1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION	
2	OF OREGON	
3	UE 426	
4	In the Matter of	TRANSCRIPT
5	Idaho Power Company,	OF MARCH 20, 2024 PUBLIC COMMENT
6	Request for a General Rate Revision.	HEARING
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9	BEFORE: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE, JOHN MELLGREN	
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            ALJ MELLGREN: All right. Good evening
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     everyone. We will go on the record.
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            My name is John Mellgren, and I am the
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     Administrative Law Judge, or ALJ, assigned to this
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     proceeding.
            It is 5 p.m. Mountain Daylight Time and we are
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     here for the --
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            COMMISSIONER TAWNEY: (inaudible)
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            ALJ MELLGREN: Six p.m. My computer did not
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     update. Apologies.
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            UNIDENTIFIED MALE: (Inaudible) Western Idaho.
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            ALJ MELLGREN:
                            It is 6 p.m. Mountain Daylight
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     Time. And we are here for the public comment hearing
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     in UE 426, the docket where the Public Utility
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     Commission of Oregon will consider Idaho Power
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     Company's request for a general rate revision.
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            This evening we will hear your comments on
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     Idaho Power's request for a general -- for a rate
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     increase.
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            Please note that we are recording this session
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     so that we have a record of your comments.
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            I will now turn it over to Commission Chair
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     Megan Decker for some introductory remarks.
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            CHAIR DECKER: Hi everyone. Good evening.
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     Thanks for being here. I'm Megan Decker and I'm the
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Chair of the Oregon Public Utility Commission. I've been serving as a Commissioner since 2017.

And tonight I'm joined by my colleague,

Commissioner Letha Tawney, who I can (inaudible audio cuts out).

COMMISSIONER TAWNEY: Thanks so much for coming out. It's lovely to see everybody. It's so nice to be here and be able to see real humans and not squares and Zoom screens. So thanks for coming out.

CHAIR DECKER: So, Commissioner Tawney has been serving with the Commission since 2018.

And we do have a third Commissioner,

Commissioner Les Perkins who just joined us on Monday.

He's getting his feet under him and wished he could be here. He'll obviously have access to the recording of the public comments tonight, and will be able to participate in the decision.

So, that's who we are. And like Commissioner Tawney said, I really appreciate people coming out tonight to provide public feedback on what's really the first filing that Idaho Power's made in a long time to update their general costs of doing business.

We know, and we've been hearing loud and clear that with the rising costs of everything for consumers these rate cases are feeling like a last straw, really

feeling like the pinch, and a difficult thing for people to accommodate in their budgets for their home or their business. And that's why we're here tonight is to hear how this is affecting people, but also to hear your thoughts on the utility's performance, and on where we should be asking (inaudible) questions in this rate case about the utility's ability to reduce, defer or eliminate costs.

We can't ignore the rising costs -- realities that utilities also are facing, and we can't -- and then I don't think we want to ask them to stop investing in safe and reliable utility infrastructure. But, like I said, we can ask tough questions about the costs that they (inaudible) on to ratepayers, and that's where your comments come in. Our Staff uses them to help them prepare their analysis, and their recommendations to the Commission in this rate case. We really value the input that we get from folks, and appreciate you being here tonight.

ALJ MELLGREN: Thank you, Chair Decker.

So, before we begin hearing comments from the public, I will provide a brief overview of the process for the Commissions's review of Idaho Power's rate increase request, and then Commission Staff will provide a brief presentation on the request itself and

Staff's role in this proceeding.

Today's public comment hearing is one step in many in these proceedings. After today's hearing we will prepare a transcript of the comments received, and Commission Staff will file them with their opening testimony along with any other comments received. All comments will be considered by the Commission along with other evidence provided by Idaho Power Commission Staff and interveners in deciding whether and to what extent to grant Idaho Power's request. In making its decision, the Commission will balance the interest of utility customers and the utility itself. The Commission could decide to grant the request in full, or with changes, or deny the request.

In addition to today's public comment hearing, the Commission will hold an evidentiary hearing on June 25th, and will hear oral arguments from the parties on August 29th. The Commission anticipates issuing a Final Order in this docket by October 2024, and any new rates would become effective on October 15th, 2024.

Please note that if you want to provide the Commission with written comments, you should do so by April 3rd, 2024. And information on how to do so can be found on the Commission's website.

I'll now turn things over to Melissa Nottingham with Commission Staff for a brief presentation.

MS. NOTTINGHAM: Thank you. Okay. Thank you. I can't (inaudible). Yeah, I can't (inaudible) three things and (Inaudible). Okay. Thank you very much.

My name is Melissa Nottingham and I'm the manager of Consumer Services at the Oregon Public Utility Commission.

Part of my role is to gather public comments on the various dockets that are before the Commission.

Tonight I am going to present a very high level review of Idaho's general rate case with a focus on residential customers. The information that I am providing is the company's proposal, and as part of the process, like Judge Mellgren was stating, Staff will be reviewing the company's request to ensure that it is reasonable and necessary for providing reliable electric service to Idaho Power's Oregon customers.

So this is the first general rate case that Idaho Power has filed since 2011. For the residential customers the current rate is -- the basic charge is eight dollars, the average customer in the Oregon territory uses about 11.64 kilowatt-hours a month giving an average residential bill of \$139.92.

