IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH, CENTRAL DIVISION CASE NO. 2:15-cv-00828 DN

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

RAPOWER3, LLC; INTERNATIONAL Time on record: AUTOMATED SYSTEMS, INC.; LTB1, 4 hour, 54 minutes LLC; R. GREGORY SHEPARD; ELDON JOHNSON; and ROGER FREEBORN,

Judge David Nuffer

Defendants.

November 15, 2016 \* 9:36 a.m. to 3:38 p.m.

Pursuant to Federal Rule 30(B)(6) Deposition of: PACIFICORP COMPANY through its designees, BRUCE GRISWOLD, KRISTOPHER BREMER and VERONICA WHITESMITH.

> Location: United States Attorney's Office 1000 S.W. Third Avenue, Suite 600 Portland, Oregon 97204

> > **Plaintiff Exhibit** 713A

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19 HEIDEMAN & ASSOCIATES	19
20 Attorneys at Law	20
2696 North University Avenue, Suite 180	21
<sup>22</sup> Provo, Utah 84604	22
<sup>23</sup> Tel: 801.472.7742	23
<sup>24</sup> Fax: 801.374.1724	24
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6 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2016; PORTLAND, OREGON exhibit, which is 193, plaintiff's Exhibit 193. MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: All right. Good (Exhibit 193 marked.) Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Mr. Griswold, I'm morning, Mr. Griswold. MR. GRISWOLD: Good morning. handing you what's been marked plaintiff's MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: We are on the record Exhibit 193. in the case of the United States versus Rapower-3 et Plaintiff's 193 is a deposition -al., on November 15, 2016, at about 9:35 Pacific subpoena to testify at a deposition, that's addressed to PacifiCorp; is that right? A. Yes. We met a moment ago, but my name is Erin 10 10 Healy Gallagher and I'm from the United States Q. And, Mr. Griswold, you're here, you've 11 11 been designated, correct, to testify on behalf of Department of Justice, in the tax division, 12 appearing on behalf of the United States. certain topics for PacifiCorp? 13 13 Counsel, would you please make your A. Correct. 14 14 appearances Q. Okay. Mr. Griswold, have you been deposed 15 15 MR. REICH: Sure. Bret Reich and Patrick hefore? 16 Cannon on behalf of PacifiCorp. A. I have, yes. 17 17 Q. Okay. And so you've been through this MR. AUSTIN: And Christian Austin on 18 18 before. I'm sure you've spoken with counsel about behalf of Rapower-3. 19 19 how this is going to go today, but I'd just like to MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: And we also have 20 20 Christopher Moran here, also for the United States. cover a few ground rules so that we're on the same 21 21 page. All right. This deposition will be 22 22 I will ask questions, and my questions and governed by the federal rules of civil procedure. 23 23 your answers will be recorded by the court reporter. All exhibits that we mark today will be kept here So you need to speak loudly enough for her to hear 24 today, as we may use them in other depositions this 25 you, and also answer my questions verbally. week, and then they will go with the court reporter 7 9 Do you understand? here at the end of the week. Any other stipulations will be addressed as the need arises. A. I do. BRUCE GRISWOLD, Q. She cannot record a nod or a shake of the called as a witness, being duly sworn on oath, was head, and words like "uh-huh" are not clear on the examined and did testify as follows: transcript; so if we have any of those in the course of today, I'll just follow up and ask you to clarify **EXAMINATION** BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: verbally. Q. Okay. Mr. Griswold, you've been sworn in. A. Sure. Yes? Q. You're doing great with this so far; but 10 we have a tendency, in casual conversation, to start A. Yes. 11 11 Q. Would you please state your name and spell our answer to a question before the question is 12 12 it for the record. finished being asked. Here, please just go ahead 13 13 A. Yes. My name is Bruce Griswold. and wait until I'm finished, and then you can start 14 14 B-R-U-C-E, G-R-I-S-W-O-L-D. your answer. And, again if we talk over each other, Q. And would you provide the city and state I'll stop and we can try it -- try it again to get a 16 16 of your residence. clear record. 17 17 A. The city where I live is Lake Oswego, Will you do that? 18 18 Oregon. A. I will, yes. 19 19 Q. And the city and state of your business Q. All right. So it's my obligation to ask 20 20 address? understandable questions to you; so if you don't 21 21 A. Portland, Oregon. understand a question for any reason, please let me 2.2 Q. All right. And so -- And, Mr. Griswold, 22 know, and we'll figure it out. 23 23 are you here today to -- Well, actually, let me take Will you do that? that back A. Yes. What I will do first is mark the next Q. And your task is to give full and complete

4 (Pages 10 to 13)

10 12 answers to your best ability. Q. What is it? Do you understand that obligation? A. It's a brief résumé for myself. A. Yes. Q. Okay. And I'm most interested, Q. It might happen today that an attorney Mr. Griswold -- Actually, first, are you aware of present will object to a question I ask. Unless you what you've been designated to testify about on are instructed by counsel not to answer, please go behalf of PacifiCorp today? ahead and ignore the objection and answer the A. Yes, very briefly. Q. Okay. And what's your understanding of question as best you can. Okay? A. Okay. those topics? 10 10 Q. Occasionally it will happen in deposition, A. My understanding is to provide some 11 11 you'll give an answer as completely as you can and discussion and answers relating to processes for 12 qualifying facilities. then later on you may remember additional 13 13 information or different information that may Q. Okay. And I see that you've been -- it 14 14 amplify or change your answer. If that happens says on here that you've been employed by PacifiCorp 15 15 today, that's fine; just let me know, and we can for over 30 years in various positions of clarify the record immediately. responsibility in retail energy services, 17 17 Will you do that? engineering, marketing, and wholesale energy 18 A. I will. 18 services? 19 19 A. Correct. Q. And when you're answering a question, if you think that a document or some documents may help Q. Thirty years is a long time, but can you 21 21 help me understand what -- what you've been doing jog your memory or provide a clearer answer, you can 22 22 let me know that too, and we'll see if we have it during that time? 23 23 here for you. Okay? A. When I came into the company back in '83, 24 A. Yes. I was working in a part of the business which was 25 25 Q. All right. At any time today, if you conservation, so showing customers how to save 11 13 would like to talk to Mr. Reich about something, energy. From there -- I was working there probably for two years, and then the company transferred -that's fine; but if there is a question pending, I will ask that you answer that question before you kind of evolved into trying to sell more energy, so step out with Mr. Reich. I spent a lot of time out in the field, visiting Do you understand that? with large industrial commercial customers on energy, technology, better ways to use electricity. Q. Okay. All right. So we're here to get as That included, you know, really just the Pacific accurate a record as we can of the facts as you're Power side of the business, which is one of the aware of them. divisions for providing retail services. 10 So I have to ask: Is there anything today In '86 or '87, somewhere in that time 11 11 that would prevent you from testifying to the full frame, Pacific Power and Utah Power merged. And 12 capacity of your intelligence and recollection? 12 Utah Power covered Washington -- or covered Utah, 13 13 A. No. Wyoming, and Idaho; and so I began to help with some 14 Q. Okay. Are you taking any medications of of that transition and also call on some of the 15 15 any kind that might interfere with memory or large customers over there, related to their 16 cognition? 16 contracts for energy usage. That probably continued 17 17 A. No. for about ten years or so, so we're now in the mid 18 18 MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Okay. Please mark '90s 19 19 I then moved over into the wholesale side 20 (Exhibit 194 marked.) 20 of the business -- well, I should say there was 21 21 Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: All right. about a three-year stint where I left the company, 22 Mr. Griswold, I'm handing you what's been marked worked for an environmental consulting firm, and 23 23 plaintiff's Exhibit 194. then the company hired me back. And the company, at 24 24 Do you recognize plaintiff's Exhibit 194? that point -- PacifiCorp, at that point, was looking 25 A. I do. to expand its footprint outside of its six-state

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territory: So I worked, really, down into
California and other places across the country,
where PacifiCorp could possibly sell energy to other
large retail customers.

In the late '90s, I moved back -- moved over into our wholesale side of our business. And the wholesale side is really the part of the business that delivers -- that generates the power, delivers it to our retail side of the business, which then delivers it on to our ultimate customers. And that's where I began to work in the qualifying facility process, which is, under the federal PURPA law, it requires us to buy power from independent generators.

So I began to work with those contracts, and that's pretty much what I've done since -- except my responsibilities have expanded to, also, if the company is looking to build its own asset or have someone build a generating resource for us, our -- the group I was in would issue a request for a proposal; we'd evaluate the bids; if there's any contracts, we'd negotiate the contracts for buying the power from those generators. And that's where I am today.

Q. Okay. We're going to step through that a

give you a little bit of organizationally how it sits.

Q. Great.

A. PacifiCorp has got three what's called business units. They have Rocky Mountain Power, which is the part of the business that delivers power -- delivers and transmits the power to our ultimate retail customers in Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho. Then there is Pacific Power, which does the equivalent delivery to our customers in Oregon, Washington, and California. And then there is PacifiCorp Transmission, which manages the transmission side of the business, which is the poles and wires across our system, that's -- that's both wholesale, down to some retail.

Q. Okay.

A. So now let me -- Now we've kind of shown the organization. You know, I believe you asked me a question relative to generation of power.

Q. Let's leave it there for right now.

A. Okay.

Q. Okay. So then which group -- Within which business unit is your group?

A. We are technically within the Pacific Power business unit. I think, about two years ago,

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little bit to make sure that I understand.

A. Okay. Sure.

Q. Real quick, how -- how long is it that you've been in the current group that you're with?

A. I've been in the wholesale side of our business probably 20 years; and the current group that I've been in, probably ten years. It's -- The organization has changed its names a little bit, but the group is responsible for long-term power contracts, whether we're buying or selling the power.

Q. So then I'd like to make sure I understand, Bruce, as we go into the more specific testimony: When I ask you a question today, if the information you're drawing from does not come from your personal knowledge of this, will you let me know?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. Great. Okay. So let's start with PacifiCorp.

A. Okay.

Q. What is PacifiCorp? How is PacifiCorp in the business of dealing with wholesale generators of power?

A. So PacifiCorp is comprised -- Let me just

there used to be a division called PacifiCorp Energy. PacifiCorp Energy was a separate division which managed all of the generating resources that the company owned. That includes coal, hydro, wind,

solar -- you name it -- anything we owned or we were buying the output from; and that could be a third party that's generating and we're purchasing the output.

That -- A couple years ago, a year or so ago, that organization was disbanded and the folks within it, including the management of it, was -- was split apart and put into either Pacific Power or Rocky Mountain Power. So it was really just -- they still had the same people and they were in the same location, it's just now they reported up through either Pacific Power or Rocky Mountain Power.

The group I was in, which is really related to the trading organization to balance our loads and resources, remained within Pacific Power.

Q. Okay. And you've used the phrase "resource" a couple of times.

By that, do you just mean the way that electricity is generated?

A. Correct. The resource, as I said, could be -- we own a number of coal plants, we own a

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number of hydro, we buy power from large wind farms that somebody else owns but they sell us the power on a long-term basis.

So there's a variety of resources that we use. All of those resources are used to supply our ultimate retail customers' load. So it's -- we have a group here in Portland that manages those resources and the output from them, literally down to a 15 and five-minute interval to ensure that we're always delivering and matching up to what our customers are using.

- Q. And when you say "customers," do you mean individual households and businesses, or do you mean municipalities or larger entities?
- A. Our own -- The company's own load, based on our service territory, are the retail customers, whether it's residential, commercial, industrial.

The company, PacifiCorp, also sells power to cities, we sell it to other utilities, we buy it from other utilities. So it's -- because if you look at the West, the transmission system in the West, it's interconnected all the way down from the Rockies and north and south across the borders; so we're able to move our power in different locations, and we have contracts for -- for cities and all the

the kind of folks that are overseeing that.

Q. And when you say "manage the asset," do you mean -- what do you mean by that?

A. Well, they -- they are ensuring that any maintenance is -- you know, they're -- they're looking, watching the asset to make sure -- the resource, to make sure that physically it is operating the way it should be. If there's any repairs that have to be done to it, they're scheduling for that. There may be some -- Let's say there's some compliance that -- to deal with changes in law, et cetera, and it requires some -- some sort of new cleanup device on it. They ensure that that happens. That's what I mean by managing it.

The Pacific Power folks in the trading organization that I'm associated with, they control the output of it. So they're telling it what to generate. The other folks are taking care of it to make sure it will generate when we ask it to generate, or to back it down when we don't need its generation.

Q. Again, I want to make sure I understand and that the record's clear.

So Pacific Power is -- lets Rocky Mountain

Power know how much power is needed at any given

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way down to the individual household.

Q. So you mentioned earlier that Rocky Mountain Power delivers and transmits power to retail customers in Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho; right?

A. Yes.

Q. What do you mean by "it delivers and transmits power"?

A. It manages the actual poles and wires through which the power is delivered to a customer.

Q. Does Rocky Mountain Power do anything

A. They -- I mean, they have -- when -- when Pacific -- PacifiCorp Energy was realigned, some of the management of various facilities are -- was retained within Rocky Mountain Power.

Q. And by "management of facilities," do you mean management of those resources you mentioned, like coal plants, hydro?

A. Yes. But they also, I guess, for -- They don't manage -- The control of the output of them is managed within the PacifiCorp -- Pacific Power part of the organization that I am in. What they do is they -- they have folks who manage the physical asset, in other words, take care of the asset and make sure that, you know, O&M's being done. That's

time?

A. That's partially correct, because they -- I mean, they always are talking back and forth, and each location has meters on it that -- all of that information is fed into a system that -- that we can access, that Pacific Power -- and the technical name for that part of the business is energy supply management, and they have a location here with the traders. They know what the load looks like on a five-minute interval from the meters and such that Rocky Mountain Power is actually taking care of, and so we can access that and see: Well, here's how much energy is needed. What are the resources we have at hand that we can supply that need?

Q. Okay. And Rocky Mountain Power is the sort of unit of PacifiCorp that answers that need, that supplies the demand?

A. Correct.

Q. Does Rocky Mountain Power have any role in buying power?

A. Yes. They -- They have folks in their business unit that will work with a developer who may be looking to sell their power, and work with them to help them get a power -- power purchase agreement with the company. They do work very

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closely with -- with Pacific Power folks.

Q. So if an entity wanted to connect -- I'm sorry. Let me withdraw that.

If an entity wanted to connect a facility that generates electricity into Rocky Mountain Power, however that works, what would they have to do?

A. There's -- There's two or three mechanisms or processes for that. There's a process called net metering, which is really for small residential customers, some commercial. It's kind of got a size limit for that. And what that does is allow them to put -- we'll use solar panels as an example -- put solar on their roof, offset their own usage, and if there's any that's excess at the -- any of the excess would flow into our system, into Rocky Mountain's system. Same with Pacific Power; it's no different.

There's a process under the federal PURPA act, where the party who wants to build a resource can utilize some rate schedules in order to develop a power purchase contract with the -- with Rocky Mountain Power. Under that federal obligation, federal rule, Rocky Mountain Power is obligated to buy the output. You know, there are some very

Q. So I'd actually like to step back real quick because -- and I understand from the information I've gotten from PacifiCorp so far, there are a few different agreements that might need to be in place before any electricity is generated and connected to any PacifiCorp infrastructure: A power purchase agreement, a transmission agreement, and an interconnection agreement.

So I guess what I'm asking is: How does a power purchase agreement fit in with those other agreements?

- A. Okay. Yes, I can explain that.
- Q. Okay. Great.
- A. They're done -- They're done with kind of three different parts of the business.

The power purchase agreement is done through what I'll call the merchant side of the business. That's a new word, but that reflects the part of the business that's responsible for the generation of power. It's an industry term and it would include the organization that I'm within and it would also include any -- anybody in Rocky Mountain Power that was doing a power purchase agreement for -- for the acquisition of power.

That contract is then managed and

specific rules relative to that. So there is that.

We also have developers who come to us, outside of any requirements, and want to sell the power to us. Under those, we really don't have any obligation. It's really about is it a good -- is it good for our customers.

So those are kind of the three -- three main ones.

Q. We'll walk through those.

So when you talk about net metering, you said this was for small customers. What does "small" mean in that context?

A. I don't -- I think the limit -- I think the limit in Utah, for example, each one is -- since we have six states, every state's a little bit different. I believe, in Utah, it's 2000 kilowatts is the maximum amount. Other states, it's 25 kilowatts. And I think that's what Utah is, but I wouldn't be sure until I actually looked at the net metering tariff.

So that would -- to finish that: That would allow -- when I say "small," that would allow probably a commercial customer to do that if they wanted to do that, if it made economic sense for them.

controlled by the merchant side of the business. So the merchant side would -- would take the request and work with the customer to do a power -- whether it's a power purchase agreement -- Net metering is a much simpler arrangement, just because of the size and it's not as complex.

So I'm just going to talk about power purchase agreements. So merchant would negotiate the power purchase agreement, depending on how big the project is, where it's located, et cetera. Each state's a little bit different. As part of our requirements under the power purchase agreement, they have to demonstrate that they have a physical interconnection with our system.

Now, I need to clarify that -- and I don't mean to make it more confusing -- but some generators can not be connected to our system, they can interconnect at another utility system, and then that other utility will wheel the power or deliver the power to us for PacifiCorp to purchase. So that's -- that's that piece that's called the transmission service in between.

But that's -- that kind of steps it. Most of our projects are ones that directly interconnect with us.

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So they demonstrate they have an interconnection agreement, which is what they would do but they do it through PacifiCorp Transmission. The merchant and the transmission business units do not get to talk to each other, because of standard conduct, et cetera. We can't have any sort of preferential knowledge of what our transmission system is -- is going on -- is doing on there. So the customer -- or the generator who's -- who's trying to get a power purchase agreement with us has to separately go through an interconnection process to physically connect to our system.

They still have to demonstrate to us that they have gotten that, and it's a separate contract and we -- we require evidence that they've done that. That may be the actual signed agreement with PacifiCorp Transmission, it may mean that they have demonstrated they're in the process to get the interconnection done, but they have to demonstrate it. So that's the second piece.

Now, the third piece is, once they've interconnected and once they have a power purchase agreement, then the merchant side of the business has to use transmission to move that power to the customer. So merchant would then go to our

Q. Then once there's a power purchase agreement in place and the entity has

interconnected, then the merchant side of PacifiCorp

needs a transmission agreement with PacifiCorp

Transmission?

A. Yes.

Q. Only after all of that is complete --

A. Correct.

Q. -- will a retail customer actually potentially receive power from the generating

A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. At what point would a generating entity actually receive money from PacifiCorp for electricity generated?

A. So within a power purchase agreement there is a definition for commercial operation, and under that definition are a series of documents or evidence that they've met all of these requirements to be deemed commercial. There are specific milestones within the power purchase agreement that they have to meet at the same time. But under that definition, if they have provided all -- met all of those requirements and they've sent it in to us, they generally will ask to be declared commercial

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transmission business unit and request transmission service from them. Once that's done, then -- and the project is built and complete, then delivery starts and we know that every -- every energy unit that's generated can be delivered to our customers' load without violation of not having transmission.

So those are kind of the three legs.

