WUTC DOCKET: UE-230172 & UE-210852 EXHIBIT: RF-8 ADMIT ☑ W/D ☐ REJECT ☐

Exh. RF-8 Docket UE-230172 Witness: Ryan Fuller

BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION,

Complainant,

Docket UE-230172 *(Consolidated)*

v.

PACIFICORP dba
PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

Respondent.

In the Matter of

ALLIANCE OF WESTERN ENERGY CONSUMERS'

Petition for Order Approving Deferral of Increased Fly Ash Revenues

Docket UE-210852 *(Consolidated)*

PACIFICORP

EXHIBIT OF RYAN FULLER

Mullins Transcript from Oregon Docket No. UE 420

October 2023

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THE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION 1 OF THE STATE OF OREGON 2 3 Docket No. UE 420 4 In the Matter of PacifiCorp, dba Pacific Power, 5 2024 Transition Adjustment Mechanism. 6 7 September 7, 2023 8 9:30 a.m. 9 Evidentiary Hearing held before the Oregon Public Utility Commission via Zoom on September 7, 2023, beginning at 9:30 a.m. 11 12 1.3 PRESENT: 14 Administrative Law Judge: Katie Mapes Commissioner: Letha Tawney 15 On behalf of PacifiCorp: Adam Lowney, Ajay Kumar Katherine McDowell 16 On behalf of Sierra Club: Rose Monahan On behalf of Calpine Energy 17 Solutions: Peter Richardson, 18 Greg Adams On behalf of Vitesse: Irion Sanger, Joni Sliger 19 On behalf of AWEC: Brent Coleman On behalf of Staff: Stephanie Andrus 20 21 Transcription Service: CourtScripts, LLC Jennifer Muir, CET-1149 22 PO Box 123 Philomath OR 97370 23 (541)207-7412jmuirtranscriber@gmail.com 24 Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; 25 transcript produced by transcription service.

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I N D E X NAME Page Matthew McVee - Direct by Mr. Lowney Matthew McVee - Cross by Ms. Andrus Matthew McVee - Questions by Commissioner Tawney Ramon Mitchell - Cross by Mr. Coleman Bradley Mullins - Cross by Mr. Lowney

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1		CROSS-EXAMINATION
2	BY MR. LO	NNEY:
3	Q	Good morning, Mr. Mullins.
4	A	Morning.
5	Q	I'd like to start out with your rebuttal
6	testimony	, please. That's AWEC/200. If you could turn to
7	page 4.	
8	A	Okay.
9	Q	And if I could direct your attention to line 15.
10	You testi	fy:
11		"To develop a forecast with an overall end
12		result that is reasonable, the forecast must be
13		based on modeling assumptions that are both
14		principled and consistent."
15		You see that?
16	А	Yeah.
17	Q	Okay. Now, with that testimony in mind, I'm
18	going to a	ask you to flip to page 100, or excuse me, page
19	16 of AWE	C 100, which is your direct, or excuse me, your
20	opening to	estimony.
21		And on page 16 of AWEC/100, you discuss your
22	recommend	ation related to the production tax credit rate.
23	Are you th	nere?
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24 A Yup.

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Q And you recommend an adjustment that would

increase	the	PTC	to	3	cents	per	kWh	in	2024;	isn't	that
correct?											
А	Coi	rrect	t.								

Q And on line 8 of page 16, you quantify that adjustment as a decrease to Oregon allocated NPC of 2.7 million; is that correct?

A To the -- it's a reduction to the overall TAM revenues, not -- not net power costs, but that's the -- that's the right number.

Q Okay. That's -- thank you for that correction.

Now, further down on this same page, on line 11,
you testify that:

"The IRS adjusts the PTC rate each year by applying an inflation adjustment factor."

And then on the next -- further down, you testify -- and actually let me, sorry, I need to flip pages -- on page 17, line 9, if you're there, you testify:

"It can be determined that the PTC rate will increase to 3 cents per kWh in 2024 so long as inflation equals or exceeds 3.13 percent on an annualized basis for the remainder of 2023."

You see that testimony?

A I do.

- Q And then on line 11, you testify:
- 25 "It's likely that inflation will exceed

L		this	level	for	the	remainder	of	the	year."
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And you testify that you make that recommendation because "the annualized inflation rate for April 2023 was 4.9 percent," and that's down on line 13.

Now, your testimony doesn't say this, but the footnote citation supporting that 4.9 percent is relying on the Consumer Price Index, or the CPI; isn't that correct?

A Yep.

Q And to be clear, the CPI is not the inflation metric that actually determines whether the PTC rate increases or decreases. Isn't that correct?

A Yep. That's right. That's right. In my -- I guess in my -- what is it? -- my rebuttal testimony,

I -- I guess I talked some -- some about that and compared to the different inflation factor. What is it?

The -- the -- the PC -- what is it? -- PCE factor.

