# Docket Nos. UG-200994, UG-200995, UG-200996, UG210085 (Consolidated) - Vol. III 

WUTC v. Northwest Natural Gas Company

August 23, 2021

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BEFORE THE WASHINGTON
UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

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WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND )DOCKET UG-200994
TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION,) (Consolidated)
            Complainant, )
    vs.
NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS
COMPANY,
    Respondent. )*CAPTION CONTINUED*
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VIRTUAL EVIDENTIARY HEARING, VOLUME III
PAGES 26-120
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE SAMANTHA DOYLE

August 23, 2021

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9: 00 \text { a.m. }
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of ) (consolidated)
2
NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS
3 COMPANY
4 For an Accounting Order Authorizing Deferred
5 Accounting Treatment of Certain Start-up Costs
6 Associated with a Major Information Technology and )
7 Services Project )
8

10 NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS COMPANY
11
For an Accounting Order
12 Authorizing Deferred Accounting Treatment of
13 Certain Start-Up Costs Associated with a Major
14 Information Technology and Services Project
15
16 In the Matter of the Petition)DOCKET UG-210085
of ) (consolidated)
17 )
NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS )
18 COMPANY
19 For an Accounting Order Authorizing Deferred
20 Accounting Treatment of Conservation Potential
21 Assessment Costs

> A P P E ARANCES

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SHAWN COLLINS
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LACEY, WASHINGTON; AUGUST 23, 2021
9:00 A.M.
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PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE DOYLE: Let's be on the record. Good morning. Today is Monday, August 23rd, 2021, approximately 9:00 a.m., and we're here today for a settlement hearing in Docket UG-200994 -- I just realized it's also the consolidated proceedings at UG-200995, UG 200996, and UG-210085. And it is captioned as Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission versus Northwest Natural Gas Company.

My name is Samantha Doyle. I'm an administrative law judge with the Commission. And I'm also co-presiding with Administrative Law Judge Rayne Pearson. We're joined by Chair Dave Danner, Commissioner Ann Rendahl, and Commissioner Jay Balasbas.

Let's begin by taking short form appearances from the parties beginning with the Company.

MS. PEASE: Good morning, Chair Danner, Commissioners, Judge Doyle and Judge Pearson. For the record, my name is Jocelyn Pease with McDowell Rackner Gibson. I'm appearing today on behalf of Northwest Natural, and I also have with me Eric Nelsen, senior

1 regulatory -- senior regulatory attorney for Northwest

JUDGE DOYLE: Great.
And for Staff?
MR. CALLAGHAN: Good morning, Your Honor.
This is Nash Callaghan, assistant attorney general, on behalf of Commission Staff.

JUDGE DOYLE: And for AWEC?
MR. STOKES: Good morning. This is Chad
Stokes for the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers.
JUDGE DOYLE: Thank you.
And for The Energy Project?
MR. ZAKAI: Good morning, Commissioners, judges. My name is Yochanan Zakai. I'm with the firm of Shute, Mihaly \& Weinberger, and I'm representing The Energy Project in this proceeding.

JUDGE DOYLE: Thank you.
And for Public Counsel?
MS. GAFKEN: Good morning. My name is Lisa Gafken. I'm an assistant attorney general, appearing on behalf of Public Counsel.

JUDGE DOYLE: Thank you, everybody.
For the record, I will ask the parties if they're willing to stipulate to the admission of all the prefiled exhibits and testimony up to and including the

1 settlement testimony and exhibits.

MS. PEASE: Northwest Natural agrees to stipulate to the admission of testimony and the exhibits. Thank you.

MS. GAFKEN: Public Counsel stipulates to admission of all the exhibits and testimony.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, Your Honor. Staff stipulates to the admission.

MR. STOKES: And same for AWEC. Thank you.
MR. ZAKAI: Your Honor, The Energy Project also stipulates to the admission of the testimony and exhibits. Thank you.

JUDGE DOYLE: Okay. Thank you.
And with that, all prefiled exhibits are admitted. I will provide a copy of the exhibit list to the court reporter so it can be made a part of the record.
(Prefiled exhibits and testimony admitted into evidence.)

JUDGE DOYLE: And regarding the public comment exhibits, does Public Counsel think they can file it by close of business Friday, August 27, that's this Friday 2021, or would you need more time?

MS. GAFKEN: Your Honor, generally we ask for a week because there is some coordination between

1 consumer protection staff at the Commission and my staff at Public Counsel to get that -- that document prepared and filed. So I would request that we file next Monday, so not a significant amount of time, but having that full week is really useful.

JUDGE DOYLE: Okay. Great. Let me
double-check on the date. So that would be the 30th.
MS. GAFKEN: August 30th. Yeah.
JUDGE DOYLE: Okay. Then we will make those due on the 30th. Thank you.

MS. GAFKEN: Do we have -- do we know what the exhibit number would be or -- it's usually a BR-something. You know, do you want to mark it?

JUDGE DOYLE: I'm not sure what we will mark it for this one, but $I$ can -- I'll notify you.

MS. GAFKEN: Okay. Thank you.
JUDGE DOYLE: Sure.
Judge Pearson?
JUDGE PEARSON: My recollection is we haven't had bench requests in this docket; is that correct?

JUDGE DOYLE: Not yet.
JUDGE PEARSON: Okay. Then it will be BR-1. MS. GAFKEN: Okay. We'll mark it as such. Thank you.

JUDGE DOYLE: Great.
And moving along, $I$ understand that a representative for the joint parties will be making an opening statement on their behalf?

MR. CALLAGHAN: That's correct, Your Honor. This is Nash Callaghan. I'd like to make a brief opening statement if $I$ may.

JUDGE DOYLE: Great. Well, Mr. Callaghan, we'll turn it over to you. Thank you.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
Good morning, Your Honors, good morning, Commissioners. Before we begin today's hearing, I would like to give a brief statement on behalf of the settling parties. First, I want to thank everybody for the hard work that went into reaching this settlement. As you can see from the agreement itself and the supporting testimony, a great deal of thought and discussion went into drafting the terms of this settlement, and that wouldn't have been possible without the parties making their best efforts to reach an agreement that we believe is in the public interest.

Given the level of detail in the agreement, the settling parties understand that there may be aspects of the settlement that the Commission has questions about. So I'll briefly cover the basics of

1 the settlement and explain some provisions that are more complicated. Before I do that, though, I want to discuss how this settlement should be viewed given the changing regulatory landscape here in Washington State.

As the Commission is well aware, the State legislature passed significant legislation during this last session that will impact the Commission and the IEUs it regulates. Over the past few years, both the State legislature and the Commission have clearly signalled a preference for multiyear rate plans, and while this case was ongoing, the legislature continued that trend by passing Senate Bill 5295. 5295 augments the Commission's authority to approve multiyear rate plans and set performance-based rates.

During this last session, the Climate Commitment Act also passed, which among other things, established a cap and trade system that natural gas utilities would participate in.

The Commission was also tasked with examining and reporting to the legislature how natural gas IEUs can decarbonize in accordance with State goals including, for example, equity.

This settlement provides a bridge from our current regulatory environments into the new environment created by this and other legislation. If this

1 settlement is approved, the earliest that the Company could file a new GRC would be December of 2022. By that time, all parties will have better clarity and guidance regarding our new regulatory landscape.

In the meantime, this settlement sets fair, just, and reasonable rates, it is consistent with the used and useful policy statement, it considers and accounts for ongoing effects that the pandemic continues to have on ratepayers, and it sets a multiyear rate plan that includes both meaningful review of new projects and rate stability for both ratepayers and the Company.

I'll now provide a brief overview of the settlement agreement itself.

Overall, the agreement includes a one-year -- year one revenue requirement increase of $\$ 5$ million and a year two revenue requirement increase of $\$ 3$ million. The year two increase is subject to review and possible refund. Including the rate impact mitigation measures, year one increase would be about $\$ 4$ million and the year two increase would be about $\$ 2.8$ million. The settlement sets the Company's ROR at 6.814 percent. It also sets rate spread, but the cost of service is left as a black box.

The agreement includes provisions regarding the great program advisory group, annual reporting, and

1 it requires an independent low income evaluation study.
2 It also addresses the accounting petitions that were consolidated with this docket related to Horizon 1 costs and conservation potential assessment costs.

The agreement sets a two-year plan that makes an adjustment in year two accounting for pro forma plant scheduled to be in service before year two rates go into effect. The review also includes the expenses outlined in paragraph 11, subpart $B$ of the agreement. Year two rates are subject to review and refund until the Commission issues an order regarding year two project.

Year two rates would go into effect
November 1, 2022. Northwest Natural will both submit a detailed final report that includes updates on the year two project and other expenses of -- as part of the year two increase as well as an update on offsetting factor.

The parties have also agreed to limit the scope of their review by including a $\$ 3$ million cap and a limit on non-Company settling parties' review of certain types of offsetting factors.

As I mentioned before, there are aspects of the settlement that are black box. First, the impact of the year one pro forma projects on the overall revenue requirement for year one is left unspecified.

Second, while the settling parties were able to agree on an overall rate of return, the specific elements of cost of capital used to reach that figure were also left unspecified.

Third, certain offsetting factors in year two were left undefined.

And finally, while the settling parties were able to reach agreement on rate spread and rate design, the underlying cost of service figures, as I mentioned previously, were also left unspecified.