Q. Okay. We're going to unpack that a little bit

A. Iknow. I --

Q. No. that's --

A. I apologize.

Q. No. No. What you -- What you said is very helpful. Just going to walk it through, just to make sure I understand.

So an entity may have an interconnection agreement with PacifiCorp or they may have an interconnection agreement with another utility;

A. Correct.

Q. But in order to get a power purchase agreement, an entity has to demonstrate to PacifiCorp that there is an interconnection agreement or there will be one soon?

A. Correct.

and here's all their evidence of it.

The merchant business will review those, both -- both from a commercial basis and also from a legal basis, to make sure that everything is -- you know the I's are dotted and the T's are crossed, and then we will tell them that they are deemed commercial. At that point, the contract is in effect to pay them the prices outlined within the agreement, and in fact that's when they've met everything to be deemed commercial and can start receiving payment for their energy stream.

Q. Can you give me an example, or a few examples, of milestones, for example, that an entity would have to hit before they could be deemed commercial?

A. Sure. There are milestones in there for them to provide a copy of their interconnection agreement. There are generally milestones in the power purchase agreement for security requirements. In other words, we're -- we will generally hold -unless they're a creditworthy entity, and our credit folks will review them, they've got to provide some amount of security, and generally it's a letter of credit or some method, that we would hold over the lifetime of the PPA. They have to provide that.

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9 (Pages 30 to 33)

For them to be deemed commercial, there are -- they have to provide a series of documents that we call required facility documents, and that's a list of -- we'll list them out in the power purchase agreement. They'll include things like permits, insurance, licenses, land leases, anything that's necessary for that project to be able to operate as a generating entity.

They have to have those signed off as part of COD. They have to have them signed off by either a licensed professional engineer in the state, that's not financially connected to the project, or from a legal -- an attorney, not connected to the project, and they have to basically attest to that. We also require an attestation from the project itself that they have everything that they need to be able to own and operate -- construct, own, and operate that project.

I'm trying to think if there's anything else.

The merchant side has to demonstrate that we've gotten them certified as what we call a network resource. And so a network resource is where we've gone and requested transmission service from PacifiCorp Transmission and they'll deem it to

 A. So I'll break that up into kind of two --kind of two phases.

So from the point they -- and I'll also maybe split that into big projects and small projects, and I'll speak specifically to qualifying facilities for an example.

So in the -- in the PURPA world, they have what they call standard agreements and non-standard. Standard agreements are ones that have the prices; and, generally, the agreements are standard template agreements that prices are posted, so you don't even need to -- you can just go grab the prices, you can fill in the contract, and get those to an execution form in a very short period of time, four to six months

The larger projects -- and it depends on the size -- The size depends on -- Standard and non-standard depends the stage you're in; but if you're a non-standard, then they request -- they're going to request pricing first. They're going to contact the company, then they'll request pricing, and we'll actually model their prices for them, to tell them what we would pay them.

At that point, then, they would request a power purchase agreement. We would negotiate that.

be a network resource, which allows us to be able to use that resource to serve our retail load. So that's a condition within the commercial operation, that's the responsibility of the utility, and we just include that in as part of that.

So that's, I think, a fairly good picture of what a project goes through.

Q. It sounds like these are fairly substantial requirements of any entity who's seeking a power purchase agreement?

A. Well, I think -- I think, yes, they are substantial; but if you're building a project that's -- most of these projects, if they're small, are still multi-million dollar projects that -- that involve all of those components irregardless of whether it's, you know, 50 kW or 80,000 kW.

So it generally covers a very wide range of sizes of projects, but all the requirements are pretty standard that we -- we look to have produced.

Q. I understand it may be different for different projects, but can you give me an idea of the timeline from when someone might contact PacifiCorp to say, "I would like to have a power purchase agreement with you," to the time that a company is deemed commercial?

They would have to be producing all of the exhibits and some of the documents that go into it. And that's generally more like a nine to 12-month period to be ready for execution.

Once it is executed, then, until it's commercial, it could be two years -- up to two, three years, because they're using the power purchase agreement as the foundation to secure financing to then go build the project.

So the total could be -- you know, the longest I've seen them, without any delays, has been about three, three and a half years, from first contact to commercial operation.

Q. I'm sorry. Did you say the longest one?

A. The longest one has been three and a half, four years, something like that, without any delays. Sometimes they get into construction and there's a delay; but if everything went according to plan, per the milestones they've established in their power purchase agreement, it can be up to about three and a half years.

Q. So, then, does an entity generally reach out to PacifiCorp for a power purchase agreement before construction is started on the facility that will generate the power?

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A. Yes. Generally, yes. The -- As I said, they're using that revenue source from a power purchase agreement to get -- get financing to construct the project. That's the general mode. There are some that are just building it and hopefully finding on official but that's a year.

- There are some that are just building it and hopefully finding an offtaker, but that's a very small percentage.
  - Q. Can you give me an idea of the percentage?
- A. Oh, it's less than five percent, maybe -not even -- maybe one percent. There's very few
  projects that use their own funds to build without
  having somebody to buy the power from them.
- Q. I want to back up just a little bit. We've used the phrase "qualifying facility" in this deposition.
  - A. Yes.

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Q. What does that mean?

A. Qualifying facility relates to a federal act that was passed in, I think, '78, PURPA -- and don't ask me to tell you what the acronym stands for completely -- but it was a federal act to encourage the development of independent, small generators, primarily focused on renewable generators. That was back in '78. It's still in place, but the requirements under PURPA was -- there was three

Q. Right.

A. The three -- three pieces, yes. We would -- We would buy the power from them; we would interconnect with them through PacifiCorp

- Transmission; and then, through either Rocky
  Mountain Power or Pacific Power, supply them station
  service when the generator's not operating.
  - Q. And those are PacifiCorp's obligations to a qualifying facility?

A. Yes. So back to your question about PURPA and QFs, qualifying facilities: Under PURPA, the federal government defined what a qualifying facility was, QFs. And they're generally any what they call renewable resource -- hydro, wind, solar, biomass, biogas -- there's a list of them. And you can self-certify with FERC, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and you can -- you can certify with them and be deemed a QF. And that's one of our requirements in our PPAs: They have to provide that certification, and they just get assigned a number by -- by FERC. So that -- that's kind of one of the requirements.

There is a -- There is a process for a project that is not renewable to be deemed a QF. That relates more to how much energy -- Most of

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things; and what the federal government did was they put in place and then they passed the implementation to the state see that'r why each state has different

to the state, so that's why each state has different implementation rules. The utility is obligated to buy the power from them.

Q. And "the utility," meaning PacifiCorp?

A. Or any utility who's -- any utility who's got is a PURPA obligation.

The -- So the first one is that PacifiCorp has to buy the power from them. The second one is they have to interconnect with that generator; so PacifiCorp Transmission has a legal obligation to interconnect with them. And the third one is: The utility, PacifiCorp, would have to provide station service for that generator.

Most generators, whether they're solar or wind or hydro, have other things that need electricity when the generator's not operating. When they're operating, they supply their own. When they're not operating, they need power from the host utility. That's a -- That's a PURPA obligation. That's kind of the three legs on the stool.

- Q. So is that the PURPA obligation of PacifiCorp?
  - A. In total, yes.

those are ones that are generating steam and generating -- using that steam to supply, you know, a process heat and generating power. And you can be deemed a QF but you're not really -- you're not a renewable project. Ninety-five percent of the projects that we are involved with are renewable QFs.

Q. So you talked about a couple of different things there.

So if a facility has gone through the process with FERC to be deemed a qualifying facility, PacifiCorp requires evidence of that before PacifiCorp will enter a power purchase agreement?

- A. Correct. It is one of the -- one of the documents or evidence that we require to enter into the power purchase agreement.
- Q. And then a generating entity may not be generating electricity from a renewable source, but it could be deemed a qualifying facility and enter a power purchase agreement with PacifiCorp?
- A. Yes. It has -- Under -- Under FERC's rules, it has to show -- It's kind of what -- It determines how much thermal and electrical energy are being produced, and it has a ratio that you have

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### 11 (Pages 38 to 41)

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to meet in order for it to be viewed as a QF.
That's -- That's not the normal ones that we see.
It was back in the early '80s, but it's not

something that's typically -- that we typically see as QFs nowadays.

Q. And when you're talking about QFs, those are the only entities to which PacifiCorp has PURPA obligation?

#### A. Correct.

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Q. So, then, can you tell me a little bit about what you would require of an entity to which PacifiCorp had no PURPA obligation, to enter a power purchase agreement with a non-QF?

A. Sure. Those would be what we would view as bilateral negotiated agreements, and it simply means that we have negotiated an agreement to buy the power based on it being favorable to our customers; otherwise, we wouldn't enter into any sort of transaction.

We generally -- Because of the additional scrutiny that we would get by doing a bilateral deal, we generally do those through a request for proposal process. So we would -- if we're looking to acquire power on a non-QF basis, we generally issue a request for proposal and -- with all of the

lot of those, and they were done way back in the

- '80s and '90s and they're really small projects.
- And standard just allowed them to get the power
- purchase agreement in place without having to spend
  - a lot of money on legal, engineering, those kinds of
  - -- and viewing that those folks were not as
- sophisticated or had those kind of resources
- available, they said, "Well, just have standard
- prices for those projects and provide a simplified
- contract." They're not very big; they don't have
- the expertise to negotiate with the big utilities.

  So that was done. Over time, that -- depending on
  - the state, that side -- and then they put on cap on
- how big the project could be.
   Q. That's the very beginning?

A. Yeah, at the very beginning. And it was back -- it was like 100 kW. That was the federal kind of look-see what it should be. Over time, that evolved to nowadays some states -- Oregon, for example, it can be 10,000 kW.

So those are -- those kind of projects are multi-million dollar projects, those people who are developing those projects are much more sophisticated; but they know they can get a price that's posted there, they know they don't have to go

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specs that we're looking for from those resources.

We take them through due diligence, we take them through an economic evaluation, we look at them from a regulatory perspective; and then if there's one that looks like it is superior value, can reduce the cost of the rates of our customers, then we would proceed with -- with doing that.

Q. Then I want to go back a little bit to you talked about a QF may have a power purchase agreement with standard pricing or with non-standard pricing.

Why would -- Why would there be -- Why would you go with one option rather than the other? Or why would the entity go with one option rather than with the other?

A. So the reason that PURPA put in place standard and non-standard was they looked at the standard as being really focused on the mom-and-pop type developers, the ones who don't have the engineering, the financial resources, the legal resources, to put a project in. And back in the beginning -- beginnings in the '80s and like that, it was the folks who put in little hydro projects on a creek that was running through their property.

That's just an example. And we -- PacifiCorp has a

through negotiations. So they -- it's an easier route for them to undertake.

#### (Sotto voce remarks.)

- Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: So you said that Utah -- what was the upper limit for standard pricing?
- A. The upper limit is 3000 kW for a -- for renewable projects. That would include wind, solar. If it's like a baseload type project, like hydro and some of those, it's like 1000 kilowatts. So for solar, wind, those are at 3000.
- Q. Anything -- Anything above that in Utah would be non-standard pricing?

#### A. Correct.

Q. And just for the sake of the record: 3000 kilowatts is how many megawatts?

### A. Three.

Q. Is there any way for a project that is above 3000 kilowatts to opt for standard pricing?

A. No. There's no option for them to get standard pricing if that single project is greater than 3000 kilowatts. We have had situations where somebody will take a really large project and break it up into multiple 3000 kW projects as an example. They have to meet certain requirements about

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distance apart and all of that, but we have had that

#### (Sotto voce remarks.)

- Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Just really quickly, Mr. Griswold: Do you happen to know what the acronym is for PURPA?
  - A. Public -- Public utility reform.
- Q. Or, actually, how about can you just spell out the acronym that you're using?

### A. Oh, it's P-U-R-P-A. I always -- I always have to go look it up. I'm sorry.

- Q. No problem. Oh, and you mentioned that the longest -- the longest time that you've seen to go from interest in a PPA to an entity being deemed commercial was about three, three and a half years?
- A. Yes. That's -- That's about the range that -- yeah, for longest, yeah.
  - Q. What's the shortest that you've ever seen?
- A. Two years, somewhere in that range. I think a lot of it is -- relates -- getting the power purchase agreement negotiated is usually a small slice of the overall time required. I mean, the interconnection takes longer because there's a lot more studies that go on to look at the physical electrical system there. Things have to be

them to go -- Likewise, a lot of them will contact PacifiCorp Transmission for an interconnection, and they're bounced also over to us to have discussions with them about the power purchase agreement.

- Q. And the interconnection agreement, just to your knowledge, has to do with the actual physical connection between a facility and the utility that will receive the power that's generated?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. So Rocky Mountain Power has a facility in Millard County, Utah; correct?
- A. Without looking at a list, I couldn't tell you; but I'll accept that they do.
  - Q. Sure.
- A. We have -- Just so you know: We have almost 200 qualifying facilities, and we've had a whole bunch of ones recently built in Utah; so I'll -- I would accept it.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you this: Rocky Mountain -- Okay. Rocky Mountain Power -- Do you know if there are utility companies operating in Millard County, Utah, other than Rocky Mountain Power?
  - A. I don't know the answer to that one.
  - Q. If there were another utility company

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constructed. So the power purchase agreement in itself is a shorter time frame.

Q. And with that -- forgive me for reviewing ground, but...

So you mentioned that often facilities use a PPA as a way to get financing for construction; but, also, in order to enter a PPA, an entity has to show that there is an interconnection agreement in place or that there is one being negotiated.

So how does that work? Like would an entity reach out for an interconnection first and then seek a PPA?

A. We encourage them to do that, only because the interconnection process is generally longer in duration than the negotiation of the power purchase agreement. So if a project approaches us about being a qualifying facility, we encourage them at that first contact to contact PacifiCorp Transmission about the interconnection -- just because, the way our system is set up, you don't know if you're interconnecting into an area that may need a lot of work done. You know, it may have, you know, a whole sort of litany of things that may be going on physically and electrically that would make the PPA unfeasible for them. So we do encourage

operating in the same geographical area, an entity that wanted to hook into the grid could get an interconnection agreement with that other utility, in theory; right?

### A. In theory, yes.

- Q. Right. But if they wanted a power purchase agreement with PacifiCorp, they would have to show evidence of that interconnection agreement; correct?
- A. Yes, with the caveat that they also have to show that -- because it's my understanding of what you asked me is that they are interconnecting with the other utility. They still have to get the power to Rocky Mountain Power.

So this goes back to that point earlier where they have to go buy transmission from whoever owns the transmission between the interconnection point and PacifiCorp, to buy transmission service to move the power here. Once it's on the PacifiCorp system, then we would buy the power from them through a power purchase agreement. So a project in your example would have to demonstrate not only an interconnection agreement but a transmission service agreement to our system.

(Sotto voce remarks.)

### 13 (Pages 46 to 49)

46 48 Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: All right. Does agreement with Roger Freeborn? PacifiCorp have power purchase agreements with facilities that operate in Millard County, Utah? Q. Does PacifiCorp have a power purchase A. It's -- It's possible. I wouldn't know agreement with an entity named Cobblestone Center LLC? unless I looked at the list of all of the ones in Utah. As I mentioned earlier, I don't necessarily A. No. track them by the county they're in. I know their Q. Does PacifiCorp have a power purchase names, but I -- I don't -- I don't necessarily look agreement with any of the remaining entities in paragraph 7 of plaintiff's Exhibit 193? at the county. 10 Q. Okay. Would you please take a look at A. No. 11 11 plaintiff's Exhibit 193. Q. To your knowledge, have any of these 12 In the list of topics for examination, people or entities reached out to PacifiCorp for 13 paragraph 7 --13 interest in entering a power purchase agreement? 14 14 A. Um-hum. I see it. A. No, not to my knowledge. 15 Q. Okay. So among the topics requested in MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Go off the record 16 16 paragraph 7 is information about power purchase for a moment. 17 agreements that PacifiCorp has or had with respect 17 (Off the record.) 18 to any qualifying facility, related to a list of 18 Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Okay. We're back 19 19 folks there, people and entities. on the record after a quick break. 20 20 Do you see that? Mr. Griswold, we used the acronym FERC 21 A. Yeah, I do. 21 earlier in the deposition. 22 Q. So do you know, does PacifiCorp have a 22 A. Um-hum. 23 23 power purchase agreement with an entity named Q. What is -- Can you give me the actual Rapower-3 LLC? 24 words for the acronym? 25 A. Not to my knowledge, no. A. It's Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. 47 49 Q. So PacifiCorp does not have a PPA? MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: And with that, I believe that's all the questions I have for you on Q. Does PacifiCorp have a PPA with the topics that you've been designated for. International Automated Systems Inc.? Thank you very much for your time? THE WITNESS: You're welcome. Q. Does PacifiCorp have a PPA with an entity MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: So we can go off called LTB1 LLC? again and make the change -- Oh, I'm sorry. So sorry. Q. Does PacifiCorp have a PPA with an entity We'll go back on the record. I pass the 10 10 -- bear with me -- called DCL16BLT Inc.? witness. 11 A. No. MR. AUSTIN: Yeah, I have just a couple 12 12 Q. Does PacifiCorp have a PPA with -- Well, follow-ups. 13 let me ask this: Does PacifiCorp enter PPAs with 13 **EXAMINATION** 14 14 individuals or with business entities? BY MR. AUSTIN: A. We enter them with both. Generally, the Q. Can you tell me what you did in 16 16 bulk of them are business entities -- project LLCs, preparation for answering the items identified in 17 17 the subpoena that was served upon PacifiCorp? for example, project entities. That's the -- 85, 90 18 18 percent are that, yes. MR. REICH: I'm going to object to the 19 19 Q. So then does PacifiCorp have a power extent it calls for conversations that you had with 20 20 purchase agreement with R. Gregory Shepard? your counsel. 21 21 Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: And I don't want to know 22 22 Q. Does PacifiCorp have a power purchase -- I don't want to know what you talked to your 23 23 agreement with Neldon Johnson? lawyer about. It's probably boring anyway. MR. REICH: It was. Q. Does PacifiCorp have a power purchase Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: But what I'm most

interested in discerning is: In terms of your answers regarding any -- well, your response in paragraph 7, interconnection agreement or power purchase agreement or transmission service agreement, can you tell me how you determined whether or not any of those documents or related documents exist within the company?

A. Yes. We -- For any of the ones that merchant would have available to them, we searched our records of documents, hard copies, electronic.

Q. Do you have a system that enables you to easily do that?

A. I wouldn't say "easily"; but we have a system, yes.

Q. Okay. And in this case -- and I don't want -- you know, it doesn't have to be detailed, unless it turns out it's material; but can you tell me just what that entailed on your end? Were you the one who personally reviewed records?

A. I searched my own personal -- not my personal, but the company, where we had files on any of the QFs' projects that we dealt with. We also went through our contracts file or system, which would detail any contracts that had been executed between any counterparties with PacifiCorp. We -- I

sources that they can get financing based on.

Q. Okay. And the transition agreement, is that typically negotiated or entered into after the facility is operational?

A. No. It's -- The transmission service agreement is between the merchant's business and PacifiCorp Transmission. We, the merchant, puts in a request to PacifiCorp Transmission at the time the contract, the PPA, is executed. We're not allowed to do it before; but once the contract is executed, then we would request that the project be deemed a network resource so we can use our network transmission service agreement to supply that power to our retail customers.