Q And we'll get there (indiscernible). I just want to --

A Sure, sure. Just -- just to -- just to finish up though. So I did compare it to the PCE factor and did sort of a differential approach. And so recognizing that those -- those two aren't the -- aren't the same. It isn't the same as the inflation adjustment factor.

Q And -- and just to be clear, the inflation

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adjustment metric that is actually used to determine the PTC rate is called the Gross Domestic Product or GDP implicit price deflator. Correct?

- A That's the -- that is the index that -- that the IRS uses.
- Q Okay. Now, if I could direct your attention, please, to PacifiCorp Hearing Exhibit 1308, I'm going to ask you to first look at page 1, so just let me know when you're there.
 - A Okay.

- Q Now, page 1 is the document that you cite in footnote 10 of your direct testimony that supports the 4.9 percent inflation rate you cited in your direct -- or in your opening testimony, correct?
- And just for reference, the 4.9 percent is on the very first line of Table A. It says, "All items unadjusted 12 months ended April 2023," and it shows 4.9 percent. Do you see that?
- A Yeah. Yeah. I -- seems like this is the same -- same release, but I don't -- don't recall exactly what, you know, specific -- you know, what -- where it specifically was. So it might've been a different release, but yeah, it's -- it's there.
- Q And -- and just to be clear, this release that -- that we're looking at was from April 2023, and it

was issued May 10th, 2023. That's at the very top of the document.

A Yeah.

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- Q And just to get our timing straight, your testimony was filed on June 23rd, your opening testimony. Is that correct?
 - A Correct.
- Q Now, if we just turn to page 2 of Exhibit 1308, this is the same Consumer Price Index news release from June of 2023. And if we look at the top, it was released on July 12th, so shortly after you filed your opening testimony. And if we look on this document, the first line on Table A is no longer 4.9 percent. It's 3 percent. Isn't that right?
- A Yeah, that's -- that's right. But that's the, you know, that's, of course, the backwards-looking -- looking value.
 - Q But --
- A And, you know, the -- the inflation at least over the course of the year has softened some. You know, we don't know what's going to happen through -- through the end of the year, you know, based on, you know, the timing and the testimony that, you know, the information I reviewed at the time of filing testimony, I -- I think, you know, I thought it was more likely than not that it

was going to increase. And I -- and I still think that that's the case. But, you know, of course, it's not -- it's not a slam dunk in this case. It could go

But given that it's, you know, a passthrough item in the P-CAM (phonetic), I think it's -- it's, at least for this item, best to sort of err in favor of customers and increase it rather than -- rather than not.

So -- but -- but, yeah, it has -- inflation has softened some.

Q And -- and so just to be clear, you would agree that according to this Consumer Price Index publication, which again is the same data you relied on in your opening testimony, inflation was now below the level you identified as necessary to adjust the PTC as of the time you filed your opening testimony?

And just to remind you testified --

A Yes.

Q -- is less than 3.13 percent or, put the other way, if inflation has to exceed 3.13 percent in order for the PTC to increase, and the document we're looking at from June shows inflation at less than that amount by the metric you chose to identify in your own testimony.

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either way.

A Right. So -- so just to be clear, the -- the

actual inflation has to be 4 percent for it to -- for it to trigger. The 3.1, I -- I think that you cited, I think that was just for the remainder of the year. So I think that's an important clarification.

But I guess the point is that's backwards-looking so we don't know what's, you know, what's going to happen through the -- through the end of the year.

Q Okay.

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- A And so --
- Q I appreciate that. I just want to confirm.

 It -- it -- despite the fact it's backward-looking, that's the number you relied on in your own testimony, correct?

 The CPI figure, the backward-looking CPI.
- A No, I mean, I looked at -- I looked at a number of different -- different factors and things, but --
- Q But that's the one you're citing in opening testimony.
- A -- based on what I had looked at when I filed testimony. I -- you know, and I still believe it's more likely to go up than not, but yeah, numbers are what they are.
- Q Okay. Now, let's turn to your AWEC 200 and page
 41. And on -- beginning on line 16, you note that the
 Bureau of Economic Analysis published updated second
 quarter GPD implicit price deflator data. Do you see

| that?

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- A It's on 41?
- Q Yeah, beginning on line 16 and then continuing on through line 18.
 - A Yeah.
- Q And you testify that on line -- beginning on line 18 that based on that data, the PTC will increase as long as inflation exceeds -- equals or exceeds 4 percent.

 And I think that's what you were just referencing.
- 10 | Correct?
 - A Right. Right. So that's the difference between the 4 and the -- the -- the 3.1. That was just for the remaining three -- three quarters.
 - Q And -- and then going back to the CPI data we were just talking about that. That -- the data -- both the data you cited in your, or excuse me, the data in -- from July -- or June of 2023 shows the CPI is at 3 percent, so well below the new 4 percent benchmark you identify in your rebuttal testimony, correct?
 - A Correct. However, the -- I think, you know, back to an earlier point, the -- in -- the implicit price deflator is different than the CPI, and it's different than the PCE. And when you compare it backwards-looking, it actually increases more than those inflation values.
 - So like, for example, in 2021 and 2022,

the -- the inflation measured by the implicit price deflator was 6.4 percent, actually in both years, slightly different rounding. So it actually comes in higher than -- than those or has come in higher than those metrics.

