# Docket No. UE-230172 and UE-210852 - Vol. IV 

## WUTC v. PacifiCorp / In the Matter of Alliance of Western Energy Consumers

## December 11, 2023

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BEFORE THE WASHINGTON
UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

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

PACIFICORP d/b/a PACIFIC POWER ) \& LIGHT COMPANY,

Respondent.
DOCKET NO. UE-230172
) UE-210852 )

IN THE MATTER OF ALLIANCE OF WESTERN ENERGY EVIDENTIARY HEARING

VOLUME IV (PAGES 61 - 182)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE MICHAEL HOWARD PRESIDING December 11, 2023

* A PORTION OF TESTIMONY IS DESIGNATED CONFIDENTIAL AND IS SEALED UNDER SEPARATE COVER. *

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission 621 Woodland Square Loop Southeast

Lacey, Washington 98054

REPORTED BY: Tia B. Reidt, Washington RPR, CCR 2798 Oregon \# 22-0001

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Lacey, Washington; Monday, December 11, 2023
9:00 a.m.
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JUDGE HOWARD: Good morning, everyone. Let's get on the record.

It's Monday, December 11th, 2023, and the time is 9 a.m. My name is Michael Howard. I'm an administrative law judge with the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, and I'm presiding this matter along with the Commissioners who will be joining us shortly.

We are here today for an evidentiary hearing in Dockets UE-230172 and UE-210852, which are captioned respectively WUTC versus Pacificorp, doing business as Pacific Power \& Light Company; and in the matter of the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers' petition for an order of approving deferral of increased fly ash revenue.

Let's start by taking appearances, beginning with the company.

MR. KUMAR: Thank you, Your Honor.
On behalf of the company, my name is Ajay
Kumar. And along with Carla Scarsella and Adam Lowney and Jocelyn Pease of the firm of McDowell Rackner \&

Gibson.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. Could we hear from staff?

MR. KUMAR: Thank you, Your Honor.
Nash Callaghan, AAG, on behalf of commission staff.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
And could we have an appearance by public counsel?

MS. GAFKEN: Yes.
Good morning.
This is Lisa Gafken, Assistant Attorney
General, appearing on behalf of public counsel. And my cocounsel, Assistant Attorney General Ann Paisner is also online.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Could we hear from Alliance of Western Energy Consumers or AY?

MS. MOSER: Good morning, Your Honor. Sommer Moser with Davison Van Cleve on behalf of AY.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
And the Emergency Project?
MR. ZAKAI: Good morning, Your Honor. This is Yochanan Zakai with Shute, Mihaly \&

Weinberger on behalf of The Energy Project today. JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.

Could we have an appearance from Northwest Energy Coalition or NY?

MS. SLIGER: Good morning, Your Honor.
For the record, this is Joni Sliger with Sanger Law, appearing on behalf of Northwest Energy Coalition. Also with me for at least part of today's hearing is Irion Sanger.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. Could we hear from Sierra Club?

MS. MONAHAN: Good morning, Your Honor. This is Rose Monahan for Sierra Club's environmental law program on behalf of Sierra Club. JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.

And could we have an appearance for Walmart? MS. CAVIGLIA: Good morning, Your Honor. This is Justina Caviglia from Parsons Behle \& Latimer, representing Walmart. JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.

So let's talk about our plans overall for today's hearing.

The parties recently advised the Commission that there has been a settlement in principle on some but not all issues in the case joined by all parties

1 except for Sierra Club and public counsel.

As I noted in my email to parties last week and in our notice issued last Friday, we are proceeding with the evidentiary hearing today, and we were requiring the settlement and supporting documents to be filed on December 15 th as proposed by the parties. I'm working to identify time for a settlement hearing in early or mid-January, and we'll likely have a preparing conference for issue of notice after receiving the settlement on the 15 th to finalize some of the details about the settlement hearing and any subsequent briefing.

At this moment, I'm looking at January 12th for the settlement hearing. But, again, that's subject to confirming that works with all the parties and Commissioners.

And it's my understanding that the parties plan to focus today on NPC, Net Power Cost, and PCAM, Power Cost Adjustment Mechanism issues at the hearing today because these issues are not included in the settlement in principle. The Commission may, however, ask bench questions about issues other than NPC and the PCAM.

So in terms of the hearing today and the steps for it, we will turn first to the admission of the

1 prefiled exhibits and testimony, including cross
2 exhibits. The Commissioners will join us at
3 approximately 9:15 a.m., and then we'll allow for brief opening statements limited to ten minutes each before we turn to the cross examination of witnesses following the parties agreed order of presentation.

Since the parties have notified us of a settlement in principle, the hearing today will probably conclude before lunch. We will take a midmorning break if it looks like we will be using the majority of the morning, though.

And I want to remind the parties to keep their microphones muted unless they are speaking, and also to only use video for those portions of the hearing when they have a speaking role.

If you are having any technical issues or you observe that a party that is appearing virtually, for instance, has dropped off the online meeting, please feel free to mention that in the chat, which should be reserved for technical issues or requests for breaks only.

Are there any questions before we turn to the admission of the exhibits?
(No response.)
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Hearing none,

1 let's move to admitting the exhibits.

Do the parties stipulate to the admission of all of the prefiled testimony and exhibits, including the cross-examination exhibits? And I would turn first to the company.

MR. LOWNEY: Thank you, Judge Howard.
The company does not object to any of the exhibits that were provided by other parties.

I will note, given the stipulation, the company will not be offering its cross-examination exhibits today because they are -- address issues that have been resolved.

JUDGE HOWARD: So just to be -- just to confirm, the company is not currently moving for those to be admitted into evidence?

MR. LOWNEY: Correct.
JUDGE HOWARD: And that's all the company's cross-examination exhibits?

MR. LOWNEY: Yes. And I have those numbers, if it would be helpful to recite.

JUDGE HOWARD: That shouldn't be necessary.

All right. I was just making a note of that.
Could I hear from staff?
MR. CALLAGHAN: No objection from

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commission staff, Your Honor.
                            JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
    And public counsel?
        MS. GAFKEN: Public counsel has no
    objection to the admission of exhibits.
        JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
        Could we hear from AY?
        MS. MOSER: No objection from AY.
        JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
        And The Energy Project?
        MR. ZAKAI: Your honor, no objection to
        the admission of exhibits.
        JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
        Could we hear from NY?
            MS. SLIGER: Yes, Your Honor.
        This is Joni Sliger for NY.
        No objection to the admission of the exhibits.
        Thank you.
        JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
        And Sierra Club?
        MS. MONAHAN: This is Rose Monahan for
        Sierra Club, and we have no objections, Your Honor.
        JUDGE HOWARD: And Walmart?
        MS. CAVIGLIA: This is Justina Caviglia for
        Walmart, and we also have no objections.
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Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
With that, I will deem all the prefiled testimony and exhibits as shown on the exhibit list admitted into evidence, with the exception of PacifiCorp's cross-examination exhibits, which are not being moved into evidence at this time.

And I will provide the exhibit list to the court reporter following today's hearing.

So our next -- our next item would be opening statements. But the Commissioners are going to be joining us here at 9:15. So I appreciate the parties amicability about the exhibits. And we have a few minutes. Let's go off the record for a recess.
(Pause in the proceedings.) JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Let's get back on the record.

It's 9:16 a.m.
The Commissioners have joined us here in the hearing room.

Could we have short appearances for the Commissioners, and then we'll turn to opening statements?

Let's turn first to the company.
MR. LOWNEY: Good morning.

This is Adam Lowney of the law firm of McDowell Rackner \& Gibson, appearing today on behalf of Pacific Power and Light. With me is Ajay Kumar and Carla Scarsella, and Joe Dallas.

Thank you.
(Reporter clarification.)
JUDGE HOWARD: Our microphones have limited range.

Mr. Callaghan?
MR. CALLAGHAN: Good morning, Your Honor.
Nash Callaghan, assistant Attorney General on behalf of commission staff.

JUDGE HOWARD: Could we hear from public counsel?

MS. GAFKEN: Good morning.
Lisa Gafken, assistant Attorney General, appearing on behalf of public counsel along with co-counsel assistant attorney general Ann Paisner.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
And AY?
MS. MOSER: Good morning.
Sommer Moser with Davison Van Cleve on behalf of AY. With me is Tyler Pepple, also with Davison Van Cleve.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.

And The Energy Project?
MR. ZAKAI: Good morning.
Yochanan Zakai appearing today on behalf of The Energy Project today.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
And NY?
MS. SLIGER: Good morning.
This Joni Sliger with Sanger Law appearing today on behalf of Northwest Energy Coalition. And with me for a portion of today is Irion Sanger. JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.

And Sierra Club?
MS. MONAHAN: Good morning.
This is Rose Monahan on behalf of Sierra Club. JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.

And Walmart?
MS. CAVIGLIA: Good morning.
Justina Caviglia, with Parsons, Behle \&
Latimer, on behalf of Walmart.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
And I will note for the Commissioners that all of the prefiled testimony and exhibits shown on the exhibit list have been admitted into evidence with the exception of PacifiCorp's cross exhibits, which they have not been moved into evidence at this time.

So with that, we're providing an opportunity for parties to give brief opening statements.

And I would turn first to Pacificorp.
MR. LOWNEY: Thank you, Judge Howard.
Good morning, Commission Chair Danner, Commissioner Rendahl, and Commissioner Doumit.

Before I begin my remarks, I'd like to thank you for the opportunity to appear today. This hearing is the culmination of many months of hard work by the parties, which has resulted in a partial settlement that resolves most of the issues among most of the parties.

The settling parties will be submitting that stipulation and supporting testimony on Friday. So I will not discuss that settlement today. Instead, I will limit my comments to the two issues that remain in dispute: The Net Power Cost, or NPC, forecast, and the Power Cost Adjustment Mechanism, or PCAM.

