# Docket Nos. UE-190529 and UG-190530 <br> (Consolidated) - Vol. IV 

## WUTC v. Puget Sound Energy

## February 6, 2020

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BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
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WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND ) DOCKETS UE-190529 and TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION,) UG-190530 (Consolidated) )
Complainant, )
vs.
PUGET SOUND ENERGY, )


Respondent. )

EVIDENTIARY HEARING, VOLUME IV
Pages 172-453
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE RAYNE PEARSON

February 6, 2020
1:07 p.m.

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission 621 Woodland Square Loop Southeast Lacey, Washington 98503

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## INDEX

## EXAMINATION

## PAGE

Attrition Panel Cross-Examination ..... 235
Dan Doyle - Questions by Commissioner Balasbas ..... 238
Cost of Service Rate Spread and Rate Design ..... 252
Panel Cross-Examination
John Taylor - Cross-Examination by Ms. Gafken ..... 252
Job Piliaris - Cross-Examination by Ms. Gafken ..... 259
Jon Piliaris - Cross-Examination by Mr. Roberson ..... 267
Birud Jhaveri - Questions by Commissioner ..... 270
Balasbas
Jon Piliaris - Questions by Commissioner Rendahl ..... 274
Jon Piliaris - Questions by Chairman Danner ..... 277
IT Investment Panel ..... 280
Cathy Koch - Cross-Examination by Ms. Paisner ..... 282
Susan Free - Cross-Examination by Ms. Paisner ..... 292
Cathy Koch - Cross-Examination by Ms. Paisner ..... 294
Cathy Koch - Redirect Examination by Mr. Steele ..... 302
Joshua Jacobs - Cross-Examination by Ms. Gafken ..... 303
Susan Free - Cross-Examination by Mr. Roberson ..... 305
Susan Free - Cross-Examination by Mr. Pepple ..... 312
Susan Free - Questions by Commissioner Rendahl ..... 321
Margaret Hopkins - Questions by Commissioner ..... 321Balasbas
Susan Free - Questions by Commissioner Balasbas ..... 326

INDEX (Continued)
EXAMINATION PAGE
Joshua Jacobs - Questions by Ms. Rendahl 327
Margaret Hopkins - Questions by Chairman Danner 328
Cathy Koch - Questions by Commissioner Rendahl 336
Cathy Koch - Questions by Commissioner Balasbas 339
Joshua Jacobs - Questions by Chairman Danner 339
Cathy Koch - Questions by Chairman Danner 342
Cathy Koch - Questions by Commissioner Rendahl 346
Susan Free - Questions by Commissioner Rendahl 348
Cathy Koch - Questions by Chairman Danner 351
Joshua Jacobs - Questions by Chairman Danner 354
Joshua Jacobs - Questions by Commissioner 356 Rendahl

Andrew Wappler 358
Daniel Doyle Cross-Examination By Ms. Gafken 361
Daniel Doyle - Cross-Examination by Ms. 367
Cameron-Rulkowski
Daniel Doyle - Redirect Examination by Mr. Kuzma 376
Dan Doyle - Question by Commissioner Balasbas 377
Matt Marcelia - Cross-Examination by Mr. Pepple 378
Matt Marcelia - Question by Commissioner 387 Balasbas

Matt Marcelia - Cross-Examination by Ms.
391
Cameron-Rulkowski

INDEX (Continued)
EXAMINATION

## PAGE

Susan Free - Questions by Commissioner Balasbas ..... 392
Thomas Hunt - Cross-Examination by Ms. Gafken ..... 393
Thomas Hunt - Redirect Examination by Ms. Carson ..... 399
Thomas Hunt - Questions by Chairman Danner ..... 401
Duane Henderson - Questions by Commissioner ..... 403 Rendahl
Susan Free - Questions by Commissioner Rendahl ..... 404
Duane Henderson - Questions by Commissioner ..... 405
BalasbasDuane Henderson - Questions by Chairman Danner407
Paul Wetherby - Cross-Examination by Ms. ..... 407
Cameron-Rulkowski
Paul Wetherbee - Questions by Chairman Danner ..... 413
William Einstein - Questions by Commissioner ..... 414
Rendahl
Susan Free - Questions by Commissioner Rendahl ..... 415
William Einstein - Questions by Commissioner ..... 417
RendahlWilliam Einstein - Questions by Chairman Danner418
Susan Free - Questions by Chairman Danner ..... 419
Jon Piliaris - Questions by Chairman Danner ..... 420
Jon Piliaris - Questions by Commissioner ..... 422
Balasbas
Katie Scanlan - Questions by Chairman Danner ..... 424
Katie Scanlan - Question by Commissioner Rendahl ..... 425
Ronald Roberts - Cross-Examination by ..... 426Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski

INDEX (Continued)
EXAMINATION

## PAGE

Chris McGuire - Questions by Commissioner ..... 431 Balasbas
Chris McGuire - Cross-Examination by Mr. Kuzma ..... 436
Jason Ball - Questions by Commissioner Rendahl ..... 439
Shawn Collins - Introduction by Mr. Ffitch ..... 441
Shawn Collins - Questions by Chairman Danner ..... 443
Brian Collins - Introduction by Mr. Coleman ..... 444
Brian Collins - Cross-Examination by Ms. Gafken ..... 445
PROCEEDINGS PAGE
Proceedings - On Record ..... 232
Exhibit Stipulation ..... 234
Bench Request by Commissioner Balasbas ..... 339
Bench request by Commissioner Rendahl ..... 358
Bench request by Commissioner Balasbas ..... 388
Bench request by Commissioner Rendahl ..... 405
Bench request by Chairman Danner ..... 414
Bench request by Commissioner Rendahl ..... 416
Bench request by Commissioner Rendahl ..... 417

## EXHIBIT INDEX

NO. DESCRIPTION PAGE

## PSE WITNESSES

## David E. Mills, Senior Vice President of Policy and

 Energy SupplyDEM-1T David E. Mills 6/20/19 Direct Testimony (28 pages)

DEM-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
DEM-3T David E. Mills, 1/15/20, Rebuttal Testimony (10 pages)

Daniel A. Doyle, Chief Financial Officer
DAD-1Tr Daniel A. Doyle, 6/20/19, revised 8/22/19 Direct Testimony (52 pages)

DAD-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
DAD-3 6/20/19 S\&P's Funds from Operations to Debt Metric for PSE

DAD-4 6/20/19 Returns on Equity, Equity Ratios and Weighted-Average ROEs for Elec. And Natural Gas Utils. For 1/18/18-12/31/18

DAD-5 6/20/19Returns on Equity, Equity Ratios and Weighted-Average ROEs for Proxy Group for 1/18/18-12/31/18

DAD-6 Daniel A. Doyle 6/20/19Test Year and Rate Year Credit Metric Comparisons

DAD-7TR Daniel A. Doyle 1/15/20Rebuttal Testimony (48 pages)

DAD-8R Daniel A. Doyle 1/15/20 Example Calculation of PSE's Proposed Changes to PSE's Earnings Sharing Mechanism if the Commission Were to Adopt PSE's Proposed Attrition Adjustments

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

## DAD-9 Daniel A. Doyle 1/15/20Impact of Commission

 Staff's and Public Counsel's Weighted-Average Return on Equity ProposalsDr. Roger A. Morin, Principal, Utility Research International

RAM-1TR Roger A. Morin6/20/19, revised 8/22/19Direct Testimony (60 pages)

RAM-2 6/20/19Professional Qualifications
RAM-3 6/20/19Investment-Grade Dividend-Paying Combination Gas and Electric Utilities Covered in Value Line's Utility Industry Group

RAM-4 6/20/19 Proxy Group for PSE
RAM-5 6/20/19 Combination Elec. \& Gas Utils. DCF Analysis Value Line Growth Rates

RAM-6R 6/20/19, revised 8/22/19 Combination Elec. \& Gas Utils. DCF Analysis Analysts' Growth Forecasts

RAM-7 6/20/19 Combination Elec. \& Gas Utilities Beta Estimates

RAM-8 6/20/19 DCF Analysis, S\&P 500 Stocks
RAM-9 6/20/19 Empirical CAPM (17 pages)
RAM-10 6/20/19 2018 Utility Industry Historical Risk Premium

RAM-11 6/20/19 Allowed Risk Premium Analysis
RAM-12T Roger A. Morin 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony (98 pages)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

RAM-13 Roger A. Morin 1/15/20 Expected and Authorized Returns on Equity for Dr. Woolridge's Proxy Group of Thirty Electric Utilities

RAM-14 Roger A. Morin1/15/20Updated Combination Electric \& Gas Utilities DCF Analysis Value Line

RAM-15 Roger A. Morin1/15/20Updated Combination Electric \& Gas Utilities DCF Analysis Analysts' Growth Forecasts

RAM-16 Roger A. Morin1/15/20Updated Combination Electric \& Gas Utilities Beta Estimates

RAM-17 Roger A. Morin1/15/20Updated DCF Analysis S\&P 500 Stocks

CROSS-EXAMINATION EXHIBITS
RAM-18X Staff PSE's Response to UTC Staff Data Request No. 242 (1 page)

RAM-19X Staff PSE's Response to UTC Staff Data Request No. 243 (1 page)

RAM-20X Staff PSE's Response to UTC Staff Data Request No. 244 (2 pages)

RAM-21X Staff PSE's Response to UTC Staff Data Request No. 245 (1 page)

Matthew D. McArthur, Corporate Treasurer
MDM-1T Matthew D. McArthur 6/20/19 Direct Testimony (24 pages)

MDM-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
MDM-3 6/20/19 Test Year Capital Structure and Costs of Capital (2018 Commission Basis Reports)

EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)
NO. DESCRIPTION PAGE
MDM-4 6/20/19 Test Year Capital Structure and Costs of Capital (As Adjusted by PSE)

MDM-5 6/20/19 Projected Rate Year Capital Structure and Costs of Capital

MDM-6 6/20/19 PSE's Outstanding Issues of Callable Long-Term Debt as of December 31, 2018

MDM-7T Matthew D. McArthur 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony (10 pages)

MDM-8 Matthew D. McArthur 1/15/20 PSE's Proposed Cost of Capital and Rate of Return (with a Revised Return on Equity of 9.5 Percent)

MDM-9 Matthew D. McArthur 1/15/20 PSE's Proposed Cost of Capital and Rate of Return (with a Revised Return on Equity of 9.7 Percent)

Margaret F. Hopkins, Vice President and Chief Information Officer

MFH-1T Margaret F. Hopkins 6/20/19 Direct Testimony (43 pages)

MFH-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
MFH-3 6/20/19 Technology Placed into Service After October 1, 2016, and Before December 31, 2018

MFH-4 6/20/19 Data Center and Disaster Recovery Program Corporate Spending Authorization Documentation

MFH-5 6/20/19 Energy Management System Upgrade Corporate Spending Authorization

MFH-6 6/20/19 HR-TOPS Corporate Spending Authorization

MFH-7T Margaret F. Hopkins 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony (16 pages)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

NO. DESCRIPTION PAGE
MFH-8 Margaret F. Hopkins, 1/15/20 Forbes: Next-Generation Data Centers
CROSS-EXAMINATION EXHIBITS
MFH-9X AWEC, PSE Response to AWEC Data Request No. 001 and Attachment A thereto (5 pages) (10/8/19)
MFH-10X AWEC, PSE Response to AWEC Data Request No. 003 and Attachments A, B and C thereto (29 pages) (10/8/19)
MFH-11X AWEC PSE Response to AWEC Data RequestNo. 004 (1 page) (10/8/19)Joshua J. Jacobs, Director, Business Integration
JJJ-1T Joshua J. Jacobs 6/20/19 DirectTestimony (51 pages)
JJJ-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
JJJ-3 6/20/19 2016 GTZ Board Presentation
JJJ-4 6/20/19 2016 GTZ Project Roadmap
JJJ-5 6/20/19 2016 JD Power ResidentialElectric \& Natural Gas Scores
JJJ-6 6/20/19 GTZ Project List
JJJ-7 6/20/19 Web Corporate SpendingAuthorization
JJJ-8 6/20/19 Communication Gateway CorporateSpending Authorization
JJJ-9 6/20/19 Microservices Corporate SpendingAuthorization
JJJ-10 6/20/19 IWM Corporate Spending Authorization

EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)
NO. DESCRIPTION
PAGE
JJJ-11T Joshua J. Jacobs 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony (32 pages)

JJJ-12 Joshua J. Jacobs 1/15/20 J.D. Power 2019 Utilities Industry Outlook

JJJ-13 Joshua J. Jacobs 1/15/20 Consumer Education Cards

JJJ-14 Joshua J. Jacobs 1/15/20 GTZ Pro Forma Period Project List Update CROSS-EXAMINATION EXHIBITS

JJJ-15X The Engery Project 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 32

JJJ-16X The Engery Project 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 34

JJJ-17X The Engery Project 1/31/20 PSE's Response to Public Counsel's Data Request No. 129

JJJ-18X The Engery Project 1/31/20 PSE's Response to Public Counsel's Data Request No. 122

JJJ-19X The Engery Project 1/31/20 PSE's Response to Public Counsel's Data Request No. 185
(Without Attachment A)
JJJ-20X The Engery Project 1/31/20 PSE's
Response to Public Counsel's Data Request No. 186

Andrew Wappler, Vice President, Customer Operations and Communications

AW-1T Andrew Wappler 6/20/19 Direct
Testimony (23 pages)
AW-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

NO. DESCRIPTION PAGE
AW-3 6/20/19 JD Power 2018 Electric
Residential Customer Satisfaction Survey
AW-4 6/20/19 JD Power 2017-2018 ScorecardsAW-5T Andrew Wappler 1/15/20 RebuttalTestimony (21 pages)
CROSS-EXAMINATION EXHIBITS
AW-6X The Engery Project 1/31/20 PSE'sResponse to The Energy Project'sData Request No. 2

AW-7X The Engery Project, 1/31/20, PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 3

AW-8X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 4

AW-9X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 5

AW-10X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 8

AW-11X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 9

AW-12X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 10

AW-13X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 12

AW-14X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 13

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

AW-15X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 14

AW-16X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 15

AW-17X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 16

AW-18X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 17

AW-19X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 18

AW-20X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 27

AW-21X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 28

AW-22X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 29

AW-23X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 30

AW-24X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 31

AW-25X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 33 (Included Attachment A)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

AW-26X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 113

AW-27X The Engery Project, 1/31/20 PSE's
Counsel's Data Request No. 119
(Included Attachment A)
Booga K. Gilbertson, Senior Vice President, Operations
BKG-1T Booga K. Gilbertson, 6/20/19, Direct Testimony (36 pages)

BKG-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
Catherine A. Koch, Director, Planning
CAK-1Tr Catherine A. Koch 6/20/19, revised 8/22/19 Direct Testimony (66 pages)

CAK-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
CAK-3 6/20/19 Major Projects Greater than \$10 Million
Appdx A, Appdx B, Appdx C, Appdx D Appdx E, Appdx F

CAK-04 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Advanced Metering Infrastructure (Appendices C and D are Confidential) Appdx A, Appdx B, Appdx C (C), Appdx D, Appdx E, Appdx F, Appdx G (C)

CAK-5 Catherine A. Koch 6/20/19 Storm Deferral

CAK-6Tr Catherine A. Koch 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony ( 35 pages)

CAK-7 Catherine A. Koch 1/15/20
Public Counsel's Response
To PSE Data Request No. 003

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

NO. DESCRIPTION

## PAGE

## CROSS-EXAMINATION EXHIBITS

CAK-8 Public Counsel, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 256, Attachments A, B, C, and E

CAK-9 Public Counsel , PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 257

CAK-10 Public Counsel, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 261

CAK-11CX Public Counsel, ***CONFIDENTIAL*** PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 265, Attachment A

CAK-12X Public Counsel, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 267

CAK-13X Public Counsel, PSE Response to Public
Counsel Data Request No. 269
CAK-14X Public Counsel, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 270

CAK-15X Public Counsel, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 274

Duane A. Henderson, Manager, Gas System Integrity
DAH-1T Duane A. Henderson , 6/20/19 Direct Testimony (12 pages)

DAH-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
DAH-3 6/20/19 Excerpts from PSE 2012 10-Year Plan HP Project List

DAH-4T Duane A. Henderson, 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony (7 pages)

EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)
NO. DESCRIPTION PAGE

## CROSS-EXAMINATION EXHIBITS

DAH-5X AWEC, PSE Response to AWEC Data Request No. 54 (1 page) (1/28/20)

Doug S. Loreen, Director, Safety and Corporate Shared Services

DSL-1T Douglas S. Loreen, 6/20/19 Direct Testimony (32 pages)

DSL-2 6/20/19, Professional Qualifications
DSL-3 6/20/19, CBRE Workplace Strategy Findings Report

DSL-4C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL*** CBRE Market Analysis April 2018

DSL-5 6/20/19 Capital Spending Authorization for Bellingham Service Center

DSL-6 6/20/19, South King Complex Tenant Improvement - Phase I

DSL-7 6/20/19, Snoqualmie Facility Purchase Authorization

DLS-8T 9/17/19, Supplemental Testimony (7 pages)

DLS-9 9/17/19, Agreement of Purchase and Sale between PSE and Southport West LLC

Paul K. Wetherbee, Director, Energy Supply Merchant
PKW-1CT Paul K. Wetherbee 6/20/19
***CONFIDENTIAL***
Direct Testimony (93 pages)
PKW-2 6/20/19, Professional Qualifications

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

## PKW-3C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL***

 Summary of PSE's Proposed Power Costs in Comparison with Power Costs in the 2017 GRC SettlementPKW-4 6/20/19, EMC Slides for 150 MW Midway Transmission Renewal

PKW-5 6/20/19, EMC Slides for 474 MW Rocky Reach/Vantage Transmission Renewal

PKW-6 6/20/19, EMC Slides for 150 MW New Mid-C Transmission

PKW-7 6/20/19 EMC Slides for 663 MW Colstrip Transmission Renewal

PKW-8 6/20/19, EMC Slides for 300 MW Transmission Renewal for PG\&E Exchange Agreement

PKW-9 6/20/19, EMC Slides for Hopkins
Ridge 2024 Transmission
PKW-10C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL***
Description of the Analysis Used
to Estimate the Value of the
Colville Slice of the Wells
Hydroelectric Project
PKW-11 6/20/19, EMC Slides for Extension Of 33,000 dth/day Capacity on Westcoast Pipeline

PKW-12C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL***
EMC Slides for Extension of
$52,000 \mathrm{dth} /$ day Capacity on
Westcoast Pipeline
PKW-13C 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL***
Summary of Rate Year Power
Costs by Resource

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

PKW-14C 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL***Monthly Detail of Costs andEnergy Produced by AURORA Model
PKW-15C 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL***
Summary of the Rate Year CostsNot in AURORA Model
PKW-16C 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL**Rate Year Resources Input Summary
PKW-17C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL***
Summary of the 2018 Review ofVariable O\&M Costs
PKW-18C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL***Variable Operations andMaintenance Dispatch Assumptionsfor Gas-Fired Generators
PKW-19C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL***Monthly Market Gas and Power Prices
PKW-20C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL***Presentation of the 2017Availability Data and the AdjustedCapacity Used to Calculate the Costof Westcoast Capacity
PKW-21C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL***Comparison of Actual Wind Generationwith Preconstruction, 2010 DNV,and 2016 Wind Forecast for EachWind Resource
PKW-22C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL***Development of Skookumchuck PPAHour-Ahead Costs
PKW-23C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL***Calculation of Rate Year Day-AheadWind Integration Costs

EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)
NO. DESCRIPTION PAGE

PKW-24C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Colstrip Fixed Fuel Costs

## PKW-25C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL***

Contract Costs of Mid-C Hydro Resources
PKW-26C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL*** BPA Transmission Costs

PKW-27C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Gas Mark-to-Model and Open Transport Value

PKW-28C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Fixed Gas-for-Power Transportation Costs

## PKW-29C 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL***

 Distillate Fuel Incremental CostsPKW-30C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Adjustment to Remove Non-Fuel Costs that are Included in AURORA Model's Peaker Start Costs

## PKW-31C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL***

 Winter Peak Planning Incremental CostsPKW-32 6/20/19, Other Power Costs Chargeable to FERC Account 557

PKW-33C 6/20/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL***
Comparison of Commission Approved Power Costs with Proposed Power Costs in this Proceeding

PKW-34CT Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20, ***CONFIDENTIAL***
Rebuttal Testimony (36 pages)
PKW-35C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20
***CONFIDENTIAL***
Summary of PSE's Proposed Power Costs in Comparison with Power Costs presented in Direct Testimony

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

PKW-36C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20
***CONFIDENTIAL***
PSE's Response to WUTC Staff Data
Request No. 202
PKW-37C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20
***CONFIDENTIAL***
2016 Vaisala Wind Forecast Reports
PKW-38 Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20
Westcoast Pipeline Availability
PKW-39C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20
***CONFIDENTIAL***
Power Cost Summary by Resource
PKW-40C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20
***CONFIDENTIAL***
Market Energy Prices
PKW-41C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20
***CONFIDENTIAL***
Power Costs Not in AURORA
PKW-42C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20
***CONFIDENTIAL***
Description of Short-term Request for
Proposals Process
PKW-43C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20
***CONFIDENTIAL***
AURORA Costs and Energy Outputs
PKW-44C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20
***CONFIDENTIAL***
Skookumchuck Wind Balancing Costs
PKW-45C Paul K. Wetherbee, $1 / 15 / 20$
***CONFIDENTIAL***
Day-Ahead Wind Integration Costs
PKW-46C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20
***CONFIDENTIAL*
Colstrip Fixed Fuel Costs

EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)
NO. DESCRIPTION
PAGE
PKW-47C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20
***CONFIDENTIAL***
Mid-Columbia Contracts Costs
PKW-48C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20 ***CONFIDENTIAL***
Bonneville Power Administration Transmission Costs

PKW-49C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20 ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Gas Mark-to-Model and Open Transport Value

PKW-50C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20 ***CONFIDENTIAL***
Fixed Gas for Power Transportation Costs

PKW-51C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20 ***CONFIDENTIAL***
Distillate Fuel Incremental Costs
PKW-52C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20
***CONFIDENTIAL***
Cost Included in Peaker Start Costs
PKW-53C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20 ***CONFIDENTIAL***
Winter Peak Planning Incremental Costs
PKW-54 Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20
FERC 557 Other Power Costs
PKW-55C Paul K. Wetherbee, 1/15/20 ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Summary of Power Costs with Full Update

Ronald J. Roberts, Director of Generation and Natural Gas Storage

RJR-1T Ronald J. Roberts 6/20/19 Direct Testimony (38 pages)

RJR-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

RJR-3C 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL***Details Regarding the ColstripSteam Electric Station
RJR-4 6/20/19, Press Release of TalenMontana Announcing the EarlyRetirement of Colstrip Units 1 \& 2
RJR-5 6/20/19 Press Release of PSERegarding the Early Retirement ofColstrip Units $1 \& 2$
RJR-6 6/20/19, Colstrip Steam ElectricStation PSE Capital Expenditures Over\$100,000 (October 1, 2016 -December 31, 2018)
RJR-7 6/20/19 Summary of Rate YearProduction O\&M Costs
RJR-8 6/20/19 Summary of the Adjustments toTest Year Expenses in Calculating theRate Year Production O\&M ExpensesRJR-9C 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL***Summary of Colstrip Overhaul EventsIncluded in the Rate Year
RJR-10C 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL***
Amortization of Major Maintenance
Associated with PSE's Owned and JointlyOwned Simple and Combined Cycle CombustionTurbine Facilities Included in the Rate Year
RJR-11C 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL***
Comparison of Amortization of MajorMaintenance Associated with PSE's Owned andJointly-Owned Simple and Combined CycleCombustion Turbine Facilities Included inthis Proceeding to Amortization of MajorMaintenance Associated with PSE's Owned andJointly-Owned Simple and Combined CycleCombustion Turbine Facilities Included in the2017 GRC

EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)
NO. DESCRIPTION

## PAGE

RJR-12 6/20/19, Comparison of Hydro O\&M Costs Included in this Proceeding to Hydro O\&M Costs Included in the 2017 GRC

RJR-13 6/20/19 Comparison of Wind Production O\&M Costs Included in this Proceeding to Wind Production O\&M Costs Included in the 2017 GRC

RJR-14T Ronald J. Roberts, 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony (26 pages)

RJR-15HC Ronald J. Roberts, 1/15/20 Coal Supply Agreement (December 5, 2019)

RJR-16 Ronald J. Roberts, 1/15/20 Updated Production O\&M Costs

William T. Einstein, Director of Product Development and Growth

WTE-1CT William T. Einstein. 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Direct Testimony (41 pages)

WTE-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
WTE-3C 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Skookumchuck Wind Energy Project, LLC PPA

WTE-4C 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Lund Hill Solar Project, LLC PPA

WTE-5 6/20/19 Exhibit A to 2017 RFP for Renewable Energy

WTE-6HC 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL***
Green Direct First Open Season RFI Results
WTE-7HC 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Green Direct Second Open Season RFP Results

WTE-8T William T. Einstein, 9/17/19
Supplemental Direct Testimony (6 pages)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION

## PAGE

WTE-9T William T. Einstein, 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony (12 pages)

Thomas M. Hunt, Director of Compensation and Benefits
TMH-1T Thomas M. Hunt, 6/20/19 Direct Testimony (33 pages)

TMH-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
TMH-3C 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Merit Increase Trends

TMH-4 6/20/19 Excerpts from Executive Compensation Portion of Form 10-K

TMH-5C 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Health Benefit Plans History

TMH-6 6/20/19 Pension Assets and Pension Benefit Obligations

TMH-7 6/20/19, 2018 Goals and Incentives Plan
TMH-8T Thomas M. Hunt, 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony (16 pages)

TMH-9 Thomas M. Hunt, 1/15/20
Public Counsel Response to PSE Data Request No. 002

## CROSS-EXAMINATION EXHIBITS

TMH-10X Public Counsel, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 278

TMH-11X Public Counsel, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 279

TMH-12X Public Counsel, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 281

EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)
NO. DESCRIPTION

## PAGE

Matthew R. Marcelia, Director of Tax and IT Finance
Projects
MRM-1Tr Matthew R. Marcelia, 6/20/19 Revised 1/29/20 Direct Testimony (65 pages)

MRM-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
MRM-3 6/20/19 I.R.S. Private Letter Ruling 8920025

MRM-4 6/20/19 I.R.S. Private Letter Ruling 200824001

MRM-5 6/20/19 I.R.S. Private Letter Ruling 201820010

MRM-6 6/20/19 Normalizations Provisions in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

MRM-7 6/20/19 PricewaterhouseCoopers Comments on PSE's ARAM and Normalization Treatment

MRM-8 6/20/192014.08.14 Vision Document Budget Project Whitepaper

MRM-9 6/20/19 FTIP Reset Slides
MRM-10 6/20/19 FTIP2 CSA Design Close
MRM-11T Matthew R. Marcelia 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony (81 pages)

MRM-12 Matthew R. Marcelia 1/15/20IRS Private Letter Ruling 200632017

CROSS-EXAMINATION EXHIBITS
MRM-3 Public Counsel PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 275

MRM-4X AWEC ***CONFIDENTIAL***
PSE Response to AWEC Data
Request No. 050 (2 pages) (1/28/20)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

NO. DESCRIPTION PAGE
Jon A. Piliaris, Director, Regulatory Affairs
JAP-1T Jon A. Piliaris 6/20/19 DirectTestimony (53 pages)
JAP-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
JAP-3 6/20/19Normalized Test YearRevenue from Electric Operations
JAP-4 6/20/19 Normalized Test Year
Revenue from Natural Gas Operations
JAP-5 6/20/19 Electric Lighting Rate Design
JAP-6 6/20/19Electric Rate Design Proposal
JAP-7 6/20/19Proposed Electric TariffSchedule Revisions
JAP-8 6/20/19 Sample Calculation ofConjunctive Billed Demand
JAP-9 6/20/19Derivation of Demand Rates underConjunctive Demand Billing
JAP-10 6/20/19Conjunctive Demand Service OptionTariff Schedule
JAP-11 6/20/19 Electric Delivery DecouplingMechanism Calculations
JAP-12 6/20/19 Electric Fixed ProductionDecoupling Mechanism Calculations
JAP-13 6/20/19 Gas Decoupling MechanismCalculations
JAP-14 6/20/19 Estimated Electric BillImpacts from Proposed Base andRider Rates
JAP-15 6/20/19 Estimated Gas Bill Impactsfrom Proposed Base and Rider Rates

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

JAP-16 6/20/19Projected Electric Rate Year Revenue for Attrition Analysis

JAP-17 6/20/19Projected Gas Rate Year Revenue for Attrition Analysis

JAP-18T Jon A. Piliaris 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony (32 pages)

JAP-19 Jon A. Piliaris 1/15/20 Normalized Test Year Revenue from Natural Gas Operations

JAP-20 Jon A. Piliaris, 1/15/20 2019 PAYS® Status Update CROSS-EXAMINATION EXHIBITS

JAP-1 The Engery Project, 1/31/20, PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 1

JAP-2 The Engery Project 1/31/20 PSE's Response to The Energy Project's Data Request No. 19 (Included Attachment A)

JAP-3 The Engery Project, 1/31/20, PSE's First Revised Response to The Energy
Project's Data Request No. 23
(Including Attachment A (Excerpt))
JAP-4 The Engery Project 1/31/20
PSE's Response to The Energy
Project's Data Request No. 26
Susan E. Free, Manager of Revenue Requirement
SEF-1Tr Susan E. Free, 60/20/19, revised
8/22/19 Direct Testimony (79 pages)
SEF-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

SEF-3 6/20/19 Electric and Natural Gas Revenue, Net Revenue Change Request

SEF-4 6/20/19 Electric and Natural Gas Summary Pages, Detailed Summaries

SEF-5 6/20/19 Electric and Natural Gas Test Year Rate Base, Working Capital, Allocation Methods and Cost of Capital

SEF-6 6/20/19 Revenue Requirement Restating and Pro Forma Adjustments-Common to Electric and Natural Gas

SEF-7 6/20/19 Revenue Requirement Restating and Pro Forma Adjustments-Electric Only

SEF-8 6/20/19 Revenue Requirement Restating and Pro For AdjustmentsNatural Gas Only

SEF-9 6/20/19 Determination of Attrition Basis Amounts for Electric and Natural Gas

SEF-10 6/20/19 Five-Year Cost per Customer
SEF-11 Susan E. Free 6/20/19 Exhibit A-1 Power Cost and Fixed Production Cost Baseline Rate

SEF-12T Susan E. Free 9/17/19 Supplemental Direct Testimony (9 pages)

SEF-13 Susan E. Free, 9/17/19
Updated Summary of Professional Qualifications

SEF-14 Susan E. Free 9/17/19 Electric Net Revenue Change Requested Supplemental Filing (updating Exh. SEF-3E)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

SEF-15 Susan E. Free 9/17/19 Electric Summary Pages and Detailed Summaries Supplemental Filing (updating Exh. SEF-4E)

SEF-16 Susan E. Free 9/17/19 Electric Restating and Pro forma Adjustments Supplemental Filing (only change is to Electric Adjustment SEF-16.20 EP) (Updating Exh. SEF-6E)

SEF-17T Susan E. Free 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony (102 pages)

SEF-18 Susan E. Free 1/15/20 Electric and Natural Gas Revenue Net Revenue Change Requested

SEF-19 Susan E. Free 1/15/20 Electric and Natural Gas Summary Pages, Detailed Summaries

SEF-20 Susan E. Free 1/15/20 Revenue Requirement Restating and Pro forma Adjustments Common to Electric and Natural Gas