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So, you know, you know, apples to apples between the different metrics is hard to do, but, you know, based on everything I -- I saw, I felt comfortable recommending an increase to -- to 3 cents.

Q Well, I understand that. And I just want to find out exactly what you said in your testimony. And so in your direct, you relied on the CPI; when you filed your rebuttal, the CPI index no longer supported your recommendation. And so on line 24, you now switched to the Core Personal Consumption Expenditures Inflation Index because it was higher than the CPI. Isn't that right?

A I guess I'd take issue with that, that I would -- that I would simply change something because it doesn't agree with my recommendation. I mean, I -- I use this information because it was recent information that I -- that I had. If I had used the -- the CPI value, I think it would show a similar analysis when, you know, when you compare it back to the implicit price deflator.

So -- so I think I would take issue with that.

Q Well, you just said you're using more recent

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data, but on line 23, the Core PCE data you were using was from June 14th of 2023. So it's actually older than the data you were using when you prepared your opening testimony. Isn't that correct? So you're using older data from a different metric because it gave you a higher number.

A No, that's not right. The -- this was from June -- yeah, this is from June '23 -- yeah, twenty -- yeah, 14th, 2023.

Q So before you filed your opening.

A Yeah, the previous data was several months earlier.

Q Well, but this was available before you filed your opening testimony; isn't that correct?

A Sure, but it takes a lot of time to, you know, write and prepare that testimony, so -- and I'm not exactly sure when this actually gets, you know, published out on the web and all that -- that -- that stuff. So, you know, this was kind of the -- the most recent information I could find. And -- and, you know, there's lots of -- there's lots of metrics and lots of ways to -- to measure inflation. I think that's -- that's for sure.

But -- but to say that, you know, I'm -- I'm picking and choosing just to support a recommendation,

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- Q Well, and that's -- and that's fair, but just to be clear, your -- your testimony doesn't explain that you switched metrics, does it?
- A I think my testimony speaks for itself. You know, I clearly cite where the numbers are coming from. So --
- Q Okay. But you don't explain that you're using a different metric now based on data that predated your opening testimony. Correct?
 - A Is that a different question?
- Q Okay. Well, let's move on. So the sentence that begins on line 23 of page 41 begins with:

"Recent Federal Reserve projections

published on June 14, 2023, for example,

forecast Core PCE Inflation of 3.7 to 4.2

percent in the calendar year 2023, and

historically Core PCE Inflation has been

approximately 1.6 percent less than the

inflation rate measured using the GDP implicit

price deflator."

Now, there's a lot of factual statements you make in that sentence. And you have a citation, Footnote 54, to a Federal Reserve Open Market committee document, correct?

A Yeah	

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Q And to be clear of all the factual statements in that sentence, the only statement that is actually found in that Federal Reserve report is that the forecast Core PCE Inflation of 3.7 to 4.2 percent. Correct?

A Those are the values in -- in the report. You can mathematically compare those values to the implicit price deflator values in the prior sentence to -- to figure out the -- the 1.6 percent. So I think that speaks for itself.

Q Well, and just to be clear that when you say -- and you use the word "historically" on line 1 of page 42. You say, "Historically Core PCE Inflation has been approximately 1.6 percent less." And isn't it true that you calculated that number based on two years of data?

A It is correct. I -- I compared those -- those two years. That's -- that's right.

Q And isn't it also true that if you use more than two years of data, your results would have been different?

That 1.6 percent would have been a different number.

A It could be. Those are -- those are the two years that I looked at. I mean, it was quite high relative to the PCE in '21 and '22.

Q And isn't it also true that the calculation you

performed to determine the change in the GDP implicit
price deflator from year to year was based on the fourth

A Yep, that's right. Yeah, the year end -- it's the year end value. That's what I use.

Q Okay. Now, if I could turn your attention, please, to PacifiCorp 1301. And this is your testimony from Docket UE 390, which was the TAM, the 2022 TAM, and just let me know when you're there.

A Okay.

quarter results of that metric?

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Q If you could turn to page 5, please, and beginning on line 15, you testify that:

"The annual GDP implicit price deflator represents an average over the course of the calendar year. The annual GDP implicit price deflator is not, for example, based on the year end value."

And so isn't it true that when you calculated your 1.6 percent, not only did you only use two years of data, but you didn't calculate the GDP implicit price deflator correctly, according to the testimony you provided in the 2022 TAM?

MR. COLEMAN: I'm sorry (indiscernible).

THE WITNESS: No, that's not right.

MR. COLEMAN: Which page are we on? Which

1	page	5?	Page	5	of	the	exhibit	or	page	5	of	the	original
2	test	imony	y?										

MR. LOWNEY: Sorry. Page 5 of the original testimony.

MR. COLEMAN: Okay. Thank you.

