related to your testimony.
L1	So on Table 13 of your direct testimony, you
L2	show that Schedules 40, 46 and 49 reduced consumption by
L3	22.5 percent and 18.1 percent respectively. I believe
L4	that was an aggregate number. Am I correct?
L5	A. Do you happen to know what page that was on?
L6	Q. I don't recall.
L7	JUDGE MOSS: What was the table number?
L8	MR. OSHIE: Table 13.
L9	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Table 13 is on Page 119.
20	JUDGE MOSS: Thank you.
21	THE WITNESS: Can you repeat the question?
22	I apologize.
23	Q. (BY MR. OSHIE) The question is, just to lay a
24	foundation, which is that you show that Schedules 40, 46
25	and 49 reduce consumption by 22.5 percent and

1	18.1 percent respectively. Is that correct?
2	A. Between the ERF test year and the period ending
3	June 2016, that's correct.
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.

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Q. Now, in operation, the decoupling mechanism is

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as it's designed and implemented by PSE is really agnostic to why demand is reduced -- (Court reporter interruption.) I'll repeat the question.

As PSE implements its decoupling mechanism, it is agnostic to why demand is reduced by customer class; is that correct?

- A. On a per customer basis, that's correct.
- Q. So in other words, the Company receives revenue from its decoupling mechanism for any reduction in kilowatt sales whether due to conservation or not?
- A. The flip side is that they also would return any excess revenue above a baseline amount. But that's correct, it is agnostic as to what the driver of that deviation from the baseline level is.
- Q. You would agree, then, that decoupling casts a rather wide net around whatever the cause may be of reduced consumption by customers?
- A. Yes. And I would say that's probably partly by design. There's challenges in trying to isolate various drivers or factors.

You might recall the Company proposed in the last general rate case a mechanism that isolated the effects of conservation specifically, and that was rejected because the Commission did not believe that the estimates being used to calculate that amount were

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suitable for rate making purposes. So it sort of left
us in a position where a full decoupling was more the
preferred approach by the Commission, particularly for
electric utilities.

Q. Personally I don't recall that, but I'm not sure
I was here then at the Commission. So, but going back
to it, and I'll just say it a little bit different way,
and I don't want to be repetitive here.

The level of demand by a customer can be reduced by many factors including changes to customer sales, to its business practices, to the shutdown of its production facilities, or for any reason unrelated to the impact of conservation.

MS. CARSON: Object to the form of the question. I'm not sure it was a question, actually.

JUDGE MOSS: Could you help us out, Counsel?

Maybe either restate it or rephrase it so counsel can

understand it.

MR. OSHIE: Certainly.

JUDGE MOSS: If she can't understand it I can't understand it.

Q. (BY MR. OSHIE) The level of demand for -- and let's use buying customers. Can it be reduced by changes in the customers' sales? Yes or no.

A. Yes. It can be increased or decreased.

2.

		OSHIE/PILIARIS
1	Q.	And it can also be affected by its business
2	pract	ices? Yes or no.
3	A.	Yes.
4	Q.	Or the shutdown of production facilities that it
5	may	have been operating? Yes or no.
6	A.	Yes. Or the expansion.
7	Q.	And for other similar reasons that cause a
8	reduc	ction in usage that are unrelated to conservation?
9	Yes	or no.
10	A.	Yes.
11	Q.	Essentially the decoupling mechanism that was
12	appro	oved by the Commission for PSE guarantees that P
13	fixed	cost recovery will be largely unaffected by

SE's fixed cost recovery will be largely unaffected by reduced demand for the Company's services. Is that generally correct?

A. I would not put it necessarily that way. Fixed cost recovery is somewhat independent of the allowed revenue. We will be more assured of the revenue per customer that we receive. But whether or not it's true that we get fixed cost recovery, you need to also look at the cost side of things which is not present within the mechanism itself.

Q. So by saying it differently, would you say that what decoupling does for PSE is guarantee a certain level of revenue for the Company that is as a result of

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1	the reduced demand for the Company's services through
2	operation of the decoupling mechanism?
3	MS. CARSON: Object to the form of the
4	question.
5	JUDGE MOSS: I think the witness can answer
6	that question.
7	THE WITNESS: On a per customer basis,
8	that's correct.
9	Q. (BY MR. OSHIE) Now, in response to an ICNU DR,
10	I believe you stated that the Commission does not
11	guarantee PSE's throughput; is that correct? Do you
12	recall that?
13	A. Is this one of my cross exhibits?
14	Q. No, it's not a cross exhibit.
15	A. Oh.
16	Q. It's in the 158, 159 or 160. I do not recall.
17	MS. CARSON: I'm going to object to this.
18	It's not in evidence in this case. It could have been
19	made a cross exhibit.
20	MR. OSHIE: Well, I can ask the question.
21	And, Your Honor
22	JUDGE MOSS: Just ask him if he recalls.
23	MR. OSHIE: Thank you. So I can rephrase
24	the question, Your Honor.
25	JUDGE MOSS: All right.

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PEPPLE/PILIARIS

1	Q. (BY MR. OSHIE) So Mr. Piliaris, does the
2	Commission guarantee PSE's throughput via the decoupling
3	mechanism?
4	A. It does not guarantee throughput. It guarantees
5	an allowed revenue per customer.
6	MR. OSHIE: Thank you. No more questions
7	from me.
8	JUDGE MOSS: Mr. Pepple, you're up.
9	MR. PEPPLE: Thank you, Your Honor.
10	
11	CROSS-EXAMINATION
12	BY MR. PEPPLE:
13	Q. Mr. Piliaris, PSE is proposing to keep Schedules
14	40, 46 and 49 in the decoupling mechanism and to
15	separate them into their own decoupling group; is that
16	correct?
17	A. That's correct.
18	Q. In this proceeding, Staff has recommended
19	eliminating Schedule 40 over time. Do you agree with
20	that?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. So if Staff's proposal is approved, would
23	Schedules 46 and 49 then comprise their own decoupling
24	group?
25	A. Yes.

1	Q. Does the fact that Schedule 46 is an
2	interruptible schedule have any impact on how decoupling
3	applies?
4	A. Not as currently proposed. But the Company is
5	open to, if the Commission thought it preferable, to
6	breaking up 46 from 49 as standalone decoupling groups.
7	Q. Would you agree that separating Schedules 46 and
8	49 into their own group is likely to increase the level
9	of cost shifting among customers within this new
10	decoupling group?
11	A. Can you just repeat the question so I make sure
12	I understood what you said?
13	Q. Sure. If Schedules 46 and 49 comprise their own
14	decoupling group as opposed to where they are now as
15	part of an aggregate nonresidential group, would you
16	agree that there is likely to be more cost shifting
17	among the customers within Schedule 46 and 49 in this
18	decoupling group as compared to what it is today?
19	MS. CARSON: I'm going to object. It's not
20	clear if we're talking about 46 and 49 together as one
21	group or separate as two different groups.
22	MR. PEPPLE: I'm talking about them together

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

as one group.

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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	

together customers that are weather-sensitive with

1	customers that are not weather-sensitive. And so a
2	consequence of that is the weather-sensitive group will
3	have deferrals that go up and down and the non-weather-
4	sensitive group that's in the same group end up having
5	to bear some of that volatility.
6	So under PSE's proposal, we moved all the
7	weather-sensitive customers into their own standalone
8	group so that they're no longer impacted by what
9	Mr. Pepple is describing as the cost shifting.
10	Q. So maybe to get at this question another way,
11	can you turn to Exhibit JAP-56X. I believe this exhibit
12	was supplemented by PSE with the actual data response.
13	I'm interested in looking at Attachment A.
14	MS. CARSON: Yes, we did provide paper
15	copies supplementing this cross-exam exhibit.
16	JUDGE MOSS: So we have it at the bench.
17	THE WITNESS: Can you describe what it looks
18	like, because I'm not sure I have it.
19	Q. (BY MR. PEPPLE) Yeah. It's a list of customers
20	on Schedules 40, 46 and 49. It's titled Puget Sound
21	Energy Kilowatt Hour by Customer for the Twelve Months
22	ended September 2016.
23	A. Okav. I believe I have it.

Q. So if you look at Customer 7 on Schedule 49, that customer used approximately 69 million kilowatt

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hours	last v	vear:	correct's
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A. In the test year, correct.

Q. Okay. So if that customer -- and again, we're operating under the assumption now that 46 and 49 are their own group and no one else. So if that customer drastically cut its usage, Customer 1 under Schedule 46 who only used 1.4 million kilowatt hours would see a fairly large impact under decoupling, wouldn't it?

A. Not really. Since its load was so small it would pick up a very small share of whatever differences there were in cost. It's not a per customer -- in other words, you're not going to spread whatever costs that needs to be allocated from each of the six customers within Schedule 46 pro rata; they would get their proportionate share relative to the size of their load. The size of their load relative to the rest of the customers within 46 is small. They'd pick up a smaller share.