Turning first to Net Power Costs.
The company proposes to forecast NPV based on calendar year 2024, using a compliance filing update like that used in prior rate cases. In the compliance filing, the company will incorporate all the adjustments recommended by staff in its response testimony. In addition, the company will remove the

1 impacts of the federal Ozone Transport Rule, or OTR.

The company will also incorporate several corrections and updates identified in its rebuttal testimony. Together, these accepted adjustments, updates, and corrections collectively reduce power costs by approximately $\$ 8.8$ million.

Given the company's acceptance of staff's recommendations and removal of the OTR, there are only a handful of power cost issues still in dispute that I'll briefly touch on this morning.

First, there's a dispute over the appropriate test period used to forecast NPC. The company's forecast is based on calendar year 2024 to align the NPC forecast with the forecast of all other revenue requirement items, including the capital costs for the generation and transmission resources used to derive the NPC forecast. The company's approach ensures that all cost-of-service components are considered and evaluated at the same point in time, as required by the matching principle. The company's approach is consistent with the forecast used in the last power cost only rate case filing, which was supported by staff and approved by the Commission.

AWEC and staff recommend that the company set the power cost baseline to align with the rate

1 effective period. This approach, however, creates a 2 mismatch that would allow customers to, among other

1 resources included in Washington rates. This approach benefits Washington by, for example, enabling resources that are not allocated to Washington to hold reserves necessary to integrate renewable generation that is allocated to Washington.

To accurately reflect AWEC's adjustment would require the company to create a Washington-only dispatch scenario using only those resources allocated to Washington under the WIJAM. This would fundamentally change the WIJAM and require cascading changes to other NPC elements that, on the whole, would increase Washington rates.

The third disputed power cost issue involves the use of market capacity limits, or market caps, in the NPC model. In this case, the company imposed market caps at all market hubs to reflect the company's declining ability to transact in the market. AWEC recommends lifting market caps from three hubs, Mid Columbia, Palo Verde, and Four Corners, which would allow the NPC model to increase sales at those hubs, notwithstanding the historical fact of declining sales at those same hubs.

The final NPC issue relates to the company's proposal to include four corrections and two modeling updates in its compliance filing power cost update.

1 Collectively, these six changes reduce
2 Washington-allocated power costs by $\$ 4.4$ million. AWEC
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7 objects to only one of the corrections, which relates to the Day Ahead and Real Time, or DA/RT, adjustment. The correction fixed a formula error that was imputing unrealistic revenues into the NPC forecast. Fixing this error produces a more accurate NPC forecast.

Turning now to the PCAM. The company initially proposed eliminating the dead and sharing bands, thereby aligning the PCAM with the vast majority of similar cost recovery mechanisms across the country and ensuring that Washington customers pay the prudently incurred costs to provide them with service, no more and no less.

In response to the company's proposal, staff recommended several changes to the PCAM, most notably a change to a symmetrical $90 / 10$ sharing band. The company agrees with many of staff's conclusions, including that the current PCAM is inequitable, not optimal, unnecessarily complicated, and has resulted in customer losses when actual power costs were lower than forecast power costs.

Staff also concluded that the key drivers of power cost variances, like deviations in load, renewable resource generation, and market prices are

1 outside PacifiCorp's control, and that increased
2 renewable generation will increase power cost variability. While staff did not necessarily recommend an immediate change to the PCAM, given that the company largely agrees with staff's conclusions, the company supports staff's $90 / 10$ sharing as a reasonable alternative to the company's primary recommendation and requests that the Commission approve a modification to the PCAM in this case to align with either the company's primary recommendation to eliminate the dead and sharing bands or adopt staff's $90 / 10$ sharing bands.

Thank you, and I look forward to presenting our case to you today.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Could we hear from staff?
MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
In the interest of time, commission staff will waive an opening statement.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
Would public counsel like to provide an opening statement?

MS. GAFKEN: Yes, please.
JUDGE HOWARD: Please proceed.
MS. GAFKEN: Good morning, Chair Danner, Commissioners Rendahl and Doumit, and ALJ Howard.

With respect to the settlement that settling parties will be filing shortly, public counsel recognizes that it is premature to address the terms of that settlement and understands that there will be an additional process to address the settlement. As a result, my comments this morning will focus on the litigated power cost issues.

As to other issues presented in the case, public counsel's litigation position has not changed from the testimony we filed in response and cross-answering.

For these comments, $I$ will focus on the proposals to modify PacifiCorp's Power Cost Adjustment Mechanism, PCAM. Other power cost issues will be addressed on brief.

PacifiCorp proposes eliminating the deadband and sharing bands from its PCAM.

In rebuttal, PacifiCorp's primary position remained the same, but alternatively recommends that the Commission adopt staff's proposal. Staff's proposal is to modify the PCAM to have a single 90/10 sharing band.

Public counsel opposes the proposal to eliminate the deadband and sharing bands and also opposes staff's proposal to shift to a single 90/10

1 sharing band.

PacifiCorp claims that its potential participation in organized electricity markets and difficulty forecasting an accurate Net Power Cost are reasons to eliminate the deadband and sharing bands. Neither reason is sufficient to grant PacifiCorp's request.

Looking first at market participation, PacifiCorp points to its participation or impending participation in markets, including the EIM and EDAM. While the price received for many of its resources may be determined in EDAM, a significant portion will not.

Moreover, whether or not PacifiCorp resources are priced through EDAM, PacifiCorp is responsible for the cost of those resources dispatched either through EDAM or another mechanism. PacifiCorp maintains control over how it chooses to bid resources into the EDAM. Even with market participation, PacifiCorp will still have areas in which it should still be expected to optimize its performance.

Because PacifiCorp will still need the -- will still have the need and opportunity to actively optimize its resources, it is appropriate to continue applying the deadband and sharing bands, which are designed to appropriately incentivize PacifiCorp to

1 carefully manage its power costs while protecting 2 ratepayers in the event of extraordinary power cost 3 fluctuations that are beyond the company's control.

1 between PacifiCorp and its ratepayers. The deadband is
2 designed to capture PacifiCorp's normal Net Power Cost
3 variability, while the sharing bands assign how extraordinary cost variances are shared between PacifiCorp and ratepayers.

The amount falling within the deadband is not a windfall either PacifiCorp or to ratepayers, but rather recognizes that some variability between forecasted and actual Net Power Costs is reasonable.

Evaluating whether the deadband is too large or too small might be warranted - this has not been raised - but its elimination is not appropriate. Staff believes that PacifiCorp's risk should be reduced, but the corollary is increased ratepayer risk. Assigning 90 percent of risk to ratepayers is inequitable, especially given that PacifiCorp has a long history of complaining about its inability to manage its power costs. Assigning PacifiCorp a scant 10 percent of the risk eviscerates the incentive for the company to carefully manage its costs.

Indeed, the Commission has recognized that establishing a 90/10 sharing band with no deadband fails to adequately balance risk and benefits between shareholders and ratepayers.

Staff recognizes that its proposal -- staff

1 recognizes that its proposal will result in rate surcharges in future years because there is a strong probability that actual costs will exceed forecasted costs. Modifying the PCAM with anticipated continuous surcharges is imbalanced and unfair to consumers.

Public counsel recommends that the Commission reject PacifiCorp's request to eliminate the deadband and sharing bands of its PCAM, and PacifiCorp's alternative request to adopt staff's proposal of applying a single 90/10 sharing band. Instead, the Commission should retain PacifiCorp's current deadband and sharing bands.

PacifiCorp witness Dr. Robert Earle is available to answer questions regarding public counsel's positions with respect to power cost. Witness Andrea Crane is also available for Commissioner questions, as requested. All other public counsel witnesses can be available as well should the Commissioners or Judge wish to ask them questions. Thank you very much.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
Would AY like to give an opening statement? MR. PEPPLE: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor. Good morning, Commissioners and Judge Howard. For the record, my name is Tyler Pepple. I'm

1 here on behalf of the Alliance of Western Energy
2 Consumers. I'm going to touch on a couple of power

3
4 cost issues, and then hand it to my colleague, Ms. Moser, to discuss the PCAM.

As PacifiCorp mentioned, one of the issues in dispute is what PacifiCorp calls a correction to the DA/RT adjustment, the Day Ahead and Real Time adjustment. As will be shown, this correction did more than just fix an error in the $D A / R T$ adjustment. It changed how the DA/RT adjustment works.

The company has used the DA/RT adjustment since 2015, and it was first included as a component of the Net Power Cost forecast in Washington in the 2019 rate case. The stated purpose of the DA/RT adjustment is to reflect system balancing costs that PacifiCorp incurs in actual operations that are not reflected in the power cost model.

As PacifiCorp describes it, the DA/RT adjustment has two components, a price component, and a volume component. The price component is designed to recognize that PacifiCorp tends to make more purchases in high-priced hours and make more sales in low-priced hours than is reflected in the model. The volume component is designed to recognize that PacifiCorp needs to continually balance its system -- it's market

1 position through a series of purchases and sales, which 2 are not reflected in the power cost model because that

Additionally, AWEC continues to recommend that the Commission require PacifiCorp to align its power cost forecast for rate year one with the rate year, instead of basing it on calendar year 2024. This better reflects statutory requirements applicable to multi-year rate plans, and better reflects the power costs customers are likely to pay for the 2024 rate year.

The timing of this case relative to when PacifiCorp must remove coal from rates, January 1, 2026, makes the timing of any forecast somewhat awkward because the second rate year will extend into 2026. That said, AWEC believes that the most reasonable approach is to use the rate year for the power cost forecast for rate year one, use calendar year 2025 as the forecast period for rate year two, and require PacifiCorp to do a complete update of its power costs through a power cost only rate case effective January 1, 2026.