The Company does have an update on a -- the Mist 300 and 400 compressor controls upgrade project, which is one of the year one pro forma projects. This is something that came to our attention on Thursday of last week. I did inform Public Counsel of this issue on Friday morning so that there wouldn't be any surprises.

But with that, unless there are any questions, $I$ will turn the floor over to the Company. Thank you.

MR. KRAVITZ: Thank you, Mr Callaghan. Zach Kravitz, director of rates and regulatory affairs at Northwest Natural. Good morning, Chair Danner, Commissioners Balasbas and Rendahl, and Judges Doyle and Pearson. And $I$ will start by also really thanking all of the parties to this case for all of the engagement

1 and -- that we have had through the processing of this case and the time and resources that all the parties have really dedicated to working through a lot of complicated issues. And so that time is really appreciated as $I$ know that everyone really has a full regulatory plate currently.

To -- Mr. Callaghan raised the issue about the Mist 300,400 compressor project. In our -- in our opening case that we filed, we did identify a loaded number of discrete planned capital projects that -- pro forma projects in year one of our rate plan.

As Mr. Callaghan noted, the -- the settling parties agreed to recommend that the portion of the revenue requirement increase for year one attributable to year one pro forma plant included in rates would remain unspecified. But as we were preparing for this hearing, we did discover there is one project that when we were negotiating this -- this comprehensive settlement where we anticipated that project be in service, we discovered that that project was not in service and it was, in fact, delayed.

And I can talk briefly about that, but this project was identified in Joe Karney's testimony that's JFK-1T. It's -- it's really to work on two compressors at Mist that we anticipated to be done earlier in the

1 year, but the engineering team had decided to push that project out until September. And they did that because in September, there is a routine kind of overall maintenance that occurs in our Mist storage facility. And the engineering team determined that that would be the best operational time to -- to complete this project.

So we -- we do have a high degree of certainty that this project will be completed. It needs to be completed in advance of the winter heating season, but it is currently not. And so in the interest of -of full transparency, we -- we did want to be clear with all the parties and the Commission that there is this single project of our pro forma projects that was not complete.

And what we -- what we would propose to do in this instance would be to file a -- an attestation by October 5 th that would confirm whether or not the project has been placed into service.

If it was placed into service, the settlement would remain unchanged, and the revenue requirement in year one would be five million, but in the event that that project is not complete, the Company would be -- would agree to remove the associated revenue requirement from the settled year one revenue
requirement.
So this isn't a -- this is not a large project. The -- the full revenue requirement associated with this project is approximately $\$ 27,000$. But if it is not complete, we would agree to reduce the $\$ 5$ million settled amount by 27,000 , which is the associated revenue requirement.

So that is our update. Apologize that it is coming here -- here now, but we did want to make it clear for all parties, Commission that this -- this issue did come up, and we did want to propose a solution for the issue. So thank you.

JUDGE DOYLE: Great. Thank you so much.
And if the Commissioners don't have any questions for counsel or the Company, I will call the witness panel.

MS. GAFKEN: Judge Doyle, I was wondering if I would be permitted to offer a statement as well?

JUDGE DOYLE: Sure. Go right ahead.
MS. GAFKEN: It will be brief. We will get the witnesses here in just a moment.

JUDGE DOYLE: Thank you.
MS. GAFKEN: So thank you, Judges Pearson, Doyle, Chair Danner, Commissioner Rendahl and Commissioner Balasbas. Public Counsel has not joined

1 the settlement under consideration today, but we also do not oppose the settlement. Our non-opposition is contingent on there being no material changes to the terms of the settlement or the underlying facts.

As Mr. Callaghan mentioned, on Friday, he did contact me about change of circumstances that we've -- we've just heard about. Northwest Natural had just the day before informed the settling parties that one of their year one projects had not gone into service and is currently not in service.

Anyway, $I$ just wanted to note a couple of things about this and the case in general. Given the material change in circumstances, Northwest Natural should have notified all of the parties in this matter, and they -- they should have done so before the eve of the hearing. And it is disappointing that the Company first informed the settling parties of this mere days before today's hearing. And they should have -- oh, and they did send an email to Public Counsel this morning at 8:45 letting us know as well. That -- that's cutting it pretty close.

This development does call into question whether the remaining year one projects have gone into service. The Company has represented that all of the other projects are in service, but $I$ think it's quite

1 reasonable that the Commission require today specific confirmation from Northwest Natural that all of the other year one projects have gone into service as anticipated. And by specific confirmation, I mean that Northwest Natural should walk through the project that they represent would go into service in year one of the proposed rate plan and confirm the in-service date of each project.

The settlement does allow for all pro forma plants proposed by Northwest Natural to go into rates. Although, as Mr. Kravitz noted, the portion of the year one rates attributed to those projects is unspecified. So asking for that specific confirmation now is reasonable.

This development also highlights the need for a robust review of year two projects. The settlement provides for a process to review year two projects and to ensure that they occur and are prudent. This is one of the terms that Public Counsel finds reasonable under the settlement, and if the Commission approve the multiyear rate plan, it is imperative that the process to review projects that go online in the later rate year is robust and rigorous.

Speaking more generally, Public Counsel filed the testimony of Corey Dahl addressing the

1 settlement. In that testimony, Public Counsel
2 highlights two of the terms that we felt were important

At the time we filed that testimony, Public Counsel was neutral and did not have a recommendation regarding the overall settlement. At this time, I continue to believe that Public Counsel will still remain neutral on the settlement, but I -- I unfortunately don't know what $I$ don't know. There may be information that is shared throughout this hearing that may change our position given the status of the pro forma plant adjustment. Therefore, I do reserve the right to change Public Counsel's position based on the evidence that we hear today.

Mr. Dahl is present this morning as Public Counsel's witness addressing the settlement and will be available for questions. Per Judge Doyle's email last week asking that witnesses be available to address rate spread, Glenn Watkins is also available for Public Counsel should any questions be directed towards us on that issue. I know everybody is aware, Mr. Watkins has been a longtime Public Counsel rate -- rate design

1 expert, and he did work with us throughout this case as

MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, Your Honor. This is Nash Callaghan. We have discussed this approach with the other parties and with the Company, and Staff is comfortable with this approach.

JUDGE DOYLE: Okay. Great.
Then if we can have the witnesses please turn on their cameras so $I$ can swear you all in and make them available for questions from the Commissioners.
(Witness panel sworn.)
JUDGE DOYLE: And we'll go one by one and introduce ourselves for the record. Let's start with Mr. Ball from Commission Staff, please.

MR. BALL: Hi. This is Jason Ball with Commission Staff.

JUDGE DOYLE: Thank you.
And Mr. Kravitz?
MR. KRAVITZ: Good morning again. Zach
Kravitz, director of rates and regulatory affairs at Northwest Natural.

JUDGE DOYLE: Thank you.
And Mr. Walker?
MR. WALKER: Good morning. My name is Kyle
Walker. I am the rates and regulatory manager at
Northwest Natural.
JUDGE DOYLE: And Mr. Mullins?
MR. MULLINS: Good morning. I am Brad
Mullins. I am the -- representing the Alliance of
Western Energy Consumers. Thank you.
JUDGE DOYLE: Thank you.
And Mr. Collins?
MR. COLLINS: Good morning. Shawn Collins, director of The Energy Project.

JUDGE DOYLE: Thank you.
And Mr. Dahl?
MR. DAHL: Yes, this is Corey Dahl, and I'm a regulatory analyst for the Public Counsel Unit of the Washington State Office of the Attorney General.

JUDGE DOYLE: Great. Thank you.
We have the parties' joint testimony and

1 also Public Counsel's testimony. At this point, we will open up to questions from the Commissioners by topic. Let's begin with questions regarding the multiyear rate plan and Commissioners who would like to --

CHAIR DANNER: I'm sorry to interrupt. This is Dave Danner. Before we do that, Public Counsel asked for a -- basically a recitation of the in-service dates of the projects, and I'm wondering if that's readily available and we can get that dispensed here?

JUDGE DOYLE: Great.
MR. KRAVITZ: Chair Danner, what I can do right now is -- is go through all of the year one projects and confirm that they are in service. I -- I don't have at my fingerprints -- fingertips right now the exact date that they went in service, but I can -- I can confirm that all of the projects that we identified in attachment 1 to the settlement that were year one projects except the Mist 300,400 have been placed in service. So I'd be happy to do that.

CHAIR DANNER: Yeah, that would be fine as long as we can get the in-service dates in the record.

THE COURT REPORTER: And I'm sorry, this is the court reporter. Was that Mr. Kravitz speaking?

MR. KRAVITZ: Yes.
THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.

MR. KRAVITZ: So should I start by identifying those projects one by one and confirming they are in service?

CHAIR DANNER: Yeah, I -- I am -- I have no reason to doubt that they are in service, but yeah, why don't we just go ahead and do that quickly.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I guess -- this is
Commissioner Rendahl. In the interest of time, since you've confirmed on the record they are in service and -- but you don't have the dates, maybe we make this a bench request for the Company to supplement the record with the in-service dates of the specific projects.

CHAIR DANNER: That would be fine.
MR. KRAVITZ: Yes, thank you, Commissioners.
That -- that works, and we can start pulling that together.
JUDGE DOYLE: Great. With that bench request, do we feel comfortable moving on to the multiyear rate plan issues? Okay. Great. And, Commissioner Rendahl or Chair Danner, would either of you like to start on the multiyear rate plan issue?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Dave, you're muted, but did you want to go ahead?