- Q. Well, you would acknowledge that there's a fairly wide variation in usage levels among the customers within Schedules 46 and 49?
 - A. Yes. Generally speaking, 46 is smaller than 49.
- Q. I guess just even within Schedule 49, there's a fairly wide range of usage, would you say?
 - A. Relatively speaking. I mean, the smallest

PEPPI F/PII IARIS

1	customer there is just over 9 million kilowatt hours
	customer there is just over 9 million knowatt hours
2	versus the 69 that you're referring to. But most are in
3	the 20, 30, 40.
4	Q. Well, do you see that variation in usage among
5	the residential customer class?
6	A. Probably greater. Actually, substantially
7	greater.
8	Q. On a kilowatt hour basis?
9	A. Per customer basis, relative as a percentage
10	of the average, yes. We have some very large
11	residential customers in our service area.
12	Q. New laws affecting that? I'll move on.

Q. New laws affecting that? I'll move on.

Do you agree that Staff's proposal to increase demand charges for customers that they are proposing to exclude from the decoupling mechanism would mitigate the Company's throughput incentive relative to these customers?

A. Not very much. And I think generally speaking, there's a misunderstanding about the -- well, two things. One is the differences between what is demand-related cost and what is a fixed cost. So, for example, transmission costs, they're all fixed, but they're treated as being 75 percent energy-related. So there's a significant disconnect there already.

As far as demand costs go, demand is maybe not

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as directly impacted by, for example, conservation, but it clearly is impacted by conservation. In fact, our conservation avoided costs that are used to support our conservation program included in that calculation, as you saw in my derivation of the third block rate for residential customers, there's a substantial component that's capacity-related, which traditionally is demand-related. So I think generally speaking, we have to remember that there's as much -- maybe not as great, but a significant throughput incentive that is present through demand charges despite what I think other witnesses have said earlier today.

The Company's position is that the Company does have some -- I don't want to say it has influence over demand charges, but it does. We're talking about demand response. Clearly the demand response program requires some influence over customers' demands which has a consequence on revenue. So the notion that demand charges are an appropriate or sufficient substitute for decoupling, the company disagrees with that.

- Q. So I think my question was really whether you agree that it mitigates the throughput incentive.
 - A. Marginally. Very marginally.
- Q. Okay. Can you turn to Exhibit JAP-41. This is the decoupling calculations that you provided as an

1	exhib	oit to your supplemental testimony that was filed.
2	A.	JAP-41?
3	Q.	Yes.
4	A.	I'm there.
5	Q.	I'm looking at Page 1 and Line Number 8 on Page
6	1 wh	ich shows the net pro forma delivery revenue. Do
7	you s	see that?
8	A.	I do.
9	Q.	Now, I'll represent to you that if you sum each
10	colur	nn's net pro forma delivery revenue going from
11	Colu	mn C to Column H, you get a total net pro forma
12	deliv	ery revenue of approximately \$623.5 million.
13	Woul	d you accept that, subject to check?
14	A.	Yes.
15	Q.	Now, if you look at Column M, that shows a net
16	pro fo	orma delivery revenue for Schedules 46 and 49 of
17	abou	t 9 million; is that correct?
18	A.	For delivery revenue, that's correct.
19	Q.	Okay. Would you accept that this is
20	appro	oximately 1 percent of the total net pro forma
21	deliv	ery revenue?
22	A.	So 9 versus the 600?
23	Q.	Yeah.
24	A.	One and a half, okay.
25	Q.	Maybe 1.4 if you round it out.

	So I guess another way of saying this is that if
	Schedules 46 and 49 were excluded entirely from the
	decoupling mechanism, approximately 1 percent of PSE's
	delivery revenue would be subject to the throughput
	incentive; is that correct?
	A. No, that would be incorrect.
	Q. What am I missing then?
	A. You're missing those are just the delivery
	costs. There's also fixed production costs.
-	

- Q. Well, correct. I'm simply saying 1 percent of PSE's delivery revenue.
 - A. Oh, of delivery revenue, yes.
- Q. Now, I think you just discussed how the demand charge does not eliminate the throughput incentive, because under the peak credit methodology, 25 percent of costs are demand-related, essentially. Fairly simplistic way of stating what you said.

So could we assume, then, that if the demand charge were approved, a higher demand charge were approved as Staff proposed, that the delivery revenue of approximately \$9 million in Schedules 46 and 49, 25 percent of that would no longer be subject to the throughput incentive? Would that be a high level way of saying that?

A. I'm not sure. Can you repeat it one more time?

2.

1	Q. Sure. You have approximately \$9 million of net
2	pro forma delivery revenue for 46 and 49. If a higher
3	demand charge were applied to these customers and
4	decoupling were eliminated, would 25 percent of that 9
5	million no longer be subject to the throughput
6	incentive, approximately, give or take a few?
7	A. I don't believe so.
8	Q. Why?
9	A. These are delivery. This is not fixed
10	production. So 75-25 is a fixed production. These
11	delivery are all fixed. So all of that amount is
12	subject to the throughput incentive.
13	Q. Would demand charges recover any of those costs?
14	A. They would recover some of the costs, but again,
15	as I said earlier, I don't believe that the demand
16	charges will flow with usage.
17	JUDGE MOSS: Mr. Pepple, I don't know if the
18	court reporter is having any trouble with it, but your
19	voice is trailing off at the end to some of your
20	questions, and I'm losing it, but I'm an old guy. Maybe
21	you can do it for my benefit.
22	MR. PEPPLE: It's clear in my head.
23	JUDGE MOSS: As a bell, no doubt.
24	Q. (BY MR. PEPPLE) Decoupling accounts for

variations in weather; correct? For instance, if

	PEPPLE/PILIARIS
1	you're
2	A. It doesn't have to but it does in our case.
3	Q. And do customers under Schedules 46 and 49, does
4	weather have any impact on their loads?
5	A. Minimal. Generally speaking, industrial loads,
6	weather isn't a great much of a factor. If you have
7	a very large commercial load under one of those
8	schedules then it could be probably more of a cooling
9	load issue rather than a heating load issue. But again,
10	overall it's pretty small.
11	Q. Can you turn to your rebuttal testimony,
12	Page 21. It's 46CT.
13	A. You said 21?
14	Q. 21.
15	A. I'm there.
16	Q. So at the top of the page, this Q&A, you are
17	commenting on Mr. Gorman and other witnesses' proposals
18	to remove customers from a decoupling mechanism. On
19	Line 3 you say that their proposals lack actionable
20	detail on how any remaining deferral balance will be
21	handled once the customers are removed from the
22	mechanisms. Do you see that?
23	A. I do.

Q. Can you now turn to Exhibit JAP-60X.

MR. PEPPLE: And just to refresh the Court's

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memory, this is the one exhibit that has not been admitted.

JUDGE MOSS: All right, thank you for that reminder. Therefore, PSE may have some objection or they may not. Let's hear the question.

MR. STEELE: No, Your Honor. We still object. Our concern with this exhibit is this appears to be a PSE data request that ICNU has responded to and, therefore, we're not sure why Mr. Piliaris is being asked questions about a response by what appears to be an ICNU witness, which I believe is Mr. Gorman.

That's our concern, Your Honor.

JUDGE MOSS: Well, he can ask the question with or without the exhibit, I suppose. Does it facilitate things to have the exhibit? I don't really see the problem here. From an evidentiary perspective, I don't understand how this harms you in any way.

MR. STEELE: Well, it's a response that Mr. Piliaris didn't -- so that's our concern.

JUDGE MOSS: I understand your objection from a technical perspective. It's not Mr. Piliaris or the PSE answering the question that was posed to PSE. So he's not sponsoring the exhibit for the truth of what it asserts, we're just using it as a reference, if you will, an illustrative exhibit perhaps would be the way

1	to characterize it. That's how I would regard it under
2	these circumstances.
3	Does that address your concern to some
4	extent?
5	MR. STEELE: Yes, Your Honor.
6	JUDGE MOSS: Let's go ahead and use it for
7	the convenience of all assembled. Go ahead.
8	MR. PEPPLE: Thank you, Your Honor.
9	Q. (BY MR. PEPPLE) So as was just discussed, this
LO	is a data request that PSE issued to ICNU asking ICNU to
L1	clarify exactly what you've testified to, how the
L2	transition of these customers out of the decoupling
L3	mechanism would be handled in Mr. Gorman's proposal.
L4	Do you agree with that?
L5	A. Yes.
L6	Q. Did you review this response before you prepared
L7	your rebuttal testimony?
L8	MS. CARSON: I believe this response is
L9	dated after the rebuttal testimony. Oh, sorry, looking
20	at the wrong one.
21	JUDGE MOSS: It was July 19th, apparently.
22	MS. CARSON: Okay.
23	THE WITNESS: I believe I probably did. I
24	don't recall specifically, but I would imagine if it
25	came in on the 19th of July. I probably looked at it

before I filed testimony.

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 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 rebuttal testimony.
 - 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

1	the next Q&A you note that PSE attempted to address the
2	gap in the record; correct?
3	A. Yes, for this particular issue we did.
4	Q. Okay. Is it your position that it would be
5	impossible to eliminate to remove Schedules 46 and 49
6	from the decoupling mechanism?
7	A. No, that isn't my position.
8	MR. PEPPLE: Okay. I have no more
9	questions.
10	JUDGE MOSS: All right, thank you very much.
11	That concludes ICNU's questions.
12	Do we have any redirect?
13	MS. CARSON: No, we don't.
14	JUDGE MOSS: Apparently not.
15	Do we have any questions from the bench?
16	Oh, I'm sorry, we have additional people crossing, don't
17	we? I was getting so excited. Oh, well. We'll commend
18	both of you for coming in under your estimated times.
19	Let's see, who's next longest? Mr. Stokes,
20	it appears you are on deck here, so please take the bat.
21	
22	CROSS-EXAMINATION
23	BY MR. STOKES:
24	Q. Good afternoon.
25	A. Good afternoon.