Moreover, the components of these forecasts should include, among other things, incremental wheeling revenues that will be realized when Gateway West and Gateway South go into service, as well as an update to production tax credits. While AWEC now agrees with PacifiCorp that the production tax credit

1 rate will stay at 2.9 cents per kilowatt for 2024 , it's highly likely that this rate will increase to 3.0 cents in 2025 based on inflationary trends. With new wind resources coming online, and going into customer rates, customers should receive the full value of PTCs associated with these and PacifiCorp's other wind resources.

And I'll turn it over to Ms. Moser.
MS. MOSER: Good morning, Chair Danner, Commissioners Rendahl and Doumit, and Judge Howard.

I'm Sommer Moser. I am offering a brief statement on behalf of AWEC related to PacifiCorp's primary proposal to eliminate consumer protections from the Power Cost Adjustment Mechanism, as well as staff's proposal to restructure the PCAM in a way that reduces ratepayer protections.

In this case, PacifiCorp is proposing to fully eliminate the deadbands and sharing bands in the PCAM that were first established in 2015 through a collaborative process. In response, staff recommends changes to the PCAM that would retain, but nevertheless alter the applicable deadbands.
(Reporter requests to please read slowly when reading.)

MS. MOSER: Sorry. Absolutely.

As Mr. Mullins' testimony recounts, the Commission has long held ratepayer interests and protections in mind in PCAM design, rejecting several previous attempts from PacifiCorp to disturb the balance of protecting ratepayers and shareholder interests including attempts to implement dollar-for-dollar recovery of actual power costs.

As the Commission noted in its -- in PacifiCorp's 2012 General Rate case, deadbands and sharing bands are critically important elements that provide an incentive for the company to manage carefully its power costs and that protect ratepayers in the event of extraordinary power cost excursions that are beyond the company's ability to control. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Ms. Moser, could you slow down just a bit? MS. MOSER: Yes. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you. MS. MOSER: Sorry.

In this case, the Commission should again reject all proposals that would modify the current PCAM structure. As demonstrated by AWEC witness Mr. Mullins' testimony in this proceeding, the PCAM is in fact functioning as the Commission intended, and therefore there is no basis to modify its design. In

1 fact, PacifiCorp's own analysis demonstrates that
2 actual Net Power Cost has been above the baseline in most years, meaning that PacifiCorp over-collected its NPC in total.

When that has not been the case, for example in 2021, there were non-Net Power Cost drivers to the scale of those impacts. Given the imperfection inherent in forecasting, actual Net Power Costs will always or generally be higher or lower than forecast. But based on experience to date, there is no indication of a bias that would warrant adoption of PacifiCorp's proposal.

The Commission should also not be swayed by PacifiCorp's arguments that certain circumstances, namely difficulties in forecasting Net Power Cost, increasing renewable resources as a result of CETA, its potential participation in an organized market, and the lack of control over NPC drivers are either accurate or weigh in favor of eliminating the deadbands and sharing bands in the PCAM. Again, as the testimony of Mr. Mullins demonstrates, PacifiCorp's arguments on these issues are easily rebutted and without merit.

AWEC continues to recommend that the Commission preserve the PCAM in its current state and reject modifications offered by PacifiCorp and other

1 parties to this proceeding.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
Would The Energy Project like to give an opening statement?

MR. ZAKAI: Thank you, Your Honor, and
Commissioners.
The Energy Project does not intend to offer an opening statement today.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
Would NY like to provide an opening statement?
MS. SLIGER: Thank you, Commissioners, and
Judge Howard.
(Inaudible Zoom audio) staff and The Energy Project, and we waive opening statement today. JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.

Same question to Sierra Club.
MS. MONAHAN: I do, Your Honor. Yes, we do have a brief opening statement.

JUDGE HOWARD: Please proceed.
MS. MONAHAN: Good morning, Chair Danner, Commissioner Rendahl, and Commissioner Doumit.

For the record, my name is Rose Monahan, and I am appearing today on behalf of Sierra Club.

Sierra Club intervened in this proceeding to address PacifiCorp's proposed changes to the Power Cost

1 Adjustment Mechanism, or PCAM. I will do my best not
2 to repeat arguments heard this morning but add Sierra 3 Club's perspective.

1 Commission concluded that these limited protections did 2 not equitably apportion risk between ratepayers and shareholders.

A year later, in 2007, PacifiCorp's PCAM proposal was rejected again because the proposed deadbands and sharing bands did not recognize the asymmetry of power cost risk. Here, the Commission emphasized that a PCAM for PacifiCorp must reflect this asymmetry in the design of deadbands and sharing bands.

In 2013, the Commission once again rejected the company's proposal because this time, and despite clear Commission direction, the proposal included neither deadbands nor sharing bands. The Commission described these elements as critically important in providing an incentive for the company to carefully manage its power costs and in protecting ratepayers in the event of extraordinary power cost excursions.

Finally, in 2015, when the company once again proposed an adjuster mechanism that would provide dollar-for-dollar annual recovery, the Commission flatly rejected the proposal and provided the company with an extremely short timeframe to propose an acceptable PCAM, which resulted in the current structure that PacifiCorp has today with both a deadband and asymmetrical sharing bands.

The Commission thus considered PacifiCorp's PCAM for over 11 years before authorizing an adjuster mechanism. The Commission never wavered from its determination that both a deadband and asymmetrical sharing bands are necessary components. And there is no compelling evidence raised in this case to modify the Commission's extensive and well-reasoned precedent. At most, PacifiCorp raises two arguments for change that we've heard about today. The first is the company argues that the volatility of Net Power Costs justifies a 100 percent pass-through mechanism. But volatility is nothing new, and is, in fact, one of the primary reasons why PacifiCorp was granted a PCAM in the first place. The company complains that the volatility of Net Power Costs is becoming worse due to the increasing penetration of renewable energy, particularly wind. Sierra Club expert witness Ronald Binz explained through responsive and cross-answering testimony that the company greatly exaggerates the impact of renewable energy on Net Power Cost volatility.

The biggest variable -- the biggest variable driving Net Power Costs is natural gas, an unpredictable, global commodity that the company knowingly chooses to rely upon. Conversely, renewable

1 energy only has a limited impact on Net Power Cost 2 volatility, and for the vast majority of the year, 3 variability in renewable generation will not cause Net 4 Power Costs to be erratic or difficult to forecast 5 because it only has a small impact on market prices, 6 which are dominated by the natural gas market.

1 will not be a reason to eliminate the deadband or
2 asymmetrical sharing bands. As public counsel noted
3 this morning, the company will still retain significant
4 responsibility for controlling its Net Power Costs, evidence. Thank you.

Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
Would Walmart like to give an opening statement?

MS. CAVIGLIA: Thank you, Your Honor and Commissioners.

Walmart waives its opening statement.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
So that concludes our opening statements this morning.

Let's now turn to the cross-examination of witnesses.

And the parties revised order of presentation shows two witnesses for this morning. We may call additional ones for bench questions as needed.

Our first witness is Ramon Mitchell for Pacificorp.

Is Mr. Mitchell Present?
JUDGE HOWARD: Mr. Mitchell, if you would please raise your right hand, I'll swear you in.

RAMON J. MITCHELL,<br>having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
Could the company please introduce the witness and [inaudible] for cross.

MR. KUMAR: Yes.
Thank you, Judge Howard.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KUMAR:
Q. Witness Mitchell, could you please state and spell your name for the record.
A. Ramon Mitchell, spelled, first name, R-A-M-O-N; Mitchell, last name, spelled M-I-T-C-H-E-L-L.
Q. And how are you employed?
A. I am the manager of Net Power Costs at Pacific Power.
Q. And in that capacity, did you file direct and rebuttal testimony in this case?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. And do you have any corrections to that testimony?
A. No, I do not.
Q. And if $I$ were to ask you the same questions today, would your answers be the same?
A. Yes, they would.

MR. KUMAR: Thank you.
Witness Mitchell is available for cross-examination.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
AY indicated cross for this witness. You may proceed.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. PEPPLE:
Q. Good morning, Mr. Mitchell.
A. Good morning.
Q. Thank you for being here.

I would like to discuss today the Day Ahead and Real Time adjustment with you, which I will refer to as the DA/RT adjustment.

Do you know what I'm talking about when I refer to the DA/RT adjustment?
A. I believe you're referring to page 14 of my rebuttal testimony where $I$ list four corrections and two more updates. One of them is titled "Day Ahead Realtime (DA/RT) Volume Component" as number 4.
Q. All right.

That is part of it.
At the moment, I'm mostly just interested in making sure that you understand what the DA/RT
adjustment is when I say "the DA/RT adjustment."
A. Yes. I believe that is what you're referring to, as I mentioned previously.
Q. Okay.

And as you mentioned, one of the components of the DA/RT adjustment is the volume component; correct?
A. Yes, that is correct.
Q. Okay.

Could you turn to AY Cross Exhibit RJM-14CX? This is an excerpt of Mr. Wildings's testimony for the company in PacifiCorp's 2019 general rate case discussing the DA/RT adjustment.

Let me know when you're there. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Excuse me.

What page of the testimony are you looking at? MR. LOWNEY: If you could turn to page 7 of the exhibit, which is page 57 of the testimony. THE WITNESS: I am there.

BY MR. PEPPLE:
Q. Okay.

Are you familiar with this testimony?
A. I am generally familiar. I have not read it in quite some time.
Q. Okay.

Could you just -- I don't think we need to

1 read it into the record, but could you just review the 2 question that starts on page 11 and the response. Please describe the volume component of the DA/RT adjustment.
A. Page 11 of this?
Q. Line 11 , page 7.
A. Would you like me to read it out loud, or...?
Q. I think if you just review it and refresh your recollection on that, that would be fine.
A. I am complete.
Q. Okay.