BY MR. LOWNEY:

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Q And I'm sorry. I can restate the question, Mr. Mullins.

A No, no, I think that's all right. I have kind of short memory, but yeah, so -- so no, that's -- that's not right. So the -- the -- the year end values were used because that compares to the -- that -- the 4 percent that I had calculated as -- as triggering the increase.

So -- so that's the -- that's the 4 percent year -- change on a year-end-to-year-end basis to trigger the increase; although the increase itself is calculated on an average of the four quarters over the year.

So it's -- it's two different things. So when you talk about kind of the difference, it's -- it's really, you know, two different things that we're looking at.

- Q Okay. And just to be clear, that's a calculation you developed on your own. Correct?
- A So the --
 - Q The methodology you used --

Α .	 the	4	percent	

Q I can -- I can ask -- maybe it's a confusing question. So the -- the methodology you use to calculate the 1.6 percent based on two years of data, that's a calculation you performed yourself based on a methodology you created. Correct?

A Well, the -- so the -- the way that the implicit price deflator increases, that's defined by the IRS. And so they, you know, that's all kind of laid out, and they have their own -- own way of doing it.

And so in calculating those and figuring out how those factors have to change in order to trigger an increase, you know, that was a calculation that -- that I did. And in evaluating, you know, what changes, you know, what might, you know, cause it to increase above that level, I did, you know, calculations for that.

Q Okay. Let's move on. If I could direct your attention, please, to AWEC/200, this is your rebuttal testimony, on page 30.

A Okay.

Q Now, on line 3, the very last word there and then carrying on to line 4, you testify that:

"The AURORA model is producing levels of short-term purchase transactions that are inconsistent with historical levels."

Do you see that testimony?

A I do.

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- Q And I probably should have asked this question 1st, but just for context, you're discussing here why it's reasonable to use your methodology for calculating the day-ahead to real-time adjustment. Correct?
- A I wouldn't call it a methodology, but

 the -- yeah. So my -- what my proposal is, is to just use

 the -- the historical average rather than, you know,

 running through all the complications of the, you know,

 the different -- different pieces.
- Q Okay. And as we just said, your -- your reasoning, at least as described on line 4, is that "The AURORA model is producing levels of short-term purchase transactions that are inconsistent with history," correct?
- A Yeah, and then I'd have to pull up that confidential figure 5 here. Let me --
- Q And -- and I could -- let me just direct your attention to AWEC/201, and that's a document titled "Mullins Proposed NPC Forecast." And looking at page 1.
 - A Okay. Let me pull that one up. Okay.
- Q And actually, I misspoke. If I could direct your attention to page 4 of that document.
 - A Okay.
 - Q And I'd just like to ask you some questions

about your modeling results and the purchase levels
included there. So if we look about halfway down, there's
a line called "Total Short Term Firm Purchases," and it
shows a figure that's rounded to \$88 million. Do you see
that?

- A I don't see that. So you're looking at AWEC/200 Mullins/4?
 - Q AWEC/201 Mullins/4. This is your NPC report.
 - A AWEC/201. Okay.
- Q And about halfway down, there's a "Total Short Term Firm Purchase" line, and it shows rounded results of \$88 million.
 - A Okay.
- Q And then a little further down, there's another line that says "Total System Balancing Purchases," and that shows a rounded number of \$923 million.
 - A Okay.
 - Q You see that? And --
- 19 | A Yup.

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- Q -- if you add those two numbers together, you're going to get a figure north of a billion dollars in total short-term purchases, correct?
- 23 A Right. Um-hum.
- Q Okay. Now, do you have Mr. Mitchell's testimony?

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- Q In particular --
- A I do.
- Q -- his Exhibit 403, which is the "Reply Update Net Power Cost Report."
 - A It's the -- the reply update. Okay.
- Q And look at page 4. And in this document, you know, your report and Mr. Mitchell's report largely mirror one another in terms of their format. Obviously, the numbers are different.
- So if we go to page 4 of Mr. Mitchell's exhibit and look at the same line for "Total Short Term Firm Purchases," it's actually the same number as yours. It's roughly \$88 million. Further down, the "Total System Balancing Purchases" in Mr. Mitchell's report is \$770 million. Do you see those two figures?
 - A I do.
- Q And if you add those together, it comes up with right around \$858 million in total purchases under the company's reply update, correct?
 - A Yep.
- Q And so your modeling without the DA/RT price component produces higher levels of short-term purchases than PacifiCorp's modeling with the price component, correct?

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A Yeah, I think on a dollar basis. So -- so one of the things going on there is that the -- you know, at least part of the DA/RT adjustment is going in and reducing the -- the dollars, even though it's related sort of to both sales and purchases.

But I think it is actually a problem with the AURORA model where it's just -- it's -- it's not properly optimizing sales and purchases and resulting in really too high levels of -- of purchases.

Q Well, and just to be clear, if, according to your testimony, PacifiCorp's modeling is skewed and inconsistent with historical actuals, yours is even more skewed and even more inconsistent, isn't it? Because it has even higher, over a billion dollars, in net -- in purchases in your forecast.

