## BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION





STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN ATTENDANCE:

PRESIDENT MARYBEL BATJER

COMMISSIONER MARTHA GUZMAN ACEVES

COMMISSIONER DARCIE HOUCK

COMMISSIONER GENEVIEVE SHIROMA

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES EHREN D. SEYBERT and SOPHIA J. PARK, co-presiding

ORAL ARGUMENT Application of Southern California Edison Company (U338E) for Authority to Increase its Authorized Revenues for Electric Service in 2021, among other things, and to Reflect that Application Increase in Rates. 19-08-013

> REPORTERS' TRANSCRIPT Virtual Proceeding July 26, 2021 Pages 1281 - 1352 Volume 13

Reported by: Rebekah L. DeRosa, CSR No. 8708 Jason A. Stacey, CSR No. 14092

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1	VIRTUAL HEARING
2	JULY 26, 2021 - 1:35 P.M.
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4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE SEYBERT:
5	We will now be on the record. This is
6	the time and place set for the oral argument
7	in Application 19-08-013 concerning the
8	Proposed Decision on Test Year 2021 General
9	Rate Case for Southern California Edison
10	Company.
11	Today's oral argument is being held
12	remotely. I am Ehren Seybert, one of the
13	administrative law judges assigned to this
14	proceeding. With me is Administrative Law
15	Judge Sophia Park.
16	We are joined by Commissioner
17	Shiroma who is the assigned commissioner to
18	this proceeding, President Batjer,
19	Commissioner Guzman Aceves, and Commissioner
20	Houck.
21	Before we start, I would like to ask
22	if any of the commissioners have opening
23	remarks.
24	Let's begin with Commissioner
25	Shiroma.
26	COMMISSIONER SHIROMA: Yes. Thank you.
27	Good afternoon, everyone. I want to start by
28	thanking our administrative law judges, Judge

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1 Park and Judge Seybert, our Commission staff, 2. and my team for all of the work that has been done on this Track 1 proceeding. 3 4 Many thanks to our court reporters, 5 Jason Stacey and Rebecca DeRosa, who are 6 chronicling our proceeding today. In this proceeding we've faced many 7 firsts including the first virtual public 8 9 participation hearing and evidentiary 10 hearings in response to the COVID-19 11 pandemic. We also addressed the need to 12 separate this proceeding into multiple tracks 13 to address significant wildfire mitigation 14 costs in 2018, 2019, and 2020, while also 15 authorizing forecasts for the future years. 16 (Indecipherable) that we voted out 17 for the Track 2 decision addressing 2018-2019 18 recorded costs, the Wildfire Mitigation Plan 19 and fire hazard prevention ahead of this 20 Track 1 position in January of 2021. 21 We also have integrated the new rate 2.2. case plan into this proceeding adding a third 2.3 attritional year to the proceeding midway 24 through as Track 4. This proceeding didn't 25 see a major settlement, which presented a

challenge but also a great opportunity to dig

in and make important decisions to support

grid modernization and wildfire mitigation.

1	I look forward to hearing from all
2	of the parties today in oral arguments.
3	Thank you.
4	Back to you, Judge.
5	ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you, Commissioner.
6	President Batjer, do you have any
7	opening remarks?
8	PRESIDENT BATJER: No, Judge. I am
9	sorry. I do not. Thank you. I would, of
10	course, like to thank you and like to thank
11	Commissioner Shiroma for all the hard work.
12	A GRC is extremely labor intensive and
13	difficult. So I thank you for all of your
14	hard work and Commissioner Shiroma and her
15	staff.
16	Thank you.
17	ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you.
18	Commissioner Guzman Aceves?
19	COMMISSIONER GUZMAN ACEVES: Likewise,
20	no comment.
21	Thank you.
22	ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you.
23	Commissioner Houck?
24	COMMISSIONER HOUCK: Just briefly I
25	wanted to thank Commissioner Shiroma's
26	office. Thank both Judge Park and Judge
27	Seybert for their leadership in this and the
28	parties for their diligent participation.