Q. Okay. So if there's no PPA, then there's no need for a transmission agreement; or, as a matter of protocol, the transmission agreement would come after the PPA. Is that fair?

A. The transmission service agreement, you're correct on that, yes, it would -- if there's no PPA, then there would be no transmission service agreement.

Q. And if I -- Help me understand how a PPA is negotiated with an entity generating renewable energy that is -- Well, let me rephrase it.

mean, I looked back through my log of phone calls and stuff that I have available. That was probably the -- it kind of covered the universe of what we did.

Q. Okay. Is it your testimony that PacifiCorp or its related entities have never had any contact with any of the entities or individuals identified in paragraph 7 of the subpoena?

A. Not to my knowledge; none that I could find within any of my records.

Now, does that mean that they didn't have a call in to our company at someplace, a touch point? I don't know the answer to that. I do know that they never talked to me.

Q. With regard to the types of agreements identified in paragraph 7, I think you told Ms. Healy Gallagher that, typically, before a power generating facility is constructed, those agreements would be negotiated and in place so that financing could be obtained.

Did I get that right?

A. Yes, the power purchase agreement. I can't speak for the interconnection agreement, but the power purchase agreement is used by the developer as one of the -- one of the revenue

What information would PacifiCorp need to have from an entity seeking to enter into a PPA in order to negotiate that PPA? Does that make sense?

A. It makes sense. If it's a qualifying facility, there is posted on PacifiCorp's website Rocky -- I'll use Rocky Mountain Power Utah as an example. There is a rate schedule 37 for standard and a rate schedule 38 for non-standard. Within that is a whole process with a list of items -- there's about a dozen, eleven to a dozen items in there -- that the developer or the QF would need to provide to the company in order to begin the process of preparing a standard agreement or negotiating a non-standard agreement.

Q. I mean, wouldn't part of the information that would be necessary in terms of finalizing a PPA be some quantification of the amount of power to be generated?

A. Yes.

Q. And if that's an unknown, is there really any way to negotiate a PPA prior to having at least some quantification of what's expected?

A. If I understand your question right, it's how can they ask for a PPA if they don't know the amount of energy they're going to generate. Is that

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15 (Pages 54 to 57)

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what you're asking? 

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contract,

what you're asking?
Q. Yeah.

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A. Most -- So I think the answer is: No, that the QF generally has at their disposal methods to determine -- to estimate the amount of power that would be produced by their technology. For example, wind farms will put up met towers, meteorological towers, which captures the wind speed at different heights. They can then plug into the curve of what the turbine is expected to produce at different wind speeds and tell us how much -- and if they have the number of turbines, they can tell us about what they're going to generate. It's going to vary.

Solar. There are modeling systems which are based on the solar radiation in an area, that has been collected over the years, that will turn out the expected output based on the panels that they're expecting and inverters they're expecting to use. So they can provide us an estimate.

Q. Yeah. I mean, if it's existing technology or technology with known variables that have been previously quantified. I presume that that's what you've just described, a method whereby you can determine roughly how much energy you think you can produce based on the size of the facility and the

contract, there are requirements around that.

Q. Yeah. I mean, if I came to you and said, "Hey, I've got a really great idea for a renewable source of energy. I'd really like to get a PPA from you, to get ahead of the game and in order to get investor money. I don't really know what I think it actually will do, but it could be a lot," would you negotiate a PPA with me?

## A. No. I would suggest they find somebody to help them determine what their idea was.

Q. Okay. And if I didn't have investors from whom I was going to rely on -- Well, let me rephrase.

The process you've described whereby a PPA is entered into for the purpose of raising capital before a facility's even built, in the absence of the need for a PPA to raise capital, you wouldn't expect someone to come to you to get a PPA in advance of constructing a facility. Is that fair?

MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: I have to object to form on that.

THE WITNESS: Could you reask it, ask that question again --

MR. AUSTIN: Yeah.

THE WITNESS: -- because I didn't quite

. . .

type of renewable resource. Is that fair?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. But if technology's continuing to be developed and to the extent that it's innovative or new technology, there may not be a database of existing information that would permit a facility to precisely estimate the amount of power that they're going to produce. Is that fair?

A. From my experience, that may be fair. I'm not sure. You know, certainly from a project trying to come to seek a PPA, it's on the developer's -- it's the developer's responsibility to provide us an expected output of the project.

Q. I mean, you wouldn't expect them to come to you until they had a very good idea of what that likely would be. Is that fair?

A. We've done ones before where they've -they've had a range of output and, as we've
progressed through the PPA, they've gotten to a
point where they are more certain around what their
output is.

But I would agree with you that a developer should have in hand a good idea of what their technology can do for a PPA, recognizing from -- A PPA is a contract; so once they put that in the

gather what you were asking.

MR. AUSTIN: No, yeah. It made sense in my own mind, but that's not usually a good indicator of whether or not it actually made sense.

Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: I guess what I'm getting at is: You told Ms. Gallagher that, typically, entities will come and negotiate a PPA before they build a facility.

Did I get that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And I think I heard you say that, based on your knowledge, experience, and time in the industry, that's because there is a value in having a PPA already negotiated, in that it can be a means for raising -- or it can assist the applicant in raising capital to build a facility.

Did I get that right?

A. Yes. Yes.

Q. Okay. And if I was independently wealthy and I didn't need to raise capital, there would be no reason why I couldn't wait until the facility was constructed to come negotiate a PPA with PacifiCorp. Is that fair?

A. That's fair.

Q. How long does that process take,

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### 16 (Pages 58 to 61)

58 60 typically, negotiating a PPA from the time someone what the developer's overall strategy is. comes to you and says, "I want to sell you power," We're -- We're available to buy power. We to the time that they can actually do that? have an obligation under PURPA to do that. If A. From the -somebody came to us and said, "We'd like you to buy MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: I object. I mean, the output from our project," we'll always look and this was covered thoroughly on direct, but... have a discussion with the developer. But if it's a MR. AUSTIN: Well, I'm -- not by me. project that is costly to our customers, we have no obligation to enter. So it's really where the --THE WITNESS: From the time that we have where the project's going. the first touch from the developer until execution 10 10 of a PPA for a standard, which we've defined based Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: I guess what I'm trying to 11 11 figure out, and I'm just relying on your knowledge on smaller projects, those generally are four to six 12 with regard to the things that you've testified thus 13 Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: Okay. And I think you far: Are you aware of large-scale power production 14 14 testified that -- Do you know what percentage of the facilities in the state of Utah that don't sell 15 market PacifiCorp and its subsidiaries have in terms their output to PacifiCorp? of power transmission in the state of Utah? A. Yes. 17 A. I don't. Q. Who? Give me -- Give me some examples, if 18 18 Q. Do you have any clue? 19 19 A. I don't. A. There's a couple of large wind farms down 20 in southern Utah that sell to utilities in Q. Can you name other entities that are 21 21 competitors of yours in terms of generation and 22 22 transmission of power? Q. And so that transmission goes all the way 23 23 from Utah to California or through --MR. REICH: Objection. Vague. 24 24 THE WITNESS: As far as competitors, I A. That's my understanding, yes. 25 mean, any -- any independent power producer who's Q. Okay. And just so I understand: I 59 61 generating, who wants to build a project, is an presume there's not one -- there's not power lines entity that's out there. Whether they're a running from directly from this power facility to competitor or not is not -- I mean, we -- PacifiCorp California. It's delivered through a series of -serves retail customers' load. A competitor to the Well, you tell me how you understand how it's utility is somebody who's going to try to serve your delivered A. I don't know all of the transmission customers directly, and there's not a lot of options under the current regulatory framework for that to arrangements, but the power is moved to California. Q. I mean, there's a national grid, is there happen. Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: Okay. And so I -- And I not? 10 10 think that's sort of what I'm getting at. A. There's an electrical grid across the 11 11 If I -- If I want to earn a profit by U.S., but it's not always connected across the U.S. 12 12 constructing and operating a power generation Q. Okav. Is it unusual for consumers in one 13 13 facility and I want to sell power, essentially, that state to purchase power generated in another state? I generate from that facility, I'm going to come to A. Yes. I mean, it's -- as long as you can 15 15 PacifiCorp, right, in Utah? move the power from one point to another, then --16 A. Not necessarily. There are -- You could 16 then it's -- it can be done. 17 17 sell it to entities outside of Utah. You could buy Q. I mean, if I built a power generation 18 transmission and move it. We are a large presence facility, conceivably there are lots and lots and 19 19 in Utah and certainly would be one party that lots of potential purchasers of that power that I'm 20 20 project would come to in Utah. producing. Is that fair? 21 21 Q. Okay. Would there be any point in A. That's fair. 22 22 Q. And it's not limited to, you know, the

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building a power generation facility in Utah without

MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: It's really dependent upon

having plans for selling that power to PacifiCorp?

MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Object to form.

major provider of power to consumers in any

particular state. Is that fair?

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### 17 (Pages 62 to 65)

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THE WITNESS: I don't know the answer to that. My -- My observation would be based on where it was located, but I couldn't tell you.

Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: I mean, if you've got a power plant in southern Utah that's delivering power all the way to California, there must -- I presume there's some kind of network of transmission lines that make that possible.

Is that your understanding?

#### A. Yes.

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MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Object to form. THE WITNESS: I mean, I have to believe that there's an agreement between the utility and that farm, wind farm, in Utah, and there's a transmission path for them to get it there, and it's acceptable to the utility in California.

Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: Is all the power delivered by PacifiCorp in the state of Utah generated in the state of Utah?

#### A. No.

Q. Do you know what percentage of it is?

#### A. I don't.

Q. Do you know where the primary power generation facilities for PacifiCorp are?

A. I know geographically where the bulk of

MR. AUSTIN: And he's answered questions regarding the circumstances under which PPAs are entered into.

MR. REICH: Correct.

MR. AUSTIN: And he's answered questions regarding the reasons why companies enter into PPAs.

And what I'm trying to establish is that there may be -- there may be reasons why companies do enter in PPAs with PacifiCorp, but there may also be reasons why a power generator in the state of Utah may not enter into a PPA with PacifiCorp.

MR. REICH: Yeah, I don't see -- I don't see how that relates to Rocky Mountain Power's generations throughout the system or anything else,

MR. AUSTIN: Well, because I think my point is that if you have a system whereby power can be delivered from a power generation facility in one geographic location to another geographic location, then a power producer is not necessarily restricted to negotiating a deal with PacifiCorp in deciding whether or not it's economically feasible to create a power generation facility in the state of Utah.

MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Could we go off the record for a moment.

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THE REPORTER: Is that agreed? MR. AUSTIN: Yeah.

MR. REICH: Yeah.

(Off the record.)

Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: All right. We've just had a conversation off the regarding your testimony here today.

Maybe I can just wrap it up this way: Is it fair to say that the fact that someone who is interested in building a power production facility has not come to PacifiCorp to negotiate a power purchase agreement, does not mean that it's not a legitimate project?

MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: I'm going to object to form. Hypothetical.

THE WITNESS: I can't -- I guess I couldn't answer that. I can't speak to the project.

Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: Okay. Is it fair to say that -- that although many people come to PacifiCorp, in advance of constructing a project, to get a PPA, there may be many reasons, business and otherwise, why that may not be done?

A. Yes. I would agree with that. MR. AUSTIN: Okay. That's all that I have. Thanks.

our generation is located.

Q. And where is that?

A. Well, we have coal plants in Utah and Wyoming. We have solar in Utah. We have wind in Wyoming, wind in Oregon, Washington; hydro in Washington, Oregon, some hydro in Utah. So it's -it's scattered across our six states.

Q. And in terms of how that those power generating facilities direct their output, isn't that controlled by needs in any particular geographical region?

MR. REICH: I'm going to object to this whole line. I mean, all of this is outside the scope of the 30(b)(6) topics, so I don't know...

MR. AUSTIN: Well, this is -- this is my examination. I mean. I --

MR. REICH: I know, but he's here as a corporate representative on these specific topics. He's not here to testify about all of Rocky Mountain Power's operations.

MR. AUSTIN: Well, I think it's relevant to the extent, Counsel, that the testimony has been -- he's given testimony regarding the process for entering into a PPA.

MR. REICH: Correct.

### 18 (Pages 66 to 69)

66 68 MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Do you have any KRISTOPHER BREMER, questions -called as a witness, being duly sworn on oath, was MR. REICH: No questions. examined and did testify as follows: MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: -- of this witness? **EXAMINATION** All right. I have no further questions of BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: this witness. Q. Hello, Mr. Bremer. I introduced myself a Thank you very much, Mr. Griswold. moment ago; but, again, my name is Erin Healy MR. AUSTIN: Oh, I do have one more Gallagher and I am representing the United States in question. Sorry. I apologize. I'm just trying to the captioned matter. 10 10 figure out how to phrase this without getting into a If you would please take a look --11 11 whole new thing. Actually, first why don't you go ahead and please 12 Has PacifiCorp, in the past, had people say and spell your name for the record. 13 13 come to negotiate PPAs and advised those applicants A. Yeah. Kris Bremer. It's K-R-I-S, 14 14 that more information is required before a PPA can B-R-E-M-E-R. 15 be negotiated? Q. And would you please give the city and A. Yes. state of your home address. 17 17 Q. Okay. And PacifiCorp's always willing to A. Portland, Oregon. 18 negotiate a PPA with an appropriate entity once they 18 Q. And the city and state of your work 19 19 can provide the information that PacifiCorp requires address? 20 in order to do that? A. Also Portland, Oregon. 21 21 A. Yes, with the caveat that if it's a QF, we Q. Would you please take a look at what's 22 22 have an obligation. If it's somebody who's just been marked plaintiff's Exhibit 193 that's right 23 23 wanting to negotiate a power purchase agreement, not next to you there. Do you recognize plaintiff's Exhibit 193? necessarily. 25 25 Q. Okay. And sometimes you don't enter into A. I do. 67 69 -- PacifiCorp does not enter into agreements with Q. All right. And you've been designated by PacifiCorp to provide testimony on its behalf; people that it's not obligated to enter into agreements with, notwithstanding the fact that they correct? have some power to sell? A. Yes. A. Correct. Q. And what's your understanding of what MR. AUSTIN: Okay. That's all that I you're here to testify about? have. Thank you. A. Discuss the generation interconnection MR. REICH: No questions. related questions in this document. MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: No questions. Q. Okay. We're going to go over just a 10 10 (TIME NOTED: 11:25 A.M.) couple of ground rules for the deposition itself 11 11 12 12 So I will ask questions, and you will 13 13 provide answers on behalf of PacifiCorp. The 14 questions and answers will be recorded by the court reporter. So you've done a good job of this so far, 16 16 but if you would please provide verbal answers 17 rather than a nod or a shaking of the head, uh-huh, 18 huh-uh, things like that. A. Understood. 20 Q. And you've also been doing well with this, 21 21 but if you could just wait until I finish asking the 2.2 22 question before you start answering it, because she 23 can't take down two people, typing, at once. A. Okay. 25 Q. If you don't understand a question that I

19 (Pages 70 to 73)

70 72 ask, for any reason, will you let me know? Can you give me a general overview of the time that you've been working for PacifiCorp and what you've done? Q. If there are any objections today by any attorneys, you can go ahead and answer the question A. Sure. Yes. So I started with PacifiCorp that I asked, unless your attorney instructs you not in around 2001 on the T&D operations organization. to answer to protect a privilege. I was there for a number of years. Moved on to its asset management organization, worked there for a Do you understand that? A. I do. few years. Q. If you answer a question and give a full What is probably more relevant to today's 10 10 and complete answer but then later on remember some discussion is my time at PacifiCorp Transmission, 11 11 additional information or supplemental information which I believe started in 2013. And, specifically, 12 or something that changes anything about a prior my current role is generation interconnection 13 13 answer, that's no problem; you can just let me know manager, which started in 2014. 14 14 that when it occurs to you that there may be Q. And tell me about your role as generation 15 15 something additional or different, and we can go interconnection manager. What does that mean? ahead and correct the record. A. Ultimately, it means I'm responsible for 17 17 Will you do that? the employees in my group, two project managers. We 18 A. Yeah. 18 administer the applications that we receive for --19 19 Q. Yes? from energy developers to interconnect generation 20 A. Yes. projects to PacifiCorp's grid. We're mainly in 21 21 charge of the administration -- administrative side Q. If, when you're answering a question, you 22 22 think there might be a document out there somewhere of that, so we're in charge of the process. 23 23 Q. We heard testimony earlier from that helps supplement your answer or provide clarity, will you let me know, and we'll see if we Mr. Griswold about just kind of the interplay of 25 have it here? agreements that an entity would have to enter with 71 73 A. I will. PacifiCorp to both connect and sell power. Q. Okay. Is there anything today that would Can you tell me what your understanding is prevent you from understanding and answering my of that relationship from the interconnection questions to the full capacity of your recollection generation perspective? and cognition? A. Well, from my perspective, all that's A. No. required is a generation interconnection agreement. Q. Are you taking any medications or drugs My -- My business is not concerned with whether -that might interfere with your memory? who the power is sold to and, frankly, how the power A. No. is transmission -- transmitted through a 10 MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Would you please transmission service agreement. So, really, a 11 11 mark plaintiff's Exhibit 195. generation interconnection agreement is what is 12 12 (Exhibit 195 marked.) required to complete my process. 13 13 MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: All right. Thank Q. And what -- Can you tell me in lay terms, 14 vou. what does a generation interconnection agreement do? 15 Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: All right. What does it allow an entity to do? 16 Mr. Bremer, I'm handing you what's been marked 16 A. It allows them to physically connect their 17 17 plaintiff's Exhibit 195. generating facility to PacifiCorp's electric system. 18 Do you recognize this exhibit? 18 Q. If a person or an entity wants to 19 19 A. Yes, I do. physically connect their facility to PacifiCorp's 20 20 Q. What is it? system, what do they have to do? 21 A. It's the résumé that I provided as part of 21 A. The first step is to submit an application 22 this deposition. 22 along with all of the additional technical 23 Q. And there's a lot of information on here. 23 information and deposits that go along with the type

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particular.

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Looks like you've done quite a bit for PacifiCorp in

of interconnection being requested.