A Yeah, I think I'd have to -- I'd have to take a closer look at what's -- what's causing that. I hadn't -- hadn't noticed that until -- until you pointed it out.

Q Okay. Now, if you could also refer to PacifiCorp/800, that's Mr. Mitchell's surrebuttal testimony.

A Okay.

Q Page 29. And I'm going to ask you a question about a confidential figure. I don't -- if we need to go

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into a confidential session to answer this, we can disregard the question, but I'm hoping I can ask you a question that doesn't require you to divulge a specifically confidential figure.

So, again, keeping in mind your modeling results show short-term purchases of over a billion dollars. And if you look at confidential figure DA/RT 1, the left-hand column -- or the left-hand bar graph shows "Historical actual short term purchase dollars." And you would agree that your results are more than 200 percent higher than the highest result in 2022 and far exceed any level of historical purchase rates.

A Yeah, so I actually don't have the -- the confidential version, but I think it's something that I would have to -- have to look at. I think there may be -- may be something going on in my particular spreadsheet but would be something I -- I need to look at.

Q Okay. Well, let's also turn to AWEC/202. And this is the exhibit you prepared that shows the actual results from 2022 that you use as a comparator at several points in your testimony.

And again, if we could turn to page 4.

Then just let me know when you're there.

A Okay.

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Q And that shows for 2022 actuals short-term firm

purchases of a little over \$407\$ million. Do you see that?

A Yeah.

Q And so again, your level of sales in your model is actually more than double that, correct?

A Yeah, I think that's fair enough. But I -- but I think one of the things that at least when I -- when I -- what I focus on when I look at the modeling is sort of the net figure of sales and purchases. So, you know, there's a lot of models that, you know, buy and sell, but a lot of those end up being just -- just offsetting at least in terms of dollars.

But -- but, like I said, I think that's something I'd have to look at more closely.

Q All right. Well, let's -- let's look at the sales levels you just mentioned. So if I could turn you back to AWEC/201, which is, again, your proposed NPC forecast.

And if you look at page 1, right at the second line from the bottom, it has "Total System Balancing Sales," and you model a rounded figure of \$728 million.

- A Okay.
- Q And I'm sorry, I'm going to have you flip back to PacifiCorp/403, which is, again, Mr. Mitchell's reply update report, and look at page 1, and we'll just look at the same figure for the PacifiCorp forecast.

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And let me know when you're there.

A Okay.

Q All right. So page 1, PacifiCorp's forecast has \$402 million in -- in -- in sales. So again, your sales forecast is nearly twice as high as PacifiCorp's in your model. Is that correct?

A Yeah, I -- I think what's going on in mine is the -- something with the -- with the DA/RT adjustment. So where the offsetting values -- when I deleted the offsetting volumes, the -- the offsetting dollars didn't get captured right, and so they got blown up. And so overall, it didn't impact the study, but I'm thinking that's what happened in my -- in my study, and I could confirm that later.

But -- but I think overall, you know,
what -- what I'm proposing with the DA/RT adjustment and
whatever these, you know, sales end up -- end up being,
you know, between all of the -- the studies is
just -- just tie it to the historical average. So I think
there -- there may be an issue with, with how that
got -- how that flowed through in my model. But at the
end of the day, all we're -- all -- you know, our
recommendation is just tie it to the average, and you
don't have to deal with these, you know, the -- the issues
of the, you know, sales and -- and purchases and the

levels and things like that by, you know, just -- just using what it is.

Q Well, and -- and just to be clear, though, your recommendation is based on the modeling results that we're describing that, if I'm understanding correctly, you're admitting are erroneous or unreliable. Is that correct?

A No, no, I think what -- well, I actually don't know. So I need to go back and double-check. But -- but I think what happened is some extra sales and offsetting sales and purchases got mixed into my model. And so I think that's something that I would need to look at.

But at the end of the day, what we did was just tied it to the historical -- the historical levels. So, you know, that was -- that was the intention of what we -- of what our -- what our recommendation is.

And, of course, you know, PacifiCorp will do a final study at the, you know, end of this case anyway to kind of true all that up. So --

Q Okay. Well, let's -- let's look at the historical actual. So let's refer back to AWEC/202, please, and page 1. And so this is the 2022 actual data, and it shows total sales -- short-term firm sales at \$272 million. Do you see that?

A Yeah.

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Q And so isn't it true then that in your modeling

by increasing the market caps and removing them from Four
Corners, Mid-C, and Palo Verde, you created a forecast
that has nearly tripled the level of sales relative to
2022

- A Well, but, you know, market prices have gone up by about that as well. Right? So, I mean, that's going to be the biggest -- biggest driver of that is, you know, market prices are -- are, you know --
- Q Well, let's ask about that. So if you could turn to --
 - A -- (indiscernible).