SEF-21 Susan E. Free 1/15/20 Revenue Requirement Restating and Pro forma Adjustments Electric Only

SEF-22 Susan E. Free 1/15/20 Determination of Attrition Basis Amounts for Electric and Natural Gas

SEF-23 Susan E. Free 1/15/20 Exhibit A-1 Power Cost and Fixed Production Cost Baseline Rate

SEF-24 Susan E. Free 1/15/20 Comparison of Parties Recommended Electric Net Revenue Change Requested

SEF-25 Susan E. Free 1/15/20 Comparison of Parties Recommended Natural Gas Net Revenue Change Requested

EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)
NO. DESCRIPTION
PAGE
SEF-26 Susan E. Free 1/15/20 Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

SEF-27 Susan E. Free 1/15/20 Trend in Average Lives of Intangible Plant Category

SEF-28 Susan E. Free 1/15/20 Excerpts from Historical Approved Schedule 95A Tariff Pages

SEF-29 Susan E. Free 1/15/20 Corrections to Amounts Calculated by AWEC for Colstrip Units 1 and 2

SEF-30 Susan E. Free 1/15/20 Colstrip Annual Report filed November 27, 2019

SEF-31 Susan E. Free 1/15/20 Example of Proposed Reporting of Green Direct Variable Power Costs when PPA Generation Exceeds Program Usage

SEF-32 Susan E. Free 1/15/20 Example of Proposed Reporting of Green Direct Variable Power Costs when Program Usage Exceeds PPA Generation

Stephen J. King, Director, Controller and Principal Accounting Officer

SJK-1T Stephen J. King 6/20/19
Direct Testimony (14 pages)
SJK-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
SJK-3 6/20/19 Allocated Results of Operations
SJK-4 6/20/19 Balance Sheet
SJK-5 6/20/19 Revised 2018 Affiliated Interest and Subsidiary Transaction Report filed with the Commission On May 7, 2019

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

Ronald J. Amen, Black \& Veatch Management Consulting LLC, Director, Advisory and Planning Practice
RJA-1T Ronald J. Amen 6/20/19
Direct Testimony (40 pages)

RJA-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
RJA-3 6/20/19 Electric Attrition Study
RJA-4 6/20/19 Gas Attrition Study
RJA-5 6/20/19 Gas Capacity Resource Allocation
RJA-6Tr Ronald J. Amen 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony (28 pages)

RJA-7 Ronald J. Amen 1/15/20 Exponential Growth in Rate Base

RJA-8 Ronald J. Amen 1/15/20 Electric Attrition
RJA-9 Ronald J. Amen, 1/15/20 Gas Attrition
RJA-10 Ronald J. Amen 1/15/20 Response to WUTC Staff Data Request No. 006

John D. Taylor, Black \& Veatch Management Consulting LLC, Principal Consultant

JDT-1T John D. Taylor, 6/20/19, Direct Testimony (30 pages)

JDT-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
JDT-3 6/20/19 Summary of COSS Results
JDT-4 6/20/19 Account Detail by Classification and Rate Class

JDT-5 6/20/19 Account Inputs and Allocation Choices

JDT-6 6/20/19 External Allocation Factors

EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)
NO. DESCRIPTION
PAGE
JDT-7 6/20/19 Rate Apportionment, Proposed Rates, and Revenue Proofs

JDT-8 6/20/19Demand and Procurement Charge Support

JDT-9T John D. Taylor 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony (19 pages)

JDT-10 John D. Taylor 1/15/20 Summary of COSS results

JDT-11 John D. Taylor 1/15/20 Account Detail by Classification and Rate Class

JDT-12 John D. Taylor 1/15/20 Account Inputs and Allocation Choices

JDT-13 John D. Taylor 1/15/20 External Allocation Factors

JDT-14 John D. Taylor 1/15/20 Rate Apportionment, Proposed Rates, and Revenue Proofs

JDT-15 John D. Taylor 1/15/20 Demand and Procurement Charge Support

JDT-16 John D. Taylor 1/15/20 Detailed Customer Related Costs from COSS Model

Lorin I. Molander, Manager, Load Forecasting and Analysis

LIM-1T Lorin I. Molander
Lorin I. Molander 6/20/19
Direct Testimony (20 pages)
LIM-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
LIM-3T Lorin I. Molander 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony (12 pages)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

Birud D. Jhaveri, Manager of Pricing and Cost of Service
BDJ-1T Birud D. Jhaveri 6/20/19
Direct Testimony (23 pages)
BDJ-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
BDJ-3C 6/20/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Peak Credit Analysis

BDJ-4 6/20/19 Electric Cost of Service
BDJ-5T Birud D. Jhaveri 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony (17 pages)

BDJ-6 Birud D. Jhaveri 1/15/20 Results from Cost of Service Study Scenarios

John J. Spanos, Gannett Fleming Valuation and Rate Consultants, LLC, Senior Vice President

JJS-1T John J. Spanos 6/20/19
Direct Testimony (6 pages)
JJS-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
JJS-3 6/20/19 2018 Depreciation Study
JJS-4T John J. Spanos 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony (12 pages)

JJS-5 John J. Spanos 1/15/20 Public Counsel Response to PSE Data Request No. 018

Dr. Chun K. Chang, former PSE Regulatory Consultant in
Pricing and Cost of Service
CKC-1T Chun K. Chang (adopted by Jon A. Piliaris) 6/20/19 Direct Testimony (7 pages)

CKC-2 6/20/19 Professional Qualifications
CKC-3 6/20/19 2018 Load Research Report

EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)
NO. DESCRIPTION
PAGE
Joshua A. Kensok, Director FP\&A and Budgeting
JAK-1CT Joshua A. Kensok 1/15/20
***CONFIDENTIAL***
Rebuttal Testimony (19 pages)
JAK-2 Joshua A. Kensok 1/15/20
Professional Qualifications
JAK-3C Joshua A. Kensok 1/15/20
***CONFIDENTIAL***
2019 GRC Rate Year Operating Income
JAK-4C Joshua A. Kensok 1/15/20 ***CONFIDENTIAL***
2019-2020 Capital Expenditures and Plant Additions

JAK-5 Joshua A. Kensok 1/15/20 2014-2018 Actuals vs. Forecast
Operations Expenditures, Capital Expenditures and LNG Project

Karl R. Rábago, Principal and sole employee of Rábago
Energy LLC
KRR-1Tr Karl R. Rábago 1/15/20 Rebuttal Testimony (35 pages)

KRR-2 Karl R. Rábago 1/15/20 Professional Qualifications

KRR-3 Karl R. Rábago 1/15/20 PSE Planned Spending

Attrition Panel
CROSS-EXAMINATION EXHIBITS
NWEC-1X NWEC, 1/30/20 PSE Response to NWEC Data Request No. 030

NWEC-2X NWEC, 1/30/20 PSE Response to NWEC Data Request No. 031

EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)
NO. DESCRIPTION
PAGE
COMMISSION REGULATORY STAFF
Jing Liu, Regulatory Analyst
JL-1CTr Jing Liu, 11/22/19 Revised 12/18/19
*** CONFIDENTIAL***
Responsive Testimony (78 Pages)
JL-2r Jing Liu, 11/22/19, Revised 12/18/19 Electric Model

JL-3r Jing Liu 11/22/19 Revised 12/18/19
Natural Gas Model
JL-4r Jing Liu, 11/22/19, Revised
1/31/20 Impact of Staff's
Adjustments Electric
JL-5r Jing Liu, 11/22/19, Revised 1/31/20 Impact of Staff's Adjustments Natural Gas

JL-6 Jing Liu, 11/22/19 Temperature Normalization Electric

JL-6 Excel
JL-7 Jing Liu, 11/22/19, Temperature Normalization Backcast Electric

JL-7 Excel
JL-8 Jing Liu, 11/22/19 Temperature Normalization Natural Gas

JL-8 Excel
JL-9 Jing Liu, 11/22/19 Temperature Normalization Backcast
Natural Gas
JL-9 Excel

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION

## PAGE

```
JL-10C Jing Liu 11/22/19
    ***CONFIDENTIAL***
    Colstrip Major Maintenance
        Budget v. Actual v. In Rates
```

    JL-10C Excel
    JL-11 Jing Liu, 11/22/19
Colstrip Major Maintenance
20172018
JL-11 Excel
JL-12C $_{* * *}$ Jing Liu, 11/22/19
PSE Support for Colstrip Major
Maintenance 2020
JL-13C Jing Liu 11/22/19
***CONFIDENTIAL***
PSE Response to WUTC Data
Request No. 75 (Ronald Roberts' Response)
JL-14C ${ }_{* * *}$ Jing Liu, 11/22/19
Colstrip Common Cost Budget
JL-15C $\underset{* * * \text { CONF Liu, 11/22/19 }}{ }$
Colstrip O\&M Budget v. Actual
JL-15C Excel
JL-16 Jing Liu, 11/22/19
Staff's Revised Centralia PPA
Equity Adder
JL-17C Jing Liu, 11/22/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL***
JL-17C2
JL-17C3 Staff Recommended Variable Power Cost

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

JL-18C
***CONFIDENTIAL***PSE's Explanation of the DifferenceBetween a Single Run and 80 Runs
JL-19r Jing Liu, 11/22/19, Revised 12/18/19Staff's Attrition Analysis
JL-2Or Jing Liu, 11/22/19, Revised 12/18/19Attrition Base and GrowthFactor Comparison
JL-21 Jing Liu, 11/22/19PSE Response to AWEC Data Request 20
JL-22 Jing Liu, 11/22/19JL-23C Jing Liu, 11/22/19***CONFIDENTIAL***PSE's Capital Expenditure Plan
JL-24T Jing Liu, Cross-Answering Testimonyof Jing Liu (17 pages)
JL-25 Jing Liu PSE HELP Spending Details forOctober 2018 - September 2019 Program Year(PSE Second Revised Response to UTC StaffData Request No. 230)

JL-26 Jing Liu, PSE HELP Spending Details by Community Action Agency for the Last Three Program Years (PSE Revised Response to UTC Staff Data Request No. 231)

JL-27 Jing Liu PSE's Determination of HELP Administrative Fees (PSE Response to UTC Staff Data Request No. 232)

JL-28 Jing Liu, PSE's Verification of HELP Administration Fees (PSE Response to UTC Staff Data Request No. 233)

EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)
NO. DESCRIPTION

## PAGE

JL-29 Jing Liu, HELP Service Contract between
PSE and Community Action Agencies
(PSE Response to UTC Staff Data
Request No. 234)
Cristina S. Steward, Regulatory Analyst
CSS-1T Cristina S. Steward 11/22/19
Responsive Testimony (15 pages)
CSS-2 Cristina S. Steward, 11/22/19, IRS
Revenue Procedure 2017-47, Safe
Harbor for Inadvertent Normalization
Violations
CSS-3 Cristina S. Steward
11/22/19 Shuffleton Property Sale Adjustment

CSS-3 Excel
Chris R. McGuire, Assistant Director of Energy
Regulation
CRM-1T Chris R. McGuire 11/22/19
Responsive Testimony (47 pages)
CRM-2 Chris R. McGuire 11/22/19
PSE's Annual Colstrip Report, November 30, 2018

Aimee N. Higby, Regulatory Analyst
ANH-1Tr Aimee N. Higby, 11/22/19, Revised 1/32/20 Responsive Testimony (42 pages)

ANH-2 Aimee N. Higby, 11/22/19, Digital Innovation:
Creating the Utility of the Future
ANH-3 Aimee N. Higby, 11/22/19, The Future of Regulation: Principles for Regulating Emerging Technologies

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

NO. DESCRIPTION PAGE
ANH-4 Aimee N. Higby, 11/22/19, Customer Centricity: Lynchpin of Utility Strategy
ANH-5 Aimee N. Higby, 11/22/19, PSE Response to UTC Staff Data Request No. 205 (Redacted)
Jason L. Ball, Deputy Assistant Director of EnergyRegulation
JLB-1T Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, ResponsiveTestimony (74 pages)
JLB-2 Jason L. Ball 11/22/19
Excerpts from Ball Testimony in2017 PSE GRC
JLB-3 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, NARUC Resolutionon Modeling Energy Storage and OtherFlexible Resources
JLB-4 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, Company'sResponses to Various Data Requests
JLB-5 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, Excerpt from11th Supplemental Order in PSE 1992 GRC
JLB-6 Jason L. Ball 11/22/19 PSE 2017Decoupling Evaluation
JLB-7 LB-7 Excel, Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19Electric Bill Impact Analysis
JLB-8 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19Natural Gas Bill Impact Analysis
JLB-8 Excel
JLB-9 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, Time-varyingand Dynamic Rate Design, RAP
JLB-10 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, Experiences fromConsumer Behavior Studies on EngagingCustomers, DOE

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

NO. DESCRIPTION PAGE
JLB-11 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, Rate Design for the Distribution Edge, RMI

JLB-12 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, Innovation in the Mobile Industry

JLB-13 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, Digital Innovation: Creating the Utility of the Future

JLB-14 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, The Internet of Things: Mapping the Value Beyond the Hype

JLB-15 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, The Internet of Things: An Overview

JLB-16 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, Flexibility for 21st Century Power Systems

JLB-17 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, Volt/VAR Optimization Benefits

JLB-18 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, International Evidence on Dynamic Pricing

JLB-19 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, The Status and Promise of Advanced M\&V

JLB-20 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, Experiences of Vulnerable Customers, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

JLB-21 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, Nexant Report on TOU Pricing Opt-In Pilot Plan

JLB-22 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, A Primer on Time-Variant Electricity Pricing, EDF

JLB-23 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, EVGO
Fleet and Tariff Analysis, RMI
JLB-24 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, Oregon Commission Acknowledgement of PGE Pilot

JLB-25 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, Memo to Mayor's Office from Seattle City Light

EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)
NO. DESCRIPTION

## PAGE

JLB-26 $\begin{gathered}\text { Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, Advancing the }\end{gathered}$ Practice of Rate Design

JLB-27 Jason L. Ball, 11/22/19, PNNL Olympic Peninsula Project
JLB-28T Jason L. Ball, 1/15/20, Cross-Answering Testimony of Jason L. Ball (20 pages)

JLB-29 Jason L. Ball, 1/15/20, Staff Memo in Docket UG-161268

JLB-30 Jason L. Ball, 1/15/20, Staff Memo in Docket UG-180920

JLB-31 Jason L. Ball, 1/15/20, Various Data Requests
Kathi B. Scanlan, Acting Senior Resource Planning
Manager, Conservation and Energy Planning
KBS-1CT Kathi B. Scanlan, 11/22/19
Responsive Testimony (18 pages)
KBS-2 Kathi B. Scanlan, 11/22/19
Electric Green Direct Adjustment
Staff-12.03
KBS-3 Kathi B. Scanlan, 11/22/19
Gas Green Direct Adjustment Staff-12.03
KBS-4 Kathi B. Scanlan, 11/22/19, PSE Responses to Staff Data Request
Nos. 071 and 123
KBS-5C Kathi B. Scanlan, 11/22/19
PSE Response to Staff Data Requests
Nos. 094, 095C, and 096C
KBS-6 Kathi B. Scanlan, 11/22/19, PSE
Response to Staff Data Request
Nos. 182 and 183

EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)
NO. DESCRIPTION

## PAGE

KBS-7 Kathi B. Scanlan, 11/22/19, PSE Responses to Staff Data Request
Nos. 097 and 106
David C. Gomez, Assistant Power Supply Manager
DCG-1CTr David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, Revised 12/11/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL***
Responsive Testimony (46 pages)
DCG-2 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, PSE's SEC Form 10-K filing for December 31, 2018

DCG-3 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, Colstrip Units 3 \& 4 Particulate Matter (PM) Levels

DCG-4 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, Idaho PUC Case No. AVU-E-17-01, Direct Testimony of Dr. Ezra D. Hausman, Sierra Club

DCG-5 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, Sologic RCA UE-190324 PSE Resp. To Staff Inf. DR Nos. 3 and 10

DCG-6 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, State of Montana; State Implementation Plan and Regional Haze Federal Implementation Plan (FIP)

DCG-7 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, State of Montana Regional Haze 5-Year Report MDEQ Aug. 2017

DCG-8 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, Section 17 Colstrip Unit 3 and 4 Ownership and Operation Agreement

DCG-9 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, Colstrip Units 3 \& 4 NOx Emissions, US Environmental Protection Agency, Clean Air Markets Division (CAMD)

DCG-10 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, Colstrip Units 3 \& 4 Amended Restated Coal Supply Agreement (ARCSA) Section 7.1

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

NO. DESCRIPTION PAGE
DCG-11 David C. Gomez 11/22/19, Testimony Exhibit, Mark Taylor; Talen SB 252

DCG-12 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, Montana Governor Bullock Veto SB 252

DCG-13 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, MDEQ Major Facility Siting Act Certificate Amendment May 10, 2019

DCG-14 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, MDEQ Montana Air Quality Permit \#0513-11 March 13, 2019

DCG-15 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, Record of Decision, Rosebud Mine Area F Federal Mining Plan, OSMRE June 2019

DCG-16 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, PSE 2017 IRP Acknowledgement Letter July 8, 2019

DCG-17 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, PSE Paul Wetherbee Response to Staff DR No. 75

DCG-18 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Staff Data Request No. 57

DCG-19 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, PSE's Response to Staff DR No. 173; Colstrip Units 3 \& 4 Coal Contract

DCG-20 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Staff DR No. 174; Colstrip Units 3 \& 4 Coal Contract

DCG-21 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, PSE's Response to Staff DR No. 159 Fixed-Pipeline Costs (redacted)

DCG-22 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, PSE's 2017 IRP, Chapter 7 Gas Analysis

DCG-23 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, Avista GRC, Docket No. UE-190334; Response Testimony of Avi Allison

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

NO. DESCRIPTION PAGE
DCG-24 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, UE-960195 Fourteenth Supplemental Order, Appendix A

DCG-25 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Staff DR No. 70

DCG-26C David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL***
2016 Vaisala Operational Reforecast; Hopkins Ridge, Wild Horse, Wild Horse Expansion and Lower Snake River

DCG-27C ${ }_{* * *}$ CONFIDENTIAL***, 11/22/19, Generation Forecasts of PSE's Wind Resources

DCG-28 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, U.S. DOE, Office of Energy Efficiency \& Renewable Energy, 2018 Wind Technologies Market Report

DCG-29 David C. Gomez, 11/22/19, PSE response to Staff DR No. 171; Tacoma LNG

CROSS-EXAMINATION EXHIBITS
DCG-30X Puget Sound Energy, Testimony of David C. Gomez (DCG-1T) in Docket UE-190882 addressing Colstrip Outage capital costs (excerpt)

DCG-1X Puget Sound Energy, Staff Work Paper Colstrip Outage Revised Adjustment (2 pages)

David C. Parcell, Principal and Senior Economist, Technical Associates, Inc.

DCP-1T David C. Parcell, 11/22/19, Responsive Testimony (52 pages)

DCP-2 David C. Parcell, 11/22/19, Background and Experience Profile

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

NO. DESCRIPTION PAGE
DCP-3 David C. Parcell, 11/22/19, Puget Sound Energy Total Cost of Capital

DCP-4 David C. Parcell, 11/22/19, Economic Indicators

DCP-5 David C. Parcell, 11/22/19, Electric Utility Rate Cases where ROE was Determined in 2017-2018 and ROE Awards in Prior Cases

DCP-6 David C. Parcell, 11/22/19, Puget Sound Energy History of Credit Ratings

DCP-7 David C. Parcell, 11/22/19, Puget Sound Energy Capital Structure Ratios

DCP-8 David C. Parcell, 11/22/19, Proxy Companies Average Common Equity Ratios
DCP-9 David C. Parcell, 11/22/19, Proxy Companies Basis for Selection

DCP-10 David C. Parcell, 11/22/19, Proxy Companies DCF Cost Rates

DCP-11 David C. Parcell, 11/22/19, Standard \& Poor's 500 ROE and 20-Year Treasury Bond Returns

DCP-12 David C. Parcell, 11/22/19, Proxy Companies CAPM Cost Rates

DCP-13 David C. Parcell, 11/22/19, Proxy Companies ROE and M/B

DCP-14 David C. Parcell, 11/22/19, Standard \& Poor's 500 ROE and M/B

DCP-15 David C. Parcell, 11/22/19, Risk Indicators

David J. Panco, Regulatory Analyst
DJP-1T David J. Panco, Cross-Answering Testimony of David J. Panco (11 pages)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

James T. Woodward, Regulatory Analyst
JTW-1T James T. Woodward, Cross-Answering Testimony of James T. Woodward (14 pages)
JTW-2 James T. Woodward, NWEC Response toStaff Data Request No. 3

PUBLIC COUNSEL
Paul Alvarez, President of the Wired Group
PJA-1T Paul Alvarez, 11/22/19, Responsive Testimony (29 pages)

PJA-2 Paul Alvarez, 11/22/19, Qualifications/ Curriculum Vitae

PJA-3 Paul Alvarez, 11/22/19, Calculation of Carrying Charges on Legacy Equipment

PJA-4 Paul Alvarez, 11/22/19, Puget Sound Energy Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 70 (First Revised Response)

PJA-5 Paul Alvarez, 11/22/19
Puget Sound Energy Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 146, Attachment A

PJA-5 Excel
PJA-6 Paul Alvarez, 11/22/19, Puget Sound Energy Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 85

PJA-7 Paul Alvarez, 11/22/19, Puget Sound Energy Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 23

PJA-8T Paul Alvarez, 1/15/20, Cross-Answering Testimony (9 pages)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

NO. DESCRIPTION

## PAGE

Susan Baldwin, Independent Consultant
SMB-1 ${ }_{* * *}$ Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19
Responsive Testimony (52 pages)
SMB-2 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, Qualifications / CV

SMB-3 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 103

SMB-4 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 101

SMB-5 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to The Engery Project Data Request 12

SMB-6 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 113

SMB-7 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request Nos. 110 and 111

SMB-8 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 121, Attachment A

SMB-9 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 108, Attachment A

SMB-10 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 104

SMB-11C Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL***
SMB-11C PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 101, Attachment A

SMB-11CPSE Response PC DR 101 Attachment A (C)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

SMB-12 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 138

SMB-13 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 116, Attachments A and B

SMB-14 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 105

SMB-15C Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, ***CONFIDENTIAL*** PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 210, Attachment A

SMB-16 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 227, Revised Supplement

SMB-17 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 129

SMB-18 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 143

SMB-19 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 144, Attachment A

SMB-19PSE Response PC DR 144 Attachment A
SMB-20 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 107

SMB-21 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 122

SMB-22 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 218, Attachment A

SMB-22PSE Response PC DR 218 Attachment A

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

NO. DESCRIPTION

## PAGE

SMB-23 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 226

SMB-24 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 145, Attachment E

SMB-25 Susan Baldwin, 11/22/19, GTZ Test Year and Rate Year Costs

Mark E. Garrett, President of Garrett Group Consulting, Inc.

MEG-1T Mark Garrett, 11/22/19, Responsive Testimony (70 pages)

MEG-2 Mark Garrett, 11/22/19, Qualifications / Curriculum of Mark E. Garrett

MEG-3 Mark Garrett, 11/22/19, Electric Revenue Requirement

MEG-3 (with actual AMA plant 11-21)
MEG-3r Mark Garrett, 12/12/19, Revised Electric Revenue Requirement

MEG-4 Mark Garrett, 11/22/19, Natural Gas Revenue Requirement

MEG-4 (with Actual AMA plant 11-21)
MEG-4r Mark Garrett, 12/12/19, Revised Natural Gas Revenue Requirement

MEG-5 Mark Garrett, 11/22/19, State Commission Orders

MEG-6 Mark Garrett, 11/22/19, Puget Sound Energy Response to WUTC Staff Data Request No. 67

EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)
NO. DESCRIPTION

## PAGE

Glenn A. Watkins, President and Senior Economist with Technical Associates, Inc.

GAW-1T Glenn A. Watkins, 11/22/19, Responsive Testimony (63 pages)

GAW-2 Glenn A. Watkins, 11/22/19, Background \& Experience Profile

GAW-3C Glenn A. Watkins, 11/22/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL*** PSE Wind/Hydro Production during Peak Hours

GAW-3C(R)
GAW-3C Excel
GAW-4C Glenn A. Watkins, 11/22/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Assignment of Capital Costs to Hours for Probability of Dispatch

GAW-4C(R)
GAW-5 Glenn A. Watkins, 11/22/19, Assignment of Hourly Costs to Classes for Probability of Dispatch

GAW-6 Glenn A. Watkins, 11/22/19, PSE Probability of Dispatch Class Cost of Service Study

GAW-6 Excel
GAW-7 Glenn A. Watkins, 11/22/19, PSE Base-Intermediate-Peak Classification

GAW-7 Excel
GAW-8 Glenn A. Watkins, 11/22/19, PSE Base-Intermediate-Peak Class Cost of Service Study

GAW-8 Excel

EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)
NO. DESCRIPTION

## PAGE

GAW-9 Glenn A. Watkins, 11/22/19, Electric Residential Customer Cost Analysis

GAW-9 Excel
GAW-10 Glenn A. Watkins, 11/22/19, PSE Change in Mains Allocation from "Compromise" to PSE Proposed Approach

GAW-10 Excel
GAW-11 Glenn A. Watkins, 11/22/19, Natural Gas Residential Customer Cost Analysis

GAW-11 Excel
GAW-12 Glenn A. Watkins, 11/22/19, PSE Responses to Public Counsel Data Request Nos. 157, 162, 163, 164, 168, 170, and 172

GAW-13CT Glenn A. Watkins, $1 / 15 / 20$ ***CONFIDENTIAL***
Cross-Answering Testimony (22 pages)
GAW-14C Glenn A. Watkins, 1/15/20
***CONFIDENTIAL***
Output and Capacity Factors of Wind and Hydro

GAW-15 Glenn A. Watkins, FEA (Al-Jabir)
Calculated Class 4-NCPs (Page 1); Date and Time of Class Monthly NCPs (Page 2)
J. Randall Woolridge, Professor of Finance at Pennsylvania State University

JRW-1T J. Randall Woolridge, 11/22/19, Responsive Testimony (92 pages)

JRW-2 J. Randall Woolridge, 11/22/19, Qualifications of J. Randall Woolridge, Ph.D.

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

## JRW-3 J. Randall Woolridge, 11/22/19,

 Recommended Cost of CapitalJRW-4 J. Randall Woolridge, 11/22/19, Summary Financial Statistics for Proxy Group

JRW-5 J. Randall Woolridge, 11/22/19, Capital Structure and Debt Cost Rate

JRW-6 J. Randall Woolridge, 11/22/19, The Relationship Between Estimated ROE and Market-to-Book Ratios

JRW-7 J. Randall Woolridge, 11/22/19, Utility Capital Cost Indicators

JRW-8 J. Randall Woolridge, 11/22/19, DCF Model

JRW-9 J. Randall Woolridge, 11/22/19, DCF Study

JRW-10 J. Randall Woolridge, 11/22/19, CAPM Study

JRW-11 J. Randall Woolridge, 11/22/19, PSE's Rate of Return Recommendation

JRW-12 J. Randall Woolridge, 11/22/19, GDP and S\&P 500 Growth Rates

JRW-13T J. Randall Woolridge, 1/15/20, Cross-Answer Testimony (20 pages)

JRW-14 J. Randall Woolridge, 1/15/20, Comparison Table

Carla Colamonici, Regulatory Analyst
CAC-1CT Carla Colamonici (Adopted by Sarah E. Laycock), 1/22/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Responsive Testimony (22 pages)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

CAC-2 Carla Colamonici (Adopted by Sarah E. Laycock), 11/22/19, Puget Sound Energy Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 97

CAC-3 Carla Colamonici (Adopted by Sarah E. Laycock), 11/22/19, Puget Sound Energy Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 94, Attachment A.

CAC-3DR 094 Attach A
CAC-4 Carla Colamonici, (Adopted by Sarah E. Laycock), 11/22/19, Puget Sound Energy Response to Public Counsel Data Request No. 93 with Attachment A, No. 96 with Attachment A, and 178

CAC-4DR 093 Attachment A
CAC-4DR 096 Attachment A
CAC-5 Carla Colamonici (Adopted by Sarah E. Laycock), 11/22/19, Puget Sound Energy Response to Public Counsel Response No. 176

CAC-6 Carla Colamonici (Adopted by Sarah E. Laycock), 11/22/19, Puget Sound Energy Response to Public Counsel Response No. 91

CAC-7 Carla Colamonici (Adopted by Sarah E. Laycock), 11/22/19, Puget Sound Energy Response to WUTC Staff Data Request No. 94

CAC-8C Carla Colamonici (Adopted by Sarah E.
Laycock), 11/22/19
***CONFIDENTIAL***
Puget Sound Energy Response to WUTC Staff Data Request No. 95

CAC-8C (Redacted)

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

CAC-9C Carla Colamonici (Adopted by Sarah E. Laycock), 11/22/19 ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Puget Sound Energy Response to WUTC Staff Data Request No. 96

CAC-10 Carla Colamonici (Adopted by Sarah E. Laycock), 11/22/19, Puget Sound Energy Response to WUTC Staff Data Request No. 97

Sarah E. Laycock, Regulatory Analyst
SEL-1T Sarah E. Laycock, 1/30/20, Response Testimony (3 pages)

## AWEC

Michael P. Gorman, Consultant and Managing Principal of
Brubaker \& Associates, Inc.
MPG-1T Michael P. Gorman, 11/22/19, Responsive Testimony (20 pages)

MPG-2 Michael P. Gorman, 11/22/19, Qualifications

MPG-3 Michael P. Gorman, 11/22/19, Change in Rate Base and Depreciation

MPG-4 Michael P. Gorman, 11/22/19 Credit Metrics Comparison

Bradley G. Mullins, Independent Energy and Utilities
Consultant
BGM-1T Bradley G. Mullins, 11/22/19, Responsive Testimony (45 pages)

BGM-2 Bradley G. Mullins 11/22/19 Regulatory Appearances of Bradley G. Mullins

BGM-3 Bradley G. Mullins, 11/22/19, Electric Service Revenue Requirement

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

NO. DESCRIPTION

## PAGE

BGM-4 Bradley G. Mullins, 11/22/19, Gas Service Revenue Requirement

BGM-5 Bradley G. Mullins, 11/22/19, Responses to Data Requests

BGM-6 Bradley G. Mullins, 11/22/19, TCJA Normalization Requirements

BGM-7 Bradley G. Mullins, 11/22/19, Normalization Demonstration

BGM-8T Bradley G. Mullins, 1/15/20, Cross-Answering Testimony (16 pages)

BGM-9 Bradley G. Mullins, 1/15/20, Electric Service Cross-Answering Revenue Requirement

BGM-10 Bradley G. Mullins, 1/15/20, Gas Service Cross-Answering Revenue Requirement

BGM-11C Bradley G. Mullins, 1/15/20 ***CONFIDENTIAL*** Response to AWEC Data Request 50

BGM-12 Bradley G. Mullins, 1/15/20, Revisions and Responses to Data Requests

BGM-13C $\begin{gathered}* * * \\ \text { CONFIDENTIAL**** }\end{gathered}$ Mallins, $1 / 15 / 20$ Colstrip Retirement Accounting Tables

Brian C. Collins, Principal of Brubaker \& Associates, Inc.