Are you aware this was the first time the company implemented the DA/RT adjustment in Washington?
A. No, I'm not aware.
Q. Okay. That's fine.

Are you aware that the company was using grid as its NPC forecast model in this case?
A. Yes, I am aware.
Q. Okay.

Can you now turn to what's been marked as AWEC cross exhibit RJM-13CX. This is an excerpt of Mr. Staple's testimony for the company in PacifiCorp's 2021 power cost only rate case, which also discusses the DA/RT adjustment.

And, again, for the volume component
discussion, I'll refer you to page 7 of the exhibit, which is line -- page 20 of the testimony.

Just let me know when you're there.
A. I'm there.
Q. Okay.

Can you review that question and response as well. Please describe the volume component of the DA/RT adjustment.
A. I am complete.
Q. Okay.

Now, would you agree with me that both
Mr. Wilding's testimony and Mr. Staple's testimony describe the volume component of the DA/RT adjustment in substantially the same way?
A. Yes. They both do describe it in substantially the same way.
Q. Okay.

And I'll try to summarize it, but then you feel free to correct me to the extent that you need to.

But my understanding of the volume component is that it is needed, in the company's mind, because both grid and Aurora balance the company market position with perfect foresight at all times, which does reflect how things work in reality. In reality, the company takes an iterative approach to balancing

1 its system, which requires numerous purchases and sales
2 of products that aren't reflected in grid or Aurora.

Would you say that's accurate?
A. That is only half the story.

The other half of the story is that in the bilateral markets in the west, energy is traded in heavy-load-hour and light-load-hour products. These are 16-hour and 8-hour block products. And when these products are purchased, energy is purchased in increments of 25 megawatts. So we have incremental energy blocks and blocks of time. Grid and Aurora has no concept of incremental energy blocks, nor does it have a concept of blocks spread across time, such as the heavy load and light load that I referred to.

That inefficiency in the real western bilateral markets that is not reflected in these perfect models is the second reason for the adoption of the DA/RT volume component.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

And just to make sure we're clear,
Mr. Staple's testimony, this was based on the Aurora model in the PCAM; is that correct?
A. Correct.

Mr. Wilding's testimony was based on the grid model. Mr. Staple's testimony was based on the Aurora
model.
Q. Okay.

And can you now turn know to page 18, line 17, of your rebuttal testimony?

Looking at the question that says "What is the DA/RT volume component?"

Do you see that?
A. Yes, I do see it.
Q. Okay.

And would you agree with me that your description of the volume component in this testimony is also substantially similar to the description that Mr. Staples and Mr. Wilding gave in their testimony?
A. With the caveat that my description is a bit more complete. It describes that second component to where in the real bilateral markets have heavy-load and light-load-hour products, Increments of 25 megawatt hours, 16-hour blocks, 8-hour blocks.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

And since you mentioned both grid and Aurora, and this has been used in both models, I take it as a given that you feel that the volume component and the DA/RT adjustment more generally is necessary regardless of whether you're using grid or Aurora; is that true?
A. It is necessary so long as the model used is a

1 perfect [indecipherable] set model that balances the 2 entire year in one go, executes transactions to within a fraction of a megawatt, and does not have the concept of heavy load hours or light load hours when it does the simulations of market transactions.
Q. Okay.

And would that description apply to both
Aurora and grid?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay.

And in your rebuttal testimony, you describe what you call a correction to the volume component of the DA/RT adjustment.

Do you recall that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Okay.

And can you just summarize what that correction is?
A. In the DA/RT volume component, in the initial filing, there was an arbitrage revenue produced of over $\$ 100$ million. And by that, I mean the result of the DA/RT volume component was a reduction to Net Power Costs of over $\$ 100$ million.

The DA/RT volume component, however, was designed to address the inefficiencies in the real

1 western bilateral markets and designed to reflects 2 costs.

The approximately $\$ 100$ million revenue is unsupported by the historical data of arbitrage revenues and unachievable in actual operations. And for that reason, the formulaic pricing of the DA/RT volume component was corrected to remove this artificial arbitrage revenue of over $\$ 100$ million and retain the real arbitrage revenue that is implicit in the historical data.
Q. Thank you.

And then looking at page 19, line 17 to 18, you reference $\$ 102$ million total company. That -- is that the same $\$ 100$ million that you were just mentioning?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Okay.

And if you could turn to page 20 of your rebuttal testimony. I'm looking at lines 13 through 19.
A. I am there.
Q. Okay.

And here you identify the work paper that was used for the DA/RT adjustments in your initial testimony and also the work paper that was used in the

1 rebuttal testimony.

Do you see that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Okay.

MR. PEPPLE: At this time, Judge Howard, I need to go into confidential session and do my best to share my screen. And we'll see how that goes.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Certainly.
So what we are going to do is transfer -since we're both in person and online, we're going to transfer the online portion into a breakout room in the Zoom meeting.

And we have made a list of everyone who signed confidentiality agreements in this proceeding, but I appreciate the company's attorneys also confirming that we have the appropriate people in that breakout room once we set it up here in a moment. And then for the people in the room, we would need to confirm that everyone here has signed a confidentiality agreement or works directly with the Commissioners such as an ALD or policy.

And I'm looking around the hearing room, and I'm seeing Keith Quinata.

Mr. Quinata, you signed confidentiality agreement? (Nonverbal response.)

JUDGE HOWARD: Okay.
I'm not really concerned about anyone else in the hearing room.

Does the company have any concerns about anyone in the hearing room?

MR. KUMAR: No. It appears that the rest of the hearing room works for the company.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
Mr. Smith, could you transfer us over to the breakout room for the Zoom call?

And I would also ask that the court reporter segregate this portion of the record that we're about to start here any moment and prepare it under a separate cover page.

MR. PEPPLE: Let me know if I'm okay to share.

JUDGE HOWARD: Certainly.
Let's -- let's just give it one moment, and I'm going to look through the participant list. I encourage the company's attorneys to do the same as well. We've tried to create the breakout room based on our list of everyone who signed confidentiality agreements.

I'm not seeing anyone concerning on here.

1 Does the company identify anyone who should not be in 2 the breakout room?

MR. KUMAR: Judge Howard, do we automatically move into the breakout room?

JUDGE HOWARD: It should -- it should have sent a prompt. It sent me a prompt asking me to join the breakout session.

MR. KUMAR: It says for me, I think, "The host has open breakout rooms. Please wait to be assigned."

MR. SMITH: What is the name that you're under?

MR. KUMAR: Ajay Kumar.
MR. SMITH: Yeah, that's because I didn't have you on here.

Let me add you.
JUDGE HOWARD: I will -- and then I think the only [indecipherable].
(Reporter clarification.)
JUDGE HOWARD: Yes, Courtney Wagner is employed in the records center here at the Commission and is one of our staff. So I would not, yeah, find it necessary for her to sign it.

MR. KUMAR: And then is Beshan Giza
[phonetic] a commission employee.

JUDGE HOWARD: Likewise, he's an ALD.
MR. KUMAR: Okay.
Yeah, then I don't think we have any concerns.
JUDGE HOWARD: Okay. Great. Thank you.
Mr. Pepple, you may share your screen.
MR. PEPPLE: Thank you.
I would note that Ms. Gafken had her hand raised.

JUDGE HOWARD: Oh.
Ms. Gafken?
MS. GAFKEN: I apologize. I was going to go into the chat too. It looked like the majority of my team also missed the breakout prompt. So Ann Paisner, Andrea Crane, Robert Earle, and Corey Dahl (inaudible Zoom audio) --

MR. SMITH: I didn't have them on the list --
(Speaking simultaneously. Unreportable crosstalk.)

MS. GAFKEN: -- breakout room.
JUDGE HOWARD: Let's go off the record for a moment.
(Pause in the proceedings.)
JUDGE HOWARD: Mr. Pepple, you may
proceed.















*CONFIDENTIAL TESTIMONY* ]
So our next witness is Sherona Cheung for the company.

Is Ms. Cheung present?
MR. KUMAR: Yes.
JUDGE HOWARD: Please -- please come
forward, and I'll swear you in.
Please raise your right hand.

SHERONA CHEUNG, having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
Please introduce the witness and confirm if there are any changes to the prefiled testimony. MR. KUMAR: Yes.

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. KUMAR:
Q. Ms. Cheung, could you please state and spell your full name.
A. My name is Sherona Cheung. That's spelled spend $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{A}$; last name $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{U}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{G}$.
Q. And how are you employed by the company?
A. I am the revenue requirement manager at Pacificorp.
Q. And have you filed direct and rebuttal testimony along with attendant exhibits in this proceeding?
A. I have.
Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to those exhibits that have not already been filed in an errata?
A. I have no corrections or changes.
Q. If I were to ask you those same questions in that testimony today, would you give the same answers?
A. I would.
Q. Thank you.

MR. KUMAR: Your Honor, this witness is available for cross-examination.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. AWEC, you may proceed.

MS. MOSER: All right.
Thank you, Your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. MOSER:
Q. Good morning, Ms. Cheung.

Thank you so much for being here and answering some questions for me.

I think maybe the easiest place to start is at your rebuttal testimony. If we turn to page 26, and you can let me know when you're there.
A. I'm there.
Q. Thank you.

And this section of your testimony is responsive to an adjustment raised by AWEC witness, Mr. Mullins, related to Bridger Mine appreciation reclamation costs; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I'm sorry. Can you
remind me which page you're at on the rebuttal?
MS. MOSER: Yes. Page 26.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you.

1 BY MS. MOSER:
Q. And so the first thing $I$ want to ask you about is the operational life of the Bridger Mine on a system basis.