1	Q.	Could you please turn to JAP-46CT, please.
2	A.	Which page?
3	Q.	Page 76. Let me know when you get there.
4	A.	I'm there.
5	Q.	So in your rebuttal testimony you argue that
6	Mr. C	Collins' cost of service proposal is improper in
7	part l	pecause he supports Staff's proposal to use
8	histo	ric peak loads per the allocation of gas mains.
9	Is that correct?	
10	A.	Which line specifically are you referring to?
11	Q.	I'm looking at the Q&A, the first Q&A there.
12	I'm s	orry, the second Q&A.
13	A.	I thought I heard something about it being
14	impr	oper?
15	Q.	You criticized Mr. Collins' testimony because he
16	supp	orts Staff's proposal here; is that correct?
17	A.	I wouldn't use that term, but okay, sure, yes.
18	Q.	Okay. Can you please turn to BCC-5T at Page 4.
19	That	Mr. Collins' testimony.
20	A.	I'm there.
21	Q.	So the first Q&A on Page 4, Mr. Collins talks
22	abou	t Mr. Ball's testimony for allocating the capacity
23	costs	for the peak component of the P&A allocator.
24	A.	That's correct.
25	Q.	Does Mr. Collins agree with Staff's proposal?

A. Honestly, I'm a little confused as to whether -to what Mr. Collins' proposal really is, because he
flips back and forth between a term of coincident demand
and design day demand. And to the extent that
Mr. Collins supports design day demand, then I guess
we're in alignment on that issue. If his position is
that we should be using coincident demand based on
actual loads, then that would be -- the Company would
not agree with that, if that helps.

But I'm not exactly sure, because he goes back and forth in his testimony between the use of the two terms. So I was somewhat conservative in my testimony just assuming that he did, that he was assuming one over the other to have my bases covered, I guess.

Q. Based on this, does it appear that perhaps your testimony regarding your criticism on his -- about his -- sorry.

Based on the answers that you just gave, would you say that Mr. Collins supports using peak and average actuals is still accurate?

- A. In his response he says he doesn't agree with Staff's proposal, so I would say that would be accurate.
- Q. Okay. So let's move on. If you can turn to JAP-46CT at Page 78.
 - A. I'm there.

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1	Q.	So in your testimony you call Mr. Collins'
2	propo	osal a revenue allocation extreme; is that correct?
3	A.	That's correct.
4	Q.	Are you aware of other state jurisdictions that
5	use t	he cost of service methodology proposed by
6	Mr. C	Collins?
7	A.	I'm not.
8	Q.	You're not aware of any?
9	A.	I haven't done a thorough review.
10	Q.	Okay. Are you aware of how interstate pipelines
11	alloca	ate their costs?
12	A.	Generally, no.
13	Q.	Okay. Are you aware that Mr. Collins also
14	propo	osed an equal percent of margin of increase for
15	class	es as an alternative to class revenue allocation?
16	A.	And I accepted that as being a far more
17	reas	onable proposal.
18	Q.	Okay, thank you. Has PSE agreed to participate
19	in a c	cost of service generic proceeding to discuss
20	custo	omer service issues?
21	A.	It has.
22	Q.	Okay. What is the purpose of a cost of service
23	gene	ric proceeding?
24	A.	From the Company's perspective, it's an
25	oppo	ortunity to have a robust and thoughtful discussion

1	arour	nd how best to allocate or treat the allocation
2	of co	sts both on the gas and the electric side outside
3	of a l	itigated proceeding where obviously the positions
4	could	be more positional and less collaborative.
5	Q.	Okay. If you can turn to Page 73 of the same
6	exhib	it.
7	A.	I'm there.
8	Q.	So does Mr. Collins' cost of service study
9	includ	de the average load as a subcomponent of the
10	overa	all coincident peak load?
11	A.	Can you point me to the specific testimony
12	you'ı	e referring to?
13	Q.	The last Q&A. I'm sorry, it's the middle Q&A,
14	Line	6.
15		MS. CARSON: Can you repeat the question?
16	Q.	(BY MR. STOKES) Does Mr. Collins' cost of
17	servi	ce study include average load as a subcomponent of
18	the o	verall coincident peak load?
19	A.	In the way Mr. Collins is describing the double
20	coun	ting, I would say yes, it is including it.
21	Q.	Okay. And under Mr. Collins' proposal, is the
22	avera	age load counted once or twice?
23	A.	Once.
24	Q.	And under the peak and average methodology used

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by PSE and Staff, is the average load counted once or

twice?

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- A. Twice.
- Q. If you can turn to Page 74 of your testimony.
- A. I'm there.
- Q. So in Line 8 you talk about the free rider problem. What is the free rider problem you're talking about?

A. Generally speaking, if one were to allocate costs entirely on contribution to peak and the customer or customers didn't actually have any physical load at that specific time on the system, they would get zero allocation of fixed cost or allocated fixed cost. But it may also be true that they're using the system liberally throughout the rest of the year. And so to allocate on the basis that doesn't recognize the overall use of the system, not just at the time of the peak but also over the course of the year, presents an opportunity or possibility that customers may not be paying a fair share of their fixed cost. And this is in line with what the Commission has held for quite a while when similar proposals have been brought forth before the Commission to allocate mains, in particular exclusively on demand. The Commission has recognized and stated that it wants to reflect both the design of the system as well as the use of the system.

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STOKES/PILIARIS

And so that is my understanding, the principal reason why a portion of the costs are allocated on volume and not entirely on capacity.

- Q. So could the free rider issue be addressed by classifying a portion of the main cost as customer-related costs?
- A. That would be highly unusual. I haven't really thought of that as a possibility.
- Q. But I thought you said before you hadn't explored other -- how other jurisdictions do it, allocate costs.
- A. Right. But allocating any capacity cost on a customer basis, I would not -- I've never heard of anything on the electric side, or the gas side for that matter.
- Q. Have you explored other jurisdictions and how they allocate costs on the gas side?
- A. I have, but I can't really recite from the top of my head who does what and how. Obviously we look at every time Avista or Cascade or somebody files, we'll look at how they do that. We've shared, actually, in some of the preliminary work on the cost of service collaborative, we have a matrix that is intended to sort of summarize for each utility how they address each of those. So I've looked at various things like that and

haven't committed it to memory.

But generally speaking, allocating any kind of capacity cost on a customer basis would be something a little bit unusual. I'm not saying it's impossible.

- Q. Was that one of the issues that could be explored in the cost of service generic proceeding?
 - A. It could.

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Q. I'd like to switch gears and talk about the system expansion that will be done to integrate the recently approved LNG peaker.

What is the function of a peaker?

- A. To meet peak demand needs.
- Q. And which customers benefit from a peaker?
- A. Generally speaking, the customers that -- well, all the customers really. Both the customers that are being served by the peaking -- the intended customer, customers for whom the peaking resource was originally built and potentially customers who have not.

So let me explain. Kind of what we were talking about earlier relative to mains, you design the size of the peaking resource based on design day criteria, but you're not always in that -- at that peak level, and so there would be excess capacity and, therefore, customers for whom you didn't plan that capacity need could be on the system, in other words, interruptible customers.

1	And they would not, therefore, be curtailed as a result
2	because there would be actual a resource in place to
3	maintain the pressure on the system and allow the gas to
4	continue to flow, particularly in the Tacoma area where
5	the LNG is sited.
6	MS. CARSON: I want to object to any further
7	questions about the LNG facility which is not in this
8	case.
9	MR. STOKES: I think it illustrates the cost
10	of service we're talking about, because it talks about
11	if the costs follow the benefits of a system upgrade
12	expansion. It's an example of how you apply cost of
13	service to a real project.
14	JUDGE MOSS: It serves as a hypothetical, I
15	suppose.
16	MR. STOKES: I just have a few more
17	questions on it, so.
18	JUDGE MOSS: Your point is taken,
19	Ms. Carson. That's not a facility that's in service but
20	it does serve as a hypothetical example of a peaking
21	type of a facility and serves as a good illustration for
22	purposes of his questions. I think that's all right.
23	MR. STOKES: Thank you, Your Honor.
24	Q. (BY MR. STOKES) So I want to be clear here. So

a peaker, what service does it provide? It's providing

1 gas; correct?

- A. It's providing the capacity to provide gas when it's needed during peak times.
- Q. Do transportation customers get served from that peaking facility?
- A. Not directly. But as I mentioned before, the resource could be used to maintain pressure in the area even though we might not need it from a system perspective. It does provide an ability, particularly in that more constrained Tacoma area, to maintain pressure for interruptible customers that are served in that area that may not otherwise be able to be served given the lack of the capacity off of the pipeline in that area.
- Q. So under the peak and average methodology proposed by Staff, how would transportation customers be impacted?
- A. They'll be impacted -- generally speaking, as the methodology ascribed, they get an allocation based in part on their contract demand for the firm component and they'll get an allocation on volume, roughly one-third-two-thirds.
- Q. So the high volume transportation customers will end up picking up a large share of the costs even though they're not getting natural gas commodity from Puget?