Q. After the application and all of that

20 (Pages 74 to 77)

74 76 material is submitted, what's the next step? ves. A. We will schedule what is referred to as an Q. Okay. To your knowledge, does this initial scoping meeting between the interconnection brochure accurately reflect the steps? A. It does. I'm familiar with it, and it customer and PacifiCorp's engineering staff, along with my -- with my group, to discuss the specifics does, yes. Sorry. of what the customer is proposing. Q. Okay. Sorry. Let me just go ahead and finish the question. That's all right. We'll just Q. And what's the next step? A. We will -- The interconnection customer get it clear for the record. has the option to choose which type of study they To your knowledge, does plaintiff's 10 10 would like us to perform, to do an analysis of what Exhibit 196 accurately reflect, in simplified terms, 11 11 it would take to allow interconnection of the the procedure for generation interconnection 12 facility. agreement? 13 13 They can choose a feasibility study, which A. Yes. 14 14 is optional, that provides high-level information; Q. And, actually, Mr. Bremer, you've been 15 15 or they can move directly to a system impact study, designated by PacifiCorp to provide testimony on its behalf; correct? which provides the specific technical details of 17 17 what would be required to allow interconnection. A. Yes. 18 Following that is a facility study in which 18 Q. If I ask you a question today and you are 19 19 answering from something other than your own PacifiCorp's project management organization comes 20 in and lays out the scope of work and the timing for personal knowledge of the facts of your job, of your 21 21 experience, will you let me know? the requirements that were identified in the 22 22 A. Yes. previous study to be performed. And following that 23 23 MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Okay. Next exhibit, is the actual execution of an interconnection 24 agreement. please. 25 25 Q. Is the facility study optional? (Exhibit 197 marked.) 75 77 Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Mr. Bremer, I'm A. No, under most circumstances. MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Okay. This is the handing you what's been marked plaintiff's next exhibit, please. Exhibit 197. Would you take a look at that, please, and (Exhibit 196 marked.) Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Mr. Bremer, I'm let me know when you've had a chance to familiarize handing you what's been marked plaintiff's vourself. Exhibit 196. A. Okay. Would you take a look at that, please, and Q. What is plaintiff's Exhibit 197? look at me when you're done. A. It says "transmission service request, 10 A. Okay. TSR, process." 11 11 Q. All right. So plaintiff's Exhibit 196 Q. So, correct me if I'm wrong, but it 12 appears to be a brochure called "Connecting 12 appears to me that this sort of flowchart 13 PacifiCorp's Transmission and Distribution System, 13 identifies, again, the process to enter a generation Getting Started." Is that right? interconnection agreement? 15 15 A. Yes. A. No. This is for transmission service. 16 Q. Are you familiar with this brochure? 16 Q. Transmission service. Okay. 17 17 A. I am. Okay. So when you mentioned that there 18 Q. How are you familiar with it? was the option to choose the kind of study that a 19 19 A. It's a brochure that we have distributed generation interconnection agreement entity might 20 20 in the past to potential customers. want, there was, I believe, a system impact study 21 21 Q. And the generation and interconnection and a feasibility study? 22 22 section, does your group provide input for this A. Correct. 23 23 Q. Okay. So that might be also true for 24 24 A. You know, this brochure precedes my time transmission services? in this, in this -- in this role, but I would assume A. I don't know --

### 21 (Pages 78 to 81)

78 80 Q. Fair enough. contractual requirements for interconnection of A. -- if they have a feasibility study generation to the electrical grid are...." option. MR. AUSTIN: I'm going to object. This is Q. Okay. Well, you can put plaintiff's beyond the scope, but go ahead. Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: And the first Exhibit 197 aside. If we look back at plaintiff's bullet point says: "You will be required to provide protection and control equipment." Exhibit 196 --A. Yes. What does that mean? Q. -- do you see on the first page there's a A. Well, I am not a protection and control 10 gray box to the far right? It starts with: "To 10 engineer; but, generally, it is the type of 11 11 protect the electric reliability and safety of all equipment that monitors the generation facility to 12 of our customers, we look at the big picture." make sure that it is not impacting the reliability 13 13 Do you see that? of the system. 14 14 A. I don't. Where are you? Q. If an entity proposing an interconnection 15 15 Q. It's to the right on plaintiff's -- a generation interconnection agreement could not 16 Exhibit 196, this gray box. demonstrate that it had protection and control 17 17 equipment, would PacifiCorp enter a generation A. To the left. 18 18 Q. That is to the left, isn't it? interconnection agreement? 19 19 A. Thank you. I'm with you now. MR. AUSTIN: Objection. Beyond the scope. 20 Q. When I'm driving, I point so I don't --THE WITNESS: Well, we would identify what 21 21 A. Okay. Yes, I see the box you're referring it would have to be in order to enter the 22 22 interconnection agreement. We would not allow them to. 23 23 to generate if they didn't meet the requirements Q. Okay. Is that -- Is that gray box, is 24 24 that -- does that describe the concerns of the identified in the agreement. 25 25 Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: So are there two generation interconnection group, or is that 79 81 information perhaps from a different group? different things? Is there an interconnection A. Well, I mean, yes. I mean, just strictly agreement and then a separate generation agreement? speaking from generation interconnection, the number A. No. What I'm saying is: Before anything one priority is reliability and safety. is built, we would say in the agreement, "This is Q. So, for example, if you were evaluating a what's required." But until that equipment is actually installed and functioning, we would not request for a generation interconnection agreement with a facility, these considerations in this gray allow the generating facility to actually turn on. box are considerations that would impact your Q. Okay. So, then, backing up: Typically, decision on whether to enter that agreement? when an entity comes to PacifiCorp seeking a A. These would just be requirements. I mean, generation interconnection agreement, have they 11 11 there's really no decision. We would -- We would already built the facility? 12 provide the requirements necessary for the customer 12 MR. AUSTIN: Objection. Beyond the scope. 13 13 to interconnect. THE WITNESS: No. Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Never? Q. And the customer would then have to meet 15 those requirements in order for PacifiCorp to enter 15 A. Not in my experience. 16 the agreement? 16 Q. Do you have an idea of why that might be? 17 17 A. Correct. MR. AUSTIN: Objection. Way beyond the 18 Q. And, in fact, in the larger box on the, in scope. If you're going to turn him into an expert, 19 19 fact, right-hand side of the first page of then I get to depose him as such. 20 20 Exhibit 196, there's a subheader there that says: Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: And if you don't 21 21 "PacifiCorp's general interconnection requirements." know --22 Do you see that? A. Yeah, I can't really answer. 23 23 Q. -- that's fine? 24 24 Q. And then there are a couple of specifics A. I don't know why that -- why that would there. It says: "A few of the technical and be.

22 (Pages 82 to 85)

82 Q. Sure. So then can you explain, please, way? the types of things that PacifiCorp requires to A. A temporary -- In order for us to execute enter a generation interconnection agreement? an interconnection agreement, I believe it's MR. AUSTIN: Objection. Beyond the scope. \$250,000; but site control at some point, I believe, THE WITNESS: Really, the basics of what still has to be established prior to energization of we require are that they've gone through the study the facility. process and have -- can produce site control Q. Okay. So the \$250,000 deposit, is that documentation that they have some sort of authority basically to like hold the place until they can to build their generating facility at the site in prove site control? 10 10 which they say they're going to build it. A. Essentially, yes. 11 Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Can you tell me a 11 Q. Okay. If you'd take a look, please, at 12 little bit more about the site control documents? plaintiff's Exhibit 196, the second page, the gray 13 13 What do you mean by that? What are the types of section on the right-hand side of the page, under 14 14 document that PacifiCorp requires? the header "PacifiCorp's interconnection process." 15 15 MR. AUSTIN: Objection. Beyond the scope. A. I see it. Q. Would you take a look, please, at that THE WITNESS: There are a variety. I am 17 17 certainly no expert on property documents, but description. There's eight steps. 18 things such as leases. 18 A. Okay. 19 19 MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Could we go off the Q. To your understanding and experience, are 20 record for a second? these eight steps the ones that are required before 21 21 THE REPORTER: Is that agreed? PacifiCorp will enter a generation interconnection 22 22 MR. AUSTIN: (Nods head.) agreement? 23 23 MR. REICH: Yes. A. Well, only up till step 5 is it covering (Off the record.) prior to that; but, generally, yes, up till step 5 25 MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: All right. Back on is the general process. 83 the record Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: So if we could take a look, please -- Okay. So we were talking about site control documents. materials it needs to submit to PacifiCorp?

#### A. Yes.

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Q. And I understand you're not an expert in whether an entity may actually in fact have leases, permits, things like that; but, in your role, do you need to see documentation?

MR. AUSTIN: Objection. Foundation. THE WITNESS: Yes. It's required under our rules: and when we -- when we receive it. we forward it to our legal team to review and to tell us if it's sufficient

- Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: So if an entity seeking a generation interconnection agreement did not provide you with the kind of site control documents that PacifiCorp requires, would PacifiCorp then enter a generation interconnection agreement?
- A. No. The rules do not allow us to do so, although -- one caveat -- I believe our open access transmission tariff does allow, under a small subset, a large cash down payment in lieu of site control, as a temporary way.
  - Q. And "a temporary way," what is a temporary

Q. Fair enough. Okay. If an entity is interested in getting a generation interconnection agreement, where can it find information about what

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A. Probably the best resource is our web page. We have a web page that lays out all the different processes for the -- for the different jurisdictional interconnection applications. Also, our open access transmission tariff is posted publicly, that contains information on the process.

Q. Just generally, what is the open access transmission tariff?

A. It's the -- It's the -- I mean, it's the guidelines in which FERC mandates that we conduct business with our transmission system.

Q. Is there an open access transmission tariff for PacifiCorp and there might be a different one for another utility and still a different one for a third, or is there one that governs nationwide?

A. They can -- They can be different. There are certain things that are the same from FERC; but, yes, the different utilities could have different sections of their tariffs, depending on what they've gotten approved by FERC.

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23 (Pages 86 to 89)

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Q. The step 1 in plaintiff's Exhibit 196 mentions a deposit required with an application.

A. Yes.

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Q. How much is that deposit?

A. It depends on the type of application. It can vary: For a small generating project, such as a thousand dollars, to ten thousand dollars for larger projects. But PacifiCorp operates in a number of different states, with different jurisdictional rules; so there are a variety of deposit amounts, depending on the type of project being proposed.

Q. In step 2 it talks about, as you mentioned, the initial scoping meeting.

What -- What does that involve?

A. We will schedule a meeting, whether it's a conference call or an in-person meeting, with the interconnection customer and anyone they would like us to include as part of their team. My team -- A project manager for my team will be assigned, who will run that meeting. And we, PacifiCorp, will invite all of the relevant engineering staff, depending on, again, the type of project and where it's located, to be a part of that meeting. And then we will just simply walk through what's being proposed, and our engineering staff will provide

that? Like what is the feasibility that's being evaluated?

A. Well, so -- I guess, to provide a little more detail on that, so ... And, really, it's a discussion of what the difference between what a feasibility study is and a system impact study.

So the feasibility study generally only goes to a couple of the primary engineering groups, our planning organization, which looks at the power flow of the proposed facility and what impact it would have to the larger system. And that's normally where the larger issues, the likely more expensive issues, are identified; whereas a system impact study takes that analysis but then also identifies things such as metering requirements or communications requirements, things like that. So it goes to a larger subset of engineering disciplines, where they develop the specific scope required to allow interconnection, and it provides a more detailed estimate.

Q. So the feasibility study, is that meant to provide the applicant with -- I guess I'm still not understanding.

What information is the feasibility study meant to provide the applicant?

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some initial feedback as to what they think the likely requirements would be.

Q. Is that just one meeting and then everybody goes and does their thing, or are there a series of meetings?

A. It's just a single meeting. At the end of it, we will request that the customer choose which type of study they would like us to proceed on.

- Q. And that's either a feasibility study or a system impact study?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Tell me about the feasibility study. What's that?

A. So the feasibility study focuses more on the high-level transmission system impacts that would likely occur with this project. It doesn't get into a detailed scope down at the specific substation or metering level. We provide a more high-level estimate. It's not a detailed scope of work at that point. So it's valuable for customers to get an initial feedback -- I mean an initial study of the general requirements that would be -that would need to be done.

Q. So when you say "the general requirements of what would need to be done," what do you mean by

A. Again, it's a more high-level look at what the requirements will be. It just doesn't get into the specific details that are identified in the system impact study, and the cost estimate is not as defined. So it gives a range.

Q. Okay. I guess the requirements for what? The requirements for PacifiCorp to enter the agreement?

A. Of what would be required for the project to interconnect with PacifiCorp.

Q. Okay. Can you give me an example of what some of those requirements might be?

A. Sure. Perhaps a new substation would have to be constructed to allow interconnection of the facility. The difference between the feasibility study and the system impact study is a feasibility study will say: "A new substation would have to be constructed, period." A system impact study would have to say: "Exactly what does that mean in terms of the equipment that would have to be installed?"

Q. I see. So, then, does the feasibility study -- it gives the applicant information about what expenses and effort would be required before PacifiCorp would enter the generation interconnection agreement?

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24 (Pages 90 to 93)

90 92 maybe \$8,000 to \$10,000 as a general range. A. Yes. I mean --Q. And about how much -- and a general range Q. If that's not correct, please let me know. A. It's correct. Again, the difference being is fine -- does a system impact study cost? more detail. A. Yeah. Again, in my experience, maybe Q. So let's say a feasibility study found somewhere between \$15,000 and \$20,000. that a new substation would be necessary. Q. And you also mentioned a facilities study, A. Okay. which looks like it's also mentioned in step 4 on Q. Who would pay for that new substation? this exhibit. A. Well, the interconnection customer, in all What is a facilities study? 10 10 cases, is required to pay for that up front. A. A facilities study is written by 11 11 Q. So the applicant? PacifiCorp's project construction project management 12 group. It takes all the requirements that were A. The applicant, yes. 13 13 Q. Okay. And you said that a customer can identified in the system impact study and actually 14 14 choose whether to undertake a feasibility study or lays out the scope of work: How are things going to 15 15 get done, who's going to do them, and on what what -- I'm sorry. And who is it that does the feasibility study? schedule. 17 17 A. Two questions there. So it takes it from "here are the things 18 So, yes, it is optional. And, again, not 18 that need to get done," to, "here's how we're going 19 19 to speculate on what the customers are thinking, but to get those things done." 20 oftentimes it's to determine precisely what it's Q. And forgive me if you included this in 21 21 your answer: PacifiCorp's personnel conducts the called, a feasibility study. 22 22 If the answer is that it's tremendously facilities study? 23 23 A. Correct. expensive based on the high-level feedback, then Q. And who pays for the facilities study? perhaps it's not feasible and they don't want to go 25 on with a more detailed study. A. The interconnection customer. 91 93 Q. About how much, in a range, does a So the customer, the applicant, chooses which one they would like to do. PacifiCorp facilities study cost? personnel is performing this study and providing the A. I'd say generally \$10,000 to \$12,000. results to the applicant. Q. Who completes the work that's identified Q. So would an applicant do just one of the as required in the facilities study? two, or might an applicant do both? A. That can be negotiated. It depends on the A. Well, the system impact study is always type of work that's required. required. So they can -- Basically, they can skip Q. If there is a requirement in the the feasibility study and go straight to system facilities study but an applicant does not want to 10 impact study. complete it or is unable to complete it, would 11 11 Q. And you said that PacifiCorp personnel PacifiCorp enter a generation interconnection 12 does the feasibility impact study. 12 agreement with that customer? 13 13 Who pays for that? Who pays for the study A. No, unless there was an acceptable to be done? alternative. 15 15 A. Yeah, the applicant, the interconnection Q. And you mentioned that at step 5 here, 16 customer. 16 that's where your involvement with this process 17 Q. And PacifiCorp personnel does the system 17 impact study as well? A. I would -- I wouldn't say that. After the 19 19 A. Correct. Yes. -- After the interconnection agreement is executed, 20 20 Q. And who pays for that study to be generally my team and I take a less up-front role on 21 21 completed? these projects. It's turned over to our 22 22 A. The interconnection customer. construction project management group, and our 23 23 Q. How much, if you can give me a range, does engineering groups design everything that's 24 24 a feasibility study cost? necessary and actually get it built. But we're 25 A. Generally, I see them in the range of still involved on various things throughout the

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process. We sometimes get involved in the invoicing that goes on, or oftentimes there will be amendments negotiated while things are being constructed.

Ultimately, the communications that come to actually request to be allowed to start generating come

through my group. So we play more of a back-seat role at that point.

Q. So if all -- if there are all kinds of requirements to enter a generation interconnection agreement and then there's construction and work to be done and facilities to be built, who is it that checks and makes sure that the facility that is constructed is consistent with the terms of the agreement?

A. Well, ultimately, it would be -- it would be our project manager that's assigned, our construction project manager who's in charge of that, but with full support of PacifiCorp engineering staff ensuring that the equipment that we required to be installed is functioning properly.

Q. Okay. As manager of generation interconnection, do you have a role in that quality assurance process, or is that just shifted -- is that really shifted over to the construction side?

A. Yeah, it's really the project management

Q. Do you know where we could find that information?

MR. AUSTIN: Objection. Foundation.

THE WITNESS: It's certainly posted on

PacifiCorp's website and probably various State of Utah administrative rules.

Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Okay. But, in your experience, what you just mentioned was that's typically the extent of someone having solar panels on the roof of their house?

#### A. Generally.

MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: All right. Go off the record.

(Lunch recess.)

MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Okay. We can go back on.

Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: All right.

Mr. Bremer, we're back on the record after our lunch

Did you speak to anybody about the facts of this case that you've testified about so far?

A. I spoke to my attorneys.

Q. Was there any conversation about how your testimony should go or should not go?

A. No.

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team. And, ultimately, the agreements ask for, you know, my group to provide approval to the customer to actually start generating; and unless I'm -- you know, unless I'm told that everything is functioning properly, I don't -- I won't provide that.

Q. Do you know, Mr. Bremer, is there any way for a person or entity to connect into PacifiCorp's infrastructure without going through the generation interconnection agreement process?

A. Is there a way to interconnect a generator to PacifiCorp's system without going through the process -- through my process?

Q. A generation facility.

A. Yes, if it's a -- if it's small enough to be considered net metering. So, generically, the rooftop solar on a residential house, those types of projects are not required to go through the process that I've described to you today.

Q. What do you mean by "small enough"?

A. Well, the size is dictated by each individual state; but, generally, they're considered very small compared to the projects that I typically

Q. Do you know the upper limit for Utah?

A. I don't.

Q. Okay. Just to revisit a little bit with plaintiff's Exhibit 196 that we were looking at before the break.

We got these, you know, steps 1 through 5, starting with an interconnection customer submitting an application and going through an executed interconnection agreement.

In your experience, about how long does that take to go from a submitted application to an executed interconnection agreement?

A. Generally -- you know, it varies based on size -- but a year.

Q. Can you explain to me -- I saw on the PacifiCorp website something called a generation interconnection queue. What is that?

A. The queue is the word we use for the list of applications we've received since the current process was put in place to track them.

Q. Okay. And when was the current process put in place to track them?

A. I don't know the specific date, but approximately the 2000-2001 time frame.

MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Okay. I would like to mark, please, the next exhibit number.

(Exhibit 198 marked.)