The proposed rate increase that's currently

before the Commission would add \$10.7 million to their general — to their base rates. How this scenario could play out for residential customers, basic charge would increase to \$15.00, the same customer using 11.64 kilowatt-hours would have a bill of \$172.29 with an increase of approximately 23.14%.

Now, this average that I'm giving you is really based on how much power a person uses or how much power the home uses, and kind of take that in consideration and also recognizing the diversity usage within Idaho Power's Oregon service territory. We tried to break out and provide an example of what the potential increase would be based on geographic area and also by the type of residence.

so, in this slide we're looking at, so for example, in Baker/Harney their average is around a little lower than the state average at 11.37, so the potential increase to their bill would go from \$133.62 to \$164.43 or 23%. Mobile homes have a higher than average usage coming in at 12.05 and they could potentially be looking at an increase of approximately 23.1 -- oh, I'm sorry, I read the wrong one -- 22.89 for mobile homes in Malheur County, outlying areas has a higher average usage and they could potentially see an increase of 22% going from \$178.33 to \$217.74.

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Now, this slide kind of breaks out when we're talking about the base rates, which is what we're taking into consideration with the general rate case. If we look at the 10.7 million and the impact if we were just looking at that piece alone for our residential customers, the increase could be potentially 26.76%, but when we're looking at the net impact, which would include additional riders, for example, there's -- on the slide schedule 56 is a power cost adjustment, which is a separate annual docket that's filed every year to align with changing gas prices and the elect volatility and the electric -- and the power market. If we look at the total impact of the bill including those riders, we're looking at -- that's where we're getting the 23.14% for our average customer.

So, the question is what is driving the rate increase? The primary cost driver is capital investments. These are the projects the company undertakes to either build new infrastructure or to do upgrades to existing infrastructure. This represents approximately 13.2% of the increase. Some examples of that in the rate case are hydro production, turbine refurbishment, new generation has been brought online since 2011, increase in solar generation, and also 40-

megawatt batteries, storage facility.

The next tranche, largest tranche is the operation, or O&M, and maintenance, and these costs encompass the daily operations of the utility including things like labor and maintenance, routine repairs, insurance and administrative costs.

And I'm pointing out that the deductions for this -- the revenue is from tax -- there was a reduction from tax credits and also savings the company has managed to make in their operating revenue, so there is a reduction there of 3.1 million, and that's where we're getting our final number of 10.7 million.

So, to review Idaho Power's proposal, the Public Utility Staff employs experts from a variety of areas. It would be an understatement to say that general rate cases are very complex. So, for example, the company must demonstrate their spending is necessary, prudent, and reasonable, and in order for Staff to make those kind of determinations, we have to employ accountants, financial analysts, economists, engineers, and other -- other experts in their fields, because in order to make a determination of reasonable (inaudible) will have to be technical analysis, prudent economic review, and also how are the costs

being distributed among the different types of customers.

We also work closely with the Department of Justice to write legal briefs and guide us to ensure that we're meeting all of the statutes and regulatory requirements. But bottom line, the objective is to ensure the electric rates are necessary, the proposed increase.

Okay. Next steps. So, today we reviewed the -- the next steps are -- we're going to analyze the power -- the filing, Staff will be filing their opening testimony on March 25th to address the specific issues that are brought up, and at that point they'll review testimony of interveners and, if necessary, develop settlement decisions. And like I said earlier, we work closely with the DOJ as far as crossexamining witnesses, submitting legal briefs and making oral arguments.

I strongly encourage everyone to follow the docket at the www.Oregon.gov/PUC.

I appreciate the opportunity to present this information to you this evening. If you have any questions or any other issues that you want to bring to Consumer Services' attention Deanna is here and we can take names, and we'll followup with you if you

have any other issues.

2 Thank you.

ALJ MELLGREN: Thank you.

So we'll now hear public comments on Idaho

Power's request. So, let me just go over the process

real quick that we'll be using tonight.

This is an opportunity for you to offer your comments on Idaho Power's rate request. The Commissioners will be listening carefully, but will not be answering questions or responding to individual comments tonight.

We will be here until about 7:00, but we'll strive to hear from everyone who is in line to speak at that time.

So when called to speak, please speak slowly and clearly, and state your name for the record. Your comments are being recorded and eventually transcribed for use in this docket, and we want to make sure that they are clearly heard.

Some of you signed the speaker form, and so

I'll be using that first, and then we'll just allow

people to come to the microphone to provide their

comments. There's no time limit on your comments, but

please be brief and give us the high level points of

what you have to say. If you have prepared written

1 remarks, we ask that you please email those in and 2 summarize them for the record this evening. 3 So, with that we will start with our list. 4 Balbina Torres, did you want to speak? 5 BALBINA TORRES: I think I have written remarks so I'll share them --6 7 ALJ MELLGREN: Okay. 8 BALBINA TORRES: -- by email. 9 ALJ MELLGREN: Okay. Great. Thank you. 10 Senator Lynn Findley. 11 SENATOR FINDLEY: Thank you. 12 Chair Decker, I want to thank you for coming to 13 Eastern Oregon. I -- it's truly a pleasure that you 14 come and listen to us. 15 This is a huge deal for Malheur County. 16 Malheur County is the fourth county in Oregon, we're 17 heavily dependent on agriculture for our well-being, 18 and this rate increase is a significant impact to 19 agriculture, 36%, 27% -- nearly 27% for residential. 20 I want to encourage you to explore with the 21 Community In Action and other public assist agencies 22 that keep running out of money and paying power bills 23 for low income people. We have a tremendous number of 24 low income. Most of the cities exceed the low income

threshold for poverty. (Inaudible) programs to pay

these energy assistance run out of money on a regular basis, so I -- while I understand the need for a rate increase, they haven't done it in a long time, that's good, but I think we need to make sure that it's palatable for constituents or residents of Malheur County.