CHAIR DANNER: Why don't you go ahead, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So thank you all. And with Mr. Callaghan's caveat, that this settlement was negotiated at the time that the legislature was implementing Senate Bill 5295, because the multiyear rate plan that the parties have proposed doesn't include provisions for performance measures, goals, or targets, what incentives do the parties consider that Northwest Natural has to keep its operating cost and capital spending under control under the two-year rate plan? And that's a question for all the parties.

MR. BALL: This is Jason. I can -- with Commission Staff. I will take the first crack at this. The multiyear rate plan, I believe Mr. Callaghan this morning described it as a bridge, which $I$ think is a very apt description. It is trying to get us from point A to point $B$, and performance measures are something that everyone has a lot of -- we have some experience with them, but not a whole lot, and we need time to examine and understand the best ways to implement them. In prior rate plans, the way we have relied on -- the way we've implemented and relied on cost controls to occur is through the stay-out and through a very limited amount of plans or other projects that are included in the year two process. And that's basically

1 what we've done here. There is a very specific listing of what's going to be going into the year two portion of the multiyear rate plan, there's cost caps that are included, and there's identified -- identification of offsetting factors, which is what we have normally done when we're building multiyear rate plans.

We haven't attached specific performance measures. I imagine -- or I don't imagine, I know we will in future plans, but this one just wasn't -- wasn't the one to start introducing those things.

MR. MULLINS: This is Brad Mullins with
AWEC, and I will jump in as well. One of the aspects of year two that we thought was important was having a cap on the amount of capital that could be recovered. And, you know, I think, you know, from a performance perspective, that, you know, it encourages Northwest Natural to, you know, be efficient because if they go over that cap, there -- they won't recover those -- you know, those that did that additional capital until potentially a later -- a later rate case.

And so, you know, we viewed the cap as sort of an important aspect of year two revenue requirement.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you.
Are there other parties who want to weigh in?

MR. KRAVITZ: This is Zach Kravitz at Northwest Natural. I will wait if there are other parties that want to weigh in, but I'm happy to share my view on this as well.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Go right ahead.
MR. KRAVITZ: Thank you. So with the year two rate plan -- or the rate plan and the second year, one thing that we did when we -- when we brought this case forward was when -- when we thought about how to limit some of the rate impact of this case, which was really front and center in our minds as we filed it during the pandemic, was let's really put a case -- a multiyear case together with that second year that is -that is really limited to some of the projects that we have planned for multiple years that -- that we know with a -- with a high degree of certainty have -- will be completed by that next rate effective date.

And so it really is limited to a -- a -- a narrow set of projects in -- in year two. And the remainder of -- of our -- our capital plan for the next year and the majority of our $O \& M$ that may or may not increase over the next year, that is not being included in rates in the second year.

And so by virtue of that not getting updated in this second year, the Company will be facing pressure

1 as a result of that to -- to have an efficient
2 operation. So there is an incentive there then as well

1 all of those savings on day one when we turn on this new 2 SAP program. We will be incentivized to ensure that we are getting the most out of a project, and over time, we will -- we do intend to capture those savings.

But that aspect -- and we did reduce revenue requirement by the allocated amount associated with that $\$ 1.5$ million in savings. And so we are incentivized to get the most out of that new technology and new software that we are employing in year two.

So I -- I don't know if we -- we necessarily
propose that as a performance-based mechanism, but it has aspects of -- of ensuring that the Company is -- is operating efficiently. So I would just add that as well. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you.
Do my colleagues have any follow-up?
CHAIR DANNER: Well, I do. And I know we're going to talk about the -- the year two revenue cap later, but since we are talking about efficiencies now, I mean, I just want to be clear because under a portfolio basis approach, if a project isn't in service by November of '22 and it's removed from the revenue requirement, is that really an incentive, because it seems like those cost savings could be negated by cost overruns from other projects. And so you're -- as long

1 as you're not going over the 3 million cap, you can 2 spend inefficiently under the 3 million cap. How do you 3 deal with that?

1 to either overrun or underrun certain projects.

Those would all come up in a prudency
review. Those would all be subject to questions about the prudency review, and the management of those projects would be -- would fall into question, which is what we've done before. And in those circumstances, you might see a request for a disallowance even though the costs of the project -- the total cost coming in, at, or below -- or at or above the -- the cap. But make no mistake, a company getting hit with a prudency disallowance is still a hit, and it will continue to carry forward for years.

So there's -- it's a little clunky, these kinds of rate plans. I'll admit that. It's one of the reasons why we're really excited for performance-based ratemaking and regulation. But for what we have and what we've negotiated at the time, I think it's a pretty good solution.

MR. MULLINS: This is Brad Mullins with AWEC, and I will just jump in as well if that's okay. You know, one of the things that we did with the cap was it was actually less than the -- the -- the total expected capital that was going into service by -- I don't have the exact number offhand. Mr. Kravitz probably knows it. But, you know, so they were

1 already -- Northwest Natural already agreed to reduce it 2 from -- from what they expected to come into service in 3 year two.

CHAIR DANNER: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. And, Mr. Kravitz, just to follow up on something that Mr. Callaghan also mentioned in the -- in his opening statement about the stay-out. So there was no specific stay-out provision in your original testimony. You discussed that the Company's original proposal included a rate case stay-out provision that would preclude the Company from filing a new rate case with a rate effective date prior to October 21st, 2023. But the settlement agreement doesn't specifically include a stay-out provision. And so is it the parties' intent

1 that the Company will not file a new rate case with a rate effective date prior to October 31st, 2023?

MR. KRAVITZ: Yes, thank you, Commissioner Rendahl, for that question and clarification. It was our intent as with my initial testimony to keep that stay-out in place. And so $I$ can confirm that -- that as part of this agreement, we would -- we would stick with that.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. And
Mr. Callaghan also mentioned that -- and I don't know whether this is his opinion or whether the parties have agreed to this -- that the earliest filing for a general rate case would be December 2022. Is that -- is that when Northwest Natural plans to file its next general rate case or is that that still up in the air?

MR. KRAVITZ: So that date in particular is -- would be the date that -- the earliest date that we would file, that we could file at this point. I -- I can't say with -- with certainty whether we will. We are -- we are regularly evaluating those types of financial considerations. So I -- I think as far as I can say such, that is the earliest date that we -- we haven't said whether or not we would.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
So I have a series of questions and I'm

1 happy to -- Commissioner -- Chair Danner, Commissioner 2 Balasbas, if -- if any of these questions spur follow-on

1 discovery in the same way that they could as -- as I did throughout this case. Mr. Ball identified that -- that nuance there that maybe that some procedural rules weren't necessarily applicable, but it was our understanding that yes, discovery would be ongoing through that process, and -- and it was no different from how it's going through this rate case.

CHAIR DANNER: So does that mean, then, if there's problems in discovery, a party objects or whatever, then we're going to use the review process that we currently have for adjudications; is that what you're envisioning?

MR. BALL: If it becomes -- if it comes to that, yes, $I$ think what would happen is -- if it becomes significantly contentious and parties can't work it out amongst ourselves, we would bring it to the Commission and we would ask for an adjudication through a prehearing conference and a -- either a -- I'm not entirely sure if the tariffs would need to be suspended because I believe it would be a petition, but it's administrative. We would seek an adjudication and an adjudicative process, yes.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So paragraph 18 of the settlement agreement provides that the Company can -- may provide evidence to the parties as projects

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1 are completed to expedite the review process. And so if that process -- so this is the process that the non-Company parties would have an opportunity to use similar discovery, right? So the Company would submit the information and -- to the record, and then the companies can use some sort of -- I mean the parties can use some sort of discovery process to inquire about that information, correct?

MR. BALL: Yes.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. And is this -because the evidence is going to be submitted to the -I'm assuming the evidence is going to be submitted to this docket so that the Commission and its advisors and the ALJs would have an opportunity to review this information just as the parties would, correct?

MR. BALL: Yes.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: But the data requests that the parties would propound to the Company would not -- I would assume similar to litigation would not be available and would not be filed in the docket, correct?

MR. BALL: Correct, unless those parties chose to present them to the docket in some manner, either through an informational filing or through a request for litigation, et cetera.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So in order

1 to -- so the Company can file this information as projects are completed, the companies will do -- I mean the parties will conduct discovery and then after the Company's final comprehensive filing, if there's any additional information that needs to be filed by I guess that date is February -- February 2022 -- '23, then the other parties have an opportunity within four months to make some filing with the Commission, correct? About whether they agree or don't agree with that information?

MR. KRAVITZ: This is Zach Kravitz with Northwest Natural. Yes, that is -- that is my understanding of the process as the -- the stipulation lays out. We have the opportunity to file with each year two project as it is completed. Notice of that and -- and further evidentiary support for prudency of that -- of each project. And we designed it this way so the parties could have -- and the Commission could have the opportunity to -- to review those projects as they are completed so that -- that -- that not all of the projects come all at once in the final filing and -- but at the -- when all of the projects are complete and are in service, and we agreed that all of those projects must be in service by that year two rate effective date. We would have a comprehensive filing that packages all of that information together and -- and we

1 would have up to that February 28 of 2023 date to get that final filing in at which point that four-month process would be triggered for the parties to do further review as needed. And -- and so I think I may have just steered it back to you what you said, but I'm in agreement with it.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Just trying to confirm that that's the process. Is there an estimated schedule for those submissions? I'm assuming it's based on when the plant comes into service, but that -- that there's no specific schedule for that?