1 And I look forward to hearing from everyone 2. today on these important issues. 3 ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you. 4 Five parties have requested to speak 5 during today's oral argument. The parties 6 have been advised of their allotted time and 7 a speaking order. A chime will sound when 8 each speaker has one minute left. And again 9 when a speaker's time is up. After all the 10 parties have completed their presentations, 11 the commissioners will then have an 12 opportunity to ask questions. 13 Let's move to the first speaker, 14 which is Kevin Payne from Southern California 15 Edison Company. 16 Mr. Payne, you have 15 minutes. 17 **ARGUMENT** 18 BY MR. PAYNE: 19 Thank you. Good afternoon, 20 President Batjer and Commissioner Shiroma, 21 Guzman Aceves and Houck. 2.2. And good afternoon also to Judges 2.3 Park and Seybert. I'm Kevin Payne, and I'm president 24 25 and CEO of SCE. And I'm SCE's policy witness 26 for this GRC. I want to thank you all for 27 opportunity to talk with you today. 28 I also want to start by

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acknowledging the ALJs, Assigned Commissioner Shiroma, and their staffs for the efforts in managing the proceeding so far.

The Proposed Decision is generally well reasoned, but it has some major policy implications that I think are fundamentally inconsistent with where the state is headed. I want to focus most of my time with you on our efforts to prevent catastrophic wildfires from being sparked by utility equipment during extreme weather conditions.

The PD would authorize less than half of the funding for SCE's most important and effective wildfire mitigation program, installation of covered conductor. And it would cripple our ability to protect the safety of many of our communities in the high-fire-threat district the Commission has established.

It would also prevent us from substantially reducing the need for Public Safety Power Shutoffs. This would be a disastrous outcome for California that must be avoided by taking decisive action to support our most important and effective wildfire mitigation program.

Before I get into the details, I just want to provide some context. It's

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clear that we're experiencing historic drought and extreme weather conditions that are driven by a changing climate and that we must quickly adapt to this new normal. 2020 was the worst year in California history for wildfires. And with the accelerating impacts of climate change, we have every reason to believe that extreme weather conditions will continue and escalate.

SCE operates about 10,000 miles of overhead electric distribution lines in the high-fire-threat district, and our goal is to make our lines resilient so we can keep the power on during these challenging weather conditions and avoid our lines causing ignitions and catastrophic wildfires.

I want to make sure the Commission understands why covered conductor is so critically important in our wildfire mitigation effort. In our service area, the highest risk of wildfire is when high winds combine with low humidity and abundant dry fuels. Fires that start during these times, spread quickly, and they're nearly impossible to control even with the best firefighting resources. And they threaten the communities that continue to expand into the high-fire-threat district.

1 With these conditions, high winds 2. cause objects to become airborne: 3 branches, Palm fronds, parts, and many other kinds of debris. These are the times when 4 5 011r --(Phone interruption.) 6 7 MR. PAYNE: -- conductors are most 8 likely to be contacted by those objects and 9 spark a fire. The high winds can also cause 10 two conductors to contact each other with the 11 same result despite meeting 12 Commission-approved design criteria. again, this is precisely the time when most 13 14 fires are most likely to grow quickly and 15 threaten our communities. 16 This is our toughest challenge we face based on our topography and the design 17 18 of our overhead system. There are only three 19 tools to significantly mitigate this risk. 20 (Inaudible) insulated conductor, which we 21 believe is the most cost effective way to 2.2. quickly and effectively and permanently 2.3 reduce this risk. Undergrounding of lines, 2.4 which cost about eight times as much and 25 takes many years to implement and Public 26 Safety Power Shutoffs. 27 This PD proposes dramatic cuts to

covered conductor based on affordability.

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1 Given that undergrounding is far more 2. expensive and much slower to implement, that 3 leaves us with only Public Safety Power 4 Shutoffs for reducing the fire risk of our 5 overhead circuits during extreme weather 6 conditions. 7 The Commission has been very clear 8 that PSPS is only to be used as a measure of 9 last resort and has even decided to impose 10 automatic penalties for the use of PSPS in 11 the future. 12 If the Commission adopts this PD, it 13 will be taking our most effective risk 14 mitigation tool out of our hands for a 15 substantial portion of our system in the 16 high-fire-threat district, and leaving us no 17 way to operate more safely during extreme 18 weather conditions except by turning off the 19 This is bad policy, it's 20 unsustainable, and it's unsafe for our 21 communities. 2.2. The PD acknowledge that SCE has 2.3 rigorously tested and benchmarked covered 2.4 conductor as a solution and it works. Other 25 utilities across the globe have used it 26 effectively and our early results have also

proven positive. In fact on (indecipherable)

insulated wires, there has not been a single

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CPUC reportable ignition from contact with objects or wire-to-wire contacts.