BCC-1T Brian C. Collins, 1/15/20, Cross-Answering Testimony (12 pages)

BCC-2 Brian C. Collins, 1/15/20, Professional Qualifications

EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)
NO. DESCRIPTION
PAGE

## NWEC

Amy E. Wheeless, Policy Associate, NWEC
AEW-1T Amy E. Wheeless, 11/22/19 Direct
Testimony (23 pages)
AEW-2 Amy E. Wheeless, 11/22/19, PSE Response to NWEC Data Request No. 007, Attachment B

AEW-3 Amy E. Wheeless, 11/22/19, PSE Response to NWEC Data Request No. 002, Attachment A

AEW-4 Amy E. Wheeless, 11/22/19, PSE Response to NWEC Data Request
No. 018, Attachment A
AEW-5 Amy E. Wheeless, 11/22/19, PSE Response to NWEC Data Request No. 002, Attachment D

AEW-6 Amy E. Wheeless, 11/22/19, In re Revision to Tariff WN U-2 to Establish a New Line Extension Policy, Docket No. UG-161268, PSE Cover Letter (Dec. 6, 2016)

AEW-7 Amy E. Wheeless, 11/22/19, In re Investigation of Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Expansion, Docket No. UG-143616, Comments of Avista Utilities (Sept. 17, 2015)

AEW-8 Amy E. Wheeless, 11/22/19, In re Investigation of Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Expansion, Docket No. UG-143616, Presentation by Avista Utilities (Sept. 23, 2015)

AEW-9 Amy E. Wheeless, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Staff Data Request No. 015, Attachment A

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION

## PAGE

AEW-10 Amy E. Wheeless, 11/22/19, PSE Response to Staff Data Request No. 215, Attachment A

AEW-11 Amy E. Wheeless, 11/22/19, PSE Response to NWEC Data Request No. 009

AEW-12 Amy E. Wheeless, 11/22/19, PSE Response to NWEC Data Request No. 015, Redacted Version

Wendy M. Gerlitz, Policy Associate at the NW Energy
Coalition
WMG-1T Wendy M. Gerlitz, 11/22/19, Direct Testimony (23 pages)

WMG-2 Wendy M. Gerlitz, 11/22/19, PSE Response to AWEC Data Request No. 016

WMG-3 Wendy M. Gerlitz, 11/22/19, PSE Response to NWEC Data Request No. 026

WMG-4 Wendy M. Gerlitz, 11/22/19, PSE Response to NWEC Data Request No. 014 Attach A; Financing RFI's, PSE RFI Craft 3 Response 053017

WMG-5 Wendy M. Gerlitz, 11/22/19, Clean Energy Works, What is Inclusive
Financing and Why Are Some of the Largest States in the Country Calling for it Now?

The Engery Project
Shawn M. Collins, Director of The Engery Project
SMC-1T Shawn M. Collins, 11/22/19, Responsive Testimony (31 pages)

SMC-2 Shawn M. Collins, 11/22/19, Professional Qualifications

## EXHIBIT INDEX (Continued)

## NO. DESCRIPTION <br> PAGE

The Federal Executive Agencies
Ali Al-Jabir, Energy Advisor and Associate with Brubaker \& Associates, Inc.
AZA-1T Ali Al-Jabir, 11/22/19, Responsive
Testimony (46 pages)

AZA-2 Ali Al-Jabir, 11/22/19, Professional Qualifications

AZA-3 Ali Al-Jabir, 11/22/19, Cost of Service Study Results Parity Ratios

AZA-4 Ali Al-Jabir, 11/22/19, Electric Class Cost of Service Study Results at Present and Company Proposed Rates Under the Company's Cost of Service Study

AZA-5 Ali Al-Jabir, 11/22/19, FEA's Proposed Electric Revenue Distribution

AZA-6T Ali Al-Jabir, 1/15/20 Cross-Answering Testimony (24 pages)

AZA-7 Ali Al-Jabir, 1/15/20, Comparison of Basis Differential Under Various Revenue Allocation Proposals

The Kroger Co.
Kevin C. Higgins, Principal at Energy Strategies, LLC.
KCH-1T Kevin C. Higgins, 11/22/19, Responsive Testimony (20 pages)

KCH-2 Kevin C. Higgins, 11/22/19, Comparison of PSE Proposed Rate Spread

KCH-3T Kevin C. Higgins, 1/15/20, Cross-Answering Testimony (12 pages)

LACEY, WASHINGTON; FEBRUARY 6, 2020 1:07 P.M.
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## PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE PEARSON: So let's be on the record.
If you're ready.
Good afternoon. Today is Thursday,
February 6, 2020. The time is approximately 1:07 p.m.
My name is Rayne Pearson, I'm the
Administrative Law Judge with the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, and I will be presiding in this matter along with the Commissioners who will join us in a few moments.

We're here today for an evidentiary hearing in consolidated dockets: UE-1190529; UG-1909530; UE-190274; UG-190275; UE-190991; UG-190992; UE-171225; and UG-171226, which are PSE's Electric and Natural Gas general rate case and also its accounting petitions related to Get To Zero, the Green Direct Program, and the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

So let's take short appearances starting with PSE, and then we'll go around the room.

MS. CARSON: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Sheree Strom Carson with Perkins Coie representing PSE.

And also here with me today from Perkins Coie
representing PSE are Jason Kuzma, Donna Barnett, and

## David Steele.

MS. BARLOW: This is Marie Barlow
representing the Northwest Energy Coalition.
MR. PEPPLE: Tyler Pepple, with Davison
Van Cleve representing the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers.

MR. COLEMAN: Brent Coleman also with
Davison Van Cleve for -- on about behalf AWEC.
MR. FFITCH: Simon ffitch representing The
Engery Project.
MS. PAISNER: Ann Paisner with the Public
Counsel Unit with the Washington State Attorney General.
MS. GAFKEN: Lisa Gafken, Assistant Attorney
General, appearing on behalf of public counsel.
MR. ROBERSON: Jeff Roberson, AAG, appearing for Staff.

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Jennifer
Cameron-Rulkowski, Assistant Attorney General, appearing on behalf of staff. And with me in the case are also Harry Fukano, Joe Dallas, Nash Callaghan, and Daniel Teimouri, Assistance Attorneys General.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
And Ms. Liotta.

MS. LIOTTA: Yes, Your Honor. Rita Liotta with the Federal Executive Agencies.

THE COURT: Mr. Boehm.
MR. BOEHM: Curt Boehm, appearing on behalf
of The Kroger Company, doing business as Fred Meyer stores.

THE COURT: Great. Thank you.
So now that we're on the record I will ask
again if the parties stipulate to the admission of all of the pre-filed exhibits and testimony?

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Commission staff so stipulates.

MS. GAFKEN: Public Counsel stipulates.
MR. FFITCH: The Engery Project stipulates.
MR. COLEMAN: AWEC stipulates.
MS. BARLOW: NWEC stipulates.
MS. CARSON: PSE stipulates.
THE COURT: And, Ms. Liotta, you do as well; correct?

MS. LIOTTA: Yes, FEA so stipulates.
THE COURT: And Mr. Boehm.
MR. BOEHM: Kroger so stipulates.
THE COURT: So I will provide a copy of the exhibit list with the court reporter so it will be made part of the record.

And just to let everyone know, I have made all of the corrections identified by the parties. And I will circulate the final exhibit list to the parties after the hearing is over.

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Your Honor?
THE COURT: Yes.
MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: May I have your
attention?
I know that Nucor Steel has been excused from the hearing, but we do have an e-mail indicating that Nucor also stipulates to the admission of all of the exhibits.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. I appreciate that.

Okay. So is there anything else we need to discuss before we turn to the schedule for today's hearing?

Okay. Hearing nothing.
After the Commissioners join us, we'll begin cross-examination.

So first we'll convene the attrition panel, followed by the cost of capital panel, the cost service rate spread and rate design panel, and then finally the IT investment panel. After that, we will call individual witnesses in the order agreed to by the
parties.
MS. CARSON: Your Honor, would you like us to have the attrition panel come on up now?

JUDGE PEARSON: I was just going to say that.

If the attrition panel could make their way to the witness panel while we take a recess, I will go and get the Commissioners; and then I will swear you all in as soon as we reconvene.

So with that, we will take a short recess and I will go and get the Commissioners.
(A recess was taken from 1:14 p.m. to 1:20 p.m.)
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. We'll be back on the record following a short recess. I am joined by Chair Danner, Commissioner Rendahl, and Commissioner Balasbas.

The parties have stipulated to the admission
of all the pre-filed exhibits including the cross-examination exhibits.

So let's just briefly go around the room and take short appearances again beginning with the Company.

MS. CARSON: Good afternoon, Commissioners. Sherry Strom Carson with Perkins Coie representing Puget Sound Energy. And also here with me today representing Puget Sound Energy are Jason Kuzma, Donna Barnett, and David Steele.

MS. BARLOW: Good afternoon. Marie Barlow, with Sanger Law representing Northwest Energy Coalition.

MR. PEPPLER: Tyler Pepple with Davison Van Cleve representing the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers.

MR. COLEMAN: Brent Coleman also with Davison Van Cleve on behalf of the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers.

MR. BOEHM: Good afternoon. Kurt Boehm appearing on behalf of The Kroger Company and Fred Meyer Stores.

MR. FFITCH: Good afternoon. Simon ffitch on behalf of The Engery Project.

MS. PAISNER: Ann Paisner on behalf of the Washington State Attorney General, Public Counsel Unit.

MS. GAFKEN: Good afternoon. Lisa Gafken, Assistant Attorney General, appearing on behalf of Public Counsel.

MR. ROBERSON: Jeff Roberson, AAG, for Staff.

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Good afternoon. Jennifer Cameron-Rulkowski, Assistant Attorney General, court commission staff. And with me on this case are Nash Callahan, Harry Fukano, Joe Dallas, and Daniel Teimouri.

Dan Doyle by Commissioner Balasbas
JUDGE PEARSON: And Ms. Liotta?
MS. LIOTTA: Good afternoon. Rita Liotta
representing the Federal Executive Agencies.
THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
So the attrition panel is assembled at the witness table. If you could all please stand and raise your right hand. I'll swear you in simultaneously.
(Panel Sworn)
THE COURT: Okay. Please be seated.
Ms. Carson, if you please introduce your
witnesses.
MS. CARSON: Certainly.
We will start at the top there with
Mr. Piliaris, Jon Piliaris; Dan Doyle; David Mills; Josh Kensok; Ron Amen; Carl Rábago; Susan Free; Cathy Koch; and Matt Marcelia.

THE COURT: Thank you. And I understand that AWEC has waived its cross-examination of this panel. So we will go straight to the questions from the Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: All right. Good afternoon, everyone.

So I will direct this question to whoever would like to take a stab at the answer.

So throughout this -- throughout the

## Dan Doyle by Commissioner Balasbas

testimony from the company on the need for an attrition adjustment, there was a lot of discussion and preponderance of costs being beyond the company's control as well as costs that maybe the company potentially may not be able to control.

What I did not see in the testimony, though, is any -- or very little, if any, mention about cost controls.

So if the company -- or if the Commission were to grant an attrition adjustment in this case, what assurance can you give to the commission that the company will do everything it can to control costs going forward?

MR. DOYLE: I guess I'll take that one, Commissioner Balasbas.

Dan Doyle, Chief Financial Officer.
I think that there was some testimony in -in my pre-file direct which talked about the savings that we harvested during the rate plan period 2013 through 2017, if I'm getting my dates right, and the programs that continued thereafter.

In particular, what I would site in terms of cost control and capital -- broader capital allocation-type protocols, we continue to limit our growth in OPEX, O\&M expenditures, to the rate of

## Dan Doyle by Commissioner Balasbas

customer growth which is -- depending upon whether you're talking electric or gas, it's one to one and a half percent per year, which trend is about a hundred basis points under where we're seeing inflation.

That's been very, very effective for us in terms of making sure that our OPEX dollars are going to the highest priority expenditure categories benefitting customers and -- and basically maintaining our plant equipment across the board.

When you get to CAPEX -- and I also should mention that we also -- we have a program called "Be Excellent Program." Not my favorite title, but it is what it is.

It's a program that really goes in and looks at a lot of different areas in the company that are not significant in any one way, shape, or form. It could be a hundred thousand dollars here or a million dollars there, half a million dollars.

But what it does culturally, is it basically sets the tone in the organization that no dollar is too small to chase. So that would be the other side of -of the OPEX.

When you get to the CAPEX side of the equation, I lay out six or seven categories of spend that we look at. And in any one year, the competition

## Dan Doyle by Commissioner Balasbas

for capital can be one and a half to two times of what we can ultimately spend in terms of prudent financial parameters and metrics in operating the business prudently.

So in -- in any given -- in any given year, you know, there's a lot of projects that will get pushed out as we look at things on a strategic level. Number one, corporate capacity.

Do we have the capacity to do all the things we want to do strategically?

What are the impact on customer rates?
What are the impact on credit metrics?
How fast are we harvesting strategic benefit for the -- for the benefit of customers in terms of a reliability or the $G$ to $Z$ in terms of interfacing with our customers, those sorts of things.

And then we kind of go down into some of the operational areas from there and -- and prioritize based on different criteria across the business, but trying to get that portfolio of spend which gives us the biggest bang for the buck. So it's a fairly rigorous process.

I'll stop there and see if you have any follow-up.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So just to be clear, the Be Excellent Program is focused on the operational --
that's on the O\&M side, not on the CAP side?
MR. DOYLE: It can bleed over to the capital side, Commissioner, as well. And if you look at a particular program, one that comes to mind, we were looking at -- and I'm not really sure if this even goes to the capital side, but it was looking at mobile devices. And we had a lot of duplication that we just changed policy, paired back on it.

But to the extent dollars would get allocated into a clearing account from those expenditures, it could end up in the capital account.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. So when you mentioned all of these things: What is the corporate capacity? What is the inside rate and all those things?

For everything that you've asked on the capital side in this general rate case, are you saying that they have all gone through that kind of scrutiny so anything that you're asking for in terms of recovery of a capital expenditure has gone through that kind of es quizo [verbatim].

MR. DOYLE: Yes. So basically what we will do is we will run a five-year plan. We look at capital across that five-year plan. And I would say the highest amount of rigor that I talked about would be applied probably early -- in the earlier years of that plan,
only because you've got a line-of-sight timeline-wise.
It's very difficult -- very difficult to apply that rigor and say year five.

So give you an example. We don't budget capital for storms. To the extent in year three, we were to get a Hanukkah-Eve-type storm, a snowmaggenden-type storm. I think those are our acronyms for our 2012 storm.

And the Hanukkah Eve would be -- you know, was $\$ 110$ million dollars in 2006. That would be a $\$ 250$ million storm this year.

So that's probably 25 or 30 percent of our overall capital budget. If that happened in year three, that's going to change and shift the amount of capital that we would be able to spend during that period of time and still meet our financial metrics. It just makes you shift and move things around.

So the rigor is applied earlier in the plan. And certainly every time we set a new plan, the first two years have pretty much gone through that.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So this question is for Mr. Mills, but could be for anybody else who wants to answer this question as well.

So the way this case is structured is this is a -- a traditional rate case plus attrition; correct?

David Mills by Commissioner Rendahl
MR. MILLS: Correct.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: It's not captured in
any sort of a number of years that the attrition is supposed go out; so it's not a multiyear rate plan?

MR. MILLS: It is not a multiyear rate plan.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Is your mike

MR. MILLS: Maybe it's not close enough.
That's correct. It is not a multiyear rate plan.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So if the Commission were to authorize the attrition adjustment in this case or the attrition plan that you've requested in this case, customers would see this amount in the rates as if it were base rates; right? They're not going to see a different line item that says "attrition."

MR. PILIARIS: I'm maybe better suited to answer that question.

The answer would be no, it is not going to be a separate amount on their bill. It would be covered through base rates.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So customers would then pay those rates into the rate effective period, however long that is; correct? Whether it's one year or beyond.

Jon Piliaris by Commissioner Rendahl
MR. PILIARIS: Until rates are changed subsequently; isn't that correct?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So the amount that you're requesting for all the various projects, there's no indication of how far into the future, so to speak, that -- that those expenses will continue to be in customers' rates until the company files another rate case and you make a decision; correct?

MR. PILIARIS: I think it is consistent with even traditional practice where rates are set for a particular level of expenditure, a particular level of rate base, a particular assumption about the revenues that will be collected and the loads that will be served, and that relationship is assumed a hold until the rates are changed. So there will be more expenditures going forward into the rate year and beyond.

Obviously, those will be replaced by costs that roll off. So plant that gets depreciated and retires and gets replaced with new plant, it gets added.

So as long as that relationship holds, those rates should be sufficient to cover them.

It's just a matter of whether or not that relationship does hold as new expenditures are made over time.

Jon Piliaris by Commissioner Rendahl
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And so has -- maybe
this -- whoever this is for, does the company have plans for a future general rate case within another couple of years? What is that plan for the future?

MR. PILIARIS: Yeah. The company's
five-year plan currently contemplates the need for yet another rate case filed sometime within -- within a year of the conclusion of this case.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: All right. So with the attrition going forward beyond the test year and then into the rate year, I'm assuming most of you or some of you may have read the policy statement that we just issued.

What appropriate review should the Commission engage in if we approve the attrition plan?

MR. PILIARIS: So the company is -- has read the policy statement. Of course, we're still digesting it. It's fairly fresh.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Just for the record, you're talking about the Used and Useful Policy Statement?

MR. PILIARIS: That's correct, Chair Danner.
Thank you very much.
We read with interest the requirement for reporting after rates go into effect using an attrition

Jon Piliaris by Commissioner Rendahl
mechanism or multiyear rate plan.
The company is committed to reporting to the extent the Commission requests in the form the Commission requests, we haven't contemplated exactly what that may look like. So we would appreciate guidance to the extent that the Commission has specific things that it would like to see as part of that reporting.

But we take the policy statement to suggest that there is an interest in knowing that the -- that the expenditures that form the basis for rates actually did occur in the rate effective period and to be able to validate that.

That is probably more to the used component of the used and useful discussion.

The useful element of that is more the prudence of those expenditures. But post hoc prudence.

And we would expect that those would, at least currently, envision those to be reviewed in a future rate case similar to the way in our previous multiyear rate plan that the Commission approved back in 2013 we provided -- we acknowledge that there would be an opportunity for parties and the Commission to review all of our expenditures over that rate plan period to determine the prudence of those after the fact.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: But none of that --
granted you didn't have the Use and Useful Policy
Statement. But you reference the statute repeatedly.
So none of that post-review period is included in any of your testimony; correct?

Any of the Company's testimony?
MR. PILIARIS: To my knowledge, a specific reporting plan has not been put forth.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So this is a question for Mr. Doyle.

In your rebuttal testimony, and specifically I'm talking about DAD-17 -- 7T at page 22.

You propose a change in the company's earning sharing mechanism. And you call it an "increment customer protection" for an attrition adjustment in the case.

And basically the proposal is setting sharing bands in an increment of 3 percent of the net operating income based on PSE's initial revenue.

My question is -- basically, is the structure of this proposal of the 3 percent increment, is that applicable to any attrition adjustment that might be authorized in that case? In other words, if it's less or more than what you request, is that still the number that you're looking at?

Carl Rábago by Commissioner Rendahl
MR. DOYLE: That's a good question, Commissioner Danner. I'm proposing that sharing ban protection which biases more of excess earnings obviously toward customers as you move through the range, as a replacement of the current $50 / 50$ excess earning sharing mechanism.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. So I would take that as a "yes."

MR. DOYLE: Yes.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I have a question for Mr. Rábago. Aren't you glad you're here?

So in your testimony you have Exhibit, which is your KRR-3.

MR. RÁBAGO: Yes.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Which is very instructive --
(Off-record discussion regarding microphone. )
MR. RÁBAGO: Hi.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Hi. So do you have your Exhibit KRR-3?

MR. RÁBAGO: Yes.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So this is a very illustrative exhibit of -- sort of the entire set of, I guess what you would call in your testimony the transformational investments that need to be made for
the company.
MR. RÁBAGO: Yes, ma'am.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So if you look in the column that says "rate your forecast." The largest amount of those investments occur in what we might call the programmatic investments; correct?

MR. RÁBAGO: Yes.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: That 300 -- sorry, the print is very small -- 323-point-something --

MR. RÁBAGO: Point nine.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: -- million dollars.
And those are for high molecular weight, worst performance circuits, et cetera; correct?

MR. RÁBAGO: Yes.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So those are the -so for -- this is where the attrition kicks in, in your mind, is allowing those transformative investments to be made.

MR. RÁBAGO: Yes. And in ensuring that there's adequate earnings to support those expenditures for those foundational-type investments.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Because without that, in your mind, the company would lose earnings?

MR. RÁBAGO: And without this -- these kinds of costs are going to come due anyway in terms of

Carl Rábago by Commissioner Rendahl
upgrading and improving the condition of the system and other things in the future, like CETA implementation are going to necessitate, if you will, a healthy grid.

So these are -- as -- as I described sort of foundational investments that have come due, if you will, and need to be done in order to prepare the utility for the future.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. I think that concludes questions from the bench. So you all may go back to your seats. Some of you will be recalled again later.

And so my understanding is that there are no questions for the cost of capital panel from the bench.

So I think we're going to move straight to the cost of service rate spread and rate design panel.

MS. GAFKEN: And Dr. Moore may be excused. I believe, he is on the telephone.

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: And, Your Honor, I would ask the same for David Parcell who's also on the phone.

MR. PARCELL: Thank you, Your Honor.
JUDGE PEARSON: So, Mr. Piliaris, you are already sworn in.

If the rest of you could please stand and
raise your right hand.
(Panel sworn)
JUDGE PEARSON: Ms. Barnett, are you
introducing these witnesses?
MS. BARNETT: Yes. Thank you.
I'll introduce Jon Piliaris. But next to
him is Birud Jhaveri, and Mr. Amen as you met, and Mr. John Taylor.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
So Ms. Gafken.
MS. GAFKEN: Thank you.
My plan is to pose questions to two of the panel witnesses. And I'll just take them one at a time.

I would like to start with Mr. Taylor and then move on to Mr. Piliaris.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. GAFKEN:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Taylor.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. Would you please turn to your direct testimony,

Exhibit JDT-1T at page 12, line 17.
A. Yes. I'm there.
Q. Beginning there and continuing through page 13,
line 3, you describe that "mains costs are assigned a special contract customers using PSE's geographic

John Taylor by Ms. Gafken
information system or GIS; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Will you please turn to page 16 lines 15 through 16 of the same exhibit, JDT-1T.
A. Yep, I'm there.
Q. There you state that $\mathbf{0 . 1 3 1 5}$ percent of Mains were directly assigned to special contract customers based on the study of Mains; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you please turn to Exhibit JDT-4.

And for this exhibit, I'Il have two different reference points; one for the physical copy and then one for electronic copy depending on how people are looking at it.

On the print copy of JDT-4, would you please turn to page 8.

On the electronic copy, it's columns "BB" as in "boy, boy" or -- through "BH."
A. Okay. I'm on page 8 of JDT-4.
Q. Okay. So page 8 shows data related to special contracts; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Sir, we're going to stay with JDT-4 for the next few questions and we'll stay on page 8.
A. Okay.

John Taylor by Ms. Gafken
Q. So Mains Plant is shown as Account 376; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And there are two entries for Mains Plant,

Account 376, and those two lines are associated with peak and average mains; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Average mains shows a total of $\$ 855,521$; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And peak mains shows a total amount of
\$1,798,521; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you accept, subject a check, that the sum of those two numbers is approximately 2.6 million?
A. Yes.
Q. So switching gears.

You present your cost -- I'm sorry, you present your gas cost of service study in Exhibit JDT-3; correct?
A. Yes, that's the summary of the study. It provides information at a higher level where the other exhibits provide some more details.
Q. You submitted work papers related to JDT-3; is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Do you have your work papers with you or access
to them?
A. Some but not all of them. Which one?
Q. I do have a paper copy if we need it.

But l'm looking at the tab, "Mains cost." It was the last tab in the electronic copy.
A. Of which work paper?
Q. The work paper for JDT-3.

JUDGE PEARSON: Ms. Gafken, do we have that in evidence?

MS. GAFKEN: I did not make it an exhibit.
I just wanted to ask him about two numbers on it.
I do have paper copies, if it's useful for the witness to look at it. And I have copies for others if they would like to see it as well.

JUDGE PEARSON: Just go ahead. That's fine.
MR. TAYLOR: I'll take a paper copy. It might be quicker.

MS. GAFKEN: Okay.
MR. TAYLOR: I have it here now.
BY MS. GAFKEN:
Q. Okay. In your work papers, you show the cost of Mains attributed to various types and sizes of mains under a tab called "Mains costs"; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. I don't know if you need to check this -- or accept it subject to check, but I'm happy to have that be a condition of this.

## But would you accept that your work paper shows

the amount of Mains Plant allocated direct to Boeing is \$4,893,490?
A. That's the -- I wouldn't depict -- I wouldn't say that was allocated to Boeing. That's the result of the special study that is utilizing, as you can see in the column, 2018 dollars. So just to spend a minute here.

MR. PEPPLER: I'm sorry. Can I interrupt for a second?

I believe this is a confidential work paper. I just wanted to --

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Whether it's confidential or not, I'm just trying to figure out if we should be having a conversation on it.

JUDGE PEARSON: Ms. Gafken, if you intend to rely on this in your brief in any way, we will need it offered and entered into the record, so -- and if it is confidential, then can we check that?

MS. GAFKEN: Okay. I will definitely check that. I did not think it was confidential.

So my apologies. I did not mean to disclose

John Taylor by Ms. Gafken
anything that shouldn't have been disclosed.
MR. TAYLOR: I might be able to help, though.

Do you want me to help for a second here to describe what I did and where these numbers are derived from?

BY MS. GAFKEN:
Q. Sure.
A. Okay. All right. So -- so the methodology that was used for the work paper that you're citing that you provided a copy for was to look at 2018 dollars. So everything has been adjusted for inflation using a Handy-Whitman index.

So the dollars that you see in this work paper, because plants have been invested over the history of the asset, you know, you have an asset that was put in service in 1970. Well, to have a comparison that's relevant, you have to bring it all in the same dollar units and so we use 2018 dollars.

So the amount that is in this work paper that shows that's direct to the special contract customer is in 2018 dollars, whereas in the cost of service study were we're not adjusting plant for inflation, but using the imbedded cost of that plant.

So there's going to be a difference between the

John Taylor by Ms. Gafken
total dollar seen in any cost of service work paper from that and which is in the special study.
Q. Okay. Let's return to your direct testimony

Exhibit JDT-1T, page 12, line 17 through page 13,
line 3.
A. Okay. I'm there.
Q. The GIS study tracked all Mains utilized by the special contracts from the customers' meters back to the city gate; is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And some of these Mains were tracked from the customers' meters back to the city gate are used by a multitude of customers; is that correct?
A. Yes, some are.
Q. So some of these mains captured by the GIS study are common use Mains that serve residential customers or commercial customers or a variety of customers; correct?
A. Yeah. And that was accounted for in the study.
Q. But they are not used for the sole purpose of serving special contract customers; correct?
A. Only a portion of the Mains were in the special study direct assigned to the special contract facilities based on the design day, peak usage of that portion of Mains for the special contracts load.
Q. Would it be correct to say that the Mains
identified in the study are not wholly dedicated
facilities but rather the study allocated a portion of
these Mains to the special contract customer?
A. Yes. It would be a portion. Yeah.
Q. Thank you.

MS. GAFKEN: I don't have any further
questions for Mr. Taylor. I'll move on to Mr. Piliaris.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. GAFKEN:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Piliaris.
A. Good afternoon, Ms. Gafken.
Q. Are you familiar with the issues list prepared by the parties in this matter?
A. Generally speaking.
Q. I do want to refer to the -- one of the tabs in the issues list.

I have a copy of the spreadsheets that are included in the issues list. I don't think that needs to be an exhibit. But if need be, we can pass those out too.

So, generally speaking, for the electric and national gas cost of service study and rate spread tab of the issues list, the issues list generally shows the parties' cost of survey study results and proposal rate spreads; is that correct?
A. It would be easier for me to confirm that if I had a copy of it in front of me.

Before me, I'm looking at a sheet that in the lower left corner states: "Gas cost of service and rate spread"; and the bottom right corner "page 1 of 2"; and at the top includes "line, gas, cost of service, parody ratios, PSE rebuttal" and on down the line.

Is this the correct sheet?
Q. I think that is similar. I have some questions about the electric cost of service study and white spread.
A. I only have gas in front of me.

MS. BARNETT: I'll point out that this is
not again -- again, not an exhibit and is not in the record. So I would like to make that clear. I don't think the issues list states expressly that it's not in the record.

So I'm curious as to the extent we're going to be questioning Mr. Piliaris on the issues list.

JUDGE PEARSON: I'm wondering if you can ask your questions without the issues list.

MS. GAFKEN: We might be able to ask the questions without referring to the issues list.

There's a concept that I -- that I'd like to have explained. And I'm fairly certain that

Jon Piliaris by Ms. Gafken
Mr. Piliaris will be helpful in that regard, so --
JUDGE PEARSON: Do you have a copy of it for him?

MS. GAFKEN: I do have a copy of the issues
list. Or -- well, that tab, the electric cost of service rates by tab that I can provide to him.

MS. BARNETT: Is that the entire tab?
MS. GAFKEN: No, it's just the -- the two parts. The effective rate spread and applied rate spread charts.

MS. BARNETT: If I can approach and provide Mr. Piliaris the full tab, electronically, maybe that will be easier.

THE COURT: That's fine.
BY MS. GAFKEN:
Q. For "rate spread" the issues list shows an effective rate spread and applied rate spread; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. The effective rate spread is intended to show each rate class -- l'm sorry, let me start that over again.

The effective rate spread is intended to show each rate class' increase as a percentage of the system average percentage increase; correct?
A. The way I'd interpret the effective rate spread
is -- let me back up.
Normally, when a company does rate spreads, traditionally, it performs that spread on base rates only. And so that is what you see in the applied rate spread, so that's why the numbers are generally very round.

For example, for PSE rebuttal, you see residential rate spread of a hundred percent, secondary general service of a hundred percent and on down the line.

The -- my interpretation of the effective rate spread is that it not only incorporates the spread in the applied rate spread of base rates, but it also incorporates the changes to the other riders that would be effected by the change in rate spread as a result of this case.

So it incorporates probably more of a look from a bill impact perspective rather than just solely on base rates.
Q. Okay. Under the applied table, you mentioned that's the table with the relatively rounder numbers.

If a rate class receives $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ percent allocation, that does not mean that the rate class receives the system average increase; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. The 100 percent simply means that the class is receiving an equal percentage increase of the remaining dollar increase after the increases to those classes receiving greater or less than a hundred percent as allocated; correct?
A. And as well as certain other classes that don't actually receive an allocation, per se, but are more directly calculated. But, generally speaking, that's correct.
Q. I'd like to walk through an example, if I could.

Looking at your Exhibit JAP-6. If you could turn to page 8 of JAP-6. And the electronic version that's the page found in tab -- Exhibit JAP, dash, rate spread.

JUDGE PEARSON: Ms. Gafken, could I just interrupt you for one moment. We don't have the paper exhibit, so we would like to take a short recess.

MS. GAFKEN: I can also --
Do you have the electronic exhibit?
JUDGE PEARSON: I do. The Commissioners do not.

MS. GAFKEN: Oh, okay. In that case --
THE COURT: We'll take a short recess.
MS. GAFKEN: -- I'll stop. Yeah.
THE COURT: Thank you.
(A recess was taken from 2:00 p.m. to 2:03 p.m.)
THE COURT: We'll go back on the record and
proceed.
BY MS. GAFKEN:
Q. Mr. Piliaris, if you could please refer to page 8 of Exhibit JAP-6, which presents your rate spread summary.
A. I'm there.
Q. Column F, row 1, shows a proposed revenue increase of 7.68 percent for the residential class; correct?
A. Proposed revenue increase; correct.
Q. And PSE's proposed system-wide increase is 143 million or a system-wide increase of 7.16 percent; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. If we divide your residential 6.8 [verbatim] percent increase by the overall system increase of 7.16, we get 107.3 percent of the system average percent increase; is that correct? Subject to check.
A. Subject to check.
Q. If you refer to the issues list, the effective table -- rate spread table shows 107 -- 107.3 percent for the residential class; correct? The effective table.
A. Correct.
Q. Now I would like to focus on the idea of applied rate spread.