MR. KRAVITZ: There is not a specific schedule for when any of the filings before that comprehensive filing is -- is made. So yeah, it would just depend on when that project is done and by the timing to get a filing together. But we haven't laid out exactly when those are made.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And so how are the non-Company parties going to be communicating that I guess at that four-month period? Maybe this is a question for you, Mr. Ball, or other parties. What form does that take? Is it like a comment or a pleading or something that's filed in the docket?

MR. BALL: In terms of communicating to the Commission or to the Company?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: To the Commission.
MR. BALL: I believe it would be -- and you're -- let me make sure I'm answering the right question. You're asking how will the companies -- how will the -- how will the settling parties attest to the review and agree to the -- the change in rates?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Correct. What -- is that testimony with exhibits, is that comments, is that -- is there any -- has there been thought as to what that attestation filing would look like?

MR. BALL: Not necessarily. We wanted to keep our options open so that we could do this in the most administratively -- or in the least administratively burdensome way possible. And so there are different forms it could take. For instance, if we just have -- if we have no comments to provide, we could just provide a letter and say we looked at everything, nothing looked out of the ordinary, everything looks fine, this is good. And then it's just a letter and it's very easy for everyone to go about their business.

If we have a couple of comments or questions, we could file a little bit more elaborate comments, or if we've got something that's seriously questionable and we definitely need to have some long conversations about it, that's when $I$ think it would

1 morph into either a petition or just testimony with the response detailing exactly what our concerns are and what our proposed solutions are.

The design behind this process is to be as flexible and as open as possible in order to give the Commission that same flexibility as well as to keep this -- the administrative burden as low as possible.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. I want to give other parties an opportunity to answer that question too, but before $I$ do that, Mr. Kravitz, is there an opportunity built in for the Company to file some kind of rebuttal if it has issues, if it -- if there are questions or concerns? We didn't see that in the settlement agreement specifically, so is that something the parties envisioned?

MR. KRAVITZ: Thanks, Commissioner Rendahl. I was -- I was about to jump in and hit that point as well. And so after we file our -- that comprehensive pro forma year two filing, as Mr. Ball indicated, that the parties would have that opportunity to provide a response in the docket. And -- and to Mr. Ball's point, we didn't agree upon any form of that response, but we -- I guess by not, we agreed to let the parties have discretion in doing so. And then in that response, in the event that it is -- parties have raised an issue

1 where the current amount that we would be -- that we 2 would be -- let me say that -- rephrase that.

The current amount that we would be setting in rates in this proceeding if a party were based on the review of the evidence saying, well, actually, we have an issue with this or that and we think that revenue requirement should not be three million, it should be something less than that, then it is -- at that point, we think the process in WAC 480-07-875 would trigger at -- at which point we would have to come to the Commission and -- and seek out a process whereby the parties could adjudicate this in front of the Commission in the event that there is a dispute there that couldn't be resolved.

And so it would be that point where we would seek a process set by the Commission when we -- when we make that petition to amend the file order at some point in that -- after we file the comprehensive review. So it -- it leaves the process open, but we did want to ensure that there could be a process available for rebuttal at some point in time.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So do other parties have any additional thoughts on that in addition to what Mr. Ball and Mr. Kravitz just mentioned?

MR. MULLINS: This is Brad with AWEC, and I

1 think we envisioned it pretty much the same as what Mr. Kravitz had said. So, you know, we will file, you know, a letter or, you know, some sort of document with the -- in the docket saying whether we accept or contest the final costs. And if we do contest those amounts, then that will trigger a sort of follow-on procedure, and I don't think we -- we necessarily, you know, decided on what that procedure will look like. But, you know, presumably there would be rebuttal and responses and all of that. So $I$ think we're on the same page with Mr. Kravitz and Mr. Ball.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you.
Any other thoughts from other parties?
So in paragraph 19 of the settlement, it says -- and, Mr. Kravitz, this is what you just alluded to -- that if there's a dispute, that -- that Northwest Natural will communicate that to the Commission and whether further process is required. But wouldn't we know that if the parties file objections to some of the information or concerns as Mr. Ball stated when they filed their four-month period? Or would it be possible that at that point in parties would -- would be in negotiation again? So I guess I'm just -- seems to me that we will know, just like the Company, when and if any party is disputing the -- the -- the information and

1 the evidence that the Company provided.

MR. KRAVITZ: I -- I think that's right, and I -- I guess it's yes to -- to both of the possibilities that you laid out there. Yes, we -- we could hear the information coming from the parties and potentially be engaging in that type of resolution, negotiation, discussion. At the same time the Commission could be finding out at the same time we are that there is a potential dispute that's arising.

So it is -- you make a good point, that it is really at that time that those responses are filed we would know likely whether other not further process is needed. I'm not -- I'm not sure how that -- if that changes anything, but I -- I -- I do think that we would -- we would have a higher likelihood that there would be more process needed at that point.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Chair Danner, Commissioner Balasbas, any follow-up questions on that line?

CHAIR DANNER: No, not on that line. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: All right. I think I just have one other question, then. This is for you, Mr. Ball, and it has to do with the same issue of the Company filing a petition to amend the order in the

1 docket.

So do the parties believe that the final order would need to be amended to allow the Company to file the tariff revision to implement year two rates? Is there any reason why we can't use the compliance filing process under WAC $480-07-880$ as opposed to the reopening process under 875?

MR. BALL: I don't think so. I don't think there's any limitation. It's a very large aspect that I'm not a lawyer, so I -- I would probably ask my counsel to weigh in on that one. But $I$ don't think there's any limitation, and assuming that there's nothing wrong and if the -- there is no question about prudency, the order could just stand as it is and we could just approve the tariffs through a compliance filing.

MR. KRAVITZ: And if $I$ may add onto that a little bit. One of -- one of the reasons why -- why we thought that that process may be appropriate was because the -- the amounts that we included, the in-service dates that we anticipated for the year two projects, high likelihood that if they're not -- they're estimates, they're not going to be exact. And so to the extent that this order is -- is approving the projects that are in year two, this would give the Commission and

1 the parties the opportunity to true those up so that the actuals are included as part of the order.

So that was -- that was one reason, and then the -- this particular provision in the WAC, it -- it kind of captured everything for $u s$ and in that it also gave us this opportunity, if needed, for process in the future. So it -- it seemed like a -- and I give credit to Mr. Callaghan -- but an elegant kind of solution to take into account a lot of different scenarios, and so that's why we chose this.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. But you
wouldn't be opposed to using the compliance process if, in fact, there were no objections to the information and evidence that the Company put forward?

MR. KRAVITZ: Northwest Natural would not be opposed to that.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Any other parties have concerns about that?

MR. MULLINS: No concerns from AWEC.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I see Mr. Callaghan has his hand raised.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, Your Honor. Obviously I'm an attorney, so I can't testify at this hearing; however, Your Honor, if you're -- if you have additional questions that you feel haven't been

1 answered, Staff could certainly provide a more detailed answer to this question in a response to a bench request if you'd like.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: All right. Well, we will decide if we need further information on that, but thank you very much.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Anything else?
I think I'm done with this line of questions and happy to turn it over to my colleagues. I appreciate you all bearing with me. There's a lot of potential process issues with this -- with this settlement, so just wanted to flesh out some of those issues. So thanks very much. Anything further before $I$ cede time to my colleagues? All right.

JUDGE DOYLE: Great. And with that, I
believe we're looking at the year two revenue cap. And I believe that Commissioner Balasbas would like to start off on the questioning with that.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Yes, thank you, Judge Doyle. And same for my colleagues as for the couple of questions that $I$ have, if there is any follow-up or if anything spurs, please feel free to jump in.

So this is a question to anyone on the panel

1 who would like to weigh in here. So in paragraph 20 of
2 the settlement agreement, it provides that recovery of

MR. KRAVITZ: Northwest Natural concurs as well.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Okay. Thank you. Appreciate that clarification.

So for any of the eight provisional projects, if they do not go into service by November 1st, 2022, can the Company again request recovery of these projects in a subsequent GRC?

MR. KRAVITZ: This is Zach at Northwest Natural. I -- I believe the understanding was that yes,

1 any -- any project that -- that exceeded the cap could

MR. BALL: Can you -- forgive me for answering a question with a question, but can you clarify what you mean by "the number"? Do you mean the costs or the -- the quantity of projects?

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: I'm referring to the quantity of projects. I know they -- I know they are listed in -- you know, in the settlement agreement, but given that, you know, it's not project-by-project but rather on this portfolio basis, so is that -- I mean, is

1 effectively the 3 million -- the $\$ 3$ million cap, is
2 that -- could that be more than projects that are listed in the settlement agreement is what I'm asking.

MR. BALL: I don't believe so. I believe that the intention behind the cap and the portfolio approach was to tie it to those specific projects. And that because the specific projects exceed the cap, that's why we have it in there is so that we're limiting the amount of potential revenue increase that can occur while recognizing that the sum of the projects exceeds the cap.

And, Zach, I want to make sure I answered that correctly.

MR. KRAVITZ: Thanks. Yes, I -- I think you did. If -- if a -- and to be clear, if a project -- so the revenue requirement, a full revenue requirement of all of the projects and the $O \& M$ and then through negotiations we also included the Horizon deferral as well, those come to a revenue requirement of approximately 3.3 million. The revenue requirement cap is 3 million.

So if a -- if a significant project was not completed by that -- that year two rate effective date, the full revenue requirement of that project would come out. And to be very clear about how we discussed this

1 process, if the -- so I'm going to give just a couple numbers here. But if we were -- the full amount of revenue requirement is 3.3 and we use a hypothetical, if a project had a million dollars of revenue requirement was not completed, then that portfolio would go down to $\$ 2.3$ million, and that's how much revenue requirement we would include in year two.

