EXH. SWS-1T DOCKETS UE-240004/UG-240005 2024 PSE GENERAL RATE CASE WITNESS: STACY W. SMITH

BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION,

Complainant,

v.

PUGET SOUND ENERGY,

Respondent.

Docket UE-240004 Docket UG-240005

PREFILED DIRECT TESTIMONY (NONCONFIDENTIAL) OF

STACY W. SMITH

ON BEHALF OF PUGET SOUND ENERGY

FEBRUARY 15, 2024

PUGET SOUND ENERGY

PREFILED DIRECT TESTIMONY (NONCONFIDENTIAL) OF STACY W. SMITH

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LIST OF EXHIBITS

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Exh. SWS-5	2022 Affiliated Interest and Subsidiary Transaction Report filed with the Commission on April 28, 2023 and June 30, 2023 six months Affiliated Interest and Subsidiary Transaction report.

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PREFILED DIRECT TESTIMONY (NONCONFIDENTIAL) OF STACY W. SMITH

I. INTRODUCTION

- Q. Please state your name and business address.
- A. My name is Stacy W. Smith and my business address is 355 110th Ave. NE,
 Bellevue, Washington 98004. I am employed by Puget Sound Energy ("PSE") as
 Director, Controller and Principal Accounting Officer.
- Q. Have you prepared an exhibit describing your education, relevant employment experience, and other professional qualifications?
- A. Yes. Please see the First Exhibit to the Prefiled Direct Testimony of Stacy W. Smith, Exh. SWS-2, for a description of my education, relevant employment experience, and other professional qualifications.
- Q. Please briefly describe your responsibilities as the Director, Controller and Principal Accounting Officer of PSE.
- A. I am responsible for Puget Energy's and PSE's annual and quarterly financial statements. I make certain that they are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and that they present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the companies and the results of their operations. I also am responsible for PSE's annual and quarterly Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") reports, presented in conformity with the

FERC Uniform System of Accounts. I establish, monitor and enforce financial policies and internal controls to confirm financial information is complete, accurate and in compliance with accounting standards when filed with external parties, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and FERC.

Q. Please summarize the purpose of this prefiled direct testimony.

A. First, this prefiled direct testimony addresses the processes and procedures that PSE has in place to confirm the completeness and accuracy of the financial information reflected in the test year for the electric and gas revenue requirements. Second, this prefiled direct testimony presents PSE's income statement and balance sheet for the twelve months ended June 30, 2023. Third, this prefiled direct testimony discusses the calculation of PSE's capital structure and that PSE has calculated the capital structure in the same manner as it has been calculated in recent general rate cases. Fourth, this prefiled direct testimony provides the Affiliated Interest and Subsidiary Transaction Report for the test year as required by Commission rules. Finally, I address the accounting for the Advanced Meter Reading ("AMR") regulatory asset.

II. SUMMARY OF PSE'S PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES TO SAFEGUARD ACCURACY IN ITS REPORTED FINANCIAL RESULTS

Q. Are you responsible for preparing PSE's financial information?

A. Yes, I am responsible for preparing PSE's financial information under GAAP and FERC reporting requirements, which are the basis for the test year used in the electric and gas revenue requirements.

- Q. What processes and procedures does PSE have in place to validate the completeness and accuracy of its reported financial results?
- A. As required by the 2008 Acquisition Order, PSE complies with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which requires management of public companies to assess the effectiveness of internal controls for financial reporting ("ICFR").

 Internal controls for financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. ¹ Internal controls for financial reporting includes policies and procedures that
 - (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
 - (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
 - (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

In re Joint Application of Puget Holdings LLC and Puget Sound Energy, Inc. For an Order Authorizing Proposed Transaction, Docket U-072375, Order 08, Attachment C, p. 11 (December 30, 2008). This commitment was restated in the 2022 order approving the sale of the CPP Investments interests in Puget Holdings. See In the Matter of the Joint Application of Puget Sound Energy, Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan Board, and Macquarie Washington Clean Energy Investment, L.P., for an Order Authorizing Proposed Sales of Indirect Interests in Puget Sound Energy, Docket U-210542, Order 01, Attachment A, p. 12 (January 27, 2022).

Q. Is the design and operational effectiveness of PSE's internal controls for financial reporting reviewed by outside auditors?

- A. Yes. On an annual basis PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP ("PwC"), PSE's external auditor, opines on whether the company maintained effective internal controls for financial reporting. PSE has received only unqualified opinions from PwC with respect to management's internal controls for financial reporting, meaning that PSE has maintained, in all material respects, effective internal controls for financial reporting based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO")*.
- Q. What is the relationship between ICFR and PSE's financial information used in the test year financial information?
- A. The underlying records of the GAAP financial statements and FERC Form 1 and FERC Form 2 is the same information used to develop the test year for the electric and gas revenue requirement; therefore, the procedures noted above validate the accuracy and completeness of the financial records that are used in PSE's test year financial information.