Turning back to your Exhibit JAP-6 on page 8, column E at row 1, the residential class is listed at 100 percent; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. I know you provided an explanation earlier, but isn't that amount still applied to the $\$ 143$ million increase?

In other words, what does that 100 percent mean?
How is that 100 percent used to develop the 7.6 percent increase in column $F$ ?
A. I believe it's what you had -- I think it was you that described this earlier.

Once the -- the rate groups that have their -either ones that already have explicitly calculated rates or get greater or less than the average increase, the remaining classes that have 100 percent essentially get the average of the remainder.

So it's somewhat of a complicated calculation to explain, but it's essentially a goal-seeking calculation; that it iterates on itself.

So that those that are getting an -quote/unquote, a hundred percent of the average increase
are getting consistent increase amongst themselves. And it's proportional, essentially. It preserves some proportionality between those that are 75 percentage of the average, 125 percent of the average, or the average.
Q. So the $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ percent, again, it's not $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ percent of the system average, but it's 100 percent of what's left over.
A. Essentially, yes.
Q. And just so l'm sure that we're clear -- that I think I understand this.

The residential class under your proposal would not receive 100 percent of the overall percentage increase but rather a $\mathbf{1 0 7 . 3}$ percent of the overall percentage increase; is that correct?
A. I believe that's what the -- this particular analysis shows.

MS. GAFKEN: That is all of my very painful cross. Thank you.

JUDGE PEARSON: Ms. Barnett, did you have any redirect?

MS. BARNETT: No, Your Honor.
JUDGE PEARSON: And, Mr. Boehm, this is the cross that you waived; is that correct?

MR. BOEHM: That's correct, Your Honor.
JUDGE PEARSON: Is there any questions?

Jon Piliaris by Mr. Roberson
Oh, staff has a few. That's right. Sorry.
I promptly forgot what you told me,
Mr. Roberson.
MR. ROBERSON: It was off the record. It never happened.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. ROBERSON:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Piliaris. How are you?
A. Good afternoon.
Q. Does your binder of doom have your rebuttal testimony?
A. It does.
Q. Could you turn to it? It is Exhibit JAP-18T.
A. I'm there.
Q. Page 18. I just have a few questions about the conjunctive demand pilot.

I guess, initially, does PSE consider this as a pilot or a temporary offering?
A. I would consider it a pilot with the -- the intention of making it permanent and perhaps also expanding it.
Q. Okay. So on lines 12 through 16, you note that the pilot isn't readily susceptible to the concept of internal validity; correct?
A. I note the term "internal validity." I cannot

Jon Piliaris by Mr. Roberson
claim with certainty that I fully understand how it was intended to be used by staff.

My interpretation of the term "internal validity" was in the context of applying some pricing
schedule to -- to broader groups of customers particularly residential-type customers.

And the -- my recollection was that the attention behind that statement was that if you're going to apply it, it works well for many different customers within that group. And that was the way I was interpreting the internal validity.
Q. On a more general level, I guess a definition of internal validity is the strength of a correlation between a cause and effect; right?
A. I'm not sure that I would necessarily interpret -- I didn't interpret it that way.
Q. Okay. On lines 14 through 16, you seem to indicate that customer-specific factors may prevent the extrapolation of principles to other customers; correct?
A. Yes. Correct.
Q. As I understand a pilot, a pilot is a program
intended to measure whether or not to roll out a program to a broader customer base; correct?
A. Not necessarily.
Q. How do you use the term "pilot"?

## Jon Piliaris by Mr. Roberson

A. Well, my interpretation of pilot is it is a learning exercise. It can -- the pilot will ask many different questions. And one question may be that whether or not it could be applicable to more customers, maybe that it's only dedicated to a specific group of customers.

Just, is it working the way you intended it to work?

In which case you have an opportunity to gain some learnings and, perhaps, adjust the offering so that it more -- it works the way it was intended.
Q. Would you say that's not what you're intending with this pilot?

I understand your testimony in lines 14 through 16 as saying you are not going to be able to decide whether or not to rule it out based on what happens with these customers, because you can't extrapolate the data from them?
A. No, that wasn't the intent of that particular --
Q. Could you explain what you meant then?
A. The -- the context from this general area of my testimony was that staff offered many interesting and sometimes helpful suggestions in how to go about developing a pilot.

And the general point was not all of the various
factors that were raised are applicable in every situation or for every pilot.

And my interpretation of this internal validity, I was making the point that I didn't think, at least the way I understood that term to be used, didn't seem to be as apropos for this particular pilot necessarily.
Q. Fair enough. That's all the questions I have. Thank you.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you. Any redirect?
MS. BARNETT: No, Judge Pearson.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
So other questions from the bench for
Mr. Piliaris?
And I will say that there's no other parties that have cross for him. So if you have questions, we could ask him outside of recalling him later.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: All right. So this question is for Mr. Jhaveri.

Good afternoon. Mr. Jhaveri.
MR. JHAVERI: Good afternoon.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: In your Exhibit BBJ-6 in your testimony, that is a comparison table of various parody ratios from different methods proposed in the case -- both PSE's proposed as well as the current method and some of the other parties' methods.

Birud Jhaveri by Commissioner Balasbas
My question for you is if the Commission were to not accept PSE's proposed method here in this case, given other things with cost of service rulemaking and other factors, would the company accept the current 25 percent/75 percent allocation?

MR. JHAVERI: The short answer is "yes."
And the -- the reason the answer is "yes" is because in my rebuttal testimony, I also noted that there were -there were other rulemakings that we're looking into changing the cost of service methodology that is currently being utilized, and it may be beneficial for us to hold the course steady until we have a better idea of where these new methodologies will take us in terms of calculation for cost of service.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Thank you.
My next question for you relates to the incorporation of carbon prices in the P credit methodology.

MR. JHAVERI: Yes.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: And in the company's proposal you include the social cost of carbon rather than previous projected emissions costs from the 2017 general rate case; is that correct?

MR. JHAVERI: That is correct.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Do you recall,

Birud Jhaveri by Commissioner Balasbas
roughly, what the emissions cost numbers were used in the 2017 general rate case?

MR. JHAVERI: Off the top of my head, I do not recall. But I do understand that they were -- I do recall that they were far lower than what the social cost of carbon is -- is mandated to be going forward.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Okay. You mentioned one of the reasons for incorporating the social cost of carbon in this case today is that it was legislatively mandated.

Could you explain, or do you have a specific reference to the statute that requires the use of social cost of carbon that would require its use here in cost of service study?

MR. JHAVERI: Yes. Give me just a second.
So I'm not sure if this is part of the record. It was submitted as a data request. It was -it's part of the -- I believe this is part of the statutory language from the Senate Bill 5116. Section 14 subsection (3)(a) states that "An electric utility shall consider the social cost of greenhouse gas emissions as determined by the Commission for investor-owned utilities pursuant to Section 15 of this Act, the department for consumer-owned utilities.
"When developing integrated resource plans

Birud Jhaveri by Commissioner Balasbas
and clean energy action plans, an electric utility must incorporate the social cost of greenhouse gas emissions as a cost at or when evaluating and selecting conservation policy programs and targets to developing integrated resource plans and clean energy action plans."

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Thank you. I'm aware of that statutory reference.

Again, I would reiterate my question and say, in that language, where does it require that it was used to cure the cost of service study?

MR. JHAVERI: So the language itself does not necessarily point out that it needs to be used in a cost of service study.

What it does state is that it should be utilized when developing your integrated resource plans and clean energy action plans.

The P credit model utilizes numerous data point from the integrated recourse plan. Going forward, as the integrated resource plan is mandated to use the social cost of carbon, it would only make sense that as -- currently, at least in the 2017 GRC, I believe, there was a placeholder used for the social -- for the cost of carbon. It was an estimated cost. Now that we know what the known and required costs are, those costs

Jon Piliaris by Commissioner Rendahl
were just replaced by those.
JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So, Mr. Piliaris, I have a question for you about the conjunctiva demand pilot. Back to that topic.

So your initial testimony, JAP-1T, on
page 37, starting -- you say you have little information -- l'm looking for the line number here.

On line 20. Let me just ask this question. This is about the issue of recovering revenue losses, potential revenue losses from this pilot. And you had stated that you would wait to recover lost revenue until the next rate case. Is that -- is that a correct summary of your testimony?

MR. PILIARIS: Generally, I would say that that determination has not yet been made. I think we need to determine whether it's material or not before going down that path.

So the only point in my testimony was that we will revisit that issue later once we have a better understanding if there really is a significant revenue loss.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So the plan is to track, as this pilot goes along, to see what that revenue loss looks like.

Jon Piliaris by Commissioner Rendahl
MR. PILIARIS: And that's actually a
fundamental piece of the pilot itself in its evaluation.
I know elsewhere in my testimony that that's actually -- one of the criteria of whether or not the pilot is successful, is that whether or not customers are achieving any bill savings as a result of the pilot.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So if the program is successful and the company -- or the customers that are taking part in the pilot do save money, if that results in not recovering revenue from those customers that otherwise would have been recovered, and that would result in those schedules under-collecting their allocated share of revenue requirement; correct?

MR. PILIARIS: Yes, that's correct.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So as a part of your evaluation of the pilot, would PSE commit to documenting the calculation of those lost revenues and assigning those to the participating schedules in a future rate case? Do you have a way to recover those costs?

MR. PILIARIS: Absolutely. I mean the point is, is that there's a certain amount of cost -- as the Commission knows, there's a certain amount of costs that are allocated to each schedule and then you design rates to recover that revenue.

And then if you were changing the way you're

Jon Piliaris by Commissioner Rendahl
designing rates to recover revenue from that schedule and if you have a pilot, for example, that reduces revenue collection, then the rest should be recovered from the remainder within that class of customers.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. And then in
terms of the evaluation of the pilot. This is -- I
think going to somewhat of the area that staff was discussing. If you go to your rebuttal testimony, JAP-18T, and look at page 11 through 19 where this is discussed.

You're responding to Staff's design and evaluation elements. Specifically on page 14, you're talking about Staff's design and evaluation of elements that provide useful guidance.

If -- if the Commission were to approve the pilot in this docket, are there any specific design in evaluation elements that can be applied in the evaluation report, or is that something you would like the Commission to direct, or is that something you would like the company to determine on its own?

MR. PILIARIS: In a perfect world, it would probably be somewhere in between. The Company would likely have some ideas, but if the Commission has things that it specifically would like to be examined, the Company would very much appreciate knowing that so that

## Jon Piliaris by Chairman Danner

it can provide an evaluation that is a value to the Commission.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN DANNER: Are we calling
Mr. Piliaris back?
JUDGE PEARSON: It's up to you.
CHAIRMAN DANNER: Well, I have a question for you regarding your on-bill repayment.

So, Mr. Piliaris, Northwest Energy Coalition recommends the Commission to direct the company to design and develop an on-bill repayment program.

And in their testimony Ms. Gerlitz says that they recommend PSE design and implement an on-bill repayment program by December 31st, 2020.

If the Commission were to direct Puget to design and implement such a program, is that date a feasible timeline for such an effort? And if not, what kind of timeline do you think would be reasonable?

MR. PILIARIS: As I noted in my testimony, if the Commission were to direct the Company to pursue such a program, I think it would be helpful to incorporate the -- the advice and suggestions of the "CRAG" as they would be knowledgeable and directly impacted by the program.

As the Commission is aware, that might take

## Jon Piliaris by Chairman Danner

some time.
And as I noted in my testimony, there's
going to need to be a fair amount of IT and process development based on whatever is ultimately decided.

So I think it would be aggressive to -- to assume that we could get -- with all of that to gain meaningful stakeholder input and have enough time to actually implement the program by the end of the year; that might be an aggressive schedule.

So the Company has laid out a year --one-year schedule as a -- as a reasonable timeline.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So December 31st of 2020 this year is -- you see that as too aggressive, but a couple months later is okay.

MR. PILIARIS: It could be done. But I think what would end up happening is that we would likely need to -- the -- I think the stakeholder input would suffer as a result of that to allow enough time for implementation.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So another timeline we had, though, Staff, in their cross-answering testimony suggested that we -- that you have an alternative proposal just for the Commission to -- to study the cost effectiveness of the program.

And they recommend a brief report of the
program within three months of the effected date of the
final order in this case. Is that enough time?
MR. PILIARIS: Just to make sure I heard you correctly. The three months was to evaluate, essentially, the cost and benefits of pursuing that program not actually implementing?

CHAIRMAN DANNER: That's right. It's four -- as I understand the Staff's report, their recommendation is that the company provide a brief report of the program within three months of the effective date of the final order.

So if we were to do that, my question to you is would that be sufficient time? And if not, what kind of timeline would you prefer or suggest?

MR. PILIARIS: Again, I think three months.
As I think the Commission can appreciate with anything that's going on getting on anybody's calendar within a three-month time frame can be somewhat challenging with everything that's going on.

I would respectfully submit that maybe six months might be a safer timeline to allow, again, meaningful input and a time for the analysis to actually occur.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. Those are my questions. Thank you.

JUDGE PEARSON: So you are all excused.
Thank you very much.
And at this time we'll assemble the IT investment panel, which is PSE witnesses Jacobs, Free, Wappler, Koch, and Hopkins.

MR. PEPPLE: Judge Pearson, just a quick procedural issue while the panel is gone.

I was wondering if it would be possible to collect the work paper that Ms. Gafken handed around. I believe there may be some confidential information in there, and it would be appropriate to...

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Sure. Thank you.
MS. CARSON: Judge Pearson?
JUDGE PEARSON: Yes.
MS. CARSON: We were wondering if Mr. Rábago could be excused or is excused.

JUDGE PEARSON: Yes, that's fine.
MS. CARSON: Thank you very much.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. So will you all please stand and raise your right hand. I'll swear you in.
(Panel sworn)
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Please be seated.
So, Ms. Carson, if you would like -- sorry, is it going to be Mr. Steele? Okay.

If you could introduce the witnesses please.
MR. STEELE: In the very front we've got
Margaret Hopkins, Joshua Jacobs, Susan Free, Cathy Koch, and Andrew Wappler.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
So Public Counsel has indicated cross-examination for Jacobs and Koch.

So, Ms. Gafken, would you like to ask those questions now or would you like to cross-examine them individually later?

MS. GAFKEN: So we can ask those questions now.

Ms. Paisner will ask the questions for Ms. Koch, and then I will ask the questions for Mr. Jacobs.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. So before we do that, Staff, I have the same question for you with respect to Ms. Free.

MS. ROBERSON: I can ask Ms. Free my questions now if you'd prefer.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. And then Mr. Pepple, same for you? Mr. Coleman?

MR. COLEMAN: Your Honor, I think I'm able to waive my cross of Ms. Hopkins.

JUDGE PEARSON: Waive. Okay.

Cathy Koch by Ms. Paisner
So then --
MR. PEPPLE: I did have question for
Ms. Free. I'm happy to ask those during the panel.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. That sounds good.
Thank you.
Ms. Paisner, whenever you're ready. CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. This is Ann Paisner on behalf of Public Counsel.

Good afternoon, Ms. Koch.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. Do you have a copy of your rebuttal testimony which is PSE Exhibit CAK-6TR?
A. Yes. Just a sec.
Q. Just to clarify while I may ask questions that relate to confidential information some of the cross-exhibits.

My questions will not disclose any confidential information and should not require you to discuss it.
A. I will try not to as well.
Q. Okay. Do you have a copy of PSE Exhibit CAK-4 at page 1 ?
A. Exhibit CAK-4, which is. Okay. That's my direct testimony. Correct. Yes.
Q. On page 1 you discuss PSE advance metering
infrastructure project which began in 2016; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. You discuss how 2016 was the year in which installation of the AMI network began.
A. Yes.
Q. But 2018 is the year in which installation of new AMI meters and gas modules began; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. On line 12, same page, you state that full deployment of the AMI network and electric meters and gas modules will be completed in 2022 to 2023; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Please turn now to your rebuttal testimony, which -- on page 4, beginning on line 6.
A. Is this Exhibit CAK-60?
Q. It is.
A. Page 6.
Q. Page 4, line 6, please.
A. Page 4, line 6 .
Q. This is where you describe obsolescence of AMR as PSE's primary reason for its decision to transition to advance metering infrastructure or AMI.
A. Yes, that I addressed the obsolescence of AMR being the driver for changing.
Q. In the second bullet item on that page at
line 15 you describe PSE's inability to obtain new electric replacement equipment as they have been discontinued; is that correct?
A. Yes, I talk about that.
Q. Please turn now to cross Exhibit CAK-8X. This is your response to Public Counsel data request 256.
A. Okay.
Q. In this data request you were asked to provide documentation regarding the types of AMR electric equipment that had been discontinued.
A. Yes. The question was around the electric meter equipment, yes.
Q. Attachment A of this exhibit states that a window of time in which to purchase the Series 4 communication technology modules associated with equipment item focus AXS4 was open through December 1st, 2019; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. This attachment states that Landis+Gyr would continue to provide support for the Series 4 endpoints as of the date of the document; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And the date listed at the bottom of this document is May 29th, 2019; is that the date of this
document?
A. That's the date of this document.

And just to be clear, this is a final notice
from Landis+Gyr on the sale of that product.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

Please turn to Attachment B of this exhibit, please.

This attachment states that Landis+Gyr would no longer be producing new Focus AL one-way endpoints beyond January 18, 2019; is that correct?
A. Yes, that's what it says.
Q. And this attachment also states that Landis+Gyr will work on a customized plan to support maintenance and growth operations for each customer; yes?
A. (Nods head).
Q. Similarly, for this document, the date printed at the bottom is February 14, 2019.

Is that the date of this document?
A. Yes.
Q. Please turn to Attachment C of -- of the same document.

This attachment states: "A last-time-to-buy opportunity for 4,000 units of the Focus AX USC product expiring on December 1st, 2019; correct?
A. $\mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. This attachment states that Landis+Gyr will continue to offer field support for units. And at the bottom, September 6th, 2019, is the date of this document; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. So, lastly, please turn to Attachment E, same document.
A. Okay.
Q. This attachment announces a last time to buy window for Series 4KV 2C communications modules expiring on March 31st, 2020; is that correct?
A. Yes, that's --
Q. And the date --
A. -- of this notice.
Q. Right. And the date at the bottom of this announcement is stated as January 6, 2020?
A. Yes.
Q. So all these expiration dates, January 2019,

December 2019, and March of 2020 are after 2018 which is the year in which you began to replace the AMR equipment with AMI?
A. Yes. These are the ones that you chose because there's a couple other attachments there that have dates prior to that, as well as there's -- this is just relative to electric meters.

Cathy Koch by Ms. Paisner
And so we have a network and a gas system as
well with this continued equipment.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

Now, going back to page 13 of PSE Exhibit CAK-4.
A. Page 14 -- okay. Page 13, CAK-4.
Q. I apologize, that's -- page 1, line -- I
apologize. Page --
A. CAK?
Q. Page 2 of CAK-4. I apologize.
A. This is going to get complicated.
Q. Where you state that the total present value revenue requirement of the AMI project is $\$ 258$ million.
A. Yes.
Q. So -- and that's a portion of the entire project which was estimated to be $\mathbf{6 6 8}$ million over a 20-year-life of the AMI asset?
A. No. The project is estimated at 473 million.

The benefits are 668 million.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

So now please turn to cross Exhibit CAK-9X.
This is your Public Counsel data request 257.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: I'm sorry, could I have that site again?

MS. PAISNER: Cross Exhibit CAK-9X.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Thank you.

Cathy Koch by Ms. Paisner
THE WITNESS: CAK-9. This is 257.
BY MS. GAFKEN:
Q. Yes. This data request refers to your rebuttal testimony page 4, line 19, where you characterize the AMR obsolescence by describing PSE's need to perform reprogramming of devices because different network equipment must be installed.

You discuss how in 2017, which you describe is the last full year before AMI meters, gas modules, are installed, there were a total of 139 AMR devices that were reprogrammed; is that correct?
A. Yeah, that was responsive to the question.
Q. Right.

And you explain here that the total cost for
that reprogramming for all of 2017 was $\$ 139,000$; is that correct?
A. That's what the response says.
Q. Okay. So please turn to PSE Exhibit CAK-4 at page 4. Starting at line 13.
A. CAK-4. Page --
Q. -- 4, line 13.

Is it true that in the 2013 analysis discussed
here, PSE discovered that the AMR electric meters were failing at a rate of 1.6 percent per year?
A. Yes. The response goes on to talk about what

Cathy Koch by Ms. Paisner
was going on with the gas AMR batteries and modules as well as both residential and commercial as well as the failure rates of the network, so...
Q. Right.

In that same spot, I believe you discuss that the AMR network equipment was failing at 4 percent; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And going on to page 5 you discuss how commercial gas modules were failing at 11 percent per year; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And then for all gas modules the failure rate was four times 0.5.

So was that $\mathbf{2}$ percent for all gas modules; is that correct?
A. Yes. It looks like it is closer to 2.6. I
think if you -- if you refer to the business case, which is Appendix A of that. It defines that a bit more and it talks about potentially as high as 20 percent.
Q. Okay. Now, please turn to cross Exhibit

CAK-10X. This is your response to Public Counsel data request 261.

This data request refers to your rebuttal testimony at pages 5 to 6 at the bottom of page 5 where

## Cathy Koch by Ms. Paisner

you state that because the AMR network is failing and deficient it requires 50 - to $\mathbf{6 0 , 0 0 0}$ meters to be
manually read monthly, which is an additional monthly expense that would not be required for a properly functioning system.
A. Yeah. The 50- to 60,000 was a historical average of what PSE had experienced in the past.
Q. Okay. And you also state in the last paragraph of your response in this document that PSE would have paid the same to Landis+Gyr whether they provided an automated read or a manual read; is that correct?
A. That's what it says, but I think I need to explain it a bit as well.

So I think the question was -- let me go back. Confirm the cost of this. And at the time of the business case, that was prior to 2016, Landis+Gyr owned all the equipment, managed the system for us.

So Landis+Gyr was obligated to provide appropriate adequate reads irrespective of whether it came through digital or whether it came through manual. It was their system. They managed it.

After 2016, as we moved through contract negotiations, PSE, in the business case and the testimony talks about this, PSE took ownership of that equipment after that time; therefore, the manual meter
reading would have cost more if PSE wasn't performing maintenance obligation.

Therefore, for example, not repairing things timely; not taking care of their system. And so those costs are different than what was experienced prior to 2016 where it was kind of agnostic from a cost standpoint.
Q. Okay. You also explain in this document that the manual meter reads were not accounted for in the benefit represented by the $\mathbf{\$ 2 3 0}$ million of avoided AMR investment that were discussed here?
A. Yes, because -- for the reasons I cited prior to Landis+Gyr owned it.
Q. Now, please turn to cross Exhibit CAK-11XC. And this also -- to my questions will also relate to CAK-13X. Both are cross-exhibits.
A. Is this 265 ?
Q. Yes, 265 and 269 respectively. And again, my question will not state any confidential information here.

In this exhibit you discuss net book value of
AMR assets for years 2019 through 2023; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Are any of these AMR assets for each of the years shown still in use by customers?
A. Are any of the assets in --
Q. Represented by those values.
A. Well, this is forward-looking. So today, yes, they are.
Q. In those years will they be in use?
A. Well, this is -- 2023 is when we are completed with our AMI transition. And so all AMR assets will be retired.
Q. So those values -- at least for 2023 represent assets that are not in use; is that correct?
A. Correct. No AMR will be in use after we complete our transition.
Q. Okay. Is the net book value of these assets as shown in this exhibit still in rates now?
A. I'm -- per this response is with my witness/partner Susan Free, so as it relates to rates, I would like to get a better answer.

MS. FREE: I'm happy to answer that question, if that's okay.

JUDGE PEARSON: Sure.
MS. FREE: Can you repeat the question actually?

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. Sure. Is the net book value of the assets that
are referenced in this exhibit, is the net book value of these assets still rates now?
A. Yes. The net book value as of December 31, 2018, is -- is still in the rate case, yes.
Q. Is it still in rates going forward?
A. Yes. As long as they are used and useful, they will be in rates.

And at the point that they reach the end of the rollout period and there's still net book value left, at that point we will be asking for a regulatory asset treatment.
Q. Is PSE requesting to collect carrying charges on removed AMR assets in rates including return on?
A. The -- we anticipate that the assets as they are in use will stay in rate base, which would earn a return. And that the regulatory asset we will be requesting also be in rate base, which will earn a rate of return.
Q. Okay. And these carrying charges are associated with the removed assets that would not be in serve going forward.
A. Yes. This is similar to treatment we've had on other regulatory assets where a plant has been removed from service before the depreciation life has been fully recovered.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

How long were the value of those AMR assets still be in rates that the customers will pay? You may have answered that.
A. That would be dealt with when the regulatory asset is requested. So regulatory assets can be recovered over -- it doesn't have to be a set life; it can be determined at the time of the request.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. PAISNER
Q. Okay. These -- the AMR assets removed, as of today and also going forward, were or will any of these assets be still functional when they are removed?
A. Well, I think the bulk of them might not be, because the system's failing. So there's likely some that would still be providing an automated read.

But due to the need to transition in an appropriate time and prevent more failure from impacting customers, some likely will be.
Q. Okay. Now, please turn to cross Exhibit

CAK-12X. This is your response to Public Counsel data request 267.
A. Okay.
Q. In this exhibit, you discuss how PSE was limited in terms of equipment choices in that other
manufacturers' equipment was incompatible with the AMR system; is that correct?
A. Mm-hmm.
Q. You explain on the second page that considering other options that were not compatible would have required replacement of the L+G communication equipment and system; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Is it true that not considering those other incompatible options gave PSE the ability to do a less extensive transition than it would otherwise have to do if it had used other manufacturers' equipment?
A. Can you restate the question?
Q. Sure.

Not considering those other incompatible options, is it true that this gave PSE the ability to do a less extensive transition replacement of the AMR, less extensive?
A. By going to AMI?
Q. By avoiding other incompatible manufacturers' equipment? Other manufacturers' incompatible equipment.

MR. STEELE: I'm going to object to this line. I think counsel is misstating Ms. Koch's testimony here. I'm not sure she ever stated that.

JUDGE PEARSON: Ms. Paisner, can you point
to where that is in her testimony?
MS. GAFKEN: Sure. This is in Exhibit
CAK-12X, on the second page. Ms. Koch discusses that PSE would need to replace the L+G communication equipment system with regard to -- if they were to consider solutions that were not compatible with the current AMR system.

And so my questioning was designed to clarify that.

MS. KOCH: So because the -- I don't know that I understand your question the way it was phrased, in all honesty.

But what this is trying to say is PSE's existing system, which dates back to 1998, is a proprietary system from Landis+Gyr and it is not compatible with anybody else's system, which is what is posing concerns with it failing.

So given that it's not compatible, a wholesale change must be made. The idea of replacing it wholesale with another vender's AMR system or an AMI system would be equivalent.

BY MS. PAISNER:
Q. Okay. Thank you.

Please turn to page 2 of cross Exhibit CAK-14X, which is Public Counsel data request 270. Your
response.
A. 270?
Q. 270. In your response you provide a table preparing costs of the AMI system versus those of continuing of the AMR system. And on the fifth row you provide a benefits value of $\$ 436$ million for the AMI versus zero dollars for the AMR.

Does this $\$ 436$ million amount refer to conservation voltage reduction or CVR?
A. Yes. It's associated with conservation voltage reduction and the ability to implement distribution automation from a reliability standpoint using the AMI network.
Q. Okay. So is it true that looking at the table, the cost of the AMI system would be closer to the cost amount listed for continuing with the AMR if that value was not subtracted from a cost calculation listed in the table?
A. So in interpreting your question meaning is 473 closer to 378 off the table; is that what you are asking?
Q. It looks in the table as though that
\$436 million was subtracted from the other costs due to the minus sign in front of it.
A. It is.

So let me just explain what this table is just so we understand.

So this -- this is a very simple table. It is not a full analysis. But what it was attempting to do is demonstrate that the benefits that are achieved with AMI far outweigh, continue to outweigh, continuing with an AMR system.

And, specifically, in this case, this comparison has gross assumptions that we could continue an AMR system. And given what we know today and lack of supply, that's not realistic.

But it was really just intended to continue to -- to address what I perceived Mr. Alvarez was trying to get to in his questions around book value. But to continue to demonstrate that the benefits of getting to AMI are very sound.
Q. Okay. Is it true that PSE's AMI deployment installs approximately 1,000 meter units per circuit?
A. Say that again.
Q. Is it true that PSE's AMI system deployment would install approximately 1,000-meter units per circuit?
A. I think the numbers --
Q. You would have to check?
A. Yeah. I don't know. I think it's a higher
number than that.
Q. Did PSE assume a percentage reduction in energy use from CVR in its business case?
A. We did.
Q. And is it true that in the Mercer Island pilot a similar percentage was delivered with only 30 AMI meters on 10 circuits?
A. No. Actually, the business case estimates are much higher than that. And they actually line up with what industry utilities are seeing.

And they were based on more than just the Mercer Island pilot. They were based on four or five additional pilots that were performed.
Q. Okay. Do you know what a line sensor is?
A. Yes.
Q. Is it true that a line sensor functions to measure and report voltage?
A. It can be used that way.
Q. So does PSE system use line sensors today?
A. It has some.
Q. Okay. Now, please turn to cross Exhibit CA --
A. Can I offer something, though, on that though?
Q. Sure.
A. I think the line of questioning -- I would like
to remind that we're not -- there is a benefit to what

Ms. Koch by Ms. Paisner
we gain with the AMI installation relative to being able to implement conservation voltage reduction. But that's not the only -- that's not why we're doing it.

We're doing it so we can have a reliable metering system that as a result of the fail -- the failing system, which requires reliable, fully function meters at every house.

Once that's achieved, you can continue to take advantage of that. So I just want to make sure that that's -- it's clearly understood.
Q. Please turn to cross Exhibit CAK-15X, which is your response to Public Counsel data request 274.
A. Yes.
Q. Your DR response at Item V discusses how PSE is not willing to commit to reductions in a revenue requirement for benefits from AMI investment associated with remote disconnect and reconnect, because as you state certain benefits are not quantifiable at this time.
A. Yeah, I think that the -- the full answer addresses the -- the issue that there's AMR rulemaking going on which may have influence on those benefits. And it's hard to know how to quantify those at that time and submit what that full benefit may be.

My partner, Josh Jacobs, who these benefits fall

Ms. Koch by Ms. Paisner
under relative to Get To Zero could offer, if necessary.
Q. I don't think that will be necessary.
A. Okay.
Q. Are reconnect and disconnect cost benefits estimated in CAK-4, Attachment G?
A. The AMI business case, which is -- yes, does provide a preliminary estimate of those.

In the business case, it fully acknowledges that those evaluations need to continue that the potential is there. Those evaluations need to continue as it relates to Get To Zero.
Q. Okay. Are reconnect and disconnect -- sorry --move-ins and move-outs avoided cost benefits, are those also estimated in the same attachment?
A. There -- are you talking about the spreadsheet?
Q. Yes.
A. Yes. The benefits are captured in the spreadsheet. The calculation captures the benefits.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

Do you believe PSE should be responsible for maximizing smart meter benefits?
A. Absolutely. And I think what we're doing is demonstrating that. We're actually already realizing benefits today from the AMI system relative to the benefits that we've outlined.