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### 26 (Pages 98 to 101)

98 100 MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: All right. So number -- so deposit and site control, the things what's going to happen is we have marked a disk that that are required with the application. is plaintiff's Exhibit 198. What we're going to do Second on is the date in which we gave it is put that in my co-counsel's computer and then I'm the queue number, in which we received all of that actually going to ask you to navigate to some information. information on that disk. So you can see the first one was in 2000. THE WITNESS: Okay. Excuse me. Request status is whether this is in MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Here's a copy. service. I'd have to look here; I can't remember MR. MORAN: Kris. exactly what all we have in this one. So you can 10 10 MR. AUSTIN: Thank you. see the options are "deactivated," which means, for 11 11 THE WITNESS: No projector screen? one reason or another, the project was terminated. 12 12 MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: We're not that "In progress" means it's anywhere from we just 13 13 fancy. Sorry. received an application this morning to it's going 14 14 Okay. And is it all right with you if I to be completed tomorrow; so anywhere in that range. 15 15 come around so I can see also what's going on on the "In service" means it's generating or it's been 16 approved to generate. And "suspended" is an 17 17 allowance under certain interconnection agreements THE WITNESS: Yes. 18 Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Okay. So if you 18 that it has a signed interconnection agreement but 19 19 would please take a look at what's open on it's essentially delayed. 20 co-counsel's laptop, do you see a file that is the Q. Okay. And then could we take a look at if 21 21 something is in progress. native Excel version of the generation 22 22 interconnection queue? A. Yeah. 23 23 A. I would assume it's this one, but I can't Q. Does that mean that the interconnection see it. agreement is in the process of being negotiated? 25 25 Q. Okay. Are you talking about the first A. It can mean -- It can mean -- It's, again, 99 101 either from we just received an application today to file on there? A. Yeah, the PacifiCorp queue. it has an interconnection agreement and is being Q. So that's the document named 161107 constructed right now. So anywhere from fully PacifiCorp queue.xlsx? generating to just applied. A. I believe that's it, yeah, but I'd want to Q. Okay. And then how about "company name"? open it to confirm. What's in that column? Q. Why don't you go ahead and open it. A. So that's the -- it's either the name of A. Yes, this is PacifiCorp's generation the company that's on the interconnection agreement interconnection publicly posted queue. or it's a PacifiCorp affiliate. Those are FERC 10 Q. Okay. So let's walk through -- Sorry, I'm rules. If there's a PacifiCorp affiliate that 11 11 going to go around you. Sorry for the -applies, we have to put the name up immediately. So 12 A. Pull up a chair. 12 not necessarily meaning that there's an 13 13 Q. That's okay. I'm fine. Thank you. interconnection agreement signed, but if it's 14 Let's walk through the fields, if you affiliate of PacifiCorp, we have to publicly notice don't mind, on the interconnection queue. Can you 15 that it's -- that there's an application. But if 16 just take me across and help me understand what 16 it's not a PacifiCorp affiliate, the name is there, 17 17 information is in here? that means there's a signed agreement. 18 A. Sure. So the first column, "queue Q. What about "service type"? What is --19 19 number," this is the order in which they were What's in that column? 20 20 received. You can see the --A. Service type. So there are two types of 21 21 Q. I'm sorry. So the gueue number is the interconnection service that customers can receive. 22 order in which the interconnection application was ER stands for energy resource, NR stands for network 23 23 resource. Those are terms defined in our open A. Yes. And that we -- that we received 24 access transmission tariff. everything we required in order to give it a queue Q. Okay. And how about application rules?

### 27 (Pages 102 to 105)

102 104 Mr. Bremer, until what date this spreadsheet is A. Yeah. So this is -- these acronyms are for the procedures which we use to process the current to? application. Let's see what all we have in here. A. It says right here in column H, as of There's a number of them. 11/04/2016. Q. So then, to your understanding, this So, for example, if it says LGI, we consider that -- consider that to be a FERC spreadsheet reflects information available to PacifiCorp through November 4th, 2016? jurisdictional large generator application. SGI A. Yes. small generator FERC project. If you see others like O, that have an O in front of them, that means Q. There are two projects that are in 10 10 they fall under the Oregon rules; U, they fall under progress; is that right? 11 A. Yes. the Utah rules; W, the state of Washington, and so Q. What are those? forth. So it's basically the jurisdictional rules 13 13 under which the application is processed. A. The first one is known as Pavant Solar II. 14 14 Q. And then let's skip over the megawatt and the third -- and the second one is known as 15 15 output for now, and let's take a look at county and Pavant Solar III. state. Q. Okay. So, according to the spreadsheet, 17 17 the information here is that those two entities do A. Okay. 18 18 Q. Does that mean the location of the not yet have an executed interconnection agreement? 19 19 proposed facility to interconnect? A. No, they do, based on two things here: 20 A. Yes. One, as I stated earlier, the company name is 21 21 Q. Okay. So if I wanted to isolate all of listed; and, second, if I scroll over to the right, 22 22 the projects either in or proposed for the state of T here shows "IA signed," "IA signed," "IA signed." 23 23 Utah, how would I do that? So that means interconnection agreement executed, 24 A. You simply filter through the state of essentially, and here's the date in which it was 25 25 Utah. executed. 103 105 Q. Could you show me how to do that? So what Q. Oh, okay. So just to take that piece by are we doing here? piece for the record here: Column T on the A. Under state, I would deselect everything spreadsheet is entitled "request status except the abbreviation for Utah, UT. explanation." Correct? Q. Okay. So how many results come back from A. Yes. filtering on the state of Utah? Q. And, for example, Pavant substation says: A. 342. "IA signed February 11, 2014." Q. Okay. And then what if I were interested Did I read that correctly? in finding all projects in Millard County, Utah? A. Yes. That is for queue 450. Q. Queue number. Sure. Great. What would I do? 11 11 A. Same process. Deselect all other counties And so that means that the interconnection 12 and filter just for Millard -- Millard. 12 agreement with Pavant substation was signed on that 13 13 Q. And how many projects -- Well, let's first date, February 11, 2014? -- let me first ask: How many projects come back A. Well, Pavant substation is -- you're 15 15 when you filter for Millard County in Utah? looking at the point of interconnection. 16 A. It looks like 21. 16 Q. Oh, I'm sorry. 17 17 Q. Okay. And how many of those projects are A. Pavant Solar LLC. in service? Q. Pavant Solar LLC. Okay. 19 19 A. One. 20 20 Q. I see. And who -- what's the company name Q. Okay. All right. There's another company 21 21 for the project that's in service? name in this filtered view, and that is Long Ridge 22 22 Wind LLP. A. Pavant Solar LLC. 23 23 (Reporter request.) A. Yep. 24 24 THE WITNESS: P-A-V-A-N-T. Q. Is that right? Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: And can you tell, A. That's right.

### 28 (Pages 106 to 109)

106 108 Q. What can you tell me -- What does this Q. But, generally, can you tell me, please, spreadsheet tell me about Long Ridge Wind LLP? what -- what this document is. MR. AUSTIN: Objection. Beyond the scope. A. This is the open access transmission THE WITNESS: Well, in the request status tariff that I mentioned earlier. explanation, you can see that the interconnection Q. Okay. And what, generally, does this document set forth for PacifiCorp? agreement was executed on March 31st of 2014 and the interconnection customer terminated the agreement on A. It's the governing rules from FERC as to August 9th of 2016, so the project is in the how PacifiCorp should operate its transmission deactivated status. Excuse me. 10 10 Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Could we take a Q. And what, if any, impact does this tariff 11 11 look, please, again at the column headings -have on your role as interconnection generation A. Yeah. manager? 13 13 Q. -- that we have here. A. Inside the tariff are procedures for 14 14 In column M, the column heading is processing both large and small projects that fall 15 15 "customer requested commercial operations date." under the jurisdiction of FERC, as well as all of What does that mean? the agreements, the agreement templates that have 17 17 A. When an initial application is submitted been approved by FERC, that are signed during the 18 18 by the customer, on it is a field for the date in process, including the interconnection agreements 19 19 which they're hopeful to have their project themselves. 20 commercial; so that's the date that we put on here. Q. Are those templates things that you could 21 21 Q. And what does it mean to have the project find easily in this large document? 22 22 commercial? A. That I can find easily? Yes. 23 23 Q. Is it readily apparent to you? A. It's in service. They're approved for 24 A. Yes. generation. It's fully approved. 25 25 Q. And so that's after the interconnection Q. Can you guide us through and find the --107 109 agreement is signed; correct? A. Well, what specifically would you like to A. Yes. find? Q. Okay. And then column N says "agreed to Q. Is there a section on the kinds of commercial operations date." What does that mean? agreements that we're talking about here, A. That's the date that is in the actual interconnection, generation interconnection? A. Yes. interconnection agreement. Q. How about column O? What does "type" Q. What section is that? A. That, I don't know off the top of my head; mean? A. That's the type of -- the primary type of but I can find them if you give me a minute --10 generation that you can see -- for example, wind, Q. Sure. 11 11 solar, those types of things. That's the type of A. -- if you would like me to. 12 generator they're using. 12 Q. Please. 13 13 Q. So the way electricity is being generated? A. Let's see. So attachment O, page 601, A. Yes. Correct. covers the small generator side; and attachment N, 15 15 Q. Okay. Thank you. Would you please -page 463, covers the large generator side. So I can 16 Let's see. We'll navigate back to the information 16 navigate to either if you want me to, but here are 17 17 on the disk. all the different agreements, including the large 18 All right. Would you please open the PDF generator interconnection agreement and the 19 19 file on this disk. different study agreements that they would sign. 20 20 A. Done. Q. Okay. So you just pointed to -- and let 21 21 Q. Okay. Now, this -- Adobe is telling us the record reflect we're on page 15 of the PDF, in 22 22 that this file is 751 pages, so I understand -- I'm the table of contents. Correct? 23 23 not going to ask you to read the whole thing and let 24 24 me know when you're finished. Q. And you identified attachment N, A. I appreciate that. appendices to LGIP?

### 29 (Pages 110 to 113)

110 112 Okay. So, Mr. Bremer, you identified that Q. And then there's a series of appendices this is an agreement between PacifiCorp and Pavant Solar LLC all listed out there? The item in parentheses after Pavant Solar A. Yes. Q. So if attachment N is the appendices to LLC, that queue 450, do you see that? the LGIP, where is the LGIP itself? A. Yeah, I do. Q. Is that the number that this entity has in A. Section 5 is the small generator, SGIP; and section 4, I believe it is -- yeah, section 4 is the queue --A. That's correct, yeah. the large generator interconnection procedures. 10 10 Q. Okay. So, again, we're on page 11 of the Q. -- that we just looked at? 11 11 PDF; correct? Okay. Would you please turn to the page 12 A. Yes. that's marked PAC 29. 13 13 Q. And you're identifying Roman numeral four, A. Okay. 14 14 "large generation interconnection service"? Q. There's a definition towards the bottom of 15 the page, "point of interconnection"? 15 A. Correct. A. Yes. Q. All right. And then on page 13 of the 17 17 Q. And there's -- there's a definition PDF, you pointed out that Roman numeral five 18 18 written out in this contract. I get that. identifies small generation interconnection service; 19 19 Can you describe to me in kind of correct? 20 20 A. That's correct, yeah. real-world terms, what would that actually look 21 21 Q. Okay. And this open access transmission like? What would the point of interconnection 22 22 tariff, this is for all FERC jurisdiction projects; actually look like physically? 23 23 correct? A. Well, that's the physical point on 24 A. That's right. PacifiCorp's system where the customer's generating 25 25 Q. So where could I find information about facility is actually physically connecting to 111 113 non-FERC jurisdiction projects and how to PacifiCorp's system. interconnect? Q. And how do they actually physically A. Again, our generation interconnection procedures website is an excellent resource. We A. Well, I guess, typically, wires are run have been provided procedures from the states of from the customer's facility to the point at which Oregon, Utah, and Washington as to how certain it interconnects through some sort of disconnecting projects should be handled. device on PacifiCorp's system. MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: All right. Thank Q. And you say typically it's wires, like you very much. wires connect the two? 10 A. Yes. (Exhibit 199 marked.) 11 11 Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Okay. Q. Okay. Any other way that they connect? 12 Mr. Bremer, you've been handed what's been marked 12 A. It's possible that a customer's substation 13 13 plaintiff's Exhibit 199. -- a customer built and owned substation could be Would you please take a look at that and built right next to a PacifiCorp owned substation 15 15 just familiarize yourself with it. and they're tied together like that through --16 A. Okay. 16 through a bus bar. 17 17 Q. Mr. Bremer, what is plaintiff's Q. What's a bus bar? 18 Exhibit 199? A. It's essentially a metal rod that connects 19 19 A. This is a -- This is an interconnection the two, rather than a wire. 20 20 agreement which appears to have been amended. As Q. Would you take a look, please, at the page 21 21 the cover page indicates, there was an amendment on that's marked PAC 90 -- leading zeroes, but 90 is 22 this agreement at some point. This is for a large the last two. 23 23 generator qualifying facility for Pavant Solar LLC. A. Okay. 24 24 Q. For the record, plaintiff's Exhibit 199 Q. The header on the page is "attachment B to has been Bates numbered PAC 14 through 96. QF LGIA scope of work."

## 30 (Pages 114 to 117)

114 116 A. Yes. Q. Does PacifiCorp have an interconnection Q. Where in the course of the project -- Like agreement with a company called LTB1 LLC? where does this scope of work come from? Who A. No, not that I was able to find. Q. Does PacifiCorp have an interconnection generates this scope of work? A. The specifics of the way it's laid out agreement with an entity called DCL16BLT Inc.? here come during the facility study. This is where A. No, not that I was able to find. our project management team identifies who needs to Q. Does PacifiCorp have an interconnection do what and on what schedule. agreement with someone named R. Gregory Shepard? Q. And please remind me: Is the feasibility A. No, not that I was able to find. 10 study done by your group or by the construction Q. Does PacifiCorp have an interconnection 11 11 group? agreement with anyone named Neldon Johnson? 12 A. So it's the facility study. A. No, not that I was able to find. 13 13 Q. Facility study? Q. Does PacifiCorp have an interconnection 14 14 A. And it's done by PacifiCorp project agreement with any entity -- with any person named 15 15 management. Roger Freeborn? 16 Q. So that's not your group? A. No, not that I was able to find. 17 17 A. It's not -- Well, I mean, it's still the Q. If you take a look at the list of 18 process, as all things are administered by my group; remaining entities in paragraph 7, does PacifiCorp 19 19 have an interconnection agreement with any of those but the study itself is put together by the 20 20 construction project management group. remaining entities? 21 21 Q. Okay. And you said the scope of work A. No, not -- again, not that I was able to 22 22 comes from the facility study? find. 23 23 A. Yes. Q. And what -- what kind of search did you 24 Q. So, in this agreement, Mr. Bremer, this undertake to determine that? 25 25 scope of work goes from page PAC 90 through PAC 96; A. Yeah. So I looked at the information that 115 117 correct? we keep that feeds into the queue list that we looked at, the Excel version there. So every (Sotto voce remarks.) interconnection application has to identify the Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Mr. Bremer, would entity name and the primary contact person for that you take a look, please, back at plaintiff's entity. I was -- you know, just through searching Exhibit 193. the spreadsheet, I was unable to find any of these A. Okay. names in either of those locations. Q. It's the second to the last page of the Q. Do you know, is there any way that exhibit. Paragraph 7, do you see that? PacifiCorp tracks requests for information about how 10 A. I do. to get an interconnection agreement, like 11 11 Q. And so -- Well, first I'll ask: To your pre-application? 12 knowledge and experience at PacifiCorp, do 12 A. No. We receive frequent requests for 13 individuals or do entities typically apply for 13 information, whether it be through e-mail or interconnection agreements? frequently phone calls; but, no, we don't track 15 15 A. I mean, typically it's an entity name. 16 Q. Have there been individuals? 16 MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: I will pass the 17 A. I can't recall. witness at this time. 18 Q. Then we'll start off with this: Does MR. AUSTIN: Just a couple. 19 19 PacifiCorp have an interconnection agreement with an **EXAMINATION** 20 20 entity called RaPower-3 LLC? BY MR. AUSTIN: 21 21 A. No, not that I was able to find. Q. As I understand it, what -- Maybe more 22 Q. Does PacifiCorp have an interconnection 22 than a couple. 23 23 agreement with an entity named International As I understand it, there's a -- there's a 24 24 Automated Systems Inc.? process in place at PacifiCorp whereby a power A. No, not that I was able to find. purchase agreement is entered into and the

### 31 (Pages 118 to 121)

118 120 connection agreement is typically negotiated in Q. Could I send power to your grid if I conjunction with that. didn't have an interconnection agreement? Did I get that right? A. Well, it -- Could you send power -- I MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: I object to form. mean, I guess are you saying could you -- could you THE WITNESS: I mean, I can't speak to interconnect to it, could you put a generator on our when the power purchase agreement negotiations facility -- on our system --Q. Yeah. happen. It's irrelevant to my process. Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: If there's no power A. -- without an agreement? No. purchase agreement, is there any reason for entering Q. Okay. And are you aware of anybody 10 10 into the interconnect agreement? donating, for free, power to PacifiCorp? 11 11 A. I -- I wouldn't know that. A. I can't really say what an energy 12 12 developer would be thinking. Q. Have you ever negotiated an interconnect 13 13 Q. To your knowledge, does PacifiCorp enter agreement that was specifically for charitable 14 14 into interconnect agreements with parties that it purposes? 15 15 does not have a purchase agreement with? A. I wouldn't know that either. 16 A. I honestly don't know. I -- Again, I Q. I mean, there are substantial costs 17 17 don't -- A power purchase agreement is irrelevant to involved in going through the interconnection and 18 signing an interconnection agreement. It's not a 18 transmission agreement process; isn't that fair? 19 19 requirement. So I don't -- I really don't have any A. It depends on your definition of 20 20 "substantial." feel for that. 21 21 Q. Okay. Based on your years of experience Q. Well, how much do you make in a year? 22 22 in the industry, do you have any understanding with MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Objection. 23 23 MR. REICH: Objection. regard to whether or not you have ever negotiated or 24 administered or handled an interconnection agreement MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: That's 25 25 with an entity that has not already entered into a argumentative. 119 121 power purchase agreement or at least in negotiations Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: I'd consider six figures MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: I object to form. Would you agree with me that there's a THE WITNESS: Have we ever signed an substantial cost involved in entering -- in going through the interconnection process? interconnection agreement with a customer that I know does not have a power purchase agreement? A. I mean, not if you've got a massive project. MR. AUSTIN: Yeah. THE WITNESS: Is that what you're asking Q. Okay. So that we don't have to dicker me? over whether my paltry salary is substantial or not: 10 10 MR. AUSTIN: Yes. This -- This interconnection agreement with Pavant 11 THE WITNESS: Yes. Solar requires them to make a deposit of 362 -- or 12 12 Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: And under what provide financial security of \$362,000. Is that 13 13 circumstances? Is that typical? right? 14 A. Can you tell me what page you're looking A. I wouldn't -- I can't really say. It's --15 15 I wouldn't say it's typical, but... at? 16 16 Q. Well, so if I wanted to come to PacifiCorp Q. Yeah. It's PCC 00861. 17 17 MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: For the record. and I said, "Look, I don't want to sell any power to 18 18 you, but I do want to negotiate an interconnection plaintiff's Exhibit 199. 19 19 agreement and I want to hook up to your" -- "to your THE WITNESS: Yes. \$362,000, yeah. 20 grid," would PacifiCorp do that? Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: Okay. Is that an amount 21 21 A. Yes. that is typical, within the range of normal, 22 22 exorbitant, in your experience? Q. Would there be any benefit, that you can 23 23 A. It seems typical. conceive of, to a business for doing that? 24 Q. Okay. And so there have been, I presume, A. I don't want to speculate on what the people that have gone through the interconnection energy developers would think.

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negotiation process and then not ended up actually connecting to PacifiCorp's grid; is that right?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And in those circumstances, does PacifiCorp refund money that's been advanced?
- A. No. Well, if it's been advanced? Speak more on that. You mean the financial security?
  - Q. Yeah.
- A. It depends if we -- if we've spent any money on design or procurement or construction activities of that money.
- Q. If I pay for a feasibility study, would that be refunded?
  - A. No.