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- Q. Are there any regulatory requirements that provide assurance that PSE's financial position and results of operations are materially correct, including out-of-period, non-operating, and non-recurring adjustments?
- A. Yes, PSE's annual financial statements (Form 10-K), filed with the SEC, are audited by PwC; and PSE's quarterly financial statements (Form 10-Q), filed with the SEC, are reviewed by PwC. PSE's 2022 Form 10-K was filed with the SEC on February 23, 2023 and received an unqualified opinion from PwC. PSE's FERC Form 1 is also audited by PwC on an annual basis, and the 2022 FERC Form 1 was filed with FERC on April 14, 2023, for which, PwC also provided an unqualified opinion. The GAAP financial statement audit is in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB"), and the FERC Form 1 audit is in accordance with the auditing standard from the American Institute of CPAs. Those standards require that the audits obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal controls for financial reporting were maintained in all material respects. The audits of the financial statements include procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and to respond to those risks.
- Q. Are there any new proposals within this proceeding which require different accounting procedures?
- A. Yes, as detailed in the Prefiled Direct Testimony of Daniel A. Doyle, Exh. DAD-1CT, PSE is proposing to include construction work in progress ("CWIP") related

to large development projects in rate base beginning on the rate effective date of the tariffs in this proceeding. Therefore, CWIP on these specific projects would no longer receive an allowance for funds used during construction ("AFUDC") as almost all other CWIP currently does.

- Q. How will PSE confirm the CWIP associated with these projects does not receive AFUDC?
- A. PSE calculates AFUDC in a system called Power Plant which allows PSE to apply AFUDC on a project-by-project basis. PSE has multiple controls in place to reconcile and review the AFUDC calculation on a monthly basis to confirm it is complete and accurate. In order to prevent AFUDC from applying to any projects which include CWIP in rate base, PSE would amend its current AFUDC process to remove these projects from the calculation. PSE will also revise its controls for AFUDC calculations to be updated appropriately and review the effective implementation of this as part of the monthly controls, including maintaining a list of orders on projects where CWIP balances are included in rate base and excluded from the AFUDC calculation. These controls will be a part of the review of the design and operational effectiveness of PSE's internal controls for financial reporting completed by outside auditors as noted above.

1 2		III. PRESENTATION OF PSE'S INCOME STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET
3	Q.	Please explain the Second Exhibit to the Prefiled Direct Testimony of
4		Stacy W. Smith, Exh. SWS-3.
5	A.	The Second Exhibit to the Prefiled Direct Testimony of Stacy W. Smith,
6		Exh. SWS-3 presents the actual financial statements for the test year. It includes
7		columns presenting the unadjusted income statements for both electric and natural
8		gas for the twelve months ending June 30, 2023, which is the test year for this
9		general rate case.
10	Q.	Please explain the Third Exhibit to the Prefiled Direct Testimony of Stacy W.
11		Smith, Exh. SWS-4.
12	A.	The Third Exhibit to the Prefiled Direct Testimony of Stacy W. Smith,
13		Exh. SWS-4, presents the balance sheet for the test year on an end of period and
14		average of the monthly average basis.
15 16		IV. CAPITAL STRUCTURE FOR REGULATORY PURPOSES
17	Q.	Is the test year capital structure reflected in the Second Exhibit to the
18		Prefiled Direct Testimony of Cara G. Peterman, Exh. CGP-3, calculated in a
19		manner similar to the capital structures calculated in PSE's recent rate
20		proceedings?
21	A.	Yes. PSE has calculated the test year capital structure in a manner similar to how
22		PSE has calculated capital structures in PSE's recent general rate cases.

Specifically, PSE removed the following non-regulated activities and the impact of certain other items from PSE's consolidated capital structure:²

- (i) the retained earnings from unregulated activities such as Puget Western, Inc. ("Puget Western");
- (ii) the impact on retained earnings resulting from the marking to market of the value of PSE's unrealized hedging activities, or derivatives, recorded pursuant to Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 815, as these amounts are not used for rate making purposes; and
- (iii) the retained earnings impact from pension accounting recorded pursuant to ASC 715, as these amounts are not used for rate-making purposes.

These adjustments have been accepted by the Commission and have been applied consistent with PSE's Commission Basis Reports and previous general rate cases. Please refer to the Prefiled Direct Testimony of Cara G. Peterman, Exh. CGP-1CT, for the supporting calculations for these adjustments.

- Q. Why does PSE remove the retained earnings from Puget Western from its consolidated common equity?
- A. The retained earnings generated by Puget Western, a subsidiary, are removed from PSE's consolidated capital structure because the retained earnings generated by this subsidiary are non-regulated.