And it would be in that instance where we would likely have a revenue subject to refund situation depending on how long the process would take, but then there would be that $\$ 700,000$ of refund that would be necessary.

And then -- and in a situation where let's say a really small project wasn't in service and it had a hundred thousand dollars of revenue requirement, so in that instance, we would have originally an anticipated 3.3 million of revenue requirement, a $\$ 3$ million cap. We would reduce the overall revenue requirement to 3.2 million removing that project, but the cap would still be hit and there would be $\$ 3$ million in rates.

I don't know if that helped answer that question, Commissioner Balasbas. Happy to take any others there.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Actually, it looks like Mr. Ball was about to weigh in or Chair Danner was

1 about to weight in as well, so I'll let that play out, and then I do have just a short follow-up.

MR. BALL: I was just going to reiterate that it is tied to those specific projects that were listed in attachment $1 . \quad$ So it is that specific grouping of projects.

CHAIR DANNER: So I just wanted to clarify. So if there is a reduction in the revenue requirement because the project is not going into service, would that be offset by cost overruns of another project and then that would be something that we wouldn't review?

MR. BALL: No, sorry. The answer to the first question is potentially it could be offset.

The answer to the second question of whether we would review it is no, we would absolutely review it, and there would be quite a number of questions related to it and -- which is in line with what we have done previously.

CHAIR DANNER: Okay. And then when the project comes to us at a subsequent rate case, we're looking only at that specific project, we're not able to go back and look at the portfolio; is that your understanding?

MR. BALL: Well, so my understanding from the -- from this is we're going to evaluate all of these

1 projects. So let's assume that all of the projects went into service. We will evaluate them now and the judgment call on prudency will be determined now.

So in a future rate case, the Company is free to seek the cost recovery, but the prudency determination is done. If we take the example of there's a million dollars worth of a project that wasn't in service, and we have to do a subject -- do a refund now, then that million dollars of project that wasn't in service, we can't do a prudency evaluation now, so it would be determined in the future.

In the third scenario where if you -- using the same number, if you had a million dollars worth of a project, but that million dollars of a project isn't prudent, then we would have a question about prudency determination. And if the Commission determined that it was not a prudent action, that million dollars is out forever.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So, Mr. Ball, just to follow up on that, thinking about one of your examples, so you're saying the prudence review is done in this case, but that there may be additional costs for that project in a future rate case. Isn't a prudence review ongoing so you could think that the project excels, it's appropriate, but there's an ongoing review of prudence,

1 so that further expense in another rate case, we're not
2 tying our hands in agreeing to the settlement to save forma plant in year two, is only the projects listed in

1 attachment 1 of the settlement agreement that will be the pro forma plant considered as part of the revenue cap in year two?

MR. BALL: Correct. And to circle back to Chair Danner's question at the beginning, one of the rationales for that was the cost control measures that come into place we are tying to it to the specific actions of the utility and not all of the general action they can take.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Right. And so then just to clarify with the question that Chair Danner had asked about, you know, if there was a cost overrun if only within that universe of those eight projects where a cost overrun could offset an underrun in another project but just among those projects listed in that attachment?

MR. BALL: Correct.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: All right. Okay. Thank you.

I do have one question related to the offsetting factors consideration in the year two review process. So in -- in the Commission's used and useful policy statement, it talks about accounting for all offsetting factors. And the settlement agreement here in paragraph 23 limits those year two offsetting factors

1 to those that might occur directly because of Northwest 2 Natural's investment.

So I'm just -- and this is to any of the parties who want to weigh in. I just want to get a better understanding of why the settlement used just the term direct offsetting factors instead of all offsetting factors.

MR. BALL: Zach, do you want to take this one?

MR. KRAVITZ: Sure. And with diving into the kind of back and forth in -- in negotiations, I think I can say that it was something that the parties agreed in terms of the review of the project for year two, that the offsetting factors had been accounted for and on balance with the cap that we included, it was agreed that -- that those offsetting factors were -were set for the purposes of this settlement.

And then we did agree that with the projects that -- that are in that year two list of projects, that to the extent anything new is discovered or materialized where the -- the Company or the parties say, hey, well, this is new information that you brought forward in your evidentiary review. It looks as though there could be some savings here. You need to include that as part of the year two revenue requirement. And so it would be

1 based on -- on the projects that we are bringing
2 forward. That was -- that was kind of the direct

So that -- that was the thought process there, and I guess I'll let any other parties add or -or correct if needed.

MR. BALL: This is Jason. I just want to emphasize that it's -- it was a negotiation, and that's what we were trying to get at was -- was a deal that worked for all the parties, and I think that's what we ultimately created.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: So but the -- just to follow up. So what I'm hearing from Mr. Kravitz' answer, then, is that the -- at least it is the intent when the -- when the projects -- when the pro forma projects in year two are brought forward, that all known offsetting factors will be presented as part of that -as part of the information presented to all of the parties about those projects; am I correct in my understanding?

MR. BALL: Yes, I believe so.

MR. KRAVITZ: Yes, I -- I would agree with that as well.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Okay. All right. Thank you.

CHAIR DANNER: So if I may, just to follow up. There are a few other places where what -- the settlement is not consistent with the used and useful policy statement. There's a requirement that all offsetting factors be actual and verified, and yet the settlement limits the review to direct offsetting factors. And so -- and, of course, you know, the used and useful doesn't contemplate a portfolio basis concept.

So I guess what I am -- what I want to say is, I mean, was this -- were you conscious of the inconsistencies with used and useful policy statement, and is what you have, are there any concerns that that policy statement is not being followed to the letter?

MR. BALL: That's a tricky question. Yes, I think we were aware that it -- it skirted the boundaries of what was directly in the policy statement. And I think we did that not -- not because we didn't want to follow the policy statement, but because we were trying to find a solution. And here it ultimate -- that solution was ultimately a trade. And this trade was

1 we're trading certain offsetting factors for a cap 2 essentially.

And so it's limiting the potential risk for both the Company and for ratepayers, and it's doing it by limiting the amount of things that we can bring back into the proceeding to offset cost increases.

I would point out, though, that this is the -- this is only the second case where we've actually dealt with a process that invokes the used and useful policy statement, and it will probably be the last case where we use the used and useful policy statement, because the next ones will be subject to multiyear rate plan law that was written. And so we'll have to incorporate all those changes into it as well.

So it -- it really was us trying to flesh out and understand and deal with the complexities of these rate plans on the, you know, second time we've ever done it and the first time still not even being complete.

MR. KRAVITZ: And this is Zach at Northwest Natural. I would add to what Mr. Ball said and agree with it. But $I$-- I would say in terms of the policy statement, we -- we did endeavor to really be consistent with the policy. And -- and as with the policy statement, I -- I -- maybe this is my view, but there

1 is -- you try to be consistent, but every case that 2 comes before the Commission is going to be a little bit different and have a different factor that you are accounting for. And sometimes the settlements that -that develop are specific to some of these unique circumstances in each settlement.

And I think we did have a situation here where -- where that -- that is -- is what happened. And -- and especially with our year two, as we brought it forward, this was not a situation where we were bringing forward a full year of cost of service into year two, which is really $I$ think what the policy statement is -- is driving at. And what we did was bring forward a much limited in scope of a -- of a year two adjustment really associated to -- or related to those certain projects that we identified.

And so it -- that year two is much smaller in scope than $I$-- I think what -- what a full scale rate plan would -- would envision. And as a result of that, that raised some questions for the parties to wrestle with in terms of what are the appropriate offsetting factors to -- to identify and it -- does this case present something a little bit different than -than other cases. And I guess without speaking completely for the parties, I think it was understood

1 that -- that this one did and that's -- that's why we 2 came up with the cap for one, which was $I$ know a new proposal, but given what we brought forward, we thought that was an appropriate mechanism to put in place that kind of balanced some of these questions that we were having thinking about the offsetting factors moving forward.

MR. MULLINS: And this is Brad. I will just add one additional thing. I think limiting it to sort of that narrower group of offsetting factors also, you know, makes the process a little bit more streamlined in the second year. And, you know, in the end we were, you know, kind of okay with that sort of narrower view -view of those, you know, I guess in terms of the overall settlement.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Thank you. I mean, unless -- unless my colleagues have other questions, at least on this topic, Judge Doyle, $I$ do not have any further questions, and $I$ would also maybe like to suggest a short break here at this juncture.

JUDGE DOYLE: Unless there's any issues from the Commissioners, should we take just a five- or a ten-minute break? Commissioner Balasbas, what were you...

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: I am good either
way.
JUDGE DOYLE: Okay. Let's do a five-minute break. It is 10:26. Let's say we'll do 10:31 or 32 . And with that, we will be off the record for a short break. Thank you, everyone.
(A break was taken from

$$
10: 26 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} . \text { to } 10: 36 \mathrm{a.m.)}
$$

JUDGE DOYLE: And with that, let's be back on the record. And before we go on to next line of questioning, Staff wanted to follow up in regards to the used and useful policy line of questioning, I believe. Or he had a follow-up. Apologies.

Mr. Ball, go right ahead and take it from here.