Ms. Koch by Mr. Steele
MS PAISNER: Thank you. I don't have any other questions.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Is there anyone else have questions -- any
redirect?
MR. STEELE: Yes, Your Honor.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. STEELE:
Q. Ms. Koch, a few moments ago Ms. Paisner asked you questions about the discontinuance documents you received from Landis+Gyr which were attached to PSE's response Public Counsel data request 256.
A. Yes.
Q. And can you describe the process for how the company receives a notice of discontinuance from Landis+Gyr?
A. So Landis+Gyr has been PSE's partner for over a decade and there's continual ongoing conversations with them. PSE also attends their annual user group meetings. And through those there are many conversations around Landis+Gyr products and future sunsetting. When Landis+Gyr finalizes that, they publish the documents as a final notice.

But before that, PSE has lots of opportunities
to understand what the life of its products are.
Q. So to be clear, does the company ever know that a discontinuance is coming before receiving a document like Attachments A, B, C, and E to -- to PSE's response to Public Counsel data request $\mathbf{2 5 6}$ ?
A. Absolutely. Through many users groups, absolutely.
Q. And is that what occurred in this case for the equipment identified in Attachments A, B, C, and E?
A. Yes.
Q. Did the Company know that discontinuance of the equipment identified in Attachments A, B, C, and E would occur in $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ at the time of the AMI business case?
A. Did I know that they would occur in 2016?
Q. Did the Company know that discontinuance of the equipment identified in Attachments A, B, C, and E would occur at the time of the AMI business case?
A. Yes. Yes.

MR. STEELE: No further questions.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
And, Ms. Gafken, did you have questions for
Mr. Jacobs?
MS. GAFKEN: I do. Thank you.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. GAFKEN:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Jacobs.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. Would you please turn to your rebuttal testimony

Exhibit JJJ-11T. If you could go to page 24, line 17
through 19.
MR. STEELE: Could you state that once more for me?

MS. GAFKEN: Yes, of course. Exhibit
JJJ-11T, page 24 line 17 through 19.
MR. STEELE: Is that page 4?
MS. GAFKEN: Twenty-four.
MR. STEELE: Twenty-four, I'm sorry.
MR. JACOBS: I'm there.
BY MS. GAFKEN:
Q. There you testify that PSE has invested in
17.5 million in the Get To Zero program between July 1st and November 30th, 2019; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And then on the following page, page 25.

Essentially, the entire page lines 4 through 21 you describe two projects; the energy assistance and meter upgrade enhancements projects.

Did those two projects make up the entire
17.5 million described on page 24 ?
A. That's correct.

Susan Free by Mr. Roberson
MS. GAFKEN: Thank you. I have no further questions.

JUDGE PEARSON: Any redirect?
MR. STEELE: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
JUDGE PEARSON: Mr. Pepple? Or, I'm sorry, Mr. Roberson, did you have questions of --

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. ROBERSON:
Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Free. How are you?
A. I'm well, sir. How are you?
Q. Doing all right.

Do you have a copy of your rebuttal testimony?
A. Ido.
Q. Which is SEF-17T.
A. Yes.
Q. I'm going to ask you some questions generally about the $\mathbf{3 0}$ s, if you want to turn there.
A. I thought you were asking if I was in my 30s, which I am not.
Q. I would like to start on page 37 of your testimony where you discuss the functionalization of plant in terms of assigning a materiality threshold.
A. Yes.
Q. You state that that's a more appropriate way to assign a threshold; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Are you aware that the Commission has rejected that method as ripe for abuse?
A. I am not.
Q. We'll move on then.

Page 34 and 35 of your rebuttal testimony, you talk about changes to the method for -- Seth's method for setting a threshold for a common plant; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And this is just for my clarification.

The way you recommend doing it, the size of the net plant for gas will always drive the threshold; correct?
A. I -- I don't necessarily think that that's true.

I think it depends on the allocation factors that are used to allocate --
Q. Fair enough.

Under the current allocation factors, it's always going to be the gas rate base, correct?
A. In this example l've provided; that's right.
Q. Do those allocation factors change on a regular basis?
A. They -- they are looked at once a year and they -- they are derived for every rate case.
Q. Okay. How are the allocation factors derived?

## Susan Free by Mr. Roberson

A. This particular allocation factor that's used to allocate plant is called the four factor allocator, and it contains four metrics that are used to determine at -- that are blended together evenly to determine the factor. They look at direct assigned plant. So labor allocators that are direct assigned, and I can't remember them all off the top of my head.
Q. Given the disparity between the size of PSE's electric and gas rate bases, I mean, can you imagine a situation where the allocator isn't going to be heavily weighted towards electric?
A. I think -- I think historically the electric allocator is above 50 percent.
Q. Okay. I would like to move on to Get To Zero, which I guess mostly I want to start with page 39 of your rebuttal testimony.

You testified the Get To Zero should be treated as a single adjustment; correct?
A. I think for purposes of pro forma adjustments and deferrals, Get To Zero should be viewed as a program and should be treated together.
Q. What is the difference between a program and a project?
A. I'm not a project manager, but --
Q. Are you a program manager?
A. No, I'm not.

I would say that the program is a collection of projects that when taken together you can derive benefits out of implementing them and managing them together as one program.
Q. So a program consists of sub projects?
A. Correct.
Q. And in Get To Zero's case, those -- those projects are aimed at different things; correct?

Some of them are aimed at billing. Some of them are aimed at customer interface. Some at PSE's workflow, things like that. Correct?
A. I'm not the witness to tell you about what the projects are. I would say at a high level they are aimed at transforming the customer experience and it is all customer-facing.
Q. If one of them is PSE workflow or data analytics, how is that customer-facing?

That's probably not a fair question for you. Never mind.

The Get To Zero projects that we're concerned with here, they started going into service in 2016, thereabouts?
A. I'm not -- that sounds correct. I don't know
the exact.
Q. And they are going to go into service for the

## foreseeable future of 2021-ish?

A. Yes.
Q. So they are going into service over a five-year span?
A. Correct. I think that's a little different than you've seen in PSE's capital portfolio in the past, I think it used to be that we could -- a lot of our projects that we pro form into a rate case, with like a plant, would have one in-service date.

But the spending pattern is different now and these projects you can't hold them all up together until a certain point. They need to be deployed in a series so that they can leverage off of each other.
Q. Okay. So if they are hypothetically aimed at different things and they go into service over a five-year span of time, the only thing tying them together is the fact that PCE grouped them into the Get To Zero program; correct?
A. I think that -- again, I don't think I'm the witness to speak to that. But I do know that the Get To Zero program is driven by business needs. It's looked at in terms of an objective and it's not an indiscriminate combination of projects.
Q. Okay. Could PSE create a project and dump a

## Susan Free by Mr. Roberson

bunch of indiscriminate stuff in there and then seek a single pro forma adjustment like you did here?
A. I don't think PSE would do that.
Q. But it could be under the theory that your espousing; right?
A. I don't think that -- I think, in the policy statement that just came out, that I don't know a lot about. But it does envision programmatic spending and it envisions, you know, identification of that in the beginning and look back on it after the spending happens. And so I don't think there would be a lot of opportunity for that kind of treatment.
Q. But the programmatic spending envisioned there is something like it would pull a replacement project; correct? Where PSE every year is replacing wood poles as part of a single project.
A. That is the example that was given in the policy statement. But I believe it was also indicated it would be flexible as to what it would treat as a program.
Q. Okay. Well, just more generally, I guess I'm looking for the limiting principle.

If PSE can amalgamate a bunch of projects, how is the Commission to decide whether or not it's properly one project or many projects?
A. I think it can be taken on a case-by-case basis.

Susan Free by Mr. Roberson
I don't think that PSE would ever bring so many programs
that it wouldn't be something that could be focused on and decided.
Q. But it could?
A. I -- I don't think it would.
Q. Okay. In a similar vein, on page 33 and 39 of your testimony, you seem to suggest that the Get To Zero project should be incorporated in rates because collectively they are material.

Is that a fair statement of your testimony?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. If the major plant standard is there to limit the number of projects that parties have to consider after the test year, doesn't kind of grouping them together defeat the purpose of that standard?
A. I don't really -- I don't really see that
there's a hard standard.
So I think that -- that looking on a
programmatic basis is appropriate if it's material to the company.
Q. There is a standard there; correct? A major plant standard.
A. I don't -- I don't read the guidance that way.

I -- I read the guidance to say that there -- it's
specific to the cases that the order was -- was

Susan Free by Mr. Pepple
provided.
Q. But the Commission over and over again has said pro forma plant adjustments should meet some reasonable definition of major; correct?
A. Yes. It's also said other things, like, if it's material to the company and a certain impact to their financials that it can be considered.
Q. Okay. So in PSE's view of the law, anything that's material is subject for inclusion in rates of pro forma adjustment?
A. I don't know if that's the only consideration.

I do -- in terms of what we put forth as pro forma adjustments, I believe we followed Commission guidance.

MR. ROBERSON: Okay. I think I have no further questions. Thank you.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Any redirect?
MS. CARSON: No, Your Honor.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. And AWEC?
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. PEPPLE:
Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Free.
A. Good afternoon, Mr. Pepple.
Q. I had some questions for you about Colstrip.

Could you turn to your Exhibit SEF-29?
A. I'm there.
Q. And just for background on this exhibit, AWEC's
witness, Mr. Mullins, has proposed that the remaining unrecovered investment at Colstrip Units 1 and 2 be removed from rate base and offset with monetized production tax credits.

Do you recall that?
A. Ido.
Q. And this exhibit provides various scenarios if the Commission decides to accept Mr. Mullins' proposal, or at least some variation of that proposal that you have described in your testimony.
A. That's correct. I continue to believe that our proposal in the rate case is reasonable. But in the event that the Commission were to decide with Mr. Mullins, l've provided some corrections to what he had in his response testimonies and some alternative scenarios.
Q. Okay. So just looking at page 1 of SEF-29, this page shows the revenue requirement impact if the Commission updated the Colstrip 1 and 2 plant balances to December 31, 2019, but did not offset any of their production tax credits. That's one scenario; correct?
A. Yes. In that scenario, the need for -- the reason not to bring in the PTCs is because they are already accruing interest, which is the same impact --

Susan Free by Mr. Pepple
it has the same impact as including them in the rate case.
Q. And do you -- do you, by any chance, have Mr. Mullins' cross-answering exhibits?
A. Over there.
Q. I have some copies. I'm happy --

I'm looking at Exhibit 13C. And I have copies for others.

And this is a confidential exhibit, but I'm going to keep my questions nonconfidential.
A. I do have it. Thank you.
Q. So in your rebuttal testimony you identified several errors that Mr. Mullins made in his rebuttal -his response testimony in calculating the Colstrip plant balances.

Do you recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And so can you turn -- so this exhibit updates Mr. Mullins' calculations --
A. Yes.
Q. -- after he was provided with certain corrections and supplements that PSE provided.

So if you turn to page 1 of that exhibit.
CHAIRMAN DANNER: What exhibit are we talking about?

Susan Free by Mr. Pepple
MR. PEPPLE: This is BGM-13C.
BY MR. PEPPLE:
Q. And if you look at the total rate base number there, 111,946,494, and then compare that to the total rate bus number that you have on line 28 of page 1 of SEF-29, those -- that's the same number; is that right?
A. Correct.
Q. And then if you look at page 2 of BGM-13C, he shows a number for the unrecovered investment in Colstrip 1 and 2.

Do you see that?
A. Ido.
Q. And that number is not exactly the same number you have on line 35 of SEF-29, but it's pretty close.

Would you agree?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. So -- so now that we have updated information from PSE, the numbers for -- between AWEC and PSE are at least comparable.
A. I agree.
Q. So just focusing back on SEF-29. At the top of this page on line 5 , you show what the overall revenue requirement -- requirement impact would be if the unrecovered investment in Colstrip 1 and 2 is updated to the end of 2019 , which is approximately $\$ 1.3$ million

## Susan Free by Mr. Pepple

reduction. Correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. And then page 2 of this exhibit, this is a different scenario where again the Colstrip 1 and 2 plant balances are calculated as of the end of 2019, but now it's offset with PTCs that were monetized on PSE's 2018 tax return which was filed in September of 2019; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. And this scenario has -- on line 18, it says, "Include ADF IT on monetized PTCs." And there's a number of about 17.3 million.

Do you see that?
A. Ido.
Q. Can you just explain what that is? Why is there ADF IT on monetized PTCs?
A. That would be a better question for Mr. Marcelia.
Q. Okay. I will hold that question for him then.

Maybe one other follow-up question on this and you can take it to Mr. Marcelia if you need to. But do you know if that deferred tax asset, if PSE is holding it in rate base?
A. I believe that it's either in working capital or rate base. I'm not exactly sure.
Q. Okay. But PSE is earning a return on that tax asset. Do you understand that?
A. I'm not -- I'm not sure.
Q. Is that something Mr. Marcelia would know?
A. No, it is not.
Q. Is that something any PSE witness would know?
A. This one should.
Q. Okay. Okay. That's fine. I can deal with
that. Okay. So -- so just going back to the top of page 2 of SEF-29.

So the revenue requirement impact in this scenario on line 1 has a $\$ 7.8$ million reduction. But then that is offset by some pro forma adjustments that you propose be included, if this scenario is accepted; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. What is the basis for including these additional pro forma adjustments?
A. Because if you were to include the PTCs and -that weren't monetized on September tax return, that's beyond the pro forma period for planned adjustments we used in this case, as well as moving the rate base for the units out to a regulatory asset of December 2019 is also beyond the pro forma period.

And so there are other pro forma adjustments

Susan Free by Mr. Pepple
within our case that if you updated those to September as well you would see the impacts that I show on this page.

## Q. So -- so I think it was -- it's your testimony

that moving the Colstrip plant balances to December of 2019, is itself a pro forma adjustment?
A. Yes.
Q. So how come those pro forma adjustments aren't included on page 1 of SEF?
A. If they were, it would result in a revenue requirement increase.
Q. Well, there's a revenue requirement increase on page 2 of SEF.
A. Yes. So I think that I was tying the pro forma adjustments to the PTC treatment.
Q. Okay.
A. But I do believe it's appropriate that they could be also considered for the regulatory asset treatment being moved to December 2019.
Q. Okay. And -- okay. So then just to close the exhibit out, page 3 is another scenario. And this scenario is if the Commission accepted Mr. Mullins' proposal in full, which is that PTCs are monetized when Puget uses them on an estimated tax payment rather than when they are included on an annual tax payment.

So this includes additional PTCs because Puget included PTCs in 2019 estimated taxes. Is that your understanding?
A. That's my understand of Mr. Mullins' position, yes.
Q. And that's what this --
A. Yes.
Q. What it reflects. Okay.

And then -- so the impact here is an
\$11.3 million revenue requirement reduction on line 1;
and if you include the pro forma adjustments you proposal, it's a $\$ 1.5$ million reduction?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. And then can you turn to page 44 of your rebuttal testimony, please.
A. I'm there.
Q. And I'm looking at line 19. And there you say, PSE has appropriately not reflected Colstrip Units 1 and 2 as a regulatory asset as of December 31, 2019, because the date is outside of the plant pro forma period of June 2019.

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. It is a fact, isn't it, that PSE has now
transferred the remaining plant balance of Colsrtip 1

## Susan Free by Mr. Pepple

## and 2 to a regulatory asset?

A. Correct.
Q. That's all my questions.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Any redirect?
MS. CARSON: No, Your Honor.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Questions from the bench?

Okay. So we're going to go ahead and take a recess now before we continue. Yes, we'll come back with this panel. Ten minutes. Okay. So we'll take a 10-minute recess.
(A recess was taken from 3:24 p.m. to 3:39 p.m.)
JUDGE PEARSON: We'll be back on the record following the recess. In just one moment we'll have questions from the bench for the witnesses.

MR. PEPPLE: Your Honor, one quick -- just before the questions from the Commission.

PSE did confer during the break and Ms. Free was able to get an answer to the one question I asked.

Would it be possible for her to put that on the record?

JUDGE PEARSON: Absolutely.
MR. PEPPLE: Should I ask the question again?

Susan Free by Commissioner Rendahl
JUDGE PEARSON: That would be helpful, yes.
CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)
BY MR. PEPPLE:
Q. So the question was whether the deferred tax asset associated with monetized PTCs whether PSE was earning a return on it or not?
A. No, it is not a rate base.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Can I just follow up on that?

So I think your question is, is it earning a return just in rate base or whether it's investor supplied working capital or a regulatory asset, is it also earning a rate base in those?

MS. FREE: It is not -- it is included in nonoperating, so it is not earning a return in any fashion.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you. Yes.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: All right. This question is directed to Ms. Hopkins.

Good afternoon, Ms. Hopkins.
MS. HOPKINS: Good afternoon.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: So, Ms. Hopkins, can you talk about what level of coordination there is among

Margaret Hopkins by Commissioner Balasbas all the various IT investments at PSE and maybe provide some specific examples of both project and executive oversight.

MR. TAYLOR: Certainly. So in terms of the level of coordination, all of the IT investments stem, first and foremost, from a business strategy.

So when we're planning for a five-year planning exercise, all of the officers are involved in discussions with respect to priorities for the company as they relate to customer need, business need, reliability, et cetera.

And so once the business proprietaries are established from that flows a conversation of whether or not there's technology associated with meeting that demand or that business need.

So as priorities are determined at that level, we then work inside of the IT organization to determine if there's a technology investment required to support, and we provide estimates initially in the planning phase to place IT investments into the five-year plan.

Once they are in the plan and during a calendar year, when we embark on -- you know, an IT project, we go through a pretty rigorous process that we call -- it is a business case to some degree, but we

Margaret Hopkins by Commissioner Balasbas call it our "corporate spending authority." It's a CSA.

And it has multiple phases by which you determine the value of an investment.

And that CSA process is signed off by two officers, so there's a business officer, an executive who puts forth the need, they sign off on this business case, and then I sign off on it as well. And it takes multiple levels of management review before it goes through each of the phases.

So there's quite a bit of analysis that goes into the early phases to determine the value, whether it is something that we, if fact, want to do for the company. Sometimes we assess multiple alternatives and determine that, in fact, maybe we should not proceed.

So it -- it -- I would say that in every step of the process of a technology investment, we have multiple levels of management reviewing the costs and the benefits and signing off on those throughout.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: So I can understand that process and analysis for a single IT investment. But how does that -- or -- but then how -- how does the analysis and management and oversight of each individual IT project then get coordinated with all the different projects that are ongoing at the same time.

MS. HOPKINS: Is your question that if -- if
one project over here has to coordinate across to another project.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Well, it's not just projects coordinating among themselves, but just from an overall global standpoint within the company how -- how do you and your division ensure that all of those IT investments are being coordinated?

And which leads me to a related question which is then how -- you know, given all the different accounting positions and other projects that are going on at the company right now, how do we ensure that what we approve for purposes of rate recovery, rate payers are not double paying for investments or that we're not double counting investments for rate making.

MS. HOPKINS: Okay. So two-step question. I just want to break it down to two.

So re-ask me the first one so I make sure I hit that one and then I will -- re-ask me the second one --

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: So the first question is on -- with all the different IT projects going on, not only coordination among multiple projects if they're say, for instance, going after the same business strategy but also managing all of the different IT investments at the same time and coordinating all

Margaret Hopkins by Commissioner Balasbas
those so that we then lead to the question of how do we make sure we're not double counting or layering all these investments and rate payers are not paying twice for the IT investment.

MS. HOPKINS: Well, I guess to answer the first question, we have monthly reports that are reviewed particularly for our strategic projects. And the strategic projects that have the most dollars associated with them. So they're the ones that buy and large are the ones we put forth in our testimony.

There's a monthly report that goes out to the entire executive team, the officers and the directors that shows the status of those projects in terms of their cost, their risks, their issues, their benefits at every phase in their project. And so that is reviewed -- in its entirety across the entire executive team.

So we have insight into all those projects on a regular basis and the opportunity through steering committees to raise issues and to, you know, halt a project, if necessary, or ensure that we know whether or not these cross over.

So there is cross-coordination and oversight through what we call our Enterprise Program Office. So they provide that cross-coordination and costs are taken

## Susan Free by Commissioner Balasbas

into account as part of those reporting mechanisms.
So it would be difficult through that report
to know if there is any duplication. But I would say that I personally review every IT investment that goes through to a high degree of scrutiny, and I would have some insight into whether or not there's any duplication. And to the best of my knowledge, I have not uncovered a piece of duplication to date; especially in the testimony we have in front of us.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: It looks like Ms. Free wants to jump in here on this answer, so l'll let Ms. Free do that.

MS. FREE: I think I can address the second part of the question.

We thought about this actually quite a bit when we were filing the case, about the duplication, because we have test year, we have pro forma, and we have the attrition.

And so the way we chose to put it together to ensure there was no duplication is the -- we limited the pro forma period to June, which is well before the attrition analysis starts.

We -- those projects we only included the rate year revenue requirement for those projects at June. And then the deferral was for projects that
qualified up into the beginning of the rate year.
And so there's no duplication. We made
it -- if you think about it on a timeline, we just made sure that they were just stacked appropriately so that they weren't double counted.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Just to clarify. So we're talking about not just duplication of infrastructure, we're talking about duplication of services that these different pieces might provided?

You are nodding "yes."
MS. FREE: The services would probably be Margaret. I'm just talking about how we layered in the certain projects.

MS. HOPKINS: My commentary would have related to not duplication of services; correct.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So, for example -and maybe this is where Mr. Jacobs gets to say something now -- where you have a number of different projects under Get To Zero, some of which are foundational for data center effort or maybe for the other IT projects to work.

How do you separate out some of those foundational enterprise level IT work that is picked up in Get To Zero but may also -- may be also included in the data center work? Do you know what I'm saying?

Joshua Jacobs by Commissioner Rendahl
MR. JACOBS: I think I do. So let me try it this way with an example.

So our web redesign project, it was a re-platform of our website and there were many different parts to that. It was a large transformational project that was the first web project in a series of a few web projects for us.

So that went into service in the fall of
2018 under an order number, and that order number was closed when it went into service and was used in useful for customers.

As we look to build upon that platform with new features and functions, we'll have new order numbers that represent the work associated with that business case or corporate spending authorization and we will manage that work under that order number to represent the work streams associated with that business case.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Let me ask this question, Ms. Hopkins.

In your initial testimony you state that a number of PSE's IT applications are to take advantage of hosted services such as cloud computer, and then you state that the design of the new data center is anticipated in corporate discretion transition to the cloud.

Margaret Hopkins by Chairman Danner
Did PSE investigate -- did PSE investigate the option of fully switching the hosted services when considering alternatives through replacement of the private data centers?

MS. HOPKINS: Yes. We did. And the most important thing to understand about our IT systems is that there are IT systems that we have at PSE that cannot operate in the cloud.

By and large, those are our IT systems and assets that fall under NERC's compliance.

There is not a single cloud provider today or a single data center provider today who can meet the NERC's obligations and many of the providers like Microsoft and Amazon are trying very hard to find a way to certify themselves in this area but they cannot.

And so for the foreseeable future, PSE will have a physical data center that has on-premise systems because they cannot actually operate in the cloud.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So if you can give me kind of -- well, a general idea of, you know, if you break it down, is most of this in the data center? Is most of this on the cloud? I mean how --

MS. HOPKINS: So today about 20 percent of our IT solutions are currently operating in the cloud.

Our knew pse.com service that -- when we Get

Margaret Hopkins by Chairman Danner
To Zero is operating in Amazon web services in the cloud.

So the way we go are about determining whether or not a service is suitable for the cloud, is first and foremost whether it can operate there. That's the first question. Some can; some cannot.

The second question you have to ask is whether or not the cloud provider can operate it in a secure manner.

The fact that we're a critical
infrastructure, our cyber security requirements are so stringent and so critical to the operation of the gas and the electric system, if the cloud providers cannot meet the cyber security requirements, then we take a position that we, first and foremost, will make sure that the services are secure. That is a high priority for us.

If it's a low priority system, then we may provide some leniency there, but we -- we are very strong in our position on our cyber security stance.

And then, third, while marketing materials might try to appear that cloud services are more cost effective, we have a responsibility to ensure that the services we provide are the lowest cost solution for our customers to the best of our abilities. And oftentimes

Margaret Hopkins by Chairman Danner
the cloud solutions are not the most cost effective.
So the third assessment is, is it cost
neutral? Is it more cost effective to put it in the cloud? Or it is more cost effective to put it on the ground?

And so those are the criteria that we use to determine. And then once that determination is made, then we make the decision to put it in the data center or not.

We do anticipate eventually more and more services will transition to the cloud, as that makes more sense.

As I stated, we're about 20 percent there today. And when we built the data centers, we actually reduced our square footage from about 20,000 combined square feet to 2400 combined square feet.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: I'm sorry, give me those again.

MS. HOPKINS: From about 20,000 square feet to 2400 combined square feet, because we don't anticipate the need to expand the data centers in scale at the rate that we used to in the past.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Well, thank you.

And then you testified in rebuttal that of

Margaret Hopkins by Chairman Danner
the 79.3 million of the data set or costs that you're seeking to recover, 46.1 million was updating the existing IT systems to meet the current standards required by the Emergency Management Systems, and the configuration testing of the migration of the systems to to the new facilities.

Were these expenditures exclusively related to the data center disaster recovery plan?

MS. HOPKINS: Those expenditures were related to standing up a new platform to enable disaster recovery.

And what I mean by that is on the inside of the data center -- if you exclude the facilities themselves, on the inside of the data centers you have network connectivity; you have telecommunications; you have servers; you have storage. And all of that equipment needed to be built out to accommodate disaster recovery capabilities. So it was a replatforming, if you will, inside the data centers.

So that equipment cost approximately $\$ 31$ million.

The other $\$ 14$ million were the cost to convert our applications to work on the new platform so that they had the disaster recovery capabilities that they needed.

Margaret Hopkins by Chairman Danner
So the 14 million was largely labor cost for the software developers to convert over to the new systems.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. So I'm trying to get -- where is the nexus to the AMI and Get To Zero? Is -- between that and the emergency management stuff, is there -- is there overlap there?

MS. HOPKINS: There is no overlap between the data center project and the AMI project and Get To Zero. So I don't believe there is any overlap.

What I will say is that when we built Get To Zero, rather than putting the cost of disaster recovery for Get To Zero into the data center project, we built disaster recovery capabilities as part of the build out.

For instance, pse.com, while it's in the cloud, it has its own disaster recovery capability already built into the cloud platform.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Can you tell me -- your last data centers lasted a decade?

MS. HOPKINS: That is correct.
Well, let me just correct you. The Bellevue data center lasted 15 years. The Bothel data center lasted a decade.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. So looking forward, I mean, when do we expect you to come back either for a new data centers or --

MS. HOPKINS: We think it is a really fair question.

The challenge that we've had in this industry -- I've been doing this for 32 years and I've built many data centers.

The challenge that we've had with data centers facilities, those traditional data centers like Bothel and Bellevue were, is that they cannot keep pace with technology. The heating and cooling requirements are outpacing them as well as the density that -- that goes on in the weight requirements.

And so it's a consequence of that -- these traditional data centers that years and years ago we thought would last us 20 years have averaged about seven to ten.

The promise of module data center was supposed to be the solution to building out a data center that's going to last longer than that.

So the module data center concept started about 10 years ago. And it was really early in its infancy.

As we've just built out our modular data centers, they've gotten to be excellent. And we believe that they will last 15 to 20 years.

Margaret Hopkins by Chairman Danner
And the reason we believe that is because the parts are interchangeable and they can scale much better with how technology is changing. And that seems to be proving out.

With that said, we're only ten years, as an industry, into the modular data center. And in about five years we'll know for sure whether or not they're going to make it 15 or 20 . It's the best shot we've got.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So get your crystal ball out.

Do you see cloud computing security characteristics improving? Is there a chance that you will be moving more to the cloud and some of these things even NERC or -- will be changing their standards to allow you to move that way?

MS. HOPKINS: I don't see NERC changing their standards or falling back on their standards. I actually anticipate that they will get a little stricter.

The cyber threat landscape is driving us to be more and more risk averse and I think rightly so. I don't think NERC will lift their standards.

What I do think may happen in the future, five to ten years out, is that companies like Microsoft,
companies like Amazon, will find a way to work with WEC and NERC to determine how that they can become certified and that they can comply and be allowed to house these assets in their data centers.

And so I can foresee it. I think it will be awhile. I think we're talking a five- to ten-year time frame.

Now, with that said, I don't think that
security in the cloud is getting stronger and stronger.
And for non-NERC assets, I do see that we'll continue to migrate other systems to the cloud over time.

It's highly possible that our SAP system, as an example, will migrate to the cloud in four or five years, because the vendors are forcing us to go there.

Whether it's cost-effective or not, they may force us to go there. So it's possible that a good 50 percent of our services could be in the cloud in the next 10 years.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So this question is
for Ms. Koch. And I'm going to refer you to your testimony, your rebuttal testimony CAK-6TR.

Do you have that? And a microphone.
MS. KOCH: Okay.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So on page 7, if you

Cathy Koch by Commissioner Rendahl
look -- on line 15, actually the sentence begins on
line 13. You talk about PSE being behind in its ability to meet growing customer expectations, new technology requirements, and grid changes. And I don't think you're referring just to AMI here.

Are you referring just to AMI or are you referring to -- being ready to meet the changes coming?

MS. KOCH: It includes AMI, but
holistically, right, the grid needs to be ready for that.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So if PSE is behind and is now trying to put in lots of different programs and services to get up to speed, so to speak, does that mean that the customer should bear all of this at one time?

MS. KOCH: Well, I think what PSE has been doing for a while is it has been moving us in that direction. I think the arrival of the Clean Energy Transformation Act has created a sense of pace that was hard to foresee.

I think we are continuing to think about aggressive but reasonable pace to improve reliability in the grid. With -- but that's not the only reason we've been thinking about things.

AMI, for example, we need to transition

Cathy Koch by Commissioner Rendahl
because it's failing and has a fundamental reliability concern.

And so I think if -- as we continue to understand what the ramifications of Clean Energy Transformation Act is and what the expectations are. What the rules are. I think that will become more clear what we need to get accomplished --

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So whoever is on the bridge, could you please mute your line?

I'm sorry. Go ahead.
MS. KOCH: I think that understanding the expectation of the Clean Energy Transformation Act will really drive some clarity on how and what pace we need to move at.

From my perspective, as a utility change takes a little bit longer than the Amazons and the Microsofts. And so my perspective is we're behind in what we need to get to. But I suggest that it's -we're progressing at a reasonable pace, but we want to be adaptable.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: But you had started
AMI before the clean energy bill passed; correct?
MS. KOCH: We did, for the reasons that it was failing. Right?

And the benefits that AMI brings --

Cathy Koch by Commissioner Rendahl and Balasbas irrespective of Clean Energy Transformation Act, I think that's the third layer of potential benefits that AMI provides microgrids and those sort of things.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And Get To Zero was before the clean energy passed for other reasons.

MS. KOCH: I believe it was. I believe it was, yes.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: All right. Thanks.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: So I believe this question is for Ms. Free.

So, Ms. Free, given that we have had, as the questions that Commissioner Rendahl just asked about the timing of the AMI and Get To Zero investments, given that these are continuous investments -- before we consider the Company's proposed pro forma adjustments, are there AMI and Get To Zero expenses including depreciation baked into the test year?

MS. KOCH: Yes, they are.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: And if "yes," do you have those dollar amounts?