I have received several emails and letters from my constituents that expressed a great concern: "How can I do this? How are we going to pay our bills?"

Because they do not know.

Irrigation -- the agriculture community and through the TMDL, the total maximum daily load of rivers and streams have pushed flood irrigation away to pump irrigation -- pressurized irrigation. So we've pushed irrigators into a more expensive model, and the fact that now to say "Okay, we made you buy all these pumps, we made you do all this improvements, now we're going to raise your rates." That's kind of a (inaudible).

So, I encourage you to look at that as we go through this. I think you're going to hear from some great folks on exactly what those impacts are.

I think it was last fall -- early last fall when Idaho Power had -- there was a docket open on Idaho Power on their renewable energy support on how

they would -- were walking away from some of their PURPA projects, from their renewable energy projects. That wasn't received as well as it could have been, and the fact that we keep -- as Oregon's renewable energy goals and targets are to move towards more renewable projects, it didn't seem that Idaho Power, through that process, was being that supportive of those projects in Oregon. I'd encourage you to look at that.

I'm excited to hear about a (inaudible) battery storage system that they have in there. For the most part, Idaho Power has moved out of all services facilities in Malheur County. All the communities used to have Idaho Power offices (inaudible), they no longer have them. Those are all located (inaudible).

So, and Idaho Power has been a great partner. They've been a great community supporter. I don't want to let you think for a second that they're not, but they're not the same Idaho Power that was in every community and participated with stuff. I don't think that as you -- as you talk with some of our folks that Idaho Power embraces the renewable portfolio for Oregon as the House Bill 2021 requested.

Just Monday, this week, I attended a meeting and listened to the Idaho Power folks talk about their

wildfire mitigation issues, and -- and I was perplexed because they showed a map of polygons in Malheur County that were high fire danger. And I looked at that and I thought, hmm, wow, I spent 32 years in wildland fire, so I know a little bit about fire stuff. They were irrigated farm grounds. Said, "This is our high risk area." How can this be? How can -- how can irrigated farm ground be a high risk fire area? And if you're putting resources in to protect a crop of beets, sugar beets, I don't think you need to.

So, I found that was kind of interesting that they were putting their stock in -- you know, were doing the wildfire mitigation stuff, but it doesn't -- there's no reality to it.

I did not have an opportunity to push back on several of their comments because it wasn't the right time. But I do think if some of the rate increase is due to wildfire mitigation, I believe we should dig into that a little more because I do not think it's a valid concern.

So, I appreciate you coming. I will provide comments for you, and I will try to give a summary of the constituents that have reported to me with their concerns. I was kind of hoping -- you know, I sent out a newsletter the other day to a whole lot of

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     folks, and I thought there would be more people here.
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     I was kind of disappointed they're not. It's a big
     deal when you come, it is certainly appreciated.
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            Thank you so much.
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            CHAIR DECKER:
                             Thank you.
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            ALJ MELLGREN:
                            Thank you.
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            CHAIR DECKER:
                            We appreciate your service,
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     too.
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            ALJ MELLGREN:
                            Roger Findley.
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            ROGER FINDLEY: Good evening. I'm Roger
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     Findley. I reside at 3535 Butte Drive in Ontario.
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            Actually, if you draw a (inaudible) between
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      (inaudible) and Ontario, then go to (inaudible) that's
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      (inaudible).
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            Some people asked if Senator Findley is my
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     cousin. Yes, he's my (inaudible) cousin -- younger
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     cousin, okay, much, much younger.
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            (Laughing)
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            ROGER FINDLEY:
                            And I like to -- when he does
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     good things I like to say, "Well, yeah, I taught him
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     all those things." When he does bad things, "I don't
22
     know where he learned this." So, anyway.
23
            So, I'm a third generation farmer. I farm on
24
     the same property that my grandfather and my dad
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      (inaudible) sagebrush in 1937. They were victims of
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the dust bowl, and they came here from northwest -northeast Colorado, and they lived their first year in
a tent on the place, in the sheepherder's tent. And
they used sagebrush to keep warm, cook with, and so
we've had the farm for -- well, in 13 more years we'll
have a Century Farm, and that's our goal is to keep it
in the family to get the Century designation.

So, I'm a third generation farmer. I'm hoping that we get a fourth generation of Findleys coming on, but nobody seems to be too interested in that right now.

So the farm consists of, (inaudible) 160 acres and a 93 acre water right from the (inaudible)

Irrigation District. And then my dad, being the kind of person he was, wasn't satisfied with just 93 acres, and so he developed the land above the canal, and we have two (inaudible) on that. So we irrigate about 250 acres more land above the canal, 93 acres below the canal, and we have two deep German pumps that pump water (inaudible), one's 100 horsepower, and the other one's a 200 horsepower motor.