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A. For -- well, it remains to be seen, actually.

I mean, going back to my counsel's point, we haven't actually even introduced the LNG project into the facility so we don't know exactly how it's going to ultimately be allocated.

The way it was presented in the LNG case, that particular facility, we allocated it -- actually, we allocated it completely on peak. We allocated it to interruptible sales customers. We specifically excluded the allocation to transportation customers.

So there was no allocation in what we presented to the Commission in terms of the cost of service, representative cost of service results in Docket 151663, I think, how it would impact the various customers.

Transportation customers picked up nothing.

Q. But those costs haven't been included in the rates yet?

A. Not yet.

JUDGE MOSS: Let's don't take this too far,
Mr. Stokes. As an example it's one thing, but asking
him about actual operations and allocation of costs, not
yet. We'll have that in a future case.

MR. STOKES: Okay.

Q. (BY MR. STOKES) I just have a few questions

bypass the utility entirely. Recognizing that fact, if
 the utility is allowed the flexibility in pricing to
 provide service at a discount but yet above the

for special type of service or they have an ability to

incremental cost of providing the service, they serve to contribute to fixed costs that would otherwise be borne

by remaining ratepayers, customers.

- Q. And so once a customer bypasses an LDC, what happens to that load?
 - A. It's no longer on the utility system.
- Q. And they don't contribute anything to the system?
 - A. Zero.
- Q. So if the customer is paying one dollar above the variable costs to serve it, there's no benefit to the system?

MR. CASEY: Your Honor, I'm going to object on the grounds that this is friendly cross.

MR. STOKES: Your Honor, Staff's proposal is based on the cost of service studies presented in this case. We have three contested cost of service studies

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1	in this case. We're not on the same page. And there's
2	a line of costs about income taxes that is there, so
3	JUDGE MOSS: But this isn't Staff's witness.
4	MR. STOKES: It's not Staff's witness,
5	that's correct.
6	JUDGE MOSS: So why are we asking questions
7	about Staff's case of this witness?
8	MR. STOKES: Because the special contract
9	proposals and the testimony of all three parties
10	reflects the three different cost of service proposals.
11	JUDGE MOSS: I'm not going to let you go
12	down this path, I'm sorry. Go ahead.
13	MR. STOKES: Okay. That's all I have.
14	JUDGE MOSS: Thank you very much.
15	Well, let's go let's see. Ms. Liotta,
16	you've been sitting there politely all day long and it
17	seems like you have 15 minutes of cross.
18	MS. LIOTTA: I think I have less, Your
19	Honor.
20	JUDGE MOSS: Okay. But do you have some?
21	MS. LIOTTA: I do have just a couple of
22	questions.
23	JUDGE MOSS: All right, fine. Could you
24	pull the microphone a bit closer to yourself? I often
25	tell people to swallow the mic. It's not a very

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effective system, I'm afraid.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

4 BY MS. LIOTTA:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Piliaris. I only have a few questions.
 - A. Good afternoon.
- Q. I'd like to refer you to your rebuttal testimony. Do you have that? It's Exhibit 46CT.
- A. I do.
- Q. Okay. If you could turn to Page 18, specifically Line 7 through 9.
 - A. I'm there.
 - Q. There you assert that the Commission's policy statement on decoupling expected that all customers would be included in the decoupling mechanism; correct?
 - A. I wouldn't -- that's a bit stronger than what I intended, if that's the way it came across. What I intended to say or communicate is that the general preference of the Commission was that all customers would be included, but they were open to other possibilities on a case by case basis.
 - Q. Okay. And can you confirm that you were referring to the Commission's policy statement from

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1	A. That's correct.
2	Q. Can you see Page 18 of that statement? I have
3	it as FEA Exhibit JAP-61X.
4	A. I have it in front of me.
5	Q. Great, thank you. I'm going to ask if you
6	could and you can read it to yourself, just the first
7	criteria for approval listed on Page 18 of the policy
8	statement entitled Application to Customer Classes.
9	A. Uh-huh. Yes, I've read it.
10	Q. Would it be correct to state that this passage
11	from the policy statement states that the Commission
12	will consider a decoupling proposal that would apply to
13	fewer than all customer classes where it is in the
14	public interest and not unlawfully discriminatory or
15	preferential?
16	A. Yes, that is correct.
17	Q. Would you agree that an electric decoupling
18	mechanism that excludes Schedules 40, 46 and 49 would
19	not violate the Commission's decoupling policy statement
20	if the Commission finds that the mechanism is in the
21	public interest and is not unlawfully discriminatory or
22	preferential?
23	A. The way you worded it sort of tripped me up a

A. The way you worded it sort of tripped me up a little bit. Can you restate the question?

Q. Sure. If the electric decoupling mechanism

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excluded if there was an electric decoupling
mechanism that excluded the Schedules 40, 46 and 49,
would you agree that that would not violate the
Commission's decoupling policy if the Commission were to
find that that mechanism was in the public interest, it
wasn't unlawfully discriminatory?

A. When you say "that mechanism," that's generally where I get tripped up. If the question is, as long as the basis for which those customers are removed addresses whatever the Commission is attempting to address through decoupling sufficiently in their mind that there is a public interest, then yes, the Commission clearly has that -- well, number one, it has that authority because this is a policy statement, not a rule. So there's some flexibility there.

But moreover, if the Commission is convinced, for example, that demand charges are in fact a sufficient surrogate, then they could find that that would be in the public interest. Of course, the Company disagrees with that notion, but be that as it may.

- Q. Thank you. I'm going to actually refer you now to Page 13 of your rebuttal testimony.
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. On this page you discuss the results of a back cast of an electric decoupling rate test impact that you

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1	performed for the years 2014 through 2017; correct?	
2	A.	Correct.
3	Q.	And did the back cast you performed incorporate
4	fixed	production costs into your calculation?
5	A.	An estimate of them.
6	Q.	So for the years 2014 through 2017, can you tell
7	me what the maximum annual rate impact was that you	
8	calculated for nonresidential electric decoupling group?	
9	A.	So that one nonresidential group?
LO	Q.	Right, just that group.
L1	A.	It's listed as 2.74 percent.
L2	Q.	Right. And what is the existing annual rate
L3	test cap under the electric decoupling mechanism?	
L4	A.	Three percent.
L5	Q.	Okay. Last question.
L6	Would you agree that based on the results of	
L7	your back cast, that that existing 3 percent rate test	
L8	cap would not have been triggered for electric	
L9	nonresidential customers in any year over that period	
20	between 2014 to 2017?	
21	A. For that particular group, the way it is	
22	currently constructed. What it doesn't really show is	
23	based on the new more disaggregated groups, whether in	
24	fact that 2.74 percent would necessarily hold. In my	
25	testimony I discussed sort of the tradeoffs between	

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lumping a bunch of customers together and disaggregating them. And the tradeoff there is the more you disaggregate the more volatility you'll introduce into the deferrals that would result in then rate changes, downstream rate changes.

So we were discussing earlier breaking out 46 and 49 as perhaps standalone groups. Well, that introduces potentially a lot more volatility that was otherwise embedded within a much larger group of customers where some may be high, some may be low, offsetting each other, sort of dampening the overall effect.

So specifically to your question, yes, if the Company continued with the existing nonresidential rate group, there would be no need for anything in excess of 3 percent.

- Q. Even if fixed production costs have been incorporated?
- A. Correct. But the disaggregation of that group gives the Company a little bit more concern about the potential for increasing deferrals. Obviously there's no black or white answer here. It's more a matter of how willing are we to sustain some year-over-year deferrals that carry over from one year to the next, introducing intergenerational questions and whatnot.

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1	So it's a balance. The Company doesn't have a
2	very strong position on the nonresidential electric. I
3	think it's appropriate, but I understand that there's
4	varying degrees of risk tolerance.
5	MS. LIOTTA: Thank you. That's all I have
6	for you.
7	JUDGE MOSS: Thank you, Ms. Liotta.
8	Let's see, we have now Public Counsel.
9	
10	CROSS-EXAMINATION
11	BY MS. GAFKEN:
12	Q. Good afternoon.
13	A. Good afternoon.
14	Q. Peak day demand and annual throughput are two
15	different concepts; is that correct?
16	A. That is correct.
17	Q. And so there would be no double counting because
18	they are two different concepts; is that correct?
19	A. It depends on how they're used. The way we use
20	it in our peak and average, a portion of the costs are
21	allocated on peak day and a portion of the costs are
22	allocated on volume. So in that regard, yes, there's no
23	double count.
24	Q. Would you please turn to your rebuttal

testimony, Exhibit JAP-46CT, and go to Page 3, line 13?