Of our 10,000 miles of distribution lines in the high-fire-threat district, the Commission has determined that almost 6,000 of those lines are in Tier 3 high-fire-threat district areas, which in the Commission's words are extremely dangerous.

SCE's proposed scope of covered conductor work is approximately 6,250 miles through 2023. The PD would authorize only 2,750 miles of covered conductor work and leave almost three quarters of our lines in the high-fire-threat district uninsulated.

Consistent with our approved wildfire mitigation plans, we're on track to reach this level around the end of this year. So adopting this PD will mean directing us to substantially stop our most important wildfire mitigation program at the end of the first year of what is now a four-year GRC cycle.

To justify this dramatic cut, the PD accepts the intervenor advocacy that this ought to reduce 94 percent of the total risk in SCE's high-fire-threat district and that any more work is not worth the cost. If this number was correct, the conclusion might

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1 sound appealing, but it's fundamentally wrong 2. and it's based on an inappropriate use of 3 SCE's risk modeling data. And let me be clear that these conclusions are not 4 5 supported by data or analysis. 6 SCE provided data from a risk model 7 primarily to demonstrate how we would 8 identify the highest risk circuits and 9 sequence our work to gain fastest overall 10 risk reduction. It's not appropriate to use 11 this relative risk data to decide where to 12 stop installing covered conductor. 13 The risk model available at the time 14 we filed the GRC and the model the Commission 15 also used to define high-fire-threat district 16 only had the capability of modeling fire 17 behavior and its consequences for the first 18 six hours after ignition. So it was only 19 useful as a tool, albeit an imperfect one, 20 for estimating the relative risks among the 21 circuits in the high-fire-threat district. 2.2. TURN incorrectly construes this 2.3

TURN incorrectly construes this model as a measure of total risk and uses it to justify stopping covered conductor installation after just 2,500 miles. They claim that this level will mitigate 94 percent of the risk, but they are fundamentally incorrect.

1 We all know that wildfires burn for 2. days and weeks not just six hours and that 3 much of the destruction happens beyond the 4 first six hours. These consequences are not captured by the available risk model, but 5 6 they are very real to the people in the 7 communities that are impacted by wildfire 8 devastation. 9 This misapplication as risk data has 10 led the PD to an incorrect and dangerous 11 conclusion. And if it's adopted, it would 12 leave the majority of our high-fire-threat 13 districts unprotected, unsafe, and with 14 higher than necessary exposure to Public 15 Safety Power Shutoffs. 16 Finally, the PD states that 17 high-fire-risk areas not addressed by covered 18 conductor will still be subject to a whole 19 host of other wildfire mitigation measures. 20 The PD also goes on to stay that 21 while some distribution lines may remain 2.2. uncovered, they will not be completely 2.3 But there are no other wildfire unprotected. 24 mitigation measures that address foreign 25 objects that fly into lines during high wind 26 events. 27 Covered Conductor by itself 28 mitigates 68 percent of the wildfire risk.

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The other measures we're implementing like inspections and vegetation management for example are complimentary, but they don't address the same risks as covered conductor.

And I want to emphasize that the sum of uncovered distribution lines the PD refers to would be nearly three quarters of our distribution lines in the high-fire-threat district the Commission has established.

This leaves us with PSPS as the only remaining alternative for safely operating our overhead lines in extreme weather conditions. Adopting the PD would mean that PSPS can no longer be seen as a measure of last resort.

I want to talk for a minute about affordability, which the PD cites as the key reason for dramatic cuts to the covered conductor program. Affordability is very important, and SCE has worked extremely hard over the last several weeks to grid case cycles to reduce costs and limit rate increases. And as a result, SCE's maintained a bundled system average rate that over the long term has tracked local inflation. And SCE's 2021 rates are the lowest of the three IOUs with PG&E 17 percent higher and SDG&E 34 percent higher, a disparity that the

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Commission recognized in its En Banc white paper issued earlier this year.