- Q -- page 7 of AWEC --
- A Never mind. Strike that. Strike that. That's not right.
- Q Yeah, I was going to say because you actually testify the market prices are lower now than they were in 2022; isn't that correct?
 - A That's right. That's right. Strike that.
- Q Okay. Now, let me ask you a question about market caps. So if I could direct your attention to your rebuttal testimony, AWEC/200, at page 2.
 - A Okay.
- Q And I'd like to ask you a question about Table

 1, which is your forecast. You know, first of all, at the

 very top, it says "RMP July Update NPC Forecast,"

Isn't that correct?

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A So, yep, that's -- that's a typo. So thanks.

obviously not an RMP case, and it's not a July update.

- Q Okay. And then on line 6, where you're describing your market cap recommendation, it says 95th percentile, and that's not, in fact, your recommendation in this case, is it?
- A Oh, in the table. Yep, that's right. That's a -- it should be the 75th. Should say 75th.
- Q And -- and down on line 11 on that same page where you describe your recommendation, you say it should "be modeled consistent with the Commission's decision Docket No. UE 390, the 2022 TAM." You see that?
 - A Yeah.
- Q And -- and just to be clear, when the Commission approved that use of the 3rd quartile of averages, it was on a non-precedential basis. Isn't that correct?
- A Yeah, I'd have to have to look at the order, but, you know, you can -- you can always make changes or, you know, propose changes after -- after an order. So --
- Q Okay. Of course. Well, let's -- let's turn back -- and I apologize for making you jump around. Let's look at your opening testimonies. That's AWEC/100 at

1222	6
page	о.

Let me know when you're there.

- A All right.
- Q And on line 16, you're describing why using the 70th -- 75th percentile is your recommendation. And you testify that:

"Using an average to set a maximum level of sales has the inherent result of producing sales value that is less than the historical average."

Do you see that testimony?

- A Yep.
- Q And then you say in the next sentence, "That is," and I quote, "the main problem with PacifiCorp's" recommendation in this case. Do you see that?
 - A Yeah.
- Q And -- and that's why then, on line 18, you recommend using the -- or you testify, excuse me, that the Commission recognized that fact when it approved using the 3rd quartile approach. Do you see that?
 - A Yeah.
- Q Okay. I'd like to direct your attention to PacifiCorp/1300, which is the order that the Commission issued in the 2022 TAM. So just for context, this is order number 21-379 from Docket UE 390. And just let me know when you're there. I'd like to direct your attention

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- A Apologies, what's the number again?
- Q It's Exhibit -- PacifiCorp/1300.
- A Okay.
- Q And thankfully, the page in the original and the page in the exhibit are the same on this one. Apologize for the confusion earlier.
 - A Okay. What was the -- what was the page number?
 - Q Page 27.
 - A Okay.
- Q And if we look at the -- the second paragraph, excuse me, the second sentence in the bottom paragraph, it says:

"PacifiCorp's table comparing its overall annual forecast of sales volume compared to actual sales volume shows that overall actual sales are approximately 6 million dollars, excuse me, 6 million megawatt hours per year for the last four years."

And in that case, those four years were 2017 to 2020. Do you see that?

- A Okay.
- Q Okay. So I just want to keep that in mind, the \$6 million (sic). Now, if we turn to the very next page, page 28, at the very top, it shows that in PacifiCorp's

case, using the average of averages resulted in -- and this is a number from that table -- nearly 7 million -- 7 million megawatt hours. That's 6,693,996. You see that number?

- A I don't see that number.
- Q So we're on page 28. There's a table at the top. It's in the "Forecast" column. It's the second number from the bottom.
 - A Okay.

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- Q And that's the calculation of forecasted sales using the average of averages approach. And it's rounded to 7 million megawatt hours.
 - A Okay.
- Q And on the previous page, the Commission found that the historical average was right around 6 million.
 - A Okay.
- Q So isn't it true that you're wrong when you claim that the main problem with the average of -- averages is that it will inherently produce sales volumes that are less than the historical average?

 Because in this case, the forecasted sales are higher than the historical average.
 - A No, that's not right.
- Q Well, that's the data the Commission relied on.
 Isn't that correct?

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A Well, this -- these sales here would include, like, the DA/RT adjustment, for -- for example, and other -- other adjustments, so, you know, using -- if you use -- I mean, it's -- if you set a maximum in a value -- in a -- in a model and say it's 100 and that's -- you're -- you -- you want that to be the -- the average value, the -- the model has to select up to 100 in every single hour in order to -- for it to be that average value. But the model doesn't do that because sometimes it's lower, sometimes it's -- sometimes it hits the cap, sometimes it doesn't. So because it's not always up at that cap level, it's always going to be -- going to be lower -- lower than the cap.

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And, of course, there's -- there are other, you know, modeling adjustments that are done after market caps to -- to actually increase sales that actually don't agree with, but, you know, but, you know, mathematically, it's -- it's -- it's just not possible.

Q Well, this data shows you're wrong, though; isn't that correct? And isn't that because those caps are set using bookouts, which are not included in the actual historical sales data?