1	A.	I'm there.
2	Q.	There you testified that Public Counsel witness
3	Mr. B	rosch provides implicit support for continuing
4	decou	upling for PSE; is that correct?
5	A.	Correct.
6	Q.	Do you understand Public Counsel's position to
7	suppo	ort the continuation of decoupling conditioned upon
8	certai	n modifications including fixing revenue recovery
9	betwe	een rate cases at Commission-approved revenue
10	requi	rement dollar levels rather than allowing revenues
11	to gro	w in proportion to customer growth?
12	A.	That's why I used the term "implicit" rather
13	than	"explicit." It was conditional.
14	Q.	Would you please turn to Page 6, Lines 17
15	throu	gh 19 of your rebuttal testimony.
16	A.	I'm there.
17	Q.	There you refer to Staff witness Ms. Liu who
18	also p	proposes fixed or complete decoupling but only with
19	respe	ect to fixed production costs; correct?
20	A.	That's correct.
21	Q.	Would you turn to Page 8, Lines 2 through 4.
22	A.	I'm there.
23	Q.	There you state that adoption of Staff and
24	Public	c Counsel's recommendation regarding fixed
25	produ	ction costs require adoption of the proposal to

1	simu	Itaneously eliminate the production factoring of
2	these	e costs in the determination of allowed revenue;
3	corre	ect?
4	A.	Correct.
5	Q.	Would you please turn to Exhibit JAP-47.
6	A.	I'm there.
7	Q.	Does Exhibit JAP-47 represent PSE's view of how
8	to im	plement complete decoupling for fixed power costs?
9	A.	Yes.
LO	Q.	And under this approach, PSE would not receive
L1	grow	ing revenues caused by customer growth or recovery
L2	of its	future fixed power costs; correct?
L3	A.	That's correct.
L4	Q.	So turning back to your rebuttal testimony,
L5	Exhil	oit JAP-46CT, beginning at Page 6, Line 19, you
L6	state	that Mr. Brosch would take this a step further and
L7	also	apply fixed or complete decoupling to all costs
L8	withir	n PSE's decoupling mechanisms; correct?
L9	A.	Correct.
20	Q.	By this do you mean that Public Counsel would
21	fix ar	nd limit future revenue recoveries for both
22	deliv	ery cost and fixed production costs?
	_	That's my understanding of Mr. Brosch's
23	Α.	That's my understanding of wir. Droscir's
23 24		osal.

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1	you p	please turn to Page 23, Line 7 through 14.
2	A.	I'm there.
3	Q.	With respect to delivery costs, you criticize
4	Publi	c Counsel's approach because Ms. Barnard's
5	testin	nony indicates that delivery costs have grown per
6	custo	mer by 1.2 percent per year; correct?
7	A.	Correct.
8	Q.	Your reference to the 1.2 percent expense growth
9	rates	is entirely hindsight and not a projection of
LO	PSE'	s future growth trends; correct?
L1	A.	That's correct.
L2	Q.	Would you please turn to Cross Exhibit JAP-68X.
L3	A.	I have it.
L4	Q.	Under Section B, PSE did not provide any support
L5	or an	alysis to show that the expense growth rate would
L6	carry	forward into the future at the same rate causing
L7	future	e earnings attrition, did it?
L8	A.	Correct, we did not.
L9	Q.	Is PSE seeking to lock in growing delivery
20	servi	ce revenues through continuing future decoupling on
21	a per	customer basis because its historical actual costs
22	per c	ustomer grew modestly?
23	A.	Can you just repeat the question?
24	Q.	Sure. Is PSE seeking to lock in growing
25	delive	ery service revenues through continuing future

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1	decoupling on a per customer basis because its
2	historical actual costs per customer grew modestly?
3	A. It lends support to that, to the proposal, yes.
4	Q. PSE has not addressed, proven, or quantified an
5	actual financial need for automatic growth in its
6	delivery revenues tied to future customer growth, has
7	it?
8	A. I'm not aware of the full record on that
9	particular issue. That sounds like attrition-like
10	study, and I don't believe the Company has performed
11	such a study.
12	Q. And PSE is not proposing any general rate case
13	moratorium or stay-out period associated with
14	continuation of revenue per customer decoupling and the
15	future growth and revenue that that method produces;
16	correct?
17	A. I'm not aware of such a proposal.
18	Q. I want to switch topics now and talk about the
19	rate cap. Would you please turn to your rebuttal
20	testimony, Exhibit JAP-46CT, and go to Page 9, Lines 9
21	through 13.
22	A. Okay, I'm there.
23	Q. There you describe the purpose behind raising
24	the decoupling soft cap between I'm sorry, raising

the decoupling soft cap from 3 percent to 5 percent as

1	addressing concerns about the growing deferral balance;		
2	correct?		
3	A. Perhaps I misheard the reference. Is it Page 9,		
4	you said?		
5	Q. That's what I have written down. Is the purpose		
6	behind raising the decoupling soft cap from 3 percent to		
7	5 percent to address concerns about the growing deferral		
8	balances?		
9	A. For which customer groups specifically are you		
10	referring to?		
11	Q. Let me back up then.		
12	So PSE's proposal is to raise the soft cap, is		
13	it not, from 3 percent to 5 percent?		
14	A. For certain customers.		
15	Q. For certain customers.		
16	A. So, but the rationale for increasing it varies		
17	depending on the customer group. For gas residential		
18	customers, we already have a huge deferral that will		
19	take quite a while to unwind without a larger rate cap.		
20	For the electric customers, we proposed a higher		

For the electric customers, we proposed a higher rate cap for both residential and nonresidential, again in recognition of the fact that we're now including fixed production costs into the mechanism which is significantly increasing the costs that flow through that mechanism.

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Q. So focusing on the rationale that there's growing deferral balances, that is one of the reasons why Puget is saying that increasing the cap is appropriate. You've also indicated in your testimony, and I apologize for having apparently a typo in my notes, but you've also indicated in your testimony that there's no clear-cut answer to this particular issue; is that correct?

A. On the electric side, I'd say that's more correct. This is what I was referencing earlier where it's not exactly black and white, particularly for the nonresidential. It's unclear with electric nonresidential customers the extent to which we should increase the rate cap. I think for the gas residential it's quite clear that we should, and I think there's pretty broad support for doing so.

Electric residential, based on the table that we were discussing earlier, it showed based on the back cast that a 5 percent rate cap would be appropriate, would be sufficiently high to prevent rollovers of deferrals. But for the electric nonresidential, there's a little bit more probably subjectivity involved.

Q. Would you agree that the existing rate caps were implemented to insulate customers from large bill impacts due to decoupling?

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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

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-46CT. 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

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revived again once you hit a certain threshold. There's also been mention of the fact that perhaps you would be spending more so that you wouldn't go over it or whatnot.

But I think generally speaking -- I'll just leave it at that.

Q. But the difference between a hard cap and a soft cap is that with the soft cap, the utility would have the opportunity to recover all of the deferrals, correct, but with a hard cap you wouldn't be able to recover all of the deferrals?

A. That's correct.

Q. And with a soft cap, where the utility would be able to eventually recover all of the deferrals, it just may take a little bit longer if it's set lower as compared to if it's set higher; is that correct?

A. The response to this isn't that straightforward. From a very high level, generally speaking, yes, you will recover the dollars later. One unintended consequence of the significant deferrals that we've accrued to date has been that based on the way we report our financial statements more broadly outside of the company, if we can't actually collect this revenue within a 24-month period or show that we will, we can't actually recognize it as current revenue. And so that

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presents complications from the utilities perspective, from Mr. Doyle's perspective in financing things because he can't prove that there's actually revenue coming in the door. It's just another balance sheet item.

So while it's true to your point that you will collect it eventually, it does create some unintended consequences for the utility, that could anyway, in the intervening period.

- Q. I don't know if you know the answer to this, and this may be a question more for Mr. Doyle and of course now he's been released. But does the utility have to take that as a loss or how is that reported?
- A. As I said, it stays -- it's an amount that continues to be on the Company's balance sheet, but it cannot be recognized as current revenue. It can't be recognized as current year revenues. It does not -- it basically represents a reduction in earnings, operating income and whatnot. So the financial metrics suffer as a consequence.
- Q. Would you agree that if the Commission adopts
 Public Counsel's recommendation to use complete
 decoupling rather than revenue per customer decoupling,
 the amounts being recovered from ratepayers through
 decoupling would be somewhat lower, all else being held
 constant?

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 proform amounts to represent what we think we're going to need to collect in the rate affected period.

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.

So that's the concern the Company has with any proposals that would hold fixed production costs constant. We're reluctantly willing to go along with that so long as we don't reduce that amount from rate year levels so that we have no ability to recover that cost in the rate affected period.

Q. I'm not quite sure that I understood your answer either. So if decoupling provides the Company with revenue stability, and I guess this goes to a clarification question from an answer that you gave earlier too, because you clarified your answer by saying that it was revenue per customer instead of just saying that it was revenue stability. And I'm not sure if there's a distinction there.

So I guess there's my first question. Is there a distinction between just saying that it's revenue stabilization versus revenue stabilization per customer?

- A. Yes, there is a distinction. Depending on how customers grow, revenues will grow accordingly under our revenue per customer approach.
- Q. Okay. So it's one dollar versus one dollar times ten customers?
- A. It's either ten dollars or one dollar times ten customers. Or potentially times eleven customers or nine.