So, Idaho Power and I, you know, we've got a really great relationship. Idaho Power's been a great facility to work with. I just can't stand the rate increase. So, last year just on the one and 200

horsepower water pump, my power bill was \$24,462. So that amounts to, on the land it irrigates, and it irrigates 160 acres. It irrigates -- I mean, that amounts to \$153 an acre. Now, the (inaudible) water, which is just right across the canal from where I irrigate (inaudible), the water comes to about \$75 an acre. So, my water's twice as expensive as the irrigation water from the Owyhee Canal.

Now, I know Idaho Power said that they have not had a rate increase since whatever (inaudible).

That's not exactly true. I mean, they haven't had an official rating, (inaudible), that's true, but there's other ways of increasing the bill.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Yeah

RICHARD FINDLEY: Okay? And you all know that. And my bill continues to go up every year with new things coming on the bill. I wrote down -- so at first there's a (inaudible) charge, now for residential (inaudible) irrigation \$16. We used to have a charge for Boardman, (inaudible) that's gone away now. But we have one on (inaudible). PM -- P -- excuse me -- PN -- PCAM. I don't know what that stands for, but we're billed for it. We also have what's called an annual power cost update, and this year for irrigation that was about 1.7 cents a

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kilowatt hour. We are getting charged for energy efficiency. We're getting charged for solar, (inaudible) Oregon solar. So there's a number of different things (inaudible) if you see rate, but it increased the power bill.

So I looked back on my records, and in 2019, my power bill was right at \$32,000 for that 160 acres. So, I did some things to lower my costs of irrigating. I put in a lot of solar, okay? Well, as a matter of fact I've been putting in solar since 2010. I knew for me to continue to irrigate, (inaudible) going up even back in 2010, I was going to have to do something to supplement my income. So, I wrote a (inaudible) grant with USDA and I put in my first 14 kilowatt solar. That was 2010. When my power bill got up to \$32,000 in 2019, I decided I needed (inaudible) put in some more solar, which I did. And so now I produce about 50 -- I've got 50 kilowatts solar that produces power two months of the year, (inaudible) irrigating, you know, five months out of the year, so seven months out of the year is going into the piggy bank for me, so those first couple months are about free.

Now, I'd like to put in more solar because I'm going to have to do something if my rates go up 35%.

I'm not sure how I'm going to be able to stay in

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business with those wells by the canal if I get a 35% increase in rates. So, I was thinking about, well, maybe it's time to invest in more solar, but Idaho Power also sent out a letter that said, "Well, we're changing the net (inaudible) with irrigators." And, you know, they're grandfathering my existing solar in, but I can't increase the (inaudible) on that meter. All I can increase is 10%, but if I increase over 10% I go into a different schedule, and that (inaudible). And I haven't looked at the new schedule, but I can assure you it's not as good as (inaudible) because they wouldn't be (inaudible), right? They're not going to give me a better deal, they're going to give me a worse deal. And so I'm kind of caught between a rock and a hard place as far as what I'm going to do as far as irrigating goes.

I know that you mentioned that our costs -well, Idaho Power's costs are going up, but so are
farmers' costs going up. We all know what fuel,
fertilizer, repairs, new equipment have done over the
last few years. I looked on the internet before I
came in here tonight, wheat prices are down 20% in the
last year, (inaudible) prices 25%, alfalfa's down over
50% from what it was last year. And I grow wheat,
alfalfa, my renter grows a little bit of corn, and so

it's a financial bind for us. I'm just not sure how we're going to be able to survive with the costs going up and Idaho Power going up.

So, I would conclude by saying thank you very much for coming over. We know that it's a long way between here and Salem, Portland? Yeah. So, but the highway does go both ways. We appreciate you coming over, saving us a trip over, and it's been a long time since we've had the Oregon PUC here to grace us, so thank you very much.

ALJ MELLGREN: Thank you.

And so that's the end of the list, and so if anyone else would like to give a comment you're welcome to come up to the mic.

PAUL STEIN: I'll step right up there.

ALJ MELLGREN: All right. So, please state your name for the record when you begin your comments.

PAUL STEIN: Paul Stein. 24871 (inaudible)
Boulevard in (inaudible), Oregon. Been there 70
years. This is the Mountain Time Zone.

But they -- one of these guys triggered something for me when they talked about the Idaho Power people being part of the community. And this good looking lady behind me, her husband is my oldest son, and the Idaho Power -- I don't know what you

called it back then -- the district -- the district manager, I guess the (inaudible) manager -- anyhow, he was such a part of our community. He put the lights up and helped sponsor all that at the football field. He was a fabulous, fabulous coach, and he beat me more than I beat him, because he was a lot smarter than me. But he was such a big part of our community. Then they moved him to Ontario, and then to the district office in (inaudible). Five or six years ago he had moved down to Lehi, Utah, and they asked me to speak at his funeral.

My point with this is, is they were part of the community. Back when he was here, I built my first onion storage, and I didn't have to fork out any money because they said, "We're going to let you work this off." That doesn't happen with my second, my third one, and my son's got huge storages. We've -- between my two sons and myself, we farm a lot of ground, and it's heavy row crop ground.

I am also -- part of the reason that we don't have a lot of people here today is because all the farmers are out planting, and I jumped off a tractor because I thought this was important.