And so on page 27, line 9 of your rebuttal testimony --
A. Okay.
Q. -- am I correct in understanding that the expenses calculated were based on Bridger Mine being operational through 2037?
A. You're referring to, in the previous rate case, where it was approved. That's the baseline assumption, yes.
Q. Okay.

So PacifiCorp's position is that in the last rate case, the baseline system operational life for Bridger Mine was 2037?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay.

And so then am I also correct that -- if we just turn the page to page 28 , line -- starting on 8 and 9, then in this case Pacificorp revised that system operational date until -- to 2028; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay.

Can I please have you turn -- do you have all of the cross exhibits?
A. I believe I do, yes.
Q. Okay.

I'm going to be a little funny, and I'm going to actually refer you to one from Mr. Mitchell. It's RJM-14X.
A. I apologize. I have all of the cross exhibits directed to me. I don't have all the cross exhibits.
Q. Okay.

Maybe counsel can help you.
A. Okay. I have them.
Q. Okay.

And I'm going to direct you to page 12 of that exhibit, which is page 64 on the pdf. So depending on --

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I'm sorry. Which -- I'm having trouble finding my exhibits.

MS. MOSER: Oh, I'm sorry.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Which exhibit are we on?

MS. MOSER: RJM-14X.
MR. KUMAR: What's the name of the exhibit?

MS. MOSER: It's Mr. Wildings's testimony

1 in the 2019 general rate case. It is the exhibit that
2 Mr. Pepple referred to -- referred Mr. Mitchell to
3 earlier.
THE WITNESS: It had a total of 13 pages?
MS. MOSER: I believe -- yes.
THE WITNESS: It's the redacted --
MS. MOSER: Yes.
THE WITNESS: -- direct testimony?
MS. MOSER: Yes.
THE WITNESS: Okay. I'm there in the
right place.
Thank you.
BY MS. MOSER:
Q. And so starting in the Q\&A on line 3.

I don't think we need to necessarily read it into the record, but do you want to take a moment just to read that $Q \& A$ ?
A. Can you point me to that page again, please.
Q. Yes. Page 12 , line 3.
A. Okay. I've read that $Q \& A$.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

And so would you agree with me that
Mr. Wilding's testimony in the 2020 rate case makes clear that the test period projects surface coal deliveries cease in 2028, and the underground mine

1 production terminates in 2021?
A. That's what it says, yes.
Q. Okay.

So would you also agree with me, then, that the company, in the previous case, made the adjustment from 2037 to 2028?
A. I'm sorry. I don't follow.
Q. On the system operational life, the adjustment that we were just talking about in your testimony where you stated that in the 2020 rate case, the assumption was a 2037 life -- system operational life for Bridger Mine?
A. That is my understanding, that it was assumed to be 2037.
Q. Okay.

And so then I'm asking you, in looking at Mr. Wilding's testimony in the Q\&A that we just referenced, am I correct in understanding that, in fact, in the 2020 rate case, the test period assumed that coal deliveries for the surface mine would seize in 2028?
A. That is what the testimony says; however, I was not participating in that case, and so I don't -- I don't have a full comprehension of what -- how all those played into the numbers. But it is my

1 assumption -- my understanding that the incremental 2 reclamation costs established in the last case was based on mine closure date of 2037.
Q. Okay.

And so -- okay. And now I'm going to turn you to your rebuttal testimony again, starting on page 26.
A. I'm there.
Q. And here you describe that PacifiCorp is proposing to recover, again, Bridger Mine reclamation and unrecovered investment costs for 2024 and 2025 as part of Net Power Costs. Is that correct?
A. Yes. So as established in the 2020 rate case outcome, $I$ believe there is a cross exhibit directed for me with the ordering paragraph in there. Without looking at it, based on memory, I recall the ordering paragraph outlining that when the balancing account for incremental reclamation cost was established, that there was an acknowledgment that in the baseline Net Power Cost that there would be a contribution to that reclamation amount. So the two is understood to exist simultaneously.
Q. Okay.

And so I guess in determining the amounts that are going to be included in both Net Power Costs and the regulatory liability in this case, your testimony

1 is that you recalibrated those amounts?
A. Yes. The company has recalibrated those amounts --
Q. Sure.
A. -- taking into account the changes in the currently assumed closure dates and the currently assumed coal removal date for Washington costs.
Q. Okay.

And so in that recalibration, my question is: Were the assumptions about reclamation and depreciation from the 2020 rate case carried forward to the amounts that are recovered in this case, or were those numbers updated?
A. They were updated.
Q. Okay.

And so they -- okay.
And can you, I guess, describe what specific costs were updated as part of this proceeding?
A. I can at a high-level describe what was updated. And I think I would point you to an illustration in my rebuttal testimony that I think best describes the updates that's been changed.

So specifically it's page 30 of my rebuttal testimony. It's -- if your version is printed in color like mine, it should be quite colorful.

So what's illustrated here is the changes that we have made to the reclamation recovery assumed in Washington rates.

And so taking a couple steps back. At the top -- so this picture here shows three scenarios. The top scenario reflects a reality where there is no early exit date from coal for Washington customers. And so if that were the case, then the reclamation contribution would just be built in to rates through Net Power Costs through fuel cost until the end of whatever operational life is assumed for the coal mines. And there would be no need to establish any incremental recovery for those amounts that would not be reflected through fuel costs in Washington rates.

Now, you take a step down into that second bar, where now there's a blue and green section, what's happening there is this is depicting what was approved in the last rate case, where the assumption was that as of the end of 2023, there were no longer going to be coal costs in Washington's Net Power Cost calculations.

And so what happens, then, is after 2023, there would be no place in Washington's rates where that reclamation contribution is reflected because coal costs isn't part of Net Power Costs anymore.

And so accordingly, acknowledging that that

1 was going to be the case, in the last rate case, the 2 balancing account to capture that incremental

3 reclamation cost was established. And that amount had 4 started to be built into rates affective, I believe, $5 \quad 2021$.

And in '21, '22, '23, the company has accumulated an annual amount of approximately two and a half million dollars a year. The approval for that balancing account was to record that accumulation over ten years, at that time, through 2030. So that was what was approved in the last case.

Now, in this case, that's the third bar at the bottom of the illustration, you'll notice now that in blue, which represents the recovery of reclamation cost through Net Power Cost, we show the blue bar extending now through 2025. But then beyond that, because the mine is still operational, however, in Washington's Net Power Cost, there will no longer be fuel costs associated with coal. There is still a red bar now that still needs to be captured by the balancing account.

So the reality that resulted in the establishment of that balancing account in the 2021 rate case where Washington was going to cease receiving coal cost prior to the mine ceasing operation, that

1 reality is still a reality today, even with the
2 two-year extension of coal usage through Net Power Costs.

And so that leaves us with the red bar at the bottom there. But not only that, the company has also, as I mentioned, collected for three years, since '21, \$2.5-give-or-take million a year into that balancing account.

And so what the company has now reflected in its rebuttal revenue requirement is the delta between the red bar and the green bar. That amount is now spread over the remaining time through the end of 2030 to be collected from customers as the incremental reclamation cost that would not otherwise be reflected in Net Power Cost. And that amount, on an annual basis, compared to the two and a half that was approved in the last case as a rebuttal recalculation, that amount has decreased to just below $\$ 2$ million.
Q. Thank you, Ms. Cheung. That's a helpful description of the mechanics of the company's cost recovery.

I guess, am I correct, then, in understanding that the decrease in costs that you just mentioned going from about two and a half million to 2 million is a total number for both the regulatory liability --

1 what would be recovered through the regulatory
2 liability and through a Net Power Costs?
A. No. I'm only speaking to the incremental reclamation amounts that's accumulating through the balancing account.
Q. And do you know, if we add those two together, if those costs are greater or less than what was stipulated in the rate case -- the 2020 rate case?
A. When you say "add the two together," you're talking about the amounts that we have collected since '21, and then the updated amounts projected through 2030?
Q. Yes.
A. Okay.

Yes, it is lower. So the math goes -- in the last case, we were approved about $\$ 2.5$ million per year for ten years. If we do the quick math, that's about \$25 million. \$25 and a half million over ten years.

In this case, with the update that will be effective in 2024, that number becomes three years of collection at about $\$ 2.5$ million. So that even seven and a half million dollars for the first three years accumulated, plus, let's say, about $\$ 2$ million -- it's just below that, but we'll say it's \$2 million -- for the next seven years remaining for the balancing

1 account. That's about $\$ 14$ million. So 14 plus the 2 seven and a half that's already been collected is only 3 \$21 and a half million dollars.

1 this incremental reclamation cost calculation, that calculation is done by our fuels resource group. And I don't believe that we have a company witness currently available to respond to that, but I assume we can find answers.
Q. Thank you, Ms. Cheung.

I just have one more -- one more line of questioning.

If we turn to page 29 now of your rebuttal testimony.
A. I'm there.
Q. In the Q\&A, beginning on line 9, you discuss a correction to the calculation of the Bridger Mine reclamation and depreciation adjustment; is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And that amounts to about $\$ 250,000$ ?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay.

I'm hoping that you can just tell me what specific costs were corrected in that rebuttal correction.
A. I sure can. In fact, it's actually illustrated in the illustration that we were looking at earlier. The correction is attributable to the green

1 bar. So that represents the amount that had been 2 accumulating since the approval of the balancing 3 account 2021.

In rebuttal, upon examining all the party's positions on this issue, we recognize that we had neglected to take into account the amounts that had already been collecting in the balancing account. And so that correction was to make sure that we offset that against essentially the red bar that's been calculated in this case.
Q. And just to be clear, is it that the number that was assumed to have already been collected, that you then corrected, was just different, or are you saying that the company did not include at all?
A. In the original -- in the initial filing, the company had neglected to include that balance as an offset all together.