² Entities included in the starting consolidated capital structure are PSE and PSE's wholly-owned subsidiary, Puget Western, Inc.

Q. Why does PSE remove the impacts of certain derivatives from its consolidated common equity?

- A. Historically, the Commission has set PSE's rates in a manner that does not recover, through customer rates, the unrealized accounting income or expense from marking derivatives to their market value. PSE removes the corresponding balance sheet impacts of accounting for the unrealized market value of derivatives from its consolidated common equity because the expense or income is not recognized in rates. This adjustment removes the variability of the mark-to-market calculations of unrealized gains and losses made for financial reporting purposes. The Commission has not recognized mark-to-market adjustments required by GAAP in setting rates because such adjustments reflect the measurement of a timing difference for financial reporting purposes and do not reflect "cash" or financially settled transactions.
- Q. Why does PSE remove the retained earnings impacts of pension accounting from its consolidated common equity?
- A. The Commission historically sets PSE's rates in a manner that reflects actual or forecasted "cash" pension contributions averaged over four years and does not use the financial reporting pension expense required by GAAP. Therefore, PSE removes the impacts of such GAAP required pension accounting as it is not used for ratemaking. Adjustment of the consolidated common equity for these items is consistent with approved treatment in prior proceedings.

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- At the time of that proceeding, the rollout of the Advanced Metering

 Infrastructure ("AMI"), which replaced AMR, was only partially complete.

 Therefore, an estimate of the value of unrecovered AMR assets was utilized based on the following information:
 - existing AMR gross plant and accumulated depreciation balances as of the test year for that proceeding (June 30, 2021);
 - 2. an estimated AMR retirement schedule;
 - the forecasted depreciation to occur, taking into account forecasted retirements, until the substantial completion of the AMI rollout, originally planned for December 2023; and
 - 4. an estimate of the proportion of AMR assets within depreciation groups which also contained non-AMR assets.

The unrecovered AMR gross plant and accumulated depreciation balances for November 2023 through the end of the second rate year in that proceeding were then developed from the above information. These amounts did not include any forecasted retirements or depreciation or more precise allocations that would be available within a closer proximity to rollout completion.

³ WUTC v. PSE, Dockets UE-220066/ UG-220067, Exh. SEF-4 and Exh. SEF-9, Adjustments 6.23 and 11.23

- Q. How was the regulatory asset balance determined for this case?
- A. It was developed in the same manner as above with the benefit of more current data and less time between the estimate and the substantial completion of the AMR retirements.
- Q. Have the estimated regulatory asset balances changed with the updated information?
- A. Yes. As less of the information is based on estimates and more of the information is based on actual amounts, the balances for the regulatory assets have changed.

 The initial electric regulatory asset has changed from the \$74.6 million balance in the previous case to the \$80.8 million balance in the current case. The initial gas regulatory asset has changed from the \$37.2 million balance in the previous case to the \$37.4 million balance in the current case.
- Q. What are the main reasons for the \$6.2 million increase and \$0.2 million increase in the current calculation of the electric and gas AMR regulatory assets, respectively, from the amounts estimated in the prior rate case?
- A. There are two main reasons for the change in the electric regulatory asset balance.

 The first reason is due to an improvement in the method used to apportion the amount of AMR and non-AMR assets in FERC account 370. Previously, a flat ratio was used which in retrospect, does not fully consider the difference in retirement patterns between the two categories of costs within the FERC account.

 The estimate of the AMR portion used for this case assumes the negative reserve

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within the account is driven by the retirements of AMR assets and is not being driven by non-AMR assets. The second reason is due to the inclusion of actual AMR cost of removal expenditures which were not estimated in the prior rate case regulatory asset amount.

While the change in gas regulatory asset balance remained relatively flat, this is due to offsetting factors. There was a decrease in the regulatory asset due to retirements occurring slower than forecasted which led to a higher accumulated depreciation balance and less unrecovered asset. This was offset by a similar amount related to the inclusion of AMR cost of removal expenditures which were not estimated in the prior rate case regulatory asset amount.

Q. Are the balances you provided witness Free for this proceeding final?

While the AMR rollout reached substantial completion as of October 2023, the final AMR unrecovered balance is not yet known and will need to be trued-up in a future period. There were over one million individual AMR assets to be retired in the field during the five-plus year conversion to AMI and then subsequently, the recording of the retirements within PSE's system of record have to all be processed. While PSE has processed the retirement of the vast majority of these assets, it has not finalized all retirements within our system of record. PSE expects there to be adjustments to the AMR regulatory asset in its next general rate case to reflect final true-ups. Ms. Free outlines the process PSE will follow to confirm the regulatory assets are trued up to their final amounts in a future proceeding.