I used to be the onion president for Malheur County, and so I'm speaking on behalf now of Cory Maag

(phonetic) who took my place when I retired a couple years ago.

Our storages alone, plus all of our drip equipment -- so I have -- just me, myself, and I couldn't even tell you how many Cameron's got -- I have three pumps on the Snake River, and then I have nine that are filler stations that have to have the same horsepower as what we've got pumping out of the Snake River, and then the majority of our ground is all under irrigation districts, the old Owyhee and the Owyhee Irrigation District. It's confusing when you say both.

And another thing that I'm really worried about, I have ten employees, one of them's a widow, one of them is -- I have another one that's a young widow, and you start throwing these increases out to residential people, it's a huge, huge hit to these people, especially, I'm gonna say, older people who are on a fixed income, and I think we need to really think about that now.

I will tell you, I can't survive without Idaho

Power. Let's just face it. I still have onions in

the onion storage, and when it's 73 degrees outside

it's going ca-ching, ca-ching, ca-ching, but I can't

survive without them, and pumping our water. And I've

known them to be wonderful people. So, I don't want in any way, shape, or form to have you think that we don't care about Idaho Power, because we do, and they are important to us, but as has been said, said (inaudible) county and all of Oregon, and I have two and a half miles of river frontage where I once sat over in Salem testifying, I have two and a half miles of river frontage where I'm only 800 feet away from a friendly agricultural state in Idaho, and I see Christie Brinkley -- now, none of you are old enough to know, she's 70 years old, and used to be a model -- and I turned around -- nobody would be old enough here on this one either -- I turned around and (inaudible) standing next to me. And they got it over there, there's enough old guys.

But I appreciate you being here and it's -this is really important that we -- we take this very
seriously. Thank you.

CHAIR DECKER: Thank you.

ALJ MELLGREN: Thank you.

IRENE GILBERT: Chair Decker, and members of the council, my name's Irene Gilbert, I reside at 2310 Adams Avenue in La Grande, Oregon, and I represent myself as an individual and also the public interest when it comes to issues with energy.

As an individual, I'm impacted because I own rentals, and some are to the lower income folks, so energy is a big concern to them.

Also, I have some farmland, and we carry a contract on a sporting goods business, so when utilities go up, the person who has that contract is paying more for his energy, and that affects his bottom line, and his bottom line affects our bottom line because of him needing to succeed for -- we continue having that contract affected.

As far as the public interest, I've been involved with EFSAT (phonetic) for over 10 years, actually about a dozen years. I was legal research analyst for Friends of the Grand Ronde Valley roughly 10 years ago. I also have -- I'm co-chair of (inaudible) which is a non-profit looking out for the concerns of citizens. And part of the reason for (inaudible) part of our mission is to make sure that -- that property owners and citizens are treated fairly when it comes to energy. And what -- what sort of prompted the beginning of our organization was the fact that there are an awful lot of people in Eastern Oregon who are not comfortable with dealing with bureaucracy, who do not have the experience dealing with them, who are intimidated by you folks. As it

happens, I've worked in Salem for many years within the bureaucracy and dealing with rules and regulations, and what they mean and how they actually impact people. So -- so, as co-chair, I do what I can to read the fine print and figure out what it really means in terms of the impact on people.

When I read over the application for Idaho
Power, what I found was that there's a lack of
information identifying what the actual costs are and
impacts to people within Oregon. They used a lot of
data for their full customer base, which is over
600,000 people, but only about 20,000 of them reside
in Malheur and Baker County, which is where you folks
are -- are looking at the rate structure.

I also found that in Idaho there's -- 600,000 people are being asked to assume -- I guess the final approval was like 5.9 million dollars of costs during this rate evaluation. It amounted to something under \$100 per person of (inaudible) costs. They're asking for 10 point whatever -- two million from the 20,000 Oregon customers, and that amounts to them assuming over \$500 each in the assumed cost of this -- this rate.

And one thing that I'm very concerned with is the (inaudible) ruling says that -- that benefits are

going to dictate basically what the expenses are to customers of utilities, and so I don't see in the application where Idaho Power has identified what are the benefits that are going to come to the Oregon people that are justifying the amount of increase that they're asking for. A lot of information (inaudible) a lot of information about their total costs. They talk about things like a 23% increase in their customer base, and in Oregon in Malheur and Baker Counties the -- actually, the population has gone down in the last couple of years. And so saying that a 23% increase in their customers is requiring this increase in rates doesn't -- doesn't cut mustard.

The other thing about Oregon is -- and I'm sure you guys are aware of this -- the actual per customer use of this energy in Oregon has gone down. So, in the past, an increase in customers has not resulted in increasing energy use because of the reduction in -- in our effective use of (inaudible) energy and locally generated energy.

And one of the people mentioned the fact that Idaho Power is not a supporter of locally generated energy, and I think you'd find that the bulk of our people that we represent, there's about 1,000 individuals and five nonprofits, they're a part of the

(inaudible) nonprofit, and, um... I've lost my train of thought. I'm sorry.

Anyway, we are not anti-energy. We recognize there's a need for energy. What we do believe is that for utilities to be justifying the cost of new developments, they need to be supporting in a very aggressive way locally generated energy. They need to be supporting (inaudible), they need to be supporting battery storage, and they've actually received a reduction in the amount their paying customers who are putting together locally generated solar energy.