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- Q. If I got partway through construction of a construction required by PacifiCorp in order to allow an interconnection, would PacifiCorp refund me what I had spent if I decided not to follow through with the interconnection agreement?
- A. Unlikely. I say that perhaps equipment that was procured, if it could be used elsewhere, perhaps it would be refunded; but any time, such as engineering, things like that, would not.
- Q. Okay. As I was looking at your -- at your -- What exhibit number is this PacifiCorp handout?

required as part of the study process.

- Q. What if I got all the way through the process for interconnection and everything was built and I decided to double the size of my power plant? Could I just rely on the original interconnection agreement?
- A. No. You would have to either withdraw your original and put in a new application for the amount total, or a second application with the delta between the original and the increased output.
- Q. So if I -- if I estimated wrong in terms of what my expected output was going to be on the low side, then I would have to start all over?
- A. Potentially. PacifiCorp's engineers study the system for the maximum output to maintain reliability of the system.
- Q. I mean, it could be that there would be duplication of expenses because transformers or other components that were adequate for a lower output would now no longer be adequate for a higher output; is that fair?
  - A. That's -- Yes, it would be.
- Q. I mean, it wouldn't be very efficient to go through the process again every time you decided to increase your power output; is that fair?

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- A. Yeah. Yes, it is. Q. I mean, you can connect through net metering up to -- I think it's 2 megawatts, without going through the interconnection process; is that right?
- A. I don't know the specific number, but the net metering process -- there's also a process in place for net metering.
- Q. I mean, net metering, does it require a power purchase agreement, to your knowledge?
  - A. I don't know.
- Q. You do know that the -- Well, let me just ask you: Do you know what the Utah law is with regard to when commercial businesses or individuals are permitted to connect through net metering?
  - A. There's --

MR. REICH: I'm going to object. Net metering is outside the scope on the topics of this

Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: Well, it's in the scope of when a transmission and interconnection agreement is required. And so I'm just wondering if that's even something that you even -- Like do you reject interconnection applications based on the lack of need for them because net metering is available?

### A. 196.

Q. 196. Thank you.

As I was looking at this, it indicates on the left-hand side, on the first page, it says: "To protect the electric reliability and safety of all of our customers, we look at the big picture."

And then below that, it says: "One of the things that PacifiCorp considers in determining what to require of applicants is the power size and type of generation connected to the circuit."

Would it be -- And it goes on and lists a number of other factors.

Would it be possible for you -- for a power plant owner to successfully work through the interconnection agreement process if they did not know how much energy output they would expect to transmit?

# A. No. That's a requirement of the

- Q. I mean, if they told you, "Well, maybe it could be between 2 and 200 kilowatts" -- or, pardon me -- "megawatt output," would that be an acceptable range for you to go through the interconnection process?
  - A. No. The requested output amount is

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### 33 (Pages 126 to 129)

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MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: I object to the form. It's confusing.

THE WITNESS: There are circumstances where, if the interconnection customer has submitted an application that appears to be small enough to meet the net metering rules, I will confer with the net metering group to determine if it's eligible and if we should advise the customer that they could potentially go that way.

Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: Yeah. I mean, in order to -- You've got on page 2 of this exhibit, you know, a categorization of the types of facilities that fall within FERC or PURP; right?

#### A. PURPA.

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Q. PURPA. Excuse me. Yeah, PURPA.

#### A. Yeah.

- Q. And one of the important things for you to know in terms of determining what's going to be required to execute an interconnection agreement is whether the applicant is a small generator, a large generator, or whether or not it falls within the PURPA regulations. Is that true?
- A. Yeah. It's -- Yes, that's something that we ask the customers to clarify for us during their application.

describing.

- Q. And, again, I know this is perhaps rhetorical: But if a power producer does not intend to transmit power through PacifiCorp's transmission system, there is obviously no need for an interconnection agreement; is that fair?
- A. Well, again, transmitting power and generation interconnection are two different -- If what you're asking is, if they don't intend to physically interconnect at all with PacifiCorp's system, then, no, there would be no reason to. But if -- But it's two different things there.
- Q. Do you know of anybody that has ever --Have you ever negotiated an interconnection agreement with anyone who expressed to you that it never had any intent to ever connect to the system?

#### A. No

Q. Okay. Have you ever negotiated an interconnection agreement or been through the process with anyone who expressed to you that they intended to connect but they never intended to sell power to PacifiCorp?

#### A. Yes.

Q. And do you have any knowledge regarding the circumstances under which someone might do that?

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Q. I mean, because there are some applications that you have to accept, right, in terms of you have to purchase power from some entities that fall within certain categorizations; is that right?

A. I can't speak to the power purchase side of the agreement.

Q. All right. Fair enough.

But, in any event, it's mandatory -- it's essential to know whether or not entity is producing below 20 megawatts or over 20 megawatts; is that fair?

#### A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. Have you ever seen an entity apply for an interconnection agreement for experimental or developmental solar energy production?
- A. You'd have to define what you mean by "experimental."
- Q. I mean, has anybody ever come to you and said, "We don't really know if it's going to work or not, but here's what we hope to achieve. Can we negotiate an interconnection agreement in advance of building anything?"
- A. To my knowledge, no, we have not had a formal application for something that you're

- A. Yes. Such as a customer, a load customer, like an industrial customer that has a huge energy need, will put their own generator on the system to offset their power every month, so like essentially a large net metering project. They're not going to put energy onto PacifiCorp's system, but the generator is physically capable of doing so.
- Q. Okay. So sometimes they want the option of being able to generate?
- A. Well, the engineering staff will call for infrastructure to -- If energy flows on -- If energy starts to flow onto the system, it will cut it off immediately; so it's physically not possible. But the generator is -- The wires are connected that it -- that it is possible.
- Q. Okay. So let me make sure I understand.
  They have a generator, the wires are
  connected, and what's the purpose of that
  connection?
- A. Just to offset their -- the energy that they're having to pay for. So it's running at the same time as energy's flowing into their facility for their industrial load, so it's running in parallel.
  - Q. Okay. So you're talking about

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circumstances where a connection is made so that energy can be procured from PacifiCorp?

- A. Well, they're trying to lessen the amount of energy they're taking from PacifiCorp by generating their own on-site generation.
- Q. But that never goes back into PacifiCorp's transmission system?
- A. Right. And, again, the infrastructure will be put in place to prevent it.
  - Q. Okay. I gotcha.
  - A. Okay.

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- Q. I gotcha. Okay. But you're not aware of anybody who has sought an interconnection agreement without circumstances like you just described, with no intent to ever send power or transmit power to PacifiCorp; is that fair?
  - A. Yeah, that's fair.
- Q. Okay. Do I understand correctly -- and maybe you already answered this -- an interconnection agreement is not required for net metering? Did I get that right?
- A. A net metering agreement of some sort is required.
- Q. Okay. And you're not involved in those arrangements at all?

that right?

- A. I suppose that's possible, yeah.
- Q. I guess -- I guess what I'm getting at is: It's a requirement of PacifiCorp that all applicants comply with these standards as a precondition for obtaining an interconnection agreement; is that right?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And in terms of the -- in terms of the connection, are you aware of any reason why someone couldn't build a power transmission -- or a power production facility and then finalize the work related to interconnection thereafter?
- A. Could you clarify that? Are you -- Are you asking, could someone build a generating facility and just have it done and then --
  - Q. And then apply --
- A. -- submit it? I know of no reason why you couldn't.
- Q. Okay. And I don't know, but maybe you can tell me: Have you seen circumstances where there's an existing power production facility that is applying for an interconnection agreement with PacifiCorp?
  - A. Not outside of some sort of contractual

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- A. I am not.
- Q. Is that fair?
- A. Yeah.
- Q. Can you do a feasibility study if it's not known how much power output there will be from an applicant's power generation facility?
  - A. No. It's required.
- Q. Can you do engineering and other studies to determine what will be required, if you don't have the information with regard to output?
  - A. No.
- Q. There are established standards for performance and design that are referenced in PacifiCorp's materials, including design standards of Western Electricity Coordinating Council, North American Electrical Liability Corporation; is that right?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And PacifiCorp; right?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. So if I was designing a power plant, I could, in the first instance, before even coming and submitting my plans to PacifiCorp for an
- interconnection agreement, have design work done that would comply with these standards at least; is

issue where maybe their current agreement is terminating and they have to redo it.

- Q. Right. So maybe they were selling to somebody else and they would now want to sell to PacifiCorp, for example?
- A. Well, no. I'm talking, again, specifically generation interconnection agreement, so that something would have had to exist with PacifiCorp already, but in some cases perhaps it's terminating and they have to reapply.

There are generators that were connected to PacifiCorp's system prior to the open access transmission tariff, many -- you know, 20, 30, 40 years ago, and sometimes those agreements terminate; and in order to maintain the interconnection, they would have to go through the process almost as a new application.

- Q. Okay. Do you enter -- Does PacifiCorp enter into these interconnection agreements with entities outside of the state of Utah?
- A. Well, we have transmission in a number of western states; so, yes, if I'm understanding you correctly.
- Q. I guess what I'm trying to determine is whether or not there are power generators that have

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### 35 (Pages 134 to 137)

choices with regard to who they want to sell their power to in the geographic areas that PacifiCorp operates in?

A. Again, I don't really want to speak to the power purchasing agents. That's not my expertise.

- Q. Well, I'm just wondering, are there times -- You said the only time you could think of when someone might be negotiating or going through the interconnection process is when they had a previous contract with PacifiCorp but things have changed in terms of regulation. But have you ever been involved in circumstances where someone who was previously selling to someone else wanted to sell to PacifiCorp?
- A. The generation interconnection is -again, it's just to be physically interconnected to PacifiCorp's system. Who they sell the power to is irrelevant to that process. Either they're connected to PacifiCorp's system or they're not.
- Q. Right. And I'm just wondering if I would have to go through this, if I would have to negotiate an interconnection agreement, if I had previously been connected to another transmission network and I now wanted to connect to PacifiCorp's in order to sell them power. Isn't that a necessary

connected to PacifiCorp's network, and provides into to California.

Did I get that right?

MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Objection.

Misstates prior testimony.

Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: Maybe you didn't tell me that.

A. No, I did not.

MR. AUSTIN: Okay. I think those are all the questions that I have.

> Yeah, that's all. Thank you. MR. REICH: No questions.

MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Quick follow-up.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

FURTHER EXAMINATION

BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER:

- Q. Why is it important to know the expected output of any facility that's proposing to interconnect with PacifiCorp?
- A. Because that's -- that's the only way to model the facility to understand what impact it will have on PacifiCorp's existing infrastructure, to know if the wires or the equipment will be overloaded with the increased generation. If we don't know specifically how big it is, it's -- we

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component in terms of selling power to PacifiCorp, that you are connected to their transmission node?

A. Again, power purchase, I don't want to comment on either from my perspective -- If it's not physically interconnected with PacifiCorp's system, no generation interconnection agreement is required. If somehow it was physically connected to another party's system and you wanted to switch it and, say, build a new line so it's connected to PacifiCorp's system, then, yes, it would be -- you would have to go through the application process.

- Q. Okay. So I hear you. So one way that I could avoid, for example, entering into a power purchase agreement or an interconnection agreement is by selling power to somebody that's already connected to PacifiCorp's system and has an existing agreement?
- A. I -- The way you phrased that, I don't think I agree with it. Again, it's from -- from generation interconnection, it's whose system is the generator connected to. The power purchase arrangements are irrelevant.
- Q. Okay. So just so I'm clear: You told me, for example, there's a company that you're aware of that produces power in southern Utah, is not

don't know. Every -- you know, every piece of infrastructure on the electrical network has capability, and if you don't know the increased generation that will be flowing through it, you can't make a determination if upgrades are necessary.

(Sotto voce remarks.)

MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Pass the witness.

MR. AUSTIN: I'm done.

MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Anything more?

MR. REICH: Done.

MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Mr. Bremer, thank you so much for your time.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: We'll go off the record for a ten-minute break to switch over and start with our final witness.

(TIME NOTED: 2:12 P.M.)

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### 36 (Pages 138 to 141)

138 140 VERONICA WHITESMITH, conversation to speak over one another, to finish -called as a witness, being duly sworn on oath, was to start answering a question before the question is examined and did testify as follows: finished being asked. Today I'd ask that you try to **EXAMINATION** let me finish my questions before you start your BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: answers. Q. Hello, Ms. Whitesmith. Will you do that? A. Hello. A. Yes. Q. We met a moment ago; but, again, my name Q. It's my obligation to ask understandable is Erin Healy Gallagher and I'm here representing questions of you; so if at any time you don't 10 10 the United States in this case. understand the question that I'm asking, please let 11 11 me know, and I will do my best to fix it. A. Okay. 12 Q. If you would take a look, please -- We've A. I will. 13 13 marked a number of exhibits already here today. Q. Thank you. Then, also, occasionally 14 14 A. Oh, here. Okay. another attorney present may object to a question 15 Q. If you could find plaintiff's Exhibit 193 that I ask. Unless your attorney instructs you not all the way at the bottom there. to answer for reasons of privilege, just go ahead 17 17 and answer the question. A. Okay. 18 Q. Okay. Plaintiff's Exhibit 193 is the 18 A. Okay. 19 19 subpoena to PacifiCorp; right? Q. And sometimes it will happen that you'll A. Um-hum. give an answer as completely as you can, but then 21 21 Q. Yes? later on you may remember additional information or 22 22 A. Yes. Sorry. different information that may change that answer. 23 23 Q. That's okay. And you're here to testify When it happens, if it happens, please let me know, 24 on behalf of PacifiCorp; correct? and we can just go back and address that 25 A. Yes. immediately. 139 141 Q. And do you have a sense of what topics you A. Okay. Q. Also, when you're answering a question, if are here to testify about? you think there are documents that might help you A. Yes. Q. What are those? answer it, let me know, and we can see if we have A. Transmission service requests and whether them here we've received requests from certain customers that A. Okay. are identified in the subpoena. Q. If at any time you want to talk to counsel Q. Great. Okay. Before we head into those for PacifiCorp today, that's fine. I'd like -- But topics, I'll just talk to you a little bit about the I will ask that, if there's a question pending, go 10 ground rules for today that you may already have ahead and answer the question, and then we can take 11 11 talked about with counsel, but just so we're on the a break. 12 same page today. 12 A. Okav. 13 13 So, in the deposition, I will ask you Q. Ms. Whitesmith, is there anything that would prevent you from testifying to the full questions and you will answer them to the fullest 15 extent of your memory and capacity. 15 capacity of your recollection and knowledge of the 16 Our conversation will be recorded by the 16 facts today? 17 17 court reporter, so please speak loudly enough for A. Not that I can think of. 18 18 her to hear you. Q. Okay. Are you on any medications or drugs 19 19 Will you do that? that might interfere with memory or cognition? 20 20 A. Yes. A. No. No. 21 21 Q. And you're doing a good job answering my MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Okay. 22 questions with words rather than head nods or shakes (Exhibit 200 marked.) 23 23 or "uh-huh," "huh-uh," things like that. Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Ms. Whitesmith,

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Exhibit 200.

A. Thanks.

Q. We do have a tendency in casual

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I'm handing you what's been marked as plaintiff's

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### 37 (Pages 142 to 145)

142 Would you take a look at that, please. Q. Oh, first, would you please tell me the city and state of your home residence. A. Vancouver, Washington.

- Q. Okay. And the city and state of your place of work?
  - A. Portland, Oregon.
  - Q. Okay. Back to plaintiff's Exhibit 200.
  - A. Okav.

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- Q. Would you -- It looks like you have a long time of service with PacifiCorp detailed in your résumé, but would you just sort of walk me through and tell me about your time there?
- A. So I started with PacifiCorp in 1997. I was an office clerk responsible for all the documentation managed by our hydro -- PacifiCorp's hydro resources group and the environmental services group. Within that position, I worked closely with hydro resources and then was then hired on to work as a project coordinator in hydro relicensing. I stayed there for seven years as coordinator, worked on Klamath relicensing, Lewis River relicensing, and then was looking for additional responsibilities and at that point took a job as an analyst within the

loads and resources, related to our network customers.

- Q. Okay. So with respect to being part of the -- Well, actually, we'll start with this: Can you help me understand where transmission service fits into what PacifiCorp does?
- A. Well, so transmission -- we manage the wholesale transmission on the energy grid, on our portions of the grid within the balancing authority. In order to move -- for our customers to move their energy, they need acquire transmission rights, either in a wheeling capacity, like point-to-point service, or as a network integration transmission service, if they're actually serving load.
- Q. Okay. You said two things there that I'm going to follow up on: The wheeling capacity and network integration?
- A. Network integration trans -- Network integration transmission capacity.
- Q. What's the difference between those two
- A. So the wheeling is what we also refer to as, and if you look at our tariff, it's referred to as point-to-point service; and that's to move energy from point A to point B. You're not dropping it off

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transmission department and that was starting in

I started as an analyst working on the transmission service request queue. Over time, I progressed in that position, moved to the senior position, started managing the contracts as well as some aspects of the transmission service requests, and then in 2013 I assumed the position of the TSR manager.

Q. And that's transmission service --

A. Trans -- Yes, transmission service. And then with that position, in addition to transmission service requests, we managed certain WECC and FERC reporting requirements.

Q. Okay. A couple -- couple questions in there.

"TSR requests," that means --

- A. Hum-um.
- Q. No, no. TSR means transmission service request; correct?
  - A. Correct.
  - Q. Okay. And then you also said WECC?
- A. WECC, yeah, Western Electricity Coordinating Council. It's a regional entity that includes PacifiCorp. We report various information,

anywhere. You might be moving it to a different customer, a different BA, someone somewhere like that; but you're not syncing it to a specific load. So if you're selling it to another market, you will use point-to-point service.

- Q. And how about -- What was the other one, network?
- A. Network service. That's -- We have certain load-serving entities within our balancing authority; they acquire network service to serve their network customers. So --
  - Q. Go ahead.
- A. Yeah. So, through our process, they designate resources, various generators, to serve various loads that they have, that they also designate.
- Q. And what -- what is it that you mean by "load"?
- A. "Load," that's another customer that will use that -- that load for their own purposes, for their own either running of their business or whatever it may be.
- Q. So correct me if I'm wrong, but is load like used energy, like that is where the energy is going to power the lights in this office building?