MS. MOSER: Okay. Thank you.
I have no further questions. JUDGE HOWARD: Any redirect? MR. KUMAR: Just a -- just few questions, Your Honor.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KUMAR:
Q. Now, Ms. Cheung, is it your understanding of the WIJAM that Washington customers -- that that agreement intended for actual decommissioning and remediation costs -- sorry [inaudible].
(Reporter clarification.)
MR. KUMAR: And I'll start again.
BY MR. KUMAR:
Q. Ms. Cheung, with regards to the agreement in the WIJAM, is it your understanding of that agreement that it is meant to include actual remediation costs in rates?

MS. MOSER: I'm going to object.
I'm sorry. This is just outside of the scope of the questioning that $I$ asked the witness.

MR. KUMAR: I think it reflects on the updates that were discussed and how they were updated and why they were updated.

MS. MOSER: I would just have a follow-up question, then, to that question. JUDGE HOWARD: I'm going to allow it.

And I will provide a brief follow-up opportunity.

THE WITNESS: Yes. It is my understanding

1 that under WIJAM Washington customers will ultimately
2 be paying for the actual remediation costs for the coal
3 resources. And so that's why in the last rate case the
4 approval was to have the collected amounts be recorded
5 to a balancing account. That balancing account will be
6 trued up, whether the collected amounts are above or
7 below the amounts that have been established in the
8 last rate case.
9 BY MR. KUMAR:
Q. And I believe this may have already been covered in some of Ms. Moser's questioning, but when you, you know, identified the -- essentially the remediation amounts for Bridger Coal Company, or BCC, those reflected updated amounts that you had received from the company's fuel resources group; correct?
A. Yes, they do.

JUDGE HOWARD: Let's be careful to ask open-ended questions of the witness on redirect as well.

MR. KUMAR: Okay. BY MR. KUMAR:
Q. My next question, understanding that you're not an NPC witness, can you generally explain why it is important to include a certain portion of BCC remediation costs in the fuel cost?
A. I can at a high-level. And as Ms. Moser eluded to, there is -- there has always been a baseline collection for a reclamation cost in Net Power Cost. And the reason, as $I$ understand it, is because the fuel cost, reflecting reclamation cost, properly reflects the cost of coal.

And then the Net Power Cost model, and of course witness Mitchell is much more versed in this world than $I$ am, but it is my very basic understanding that having that reclamation cost reflected in the in Net Power Cost properly informs the model how much coal to dispatch. And so there is a modeling implication to making sure that there is a base allocation of that coal cost in Net Power Cost. Or, sorry, reclamation cost inside the coal cost in Net Power Cost. That is my understanding.

MR. KUMAR: I have no further questions. JUDGE HOWARD: All right.

And I'll allow a brief cross follow-up. MS. MOSER: Thank you, Your Honor.

## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. MOSER:
Q. Just -- do you recall Mr. Kumar talking to you about the WIJAM in your response?

Would you agree, though, that the WIJAM is a cost allocation? Or it's what's used to allocate costs among the states. It does not represent or predetermine rate making treatment; is that correct?
A. I don't believe the WIJAM would preclude any further commission opinion on whether costs are -should or should not be appropriately built into rates. I mean, I think that isn't -- it doesn't preclude any of that. However, it does give us an indication as to what should be considered. And under the WIJAM, it would -- it's my understanding that remediation costs are agreed upon to be the responsibility -- prudent remediation costs will ultimately be borne by Washington customers.
Q. And just one last question.

Are you aware, or would you agree that
Mr. Mitchell's testimony references you as the witness to discuss coal updates or NPC forecast?
A. I am not aware of that specifically. Perhaps you could point me to that section of his testimony.

I think in the context of aligning Net Power Cost forecast to the rest of the revenue requirement forecast, $I$ can certainly attest to that. But the technicalities of Net Power Cost modeling and forecasting is certainly outside of my wheelhouse.
Q. And I don't want to go down it. We can address it in briefing. I just -- I can be done with questions.

Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: Okay.
Any re-direct following those couple of cross questions?

MR. KUMAR: No, I do not have any additional.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
Do we have any questions from the bench for

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this witness?
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COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Yes, Your Honor.
Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: Please, go ahead.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Kind of clearing up
a discrepancy in direct testimony of the witness.
In your direct testimony, Exhibit SLC-1T at page 21.

Are you there?
THE WITNESS: Yes, I'm there.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Okay.
At the top of the page, there's a graphic. And the first line, January 31, 2024, is the first NPC, update.

You see that, right?
THE WITNESS: Yes.
COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Okay.
Now, if you look at -- and I don't know if you have it with you or not -- but witness McVee's direct testimony.

Do you have that?
THE WITNESS: I don't have a copy of that testimony, but I'm sure $I$ can get a copy.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: All right.
And I can just tell you, as well, unless you -- yeah, go ahead.

It's a similar graph. There's just a discrepancy in the dates.

And so that's at page 27.
Do you see his first update would be February 16th of 2024?

THE WITNESS: I do see that. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: And I'm just wondering which -- which is -- do you know which is correct?

THE WITNESS: I suspect that my testimony reflected an outdated date. I would go by Mr. McVee's testimony.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Okay. Great.

Thank you.
That's all from me. Thank you. JUDGE HOWARD: Any further questions from the bench?

CHAIR DANNER: Yeah, I have some questions on other topics.

Good morning.
THE WITNESS: Good morning.
CHAIR DANNER: I wanted to ask you about the -- the question regarding fly ash deferral.

Referring to your rebuttal testimony, you assert that there are various errors with AWEC's calculations. And you discuss the impact of AWEC's and staff's proposals for returning the amortized fly ash revenues back to customers.

If the Commission grants AWEC's petition for deferred accounting treatment in Docket 210852, and commission accepts the corrections you have identified at pages 58 to 60 of or your rebuttal testimony, does the company take any position on AWEC's proposal for returning the amortized balance to customers over one year as opposed to staff's proposal to return balance to customers over two years?

THE WITNESS: I believe this is part of the settlement agreement that has been reached. In my
testimony, however, I did not offer a preference between one year or two years.

CHAIR DANNER: Okay.
So of course we don't have the benefit of any proposed settlement. So I will hold off on that.

Insurance liability, is that also covered in the proposed settlement?

THE WITNESS: Yes, it is.
CHAIR DANNER: So because we have only a partial settlement, I'm going to ask the question anyway. And you can respond as you see fit.

Both you and Witness Coleman testified the increased insurance premiums related to wildfires. You both highlight significant increases in the year over year amounts. But I need some clarification.

Coleman notes that this results in an increase of 6.6 million, whereas you estimate this number to be around 6.9 million. And $I$ want to know if this discrepancy reflects an application of gross effect or is this an inconsistency in the testimony?

THE WITNESS: Will you kindly point me to the specific page?

CHAIR DANNER: In Mr. Coleman's testimony, it's exhibit MVC-IT, at page 5, lines 10 to 14.

THE WITNESS: I don't happen to have

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Ms. Coleman's testimony with me.
    CHAIR DANNER: You can then look at your
    own testimony --
    THE WITNESS: Yes.
    CHAIR DANNER: -- at SLS-AT --
    THE WITNESS: Okay.
    CHAIR DANNER: -- at page 25, line 7.
    THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.
    There it is. Thank you.
    Yes. So in my testimony, the $6.9 million
    reference is a revenue requirement number.
    CHAIR DANNER: Whereas Mr. Coleman's
    testimony --
    THE WITNESS: Would be an expense number.
    CHAIR DANNER: All right.
    Thank you for that.
    Does the company have any reason to believe
        that the significant increase for insurance premiums
    negotiated in August 2023 has any relationship to
    downgrades of credit ratings, or are these just due to
    other factors that are more within the company's
    control.
    THE WITNESS: I would have to defer those
        questions to Ms. Coleman or Mr. McVee.
    CHAIR DANNER: All right.
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                                    Page 152
Thank you.
I have no further questions. JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
Any further questions from the bench for this
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witness?
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witness?
(No response.)
JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you for your
testimony today, Ms. Cheung.
You are excused.
No party can do cross for any of the remaining witnesses from the company or the other non-company parties at this time.
Do we have any questions from the bench for witnesses McVee, Zacharia, Meredith, Kaufman, Crane, Berreth, or Coleman?
And you can take those in time [inaudible]. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Yes, we do. JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
Any questions for McVee to begin? COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I believe so, yes.
Yes, we do have a question for McVee. JUDGE HOWARD: Will you please raise your right hand.
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MATTHEW D. McVEE,
having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. Please introduce the witness.

MR. LOWNEY: Witness McVee, could you please state and spell your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Yes. My name is Matthew
McVee, spelled \(\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{W}\); last name, \(\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{V}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{E}\).
MR. LOWNEY: And how are you employed?
THE WITNESS: I am the vice president of regulatory policy and operations for Pacificorp.

MR. LOWNEY: And in that capacity, did you file testimony in this case?

THE WITNESS: I did.
MR. LOWNEY: And if I were to ask you the same questions today, would your answers be the same?

THE WITNESS: They would.
MR. LOWNEY: Thank you.
Mr. McVee is available for commissioner questions.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you. Good morning, Mr. McVee.

THE WITNESS: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So I'm going to ask you a question about performance measures. And if you would like to, it's at your testimony MDM-1T at page 30, lines 9 through 12.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. Could you state the page again.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Sure. Page 30, lines 9 through 12.

THE WITNESS: I'm there.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So your testimony indicates that PacifiCorp is currently unable to track performance measures by census tract without significant expense. But both staff and AWEC -- staff and AWEC and public counsel submit testimony regarding the company's 2022 Washington energy burden assessment, in which census tract data was reported by the company.

So can the company obtain the census tract data as completed by its contractor for the 2022 assessment until such time as Pacificorp can determine how to integrate that metadata into their system?