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Q. So if the Commission says that the Company is
allowed to get a certain level of revenue and the
decoupling mechanism is supposed to give you that leve
of revenue, how does that harm the Company's ability to
earn its return?
A. It harms the utility's very simple example.
Let's say power costs in the rate year were \$110, and

Let's say power costs in the rate year were \$110, and bringing that back down to test year levels based on customer growth in between the two periods, it brought it down to \$100 in the test year. If you're stuck at \$100, you're never going to make it back to 110 in the rate year.

So we're saying if you're going to hold 110 at 110 regardless of the number of customers you serve, then you need to have 110, not 100 from the test year amount, or you're ten short. And so that frustrates your ability to actually recover your costs and earn your authorized rate of return. Which is why we're supportive of Staff's proposal because it does both.

MS. GAFKEN: Thank you. That concludes my questioning.

JUDGE MOSS: Thank you very much.

Mr. ffitch, it is the moment of truth.

We've had 145 minutes of cross-examination of

Mr. Piliaris. Did it eliminate your 15 minutes or a

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1	portion of it?
2	MR. FFITCH: Maybe a little bit, Your Honor.
3	There was some overlap with Public Counsel. I'll try to
4	edit on the fly.
5	JUDGE MOSS: Thank you very much.
6	MR. FFITCH: Sort of an ominous introduction
7	from the bench.
8	JUDGE MOSS: You're the one who made the
9	suggestion.
LO	MR. FFITCH: There's not very many numbers
L1	in this, I will assure you.
L2	
L3	CROSS-EXAMINATION
L4	BY MR. FFITCH:
L5	Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Piliaris.
L6	A. Good afternoon, Mr. ffitch.
L7	Q. You were a witness in the 2013 Puget dockets
L8	that led to the approval of the first decoupling
L9	mechanism and the other elements of the rate plan;
20	correct?
21	A. Correct.
22	Q. And so you're aware that ultimately the
23	Commission in that case or those dockets approved the
24	rate plan in part because it included important customer
25	protections, in particular the earnings test and the

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A. I'm not sure that the Commission necessarily tied those particular customer protections to their rate plan. I think that they tied them directly to the decoupling mechanism itself, which was distinct from the rate plan.

Q. Fair enough. If I wasn't clear that's what I was saying. My questions relate to decoupling.

You've testified that in this case, and I think perhaps just again recently, that the intent of the 3 percent cap was to mitigate rate volatility for customers; correct?

A. Correct.

Q. So it would follow logically that increasing the rate cap from 3 percent to 5 percent would increase rate volatility for customers on the electric side and on the gas side; correct?

A. Potentially.

Q. And the problem with rate volatility, frequent relatively large rate increases, is that it's really inconsistent with one of the basic sort of design goals of regulatory rate making which is rate stability; isn't that a fair statement?

A. The Commission and the Company are constantly balancing the various competing interests, and rate

stability is one of the interests that are considered.

Q. Okay. So in a nutshell, increasing the rate cap from 3 to 5 percent would increase customer volatility and also weaken and identify customer protection that the Commission appointed to when it first approved Puget's decoupling; isn't that accurate?

A. I'm not sure that I would necessarily characterize it that way. If we had perfect foresight and the Commission had perfect foresight and understood going in the level of deferrals that have accrued historically over the period, I don't know whether or not the Commission would have been satisfied with the 3 percent. It may have found that 4 percent or maybe even higher would have been appropriate, particularly for the gas residential customers.

And obviously it's hindsight, but I mean, based on what they knew at the time, they thought that that was an appropriate level. They may reconsider in this case.

Q. Well, in fact, and you may recall, do you recall that in that docket Puget Sound Energy reassured the Commission that it was unlikely that the 3 percent cap would ever be reached on either the electric or the gas side; correct?

A. The Company was surprised at the level of the

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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 the reduction in loads 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

caps?

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

up the rate increases to bring them down.

That being said, once we got to a point where those deferrals were exhausted, I would not foreclose the possibility that maybe we go back down to 3 percent for gas residential having swallowed the proverbial pig and taken care of the deferral balance. It may no longer be needed. So this is not a forever more; this is for the current period for the current issues facing us in this case.

- Q. And the third-party evaluator in the case does not recommend an increase to the rate cap on the electric side, isn't that correct?
- A. I don't believe that the third-party evaluator necessarily did, no. But I'm not sure, I can't recall off the top of my head whether they addressed it at all. They were clearly focused on the gas side because that was clearly an issue given the deferrals that they were looking at.

But I don't believe that they contemplated necessarily the introduction of fixed production costs into their evaluation of the electric decoupling mechanism.

MR. FFITCH: Thank you. Those are all the questions I have. Thank you, Mr. Piliaris.

JUDGE MOSS: Thank you, Mr. ffitch.

SHEARER/BALL

1	Now, I don't think I'm premature this time
2	in asking if there's any redirect.
3	MS. CARSON: No, I don't have any redirect.
4	JUDGE MOSS: All right. So I wasn't
5	premature before, as it turns out.
6	Any questions from the bench, however? No?
7	No questions from the bench.
8	Very well. Mr. Piliaris, thank you very
9	much for being here today and giving us your testimony.
10	You are released from the witness stand.
11	And I do believe that no, we have
12	Mr. Ball. We still have Mr. Ball. Here he comes.
13	(A break was taken from
14	3:12 p.m. to 3:19 p.m.)
15	JUDGE MOSS: Let's please come back to
16	order.
17	JASON BALL, witness herein, having been
18	first duly sworn on oath,
19	was examined and testified
20	as follows:
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22	-000-
23	JUDGE MOSS: Staff's witness.
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BOYLES/BALL

1	DIRECT EXAMINATION			
2	BY MR. SHEARER:			
3	Q.	Mr. Ball, can you please state and say your name		
4	for th	e record. Or spell your name, I'm sorry.		
5	A.	My name is Jason Ball, J-a-s-o-n, B-a-l-l.		
6	Q.	And do you have the exhibits that have been		
7	entered and stipulated to as JLB-1T through JLB-12T with			
8	you?			
9	A.	Yes.		
10	Q.	And do you have any corrections to those		
11	exhib	oits?		
12	A.	I do not.		
13		MR. SHEARER: Your Honor, the witness is		
14	availa	able for cross.		
15		JUDGE MOSS: All right. Well, I was just		
16	sayin	g to Ms. Boyles we haven't had a chance to hear		
17	from	her all day so we'll let her go first.		
18		MS. BOYLES: Thank you, Your Honor.		
19				
20		CROSS-EXAMINATION		
21	BY M	IS. BOYLES:		
22	Q.	Good afternoon, Mr. Ball.		
23	A.	Good afternoon.		
24	Q.	In your initial and cross-answering testimony,		
25	you p	propose including line transformers in the basic		

1	charg	ge; is that correct?
2	A.	That's correct.
3	Q.	Are you aware of any state commission that has
4	appro	oved or affirmed the classification of transformers
5	as a	customer-related cost?
6	A.	I'm not.
7		MS. BOYLES: Thank you, Your Honor.
8		JUDGE MOSS: Thank you, Ms. Boyles. I
9	expe	ct to see that point thoroughly briefed.
10		MS. BOYLES: Yes, sir.
11		JUDGE MOSS: Mr. Stokes, I believe you have
12	a few questions for Mr. Ball?	
13		MR. STOKES: Yes, Your Honor.
14		JUDGE MOSS: Go ahead, please.
15		
16		DIRECT EXAMINATION
17	BY M	IR. STOKES:
18	Q.	Good afternoon, Mr. Ball.
19	A.	Good afternoon.
20	Q.	If you look at Exhibit JLB-13X.
21	A.	Okay.
22	Q.	Does this appear to be your testimony from the
23	Avist	a 2016 rate case?
24	A.	Yes.
25	Q.	Can you please turn to Page 4 of that exhibit.

1	A. Page 4 as it's labeled on the top?
2	Q. I'm sorry, Page 4 on the bottom.
3	A. Page 4 on the bottom. It says Cost of Service
4	at the top?
5	Q. Correct. Starting at Line 11, can you read the
6	recommendation to the Commission?
7	JUDGE MOSS: Mr. Stokes, I don't normally
8	like to have witnesses read into the record what's
9	already in the record, so if you have a question about
10	this testimony that you want to ask him, go ahead. But
11	there's no reason for him to read it in.
12	MR. STOKES: Okay, very well.
13	Q. (BY MR. STOKES) In the Avista 2016 rate case,
14	you recommended to start a generic cost of service
15	proceeding; is that correct?
16	A. That's correct.
17	Q. And what was the purpose of the generic cost of
18	service proceeding?
19	A. Well, a generic cost of service proceeding is
20	designed to look at various cost of service
21	methodologies and figure out using both a collaborative
22	and possibly an adjudicative process what the most
23	reasonable form for cost of service methodologies is.
24	And in this particular case this is where Staff

set it up. And Staff, I believe the line you're

1	referring to is Line 11 said, Staff recommends	
2	maintaining the status quo for Avista. In Avista's case	
3	the status quo is the exact same methodology we've	
4	proposed in this current case, which is the peak and	
5	average method using five peaks from each of the last	
6	three years.	
7	Q. So can you in the Avista case, didn't you	
8	argue for equal percent of margin basis on the gas side?	
9	A. That's a rate spread, not a cost of service	
10	portion.	
11	Q. All right. In this case, as opposed to the	
12	generic proceeding, we only have the litigation	
13	positions of Puget and Staff from the gas users with	
14	respect to the cost of service; is that correct?	
15	A. That's correct.	
16	Q. Are you aware of how other jurisdictions use	
17	methods to allocate costs?	
18	A. I'm aware in general that there are different	
19	allocation methodologies across the entire country, yes.	
20	Q. Can you provide some examples?	
21	A. Certainly. So there's a wide range of cost of	
22	service methodologies. On one end you have a cost of	
23	service methodology that relies solely on throughput.	
24	Now, arguably that methodology would be the most	

beneficial you can get to residential ratepayers. And

basically what it looks at is what was the total amount of throughput that occurred all 365 days of last year, and that's how we're going to allocate costs.