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### 38 (Pages 146 to 149)

146 148 A. Yeah. Yeah. Yes. path that it will be generated on -- or that it will Q. So, really quickly, how long have you been be transmitted on. Sorry. specifically involved in transmission services at Q. And how about for the written application? PacifiCorp? A. The written application is the same A. Since 2007. Almost ten years. information as on OASIS, except there is additional Q. So when I -- when I ask you a question information. I don't have the tariff, our tariff, today, if you are answering from any resource other with me that explains it in detail; but it gets more than your personal knowledge, would you let me know? into what type of generator, what type of load, that A. Yes, I will. sort of information. 10 10 Q. Okay. Great. Would you take a look, Q. And under what circumstances would 11 11 please, at what's been marked plaintiff's PacifiCorp require a deposit? 12 Fxhibit 197 A. We require deposits of all new 13 13 The title at the top of plaintiff's 197 is point-to-point transmission service requests and all 14 14 "transmission service request process." Do you see new network customers. Existing network customers 15 15 that? are not -- We -- The tariff allows us to waive the 16 A. Yes. deposit requirement, and we do that with our 17 17 Q. Are you familiar with this document at existing network customers. 18 18 Q. And I think you said the deposit is one 19 19 A. Yes. month's --20 20 Q. There's a lot of information on here A. One month's service. 21 21 that's not intuitive to me. Q. -- service. And so what does -- what does 22 22 A. Okay. "service" mean there? 23 23 A. So if you have -- if your request is for Q. So could you walk me through. What --24 What is the transmission service request process? 20 megawatts, you would -- the current monthly rate, 25 25 A. So a transmission service request process I think, is around \$2600 per megawatt, so you'd 147 149 is outlined in our open access transmission tariff. multiply 20 times 2600 and then gross it up for We put this together to explain that process in more losses. So whatever -- I don't have a calculator, but whatever that is, is the deposit amount. easier terms to understand. So it consists of an initial part, which Q. And, in that example, do you mean 20 megawatts would be transmitted at one time or over is the application itself. When a customer wants to the course of a whole month, or what do you mean? request transmission service, the tariff identifies A. That's what they're reserving on the line. three different things they need to do. One is Whether they actually transmit or not, that is the submit a request on the open access same-time amount that will be available to the customer. information system; so it's an electronic system 10 Q. In the course of one month? that they put a request in on. And then they need 11 to send us a written application, and that written A. In the course of one month -- or one year. 12 12 application needs to contain certain pieces of This -- This process is really to long-term requests 13 13 that are 12 months or longer, so... information. And then, depending on the situation, 14 Q. Oh, okay. a deposit equal to one month's service may be 15 required. And once we receive that application --A. Yeah. 16 16 Q. Actually, can I stop you there real quick? Q. So the deposit is about one month's 17 17 A. Oh, yes. service? 18 Q. So, first off, what are the kinds of A. Yeah. 19 19 things that the OASIS electronic application Q. But any transmission service request would 20 20 requires? What kind of information? What kind of be a request to transmit electricity for -- Sorry. 21 21 Is it a request to reserve space on 22 22 PacifiCorp's equipment for one year? A. So, on OASIS, it requires, well, 23 23 A. One year or longer. Usually they're obviously, the customer name, the point of receipt

and point of delivery, the megawatts that they're

requesting, the start date and the end date, and the

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longer, but at least one year.

Q. At least one year. Okay.

### 39 (Pages 150 to 153)

150 152 Q. The endpoint, I think you said? If an entity does not have an interconnection agreement with PacifiCorp, is there A. Point of delivery. Q. Point of delivery. any reason that there would be a transmission service request related to the entity? A. That's the term. A. Yes, occasionally. Q. Point of delivery. Why does PacifiCorp Q. Okay. Can you explain that circumstance? need to know the point of delivery? A. Yes. Sometimes customers, interconnection A. Well, we need to know where it's going, customers, before they move -- get really far into where -- it's entering the system, but where are you the interconnection process, want to make sure they moving it to? It goes into also -- and I think it's 10 10 have the ability to reserve transmission. If the same answer as earlier -- do we have the 11 11 transmission capability? Do we have the local area there's no transmission, they can build their 12 project but they can't get it anywhere, get the capability to handle it? 13 13 energy anywhere; so they will occasionally put in a Q. I may be skipping ahead a couple of boxes 14 14 transmission service request to see if it's even here. But if an application was submitted that did 15 15 feasible to get the -- get the energy or get the not provide a specific number of megawatts that is transmission. requested for transmission, what would happen to the 17 17 Q. If an entity -- Well, I'll withdraw that. 18 18 A. We would not be able to consider that If an entity does not have a power 19 19 purchase agreement with PacifiCorp, is there any 20 reason for there to be a transmission service Q. And if an application is not complete and 21 21 request with respect to that entity? is not corrected, is not made complete, what happens 22 22 A. No, but I -- Can I clarify that? 23 23 A. Then the customer has 30 days to correct Q. Sure. A. When a customer submits an application for it from the time we notify them. If they don't, 25 25 a resource, they have -- they -- part of that then we deem them withdrawn; we no longer work on 151 153 process is that they attest that they either own or the application. have the right to purchase the output of that Q. And if a TSR application was made and resource. So if they don't attest to that, then we there was no point of delivery identified, what would not process their application. So I think would happen? that the answer is no. A. The same thing. We would attempt to Q. Let's see. Let me make sure I understand. remedy it. If they didn't respond in the time we gave them, then the request would be considered A. Okav. Q. We'll probably cover it later. withdrawn. Q. Okay. So let's take a couple of boxes A. Okay. Q. Okay. You mentioned that an entity would over. 11 11 have to submit information on the expected number of A. Okay. 12 megawatts --12 Q. There's a gold diamond that says 13 13 A. Yes. "application complete" on the first line. Do you Q. -- that it would -- it wants to transmit? see that? 15 15 A. (Nods head.) A. Yes. 16 Q. Why is that? 16 Q. And if the answer is yes, what happens? 17 A. Because when we look at it, we need to 17 A. If the answer is yes, then we review the 18 know how much they're requesting, whether we've got application within our transmission services group 19 19 the available transmission capacity for it, whether to make sure that we've got the available 20 20 the local area can handle that as well. So we need transmission capability. Regardless of whether we 21 21 to know how much they're proposing to put on. have it or not, we also send it to our planners for 22 Q. And correct me if I'm wrong, but it that particular area, have them take a look at it.

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A. Yes.

sounded like, as part of the application, PacifiCorp

would also need to know where the energy was going?

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And, at that point, we -- they or us recommend

Q. And is that a system impact study?

whether or not we need to proceed with a study.

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### 40 (Pages 154 to 157)

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- A. That would be a system impact study, yes.
- Q. What -- What can you tell me about a system impact study?
- A. Transmission system impact studies, the content is governed by the open access transmission tariff. They're a very high-level look at the request: One, are there any constraints in the area? Would we need to build infrastructure in order to complete -- you know, provide service for this request? And if the customer requests, we could look at redispatch options and certain other options, but it doesn't get into cost or anything like that
- Q. And there's a question here: "Is a system impact study needed?"
  - A. Um-hum.

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Q. Why might it be needed, or why might not it be needed?

A. It might not be needed. Occasionally, we get requests that are very small. You have a tiny -- you know, a one-megawatt project that needs to -- that's coming on in an area that's not constrained. We have the available transmission capacity, our planners have looked at it and they say, "Yeah, the system can handle it. Go ahead." So we would

Q. And planners, that's -- those are PacifiCorp employees?

- A. PacifiCorp planners, yeah, main grid and area planning.
  - Q. And what is the \$15,000 deposit for?
  - A. That is what we use to charge our time to.
  - Q. So does that pay for the study?
- A. Yes. It pays for it, and then if there's anything left over at the end, we refund it to the customer.
  - Q. Let's see. I think we left off at the scoping meeting.
    - A. Yes, scoping meeting.
    - Q. Okay. Tell me about that.
  - A. So we hold a scoping meeting. It's open to the customer and to anyone in PacifiCorp that may have an interest in the request. We usually -- They usually go in a certain format where we introduce everybody and do a brief introduction to the request and then, at that point, let PacifiCorp planners ask whatever questions, clarifying questions, they have; and the customer also can give additional input.
    - Q. So then does the study take place?
    - A. Yes.
    - Q. Okay. And so what -- what does a typical

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approve it at that point.

If any of those things are missing, if we don't have the available transmission capacity and/or the planners have concerns about the system in that area, then we would need to do a study.

- Q. And, actually, going along with that: Is there any lower or upper limit on megawatts to be transmitted?
  - A. No.
  - Q. Any number?
  - A. Any number. We see numbers all over.
- Q. Okay. So if a system impact study is indicated, what happens next?
- A. Then we send to the customer a system impact study agreement. They are required to sign that within 15 calendar days and provide a deposit of \$15,000. Once we receive that, then we set up a scoping meeting with the customer and our planners and talk about whatever the issues might be.
- Q. And who is it that completes the system impact study?
- A. The planners do the bulk of the work, the actual work. And then when it comes back to our group, we review it and route it for other review if necessary. We're kind of a project manager of it.

system impact study end up looking like? What is it telling the customer?

- A. It's telling the customer -- It depends on the situation, you know, the nature of the request; but, generally, it addresses two things: If there's no available transmission capacity, it will identify what is available, and it will identify the upgrades required to provide the service they are looking for.
  - Q. And what do you mean by "upgrades"?
- A. Let's say they need to -- it's a vague example, but we need -- in order to provide the service, we have to build a new line from point A to point B, a new transmission line. It would identify that. Or we need to replace, you know, a ring bus or something; some physical on-the-ground facilities need to be in place.
- Q. Who is it that takes on responsibility for the costs and construction of any upgrades?
- A. That is -- It depends on the nature of the upgrades, whether they're what we call network upgrades or direct assigned facilities. PacifiCorp would take responsibility for the network upgrades on the customer for the direct assigned facilities.
  - Q. Okay. Once a system impact study is

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### 41 (Pages 158 to 161)

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delivered to a customer, what happens next?

- A. Well, it depends on the results of the system impact study. Occasionally, we have a situation where we've done the study, the planners weren't sure at the outset if we could grant it, they do the study and the results come in, "Yeah, we don't need to do any upgrades," so at that point we would approve the request. If upgrades, genuine upgrades, are required, then we would move on to the facilities study phase.
- Q. Okay. Tell me about the facilities study phase.
- A. So, process-wise, it's very similar to the system impact study phase. We send an agreement to the customer. They have 15 days to sign. The deposit is \$50,000. Again, it's refundable, minus the actual costs. More people will be involved in a facilities study within PacifiCorp. We'll hold a scoping meeting. We usually don't include the customer in that, although they are welcome to attend if they want; but it will include many more engineering disciplines within PacifiCorp, rather than just planning -- you know, metering and protection and controls and substation engineering.

what the request is, the work that needs to be completed, what the schedule is, what the costs are, what's direct assigned, what's network upgrades, and what the payment provisions will be. And then, as an appendix, it usually has the schedule and the actual scope of work.

- Q. So correct me if I'm wrong, but it sounds like some of the costs might be borne by PacifiCorp and some of the costs might be borne by the customer?
  - A. Possibly, yes.
- Q. And how -- how about the transmission services agreement?
- A. Yeah. There's two types of transmission service agreements; so, depending on whether it was point-to-point or network, we would develop an agreement. For our point-to-point agreement, we have a pro forma version in our tariff, and it would be a matter of filling it in and sending it to the customer. The network is a little a little more free-form. We'd fill it in with the customer's information, their point of delivery, what their resources are, and what their loads are.
- Q. So do you have -- Does the tariff include anything for the network customer?

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cost estimate and schedule for construction.

And from there we'll develop a scope of work and a

Q. Actually, I want to make sure I got that right.

Out of the facilities study comes cost estimate, scope of work, and schedule?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Was there anything else?
- A. No. Those are the primary.
- Q. And, again, it's PacifiCorp employees who are doing the facilities study?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. What happens once PacifiCorp submits the facilities study to the customer?
- A. We usually set up a review meeting with the customer to go over the results of the study; and if it's favorable to the study -- to the customer, if they decide they -- They can decide to withdraw at any point in this process; but if, after that, they decide, "Yeah, we want to move forward," we'll put together a transmission service agreement and a construction agreement for the customer.
  - Q. And talk about the construction agreement.
- A. The construction agreement is -- we have a template for it. It's pretty straightforward. It's between PacifiCorp and the customer. It outlines

A. There's a space for it but it is blank, so they're conforming.

- Q. What do you mean? I'm sorry, I'm just trying --
- A. I mean we don't have a pro forma network agreement.
- Q. Okay. So once the customer signs the transmission service agreement and the construction --

A. The construction agreement will assign -So taking just the transmission service agreement:
They'll sign the transmission service agreement,
assuming they want to move forward with it, and
we'll look at the filing requirements. If it's a
network agreement, we will need to file it with
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. And the
point-to-point agreement, so long as it doesn't you
know -- if it's in accordance with the tariff
agreement, we can report it on a spreadsheet report
that we do.

So there -- there's that. And then we'll hold on to that until the request goes into service. At the same time, when we have the construction agreement, once that's signed and if there's any payment provisions up front or any of the initial

### 42 (Pages 162 to 165)

162 164 provisions are met, we'll assign it to a project A. Many -- Not off the top of my head. Many manager within PacifiCorp; and, at that point, I'm -- Many people. Many people. mostly out of it. They move forward and start doing MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: So this will be the work, procuring the materials, and building the next, please. facilities. (Exhibit 201 marked.) Q. If there is a construction agreement, the Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Handing you work identified in the construction agreement has to what's been marked plaintiff's Exhibit 201. be completed before the customer may transmit power; Just take a look at that, please, and let correct? me know when you're done. 10 10 A. Correct. Yes. For the record, plaintiff's Exhibit 201 is 11 11 Q. So even if a transmission service Bates marked PAC 224 through 253. 12 Ms. Whitesmith, plaintiff's Exhibit 201 agreement and a construction agreement are signed on 13 13 the same day, the customer might not be permitted to looks like it's entitled "service agreement for 14 start transmitting -network integration transmission service under 15 A. Correct. PacifiCorp's open access transmission tariff, volume Q. -- immediately? number 11 " 17 17 A. Until the facilities are in service, yes. Did I read that correctly? 18 Q. And who is it that decides whether the 18 A. Yes. 19 19 facility is good to go? Q. What is this document? A. That is the project manager and his group. A. This is a network integration transmission 21 21 service agreement for PacifiCorp Energy Supply I don't know their process. I don't know what --22 22 what the criteria are on that. Management. 23 23 Q. So correct me if I'm wrong, but this Q. So that's -- Let's see. So there are two 24 process that we've just walked through, Exhibit -entities in paragraph 1, both called PacifiCorp as 25 25 plaintiff's Exhibit 197, is that for non PacifiCorp far as I can see? 163 165 related entities? A. Yes. A. It is for PacifiCorp and non PacifiCorp Q. So can you tell me: So which is the related. **Energy Supply Management?** Q. Okay. So, to my understanding, there is a A. So the two entities are transmission component of PacifiCorp itself that may make function and PacifiCorp on behalf of its merchant transmission service requests? function. The merchant function is PacifiCorp A. Yes. **Energy Supply Management.** Q. Can you tell me about that? Q. Okay. Plaintiff's Exhibit 201. Is this A. We -- Yeah, they're -- PacifiCorp Energy the kind of service agreement that another network Supply Management is their current name. They integration customer, who was not PacifiCorp's ESM, 11 11 are -- We treat them like -- even though they are in the same agreement that they would enter into? 12 the same company, there is a wall between us and we 12 A. Similar, Similar form, yeah. 13 13 Q. Sure. And there might be different -- a treat them like any other customer. They're affiliated with us, so we need to note that; but different scope of work --

Q. So why does PacifiCorp Energy Supply Management exist?

processes as any other customer, and we respond in

aside from that, they follow the exact same

- A. Because they serve the majority of the load within PacifiCorp's balancing authority area, so they're a separate -- They buy and sell energy; we don't. They need to procure transmission, like anybody else, to move their energy.
  - Q. Do you know who they buy energy from?

A. Right.

Q. -- or construction required, but --

A. Yes.

Q. -- the general provisions are the same?

#### (Exhibit 202 marked.)

Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Ms. Whitesmith, handing you what's been marked plaintiff's

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Would you take a look at that, please, and let me know when you're ready.

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the same way.

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#### 43 (Pages 166 to 169)

166 168 talk about it. A. Yes. Q. Plaintiff's Exhibit 202 has the title Q. Fair enough. It's out of mine too. Would you take a look, please, at what's "transmission consulting agreement offer." Did I read that right? already been marked plaintiff's Exhibit 196. Just A. Yes. take a look at that and let me know when you're Q. What is this? ready. A. This is notifying customers that, for our A. Yes. existing network customers, we have a separate Q. We spoke to Mr. Bremer earlier about the consulting agreement that they may request, and the generation interconnection aspect of this brochure, 10 consulting agreement would be used to evaluate but is there any part of this brochure in 11 plaintiff's Exhibit 196 that has to do with your resources prior to submitting formal transmission 12 service requests. work in transmission? 13 13 Q. But that's only for existing network A. Not directly. 14 14 customers? Q. How indirectly, if so? 15 15 A. Yes. A. Indirectly, because many of the requests MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Next, please. that come into the transmission queue are associated 17 17 with generation interconnection projects. I am (Exhibit 203 marked.) 18 Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: All right. I'm 18 aware to a certain extent of what the 19 19 handing you what's been marked plaintiff's interconnection requirements are. I'm not 20 Exhibit 203. responsible for them, but I do keep an eye on what 21 21 Would you take a look at that and let me -- what they're working on, as much as it relates to 22 22 know when you're ready. my work. 23 23 MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Okay. We'll go off A. Yes. 24 the record for five minutes, just take a quick Q. What is plaintiff's Exhibit 203? 25 25 A. It is the facility connection requirements stretch break. 167 169 for transmission systems. (Recess.) MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Okay. Back on the Q. So what does that mean? A. I can -- I am not very familiar with this record, please. document; it doesn't come into play in my work. But Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: All right. it looks like PacifiCorp's requirements for Ms. Whitesmith, what we've done is put plaintiff's connection either between transmission systems or to Exhibit 198 into a disk drive; so what you're a transmission system. looking at right now are the files on plaintiff's Q. Okay. So help me understand: I saw Exhibit 198. "transmission," so I thought, "I'm going to ask Do you see a file that looks like the open 10 Veronica." access transmission tariff? 11 How is this different than your work? A. Yes. 12 A. This, if you're talking interconnection 12 Q. Would you open that, please. 13 between two transmission systems -- say, within our A. (Complies.) Q. Oh, actually, could you read out the file balancing authority you've got a customer that has 15 their own transmission system and PacifiCorp has its 15 name for me 16 own transmission system -- those systems need to 16 A. Yeah. 20161005 OATT master.PDF. 17 connect at some point. I believe that this would Q. Great. Open that up, please. provide that information, although I would need to A. (Complies.) 19 19 Q. All right. And Adobe is telling us that 20 Q. Sure. Understood. And if you know, help 20 this document is 751 pages; right? 21 21 me understand, like how would -- how would another 22 22 entity have a transmission system? Is that like Q. Okay. Would you please find in the table 23 23 of contents of this document the sections that apply 24 A. Another utility, another entity of any --24 to your work, the transmission services. of any kind. It's kind of getting out of my area to A. The sections that apply to my work