Now, I -- don't quote me on this, because it's been awhile since I read the information, but at one point I read that in Idaho the -- fully a quarter of the energy needs in the state could be dealt with by aggressive use of rooftop solar. So, now you have people who are saying, "We can't afford to put it in because the rates are so low," and yet they're asking for new developments -- expensive developments (inaudible) infrastructure that are going to support having them be the sole source for energy that should be getting generated locally. So that's a concern.

As far as wildfire costs go, most of my knowledge is based on a lot of study about the transmission infrastructures at Boardman-Hemingway.

And interesting that someone said that they're saying that beet fields are now a high risk -- a wildfire risk, because in the Boardman to Hemingway transmission line, they found that there were no high risk areas during the entire route of the transmission line going through Oregon, and there are only two areas that they called yellow or, you know, sort of high wildfire risk. So, how they can say that this money for wildfire mitigation is going to be benefitting the people in Malheur and Baker County is kind of confusing to me.

And so I really feel that this whole application -- Idaho Power needs to really tell you folks what is it that they're providing to these Oregon customers that's justifying the amount of money that they're asking for. Not what they're saying it costs for (inaudible), because if they're looking at an average, then Oregon customers right now are being asked, according to their request, to fund roughly just under 20% of their total stated increased value in the information that they provided.

There's -- Oregon customers are only like 3.2% of their total customer base, that doesn't pan out in terms of what FERC requirements are, or equitable treatment of people just because they live in Oregon

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compared to those that live in Idaho.

Let's see. I'm (inaudible) here. Anyway, we shouldn't be subsidizing -- subsidizing Idaho customers by Oregon.

Okay. Another thing that I'm just kind of noting here -- I did provide two sets of fairly extensive written comments to you folks, so I hope you read that because there is a lot of detail in there that obviously I'm not going to be sharing right now. But one of the things in the budget that just irks many of us is that Idaho Power is saying they should be receiving a 10.4% annual -- annual return on investment for the equity, and a 7.8% return on their capital. Well, the people here are not receiving 10.8% (inaudible) or benefit from their farming operations. They're not receiving 7.8% annual return on anything that I'm aware of that is -- is being done in this area. And so to be equitable it seems to me that any (inaudible) for this company should be consistent with the rate of return that the customers in Oregon are getting on their own investments.

And Idaho Power's touted oftentimes that for the last dozen years, (inaudible) stockholders have received (inaudible) their distribution of benefits.

Now, they're projecting that that increase will --

that will continue to happen, that they will continue to be operating their stock (inaudible) more return on their investment. How can they do that when these people who are going to be paying larger utility bills, those bills are coming right off the top of their costs. I mean, I've done farming, when you lose money, you're not losing it down the line, you're losing it right off the top of your net income, and so every dollar that they take is taking a dollar directly out of the profits of these people that are here concerned about this rate increase.

Another -- another thing that kind of strikes me is -- and again, looking at the kinds of information that they provide to different agencies through different processes is not the same. Idaho Power has told the Energy Facility Siting Council that they are so financially stable that they should not have to carry a bond in case they were to default on restoring the site of the transmission line because there is no possibility of them having a financial problem due to wildfire, or, you know, other -- any kind of financial problem. At the same time, they're sending you folks an application that says they have all these risks that are happening. They're paying more interest. They're paying -- you know, their

credit rating's gone down. They can't access funds.

(inaudible). I mean, you read the same thing that I

did. So, either they are so financially stable that

they don't even have to have a bond to protect these

Oregon citizens from having to restore a facility that

they built, or they really are close to bankruptcy or

-- or going to be if you folks don't give them a bunch

of money. Doesn't make sense.

I just -- I just covered that. I'm trying to do that. I think I did most of this.

Oh, another thing that concerned me is Idaho
Power compared their need for increased rates with
PacifiCorp and Pacific Power rather than comparing
their need for -- for income with Idaho Power in
Idaho. Why they would be using energy companies that
are -- have a way different kind of customer base and
area of influence, and everything about them is
different than Idaho Power. And Idaho Power has a
perfect group to compare with and that is their own
customers in Idaho who just received, what, a 5.4%
increase in their rate?

There's -- there's more information in my written material. I hope you take careful note of it and know that I am here representing the public interest, I'm here representing myself as an

individual, and I've done a whole lot of research. I spent a lot of time drafting this. I'm motivated by assuring that people are ethical in their dealing with the citizens, and that they're fair. And I haven't felt that oftentimes Idaho Power has been -- has met that maybe high standard that I set for myself in dealing with people.

Thank you.

ALJ MELLGREN: Thank you.

KENNETH JANSEN: Good evening. I'm Kenneth Jansen. I live at 2436 11th Avenue East in Vale, Oregon. I'm a farmer, been doing it for the last 30 some years. I'm also a board member of the Oregon Irrigation Members Association, which got together back in 2011 to -- on the last rate increase, and it looks like we need to get fired up to deal with this one here as well.

I farm with my wife. We farm 1,000 acres, almost all deep well, we have over 700 horsepower, so I'm not going to give you the dollar amounts, you can just do (inaudible) math and you can multiply it by quite a bit.

The 37% -- 36% rate increase in irrigation went way above the other large power I saw was under 10%.