A No, I don't think it -- I don't think it shows -- shows that I'm wrong. I mean, the -- the -- the map kind of speaks for itself there. You know, the fact

Exhibit RF-8 Page 32 of 41

that there are additional volumes at an outside of grid, I don't think it makes the conclusion that I have the testimony wrong, that, you know, setting a -- using a maximum to set an average is not -- not accurate.

- Q All right. Let's turn to your rebuttal testimony, AWEC 200, page 4.
 - A Okay.

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- Q Now, I'd like to ask you about the question and answer that begins on line 17, where you're discussing the fact that PacifiCorp has historically under-forecast its net power costs in the TAM. And on line 17, you testify, "What is driving the recent NPC variances?" And you state, "Market conditions in late 2022 and early 2023 were extraordinary."
- Do you see that?
- 16 | A I do.
 - Q Now, if I could direct your attention to PacifiCorp 1302, and this is again testimony from Docket UE 390, which was the last litigated TAM.
 - A Okay.
 - Q Let me know when you're there. And if I --
 - A I'm there.
- Q -- direct your attention to page 3 of the original. So it's page 5 of the exhibit.
- 25 And on line 16, in that case, you're testifying

again that you disagree that PacifiCorp is persistently under-forecasting NPC.

And beginning on line 21, you testify, excuse me, on the next page, page 4, beginning on line 5, you testify that:

"The GRID model is designed to produce a normalized forecast, which does not include the extraordinary events that have taken place in recent years."

And then you point to 2018, '19, and '20 as also being extraordinary years. So if we just put this together with the testimony in this case, of the last five years, four of them have been extraordinary years that don't show that there's an under-forecasting problem, correct?

- A (No audible response.)
- Q And the one year that, by your own admission, is normal was 2021. Is that correct?
- A I guess there's a couple -- couple questions there. Not sure which one to answer.
- Q Well, is it your testimony that of the last five years, there has been only one normal year, 2021?
- A Well, in the past five years, there have been some extraordinary circumstances, you know, the pipeline rupture with -- with Enbridge; the -- what is it? -- the

Exhibit RF-8 Page 34 of 41

Texas energy crisis; and then, you know, recently, kind of elevated prices last year and -- and kind of the -- just market prices that went through the roof.

And, you know, at the (indiscernible) part of this year. And -- and I guess the point is that, you know, we -- we -- we forecast market prices, right?

They're -- they're put into the -- into the model, and they're -- they're put in at what the forward -- forward market prices are at the time. And sometimes they're lower. Sometimes they're higher. And maybe they don't pick up on, you know, some of these, you know, extraordinary events, but, you know, they -- they are, you know, the prices that if you went out today, you could buy power next year at.

And so, you know, if -- if -- if

there's -- there's an issue with -- with the -- the market

prices, that's -- that's just in the market price

forecast. It's not -- not necessarily, you know, a

modeling -- a modeling issue. And so I think that's the

point of this testimony and the -- the testimony in this

case.

Q Well, and just to be clear, that 2021 was the one year in the last two litigated TAMs that you did not describe as extraordinary. And isn't it true that according to the company's analysis, they under-forecast

Exhibit RF-8 Page 35 of 41

NPC by 21 percent in that year?

A I -- I don't know. I don't know. But -- but I think the -- the point I was making is that the, you know, you know, it's -- it's based on normalized or, you know, forward-looking market prices. And so, you know, if you take those as a given that it, you know, that it is, you know, you know, you can't -- you can't take these -- these events sort of out of -- out of that context.

Q But if every year has the same type of extraordinary event, it's at some point no longer extraordinary. Isn't that correct?

A You know, not necessarily. I mean, you know, certainly, the second half of this year has been -- has turned out to be better than expected. So, you know, things go through phases. Sometimes it's -- it's turbulent, and sometimes it's not.

I mean, I think, you know, ten years ago, eight years ago, market prices were pretty low. They stayed low for a long time. So I don't think so.

Q All right. Well, let me -- let me just direct your attention -- I want to keep that in mind that seven or eight years ago, market prices were normal. So if you could look at PAC/1306, this was testimony that you filed in Docket UE 396, excuse me, 296, which was the 2016 TAM.

A It was a long time ago.

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Q It was a long time ago. We were much younger then. Less gray hair on my end anyway.

And if I could just turn your attention to page 9 of the original, which is 10 of the exhibit.

And there --

- A Okay. So I'm at 1306, page 10.
- Q Correct. Page 9 of the -- yeah, page 9 of the original, 10 of the exhibit.
 - A Okay.

- Q At the very top, you're testifying about "Why has the company's actual NPC been higher than normalized NPC?" And again, you describe abnormal years in 2013 and '14, correct?
 - A Yep.
- Q So collectively, then, if you add that back in with the testimony more recently, over the last 11 years, 7 of them have been abnormal or extraordinary, and that explains the consistent and persistent under-forecasting according to your testimony?
- A I -- I don't know if I could remember very well back that far, but I mean, you certainly could characterize it that way if -- if you wanted to, but, you know, I -- I do think that, you know, what's -- what's happened in the past year is -- has been, you know, kind of on a different level.