MR. BALL: Thank you. I was reading my -reading the joint testimony of the settlement agreement over the break. I just wanted to make sure it was very clear, because it might not have been in the testimony, the offsetting factors and limitations we have placed on that was a voluntary limitation amongst the parties. It is in no way being asked that the Commission constrain itself or constrain its own review of those factors. It is just the parties are agreeing to limit what we review in the year two process.

JUDGE DOYLE: And if the Commissioners --

1 oh, go ahead.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I was just going to say -- (audio interruption.) Okay. Chair Danner, did you want to go ahead and ask these questions? I can go ahead and ask them.

CHAIR DANNER: I'm fine asking them. So, Mr. Wyman, good morning, the settlement states or actually in -- in the testimony, it says that settlement provides rate spread that recognizes certain customer classes including large customers are materially above parity in Northwest Natural's cost of service study. Then it says while these customers are still subject to material rate increases -- increases, a slightly smaller amount of revenues are allocated to those classes bringing them closer to parity.

So my question to you, Mr. Wyman, how far out of parity are the proposed rate schedules? And perhaps the parties can provide a parity comparison between the current cost of service study parity results and the rate parity resulting from this settlement agreement, would that be something that -- that you could do?

MR. WYMAN: Hi, Commissioners. This is Robert Wyman. Do I need to be sworn in for this line of questioning?

CHAIR DANNER: You haven't been sworn in
yet?
MR. WYMAN: No, I have not.
JUDGE DOYLE: So, Mr. Wyman, yes, you would need to be sworn in.
(Robert Wyman sworn.)
JUDGE DOYLE: Thank you.
MR. WYMAN: Thank you. The Company's filed rates spread -- or sorry, cost of service model had the large industrial schedules paying the higher cost -cost of service. They had parity ratios that ranged about 1.6 to 1.8. I should point out that in the all -the multiparty settlement, we -- the parties did not accept the results of the filed cost of service model.

Given that the -- the settled rate spread does take into consideration some of the aspects of that cost of service study as well as some of the negotiations between the parties, and the settled rate spread does kind of move us a little bit closer to parity by having a smaller than equal percent of margin increase for the industrial schedules as well as some of the large commercial schedules, whereas the residential schedules have a slightly higher than equal percent of margin increase. Does that answer your question?

CHAIR DANNER: Well, so the operative word

1 is "slightly," so you call this is it de minimis or is
2 it -- is it more than de minimus but less than

I think that once we are able to get the data from a load study, kind of get more informed on the results of that study, then we would look to perhaps do a little -- a little more of a deeper dive into the schedules and their relative parities to one another and maybe move closer in those directions, but for this, it's kind of more just an incremental approach.

CHAIR DANNER: All right. Thank you. And I will follow up to that, concerning the settlement doesn't have, doesn't propose adjustments to the rate spread with relation to parity, does the Company still plan on proposing a modified rate spread and rate design after the AMI installations that will allow sort of daily usage collection from the representative sample of
customers? Is that something --
MR. WYMAN: Not for this case. For year one or year two, we are not going to propose a different rate spread than what we have shown in attachment 2 of the settlement.

CHAIR DANNER: Okay. But it's something that we might see in the future?

MR. WYMAN: Yes, that's correct. It may inform our next general rate case once we are able to get the AMR data and pro forma statistical random sampling of it.

CHAIR DANNER: All right. Thank you.
Judge, that's all the questions we have.
JUDGE DOYLE: On that one?
CHAIR DANNER: That's all the questions I have. Yeah.

JUDGE DOYLE: Okay. Then let's move on to the gas residential energy assistance tariff rate and the low income evaluation study. The Commissioners have any questions on this one?

CHAIR DANNER: So yeah, on this -- on this one, the -- the question on the -- I have, I think we all have, is how is this low income evaluation study as a great program going to address equity issues? Will -will the evaluation study and report, is it going to

1 include discussions related to equity and what
2 specifically -- how are you going to go about that?

MR. COLLINS: I can go ahead and answer this, Chair. Shawn Collins here with The Energy Project. You know, I think when we were developing the settlement terms, we were specifically looking at the -the previous evaluation studies that have been conducted with Puget Sound Energy, Avista, Cascade Natural Gas as reference points to better understanding those being served in terms of the effectiveness of the programs at reducing energy burden. And also -- and I think this probably more specifically gets at your question -those who are not being served.

So in this case, Northwest Natural's service territory, we want to know more about those who are not receiving the assistance program and how to reach them. And so I think to that extent, we are addressing issues because we have, you know, overall in this state with the investor-owned utility funding serving a small portion of those eligible. And so we want to know more about how we can be reaching those who have not participated in the program to better inform both the program structure as well as the outreach associated with that.

So I think we're certainly -- this is not an

1 exhaustive study on equity, but it does -- it will focus 2 on those not being served, which I think is the core to

3 the equity discussion in particular. And so while we're using those previous studies as kind of benchmarks or baselines for -- for this work, I think, you know, the continued discussion about equity, particularly related to CETA, does -- it will play a role, though. This study's certainly not a -- as I mentioned, it won't be exhaustive, it won't be the end of that discussion. CHAIR DANNER: When you say won't be exhaustive, is it that there are some areas that -- what are you -- what are you going to exclude by design or is it just that you're not going to be able to go as deep on all of the areas as you would like?

MR. COLLINS: Yeah, I think the -- probably the latter. In terms of the analysis that this study's going to provide, it's going to be geographic areas where there are underserved communities, there will be, you know, analysis of energy burden reduction. You know, with -- not going into more qualitative analysis, you know, looking at best methodologies for reaching underserved communities, you know, some of those, I guess, more advanced probably surveys of customers, that type of analysis has been -- not what is being proposed here.

I mean, certainly would be open to including that, but in terms of what we have here in front of you with the settlement, we're looking at some of the more quantitative analysis rather than the deeper qualitative here.

CHAIR DANNER: All right. Thank you.
I see Mr. Dahl has his hand up.
MR. DAHL: Yeah, I just wanted to tag onto
Shawn's comments about the -- the needs assessment here. Yeah, I do think that the previous utility studies are a bit of a guidepost, but it's my understanding that this -- the assessment will be developed in consultation with the advisory group.

And so there is -- there is some leeway and ability for members of the advisory group to help design exactly what the needs assessment will look at. If the Commission is interested in including a particular view towards the equity impacts of the current programs and, you know, where there are areas of improvement that, you know, the group and the utilities should look toward filling in those gaps, that that is something that Public Counsel strongly supports and is definitely something that's in the public interest.
Of course -- I'm going to add on here -- as everyone's aware, Public Counsel is not a party to the

1 settlement, but the low income-related terms were among those that we identif
positive in our view.

CHAIR DANNER: So there are a number of areas that we have discussed internally, I'm just wondering if $I$ were to run through a laundry list you could tell me -- maybe this is for Mr. Collins -- you know, if this is something intended to cover. For example, assessing language access and the need for more languages.

MR. COLLINS: That is certainly an issue that we are concerned with. In terms of the -- what has been submitted in the settlement for examples of topics to cover, that's not included. I think -- well, I will say, recent conversations with Northwest Natural have indicated that they're in the process of preparing an RFP for this effort. So I do think that this conversation -- and there is time to include these elements in there. But to my understanding, that particular topic is not discussed at this -- at this time.

CHAIR DANNER: All right. But would there be an opportunity to make that part of the discussion going forward?

MR. COLLINS: I believe so, and I'd

1 certainly defer to -- to the Company to -- to

MR. COLLINS: Okay.
JUDGE DOYLE: Okay. And if that is all from the great program and the evaluation, let's go ahead and move on to issues relating to the revenue requirement for year one and year two. And I believe Commissioner Balasbas will start us off with that.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Yes, thank you, Judge Doyle.

So in the -- so we understand in the settlement agreement that the year one revenue requirement is $\$ 5$ million, but in column $C$ in attachment 2 of the settlement agreement, it shows a revenue requirement of about five and a half million dollars with what looks like to be a corresponding half a million dollar EDIT amortization credit to offset that five and a half million.

So I have a series of questions probably directed at you, Mr. Walker, about these pieces here.

1 So if you could bear with me and I'll tick through them 2 here.

So let's start with, what is the actual year one revenue requirement?

MR. WALKER: Thanks for the questions. This is Kyle Walker for the record. The actual would be net of that EDIT amount, so it would be the $\$ 5$ million. The reason we separate that column out from ratemaking is because it's on a separate adjustment schedule so we can track that through time. Because as in this case, it actually changed sightly from our last rate case by a minimal amount of 25,000 to keep us within kind of those parameters of generally accepted accounting principals. So that -- that's why we have it kind of as a separate column, but the net, like $I$ said, would be 5 million. COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Okay. But just to clarify, before the netting of the EDIT credit, it is five and a half million is what we were talking about?

MR. WALKER: Yes, but in our filed case, the EDIT credits were already included, so really it's kind of more of a ratemaking kind of separate kind of in the weeds analysis, if you will.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Okay. All right. And then if you could provide just a brief summary of the EDIT credit such as over how many years is it being

1 amortized and are the amounts related to protected or unprotected or a little bit of both?

MR. WALKER: Yeah, absolutely. So in our last general rate case a couple years ago, we did identify the dollar amounts that were needed to get back to customers via credits. And in that rate case, we determined there were no unprotected and the only credits to go back to customers were protected. So that's all we really have for Washington customers is the protected EDIT.