### 44 (Pages 170 to 173)

170 172 Q. Okay. All right. You can close that. directly are part 2, "point-to-point transmission A. (Complies.) Q. Just real quick: So Adobe is telling us Q. And do you see a file name that looks like -- This is on page 7; correct? it is a native Excel file for the transmission A. Yes -- No, six. service queue? Q. Oh, sorry. I'm looking -- I'm looking up A. Yes. here in the upper left-hand corner. Q. Which one? A. Oh, yes. A. The one entitled tsr\_queue.xlsx. Q. That's all right. Okay. So you --Q. Okay. Would you open that, please. 10 10 A. (Complies.) The first -- Okay. A. Yeah, it's page 7. 11 11 Q. Go ahead. Q. Page 7. Got it. Okay. So, nonetheless, it's Roman numeral A. The first one on here, it's not clear what 13 13 two, "point-to-point transmission service," in the queue it is; it just says "PacifiCorp queue," but --14 14 table of contents? because this doesn't specify which queue, whether 15 15 A. Correct. it's generation or transmission. Q. Okay. How about any others? Q. Okay. So now the file that you 17 17 A. On page 9, Roman numeral three, "network double-clicked on is open; correct? 18 18 integration transmission service." A. Correct. 19 19 Q. Okay. Are there any others? Q. What's -- What's the title of this file? 20 20 A. There are other areas in the appendices A. "PacifiCorp Transmission Services, 21 21 and in part 1, that may or may not apply directly, long-term firm request queue," and the tab that I'm 22 22 may not always apply. These always apply. on says "inactive requests." 23 23 Q. Okay. Could you take a look at the list Q. Is there another tab? 24 24 of appendices. A. Yes. There's another tab, which is 25 "PacifiCorp Transmission Services long-term firm A. Yes. Schedule 1 -- So on page 13 of the 171 173 PDF, schedules 1, 2, 3 and 3A; and then on page 14 request queue, active requests." of the PDF, schedule 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 Q. And the active requests, the tab name is may apply. And --TSR queue; correct? Q. Go ahead. A. Correct. Q. So, if we could, could you walk me through A. And also attachment A, attachment A1, attachment B, attachment C to a certain extent, the columns and explain to me what information is in these columns? attachment D, attachment E, and attachment F; and A. Column -- Column A is titled "queue," and then also on page 15 of the PDF, attachment H, insomuch as it relates to transmission service; and these are the queue numbers that have been assigned. then attachment -- through attachment M. Q. So, for example, if an entity submitted an 11 11 Q. Okay. Let's see. And are there any -- It application for transmission service request, this 12 looks like the attachment is the main document and 12 queue number would be assigned to that? 13 13 then an attachment might have appendices. Is that A. Correct, yes, once the application is right? complete. 15 A. Most of them don't. I think attachment N 15 Q. Aha, once the application is complete. 16 has appendices. 16 A. Right. "OASIS A rev," this is the number 17 17 Q. Oh, I see. Okay. that is generated on OASIS. "Company," this is who 18 A. But that doesn't apply to my work. submitted the request. The date the request was 19 19 Q. Okay. So, again, in this open access received. This is what we call the completed 20 20 transmission tariff, these are the general rules application date; it's the actual date assigned to 21 21 that apply? These are pro forma documents -the transmission request. 22 A. Yes. Q. And that's in column D? 23 23 Q. -- that are used in the course of A. Yeah. Oh, I'm sorry. I misread. I 24 24 transmission service requests? apologize. This is the OASIS request received date. A. Yes. Q Is in column D?

#### 45 (Pages 174 to 177)

174 176 A. Yeah, in column D. And that's the date the western area. the customer submitted the request on OASIS. Q. Could you click on the "filter" button --Q. Okay. A. Yes. Q. -- in that column. Oh, I do see there are A. Oops. The "written application" is the date that we received the written application from the customer. It may be different from the OASIS A. There are many. There's many all across request received. the system. "Control area" is column F, and that is Q. Oh, you can -what part of the PacifiCorp system is it in: Is in A. Yeah, sorry. 10 10 the east or the west? Q. No. that's fine. 11 11 Q. And what's -- I mean, aside from the Is there a way that you could identify 12 which ones are in Utah? obvious --13 13 A. Yeah. A. Yeah -- Yes. Generally -- if you'll give 14 14 Q. -- what is east and what is west? me a minute. 15 15 A. So we have two balancing authority areas: PACE is our primary Utah point of receipt 16 or point of delivery, but there are others that may We have our western balancing authority area, which 17 17 encompasses PacifiCorp's area in Oregon, Washington, have interconnections, Glen Canyon, Four Corners, 18 18 part of northern California, and part of Idaho; the Donder Pavant. 19 19 eastern portion or the eastern balancing authority (Reporter request.) 20 THE WITNESS: D-O-N-D-E-R. MDGT, -- authority area is Utah, southern Idaho, Wyoming, 21 21 and I believe that's it. MWMDWP --22 22 Q. All right. How about the next column? Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Hang on. If you 23 23 A. The next column is "product." The product could just go slowly for the court reporter. is what is -- the OASIS term for whether it's A. Yeah, I'm sorry. -- and MPAC are in Utah. network or point-to-point transmission service. Nutt is in Utah. Pavant, Pinto, Red Butte, and Red 175 177 Q. Okay. So if something says "NT," what Butte load. does that mean? Q. And are those abbreviated in the --A. "NT," that means network. A. Yeah, they're abbreviated. That's how Q. And what's the entry for point-to-point? they're shown in OASIS. A. "PTP." Q. So that's REDB? A. REDB and REDBL. A. And then "OASIS status," this is the Q. Okay. current OASIS status as of right now. And most of A. I believe that's it. these say "confirmed," and that means that it's been Q. So, for all of these entries on this list, what are these the names of? approved and is in service. 11 Q. So the transmission service request has A. They're the names of points on the system, 12 12 been approved? scheduling points that may cover a certain area of 13 13 A. Correct. the system. 14 Q. And are these points PacifiCorp Q. Okay. 15 A. The next column, column I, is "POR." That facilities? 16 16 stands for point of receipt, and that identifies the A. Not always. Yes, they are, but they --17 17 OASIS -- what the customer entered for the point of especially if it's a point that we share with 18 receipt on OASIS. another balancing authority area, like the Four 19 19 Q. And what are the options in the "point of Corners point that I mentioned, it may also be a 20 receipt" column? point on someone else's system. 21 21 A. Yeah, there are a lot of options. They're Q. So how does electricity get to one of 22 22 these points? pre-identified. They're -- The customer has to 23 23 A. A customer will have to deliver it to that select from a drop-down on OASIS. So usually it's 24 point or find a way to get it delivered to that kind of indicative a little bit of the area of the point. system. PACE is generally the Utah area. PACW is

# 46 (Pages 178 to 181)

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2	Q. So might there be another utility that	2	A. (Complies.)
	might get it there, or could it be the customer's	3	Q. If I wanted to find out which company had
3	own equipment that gets it there?	4	an active transmission service request, how would I
5	A. There There could be	5	do that?
	Q. Either?		A. Which company? Well, we have the
6	A either.	6	companies listed here, so you'd be able to see it;
7	Q. Okay. So that's point of receipt in	7	and you could use the filter to choose whichever
8	column 1; correct?	8	company you're looking for.
9	A. Correct.	9	Q. Okay. And by choosing the filter, do you
10	Q. And then in J, "point of delivery"?	10	mean the tiny gray box with the down arrow at the
11	A. That's That's similar, only it's where	11	bottom right-hand corner of the company header?
12	the energy is going.	12	A. Yes. Oops.
13	Q. And the entries, correct The same names	13	Q. And if I wanted to find out Withdrawn.
14	will be in point of delivery that are in point of	14	Okay. We're done with that. We'll take a
15	entry; correct?	15	second.
16	A. Correct. The same options are available	16	MR. MORAN: Yeah. Thanks, Erin.
17	to the customer for point of delivery as for point	17	Q. BY MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Okay. Would you
18	of receipt.	18	take a look, please, back at plaintiff's
19	Q. That's a better way to say it.	19	Exhibit 193.
20	A. I just want to make sure.	20	A. Yes.
21	<ul> <li>Q. And so, similarly, once electricity is</li> </ul>	21	Q. And I'm looking at the second to last
22	delivered to one of these points of delivery, it	22	page, paragraph 7.
23	would be up to someone else it would be up to	23	There's a list of persons and entities in
24	another entity besides PacifiCorp to get it to	24	there. Do you see that?
25	its final destination, if that's not its final	25	A. Yes.
1 2	destination?	1 2	Q. Okay. I'll start off by asking: To your
3	A. It may be PacifiCorp as well. It could be	3	knowledge, is there any transmission transmission
4	another entity. It depends on what they're doing	4	service agreement involving an entity named
5	with the energy.	5	RaPower-3 LLC?
6	Q. Okay. All right. And then how about	6	A. Not to my knowledge.
7	column K?	7	Q. Has RaPower-3 LLC made any transmission
8	A. Column K is megawatts. This is where the	8	service request application?
9	customer identifies how many megawatts they intend	٩	A. No, not to my knowledge.
10	to they want to transmit.	10	Q. Is there any transmission service
11	Q. Okay. And how about "start" and "end"	11	agreement in place with respect to International
12	there?	12	A Not to my knowledge
13	A. "Start" is the date they're requesting	13	A. Not to my knowledge.
14	service to start, and "end" is the date they want it	14	Q. Has International Automated Systems Inc.
15	to end.	15	made any transmission service request application?
16	Q. And if there is an entry on this first	16	A. Not to my knowledge.
17	sheet for active requests, those are currently	17	Q. Has LTB1 LLC made any transmission service
18	operative?	18	request application?
19	A. They Correct.	19	A. Not to my knowledge.
20	Q. Okay. Could you click on the archive sheet.	20	Q. Is there any transmission service
21		21	agreement in place with respect to LTB1 LLC?
22	A. Yes.  Q. Do we have the same column headers?	22	A. Not to my knowledge.
23	A. Yes.	23	Q. Is there any transmission service agreement in place with respect to DCL16BLT Inc.?
24	Q. Okay. Could you go back, please, to the	24	A. Not to my knowledge.
25	TSR queue sheet.	25	Q. Has an entity named DCL16BLT made a
II	Tork quodo siloot.	1	w. Thas an only harned DOLTODLT made a

### 47 (Pages 182 to 185)

182 184 transmission service request application? A. It can happen, but there will be penalties A. Not to my knowledge, no. assessed. To do it legally without any penalties, Q. Has -- Is there a transmission service they'd have to go through the transmission service agreement in place with respect to R. Gregory request process. Shepard? Q. What kinds of penalties? A. No, not that I'm aware of. A. There's unauthorized use, and I would need Q. Has R. Gregory Shepard made any to look at the -- it's getting a little out of my transmission service request application? area as well, but I'd need to look at the tariff. Q. But you think the information's in the A. Not that I'm aware of. 10 10 tariff? Q. Is there any transmission service 11 11 A. Right. Unauthorized use and unreserved agreement in place with respect to Neldon Johnson? 12 A. Not to my knowledge. capacity, yeah, they would be charged for that. 13 13 Q. Has Neldon Johnson made any transmission MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: I'll pass the 14 14 service request application? witness 15 15 A. Not to my knowledge. **EXAMINATION** Q. Has Roger Freeborn made any transmission BY MR. AUSTIN: 17 service request application? Q. Hey, how are you? 18 A. Good. 18 A. No. I'm not aware of any. 19 19 Q. Is there any transmission service Q. Do you know what the IPP switcher is? 20 agreement in place with respect to Roger Freeborn? A. I've heard of it. 21 21 Q. Can you tell me what your understanding A. No. 22 22 Q. Would you take a look, please, at the is? 23 23 A. Only that it exists. There's an IPP other entities identified in that paragraph 7. 24 Is there any transmission service plant, but I don't know -- I'm not familiar with 25 25 agreement in place with respect to any of those anything other than that. 183 185 Q. Do you know what a switch yard is? entities? A. Not to my knowledge. I'm not aware of A. Basically. Q. What's your understanding as it relates to any. Q. Have any of those entities made a transmission of power? A. It's -- It's another -- From my transmission service request application? perspective, switch yards are sometimes listed as a Q. How did you determine whether there was a point of receipt or a point of interconnection. transmission service agreement in place with respect Q. Okay. And you've been involved in to any of the people or entities in paragraph 7? transmission agreements that deal with using 10 A. The transmission service agreement. I PacifiCorp's transmission network to move power from 11 11 reviewed what we call our electronic quarterly one geographic region to another? 12 report, and that's the report where we identify all 12 A. Correct. 13 13 of our agreements, our transmission agreements. It Q. And that is something that requires the wasn't there. And I also reviewed our electronic applicant to declare or provide information 15 document management system to see if there was 15 regarding how much power they wish to transmit? 16 anything under these names there, and there wasn't. A. Correct. 17 17 Q. How did you determine that none of these Q. And on what schedule and things of that 18 people or entities had submitted TSR application? nature? 19 19 A. I reviewed the TSR queue that we looked at A. When they put the request in for long-term 20 20 to see if we'd had anything. I also reviewed the service, it's assumed that it will be long-term. 21 21 electronic document management system to see if Q. Okay. Have you been involved in 22 there was anything that had somehow been missed. transmission -- power transmission requests whereby 23 23 Q. Outside of the TSR process, is there any power is transmitted from Utah to other geographic 24 24 way that a person or entity could transmit regions, using PacifiCorp's transmission lines, such electricity on PacifiCorp equipment? as transmission or power to California?

## 48 (Pages 186 to 189)

			,
	186		188
1	A. Not to California.	1	other states?
2	Q. Do you know what Do you know whether	2	A. I'd have to look at every I don't know
3	the Intermountain Power Project transmits power	3	every agreement we have offhand; but, yeah, that's
4	across PacifiCorp's lines to California?	4	that could happen.
5	A. I do not know that.	5	Q. I mean, there's an existing network of
6	Q. Do you know whether or not Pardon me.	6	transmission lines in the United States; is that
7	Have you been involved in a transmission	7	true?
8	consulting agreement for Sun Smart Solar?	8	A. Correct. Yeah.
9	A. No, I have not.	9	Q. And one of the things you're office does
10	Q. Have you been involved or are you aware of	10	is handle requests to use PacifiCorp's existing
11	a transmission agreement regarding Energy Capital	11	network to move power from one part of the country
12	Group LLC?	12	to another part of the country; is that correct?
13	A. No.	13	A. Correct. Yeah.
14	Q. Are you aware of every planned or possible	14	MR. AUSTIN: Okay. That's all that I
15	solar power production facility in Utah?	15	have. Thank you.
16	A. No.	16	MR. REICH: No questions.
17	Q. I mean, you only you and your office	17	MS. HEALY GALLAGHER: Then that's it.
18	become involved when there's somebody who knows how	18	Thank you very much.
19	much power they want to transmit and where; is that	19	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
20	fair?	20	(DEPOSITION ADJOURNED AT 3:38 P.M.)
21	A. From my position, yes. Once Yeah.	21	(BEI COITION ADOCOMINED AT 3.301 MIL)
22	Q. And	22	
23		23	
24	A. I can't speak for my whole office, but	24	
25	from	25	
	(Reporter request.)		
	187		189
1	THE WITNESS: In my position, yes. I	1	CERTIFICATE OF WITNESS
2	can't speak for my whole office, but from what I do.	2	
3	Q. BY MR. AUSTIN: And so, in every instance	3	
4	where Well, tell me whether or not you know	4	I, BRUCE GRISWOLD, do hereby certify that I
5	whether or not a separate agreement is required with	5	have read the foregoing portion of the transcript of
6	PacifiCorp to use its transmission system prior to	6	my deposition taken on Tuesday, the 15th day of
7	the transmission agreement being entered.	7	November 2016, and that the said transcript is true
8	A. Can you restate that.	8	and correct except for such corrections as I may
9	Q. Yeah. Let me Let me just state it	9	have noted.
10	differently.	10	
11	Is an interconnection agreement a	11	
12	prerequisite for a transmission agreement?	12	
13	A. Not necessarily, no.	13	<del></del>
14	Q. Okay. And are there circumstances where	14	BRUCE GRISWOLD
15	someone is permitted to enter into a transmission	15	
16	agreement without ever entering into a	16	
17	interconnection agreement?	17	
		18	Subscribed and sworn to before me
18	A. Yes. Customers may request a transmission		
18	A. Yes. Customers may request a transmission service agreement. There's nothing in our tariff to	19	this day of 20
19 20		19 20	
19	service agreement. There's nothing in our tariff to	19 20 21	
19 20 21 22	service agreement. There's nothing in our tariff to prohibit that without a generation interconnection	19 20 21 22	
19 20 21	service agreement. There's nothing in our tariff to prohibit that without a generation interconnection request.	19 20 21 22 23	this day of 20
19 20 21 22	service agreement. There's nothing in our tariff to prohibit that without a generation interconnection request.  Q. Are there circumstances where transmission	19 20 21 22 23 24	this day of 20  Notary Public, State of
19 20 21 22 23	service agreement. There's nothing in our tariff to prohibit that without a generation interconnection request.  Q. Are there circumstances where transmission agreements are entered into so that companies can	19 20 21 22 23	this day of 20

Henderson Legal Services, Inc.

PacifiCorp 30(b)(6)

November 15, 2016

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190	192
<sup>1</sup> CERTIFICATE OF WITNESS	1 CERTIFICATE
2	I, MARILYNN HOOVER, a Certified Shorthand
3	Reporter in Oregon, do hereby certify that, pursuant
	Troportor in Grogori, as norody cortiny that, parediant
I, KRISTOPHER BREWER, do nereby certily that I	to real so(b)(o) or the rederal reals of offile
5 have read the foregoing portion of the transcript of	<sup>5</sup> Procedure, BRUCE GRISWOLD, KRISTOPHER BREMER, and
<sup>6</sup> my deposition taken on Tuesday, the 15th day of	6 VERONICA WHITESMITH personally appeared before me at
November 2016, and that the said transcript is true	the time and place mentioned in the caption herein;
8 and correct except for such corrections as I may	8 that the witnesses were by me first duly sworn on
9 have noted.	9 oath and examined upon oral interrogatories
10	propounded by counsel; that said examination,
11	propounded by counsel, that said examination,
	together with the testimony of said withesses, was
12	taken down by me in stenotype and transcribed
13	through computer aided transcription; that the
14 KRISTOPHER BREMER	witnesses did reserve reading and signing; and that
15	the foregoing transcript constitutes a full, true
16	and accurate record of said examination of and
17	and accurate record of Said examination of and
	testimony given by said withesses and of all other
18	oral proceedings had during the taking of said
Subscribed and sworn to before me	deposition and of the whole thereof.
<sup>20</sup> this day of 20	Witness my hand at Portland, Oregon, this 2nd
21	day of December 2016.
22	22
23	23
24 Notony Dublic State of	24 MADII VAIN LICOVED DDD
Notary Public, State of	WANLTHIN HOOVER, REIX
My Commission Expires:	<sup>25</sup> CSR No. 04-0387; Exp. 03/31/2017
191	
171	
<sup>1</sup> CERTIFICATE OF WITNESS	
2	
3	
I, VERONICA WHITESMITH, do hereby certify that	
1	
I have read the foregoing portion of the transcript	
of my deposition taken on Tuesday, the 15th day of	
November 2016, and that the said transcript is true	
8 and correct except for such corrections as I may	
9 have noted.	
10	
11	
12	
14 VERONICA WHITESMITH	
15	
16	
17	
18	
Subscribed and sworn to before the	
<sup>20</sup> this day of 20	
21	
22	
23	
Notary Public, State of	
My Commission Expires:	

Henderson Legal Services, Inc.