

Before the Avista sale to Hydro One, a Canadian company, is approved several questions should be answered for us, the ratepayers, and the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC).

- 1) Since Canada is a foreign and socialist country, how will that affect the legislation brought to bear on that corporation and will it have to be implemented throughout the company regardless of where its sub-divisions are located? A progressive country may want to implement policies that are not consistent with those we believe are in our best interest. As just one example, will Avista meet the needs of environmentalists in Canada by imposing company-wide requirements that will affect our energy needs and the cost of providing the energy?
- 2) According to the post-closing corporate structure documents, there will be a multi-corporate structure. The Canadian company will have a sub-division, a Delaware corporation, of which the WA corporation will be a part. The question arises: what laws will have to be followed by the corporation? Do legal questions and actions brought by or against Avista need to be filed in WA, Delaware, or Canada?
- 3) Is it good business for the company (and us, the ratepayers) to move the decisions of the local sub-division to a foreign country? It probably doesn't matter for the company, because it does not have to be competitive, but how will it affect us, its ratepayers? It appears there will still be a CEO and board of directors located here, although the reason is unknown, because the decisions will be made in Canada with the additional problem that the representatives of the local entity will be constantly arguing for an appropriate position with all the other sub-businesses of the parent company. Will our interests be best served by such a structure?
- 4) What will be the deciding factor for the parent company in requesting increases in rates? Since this is a private corporation, it obviously needs to be profitable and needs to have a dividend satisfactory for its stockholders. The company, since it does not have to be competitive will not have to be concerned for the ratepayers. That concern is theoretically shouldered by an unelected commission (the WUTC) and we have no

choice. What effect will that have on the management of the company since the profits will be earned in Canada? Where will the taxes be paid?

An example of how business has been conducted under the current structure is shown by a recent flyer in which Avista noted that “for the seventh consecutive year, Avista has been named to the top 25 corporate philanthropists in the State of Washington”. The flyer noted that it had distributed “more than \$2.2 million to charitable organizations in communities where our customers live and work.” Will that work of charitable contributions continue as it has in the past?

On the Avista website there is a document detailing the contributions. Some of them are for:

Various food banks located in various places,

Matching gifts for money contributed by employees, i.e., to an ALS chapter in Kent WA,

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in Williamsburg VA, apparently an historical place showcasing the past,

Move for Hunger Inc. in Neptune NJ,

Northwest Harvest in Seattle,

Gonzaga University construction of the Hemmingson Univ. Center \$50,000.

etc. (To see a list of contributions go to the Avista website, The Avista Foundation, Schedule of Grants Issued in the Community)

Avista contends that the shareholders pay for the charitable contributions, not the ratepayers. That argument will not stand scrutiny unless the shareholders actually vote to give some of their dividends to those charitable causes and receive less in dividends as a result.

Why has Avista been allowed to make the contributions instead of using those funds to lower the rates we pay for our energy? Why hasn't the Attorney General, who is elected to look out for the interests of the citizens of the state, confronted this issue and allowed a non-competitive company to raise energy rates in order to continue its charitable interests?

Economics 101 teaches that in business money must come in before it can go out. So, obviously the company must raise rates (the cost of the sale of its products) in order to have enough to pay business expenses, salaries, etc., before deciding on dividends. When some of the money is used to contribute to the charitable foundation (now the holder of \$8.9 million) for distribution to its chosen charities and invested to have more money available, why is it not used to lower the rates instead of being given to charitable causes of its choosing? By contributions to charity the company pays less in taxes thereby having us pay what it would otherwise pay for the support of government which also takes our money and hands it out to the charitable causes of its choice. When the company needs more money to sustain its "business", including charitable giving, it must raise its rates because the money has to come in before it can go out.

The sale should not be approved by the WUTC.