MS. KOCH: No, I do not.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: I would like to make that a bench request.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So, Mr. Jacobs, I wanted to ask you -- in your testimony you said utility

Joshua Jacobs by Chairman Danner
customers experience higher satisfaction when they are provided with mobile, web, e-mail, and IVR channels as compared to a phone call.

And I'm just wondering if you broke that
down, is -- if you were to take each of those
separately -- mobile, web, e-mail, and IVR -- would you find the same level of satisfaction?

In other words, I'm -- what I'm getting at is do customers prefer IVR to a phone call?

And your testimony is on page 6 of your --
MR. JACOBS: Yeah. I'm going to Exhibit -in my rebuttal -- JJJ-12, which is the J.D. Power survey, which I believe that's where that statement comes from.

Which -- which shows a higher level of customer satisfaction across a number of different channels that customers can engage with us on.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Right. But I mean that's -- and that's the suite.

So, on balance, people like the suite. But are there individual items on that -- on that list or in that suite that they actually have higher levels of --

MR. JACOBS: Yeah, I think based on --
CHAIRMAN DANNER: -- on others they don't.
MR. JACOBS: Based on the survey results, it
shows that there is a higher level of satisfaction
through desktop, mobile app, and then communicating with them via text, chat, social media. Actually, IVR is the lowest of the different channels.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: And --
MR. JACOBS: It does not have an agent experience represented here.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. So as you move things more to IVR, we still have customer satisfaction surveys that require -- or standards that require that you reach a human being within a certain amount of time.

MR. JACOBS: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN DANNER: And from what I understand the testimony you continue to meet that or you intend to continue to meet those standards; is that correct?

MR. JACOBS: That's absolutely correct. Nothing within Get To Zero is meant to reduce a customer's option to pick up the phone and call and spoke with a live agent.

Really, we're trying to make the experience more convenient; however, a customer chooses to engage with us. Whether it's through the IVR, with an agent, on the mobile app or on the website.

To make sure that we have a consistent cross-channelled experience for customers that can
provide accurate realtime information so they can manage their account when it's convenient for them.

We're not recommending any change to SQI 5 , which is what would dictate our staffing levels to make sure that we meet that service level.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So -- and right now -- so if I decide I need to call Puget after looking at the web and not finding what I need, I can make that phone call, I will get -- IVR will give me a menu and somewhere at the end of that menu it will say press to speak to an human being.

MR. JACOBS: Absolutely.
CHAIRMAN DANNER: How long does it take to get to that point on the menu?

MR. JACOBS: I don't know that for certain.
I can say that part of what we delivered within Get To Zero is a complete revamp of our menu system for customers to make it easier and more convenient to navigate through that path more quickly than they would have otherwise.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. All right. Thank you very much. All right. This is a question for Ms. Koch.

I don't know if you saw on January 13th of
this year, Utility Dive published an article that
says -- the title of the article was "Most Utilities aren't getting full value from smart meters report warns."

And this was a report -- it was an article about a survey conducted by the American Council of Energy Efficiency -- from Energy Efficient Economy.

ACEEE. And they surveyed 52 utilities around the country and determined to -- to see how they are leveraging AMI.

And they captured data on six use cases. And they found that basically one utility in the country was -- was optimizing AMI, and that utility was not Puget.

The six use cases were time of use rates, realtime energy use feedback for customers, behavior-based programs.

Do you want me to start over?
MS. KOCH: Yeah. Sorry.
CHAIRMAN DANNER: There's six. Time of use rates, realtime energy use feedback for customers, behavior-based programs, data disaggregation, grid interactive efficient buildings, and volt VAR or CVR optimization.

How do we know or how can we ensure that
Puget is going to optimize the benefits of -- of AMI and
how do we -- how do we ensure that if we're going to invest all this money in this platform that this platform is going to be used to the fullest extent that it can be for getting benefits to the customer.

MS. KOCH: So -- so we're spending a lot of money to put --

CHAIRMAN DANNER: I know.
MS. KOCH: -- to put a system in. And that's really important.

We're clearly moving forward with CVR. And one of the things that isn't on your list is leveraging at redistribution automation to improve reliability.

Some of these other ones, as you point out and I -- definitely depend on strong customer participation, and so we -- we've been thinking very mindful of how to gain that so that pilots like these can be successful.

I think we are actually talking about some time of use pilots. I think your Staff, UTC Staff would like us to try some peak pilots or peak pricing pilots as well.

So with examples like Get To Zero that take the basic foundation of AMI and begin to leverage it, I think is a demonstration of PSE continuing to look at what this foundation offers.

Cathy Koch by Chairman Danner
I'll also offer that we have a group
in-house that's talking about how to enable data. Data
enablement. And we're -- we've continued to put additional use cases together to test out a pilot further uses with AMI.

But we also need to be very mindful and thoughtful as we do that so that we can maximize through those benefits.

I'd suggest that we're going to be one of those at the top of the list. Because it really does have a lot of value -- not just for customers and there's a lot of -- there's a lot of customer in a facing value there, but there's a lot of system stuff, CVR being a great example where customers get the benefit things that we can do on the grid with AMI that -- it's not necessarily requiring customer participation. So the more that we can factor that in as well.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So there's been a lot of talk over the last few years about performance-based rate making.

Is there a way that, you know, if -- if we -- we look at something like these use cases or maybe there's an advisory group that's put together to develop these use cases, can we -- should we be tracking the
benefits that -- that we're getting or not getting and -- and figure out if we should be determining recovery based on the optimization.

MS. KOCH: So I think -- you have met Jon
Piliaris, but I do believe that there's been conversations about performance base rate making and that's something we're interested in talking more about.

Even in this rate case, I think UTC Staff asked how -- how has benefits been realized with what -what we've already got. And we were able to demonstrate that even -- even just with half the system that we have in today, we're receiving benefits.

Measure us? You should do that. We're measuring ourselves, and so I think that's an appropriate feature.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Thank you.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So, Ms. Koch, I have some questions for you about AMR and AMI. So we're back to that topic.

And this has to do with the depreciable life of the assets. So in your rebuttal testimony on page 6. And I'll wait until you get there.

MS. KOCH: Okay. I'm there, 6.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I'm sorry. Pretrial direct.

Cathy Koch by Commissioner Rendahl
MS. KOCH: Okay. Page 6.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I'm looking at --
actually, it's rebuttal. It says "pretrial direct" on the bottom.

MS. KOCH: Yeah, yeah. I notice that.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: But, yeah, it's actually rebuttal. So it is Exhibit CAK-6T at page 6, starting at -- on line 18.

MS. KOCH: Yes.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So you
referred to the AMR system has a design life of 15 years.

So that's the system had a design life or the meters themselves had a design life?

MS. KOCH: The meters and the modules both have a design life of 15 years. So, in essence, it's the system.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. And I think you were looking at a cross-exhibit from Public Counsel. I think it was CAK-11CX that identified sort of the remaining -- the remaining book value and the amount of depreciation expense still for some of these AMR assets; correct?

MS. KOCH: Mm-hmm. DRT-65, yes:
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So PSE started

Cathy Koch and Susan Free by Commissioner Rendahl putting these assets, the AMR assets into place in 1998 or 1999.

MS. KOCH: '98, yes.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And so why is there still so much depreciable life of these assets? Or is it you because you had to continually replace them and that's restarted the depreciable life; is that why we have so much left on the system?

MS. KOCH: I'm going to say "yes," but l'm going to pass it to my --

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. That's why you're all up here together so you didn't have to do this.

MS. FREE: Yeah, I do believe that -- that you have to continually replace the AMR. And, in fact, I think we still are having to replace AMR as we're building out the AMI system. And so the cost of that is embedded in the -- the book value of the plan. So it's been retired over the years, but it's also been added to.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So -- and this may be covered in the many exhibits and documents, but I just need to refresh my memory on this.

So for those meters that you're removing, the AMR meters that you're removing as you replace them

Cathy Koch and Susan Free by Commissioner Rendahl with AMI that still have -- that are being removed prior to the end of their depreciable life, what is the
accounting treatment for those assets?
MS. FREE: They -- they stopped
depreciating. So the AMI will start depreciating and the AMR will stop depreciating.

The book value of the AMR essentially gets frozen in your rate base at that point.

The accounting entries are to move the gross plant and accumulated depreciation to reverse those out. But since those two accounts are both in rate base, there's no impact on rate base. It just stays there.

And that usually -- and for mass assets, like AMR would get trued up in the next depression study.

But for something like AMR which is a bit larger of the piece of the plant that you're dealing with. It's its own thing. We've seen that there's been regulator asset treatment given for the unrecovered balance of the asset.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So your plan is to put it into a regulatory asset account?

MS. KOCH: Yes.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And then will that amount reduce over time as the -- even though they are

Cathy Koch and Susan Free by Commissioner Rendahl not depreciating.

MS. KOCH: We would request recovery through amortization of that regulatory asset.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. But that has

MS. FREE: That's how it would reduce.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: That has not been done yet?

MS. FREE: No. Because we -- the AMR system is still needed as we transition. It is still used and useful where it's in service.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So once the AMI system is fully in place and you have pulled out the last AMR meter, then you will begin this process?

MS. FREE: Yes. I would anticipate it will be something we're looking at in our next rate case. The treatment.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. And then for the new AMI meters, what is the depreciable life of those meters?

MS. FREE: They are -- I believe --
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Maybe that's Ms. Koch.

MS. FREE: -- Ms. Koch would understand the design life. Which the depreciable life should be sort
of based on. It would be based on industry experience of other companies and it was -- it would be something that our depreciation witness will support as we do another depression study.

Our last depression study was done in our 2017 general rate case before we had started really fully implementing AMI, so there wasn't a lot for him to study. I'm thinking it's around 15 years.

MS. KOCH: The design life for the AMI is 20 years.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Why don't we get a mic to you.

MS. KOCH: The design life for the AMI meters and modules are 20 years.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Twenty years. Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So, Ms. Koch, I wanted to ask you about the remote disconnect. There's been a lot of conversation about whether there needs to be a last knock before a disconnect is made. And yet in your business plan you state the company will address remote disconnect but on payment.

At the time you made that decision, what was the basis for the assumption that there will not be a last knock?

Susan Koch by Chairman Danner
MS. KOCH: So the business case talked about remote disconnects for move-in and move-outs and delinquent accounts.

But it also recognized that that evaluation needed to be furthered with the -- the work that GTZ was -- was doing. And so more analysis needed to be there.

In all honesty, I would have to -- I would have to look at the spreadsheet to deep dive into whether a last knock was provided.

But it's doubtful that it was, because it's a disconnect. So I think the assumption is that we would eventually get to a place where we understood that providing -- that performing a disconnect was an acceptable activity.

But I think that is in part why that set of benefits needed to be further analyzed because there's a lot of -- there were a lot of things that still needed to be thought out relative to that.

And so -- would you like to add anything
more? You are just staring at me.
CHAIRMAN DANNER: For the record, Ms. Koch is looking at Mr. Jacobs.

MS. KOCH: But I think the assumption is -that it's the possible. There is a possibility to

Susan Koch by Chairman Danner leverage AMI in these manners, and it brings value. But clearly that said benefits needed to be further evaluated through UTC.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: One of the concerns I have is if there is no last knock, would there be an increase in the number of customers who would be disconnected compared to the number that would have if there were a last knock. And what is the cost of processing disconnected people to get them back into service.

If there's an increase in bad debt due to more unpaid bills because more people are disconnected, do you intend to seek recovery of those costs?

I mean these are some of the questions that are percolating.

And so it sounds to me like you're still in the thinking mode, but there could be some dollar differences in how you end up.

MS. KOCH: Absolutely. I think the AMI business case was trying to articulate that there are lots of foundational -- as using this foundational technology, there's lots of other things that we can leverage business cases and use cases and maximize the operation of that.

These two particular benefits really did need to be further thought out through GTZ's program.

Joshua Jacobs by Chairman Danner
And do you want to address some of his concerns? I am passing the microphone to Josh.

MR. JACOBS: Yes. So let me just provide a little bit of context to the transition.

Get To Zero is not part of the AMI meter rollout, but we are part of trying to maximize some of the value streams that you identified. I think you had realtime usage as one of the six value streams.

That's on our roadmap to explore to see how we can present that in realtime for customers on our digital channel so they can track their usage more effectively than -- really what we provide today is one monthly meter read on the website.

So there's certainly room for improvement there. The remote disconnect-reconnect project is part of the Get To Zero roadmap. If it's not in this case, it will be in a subsequent case. And we have been participating in the AMI rulemaking all year long to try and participate in the conversation, certainly, and take back components of the conversation to help inform where we go with a design and functionality of our program.

We certainly recognize that this is a difficult customer experience. It's a difficult employee experience at the same time. We would prefer not to disconnect anybody if we could make that work.

Joshua Jacobs by Chairman Danner
Unfortunately, if we don't manage this end of the business adequately, there are incremental costs that roll to the rest of our customers, and we've seen increases to our bad debt year over year as we try to manage the prior obligation rules that are in effect today and strike a balance between how many resources, manual resources we -- we throw at this issue versus how we bring automation and efficiency to managing the balance and striking that balance.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Sure. So, you know, whether or not there is a last knock is really a public policy issue. And yet it's a public policy issue that's going to have cost for the company.

And I'm just trying to figure out what assumptions you're making, because if the assumptions are that there will not be a last knock, obviously some of the things I mentioned there's, you know, truck cost to get people around, and so forth.

But I just wanted to -- to see if you have already made up your mind that there will be no less knock in your economic assumptions or if you have basically hedged or if you have done the two side-by-side analyses.

MR. JACOBS: No. I would -- I would answer that by saying we have taken the feedback from the AMI
rulemaking that there will be a component of customers, the most vulnerable customers that there will be a last knock to support those customers.

And I think that the final ruling on how you define the most vulnerable customers has yet to be included. But that is part of our thinking in how we'll structure what we automate through AMI and what we focus our -- our field resources to help support.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. But in your economic assessments of AMI so far, you're -- you didn't go one way or the other, but --

MR. JACOBS: So there are two assessments.
So in the AMI business case there is a high level assessment that -- that Cathy's team provided and is part of the Get To Zero initiative.

We have a -- a business case, a corporate spending authorization that does assess the -- the value streams whether there are labor, bad debt, postage associated with this rollout under Get To Zero, and we are incorporating those assumptions into our business case.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. Thank you.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So I think you can understand why we're a bit confused about the overlap of our programs. But that's not my question.

## Joshua Jacobs by Commissioner Rendahl

This question actually might go to Mr. Wappler. See, you didn't come up here for nothing. But it also might be Mr. Jacobs. But it is a question you can decide who gets the mic.

So related to the disconnects, is PSE currently conducting remote disconnections with its AMI system that -- AMI meters that are currently in place with -- with the rules that we currently have? The last knock.

MR. JACOBS: Yes and no.
So we have a two-phased approach for the rollout and the functionality for remotely disconnecting and reconnecting customers.

Phase I, which was rolled out in October of 2019, was to effectuate it only for move-in and move-outs or for customer-requested disconnects. That helps us manage to the unauthorized energy usage compliance 60-day rule. So we are using it in that scenario.

We are not yet using it for delinquent accounts or denning purposes. We would expect that sometime in March of this year and are working towards that timeline.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. And this may be in one of your exhibits or somebody's exhibits. And

Joshua Jacobs by Commissioner Rendahl
if it is, you can let me know. Otherwise, it would be helpful to get it in a bench request response.

Do you know how many customers you have remotely disconnected in this fashion in the years 2018 and 2019 and to the present?

MR. JACOBS: Just for the first phase of the customer initiated move-in or move-out. I don't know that number but we can get that.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: That would be a bench request number, I don't know what. Four.

Okay. And now I think this is going to Mr. Wappler. You did not get spared. Sorry.

So The Engery Project in its testimony has a proposal to create a disconnection reduction plan, and then I believe that in your testimony, PSE is accepting that proposal to create that plan and submit it to the Commission for approval.

Have you given any thought to the timeline and the process for that? You'll need to move the mic. It is close to you. Thank you.

MR. WAPPLER: I have not specifically, in terms of the timeline.

The only thing I would add is, I believe, as we think about that, one of the key components should be: What can we do together to broaden the awareness of

## Andrew Wappler by Commissioner Rendahl

the existing aid and help programs that are out that are currently underutilized by customers?

We are offering folks some things, like, last knock and all that which are very important.

But I would like to place real emphasis in this program on the outrage so that the available dollars, which unfortunately often get unused, are used to the maximum. And how we can bring as many customers to the available programs today, and now the new platform that's available today to prevent people from getting into that cycle in the first place.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So you think this would be something for discussion, the low income advisory group, and then bring forward to the Commission.

MR. WAPPLER: I think that would be appropriate.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So on another topic, in Staff's cross-answering testimony Ms. Liu opposes The Energy Project's proposal to tie PSE's help funding increases to a base rate increase, and instead recommends the Commission increase funding by twice the percentage of the bill increase for 1.4 million, whichever is greater.

Are you familiar with that testimony by

Andrew Wappler by Commissioner Rendahl
Ms. Liu?
MR. WAPPLER: I am.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Ms. Liu further states that funding the health increases using a base rate increase would create an inaccurate assessment of actual bill changes and might result in a second increase directly resulting from the ERF.

So do you understand her assessment?
MR. WAPPLER: I do not fully understand her assessment. I would believe it would make sense to tie it to the base rate increase.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So at this point, speaking for PSE, you would say you would not agree with Ms. Lui's proposal?

MR. WAPPLER: That's correct.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
Maybe you can explain why.
MR. WAPPLER: I believe the proposal, as performed by The Engery Project, made sense to tie it to base rates. Seems like that would be the most related to the amount of bill the customers are facing, and tying available aid to that seems like that would keep those in proportion.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you. JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.

## Andrew Wappler by Commissioner Rendahl

That's all the questions that we have for this panel.

At this time we will call the witnesses in the order indicated on the parties' witness lists.

Okay. And no party has indicated any cross-examination for David Mills.

Are there any additional questions for Mr. Mills from the bench? No.

Okay. The next witness is Daniel Doyle from PSE.

Just to clarify whether Public Counsel has cross for this witness?

MS. GAFKEN: Yes, we do have cross for Mr. Doyle.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
Mr. Doyle, you are already sworn in. We don't need to do that again. You can go ahead and take a seat.

And then, Ms. Gafken, you may proceed whenever you're ready.

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Your Honor, staff also does have cross-examination for Mr. Doyle.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. GAFKEN:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Doyle.
A. Good afternoon.

Is this working? Now it's working.
Q. Generally speaking, normalization is used by regulated utilities directly filed the tax treatment of accelerated depreciation with the regulatory treatment; is that correct?

And not being a tax expert myself, I'm using very rudimentary.
A. Can you ask me one more time?
Q. Sure.
A. Thank you.
Q. Generally speaking, normalization is used by regulated utilities to reconcile the tax treatment of accelerated depreciation with their regulatory treatment; is that correct?
A. I don't think that that's an appropriate characterize of normalization.
Q. Okay. Can you give me the appropriate characterization of normalization?
A. I think normalization is a requirement of the IRS code. There are certain aspects of normalization which need to follow in the revenue requirements determination for the tax attributes covered by normalization. But I don't think it's a reconciling
construct. It's one where you have rules and they are applied inside of the rate making.
Q. Okay. I agree that it's an IRS requirement, but is the purpose of it to somehow deal with the utilities' ability to have deferred depreciation and the different treatment that regulated utilities have in terms of their books and the taxes and whatnot?
A. So it really gets to the purpose. I've got several pages in my testimony which talks about the history of normalization and why it exists.

And the normalization rules first and foremost prevent what was a prevailing practice back in the late '50s and the '60s before the initial normalization rules came into effect; whereby, the benefits of accelerated depreciation were passed through two rate payers in the form of lower rates.

The problem with that treatment is that it created an unintended consequence inside the Treasury Department. Because when Treasury puts together its budget, the Government puts together its budget, it looks at taxable incomes from various sectors: individuals, industries, et cetera. And it didn't count on the utilities using flow-through accounting.

So basically what it did in 1969 is basically said we are going to prohibit flow-through accounting.

Dan Doyle by Ms. Gafken
We are going to require you in your revenue requirements to include deferred taxes on the timing differences between book and tax depreciation, account for them through accumulated deferred taxes and then as they turn around pass them back to rate payers. That is what it is all about.
Q. Okay. My next question is really a foundational question.
A. Okay.
Q. With respect to the protected EDIT amortization for the period of January 1, 2018, through February 28, 2019, is it fair to say that PSE believes that the refunds to customers would violate the IRS normalization rules?

If we need to, we can refer to your rebuttal testimony at Exhibit DAD-7T, page 26, lines 1 through 3.
A. Well, the pause is trying to sort through what angle you're coming at it this from. So there's two ways to look at it.

One is, we amortize the excess deferred taxes during that period of time.

My testimony says that that was an appropriate refund of those taxes to customers because of the way the normalization rules work.

If you're talking about capturing those excess

Dan Doyle by Ms. Gafken
deferred taxes, recording a new regulatory liability,
and then passing those back through rates, that would be a normalization violation.

So I don't know which angle you're coming at in your question, Counselor.
Q. Well, I'm not coming at it from an angle. I just wanted you to answer the question.

May I have a minute to pull up the exhibit?
I thought I had it in paper form, but apparently I need to pull it up in electronic form.

If you could go to Exhibit DAD-7T, page 26, lines 1 through 3.
A. Can you repeat that, Ms. Gafken?
Q. Absolutely. Exhibit DAD-7T, page 26, lines 1
through 3.
A. So I have DAD-7TR.
Q. Oh, yes.

So we have to take the negative inference.
There you state that "Unlike Commission Staff, Public
Counsel incorrectly asserts that the refund of protected
EDIT amortization for the period of January 1, 2018,
through February 28, 2019, would not violate the IRS normalization rules."

So is it fair to say that you believe that
Public Counsel's position with respect to the amounts
with that time period would violate the normalization rules?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay.
A. Sorry, I could have worded that a little differently.
Q. The IRS has not issued guidance regarding the application of the TCJA normalization requirements; correct?

And if you need to, you can refer to Exhibit DAD-17, page 26, lines 16 through 17.
A. That is correct. The guidance has not yet been issued.
Q. The same IRS normalization rules apply to PSE that also apply to the other Washington investor-owned utilities; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Indeed, the same IRS normalization rules apply to PSE that also applies to all of the regulated utilities across the country; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Thank you.

MS. GAFKEN: I have no further questions for Mr. Doyle.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.

Dan Doyle by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski
Any redirect for this witness? Okay.
Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski.
MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Thank you, Your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Doyle.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. I have a few questions for you on excess deferred income tax.

In your rebuttal testimony in Exhibit DAD-7TR you discuss the consistency rule in relation to the pass back of excess deferred income tax; right?
A. (Witness nods head.)

I do.
Q. Thank you.

And are you aware of any IRS penalties assessed since the TCJA was enacted for violation of the consistency rule against any utility in conjunction with returning EDIT to rate payers?
A. No. But my testimony is pretty clear that we wouldn't have that -- we wouldn't have that information at this point in time for a couple of reasons.

Number one, we don't have a guidance. Number

Dan Doyle by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski
Q. And I understand that.

But you're not aware to date that any penalties
have been assessed by the IRS; correct?
A. No. That would come in the future.
Q. Thank you.

Can you tell us the initial balance of PSE's
EDIT as of January 1, 2018, the effective date of the TCJA?
A. I can get -- I can get you in the ballpark. I
don't have the exact figures. I think the protected
balances were somewhere between 700 and 750 million, and
then the unprotected was somewhere around 130 million and change.

Mr. Marcelia would have those numbers exactly.
Q. Thank you. Ballpark is fine.

Could you repeat the number for protected EDIT, please?
A. Roughly 700 to 750 million.
Q. Thank you.

Now, it's the Company's plan at a high level to amortize this whole balance of EDIT over a number of years; right?
A. Well, we would amortize them over a number of years in concert with the normalization rules.
Q. Understood.

## Dan Doyle by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski

And so we're looking at amortization over several decades; right?
A. Yeah, depending on the vintage of property, could be several decades, correct.
Q. Thank you.

And as EDIT is amortized, is PSE going to pass

## that EDIT back to rate payers?

A. Yes. It will happen through the rate making process.

So, for example, when we went through the expedited rate filing, we had rate increase on the electric side, offset, I believe, almost dollar for dollar with the excess deferred taxes and we had a rate increases on the gas side, which was offset by the amortization of excess deferred taxes. Those amortizations will stay in rates until the next time we change base rates.

However, on the books of account, timing differences will continue to turn around that are not in rates, and so you won't have perfect synchronization for what's going on in the books and what's going on in rates.
Q. Now, you used the term "dollar for dollar."

Is PSE going to ultimately pass back the entire

## EDIT balance dollar for dollar to rate payers?

## Dan Doyle by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski

A. I don't think that that -- I don't think that
that can happen unless you have perfect rate making and you change your rates every time the deferred -- the excess deferred -- another vintage of property goes into being fully depreciated, you will never synchronize it up. It's not intended to work that way.
Q. Would there be a way that it could?
A. One way that you could is if every time -- so let me put it in this context.

Staff, I believe, has -- has a proposal on the table which I recommend to the Commission that you not adopt, because I do believe it is a normalization violation where you put a tracker on excessed deferred taxes and every time a new vintage of property goes into turnaround status or reversal status, you then change the rates. You cannot do that unless you change all of the other items that are components of applying the consistency rule. You can't cherry pick that piece out.

So what you could do is -- you could basically set rates, apply the consistency rules, call it once a year, once a quarter, whatever, and change rates. I think that -- that could work.

I don't think that's regulatory practical. It's practical in a regulatory sense. I just don't think it's practical.
Q. So what the Company's proposing means that in between rate cases, when the amortizations happen, the customers would not receive a passback of that added; is that correct?
A. You're going to need to try that one on me one more time.
Q. Certainly.

So from what I'm understanding, the -- in between rate cases, as the company amortizes the EDIT, customers would lose out on that EDIT and it would not be passed back to them; is that correct?
A. Perhaps in the early years, but it would reverse in the later years.

So you would be passing back after vintages become fully -- fully depreciated for tax purposes.

And the point I would make here is that what the company is proposing, I believe, is in strict accordance with the normalization rules.

And it is exactly what we did from 1986, the last change in tax rates to now. And it hasn't been an issue. We've been just -- or amortizing these excess deferred taxes back.

There's not perfect synchronization between rates and what's happening on the books. But on average, it's close.

Dan Doyle by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski
Q. So how does PSE plan to incorporate EDIT amortization into rates?
A. So it basically goes in two components. The average rate assumption method rules require us to amortize those deferred taxes back in rates once each vintage of property becomes fully depreciated for tax purpose. So you start reversing those deferred taxes.

Basically, what will happen is you'll -- you'll set a test year in your next GRC. You'll capture those reversals or amortizations inside of -- of that test year as part of setting the revenue requirement. You will synchronize those amortizations or reversals with current tax expense, deferred tax expense, rate base, and accumulated deferred taxes, set them all in alignment, appropriate with the consistency rules, and then you set rates. And then it stays in effect until you repeat the process.
Q. And under the Company's proposal, how will the Commission be able to tell how much of the amortized EDIT has been returned to rate payers?
A. Well, the way you would have to do -- in order to actually reconcile it to the penny, you basically have to look at the amortizations or the reversals that you basically captured in a test year, follow it while those rates are in effect because that's basically what

Dan Doyle by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski
you're passing back.
In the meantime, you are going to be reversing additional vintages of -- of property that become fully depreciated for taxes; and then once you're done reversing other vintages, they totally drop out.

So you would have to reconcile what goes on in the books to what you actually captured in rates over time.

I'm not sure I can imagine a circumstance where it comes out exactly to the penny. But what I will tell you is in the earlier years of -- of the process, you'll capture higher levels of amortization and those will carry out as vintages come down. You might over collect a little bit. But toward the end of the process, it reverses and it will average out over time. But it's never going to be to the penny.

## Q. So what -- so could you propose an alternative to Staff's schedule -- well, to -- to Schedule 141X which Staff is -- has discussed in testimony to track the amortized EDIT that has been returned to rate payers?

A. Well, I think I explained that to you in an
earlier question. I'll just refresh your memory on it.
Q. Please do.
A. So you -- if you really wanted to do this and

Dan Doyle by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski
track it and try to get it as close as you could, you probably would want to basically on an annual basis, quarterly basis, whatever, in between rate cases, reset rates for all the components of the consistency rules. Okay? Because you can't change the amortization or reversal of deferred taxes and rates unless you capture the other components of the consistency rules. Reset rates, that complies with the normalization rules, and -- and you go forward.

I do think it's -- it's probably a little bit futile, in a sense, or -- and really inefficient at one sense and maybe futile in another, because it's never going to reconcile itself out.

The key thing to remember about all of this is, during the period of January 1 of 2018, when tax rate changes -- right? -- and it was the end of February of 2019 when we actually put the ERF rates into effect and synchronized the consistency rules.

Pretty much any time during that time period if you would have done what l'm talking about, which is basically reset rates for all the components of -- of the consistency rules, you're gonna have an offset that pretty close gets you to zero or you are going to have a rate increase that overtakes that -- that reversal.

That's exactly what happened with the gas rates
in the ERF in February of 2019, if I got that right.
And then there was just -- almost a dollar for dollar offset on the electric side.

So you can go through all these gyrations and you're basically going to just end up with offsets.

The rules contemplate -- the rules contemplate that as you give back these deferred taxes, the IRS does not want its taxable income to come down, so the amortization reduces taxable income to the IRS.

The reason that rate base is part of the consistency rules is that rate base grows over time.

So as you reset the consistency rules into the future, you're increasing rates on one side while you're decreasing them for the amortization of the excess, and the IRS is held harmless.
Q. One last question, Mr. Doyle.

Isn't the Company's intent to return as close as possible to every dollar of amortized EDIT to rate payers?
A. It's the Company's proposal that we're going to return -- we are going to return excess deferred taxes consistent with the normalization rules and the timing of our rate cases.
Q. And I'm going to ask you again. Sorry, I said it was one more question. But you didn't quite answer

Dan Doyle by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski and Mr. Kuzma
it. And so l'll just ask the same question.
Is it the intent of PSE to pass back to rate payers as close as possible dollar for dollar the entire amortized EDIT ultimately?
A. As close as possible as a proper application of the normalization rules in the context of the timing of our rate changes will allow.

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: No further questions.

Thank you.
JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Any redirect for this witness?
MR. KUZMA: Yes, Your Honor.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. KUZMA:
Q. Mr. Doyle, you had mentioned that excess deferred income taxes were not going dollar for dollar.

Does plant depreciation and deferred DFIT, which require similars treatment, it would cover dollar for dollar?
A. No, they do not.
Q. And so on the dollar for dollar on the EDIT, is that -- so the rate impact would not necessarily be the dollar for dollar; is that what you were referring to?
A. Correct.

Dan Doyle by Commissioner Balasbas
MR. KUZMA: Thank you. That's all I have.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: So, Mr. Doyle, I'm
going to actually ask Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski's question
again, and I want a one-word answer. And I want a "yes"
or a "no."
Is the company planning to return amortized
EDIT as close as possible to the dollar to rate payers;
yes or no?
MR. DOYLE: Yes.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Thank you.
JUDGE PEARSON: We're just going to talk amongst ourselves for about 30 seconds.
(Pause in the proceedings.)
JUDGE PEARSON: We're going to take a five-minute recess right now. So we'll be off the record.
(A recess was taken from 5:01 p.m. to 5:15 p.m.)
JUDGE PEARSON: All right. So we'll be back on the record.

And Mr. Marcelia is up and ready to testify.
If you would please stand and raise your right hand I
will swear you in.
MR. MARCELIA: Again?
JUDGE PEARSON: Did I swear you in earlier?