THE WITNESS: Well, let me start by saying this is an issue that was part of the negotiations of the parties. And the -- I'm not familiar with the study, but, yes, it was done through a contractor.

Right now, our systems do not collect the data at the census tract level. So we would have to go out and procure the services of a contractor to help us convert that data.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So you could hire the contractor again to get that data?

THE WITNESS: I believe we could. It would just then be manipulating the data and, you know, to -- with additional information to translate it.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
I'm looking to see if I have any other
questions for you.
I don't believe I do.
Thank you very much.
JUDGE HOWARD: Any further questions from the bench?
(No response.)
JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
Thank you, Mr. McVee.
Do we have any questions from the bench for company witness Zacharia or Meredith?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Yes. Both.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
And is Zacharia present?
MR. KUMAR: Yes.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
If you would please raise your right hand.

ISAIAH M.R. ZACHARIA, having been first duly sworn,
testified as follows:

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
Please introduce the witness.
MR. KUMAR: Thank you.
Could you please state and spell your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: My name is Isaiah Zacharia.
That's I-S-A-I-A-H, Z-A-C-H-A-R-I-A.
MR. KUMAR: Now, Mr. Zacharia did have cause to file rebuttal testimony in this proceeding?

THE WITNESS: I did.
MR. KUMAR: Do you have any changes or corrections to that testimony?

THE WITNESS: I do not.
MR. KUMAR: If I were to ask you those same questions today, would you give the same answer?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. KUMAR: Mr. Zacharia is available for commissioner questions.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Good morning, Mr. Zacharia.

THE WITNESS: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So I'm going to ask you about your testimony on page 5 relating to the liquid markets issue.

THE WITNESS: I'm there.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.
So you testified that the Four Corners, Mid Columbia, and Palo Verde are not liquid.

Why should the Washington balancing adjustment in the WIJAM assume to address a short position in Washington using forecast prices or market purchases if there's such low trading volume at these hubs.
(Pause.)
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Do you want me to repeat the question?

THE WITNESS: Yes, please.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So why should the Washington balancing adjustment in the WIJAM assume to address the short position in Washington using forecast prices of market purchases if there is such low trading or illiquid trading at these hubs?

THE WITNESS: I believe that would -- that would have to be because of the settlement agreements

1 made around the introduction of the WIJAM. And I would
2 have to refer any specifics to those settlement agreements around the WIJAM to [inaudible] control.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.
Well, maybe you can answer the next question. And if not, \(I\) will talk to Mr. Mitchell.

Would the declining trading volumes lead to higher prices making a different option better for filling the short position, such as sales from Chehalis, Hermiston, Jim Bridger units 1 or 2, or another resource?

THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the question, please?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Sure.
Would the declining trading volumes lead to higher prices, making a different option better for filling the short position, such as sales from Chehalis, Hermiston, Jim Bridger units 1 or 2 , or another resource?

THE WITNESS: I believe, subject to check, that that option was discussed in Mr. Mitchell's testimony. So, again, I'll have to refer you to Mr. Mitchell.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you. I don't have anything further for

1 Mr. Zacharia.
2 JUDGE HOWARD: Any further questions for
3 this witness?

Mitchell back.
/ / /
/ / /

JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
Is Meredith present?
Or we had a time...
MR. KUMAR: Would you like to call
Mr. Mitchell back?
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: We can bring

JUDGE HOWARD: Can we have Mr. Mitchell
return to the witness stand.
Mr. Mitchell, since I excused you earlier from the hearing, \(I\) will swear you in, just to err on the side of formality here.

RAMON J. MITCHELL, having been first duly sworn,
testified as follows:

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Good morning again. THE WITNESS: Good morning. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So you've heard the questions, but I'll repeat them for you.

The first one is: Why should the Washington balance adjustment in the WIJAM assume to address the short position in Washington using forecast prices of market purchases if there is such low volume trading at the Four Corners, Mid Columbia, and Palo Verde hubs? THE WITNESS: As an initial matter, the short position in the WIJAM is primarily related to imputing market purchases; modeled market transactions, which are market purchases. The lack of liquidity and the lessened trading volumes experienced by the company are related to sales volumes. Specifically, the market capacity limits in the model are only applied to sales.

And, more broadly, in the bilateral energy markets across the west, there is energy available for purchase from certain entities/utilities in the region.

1 These are specific counterparties that during certain
2 periods of the year have volume from their
3

1 Day Ahead and Real Time adjustment.

Load serving entities tend to purchase, of course, when they must purchase. And that often happens over peak load periods. Stress system conditions prices are high, and they must purchase the energy.

Conversely, when entities find themselves with a surplus of energy, it is often the case that all entities in a similar situated region also find themselves with a surplus of energy. As we transition -- as the energy transition moves towards more renewables, as an example, wind. Specifically, as a more specific example, in the Columbia Gorge, when it blows, it blows across all the facilities for all the utilities.

And so when the company and all of the utilities experience that surplus of energy that they must get rid of because the system must be balanced and supply must always be equivalent to demand, absent the prevalence of large-scale batteries, then the price becomes depressed in the markets, and the energy is sold at very low prices. And so it would be observed that those low prices tend to be less than the dispatch prices on average at those power plants that you referenced.

And in the WIJAM, the short position is first closed by reversing the market sales and then bringing in market purchases. And so there is that dynamic wherein the low-priced market sales are backed down, so to speak, and the short position is closed. So in other words, in energy that we sold, we model it as being bought back at the same low price.

And then after the short position is closed with those model market sales, the WIJAM then closes the remainder of the position with model market purchases by purchasing energy at the same prices on average that we purchased in the -- in the actual deals during the test period.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: But in a situation where there's not the wind, why aren't those resources that are in the western control area being used to address the short position instead of the market prices that are significantly higher because of the gas prices?

THE WITNESS: The reasons are primarily transmission availability to move the energy from the generation to the load, wherever that load may be. And also, the reserves held on those resources to integrate the large volume of wind and solar resources on the system to regulate further intermittent generation.

And so whenever there is not that surplus of energy that I referenced, and they are using gas plants, as an example, those plants available with what may be perceived as capacity that could be converted into energy and dispatched up, the economics of the system generally don't support that ability because of transmission and because of reserves.

And there were one other -- one or two other factors that \(I\) identified in my testimony. I can take a moment to look.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: That's okay.
So I'm going go back and clarify on the first question.

I'm not sure you addressed the declining trading volume at the hubs and what impact that should have on the forecast of prices. I'm assuming it goes up with the reduced trading volume.

THE WITNESS: In the Aurora model that we used to simulate those trading volumes, which flow into the WIJAM, prices do not move. The way the company utilizes Aurora, the prices input into the model are the real forward market prices. That is to say, energy traded today for delivery six months from now, as an example. And so no matter how the model dispatches its resources, the sales prices and the purchase prices,
they never change. They remain constant.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
I don't believe I have any other questions, unless my colleagues have questions.
(No response.)
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
Thank you, Mr. Mitchell.
Do we have any questions from the bench for Meredith?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Yes, I have one. JUDGE HOWARD: All right.

And did -- is Meredith present right now?
Please raise your right hand, and I'll swear you in.

ROBERT M. MEREDITH, having been first duly sworn,
testified as follows:

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
Please introduce your witness.
MR. KUMAR: Mr. Mitchell, could you please state and spell your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Sure. My name is Robert

1 Meredith. R-O-B-E-R-T; Meredith is spelled
2 M-E-R-E-D-I-T-H.

MR. KUMAR: And in what capacity are you employed by Pacificorp?

THE WITNESS: I'm employed by Pacificorp as the director of pricing and tariff policy.

MR. KUMAR: And have you filed direct and rebuttal testimony, including [inaudible] exhibits in this proceeding?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. KUMAR: Do you have any changes or corrections to those exhibits?

THE WITNESS: I do not.
MR. KUMAR: And if I were to ask you the same questions in that testimony today, would you give the same answer?

THE WITNESS: I would.
MR. KUMAR: This witness is available for commissioner questions.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
And this is related to the low income rates.
And I realize this may be per the settlement, but there's some clarification of your testimony that I think would be helpful, just to be -- have some clarity in the record.

So in your direct testimony at page 12, lines 4 through 9.

THE WITNESS: I'm there.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.
You indicate that the company shared the proposed rate structure with its Equity Advisory Group, and that feedback was provided to the company.

You also indicate that members of the Equity Advisory Group raised some concerns. Can you tell me which agencies or parties participated in the EAG and what specific feedback was provided?

THE WITNESS: I don't know that I know exactly all of the entities who are part of the Equity Advisory Group. I believe it does include agencies, local agencies, who administer low income assistance programs. I think it also includes a member who is part of a technical institute that's local in the Yakima area, and also some other nonprofit entities.

I presented this information to the Equity Advisory Group. I think that we heard from several members that they thought that the changes were positive and were a good way to advance equity, advance issues that could help low income customers with high energy burdens.

There was one member who was a little bit

1 concerned that maybe instead of entirely getting rid of 2 tiered rates, maybe a different type of structure could be employed, like a higher tier, I think was what that individual expressed at the Equity Advisory Group. And so that was why I mentioned that it was generally supportive, but there was one concern from one member. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So did you talk about ways to address that concern? THE WITNESS: We talked about it. I think that one of the concerns that we had, and others had, is just how with tiered rates it really can't -- they really can't impact, especially large households, large multi-generational households. I think there was just maybe some disagreement.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.
Was there any concern about -- I'm going to move to another topic here.

Your exhibit in RMM-6 indicates that the company plans to use time-of-use rates in conjunction with the seasonal rates. Again, this is the company's proposal. I realize there may be differences in settlement.

Were there any concerns by the Equity Advisory Group about the complexity involved or simplification involved in time-of-use rates with the seasonal rate.