And from there, the amortization amount, it's pretty long in nature. I don't know the exact amount. It's related to the underlaying assets, but as you can imagine, our -- our protected EDIT, the plans associated with that, is kind of longer lived assets. So our tax team is constantly monitoring this to make sure that the credits that we're giving back to Washington customers are within the parameters of a -that ARAM methodology.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Okay. Thank you. So why does -- why do we not, then, see an EDIT amortization credit in the year two revenue requirement as part of the $\$ 3$ million cap?

MR. WALKER: Yeah, it has to be vetted in there. And it kind of flows through, you know, after

1 the year one, it stays within rates. We don't propose to remove those amounts. So it was actually kind of imbedded in the 3 million.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Okay. All right.
Okay. I believe I am following you on that.
And then so then -- so since the settlement revenue requirement, my understanding and our understanding, is that's not a black box for the revenue requirement piece here. So would the settling parties provide the Commission with a fully functional settlement revenue requirement model that separately states the year one -- I'm sorry, that separately states the year two revenue requirement, you know, with all of those provisional pro forma adjustments?

MR. WALKER: So my -- my understanding is that $I$ would say that the revenue requirement is a black box. That being said, I can produce a revenue requirement model that would have the adjustment to where the revenue requirement would be 5 million in year one and 3 million in year two. But I do think that, you know, there's -- there's a lot of different aspects of the revenue requirement and all the settling parties have different views on that. So I think the 5 million and 3 million is a settled negotiated revenue requirement amount that can't be tied to any specific

1 item if that makes sense.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: It does. I see Mr. Kravitz nodding, and I would assume from the other parties, maybe Mr. Ball or Mr. Mullins, then, you would agree with Mr. Walker's statement that revenue requirement is a black box?

MR. MULLINS: This is Brad. Yes, we would -- we would agree with that. You know, we had our sort of own adjustments that we kind of used to get to that level, but those weren't specifically identified in the -- in the settlement, so...

MR. BALL: This is Jason. I also would
agree.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Okay. All right. Thank you. I -- at this point, I do not have any other questions on this topic, Judge Doyle, unless my colleagues do.

JUDGE DOYLE: Okay. Great. Then -- oh, go right ahead. Pardon me.

CHAIR DANNER: I was -- I don't have any questions.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Okay. So then maybe moving to the year one pro forma plant topic, and I believe this may -- I think we maybe just discussed this a little but -- and this is a question to any of the

1 settling parties here is, why does the revenue
2 requirement in year one not specify all of the 13 service. And so, you know, at least when we looked at investments proposed by Northwest Natural? I mean, I'm just curious to understand why it's specified in year two but not in year one?

MR. MULLINS: Well -- this is Brad with AWEC, and I can just jump in, I guess, a little bit. So, you know, at the time we were doing the settlement, I think with the exception of this, you know, the -- the Mist, some of the Mist project that was discussed earlier today, you know, all of the -- all of the projects were -- were in service or going to be in the revenue requirement, we -- we considered those as being included in the revenue requirement.

As to why, you know, we didn't specify whether they were included or not, you know, I guess I don't have a good -- good reason for, you know, why we didn't specify them -- specify them as being included or not. You know, but $I$ think the -- at least from our perspective, you know, they -- they are included, and I think that, you know, Mr. Kravitz has -- has mentioned that he would -- is going to file an attestation on, you know, the one project that has not been placed in service.

So I think we were -- we were comfortable with the list of projects, which is why we -- I reached that term. So I will turn it over to others if they have other comments.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So, Commissioner Balasbas, can $I$ jump in here for a minute? So there is an Excel format of the attachment 1 to the settlement agreement that identifies all of the year one pro forma investments. And so I guess that was the curiosity is if -- if that attachment listed all of those pro forma plant and year one, why the revenue requirement was a black box, but understand that there are other things that go into a revenue requirement other than plant. So maybe -- Mr. Walker is nodding his head, maybe you can address that issue?

MR. WALKER: Sure, I can give you my
thoughts on that. Thank you for the question. The way that $I$ look at it is in year one especially it calls into play also all of the $O \& M$ expenses, the rate of return to the shareholders, so all of that is considered the revenue requirement. Now, all the parties to this settlement, you know, they have different views and they look at things differently, so we thought that given all of that, the $\$ 5$ million was a reasonable kind of ending point.

It's hard when you get into year one versus year two because year two, the Company really only asked for kind of those eight projects plus a little bit of O \& M for our ITNS project, Horizon 1.

So the year one is -- the scope of year one is much larger because there comes -- there's a lot more in play with the revenue requirement than year two.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you. I think that helped clarify. So there is specificity to the capital projects that are included in year one, but the revenue requirement as a whole is a black box, so that makes sense. Thank you.

MR. WALKER: Sure.
COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Yes, thank you, Commissioner Rendahl, for that -- that clarification, and that was a helpful -- that was a helpful response.

At this point, unless my colleagues do, I do not have any other questions in this -- in this topic area.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: No, especially since the Company's agreed to provide the bench request with the in-service dates of those year projects, I think that addresses some of the questions we had.

JUDGE DOYLE: Okay. Did we want to discuss any of the issues related to Horizon 1 operating and

1 maintenance cost as well, then? Do you feel that's covered?

CHAIR DANNER: So yeah, I want to just be crystal year on this one. Again, getting back to the used and useful policy statement, you know, it addresses capital costs, but it doesn't address the recovery of provisional $O \& M$ expenses. And for the Horizon 1 O \& M expenses, just basically are we going to be able to deal with those if they don't materialize? Is it the same process for the capital additions?

MR. KRAVITZ: Yes, and this is Zach with Northwest Natural. Yes, the settlement agreement we were really focused on the capital pieces, but you made a great point. We did include $O \& M$ associated with our Horizon project, and -- and we do intend to -- in that year two review process to also demonstrate that -- that we are -- that -- that those -- that $O \& M$ is known and measurable and -- and demonstrate the prudency of the decisions we made in relation to our choices for -- for really it's a lot of software expense for the project. So we will bring that forward as well.

CHAIR DANNER: All right. Thanks.
MR. BALL: This is Jason. If I could just add one other thing to that is, part of the rationale for including the $O \& M$ expenses is because these are

1 software packages and principally built around a lot of IT infrastructure, $O \& M$ is very intricately related to those types of projects. And we wanted to make sure we were capturing closest as possible the direct benefits and the direct costs that were associated with it.

So by including the $O \& M$ in there, we are also capturing a lot of the savings that these projects are going to produce for the Company and for ratepayers. JUDGE DOYLE: Okay. If that's all the Commissioners have for this line of issues, looks like we have questions related to the rate mitigation, and I believe, Commissioner Balasbas, would you like to begin?

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Sure, unless my colleagues would like to jump in here on any of these? Okay. All right. So as one of the three rate mitigation proposals -- rate mitigation proposals, the settling parties are agreeing to suspend the amortization of the regulatory asset related to the energy efficiency program. So I'd just like anyone who would like to answer this just to clarify if the settlement is agreeing to suspend just the amortization for year one and then spread that out over both rate years or is it for both years one and two?

MR. KRAVITZ: Kyle, you want to take that one?

MR. WALKER: Sure. Yeah, so the proposal here in the settlement is to suspend, which the annual amortization is about 1.4 million, and suspend that and basically stretch that 1.4 million over the two years. So essentially you're suspending the amortization for two years, both year one and year two, but the benefits would be half of the 1.4. So, you know, a little over 700,000 per year.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Okay. All right. Okay. And then so then maybe just a short follow-up, so will the suspension of year one, then, impact the rates in year two?

MR. WALKER: It would not because that suspension would stay in place versus if you were going to remove that, then essentially would feel like an increase to rates if you took away or you basically would be starting to amortize an asset back. So it effectively doesn't change from year one to year two, but by keeping it there it doesn't change. If you had it only in year one, then year two you would see a rate increase.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: Okay. Thank you.
That is all I have here on that particular piece.
COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Just a follow-up. So
this is just for the two-year period of the rate plan,

1 and going forward, there's no carryover of the amount that wasn't recovered from that suspension of the year one and spreading over year two, it's just encapsulated within that two-year period?

MR. WALKER: Right. And then it would revert back to full amortization in that year after year two. So we still need to recover the regulatory assets that was created from the last rate case. So this is simply just suspending that to help reduce the rate impact to customers for year one and year two and then after that, amortization would resume.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: But with that amortization resuming, it's not going to increase the amount, then, to customers in future years, is it? Or is it -- so I'm just curious what the impact is going beyond this two-year period if you're suspending now, then obviously it might increase later?

MR. WALKER: Yeah, that's correct. It would then increase later through a temporary rate because this is -- this is not associated with base rates. This is simply a temporary until we fully amortize that deferral that essentially was created from the last rate case.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thanks.
MR. BALL: This is Jason. I just want to

1 make sure our answers were abundantly -- were very clear there. It's basically just pushing the amortization two years and putting a delay in the middle.

MR. WALKER: That's correct. That's my understanding.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thanks. JUDGE DOYLE: All right. If that's everything on that topic, $I$ believe we just have one last issue relating to the accounting petition UG-200995, the petition for depreciation and amortization of rates for the investment of certain software.

CHAIR DANNER: I'll take this one. So basically ten years -- an amortization schedule of ten years, which is what you have for the project's expected life cycle, seems a bit long for IT-related systems. Does the agreement between the Company and the cloud computing provider include the option for system and software upgrades that may be required within those ten years?

MR. KRAVITZ: So the -- the -- let me start with the accounting for that -- the cloud assets associated with Horizon, they start -- the Horizon project, which is SPA, they start with that without making this change for ten years the initial software

1 life. So it's rather short. Could be between three and 2 five years. We -- we requested the -- the lengthier period so that really for -- to mitigate some of the impact of this because it is a substantial project and we wanted to extend it.