Matt Marcelia by Mr. Pepple
MR. MARCELIA: You did.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Then never mind.
That's right, you are still under oath.
And it looks like just Mr. Pepple has
questions for Mr. Marcelia.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. PEPPLE:
Q. Could you turn to your rebuttal testimony to Exhibit MRM-11T, page 9, please.
A. Okay. I'm there.
Q. And just to set a little background. So this section of your testimony, this is Section B here, you're responding to AWEC's witness Mr. Mullins' proposal to offset the Colstrip 1 and 2 plant balances with production tax credits that PSE has included in estimated tax payments, but has not yet included on an annual tax filing; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And lines 17 through 19 of this page, you argue that Mr. Mullins' proposal is inconsistent with prior

Commission orders and settlements addressing how and when PTCs may be utilized.

Do you see that?
A. That's correct. It is.
Q. And then to the next page, the next Q\&A starting
on 3, you discuss these prior orders in settlements that you're talking about.
A. Yes.
Q. And so my understanding of the history of this issue is that PSE used to provide the value of PTCs to customers in the year that they were generated regardless of whether any of those PTCs could actually be used by PTC [verbatim] on its tax returns?
A. That's right. That was the original treatment back in 2005 to 2010.
Q. Okay. And so that's -- that's the circumstance that led to the creation of this large deferred tax asset that PSE had is that it was providing value to customers in a year but not getting the same value back from the IRS in the same year?
A. Yeah. That's correct.
Q. Okay. And so is it your understanding that Mr. Mullins' proposal is to use PTCs to offset Colstrip plant balances that have not even been used on an estimated tax return?
A. The -- the orders and the rules that we're operating under now require that PTCs to be used on the tax return to be monetized; that is the annual tax return. Not the estimates but the annual tax return.
Q. Okay. But it seems like there is a difference

## Matt Marcelia by Mr. Pepple

between what happened before and what Mr. Mullins' proposal is -- I guess, in one sense, you would pass the value of PTCs back to customers even if you knew with near certainty that you wouldn't have any tax liability at all in a year; correct?
A. That was the original back in 2005 and 2010, yes.
Q. And Mr. Mullins' proposal, as you understand it, correct me if I'm wrong, is to use PTCs that you, in fact, estimate you will use on a --
A. Yes.
Q. -- and you have used to reduce your estimated tax payments?
A. Yes. In that regard, that is an improvement of that situation. But the fundamental issue is still -it's an estimate. It's a no. And the value hasn't been established yet.
Q. Okay. Okay. And so setting aside the -- your concerns about the value -- how accurate the value is, are you aware of any IRS rule or other requirement that would prevent the Commission from recognizing PTCs that are -- as being monetized when they are used as an estimated -- on an estimated tax return?
A. The answer to that is there's no IRS rule
because we're not talking about the PTC itself. We're

Matt Marcelia by Mr. Pepple
talking about the regulatory liability for the PTC. And regulatory liability is fully in their control to do whatever they want to it.

We're talking about using it in a way that's appropriate relative to the underlying economics which are focused on the PTCs.

So there's two things. There's PTC. There's regulatory reliability for PTC.

So we have this regulatory liability and we are -- the treatment that we're using for the regulatory reliability is being determined by what's happening to the underlying PTC itself.

So once we use that PTC on a tax return, that means we free up some of this regulatory liability to be re-classed against the Colstrip investment.
Q. Okay. So, in other words, the Commission has discretion in this area?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And I guess the issue of when PTCs are monetized is -- is really only a question of timing, right?

So, in other words, when PTCs are -- whether -whether PTCs are considered to be monetized when they are included in an estimated tax payment or whether they are included in an annual return, the total number of

## Matt Marcelia by Mr. Pepple

## PTCs available to PSE doesn't change; correct?

A. Well, that's correct. We have a total stack of PTCs.

It is theoretically possible that some of them could expire worthless if it were to get out to that time frame. Not really the issue here. But theoretically some of them could expire.
Q. But other than that?
A. Other than that; you're right.
Q. All right. And so, I guess -- so that means

## that the total value of PTCs that PSE has is known

 today.I guess the only uncertainty would be how much interest is applied based on --
A. Yeah. I would say that the total stack of PTCs is known today. But because we haven't gotten any benefit back from the IRS, there is no true benefit.

It is a -- the PTCs that haven't been utilized represent future benefit in our taxes, not current benefit in our taxes.

That's kind of -- that's the crux. So yes, we have this paper asset, which we've gotten no value for, but we will get it once we have taxable income and we're able to use it to reduce the tax payment.

So the value of the PTC comes when it is
actually used to reduce a tax payment.
Q. Right. So -- although, to be clear on that, you did use PTCs in your last tax return. So some of them have actually --
A. That's right.
Q. -- been monetized in that?
A. That's right.
Q. So, I guess, assuming that you know the unrecovered investment for Colstrip Units 1 and 2 with a reasonable degree of certainty, you can also identify with reasonable accuracy how many -- how much of the value of your PTC stack would be available to offset any unrecovered plant ballots for Units 3 and 4 when those are eventually out of rates; is that -- would you agree with that?
A. I would agree with that.

But in terms of setting rates, we don't usually use these estimates and projections to do that. Usually, it's like a known measurable. So these are estimates. Right? Estimated Colstrip balance at closure. Estimate of PTCs that are available to use. A lot of estimates.

Typically we want known measurable. But, yeah, we have estimates. Lots of them.
Q. Right. But -- but it sounds like you can get

## Matt Marcelia by Mr. Pepple

## pretty close to an --

A. Close but still an estimate.
Q. Yes. Okay.
A. Right?
Q. Okay. And were you in the room -- just one other question.

Were you in the room when I was cross-examining Ms. Free?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. Okay. And did you hear how she wantonly threw you under the bus?
A. I did. Susan Free is my friend. She meant it nicely.
Q. So l'll ask you the question that she deferred to you which is why there is EDIT associated with monetized PTCs?
A. That is a great question.

So it starts -- back in the day, when we created the PTC -- the PTCs are generated. At that point in time -- so this goes back when the wind farms were first placed in service because -- direct PTCs over the first ten years of the wind farm.

And so we recorded those PTCs as a deferred tax asset because it's a tax credit that we're entitled to.

When we do that, we create a regulatory
liability at that point in time.
The creation of the regulatory liability, when
the PTCs are generated, triggers a deferred tax asset as an offset. Okay?

So our whole stack of -- our whole regulatory liability for PTCs has a deferred tax asset against them. All right?
Q. So that -- can I interrupt you for a second?
A. Sure.
Q. That remains true even though you were passing the value of PTCs back to the customers?
A. Yes. Yes. Because the regulatory liability is attached -- sorry, the deferred tax asset that we're talking about is attached to the regulatory liability for the PTCs. Okay?

So when the PTCs are monetized -- so, for example, we monetize the amount that's being applied against Colstrip 1 and 2. We took part of that regulatory liability of the whole balance and it got re-classed over to offset the Colstrip plant. When we re-classed it over there, its deferred tax asset went with it. Okay?
Q. Can I interrupt you one more time?
A. Sure.
Q. When you say you -- you used it to offset the

## Matt Marcelia by Mr. Pepple

## plant balance, you're speaking in hypotheticals; right?

A. It's recorded gross, so the plan balance is still there and this reg liability for the PTC, it's still there.

But because we are calculating the interest component against that, because obviously the -- the Colstrip balance is in rates, it is part of rate base.

We monetized this -- this amount for PTC when we filed the 2018 tax return. That occurred after rates were set. And so we're charging interest on that. Kind of the carrying cost. So that basically we're offsetting the Colstrip balance for the regulatory liability for the PTCs, in essence.

When we did that, we moved the regulatory liabilities for the PTCs that had been monetized. We moved that out of the big bucket into a little bucket. And when we did that movement, the regulatory -- I'm sorry, the deferred tax asset needs to slide over with it.

Because at the end of time, we're going take the Colstrip plant and the reg liabilities of PTCs and we'll merge them together, and then we'll take the -- the deferred tax asset that's all in the PTCs and the deferred tax liability that's on the Colstrip plant, merge those together.

Matt Marcelia by Mr. Pepple
So it will all come together. Right? All --
the deferred taxes will have an offsetting effect. The plant will have an offsetting effect.

Does that make sense?
Q. It makes sense enough, I think.
A. Okay.
Q. That was my worst grade in law school, was tax.

## All right. Those are all my questions. Thank

you.

## JUDGE PEARSON: Any redirect?

MR. KUZMA: No, Your Honor.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Do any other parties have questions for this witness? No.

And there is a question from Commissioner Balasbas.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: All right. Good evening, Mr. Marcelia.

MR. MARCELIA: Good evening.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: So in the 2017
Avista general rate case, they estimated that their protected plus EDIT amortization period under the average rate assumption method -- average rate assumption method was 36 years.

Has -- under -- so under the average rate assumption method, what would be PSE's amortization

Matt Marcelia by Commissioner Balasbas
timeline?
MR. MARCELIA: I don't know exactly -- it would be in the ballpark of 36 years, something like that. It depends on how long -- take the book life of the longest asset that we have, and that's kind of what -- that's the longest.

But it ebbs and flows. It's not a constant, you know, X million dollars every year. It flows because assets enter reversal, and so it's -- it will be a long period. So 36 years is probably ballpark.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: I would like to make a bench request for the best estimate that you have under the average rate assumption.

MR. MARCELIA: Okay.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: That's it.
JUDGE PEARSON: That's it. Okay.
You're excused. Thank you.
MR. MARCELIA: Can I make a correction to something my CFO said? Is that legal? I'm just asking.

JUDGE PEARSON: That's fine. Go ahead.
MR. MARCELIA: So -- the one of the questions you asked was the final question -- you asked a yes-or-no question. And I wanted to clarify something.

So there's also a question about

Matt Marcelia by Commissioner Balasbas
dollar-for-dollar return of the excess deferred taxes.
So to be clear, the excess deferred taxes will be amortized dollar to dollar to the penny. And we can tell you that exact number at any point in time you would like to know, because we have software that tracks all of this. So that answer is "yes."

The issue as to whether -- how that goes into rate. That's a rate-making question. And rate-making questions are inherently messy because there's not practically a dollar-for-dollar return of anything.

So, if you recall, excessed deferred taxes are reversed because of book depreciation expense. And so there's a correlation.

If book's depreciation on an asset ceases for some reason, the excess deferred tax ceases to reverse because it is caused by book depreciation.

So then if you look at how do you recover book depreciation and rates? Do we recover it dollar for dollar? No, we don't recover it dollar for dollar, because there's -- there's different timing involved as to when an asset actually goes into rates.

So as a result, the excess deferred tax will have that same lumpiness when it goes into rates so that there's two elements. There's the amortization which
will occur dollar for dollar just like it does for book depreciation. But then when you set rates on a historical test, you go: What depreciation incurred in my historical test year? That's what's going to be set into rates.

What excess deferred tax reversed during a historical test year? That's what's going to be set into rates.

Will it all equal dollar for dollar?
Probably not. But it will be reversed dollar for dollar because assets get depreciated to zero. Excess deferred taxes will reverse to zero. But rate making will occur whenever rate making occurs using whatever rate-making techniques are permissible.

So I wanted to kind of clarify that because there's two elements. And the consistency requirement is such -- which Mr. Doyle was referring to -- such that however you treat book depreciation is how you would treat EDIT, or however you treat rate basis is how you would treat the accumulated deferred income taxes.

All those things need to be treated the same in a rate-making context. In addition to how we're doing --

Your question about ARAM is about the length of time things will be amortized. That covers the time

Matt Marcelia by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski
that the excess deferred will be put into tax expense.
That tax expense will then go into cost of service for some period, and that will then come into a rate case.

Perhaps this one. Perhaps another one.
But it will -- it is then available -- once it hits tax expense, it's available for rate making.

And so you will set rates based on that.
But excess deferred tax isn't available to
just be -- have its own amortization because it's a tax.
It's a tax on something. This is being driven by book
depreciation expense.
So I wanted to kind of clarify a little bit.
Hopefully that helped.
MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Your Honor, could I please ask Mr. Marcelia a cross question, based on what he has just said?

JUDGE PEARSON: That's fine.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI:
Q. Mr. Marcelia, one question. I hope.

## EDIT is made up of -- entirely of dollars

 collected from rate payers; correct?A. Through the rate-making process.
Q. Thank you. I have no further questions.
A. Okay.

## Susan Free by Commissioner Balasbas

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Okay. And at this time we would like to
call Ms. Free back up because we do have another question from the bench for her.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Good evening,
Ms. Free. Keeping on the EDIT theme.
Would you please turn to your Exhibit
SEF-26?
MS. FREE: I'm there.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: I just want to confirm is that -- on line 34 of this exhibit.

So is this demonstrating that PSE's books of account includes EDIT in a regulatory liability account?

MS. FREE: That is for GAAP purposes. It is in a regulatory liability account.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Okay. Thank you.
JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Okay. And, Ms. Gafken, the time estimate shows here you have questions for Mr. Hunt; is that correct?

MS. GAFKEN: I do.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. So, Mr. Hunt, if you could please approach the witness table.

MS. GAFKEN: My cross might go a tad bit more than 15 minutes, but I don't think it will go too
much longer.
JUDGE PEARSON: Please raise your right hand.
(Sworn)
JUDGE PEARSON: Please be seated. CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. GAFKEN:
Q. Good evening, Mr. Hunt.
A. Hi .
Q. Would you please turn to your Exhibit TMH-7 and go to page 1?
A. Okay. Yes, I'm there.
Q. Toward the bottom of the page there's a chart entitled "Short-term incentive plan."

With respect to PSE's shore-term incentive plan, eating 90 percent of EBIDTA, E-B-I-D-T-A, is a threshold for payment of an incentive; correct?
A. That's one of the two thresholds for payment.
Q. And the other finding threshold is achieving at least six out of ten operational goals; correct?
A. That's safety and SQI, yes.
Q. Is it accurate to call them operational goals?

I did that as a shorthand in my questions, but I do understand that it's SQI and safety goals.
A. Probably quality and reliability as a shorthand

Thomas Hunt by Ms. Gafken
rather than "operational."
JUDGE PEARSON: Ms. Gafken, can I get a page number? Sorry.

MS. GAFKEN: Sorry. We're still looking at page 1 of Exhibit TMH-7.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
BY MS. GAFKEN:
Q. I'm sorry, Mr. Hunt, you took some exception with my shorthand of "operational goals."

Could you give me the term that you would rather hear?
A. Customer service and reliability.
Q. If PSE achieves at least six-out-of-ten customer service and reliability goals and achieved at least 90 percent of EBIDTA, incentives are paid under the plan; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And financial goals are capped at lower performance levels for the customer service and reliability goals but are also reduced for financial performance below 100 percent EBIDTA?
A. I'm sorry. I'm not sure I followed your question.
Q. We'll try it again.

So financial goals are capped at lower

Thomas Hunt by Ms. Gafken
performance levels for the customer service and reliability goals, but they are also reduced for financial performance below 100 percent EBIDTA; correct?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. Would you please turn to cross Exhibit TMH-10X.
A. Could you let me know which of the data requests numbers that is?
Q. Sure. So cross Exhibit TMH-10X is a copy of PSE response to Public Counsel data request to number 278.
A. Okay. I have it.
Q. In subsection B, the response says that PSE has met both of the funding thresholds in the past ten-year period; correct?
A. That's correct. Each year both thresholds were met for each of the ten years.
Q. And, in particular, there has been no year in
the past ten-year period where PSE has not achieved at least six of the customer service and reliability goals; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Would you please turn to cross Exhibit TMH-12X, which is a copy of Puget Sound Energy's response to Public Counsel data request 281.
A. Okay. I have it.
Q. The chart provided in the response shows PSE's

## Thomas Hunt by Ms. Gafken

two threshold results over the past ten-year period; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Now, would you please turn to cross Exhibit

TMH-11X, which is a copy of Puget Sound Energy's response to Public Counsel data request 279.
A. Okay.
Q. The response says that performance of EBIDTA
below the funding threshold could still result in a payment of incentives if low performance was caused by extenuating circumstances; correct?
A. Yeah. Yes. The -- the data request asked a hypothetical question.

One, that hasn't occurred. But in that
hypothetical situation it's possible that the plans still could fund if -- if the CEO used that rule that said there were some extenuating circumstances.
Q. By that rule, you're talking about Rule 8 that is set out in the response?
A. Correct. That's -- that is an abstract from the plan document which was also shared as -- as my exhibit TMH-7, that we were looking at. That same one. The rules are shown on page 5 of that Exhibit TMH-7 has 14 different rules, many of which are just to clarify for employees how the plan would work.
Q. Would you please turn to your rebuttal testimony which is Exhibit TMH-8T. And please go to page 5, lines 18 through 19.
A. Okay.
Q. There -- there you state that you did not find examples of other utilities with dual funding thresholds and a funding table like PSE's when reviewing the example cited by Public Counsel witness Mr. Garrett; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. The examples used by Mr. Garrett included American Electric Power, Southwestern Public Service Company, CenterPoint, and Entergy; correct?
A. I don't remember all the names, but if you say they were included, I would not be surprised.
Q. I should have asked earlier. I can provide a copy of Mr. Garrett's testimony. I don't think it will be necessary to go through pages of his testimony. But I suppose that's something that could be accepted subject to check. To make sure that I didn't misstate them, if you so choose.

MS. CARSON: Well, I would say that
Mr. Garrett's testimony says what it says. And if -- if we need to verify it. If Mr. Hunt needs to verify it, he can. I'm not sure that needs to be done here.

Thomas Hunt by Ms. Gafken
MS. GAFKEN: Okay.
BY MS. GAFKEN:
Q. Mr. Hunt, have you studied the short-term incentive plan of American Electric Power?
A. I'm not sure that I've studied it.

We did review the -- the report from
Mr. Garrett's that was included in the data request and is an exhibit in my TMH-9.
Q. Did you review the plan from the company?

Let me clarify that question.
Did you review the short-term incentive plan
that American Electric Power has?
A. I don't recall reviewing the entire plan. But
Q. Okay. Have you studied the short-term incentive plan of CenterPoint?
A. No.
Q. Have you reviewed the short-term incentive plan of Southwestern Public Service Company?
A. I don't recall.
Q. Let me ask you this question.

Do you recall that Southwestern Public Service
Company's plan is based on both financial and operational measures?
A. I'm -- I'm aware of other plans that have more

Thomas Hunt by Ms. Gafken
than one measure, but not that have a matrix where the two measures are tied together like PSE's plan.
Q. Have you studied the short-term intensive plan of Entergy?
A. When you say "studied," that's -- there's
information about the plans in some of the -- the SEC
materials that companies share. But I haven't studied
it in -- in a sense of having extensively looked at it.
MR. KUZMA: Your Honor, if I could ask a clarifying question?

I'm assuming you're referring to Entergy Arkansas, the one that was mentioned by Mr. Garrett's -Entergy has multiple companies.

MS. GAFKEN: That's correct.
MR. KUZMA: Okay.
MS. GAFKEN: Thank you for that clarification. I didn't include the states in my questions. But that is correct, it is Entergy Arkansas.

Okay. I think that concludes my questions
for Mr. Hunt.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
Any redirect?
MS. CARSON: Yes, Your Honor.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. CARSON:

Thomas Hunt by Ms. Carson
Q. Mr. Hunt, you've talked about -- you did not necessarily study these plans but you've reviewed them and you reviewed Mr. Garrett's report; is that right?
A. I certainly have reviewed Mr. Garrett's report and looked at other -- some of the cases that were mentioned in the report.
Q. And you -- you distinguished that Puget's is different from others that -- that have -- may look at both financial and other metrics.

## Can you just elaborate on that?

A. Sure. So that's -- it's still my understanding
is that our -- our plan which has the matrix of funding as shown -- like we looked at on page 1. It ties into measures together in a way that you have to accomplish both at certain instances. That's separate -- you can have other plans with more than one measure, but that -that was what I was saying was unique about our plan, that it looks at both of them together.

And then, as well, it limits funding for -- if the performance on the SQI and safety is not above 8 out of 10 , it limits the funding. Doesn't matter what happens with the financial measure. There's a limit on the funding for the -- for the overall plan. And I don't believe l've seen other -- any other plan that does it that way.

Thomas Hunt by Chairman Danner
MS. CARSON: Thank you. No further questions.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Any questions from the bench?
CHAIRMAN DANNER: I would like a little clarification. You know, I'm -- I read the testimony -it's still unclear to me which of these factors predominantly -- even though you've got 14 factors listed. It's SQI, safety, and financial performance.

How do -- is it -- is it a soup where it is just sort of discretionary how you allot those? Or what is the formula?

MR. HUNT: So I think it's probably easiest to look back at page 1 of the testimony TMH-7.

The measures are really grouped into two buckets. One is the EBIDTA that you see horizontally; and then the second is safety in SQI results which are the SQIs that the Commission -- that PSE has been fulfilling and reporting on based on the Commission having implemented them in the -- the merger rate case of Puget's power and Washington Natural Gas.

And so if all nine SQIs and the safety measures are met, then that's 10 out of 10. You miss any one, that makes 9 out of 10 .

So in -- as it relates to that vertical
measure, they are all treated the same in that you miss one, you drop one row down. You miss two, you drop a second row down.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: One of the factors stated, as I recall, the CEO has the discretion to change the allotments among departments?

MR. HUNT: So that -- that is theoretically possible if one department has performed extremely well.

The -- the funding based on the targets might be lower there, but the CEO could move, and really the management --

CHAIRMAN DANNER: And that's just a subjective determination?

MR. HUNT: Correct. Yep.
CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. Thank you.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
Okay. So AWEC has waived cross for Mr. Henderson, but we do have some questions from the bench. If he could come up. Raise your right hand.
(Sworn)
JUDGE PEARSON: Please be seated.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Good evening,
Mr. Henderson. It is evening and, yes, there's a spotlight on you.

MR. HENDERSON: It is even brighter.

Duane Henderson by Commissioner Rendahl
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So the questions I'm going to ask are about the Tacoma L+G project, and the distribution systems upgrades.

So, as I understand from your testimony, your rebuttal testimony, you're accepting Staff's alternative recommendation to defer the costs associated with what you've referred to as "upgrade number one," the four miles of new piping connecting the L+G facility to PSE's natural gas distribution system. And upgrade three, which are upgrades to the Frederickson Gate Station.

Is that a correct summary of your testimony? If not, please explain.

MR. HENDERSON: So I think what I tried to convey in the testimony is we still believe that the upgrades one and three should be included in this rate case. We believe that they are used and useful. But as an alternative, we would accept a deferral mechanism as a way to proceed or settle, settle on this case.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So, I guess, regardless of whichever proposal we accept. You are familiar with the terms of the settlement agreement and the Tacoma L+G facility in docket UG-151663 that applied a cost allocation, an allocation of cost to the plant?

MR. HENDERSON: Not in great detail, I must

Duane Henderson by Commissioner Rendahl
admit.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I have a copy that I can give to you.

Are you familiar that the fact that there is an allocation of costs to PSE and to the PSE L+G --

MR. HENDERSON: And to the plant, yes.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So regardless of whether there's a deferral or whether it applies to rates for these two -- for upgrade number one and upgrade number three, is the Company intending to apply the common cost allocator that the Commission approved as a part of that settlement agreement?

Or if you're not the right witness, who would be the right witness for that?

MR. HENDERSON: I'm not sure I am the right witness. It would be the --

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Looks like Ms. Free is coming up again.

MS. FREE: May I approach?
JUDGE PEARSON: You may.
MS. FREE: Look, another panel.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: We're just having so much fun.

Do you understand my question?
MS. FREE: I do understand your question.

## Susan Free by Commissioner Rendahl

This is like my third strike because I don't
know the answer, but I think we could get it to you in a bench request.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So the bench request would be, just to be clear, whether this is included in rates or as a deferral for upgrade number one and upgrade number three whether the company would be applying the common cost allocator to those two upgrades.

Is that clear?
MS. FREE: That makes sense.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
That's bench request number --
JUDGE PEARSON: Six.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: -- 6. Thank you.
So, Mr. Henderson, that's all I had. You
got, you know, your lifeline there.
Oh, l'm sorry. You're not released yet.
Somebody has a question of you.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Almost, Mr. Henderson.

So, Mr. Henderson, for upgrades one and three, you mentioned in your testimony that they are in service today; is that correct?

MR. HENDERSON: That is correct.

## Duane Henderson by Commissioner Balasbas

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Could you describe in more detail how you believe those upgrades are used and useful for your customers today?

MR. HENDERSON: So again, they are in service. Upgrade three might be the easier one to explain, which was primarily upsizing of a gate station on our South Tacoma supply system.

I think as I mentioned in my -- my testimony
that -- that South Tacoma supply system not only -- once we interconnect with upgrade two being installed, supplies a high growth area from Tacoma southward down through JBLM and the DuPont area, a very high growth area.

Once that increase in the gate station capabilities was installed, we actually saw that the flow from that gate station exceeded the design flow of the previous gate station. The gate station before those upgrades were in effect.

So there, I think, is a clear example where the existing customers are benefitting from that.

In the case of the four mile -- the upgrade number one, which is the four mile pipeline that goes -extends to the plant location.

As I said, it is currently in service. It is capable of being used. Even though the customer

Duane Henderson by Chairman Danner
there isn't ready to receive -- receive the gas because of delays on the plant construction and we believe that it meets -- those requirements of its inservice and is capable of being used.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So it's capable of taking product to and from the L+G facility that's not in service. So yet you're saying it is in service.

MR. HENDERSON: Well, it's connected to the gas system. It is pressurized today. And so as soon as that customer is ready to either receive gas or put gas back into the system, it's -- it's available and ready to go.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. Thank you.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you. The next -- yes, you are excused.

And Paul Wetherbee is our next witness.
Please raise your right hand.
(Sworn)
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Please be seated. Looks like just Staff has questions for Mr. Wetherbee.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI:
Q. Good evening, Mr. Wetherbee.
A. Good evening.
Q. I would like to discuss hydro data in power cost

## Paul Wetherbee by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski

modeling.
A. Okay.
Q. PSE uses the AURORA model to forecast power costs; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And one of the inputs into the model is hydropower generation; right?
A. Yes.
Q. Historically, PSE would run the model for each year of hydro data; right?
A. $\mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. And that data now totals 80 years' worth; correct?
A. Yes. That's right.
Q. Now, in this case, PSE is proposing that it use a single average of hydro generation from those years of hydro data instead of running the model for each of those years and generating an average from those model runs; correct?
A. That's right.
Q. In your rebuttal testimony, you discuss the hydro capacity logic in the AURORA model and raise the issue that running AURORA results in violation of a capacity constraints; correct?
A. That's correct.

Paul Wetherbee by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski
Q. Would you say that overall AURORA software produces accurate results despite the fact that it may occasionally violate the minimum and capacity restraints?
A. I think that's -- generally that's right. But we do quantify in our rebuttal that there's an underestimate of the power cost.
Q. And, actually, I'm going there. You note on -you can refer to it if you need to.

You note on page 7 of -- of your rebuttal, which is Exhibit PKW-34CT.
A. I'm sorry.
Q. So that's page 7.
A. Thank you.
Q. At lines 9 to 10.
A. Okay. Thank you.
Q. Now, you note there that, on average, a capacity constraint was violated 1.7 percent of total hours; right?
A. That's right.
Q. Do you believe AURORA's hydro capacity violation rate of 1.7 percent is a valid reason for the single run that PSE is proposing?
A. I would agree that that's -- that's small.

However, it also -- you get additional benefits with

Paul Wetherbee by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski
going with a simplified approach.
One, you remove somebody out -- out of model
analysis that we had to do and we were able to consolidate into one model. Open model system.

It also improves the efficiency of running the model system.
Q. Now, do you think that the difference in power costs using the $\mathbf{8 0}$ runs that Staff is suggesting versus a single run is entirely due to AURORA's high-capacity violations?
A. No. There's -- there's other factors going in
the model analysis for that.
Q. And do you have -- can you provide the dollar impact of the -- of all of the capacity violations in

## that series of the $\mathbf{8 0}$ runs?

A. I don't have that off the top of my head.
Q. Are you aware -- are you aware of any ways that

PSE can prevent AURORA from violating the maximum hydro capacity?
A. In the current piece of software that we're using, it's -- and we've researched it and talked with the folks that make AURORA and there's -- we can't do that right -- with the current system we cannot.

With the new version that comes out, we do understand there will be a workaround to this problem.

Paul Wetherbee by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski
Q. And when does that new version come out?
A. I do not know.
Q. Now, you were -- in a couple of answers back, you -- you were alluding to the two-zone run that PSE is proposing, and this involves running the model twice. Is that right?
A. That's right.
Q. All right. And this means running the model once to get the projected power costs and then ultimately to -- to actually get the forecasted power costs; is that right?
A. No. The first one is to establish the market price.
Q. Right.
A. And it is a WEC-wide system.

And the second run is just with the PSE system using that first run input to establish PSE's power costs.
Q. That's what I thought I said, but thank you for clarifying.

Now, you were talking about efficiencies. It's possible you -- when -- you were just talking about efficiencies, and I think you were talking about -- with a two-zone run having to run the model twice for each of the data years. Is -- is that right?

## Paul Wetherbee by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski

A. Yes.
Q. All right. Is it possible, however, to use a spreadsheet at the end of the $\mathbf{8 0}$ model runs that staff is proposing instead of using the model a second time with each run to calculate the rate your power costs?
A. Right. That's what we were trying to avoid was use the -- the capacity of the model to -- to calculate some of these contingency reserves type costs which you get at with the two-zone model.

So instead of just doing one run, the old way was to do 80 runs, run through spreadsheets to average -- you know, create one average from those outputs.
Q. And so what I'm getting at is -- if the company used the spreadsheet, it would be 80 runs and not 160 runs; correct?
A. It would be 160 runs, because you would have to run it twice for each of the different years.
Q. Now, if you used the spreadsheet, however, then you would only have to run it -- you wouldn't have to run the model twice for each of the -- each of the hydro years; right?
A. I'm tracking you. So your assumption -- so the answer to that would be "yes." If you did not also use the model to calculate some of the contingency reserve

Paul Wetherbee by Chairman Danner
to calculate cost. So you would go all the way back to the old way.

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Thank you. That's all my questions.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Any redirect?
MR. KUZMA: No, Your Honor.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
Questions from the bench?
CHAIRMAN DANNER: Yeah, I have a question.
Mr. Wetherbee, in your rebuttal testimony
you write that the wind turbines have achieved an availability score, which you say is a measure of their readiness to produce power, and that score is 97 to 99 percent.

I was wondering if you could explain that score in how it's derived, what the criteria are, et cetera.

MR. WETHERBEE: Boy. A -- a -- within the operations piece -- so we've queried our options group and the wind group to pull together that information on the availability.

I would have to check with -- with my colleague, Ron Roberts, on the internal -- the calculation of that number.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. Maybe that is a

William Einstein by Commissioner Rendahl
bench request as well.
JUDGE PEARSON: Number 7.
CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Thank you.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. I believe that's it.
You are excused.
And the next witness is William Einstein. I
believe we have bench questions for Mr. Einstein.
Raise your right hand.
(Sworn)
JUDGE PEARSON: Please be seated.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Good evening,
Mr. Weinstein -- Mr. Einstein. Excuse me. It's been a long hearing. Long day.

Okay. So related to the water heater rental program.

MR. EINSTEIN: Yes.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So I understand from the testimony you expect a sale on the water heater rental program to close after the conclusion of this rate case unless you have new information today.