I don't quite understand why the big guys get a small

rate increase, it should be all flat. I'm not going to say that I need less than the residential, I think it should be more flat. I know some of the data Idaho Power's used in the past shows that irrigators were the bad expensive people.

I also want to make sure for the engineers and mathematicians who are looking at their data, they should not just use the year 2023 for the data analysis because that was a very wet year. We got three inch rain events that we've never seen. We irrigated two-thirds/three-fourths of what we normally do because that was a wet year, got a lot of rain in the summer, monsoons you guys all know what happened last year. So, that would make us not use so much power, so we look more like we're a bad person, with costs more expensive to service us. Go back, look at several years, take '22, take '21 that were dryer years, more average years. So, if you're trying to pinpoint why we're the bad guys and why we get 37%, it's going to be very difficult for us.

You know, why, as an irrigator, just across the Snake River do I, in Oregon, have to pay way more per kilowatt-hour than the Idaho farmers do? I mean, we're at a disadvantage already because of the regulations that Oregon has, and this is going to make

it even worse.

So I'll be short, and thank you for your time, and please don't give us a 37% rate increase, or we're going to be looking for another occupation.

Also, I do have a whole bunch of solar on my farm, and I know there's a solar docket, and (inaudible) put solar in, as Roger said, it's going to go way down with the new rules you guys are also dealing with.

The letter I got, it was kind of interesting, they were going to grandfather everything after a date that you could not -- they didn't give us advanced notice of this date, because there's a lot of us that would like to put more solar in, but all of a sudden, no, the date happened last week. "Sorry, you're gonna get the new rules which are only half as good as the -- or less than half as good as the old rules were."

So, that would kind of be punishing.

And also, one other quick detail, they did not state what they're doing with the Oregon solar program. I took quite a bit of the Oregon solar program that came in 10/12 years ago, it doesn't appear that I'm going to get grandfathered in when those expire in three to four years, and I'd sure like to be grandfathered in under the old rules, because

I'm going to get thrown out of the system and have to reapply for a new system in three/four years when those expire, and I would sure like to get those systems grandfathered that we went through the -- the pioneer years like Roger did.

So, anyway, thank you very much.

ALJ MELLGREN: Thank you.

Is there anyone else who would like to provide comment this evening?

BALBINA TORRES: My name is Balbina Torres and I live here in Ontario. I'm also a customer for Idaho Power. And I work with Community in Action, we did an energy assistance department (inaudible) program, and I -- and we have a really good communication, really good relationship with Idaho Power as well, they've been a lot of help.

But regarding the residential increase, you know, speaking for myself, for my family, you know, we have a lot of seasonal workers in the area, which was mentioned earlier, which means a lot of the certain time of the period of the year they have no income at all. So, I know this increase will affect them, you know, a lot as well.

And I know my mom, you know, she's a seasonal worker and she tries to save up for whenever she

doesn't have income, and with this increase, you know, it will make a big dent on her finance.

Then I also, with like the energy assistance (inaudible) program, you know, we've seen many large bills, and sometimes a standard payment, it may cover like the past due amount they have, but there's times when they have a really high past due, and just the standard payment alone sometimes can't cover an amount needed to reconnect services.

So, you know, or -- and I was just thinking, you know, I know everything has to go up sometime, but maybe that \$30 -- or 27% increase all at once may be too high all at once. I don't know, you know, maybe a plan on doing that increase just a little slower, not all at once.

Well, thank you so much for your time.

ALJ MELLGREN: Thank you.

NANCY HAIDLE: I'm Nancy Haidle. My husband Ron Haidle, too, he's not able to be here, so I'm speaking for the both of us, Ron and Nancy Haidle in 488 Northwest 12th Street, Ontario.

And I'm -- we're just residential customers.

You know, we could say we're on a limited income

because we're retired, but everybody in this room is

on a limited income, and everybody in this room is

from this county and they don't really spend more than they get in. We're kind of different than what goes on in Salem and in the government, I feel, because we don't have a balanced budget a lot of the time.

So, anyway, you know what, it says that our rates will go up 23% as residential, and you look at the agriculture rates going up as 36%, that means our food goes up, too, right? I mean, we -- we have to say, it's not just 23% for our residential bill for power, but food is going up too, and farmers are going to go out of business. That's not just a maybe, that's a for sure. I grew up on a farm and I know how it works.

And I just was thinking even today they had a (inaudible) which is a local store, the beans that I bought (inaudible) green beans and corn I bought last year for 69 cents a can were \$1.29 (inaudible) one year later almost doubled. And it's going to get worse if we have less food.

And so I -- I just wanted to go on record to say that I think -- I agree that if -- that it's too high, and that if there are incremental -- that incremental increases it would work a lot better, and people could maybe somehow be more prepared, at least be aware.

I appreciate you all coming over to our side of the state, we really do appreciate your travel here.

And I know there's others in the room here that are -- are all against the increase, but maybe aren't up here saying something, but they are interested.

And thank you for coming.

CHAIR DECKER: Thank you.

ALJ MELLGREN: Thank you.

Would anyone else like to provide comment this evening?

(inaudible)

DEB POWELL: Okay. Hi. My name is Deb Powell, I live at 237 Northwest 8th Street here in Ontario. I moved here seven years ago. Born in Nessa, lived my life pretty much in this area until I was probably in fifth grade, left, came back.