And on the other end, arguably the most beneficial to industrial advocates would be the 1CP method which is what is the most -- or what is the most gas you used any day of last year, one data point from 365, what was the most gas that you used. And then there's a lot of options along the way in between.

Staff's proposal, kind of halfway, it uses 15 data points out of 365, or more accurately uses five data points from each of the last three years and averages them together, taking the five top peaks from each of those last three years to get an average representative peak.

So you've got this range of options, and now what you're asking about is the three cost of service methodologies presented in this case. Staff's, as I've described, kind of lies in the middle. The other two rely on design day, and design day isn't in that range at all. Design day is well beyond the 1CP. And the reason for that is because design day is based on a theoretical number that's completely hypothetical and has never occurred.

Q. Are you aware that the peak and average

methodology that you use is not in the AGA gas rate fundamental annual?

- A. I'm aware of that. I'm also aware that there's a lot of various methodologies that occur across the entire country. The way we assign costs in Washington is not dictated by the fundamentals workbook. The way we assign costs in Washington is dictated by the Commission.
- Q. Can you summarize your proposal for the special contract class of customers?
 - A. Certainly. Sorry, bit of a change of topic.
 - Q. Sorry. Switch gears.
 - A. Yeah, that's okay.

So for the special contract class, what Staff is recommending to the Commission is that the revenues for that class be imputed as if they were equal to the current allocated costs from the cost of service study.

In the alternative, Staff is recommending that if you don't want to go that route then at a minimum the rate charged and the revenue collected under that contract should be increased such that it achieves a 2 percent rate of return.

- Q. And your proposal for the special contract class is based on Staff's cost of service study; correct?
 - A. Correct. The primary proposal, as is my

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1	alternative proposal, is based upon the embedded cost of
2	service to provide service to that class, and the
3	imputed revenues is just a math function. The 2 percent
4	number comes from, well, it's about halfway from where
5	we are now, and it also is the point at which bypass
6	becomes economically viable based upon the information
7	provided in the special contract.
8	Q. Would you agree that the amount of rate base
9	allocated to a particular customer class will vary based
10	on the cost of service study or a cost of service method
11	used?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. Would you agree that the amount of income taxes
14	allocated to a particular class of customers will vary

- allocated to a particular class of customers will vary based on the cost of service methodology used?
- A. Again, yes.

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- Q. So why are special contracts allowed?
- A. Special contracts are allowed under the WAC to recognize special circumstances, service that otherwise couldn't be provided under the tariffs as they exist today.
- Q. Is it normally when a customer has a bypass opportunity?
- A. That is one of the conditions. Yeah, that's one of the conditions is when a customer has the potential

1	to by	pass, and in order to avoid that situation the
2	Comp	pany provides a special service contract that
3	includ	les some sort of discount in order to retain that
4	custo	mer on the system.
5	Q.	If you can turn to Page 2 and 3 of JLB-8T. So
6	at the	bottom of Page 2 and the top of Page 3, you cite
7	WAC	Rule 480-180-143(5)(c); correct?
8	A.	Say that again.
9	Q.	At the top of Page 3 you cite the WAC Rule
LO	480-1	80-143(5)(c); correct?
L1	A.	Yes.
L2	Q.	And in that rule there are, it says that the
L3	contra	act charges recover all costs resulting from
L4	provid	ding the service; correct?
L5	A.	Correct. That's what it says.
L6	Q.	So when we're talking about all costs resulting
L7	from	providing the service, what sort of costs are we
L8	talkin	g about?
L9	A.	That's an excellent question. And I think
20	Mr. P	iliaris started addressing that this morning or,
21	excu	se me, this afternoon. And he was right about one
22	thing	; we disagree.
23	İ	ncremental costs is what he was talking about
24	versu	is embedded costs. And so you've got to ask, what

is incremental costs. Well, if we have a distribution

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STOKES/BALL

system and we overbuilt it a little bit, we've got some excess capacity, and we can go out and resell that excess capacity, get a little bit of the money back.

And so what would happen is PSE goes out and says, hey, we've got some excess capacity, somebody wants to come along and buy it and they pay for it and everybody's happy. Works; that's great.

The same thing we do with pipeline capacity, same thing that goes on with generation and excess power generation and transmission. It occurs regularly in those markets because there's markets. Distribution, not so much of a market but still it could happen. But what that's referring to is a customer who doesn't exist yet coming along and saying, hey, I'll take some of your incremental excess capacity.

That's not what we're talking about here. We're talking about a customer who already exists threatening bypass, a customer who's already part of that embedded cost study. And so when you start saying the incremental cost needs to be -- is what the rule is talking about, but it's implied, but we're referring to a customer related to bypass who is already part of the embedded cost study that informed the incremental cost that's now being subject to the embedded -- my head starts going in circles. And so that's the first part

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of that issue.

The second part is we don't actually know what that incremental cost is. There's nothing that I've found in the record or off the record or in DRs that shows that. We don't have any detailed engineering study of what the incremental cost to providing service to this customer is. All we have is the embedded cost study. Or, theoretically what you could do is take the bypass information included in the special contract and calculate a number from that. If you do, you incidentally get a 2 percent rate of return, which is what Staff's proposal was.

But in getting back to the demonstrating costs, essentially my arguing that it should be only that one little piece of incremental cost, you're talking about a customer that doesn't exist for costs we don't have.

And I don't know how to -- I don't know how to do that. I think the only way to do it is to use the embedded cost study as it stands.

Q. So if that special contract customer decided to exercise its right and bypass, assuming the contract didn't prevent them from doing that, what costs would still be on the system that would have to be absorbed by other customers?

A. Also a very good question. My response to that

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is three-fold. One, I'm not sure, because we don't have a detailed engineering study that shows it. If a customer chose to leave the system, there's a possibility they could be paying a stranded cost fee. That's happened, that's occurred before, so that could offset some of those costs.

In terms of what rate base remains, what O&M remains, what income tax remains, some of it would still be there, some of it would ostensibly retire because it's no longer in use, some of it would be reallocated, reused, resold, some of it might go with the customer. So that all would happen with the rate base. And then what's left would get picked up.

Now, arguably, the amount of revenue that's being subsidized to the special contract right now is so significant that I'm not sure that it actually would harm ratepayers if they left. It is a possibility because of the extreme level of subsidization that other ratepayers would be better off and that enough rate base would disappear and enough O&M would disappear that their revenue allocation would go down. I don't know that for certain because we don't have a detailed engineering study.

- Q. How exactly would the rate base go down?
- A. Some of the rate base would be sold off, some of

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the rate base would go with the customer. I mean, they
have to have some kind of service or ability to serve,
otherwise they're going to be laying pipe right along
the same trench.
Q. Isn't that what normally happens when a customer
bypasses? They bypass and they build their own line and

A. It depends -- (Court reporter interruption.)

they interconnect with interstate pipelines --

Q. (BY MR. STOKES) So typically in a bypass situation, doesn't the customer build their own facilities from their complex and they interconnect with the interstate pipeline under federal law, and they bypass, that's why it's called a bypass, they bypass the LDC completely, they use none of their facilities?

A. Yes, they could do that. However, it depends upon how they're hooked up. They could buy the LDC's facilities, assuming that there was nothing else attached to them, to bypass directly to the pipeline.

The likelihood of that in my opinion is extremely low, because like I said, there's a bypass analysis included in the special contract. And that bypass analysis indicates that as long as the rate of return is below 2 percent, they're not going to bypass.

There's no economic reason to do so.

Q. Would you agree that fixed costs include more than just return on rate base?

A. Yes. And this is part of the problem with accounting versus economics. Fixed costs means things that are sunk, things that you've paid out and you're never going to get it back, in the sense that if you shut down operations tomorrow you can't get that money back, you've paid it, it's gone. You could sell something but it's paid. And expense is, if I stop operating tomorrow I don't have to pay anything, that expense doesn't exist anymore for me.

So yes, depreciation expense is an expense but it's also a fixed cost. And it's really a question of how you look at it. If you look at it from a shareholder perspective, depreciation expense is a return of capital which is a fixed cost. It's a return of money to the shareholder who outlaid cash to build something so that people could use it.

From a ratepayer perspective, depreciation expense also represents the use of an asset. If us as a class are taking service, we're using up that asset and diminishing its useful life just a little bit. And we compensate and pay for that use of life with depreciation expense. So in that way it's also an expense.