MR. EINSTEIN: Yes, it will conclude after.
We're still in the process of negotiating the -- the final details of the sale with the proposed buyer, and then the -- we expect that it would close,

## William Einstein by Commissioner Rendahl

 yes, I believe after that.COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So in that case, how and when does the company propose handling the outstanding negative reserve of approximately $\$ 188,000$ associated with the amortization of unrecovered depreciation for the gas conversion burner program, as I understand they were linked a bit in this case.

MR. EINSTEIN: I would defer that to Ms. Free, I believe, is to how we're going to account for that.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: She is not free.
MR. EINSTEIN: She is here.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Would you mind coming up?

Do you want me to repeat the question?
MS. FREE: I think I would appreciate it if you could repeat the question.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So given that the sale of the water heater rental program is going to close after this rate case, how does the company propose handling the outstanding negative reserve which is about \$688,000 -- 688, yeah, thousand dollars associated with the amortization of unrecovered depreciation of the gas conversion burner program and the initial assumption was they would be kind of handled together in this case.

Susan Free by Commissioner Rendahl
MS. FREE: I think that negative reserve is actually in our test year rate base.

And so I'm going to give you two scenarios, because I don't know that for sure.

If it is, we could remove it at the compliance filing, as it will be held over in a deferred account until -- with the water heaters until that gets resolved.

If it's not in our rate base, then there's really nothing that needs to be done.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So I guess maybe this is a bench request for you all to respond and clarify the treatment of that.

And that would be bench request 8 .
Okay. Mr. Einstein, I still have questions for you.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Actually, Ms. Free.
MR. EINSTEIN: We've been tied at the hip for a while.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I don't think she has an answer to this one, but you might be surprised.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: No, I have a question.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Oh, you have a question.

So how many of your current customers have

William Einstein by Commissioner Rendahl
had replacement water heaters installed during the course of their agreements? Do you know? Roughly.

MR. EINSTEIN: No, I don't know that number off the top of my head.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. And do you know, from the data that you gather on this program, how you determine whether a water heater is replaced or repaired? Do you have that different data in the system?

MR. EINSTEIN: Well, we track -- we track -if a water heater is replaced, we track the time at which that water heater is replaced; then it becomes part -- that new water heater becomes part of the asset class of those water heaters for that year.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Do you know how long they are actually repaired or are they just replaced? Do you know if there's any repaired?

MR. EINSTEIN: Yes, we do do repairs, if necessary, and a replacement is not required. I don't know the exact number of how that occurs. But if -- if a customer were to call and say something isn't working correctly and we can make a repair without a replacement, we would do so.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So I guess this will be bench request number nine. If you can give

## William Einstein by Commissioner Rendahl

us the number of customers who have had replacement
water heaters installed and also the number of those
that have been repaired over the course of the program.
Does that make sense?
MR. EINSTEIN: The entire life of the program?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: That's a good question.

MR. EINSTEIN: You are talking 60 years.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Probably the last 20 years.

MR. EINSTEIN: Okay.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: All right. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. Mr. Einstein, my question won't take 20 years.

So -- and it's not a question for Ms. Free, but basically it's based on Ms. Free's rebuttal testimony.

So in her rebuttal testimony -- this is in regard to Green Direct. She proposes a tracking and reporting procedure for the Green Direct, and that just sort of kicked the question to me.

Does the record in this case demonstrate
that the Company's proposed revenue requirement does not

Susan Free by Chairman Danner

include collecting the cost of the Green Direct program through general rates?

Good thing you stayed.
MS. FREE: We have not -- the power costs for the PPAs are included in base rates. The schedule 139 revenues are not included. And we've also removed the fixed cost. So those are not included.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So does that mean that this program is not self-sufficient?

MS. FREE: I don't believe that's what it means. The rates were designed over the course of the program to pay for the cost of the program.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Over the course?
MS. FREE: Mm-hmm.
CHAIRMAN DANNER: So the fact that the PPAs are included in base rates isn't -- I'm -- I'm having trouble figuring out how that is not reaching outside of the program, the program is not self-sufficient.

So help me with that?
MS. FREE: Maybe I can actually refer to Jon
Piliaris. It's my turn to --
CHAIRMAN DANNER: Anybody who can answer that.

MR. PILIARIS: Good evening.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Good evening.

## Jon Piliaris by Chairman Danner

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Good evening.
MR. PILIARIS: So the question was again?
Can you clarify?
CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. So the question was: In Ms. Free's testimony, she proposes a tracking reporting procedures for the Green Direct program.

And my question to Mr. Einstein was: Does the record demonstrate that the Company's proposed revenue requirement does not include collecting the costs of the Green Direct program through general rates?

She punted the question -- he punted the question to Ms. Free. Ms. Free answered that: Well, in fact, there are components, the PPAs, in base rates.

And so I asked the question: Is this program self-sufficient? And the answer was: Over time.

And so I'm just wondering if you can help me understand all that.

MR. PILIARIS: Okay. So as Ms. Free noted, the cost of the PPAs are included in -- in the portfolio costs.

You might recall in 139 there's a credit, an energy credit. And that's meant to represent the value of the foregone power that would no longer be used to serve those 139 customers, redirect customers. Instead

## Jon Piliaris by Chairman Danner

they would be used -- they would be served by the Green

## Direct PPAs.

So I believe Ms. Free is correct that we didn't include 139 revenue in the calculation because we were not also including the credit as well.

And if you -- if you look at the cost of the PPA relative to the cost of the credit, there is a very, very minor difference between the two. So they are essentially a push.

If truth and beauty were to prevail, we probably would throw the -- the 139 schedule rate revenue into the analysis, and then we would credit the -- the credit in 139, and that very small delta would produce the precise result that the 139 customers are paying for the entirety of the -- of the PPA cost, or at least as close -- as they are required to under the 139 tariff.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So why didn't you? I mean, truth --

MR. PILIARIS: Yeah. I think, honestly -to be very honest about it, it was, I think, an oversight initially. But as we thought about it, it was a distinction without any difference at the end of the day.

I don't think that it would -- you wouldn't

## Jon Piliaris by Commissioner Balasbas

even show of a grounding, as an impact to other customers in their rate. It would literally be that small.

But for sake of transparency, we would be happy to include that as part of the compliance filing to make it transparent and clear that all those revenues are included and -- so it's clear how those revenues match up with the PPA cost.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Thank you for the offer. I'm not sure if it's necessary or -- we'll see.

MR. PILIARIS: We're open to it.
CHAIRMAN DANNER: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: So, Mr. Piliaris, just to follow up on that, though, if the costs of the PPAs are included in base rates, I mean, is that effectively, if you will, I guess, like, a one-time subsidy until the costs of 139 and the rates charged to 139 customers cover those costs within there?

I mean -- I'm just trying to understand what you mean when the cost of PPAs are included in base rates but the revenues and the credits from schedule 139 are not.

Because, to me, that seems like you have a -- you're not, as you said just a minute ago, maybe

## Jon Piliaris by Commissioner Balasbas

not showing the full, if you will, akin to a balance sheet of the schedule 139 costs and revenues there.

So I'm just -- so help me out here to, you know, maybe put my mind at ease that by including the cost of the PPAs in base rates that all customers are not subsidizing the 139 customers.

MR. PILIARIS: So maybe the easiest way to think about this -- and this is not the way -- the way it's been modeled.

But if you carved out the energy from the PPA apart from the portfolio, and it's -- it's at the PPA rates that we're paying, and you gross it up for revenue-sensitive taxes, so it's a rate adjusted number, and you compare that against the 139 revenues, then it's clear from that standpoint that the 139 revenues essentially cover the PPA costs.

When you do that, the load associated with serving the 139 are no longer in the portfolio. And when you reduce the load served in the portfolio, you are reducing the cost in the portfolio. And so those costs go away as well.

Now, do the costs that go away equal the cost of those PPAs? No, they are different. They are very different. It's more or less market purchases that are no longer used to serve the remaining load.

## Jon Piliaris by Commissioner Balasbas

So it's sort of tricky but it's the PPA that
Green Direct customers are in fact covering 100 percent
of their Green Direct costs. It's very similar to the way conservation works, in that you reduce load from conservation.

What happens to our -- our portfolio, portfolio resources? They reduce. They are reduced and you're trading the cost of conservation for the avoided cost of the power in -- in existing rates. And there's a difference. There's a big difference.

And this goes back to our lost margin discussions of several rate cases ago.

It's the same concept except we're talking about power supply displacement rather than conservation displacement for the same purpose.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you very much.
Okay. We'd like Ms. Scanlan to come up now and take her out of order because it is a follow-up question on Green Direct.
(Sworn)
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Good evening,
Ms. Scanlan.
So you heard Mr. Piliaris, Ms. Free, and
Mr. Einstein. I just wanted to follow up. You heard

Katie Scanlan by Chairman Danner
their explanation of this, and I just want to know is Staff satisfied with PSE's proposals and does your recommendation remain that the Company should just work with stakeholders after the conclusion of this case?

MS. SCANLAN: Yes, my recommendation remains the same.

I also want to point you to my colleague, Jing Liu, who also testified on power costs related to Green Direct.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. So I will go back and look at that again.

But, basically, you're satisfied with what you just heard now that you feel that over time that this program is self-sufficient and we're not basically subsidizing the program from general rates?

MS. SCANLAN: Again, my colleague, Jing Liu, did testify to the power cost portion of that. That is included in these rates.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So can I just jump in and say your testimony related to the tracking of the -of costs and the revenues and the need for transparency and you still, as you said, recommend -- you still recommend that there needs to be more process --

MS. SCANLAN: Correct.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: -- or discussion?

Ronald Roberts by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski
MS. SCANLAN: Yes.
JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Okay. The last Company witness is Ronald
Roberts.
(Sworn)
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Please be seated.
MR. ROBERTS: First of all, I know nothing
about taxes.
JUDGE PEARSON: Can you turn your microphone on?

MR. ROBERTS: I can probably do that.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. And Staff, Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski, whenever you are ready.

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: Thank you, Your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI:
Q. Good evening, Mr. Roberts. We're not going to talk about taxes. Instead I would like to talk about operating and maintenance expense at Colstrip.
A. Okay. Great.
Q. Colstrip Units 1 and 2 just closed at the end of the year; right?
A. Correct. Actually, they shut down January 3rd and 4th, just slightly after the end of '19.

Ronald Roberts by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski
Q. Thank you for that clarification.

In this case, PSE shifted over a million dollars in O\&M costs from Colstrip Units 1 and 2 to Units 3 and 4; right?
A. Correct.
Q. And PSE is asking for recovery of these costs;
right?
A. Correct.
Q. Colstrip 1 and 2 are in a decommissioning phase; correct?
A. That is true.
Q. And so it's true, isn't it, that there is a portion of the common expenses that will continue to be associated with Colstrip 1 and 2. For example, expenses for roads and grounds keeping.
A. Some small minor expenses, yes.
Q. Now, I want to discuss Units 3 and 4.

Regarding Unit 4, in your Exhibit RJR-3C, you mention the super heat section of Colstrip Unit 4 and you -- you mention that it's showing signs of wear and degradation estimated at $\mathbf{\$ 2 0}$ million for replacement; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And PSE plans to sell Colstrip 4; right?
A. That is the intention.
Q. Is it fair to say that these factors will influence the actual major maintenance cost for Colstrip Units 3 and 4 ?
A. They could, but that project has not been approved in the budget. So it's something that will come later in time and hopefully at post-closing to our disposition of Unit 4 so we would have no share in the cost of that.
Q. All right. And so you were just referring to the sale; correct --
A. Correct.
Q. -- in the answer you just gave?
A. Correct.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Mr. Roberts, could you speak into the microphone?

MR. ROBERTS: Certainly. Thank you.
BY MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI:
Q. With regard to -- to the -- the super heat section replacement and any other issues with Colstrip Unit 4, those factors could influence the actual major maintenance costs for Colstrip -- Colstrip Units 3 and

## 4; right?

A. They could. It could proportionately change our share of the costs of that project going forward; so that would have an impact, longer term, on the costs.

Ronald Roberts by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski
Q. And is it fair to say that -- that those very things could impact the difference between budgeted and actual costs?
A. They could. However, when we do budgets at

Colstrip, it's usually just a one-year approval.
And on Units 3 and 4, historically, we've been close budget to what we actually spend.

Now, the closure and potential disposition of our interest in Unit 4, depending on what timing that happens and the approvals happen with that could impact that year.
Q. All right. You may have just covered this, but at any rate, PSE is proposing to recover in rates the budgeted amounts from Talen for O\&M expenses for Colstrip Units 3 and 4 and not the actual amount of O\&M expense; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. I would like you to take a look at JL-15C. Take a second to find that.
A. Did you say "JL"?
Q. JL-15C. And -- thank you. This is a confidential exhibit. But I'm going to avoid -- try to avoid asking you about confidential information.

This exhibit is based on a data request response from the Company; correct?

Ronald Roberts by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski
A. Correct.
Q. And as I mentioned, the numbers in the exhibit are confidential.

But in your testimony, you have averaged the variances between budget and actual amounts. And -- and that's at the top of page 17 in your rebuttal testimony, if you need to look.

So you didn't talk about confidential numbers in your testimony, but you provided an average; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. All right. I want to ask you about a specific variance and I want to ask you about the percentage of the variance so that we don't disclose the amounts.

So I want you to please look at the -- at the variance for Colstrip Units 3 and 4 for the year 2017.

Are you there?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, this amount is significantly more than the -- than the average that you calculated and you used in your testimony; right?
A. Correct.
Q. All right. Now, can we talk about -- without -without violating confidentially, can we talk about what this average -- I'm sorry, about what this percentage variance is?

## Ronald Roberts by Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski

A. Yes.
Q. All right. So it looks like the variance between the budgeted amount and the actual amount is about -- is about -- well, it looks like the -- the variance represents an actual amount that is about 20 percent more than the budgeted amount; is that fair?
A. That is close; yes.
Q. Thank you. I don't have any further questions. JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.

Any redirect?
MR. KUZMA: No, Your Honor.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Do we have any questions from the bench for this witness? Nope. Okay. You're excused. Thank you.

MR. ROBERTS: Thank you.
JUDGE PEARSON: Next we will call staff witness, Chris McGuire.
(Sworn)
JUDGE PEARSON: Please be seated.
Just have some bench questions for you, Mr. McGuire.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Good evening.
MR. McGUIRE: Good evening.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: So in your response testimony you suggest that practical implication for D\&R

Chris McGuire by Commissioner Balasbas
costs associated with Colstrip Units 3 and 4 is a tracking and true-up mechanism; is that correct?

MR. McGUIRE: That's correct.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: So why not do
that -- why not establish that tracking mechanism now in
this proceeding versus waiting until a future
proceeding?
MR. McGUIRE: The reason why we didn't make that recommendation in this proceeding is because we believed that it was dependent on the Commission interpreting -- it was dependent upon a specific interpretation of CETA.

And until the Commission makes that interpretation, we believed that it was inappropriate to force something upon the Commission that maybe the Commission didn't want.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So specifically what in CETA -- what is the discretion that we have or the uncertainty that we have?

MR. McGUIRE: There are a couple of things that are uncertain.

One of them is CETA requires that coal-fired facilities be removed from rates by 2025. But it explicitly says that $D \& R$, decommissioning and remediation costs don't need to be accelerated to 2025.

Chris McGuire by Commissioner Balasbas
$D \& R$ is typically recovered through
depreciation over the life of an asset. But CETA allows for recovery of D\&R beyond 2025.

There's also a question about whether or not the term "prudently incurred" means something specific.

One could interpret the term "prudently incurred" to -- to be a past-tense word. So D\&F -- that the Commission has to allow all prudently incurred $D \& R$ to be recovered.

Well, decommissioning and remediation costs typically don't happen until after a facility has closed.

So if decommissioning and remediation costs aren't going to occur until after 2025, and the costs must be prudently incurred in order to be recovered through rates, there's an argument that maybe we can't recover decommissioning and remediation costs before they're prudently incurred, i.e., before 2025.

But, again, that explanation depends on a specific interpretation of a term within CETA that may be incorrect. "Prudently incurred" may not actually refer to costs beyond 2025.

That's it.
CHAIRMAN DANNER: So we don't -- we don't know what the closure date -- even though we know what

Chris McGuire by Commissioner Balasbas
the deadline for closure is, we don't know the closure date.

So, I mean, are we going to be ready to, you know, when the time comes when the decommissioning of the remediation costs start that we'll be ready to track them?

MR. McGUIRE: That's a good question.
If, for example, the facility were closed
tomorrow, it may be problematic not to have some tracking and true-up mechanism in place which argues for potentially setting up a tracking and true-up mechanism now to protect against the possibility that the plant just closes much earlier than we thought.

It's -- I wouldn't say that we would be in a particularly precarious position at that point. Because if we do nothing now through rates, the company is recovering decommissioning and remediation costs. And it is -- it is accumulating a reserve for decommissioning and remediation costs, and that will exist when facility is closed.

And at that point we're just left with the question of what to do with the amount -- the estimated amount that has not yet been recovered, and at that point you could set up a mechanism to deal with that situation.

Chris McGuire by Commissioner Balasbas
CHAIRMAN DANNER: Another option is the -while Puget is not using the power from Colstrip, that Colstrip continues to operate. And so under that scenario, $D \& R$ costs might be pushed out. So, basically, your recommendation is just wait?

MR. McGUIRE: Yes. My recommendation is to wait because there are a number of uncertainties. The one you just referred to being one of them. The one you referred to previously. The early closure is another one. The actual amount of -- of decommissioning and remediation cost is another one.

PSE's estimates of decommissioning or remediation are -- there's a wide range of potential costs associated with D\&R.

I think -- well, this is why I had recommended that PSE submit a plan in its next general rate case so that we could think a little bit more carefully about how to handle this issue and allow the company a little bit more time to narrow -- narrow down the range of potential costs, as well as the availability of certain liabilities, like, production tax credits to offset some of those costs. There's just a lot of questions. And a little bit of time, I think, would be helpful. So that -- that the Company and other interested parties could try to think of a solution.

Chris McGuire by Mr. Kuzma
CHAIRMAN DANNER: Thank you very much. JUDGE PEARSON: Is that it?

Thank you, Mr. McGuire.
Mr. McGuire, on that?
MR. McGUIRE: While I have the floor,
there's a bunch of chocolate over there by the door and I hope to say that before I got questioned so I could distract you from the content of my responses. But anyone who wants chocolate.

MR. KUZMA: I have a few follow-up
questions. It won't take long.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. KUZMA:
Q. So is your -- is your concern with respect to a tracking mechanism or is your concern with respect to allowing recovery in rates of D\&R costs?
A. I think my concern is more the former. It's related to what seems like might be a need for a tracking and true-up mechanism to -- in order for PSE to comply with CETA.

I'm not particularly worried about recovery. I just want to make sure that, essentially, PSE complies with -- with CETA.
Q. Okay. And then you had mentioned the prudently incurred being a precondition to inclusion in the

## Chris McGuire by Mr. Kuzma

## tracking or inclusion in rates?

A. Inclusion in -- well, both, actually. The latter, I think, is less of a concern.

I think that's not -- that's not the way I would interpret the statute to preclude the company from recovering decommissioning and remediation costs before they are actually incurred. That's not -- that's not reasonable because ordinarily we would expect customers that use a facility to contribute to the decommissioning and remediation costs, so why wait until those expenses -- those costs are incurred to recover them from rate payers.

So it's -- that interpretation doesn't -doesn't make a lot of sense to me. So it's, again, not the inclusion in rates that worries me as much as the appearance that PSE can only collect exactly the dollar amount of decommissioning and remediation expenses that it incurs.

And if that's actually true, and if the Commission interprets the statute in that way, that we -- that PSE can't collect any more or any less than the prudently incurred costs, then I think we would need a tracking and true-up mechanism to ensure that that actually happens. But, again, that's dependent upon an interpretation of the statute.
Q. Right. And the statute says -- and the part that you're mentioning -- the Commission shall allow -nondiscretionary "shall" allow in electric rates all decommissioning and remediation costs prudently incurred by an investor-owed utility for a coal-fired resource?
A. Correct.
Q. So if it's incurred and it's prudently incurred, the decommission or remediation cost, then the Commission shall allow it in rates?
A. Yes. It shall allow it in rates, but is it prudently incurred before it is incurred?

Are we talking about the actual costs, the cash flow associated with decommissioning and remediation or are we talking about expenses that the company currently books?
Q. But then I thought Chairman Danner mentioned a tracking and true-up mechanism where the prudence could be determined sort of after the fact and could be tracked and then the prudence determination could be made and then trued-up accordingly to whether those expenses were or were not prudently incurred?
A. Are you asking this question with the assumption that all decommissioning and remediation costs -- all projected decommissioning and remediation costs are collected over the life of the asset or beyond the

Jason Ball by Commissioner Rendahl
closure of the asset?
Q. It would be collected during the life and after
the life.
A. Yes. Then I don't see why that would be an
issue.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you, Mr. McGuire.
Ms. Cameron-Rulkowski, it doesn't look like
had you any redirect?
MR. CALLAGHAN: No, Your Honor.
JUDGE PEARSON: Next witness is Christina
Stewart. Jason Ball, sorry.
MS. STEWART: You don't need me. Sorry. JUDGE PEARSON: Please raise your right hand.
(Sworn)
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Good evening,
Mr. Ball.
MR. BALL: Good even.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So I assume you have read Mr. Piliaris' rebuttal testimony.

MR. BALL: I have.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So in his testimony he testifies that the company accepts the energy projects proposal to spread the residential rates --

## Jason Ball by Commissioner Rendahl

rate increases equally across the two existing energy blocks and is open to exploring an expansion of the first block energy rate from 600 kilowatt hours to 800 kilowatt hours.

Do you also support exploring that modification?

MR. BALL: I do.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. And so
should -- is it your recommendation that the Commission implement that proposal in this case or to consult with a low income advisory group or CRAG to review and make a proposal in a future rate case?

MR. BALL: I believe consulting with the CRAG would be a wise choice.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Do you have concerns about this change?

MR. BALL: Not necessarily. The original 600-kilowatt-hour block was used to share equitably the low cost of power across the region.

If we're going to set a new block for -- to address issues -- if we're going to set a new block based upon a fundamentally different premise, then I would just suggest that we spend a little bit more time researching and understanding the fundamentals that led to that block number.

Jason Ball by Commissioner Rendahl
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And whether they
still hold?
MR. BALL: Correct. And whether 600
kilowatt hours is the correct amount for the first block as a lifeline rate.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
That's all I have.
JUDGE PEARSON: That's it.
Thank you, Mr. Ball. You're excused.
And the next witness is Glen Watkins for
Public Counsel.
MS. GAFKEN: Judge Pearson, it is
approaching 10 o'clock on the east coast, so I had told him that he could drop off.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. We're fine. Okay.
We're fine.
MS. GAFKEN: Do you want to talk to him tomorrow?

JUDGE PEARSON: We're going to finish tonight. If we need anything we can issue a bench request after the fact.

So next is Shawn Collins from The Engery Project.

MR. FFITCH: Your Honor, while Mr. Collins is coming up, do you want me to introduce the witness?

Shawn Collins by Mr. Ffitch
JUDGE PEARSON: If you would like to that's.
MR. FFITCH: After you swear him.
(Sworn in)
EXAMINATION
BY MR. FFITCH:
Q. Good evening, Mr. Collins.
A. Good evening.
Q. Could you please state your name and spell your
last name for the record?
A. Shawn Collins, C-o-I-I-i-n-s.
Q. What is your current position?
A. Director of The Engery Project at the

Opportunity Council.
Q. Have you filed testimony in this case that's been marked SMC-1T and SMC-2?
A. I have.

MR. FFITCH: And, Your Honor, those have been admitted into the record by stipulation.

BY MR. FFITCH:
Q. Mr. Collins, do you have any changes or corrections to your testimony?
A. No, I do not.

MR. FFITCH: Your Honor, Mr. Collins is available for questions.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.

## Shawn Collins by Chairman Danner

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Good evening, Mr. Collins.
The Energy Project proposed the Commission
order residential rate increases to be spread equally across energy uses blocks but does not provide a calculation to illustrate the recommendation.

What's your proposed method for equal percentage allocations?

MR. COLLINS: We did not specify the methodology there. My expectation was that potentially that would be discussed similarly to the block rate adjustment with -- with a CRAG. So, specifically, I do not have a recommendation for that.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. Do you agree with Puget's understanding of this agreement with your proposal?

MR. COLLINS: We do. Our concern, primarily, was focused on the -- the -- the tier 2 -- a third-tier addition or higher usage adding the costs for that. So we're in agreement with -- with Piliaris' trial testimony.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Let me ask another question. This is among your recommendations. You propose that Puget develop and submit a disconnection reduction plan for approval.

Can you expand a little bit on both process

## Shawn Collins by Chairman Danner

and the timeline for this kind of plan?
MR. COLLINS: Sure. Based on the data
requests that we submitted, it appears that as much as
50 percent of disconnections are prevented from the last knock and from collection for payments at the time of disconnection.

And so our concern is with the policies
for -- for disconnections and wanting to minimize those to the extent possible.

And so for us, I think as I understood, within a year of the closure of this rate case would be acceptable to us in terms of formulating a plan, the sooner the better, in my opinion, though.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. That's all I had.
JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you. You're excused.
And our last witness is Brian Collins.
If you raise your right hand.
(Sworn)
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Please be seated.
Mr. Pepple, you don't have a microphone. I don't know
if you want to introduce your witness.
Go ahead.
EXAMINATION

## BY MR. COLEMAN:

Q. Good evening, Mr. Collins.

Brian Collins by Mr. Coleman and Ms. Gafken
A. Good evening.
Q. Are you the same Brian Collins who caused to be filed Exhibit BCC-1T in this case?
A. I am.
Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to that document?
A. I do not.
Q. If you were to be asked those questions today, would you provide the same answers?
A. I would.

MR. COLEMAN: Your Honor, Mr. Collins is available for cross-examination.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you.
Ms. Gafken
MS. GAFKEN: Thank you
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. GAFKEN:
Q. Good evening, Mr. Collins.
A. Good evening.
Q. Would you please turn to your cross-answering testimony BCC-1T, page 5, and go to lines 8 through 10.
A. Okay. I'm there.
Q. There you state: "The direct assignment of costs best reflects cost causation and that direct assignment should be used when information is
available"; correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Further down the page -- further down the page, beginning at line 27 and continuing on to page 6, line 2, you quote the Maverick [verbatim] manual on direct costs; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. At page of 6, lines 10 through 15, you discuss

PSE's use of its GIS system to determine costs associated with its special contractors; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Did you hear Mr. Taylor's testimony earlier in the hearing where Mr. Taylor testified that the Mains serve a multitude of customers and that special customer contracts were allocated a portion of the Mains?
A. I did hear that earlier today, yes.
Q. PSE's GIS study did not result in a direct assignment of dedicated facilities but rather it resulted in an allocation of common use mains that served special contract customers among others; correct?

MR. PEPPLE: I'm going to object to that I
don't think that was Mr. Taylor's testimony. I think that mischaracterizes what he said.

MS. GAFKEN: I'm not asking about Mr. Taylor's testimony. I'm asking Mr. Collins to
evaluate the premise of the testimony.
MR. COLLINS: I guess I would disagree with
you.
JUDGE PEARSON: Hold on a second.
Mr. Pepple, did you want to respond to that?
The microphone.
MR. PEPPLE: It just died.
As long as Mr. Collins understand that he's not adopting Mr. Taylor's testimony, that he's -- he's not speaking to what Mr. Taylor testified to.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Is that clear, Mr. Collins?

MR. COLLINS: Yes.
JUDGE PEARSON: Go ahead, Ms. Gafken, when
you get your mic back.
BY MS. GAFKEN:
Q. I'll reask the question.
A. Okay.
Q. PSE's GIS study did not result in a direct assignment of dedicated facilities, but rather it resulted in an allocation of common use mains that served special contract customers among others; correct?
A. I would agree that those mains do serve other customers besides those special contract customers.
Q. And a portion of those mains was allocated in

## Brian Collins by Ms. Gafken

the special contract customers; correct?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. The next two questions I'm asking about your understanding of PSE's GIS study.

PSE did not use a similar systemwide GIS analysis applied to the entire utility, did it?
A. I'm not aware of them doing such an analysis.
Q. And PSE did not use a similar GIS analysis to trace other customer classes from the meter to city gate, but only applied that analysis to special contract customers; correct?
A. It's my understanding they applied it only to the special contract class and no other customer classes.
Q. And you did not conduct a separate GIS analysis with respect to special contract customers -- other customers or the entire utility, did you?
A. I did not.
Q. Thank you. Those are my questions.

JUDGE PEARSON: Thank you. Is there any redirect?

MR. COLEMAN: No, Your Honor.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Then -- any questions
from the bench for Mr. Collins?
Okay. Then you are excused. Thank you.

MR. COLLINS: Thank you very much.
JUDGE PEARSON: That brings us to the end of our witness list.

Is there anyone else you have questions for?
No. Okay.
So there's just a few housekeeping matters
that I want to address before we adjourn.
Would the parties like me to -- I have all
the bench requests recorded here, I could go over them
or I could send them in an e-mail to all the parties?
MS. CARSON: E-mail would be good.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. I will do that, because it would probably take ten minutes to read these into the record. All right.

Is there anything else?
Oh, Ms. Gafken, public comments.
MS. GAFKEN: Yes. I was just going to chime up about that.

So usually I request about a week. In this case I would like to request just a tad more --

JUDGE PEARSON: That's fine.
MS. GAFKEN: -- than that.
So I would propose Tuesday, February 18th.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay.
MS. GAFKEN: Thank you.

JUDGE PEARSON: That works. And we will
designate that as a bench exhibit. It looks like it will be bench Exhibit 11. So we'll expect to receive that on the 18th.

And, actually, I would like to just take a couple of minutes to consult with the Commissioners before we get to the post-hearing briefs.

So we'll be off the record for just a couple of minutes.
(A recess was taken from 6:57 p.m. to 7:01 p.m.)
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Let's be back on the record. We were just having a conversation about page limits for briefs.

For initial briefs, which are due on March 17th, we'll allow the full 60 pages. And then for reply briefs, which are due on March 27th, we're going to have a 20-page limit.

Are there any -- any questions from the parties?

MS. CARSON: So that includes what's allowed with the consolidation of the additional dockets?

JUDGE PEARSON: Correct.
MS. CARSON: Because I think 60 is usually the standard.

JUDGE PEARSON: It is the standard.

## Sometimes we go shorter than that, though.

MS. CARSON: I would just say with a fully contested case, we have no settlement here.

JUDGE PEARSON: How many extra pages do you
think you need for the accounting petitions?
MS. CARSON: Maybe ten extra pages.
JUDGE PEARSON: You mean just in the initial
briefs?
MS. CARSON: I think 10 in the initial brief and 5 . So it would be 25 in the reply brief.

MS. CAMERON-RULKOWSKI: So Staff has an
alternative recommendation. We would need 5 . We would suggest 5 in the initial brief and 3 in the reply. But it's up to you.

MS. CARSON: Staff is primarily responding to the Company and we respond to eight different parties.

JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. We'll go with 70 and 25.

MS. CARSON: Thank you.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Is there anything else that we need to address tonight?

Okay. Hearing nothing. Thank you all, parties, the witnesses, and the representatives, we really appreciate your willingness to push through and
get this finished in one day. And we are adjourned. Thank you.
(The hearing adjourned at 7:04 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE

STATE OF WASHINGTON )
) ss.
COUNTY OF KITSAP )

I, CRYSTAL R. McAULIFFE, a Certified Court
Reporter in and for the State of Washington, do hereby
certify that the foregoing transcript of the WUTC
Evidentiary Hearing, having been reported on
FEBRUARY 6, 2020, 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 19th day of February, 2020.

CRYSTAL R. McAULIFFE, RPR, CCR \#2121