	You know,	you the	thing is	with	these markets
is you	never you	never know	what's -	- what	's going to
happen	with them.	So			

- Q And just to be clear --
- A -- yeah, it has been extraordinary.
- Q Sorry, I didn't mean to interrupt. And just to be clear, when you describe 2022 as an extraordinary year, that's also the year you're comparing 2024 to, correct? When you're saying net power costs in 2024 should be closer to 2022 despite the fact that was an extraordinary year.
- A Yeah, I mean, I think based on what we're seeing in markets now, I mean, probably lower, but, you know, I think it -- it is what it is.
- Q Okay. I just have a few more questions, Mr. Mullins. If you could turn back to your opening testimony, AWEC 100, at page 3, please.
 - A All right. I think I am there.
 - Q All right. And --
- A Okay.

Q -- moving down to line 14, you're describing an adjustment that you made related to the model version of AURORA. And you testify on line 17 that "Energy Exemplar provides periodic updates to the AURORA model every few months." You see that?

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Q And then on the next line, you say, "These updates generally include changes and improvements to the modeling environment and the model's algorithms." Do you see that?

A Yep.

Q And in this testimony, you criticize the company for using an older version of AURORA than the one you used. Isn't that true?

A I don't think I -- I criticize them, so I don't think that's true.

Q Well, you recommend that the -- that the NPC update be based on the results of your calculations using a more updated version, which, according to your testimony, includes improvements. Isn't that true?

A So -- right. So I guess to -- to clarify, because I clarified this in my -- my rebuttal testimony, so, you know, when I was preparing this testimony and I was rerunning the model, I was coming up just with a lower -- lower value than -- than PacifiCorp was. And I wasn't sure what the -- the cause of it was.

And here I just attribute it -- attributed it to the -- the different model versions; however, in the -- the reply update PacifiCorp used an updated modeling version, and so I was able to confirm that it

wasn't actually the -- it's not actually the model version that's causing the difference. It's just something about my computer versus their computer that's -- that's causing the difference.

And it's -- it's, you know, different computers have, you know, sort of different, you know, parameters and then different, like, rounding points and different, you know, ways of randomizing numbers, and I think in a big simulation, those -- those can add up.

And so -- and so yeah, so mine still resulted in a lower -- lower value. So I included that in my recommendation.

Q And -- and just to be clear, PacifiCorp updated the version they were using in their reply update. You did not update yours. So now you are using an older version that, by your own testimony, lacks the improvements that are included in the version PacifiCorp is using. Isn't that correct?

A Right, yeah, and I -- I didn't -- you know,
I -- I confirmed it wasn't the model version that's
causing the difference, right? So it was the -- just the
computer it was being run on. So --

Q Well, you --

A But that's right. I -- I didn't update my -- my model version.

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Q So when you were describing how AURORA updates
the model and that update those updates include
improvements, you are you testifying today you
just you don't know what happens with AURORA? You're
not familiar with how that model gets updated and changed

A Well, I think that's kind of a rude way to put it, but no, I wouldn't testify that way.

Q But your testimony originally is incorrect -- I'm trying to understand exactly why -- if the testimony in your direct still stands or if you are changing it.

A Yeah, I think I'd take a look at my rebuttal testimony and maybe find it.

Right. So I talked about it on page, like, 41 of my rebuttal. So I say I attributed this to the use of a different AURORA model version. And then PacifiCorp updated its AURORA model version in reply testimony, but the differences are still there.

So I -- my understanding now is that the difference or the difference is being driven by an architectural difference, so, you know, a difference in the type of computer. And so -- and the difference was smaller in my, you know, rebuttal testimony, but, you know, so -- so I -- I included the 500, you know, \$500,000 difference in my recommendation because that's what my

1	computer calculated.				
2	Q All right. Thank you, Mr. Mullins.				
3	MR. LOWNEY: I have no further questions.				
4	ALJ MAPES: Thank you, Mr. Lowney, Mr.				
5	Mullins.				
6	Mr. Coleman, do you have any redirect?				
7	MR. COLEMAN: So a pause to see if there's				
8	any or any questions from from yourself or				
9	Commissioner.				
10	ALJ MAPES: There are not.				
11	MR. COLEMAN: Can you bear with me just one				
12	second to take a quick look at my notes?				
13	ALJ MAPES: Absolutely.				
14	(Pause)				
15	MR. COLEMAN: Your Honor, I think in the				
16	interest of time and the scope of the case and its				
17	procedural posture, I don't have anything to redirect.				
18	ALJ MAPES: Okay. Well, thank you, Mr.				
19	Mullins. You're excused.				
20	THE WITNESS: All right. Thank you.				
21	ALJ MAPES: So those are the witnesses we				
22	have scheduled for today. Tomorrow, we will resume in				
23	confidential session.				

Actually, let me check on that. Mr. Lowney, do you know if, given the settlement, your

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