I'm on fixed income, and (inaudible)
everybody's on a fixed income, we all are on a fixed
income. You're on fixed income. Every one of us are
on fixed income. And ever since COVID hit we got \$30
here, \$20 here, \$20 there, \$50 there, \$60 there. So
pretty soon our \$200 that we have left at the end of
the month to live on -- to live on, to put food in our
belly, to give our grandkids a little present once in
a while, you're taking that away from common people.

Just common people. Thirty dollars to me is a big frickin' deal. Thirty dollars is a lot of money to me. They just raised my mortgage because the property tax goes up, 60 bucks. I can't live like that.

And then I go to Community Action. God bless you, and god bless whoever supports that system, because I don't know what I would do without them. For three years I've lived -- they've helped me through everything.

I have lived in Portland, and I love Portland with all my heart, and I will never ever say I don't, and I don't have a lot of respect of government, but I do have respect for people and humans, and we're all suffering now, every one of us. And these people make money. Idaho Power makes money. They make money every year. They make a profit every year, a net profit every year. I don't make a profit every year, neither do these folks, they make a living. There's a big difference.

And I don't mean to be mad, but I appreciate you coming in. I didn't know (inaudible) from Oregon up there in Salem. God bless Salem and all the little people up there that are crazy as hell. But we're here as a family, and we've gotta fight together and if we don't fight together, (inaudible) -- these

little people that are *(inaudible)* now, just little people trying to live their life, the higher-ups, the people up there are going to take all of it away from us. And then you guys *(inaudible)* taking care of us.

So, I just want them to stop and think about the little people. I'm just one of them, just one of them. And there's kids. They've got to have electricity, and mom that's trying to work two jobs trying to take care of her kid, this is unacceptable.

And when I find out about these farmers and what they pay for their frickin' -- just so they can live? (inaudible) ridiculous and you're making a profit. It's not right. And I think that people should think about that just a little bit up there in those great high cities, and stop thinking about what they're (inaudible) doing to people down here in the below -- and underground, because it's not fair. It's not a fair thing.

And that \$30 a month is gonna hurt me, because I'll just go to Community Action. Somebody will pay for it eventually, right? Around we go.

So, take a note to the poor people out here in the world trying to live, can't -- can't (inaudible) if you continue to raise our rates and make our life harder because we don't make the big bucks.

1 That's all I gotta say.

Thank you for coming. I appreciate you coming out here to -- I mean, I go there all the time. I love that area. I love it. And I'll protect it 'til the day I die because I am an Oregonian, but this is unfair. This is unfair. So I'm done crying.

Thank you.

CHAIR DECKER: Thank you.

ALJ MELLGREN: Thank you very much.

Would anyone else like to provide comment this evening? One final chance?

(No audible response)

ALJ MELLGREN: Okay.

So, thank you for everyone's comments this evening. Again, I'd like to remind everyone that you may still submit written comments by mail or email to the Commission or by calling the Consumer Services Division. The details for how to submit comments are included in the notice for this hearing and on the Commission website.

If you have any questions about how to submit written comments, you can also email the Commission's Administrative Hearings Division at PUC.hearings @PUC.oregon.gov, and feel free to come ask me for that again after the meeting, I'm happy to provide that.

Commissioner Tawney's Closing Remarks

And before we adjourn, I'll turn it back over to Chair Decker for some closing remarks.

CHAIR DECKER: Thanks everyone for being here.

I -- I want you to know that it really does make a difference to hear your stories and your ideas for what we should be looking at as we review this rate increase request.

I want you to know that we take our jobs very seriously as decision-makers, and we are so grateful to have staff like Melissa and Dan and Judge Mellgren, too, that they're, you know, sort of ready to work through issues with consumers every day.

I'm proud of our agency and the work we do, and I hope that we will do you proud in scrutinizing the rate request.

COMMISSIONER TAWNEY: Thanks so much.

I heard a lot of really actionable items for staff to dig into, I really appreciate the close reading, and everyone taking time on a weeknight and when you could be working or spending time with your family, or both at the same time, as farmers do. So thanks very much for coming and sharing with us.

And as Chair Decker said, we take what we do incredibly seriously, and we'll spend an enormous amount of time over the next -- I suppose it's six

Commissioner Tawney's Closing Remarks

months -- eight months through October really grappling with the issues.

I appreciate -- I hear so many of you run your own businesses, you understand the expense side, and also the -- the pressure that that then creates for customers, and I really appreciate that nuance that you bring to the -- to the conversation. We also are looking deeply in those -- that whole range of issues. So, thank you.

ALJ MELLGREN: Thank you very much.

One quick note, a recording of tonight's hearing will be available on the Commission's website shortly as will last week's Zoom hearing that we held.

And this concludes the public comment hearing in UE 426. We are adjourned. Thank you.

(End of Proceedings)

STATE OF OREGON SS. COUNTY OF Linn

I, Jean Mueller, a Court Transcriber for the State of Oregon, do hereby certify that I transcribed the audio proceedings had upon the hearing of this cause, previously captioned herein; that I thereafter had reduced by typewriting the foregoing transcript; and that the foregoing transcript constitutes a full, true, and accurate record of the proceedings had upon the hearing of said cause, and of the whole thereof.

Dated: March 28, 2024.

Jean Mueller Court Transcriber 541-259-1139