As part of such a large overhaul at our company, it -- we do intend to use this service for ten years, and so we do think it will be useful for that full ten years. And as we move forward, I think the -any upgrades or packages associated with that, we would -- we would do those things to keep the system current, but the length of this initial investment that we're bringing in, we -- we -- we want to hold ourselves to getting the most out of such a big project and extend it for that ten-year life.

CHAIR DANNER: Okay. You're not concerned about the software being obsolete after a few years or -- you're feeling pretty good about it?

MR. KRAVITZ: We -- we are -- we are feeling good about it. It is such a -- a -- a significant overhaul of our existing system. It is a -- a large transition affecting the entire company that it is really something that we do intend to use for -- for a decade. And it's also, you know, part of moving to the cloud -- I'm sorry, Chair Danner, did you want to jump

1 in?

CHAIR DANNER: What's the length of the service contract; is it ten years?

MR. KRAVITZ: No, the length of the service contract would not be initially. It would be -- it's shorter. It's in the three to five range, and there may be multiple different cloud components where we're signing contracts that would be a bit shorter in length. But all of those cloud assets we would extent to that ten-year timeframe. And that reflects also the prior SIT system the life of that that we had, which was roughly ten years, maybe a bit longer.

CHAIR DANNER: And then my -- another question $I$ have, this is really a larger general question is, what in these contracts is capital and what is $O \& M$ ? $I$ know there's software that needs to be developed, it might be a capital, but $I$ mean, you've got a contract for cloud computing services, wouldn't that be more in the $O \& M$ category?

> MR. KRAVITZ: Yes, and a lot of the implementation for this project, so we -- it is -- we would capitalize it whether it's cloud-based or whether it's on prem, and we still have some on-premises technology associated with this move. And then a lot of the ongoing software contracts beyond the implementation

1 phase, but ongoing software contracts would be
$2 \quad O \& M$.

> And -- and those are -- are as Mr. Ball was describing, $I$ think, they are new to us, they reflect what would otherwise would have likely been capital historically, it's -- it's moving over to -- to an expense line, and it's -- it's quite lumpy in nature as a result of that. And so by capturing some of it, the step-ups and $O \& M$, it's not like kind of the inflationary escalation that we see with some of our other $O \& M$, but these are kind of chunks, and that's why we wanted to ensure that that was also brought forward as part of year two. Kyle -- oh, go ahead, Chair.

CHAIR DANNER: No, that's all right. Go ahead, finish.

MR. KRAVITZ: Well, I was going to offer the floor to Kyle to -- who actually is a CPA and let him maybe add anything to the statements that $I$ made.

CHAIR DANNER: Well, before we do that, just let me complete my follow-on with this. So the contract for the cloud services, even though you may have in the past done that kind of stuff in house rate base but now it's being done through a third party provider, and is that still being deemed to be a capital expenditure even

1 though it's being provided by an outside vendor or is that -- is that simply an $O$ \& $M$ expense at this point? In other words, would we need rate basing services provided by a third party?

MR. KRAVITZ: So the third party -- so we have system integrators that -- that are -- are coming in and helping us with the implementation of -- of the project. And they are -- all of that implementation work would still remain capital, although it's on a different life than it otherwise would be on prem.

Kyle, you want to jump in with -- with any of the software, specifically answer Chair Danner's question?

MR. WALKER: Yeah, I can give you a little bit more color, especially on the breakdown of the costs. We do have internal folks that are obviously experts in this area on how to classify this from an accounting perspective. As Zach mentioned, I'm a CPA, but this is not my expertise. But what -- what we have in the case and how we broke down the Horizon 1 project, is it's about 8.2 million in capital that would be allocated to Washington, and then the ongoing $O \& M$ costs would be about 460,000 . And that's net of the O \& M savings that we've discussed, you know, earlier in the hearing. And that capital of the 8.2 includes both

1 cloud and on prem. That's kind of the full bucket, if 2 you will.

CHAIR DANNER: So, again, my question is really, you know, the cloud computing services for which you are contracting to a third party, it sounds like you are identifying those as capital; is that correct?

MR. WALKER: There's definitely some parts that are capital for sure, and then there would be some pieces that are $O \& M$.

CHAIR DANNER: And so what is the justification for those that are being classified as capital since this is not really something that you're building, it's something that you're contracting for that is living outside, it's kind of an off-the-shelf service, why wouldn't that be an $O$ \& $M$ expense?

MR. WALKER: Well, there is substantial costs that are incurred from the implementation team, and those costs are generally capitalizable. That's where the 8.2 million is generally coming from for those pieces. And so I mean, I wouldn't say it's necessarily off the shelf. There's a lot of things that need to happen to make sure that it integrates with Northwest Natural's systems if they need to integrate with them. So there is some customizing to this project, so I believe those would be capital.

MR. KRAVITZ: And but one thing I want to make clear is that the decisions between capital $O$ \& $M$, I mean, that decision we're following GAAP. It's -it's the request to extend the life to ten years that -that -- that is the reason for the accounting order. So to the extent, Chair, you want additional -- I apologize for offering -- maybe offering this if you didn't want it -- but follow-up in terms of the GAAP analysis of -of capital versus $O \& M$, we are -- we are happy to provide that if -- if necessary.

So I just wanted to make that point clear that we are aren't trying to introduce a new kind of regulatory of principal around whether to capitalize O \& M. We are purely following GAAP.

CHAIR DANNER: All right. No, that's
helpful. What $I$ didn't want to have is some kind of precedent where we are doing this. And I know that this has been a discussion in some national forums. But I -I am just concerned that you're not rate basing expenses. And so I also wanted to make clear that we're not wanting to establish some sort of the precedent in this settlement going forward that we're doing that. So your answers are -- are -- we will take this under advisement. Thank you. I have no further questions. JUDGE DOYLE: I think with that, we have

1 gone through all of the issues. Oh, looks like, Mr. Collins, did you want --

MR. COLLINS: I want to just follow up with the previous questioning from Chair Danner. Wanted to make Energy Project available to utilize the list of areas that the Commission was interested in seeing in the study, and so wanted to see what the best way for accessing that and including that in the low income analysis.

CHAIR DANNER: Mr. Collins, honestly just, you know, work with the advisory groups.

MR. COLLINS: Okay. Okay. Thank you. I appreciate that.

JUDGE DOYLE: Okay. Thank you so much. All right. Well, that concludes our questioning. Thank you to the panel of witnesses. We appreciate you being here and giving testimony. Is there anything further from counsel at this point with respect to the settlement agreement? And go ahead, Mr. Callaghan.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you, Your Honor. I just wanted to quickly offer, there have been a lot of questions regarding the legal process that was proposed in the settlement as well as the consistency with used and useful policy statements. I wanted to make sure that the Commissioners' questions and any concerns that

1 they had were fully addressed. So I don't want to offer to create extra work for anyone else, but if the Commissioners have any concerns or questions related to those topics, $I$ would just volunteer myself to provide some kind of written response if that's something that they would be interested in.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So speaking for
myself, I have no further questions. I think the discussion this morning has been very extensive on both of those, and I have nothing further that $I$ need, but my colleagues may.

CHAIR DANNER: No, not at this time. And, Mr. Callaghan, of course we know how to reach you and all the other lawyers, so we will do so if we need to.

COMMISSIONER BALASBAS: And I agree with that as well.

JUDGE DOYLE: Okay. And I saw that we've got a couple raised hands here. Let's see here, Ms. Gafken, I believe yours was up first if you want to go ahead.

MS. GAFKEN: Yes, thank you. At the top of the hearing, $I$ had indicated in my opening comments that Public Counsel may need to change their position from being neutral to maybe perhaps being opposed based on some of the ongoing developing information that we might

1 hear during this hearing. I have not heard anything
2 that would take me out of the neutral stance, that all of the year one projects aside from the Mist 300, 400 compression project have gone into service. Of course, we'll be interested in looking at the response to the bench request for those in-service dates, but at this time, Public Counsel does remain neutral on the settlement. Thank you.

JUDGE DOYLE: Great. Thank you for that follow-up.

And, Ms. Pease, it looks like you also would like to --

MS. PEASE: I -- thank you, Your Honor. I did, but actually Ms. Gafken's statement has clarified the question that I had. So I appreciate that. Thank you.

JUDGE DOYLE: Great. Thank you both.
So with that, I just want to repeat the bench request one last time for the benefit of the parties, and that was $B R-1$, that the public comment exhibit will be in on the close of business on August 30th, 2021, next Monday, and that the service dates of the year one projects will be Bench Request 2, BR-2. When can the Company file those by?

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MR. KRAVITZ: Hi, this is Zach. I -- I think we can get this filed by the end of the week if that works?

JUDGE DOYLE: Okay. So I believe that's the 27th?

MR. KRAVITZ: I have no reason to disagree, but I'm not looking at the calendar.

JUDGE DOYLE: Okay. Great. So we will make those due Friday, the 27th, at close of business as well.

And if there's nothing else, I think that concludes today's settlement hearing. Thank you everyone, and we'll adjourn and be off the record.
(Adjourned at 11:24 a.m.)

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CE R TI F IC A TE

STATE OF WASHINGTON
COUNTY OF THURSTON

I, Tayler Garlinghouse, a Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.

## Jaylen grantinghouse

Tayler Garlinghouse, CCR 3358