THE WITNESS: There weren't any concerns that there was -- about the complexity of the nexus between those two, time-of-use and seasonal rates.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.
So how would adding in a time-of-use rate simplify that structure for customers?

THE WITNESS: How -- I'm sorry. Can you ask that again? How would --

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: How would adding in a time-of-use variable to the seasonal rates simplify matters for customers?

THE WITNESS: So in my direct testimony, and also in my rebuttal testimony, which are different than what ultimately was settled, which I know you don't have before you right now, there was not a proposal for imposing any new time-of-use rates. There was a proposal to have something, which we call net billing, for customer generators after we had reached our cap. In my rebuttal testimony, we withdrew that proposal.

So I -- there is not, right now, any sort of time-of-use proposal before the Commission. We do have an optional time-of-use opt-in rate schedule that's currently effective on a pilot basis. There's no change being proposed to that right now. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.

And the last question \(I\) have for you has to do with the proposal for seasonal rates that eliminates the tiered energy rates currently in the rate structure.

And then your testimony also discusses meeting the multiyear rate plan statute requirement for low income programs.

And so I know that those -- there are discounted rates in there as well. So by proposing to eliminate the tiers for the rate structure, you're not eliminating the discounted rate tiers?

THE WITNESS: No. No, Commissioner. What we are proposing is -- so let me -- let me break that apart into two -- two pieces here. And it might be confusing because we use the word "tier" both to discuss the discount levels within our Low Income Bill Assistance Program, or LIBA.

Additionally, in the residential rates that customers pay, the energy charges are tiered such that the first 600 kilowatt hours of usage during a monthly billing period receives a lower price, and kilowatt hours 601 and beyond have a higher price.

So we are proposing no change to the low income discount tier levels, those levels that are

1 based upon federal poverty level percentages, and also 2 the area -- sorry, federal property level and the area median income. I'm sorry. I had to remember what the other measurement was.

There's two different variables that are considered to determine which tier of discount level a customer who is participating in low income bill assistance falls under. And we're not proposing any changes to that, but we are proposing that following the legislation for the multiyear rate plan -- I have an exhibit, which makes sure that we're complying with that such that whatever increase is ordered for residential customers that there is double the increase in benefits to low income bill assistance participants. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you. I think it was the use of the word "tiers" -THE WITNESS: Yeah. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: -- that confused me. So I appreciate your clarification.

That's all I have for Mr. Meredith. JUDGE HOWARD: Any further questions for this witness.
(No response.)
JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you for your
testimony.

THE WITNESS: Thanks.
JUDGE HOWARD: Are there any questions
from the bench for AWEC witness Kaufman?
CHAIR DANNER: Yes, I have one question for
Kaufman.
JUDGE HOWARD: Is Kaufman online?
MS. MOSER: I believe he is.
JUDGE HOWARD: Good morning, Mr. Kaufman.
Can you hear and see me all right?
THE WITNESS: I can hear you.
Can you hear me?
JUDGE HOWARD: Yes.
If you can, please raise your right hand, and
I'll swear you in.

LANCE D. KAUFMAN,
having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
CHAIR DANNER: All right. Thank you. Good morning, Mr. Kaufman.

I have a question about liability insurance.
In your testimony, in exhibit LDK-1CT at page
48, line 10, you state that the 2019-2020 figure

1 includes an abnormal level of injuries, and therefore a
2 two-year average should be used.
(Reporter clarification.)
JUDGE HOWARD: Mr. Kaufman, could you
repeat that? It came through a little garbled due to the connection.

THE WITNESS: Sure.
Let me adjust my audio here.
Does this sound better?
JUDGE HOWARD: Possibly.
THE WITNESS: Okay.
Well, I'll try and speak -- I'll try and speak a little louder.

The -- I believe that the rate for 2019 was around ten times more than the other two years, give or take maybe five to ten times more. And I was not able to determine the reason for the -- the abnormal level.

CHAIR DANNER: Okay.
So you know that they were about ten times higher, but you don't know the reasons why that year
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was abnormal?

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THE WITNESS: That's correct.
CHAIR DANNER: Okay.
Is it your view, then, that that year should be removed from the calculation?

THE WITNESS: That was my recommendation, yes.

CHAIR DANNER: Okay. All right.
That's all I have. Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: Any further questions?
(No response.)
JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
Thank you for your testimony.
Are there any questions from the bench for public counsel witness Crane?

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Yes, Your Honor.
Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
Is Witness Crane in the online meeting here?
THE WITNESS: Yes, I am.
JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.
Would you please raise your right hand, and I will swear you in.
/ / /

ANDREA C. CRANE, having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do. COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Thank you.

Thank you for appearing.
I'm referring to your recommendations at -- in direct testimony ACC-1T, at page 29, lines 8 through 15, the recommendation to set the O\&M expenses at 10 percent on an annual basis, resulting in a 27 percent increase by rate year ten.

Did you intend to refer there to rate years one or two, or was that -- is that correct what you meant there?

THE WITNESS: No, I did not mean rate year -- I did not mean rate year ten. Thank you for that catch. On net rate year one.

And then I go on to state the company did not include a separate adjustment for rate year two, so I just carried over my rate year one adjustment to rate year two as well.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Great. Thank you for that clarification. That was all. I just wanted to get that on the record. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: Any further questions?
(No response.)
JUDGE HOWARD: Are there any questions
from the bench for company witnesses Berreth or Coleman?

And we may have limited availability for one of these witnesses at this time.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: I have a -- I have some questions for witness Berreth.

JUDGE HOWARD: Is Berreth available right now, or is that -- or is Berreth available after noon?

MR. LOWNEY: Witness Berreth is available this afternoon.

We do have witness Coleman available now, if there are any questions for her.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: I think this could be addressed through a bench request, Your Honor, for witness Berreth.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And I think we may have addressed the questions for Coleman because they were also to Ms. Cheung.

JUDGE HOWARD: Am I correct that that's the end of the bench questions at this time? CHAIR DANNER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Well, I do have a question for Mr. Mullins, if he's available. I don't know if he's available. The time change may be significant, but \(I\) don't know if he's available.

JUDGE HOWARD: Is Mr. Mullins on the line?
MR. PEPPLE: We told him he was excused -COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: That's quite all right. I understand he's in a very different time zone. So --

MR. PEPPLE: Sorry. We didn't see him on the list of --

JUDGE HOWARD: We can issue a bench request if needed.

All right. That brings us to the end of our witness examinations this morning.

I have a couple of housekeeping items before we adjourn.

Turning to the issue of public comments and public participation.

Normally at this point, at the end of a rate case hearing, I would be asking -- I would be discussing the issue of the public comment exhibit with public counsel. But here we have the recent settlement. And I would expect that it would be likely

1 to hold a public comment hearing on the settlement
2 itself. And that would be scheduled in early to mid
3 January, which would mean that time is of the essence
4 for scheduling this and for getting our notice out to 5 customers.

I would plan to make an oral ruling here that the public comment hearing on the settlement is a date to be determined with customer notice 30 days prior, as required by our rules. Ms. Gafken, do you have any concerns with that approach?

MS. GAFKEN: (Inaudible Zoom audio.) JUDGE HOWARD: I believe you are muted. MS. GAFKEN: Yes, I am. I double muted. Sorry about that.

Judge Howard, I have no -- no concerns with that approach.

Thank you.
JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
In that case, my rulings were what \(I\) just
indicated.
On the issue of briefing, post-hearing briefing, we currently have one round of post-hearing briefing on the schedule at the moment. Those are due January 12th.

And as I indicated earlier, we plan to hold a

1 pre-hearing conference or issue a notice providing 2 briefing following the settlement hearing. And the

MR. KUMAR: Yes. As long as I -- I don't think there's anything required on the evidentiary hearing to happen after the public comment hearing [inaudible whispering].
(Reporter clarification.)
(No response.)
JUDGE HOWARD: Yes, we have the flexibility to make that as we need to.

MR. KUMAR: Okay.
JUDGE HOWARD: Let's plan on that for now. And if the company wants to request an exemption, it can later.

MR. KUMAR: Okay.
Thank you, Your Honor.
So for the briefs that we currently have on the schedule, which I would understand the parties would likely limit their arguments to NPC and PCAM issues in these briefs, due January 12th. And that's one round of briefing on the schedule. We would set the page limit for those briefs to be 40 pages. Four, zero pages. And we'll address any subsequent briefing following the settlement hearing at a later time.

Are there any questions from the parties before we adjourn?
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                                    (No response.)
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JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
Hearing none, thank you to all of the -- was there a question from the company?

MR. KUMAR: Your Honor, I don't know if you want to handle this on or off the record, but we -I think before we were on the -- we previously had identified a date for the evidentiary hearing, and there was some scheduling stuff. So I don't know if you want to do that now or later.

JUDGE HOWARD: Let's discuss the
scheduling of that at a later time.
MR. KUMAR: Okay.
JUDGE HOWARD: That may be after the commission receives the settlement on the 15 th, and we will act quickly to schedule it then.

MR. KUMAR: Okay.
JUDGE HOWARD: Any other questions from any other parties?
(No response.)
JUDGE HOWARD: All right.
Thanks to all the parties, their attorneys, and their witnesses.

We are adjourned.
(The hearing concluded at 11:43 a.m.)
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C E R T I F I C A T E
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STATE OF WASHINGTON
COUNTY OF PIERCE

I, Tia Reidt, a Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of the Evidentiary Hearing, Volume IV, on December 11, 2023, is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 26 th day of December, 2023.

\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { /S/ Tia B. Reidt } \\
& \text { Tia B. Reidt, RPR, CCR } 2798 \\
& \text { NOTARY PUBLIC, State of } \\
& \text { Washington. } \\
& \text { My commission expires } \\
& 5 / 15 / 2026 \text {. }
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