When we chose covered conductor as our most important risk mitigation measure, we made that decision based on the amount of wildfire risks it mitigates, the speed with which it can be deployed, and importantly the fact that it is an order magnitude less expensive than undergrounding, the only other realistic alternative.

Unlike certain other wildfire mitigation activities, covered conductor is a long-term solution with an estimated useful life of more than 40 years.

its proposed cuts based on affordability concerns. It uses a narrow perspective of affordability and it provides no data to support its conclusions. Our analysis shows that granting SCE's entire request of 6,250 miles instead of the PD's 2,750 miles would change average customer bills by less than \$2 per month at most. That bill impact will be lower for CARE customers. And we also have other customer protection programs in place to assist our most volatile and disadvantaged customers.

But in the situation we find

1 ourselves in today with the threat 2. of wildfires, the most important 3 affordability question that we should be 4 asking is not even addressed by the PD. And How affordable is it for our 5 that is: 6 communities and customers to sustain 7 catastrophic wildfires and the ongoing 8 impacts of Public Safety Power Shutoffs? 9 We simply must do what's necessary 10 to make the overhead electric system safe and 11 resilient in our high-fire-threat district. 12 So what does all this mean? 13 Since 2018, we've transparently 14 shared our covered conductor program, widely 15 selected it, how much we planned to do, et 16 cetera, in the GSRP, the WMPs and the GRC. 17 Stakeholders in all the proceedings, and now 18 this proposed decision, have acknowledged 19 that this technology works. The costs are 20 relatively low, and the risk spend is -efficiency is high. We've never been 21 2.2 instructed to stop this beneficial program; 2.3 in fact, in 2019 and 2020, we had to install 2.4 enough miles to ensure WMP compliance. 25 this year, we were encouraged to deploy more 26 covered conductor to reduce Public Safety 27 Power Shutoffs. In 2021, while we were 28 waiting for this GRC decision, we continued

1 this critical work, and we will have 2. completed about 2500 miles by the end of this 3 If the PD's proposed level of 2750 year. 4 miles of covered conductor is not increased, 5 the Commission will, in effect, be directing SCE to stop work on its most important 6 7 wildfire mitigation activity by the end of 8 this year, or at the latest, early next year. 9 And that process cannot easily be reversed. 10 Once the program ramps down, approximately 11 175 crews, which represents about 700 12 qualified electrical workers, not to mention 13 over 300 other critical personnel we rely on 14 to do this work, will move to other 15 utilities, or leave the state entirely. By 16 adopting the PD, the Commission would be 17 explicitly accepting the remaining risk for 18 communities in the high fire-threat district. 19 It would leave more than 3000 miles of bare 20 wire in our extreme and el- -- and elevated 21 fire risk areas that could have been 2.2 mitigated by 2023, if our full request were 2.3 granted. 24 If the PD is revised, together we'll 25 need to explain to the communities we serve 26 why we can't afford to keep them safe for the 27 price of less than two dollars a month per 28 customer. We'll also need to explain that

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PSPS is no longer the measure of last resort, because the funding was not available to make the grid more resilient.

Late last year, when the Commission was faced with another GRC proposed decision that included material cuts to wildfire mitigation activities, the Commission chose to restore the funding.

President Batjer, you said a rate increase is largely to mitigate the risk of utility-ignited wildfires. These system hardening efforts are not only necessary, but frankly, not negotiable, and are indeed lifesaving. Commissioner Rechtschaffen said it may be costly, but they're measures we cannot afford to do without. I could not agree more with both of you, and we respectfully request that the Commission authorize us to do everything we reasonably can to protect our customers and communities from wildfires by approving our full request for the covered conductor program.