1	So it's hard to strike that balance between
2	fixed and not fixed because it depends on whether you're
3	talking to the accounting world or economic world.
4	Q. Well, I have the same question about income
5	taxes. Is that a fixed cost?
6	A. I don't agree that income taxes are a fixed
7	cost, no. Income taxes are variable. If you shut down
8	your operations tomorrow, you have no income tax.
9	Q. So you think that the income from the special
10	contracts class is not connected to rate base? Is that
11	your position?
12	A. Income is a revenue minus expenses calculation.
13	To the extent that your revenue is based upon a
14	calculated percentage on rate base, yes. But it still
15	stands to the truth that if you shut down tomorrow you'd
16	have no revenue. You'd still have rate base and you'd
17	have no expenses and still have rate base. You'd have
18	no income tax.
19	Q. From a rate base standpoint, is income tax
20	related to rate base?
21	A. Income tax has a relationship to rate base, yes.
22	Is it a fixed cost? No.
23	MR. STOKES: I think that's all I have, Your
24	Honor.

JUDGE MOSS: Thank you very much. Any

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1	redirect?
2	MR. CASEY: No, Your Honor.
3	JUDGE MOSS: Thank you very much.
4	Any questions from the bench for Mr. Ball?
5	Mr. Ball, thank you for being here today and
6	giving your testimony. You are released from the
7	witness stand.
8	And I believe that completes our witnesses.
9	Is there anything else that the Commissioners need to
10	hear today? I will release them from the hearing. If
11	there isn't, I have a few words for all of you.
12	COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Are we invited to
13	stay?
14	JUDGE MOSS: You are invited to stay, of
15	course, always.
16	I just wanted to talk to you all about the
17	procedural schedule. We have initial post-hearing
18	briefs currently scheduled for October 2nd. I'm
19	assuming everyone is going to want to file a brief even
20	though this is a narrow set of issues we've heard.
21	Is October 2nd still a good day?
22	MS. CARSON: From the Company's perspective
23	I think that works. I guess the only question is do we
24	wait until the settlement hearing and file one brief
25	addressing all that?

1	JUDGE MOSS: That works for me. What do
2	other parties think about that?
3	MS. CARSON: Well, they're thinking out
4	loud.
5	JUDGE MOSS: There's a "but."
6	MS. CARSON: I guess my concern there is
7	because the settlement hearing has been moved back so
8	far to the end of September that, you know, then we're
9	talking about briefs, I would guess, at the end of
LO	October. And I don't know how that works for the
L1	Commission. We would want to have a chance for reply
L2	briefs, but that's usually a week to ten days.
L3	JUDGE MOSS: Let's go ahead and get them
L4	sooner rather than later on this segment of the case.
L5	Okay, so we'll go ahead with October 2nd
L6	then.
L7	MS. CARSON: That's fine.
L8	JUDGE MOSS: And I would like to think that
L9	one round would be sufficient. Do we need reply briefs?
20	MS. CARSON: We do need reply briefs.
21	JUDGE MOSS: All right. Let's keep them
22	short, shall we? Those are scheduled for October 13th.
23	MS. GAFKEN: Just to clarify, so are we
24	bifurcating the briefs or just briefing the narrow
25	issues?

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1 JUDGE MOSS: We're briefing the issues that 2 we heard today; just these issues, just these witnesses, 3 just this part of the evidence. And then we're going to 4 have the settlement come in at some point in time. 5 Public Counsel is going to let us know whether or not 6 they support it or oppose it, and then we're going to 7 have a settlement hearing. And we know one party is 8 opposing it so we're going to have to have a contested 9 hearing on the settlement, unless that changes between 10 now and the time we set for that hearing, which can 11 always happen, of course. 12

So, and then we'll have another opportunity, I suspect we'll probably have to have briefs after the settlement hearing as well. But we will of course talk about scheduling that at the appropriate time.

MR. FFITCH: Your Honor, just a plea for mercy, I guess. October 2nd is the Monday after the settlement hearing, so as a practical matter, preparing briefs during the lead-up to that time to the settlement hearings might be a challenge that people hadn't thought about. So I was going to suggest that perhaps at least having that October 2nd be slipped a few days, maybe the end of the week, the 6th.

JUDGE MOSS: How about slipping it in the other direction?

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1 MR. CASEY: I would note that we have a 2 settlement -- a lot of the people in this room have a 3 settlement hearing on the 6th for the Avista GRC. Not a 4 hearing but a settlement conference. JUDGE MOSS: A negotiation session, not a 6 hearing, unless something has happened that I don't know 7 about. 8 MR. CASEY: No, I'm sorry. A settlement 9 conference, but it is part of the procedural schedule. 10 JUDGE MOSS: Well, October 2nd is more than 11 a month away, and this is a fairly narrow matter that 12 we've got here that we've litigated. It seems to me you 13 could probably -- I don't want to push you too hard 14 here, but why can't we do the briefs by the middle of 15 September and then the reply briefs towards the end of 16 September? 17 MR. STOKES: I would rather keep the 18 schedule as it is, Your Honor, from a personal 19 standpoint. 20 MS. CARSON: Yeah, Lagree. I would not 21 want it middle of September. I mean, maybe if we just 22 moved it to October 3rd, even give us one extra day. 23 JUDGE MOSS: Let's move it to October 4th 24 and then keep the reply briefs on the 13th. That will 25 ensure they're brief, or help that way, I should say.

So that's what we'll do.

So we will look forward to receiving some additional paperwork in terms of a fully articulated settlement agreement and the supporting documentation that goes with that. We may have a prehearing conference at the time that is submitted or we may do something telephonically, I'm not really sure. We'll have to decide on some process and a procedural schedule to get through that and get to the hearing.

As I said, I've got some dates reserved toward the end of September so timing is everything.

And we'll have to take it one step at a time as we see how things unfold. So I don't want to try to set a schedule today, but I encourage you all to, and I know you will, work diligently to get everything prepared.

I'm afraid I'm forgetting something. Does anybody have anything for me?

Ms. Gafken, you're leaning forward with expectancy. What is it you wish to say?

MS. GAFKEN: There's one other item that I wanted to bring up, and that's the public comment exhibit. And I'm looking for a due date for that, and typically it's one week after the end of the proceeding. I don't know exactly when the end of the proceeding is at this point.

1	JUDGE MOSS: Well, I'm torn, because the
2	bigger part of this whole proceeding, which is to say
3	the revenue requirement, is subject to the settlement
4	and it will be a subject of that whole process. And
5	speaking to Mr. Roberts on our staff who handles this
6	exhibit for the staff, he asked me the other day what
7	the deadline would be. And I started out with an early
8	date and ended up with a date that would follow the
9	hearing, the settlement hearing. So I'm still inclined
LO	to leave that opportunity open for written comments
L1	until that time. Does that work for you?
L2	MS. GAFKEN: That certainly works for me. I
L3	would prefer leaving the time open for the public to
L4	comment and then preparing the exhibit after that time.
L5	JUDGE MOSS: The public may wish to comment
L6	on the settlement.
L7	MS. GAFKEN: They very well may.
L8	JUDGE MOSS: So let's leave it open for now.
L9	And I can't give you a firm date again because we don't
20	know what the other dates are. Same thing I told
21	Mr. Roberts. That seems to me the way to proceed.
22	MS. GAFKEN: Perhaps we'll revisit it when
23	we get together again for the settlement hearing.
24	JUDGE MOSS: Sure. And I'm always available
25	if you all need to take up some process or procedural

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1	issues with me or what have you. You can always get
2	ahold of me or Judge Pearson, or hopefully both of us if
3	you're e-mailing, and we can take care of what needs to
4	be taken care of.
5	MS. GAFKEN: I know my office has been in
6	contact with Mr. Roberts with coordination in place.
7	JUDGE MOSS: All right, good. Well, I will
8	certainly get that exhibit in the record at an
9	appropriate time and it will be considered along with
10	everything else as we deliberate over the issues in the
11	case.
12	MS. GAFKEN: Thank you.
13	JUDGE MOSS: Just to clarify, the
14	Commissioners were in the room when we discussed and
15	clarified that the 18th is just too soon to expect
16	everything to be in place, and so we're just kind of
17	putting that date off to one side. And maybe I'll take
18	the day off.
19	Anything else? Mr. Casey is anxious to go,
20	so is the chairman. So let's be adjourned. Thank you
21	all very much; I do appreciate it. It was a good
22	hearing and you all did a great job, as always.
23	(Hearing concluded at 3:48 p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	STATE OF WASHINGTON)
4) ss. COUNTY OF SNOHOMISH)
5	
6	THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I, Diane Rugh, Certified
7	Court Reporter in and for the State of Washington,
8	residing at Snohomish, reported the within and foregoing
9	testimony; said testimony being taken before me as a
10	Certified Court Reporter on the date herein set forth;
11	that the witness was first by me duly sworn; that said
12	examination was taken by me in shorthand and thereafter
13	under my supervision transcribed, and that same is a
14	full, true and correct record of the testimony of said
15	witness, including all questions, answers and
16	objections, if any, of counsel, to the best of my
17	ability.
18	I further certify that I am not a relative,
19	employee, attorney, counsel of any of the parties; nor
20	am I financially interested in the outcome of the cause.
21	IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have set my hand this 10th
22	day of October, 2017.
23	
24	DIANE RUGH, RPR, RMR, CRR, CCR
25	CCR NO. 2399