Shifting gears briefly to vegetation management, the PD would authorize most of the work scope we requested, but it doesn't adopt the additional contract labor costs, over a \$100 million per year, in large part as a result -- as a direct result of the

1 legislature passing Senate Bill 247. You may recall that this is -- legislation required 2. us to increase the wages and benefits of our 3 tree trimming contract workers. 4 The PD instead would have us track these incremental 5 6 costs in a balancing account for later review 7 and cost recovery. Authorizing the scope of 8 work, but not authorizing all the costs 9 necessary to do that work, is inconsistent 10 with forecast-based ratemaking. We have to 11 pay our vegetation management crews when they 12 perform the work, and the legislature decided 13 they should be paid significantly higher 14 And because the PD creates a two-way wages. 15 balancing account, there is no risk to 16 customers of overpaying if the forecast costs are not perfect; but, deferring approval of 17 18 these costs unnecessarily impacts cash flow 19 by requiring SCE to carry large unfunded 20 balances. We urge the Commission to 21 authorize the statutory increases in contract 2.2. costs for vegetation management now. 2.3 I want to end as I started, 2.4 emphasizing the responsibilities we have to 25 help safeguard people, their property and the 26 environment. 27 (Chime sounds.) 28 MR. PAYNE: On July 18, there were 80

1	large fires across the U.S., mostly in the
2	western states. With wildfires becoming more
3	frequent and severe, especially here in
4	California, I, as the CEO of this utility,
5	the Commission, as our regulator, and we, as
6	a state, must do everything we reasonably can
7	to prevent an ignition that leads to
8	destruction of lives and property. This is
9	our collective responsibility, and we want to
10	work with you as partners to get this
11	critical work done as quickly and affordably
12	as possible, and we'll need the funding to
13	protect our communities in the high
14	fire-threat district this Commission has
15	established, and your final decision should
16	modify the PD to grant our request for
17	covered conductor.
18	Thank you very much, and I look
19	forward to getting your questions.
20	ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you, Mr. Payne.
21	The next speaker is Truman Burns
22	from the Public Advocates Office. Mr. Burns,
23	you have five minutes.
24	MR. BURNS: Thank you, your Honor.
25	ARGUMENT
26	BY MR. BURNS:
27	Good afternoon, Commissioners,
28	advisors and ALJ Park and Seybert. I am

1 Truman Burns, project coordinator for the 2. Public Advocates Office. We generally 3 support the proposed decision, and appreciate 4 the considerable effort that went into its 5 preparation. We have comments regarding one 6 matter in the PD concerning executive 7 benefits cost. 8 The PD contains legal and factual 9 errors in its findings and conclusions 10 regarding executive benefits. The PD fails 11 to apply a 50 percent reduction to executive 12 benefits, consistent with prior Commission 13 precedent. Executive benefits are primarily 14 comprised of supplemental pension costs for 15 executives, which are expenses beyond those 16 already fully funded by ratepayers through --17 through the traditional pension plan. 18 every Edison GRC since test year 2009, the 19 Commission has found an equal sharing of 20 these costs between ratepayers and 21 shareholders as reasonable. In this 2.2 proceeding, the PD properly reduces the 2.3 executive benefits associated with officers' 2.4 compensation, pursuant to Senate Bill SB 901 25 and Public Util- -- excuse me, Public 26 Utilities Code Section 706; however, the PD 27 fails to reduce the remaining 13.2 million by 28 50 percent, which would be consistent with

1	prior Commission precedent precedent in
2	equity. The PD ultimately concludes that the
3	ratepayers should be responsible for these
4	remaining costs, which amount to about
5	80 percent. The PD fails to apply an equal
6	sharing to the remaining executive benefits
7	based on factual inaccuracies in the PD. At
8	page 420, the PD states that the Commission
9	adopted equal sharing approach in past GRCs
10	because executive benefits are based, in
11	part, on executive bonuses, not all of which
12	are recoverable in rates. Because the PD
13	removes all compensation for all employees
14	whose retirement calculation includes
15	bonuses, the PD concludes, on page 421, that
16	the rationale reducing recovery by 50 percent
17	in past GRCs does not apply in this GRC.
18	These assertions of the PD are effectually
19	incorrect. The Commission's primary
20	rationale in Edison's most recent GRCs has
21	been the longstanding precedent of shared
22	responsibility for these costs. The
23	Commission has also found that supplemental
24	retirement plans primarily benefit utilities'
25	executives and shareholders, and were offered
26	to executives to entice them to work for a
27	prolonged period of time. These reasonings
28	all still stand. At page 417, the PD also

1 makes an inaccurate legal conclusion and 2. presumption regarding the legislative intent with respect to SB 901, implying that SB 901 3 4 imposed some limitations upon the Commission 5 with regard to executive benefits for 6 non-designated officers. However, the 7 Commission did not -- I'm sorry. However, 8 the legislature did not in any way limit the 9 Commission's discretion with respect to 10 compensation pertaining to employees not 11 designated as officers pursuant to SB 901. 12 The Commission should retain an equal sharing 13 of executive benefits after the adjustments 14 apply, pursuant to SB 901, consistent with 15 prior Commission precedent in equity. 16 costs of supplemental pensions serves --17 serve to also benefit shareholders, as 18 previously concluded by the Commission. 19 13.2 million remaining costs should be shared 20 with ratepayers and the shareholders, 21 resulting in the test year forecast of 2.2. 6.6 million for executive benefits. 2.3 In conclusion, the Commission should 2.4 revise the PD as proposed by Cal Advocates. 25 Executive benefits costs are largely 26 discretionary spending. If the Commission 27 wishes to make SCE's rates more affordable, 28 it should revise the PD --

1 (Chime sounds.) 2. MR. BURNS: -- to reduce SCE's 3 executive benefits. Thank you for your 4 attention. Thank you, Mr. Burns. 5 ALJ SEYBERT: 6 The next speaker is Elise Torres 7 from The Utility Reform Network. Ms. Torres, 8 you have 15 minutes. 9 MS. TORRES: Thank you. 10 ARGUMENT 11 BY MS. TORRES: 12 Good afternoon, Commissioners and 13 President Batjer. My name is Elise Torres, 14 and I'm a staff attorney at TURN. 15 pleased to be here making this presentation 16 on behalf of -- of dedicated expert witnesses 17 that worked very hard on this case. We work 18 so hard because all of us at TURN strongly 19 believe that electricity, along with food, 20 shelter and water, are basic necessities and 21 a human right. As a necessity, it is 2.2 essential that electric service remain 2.3 affordable for all Californians. First, I want to commend ALJ Park 2.4 25 and ALJ Seybert and all of the Commission 26 staff that worked very hard on this 27 proceeding for a well-reasoned proposed 28 decision that reflects the evidentiary

1 record, and balances many comport --2. competing interests. 3 Second, Commissioners, you need to 4 understand this proposed decision authorizes 5 very significant rate increases for Edison's 6 ratepayers. If approved, the PD would 7 authorize revenue requirement increases of 7.4 percent in 2021, an additional 8 9 4.9 percent in 2022, and another 5.4 percent 10 in 2023, an over 17 percent total increase. 11 Based on a monthly total usage of 12 550-kilowatt hours, which is low for many SCE 13 customers, TURN estimates the impacts 14 associated with the PD of at least \$15 per 15 month and \$180 per year for non-CARE 16 customers, and at least \$10 per month and 17 \$120 per year for CARE customers by 2023. 18 These increases will have a meaningful impact 19 on working Californians, many of whom are 20 already struggling to afford their 21 household's basic needs. 2.2 The Commission must keep in mind 2.3 that (unintelligible) personal experience 2.4 bill impacts in combination with revenue 25 requirements (unintelligible) associated with 26 other non-GRC programs and projects, many of 27 which come with a substantial price tag of

their own. As an example, these increases do

1 not include rate increases for 2. wildfire-related expenditures made in 2018 3 through 2020 tracked in five memorandum 4 accounts. 391 million in recovery was 5 recently authorized, and another 500 million 6 is currently under review in Track 3 of this 7 GRC. The Commission should reject 8 9 (inaudible) claim that the PD would leave the 10 utility without enough funds to perform 11 necessary wildfire-related and other safety 12 The price tag of SCE's request was 13 unaffordable and unreasonable, and the PD was 14 right to reduce it, while still providing 15 significant funding for many (inaudible) 16 safety measures that were supported by the 17 evidence. Further, the Commission needs to 18 19 keep in mind several important factors. 20 First, the PD explains in detail why the 21 amounts it would adopt for specific programs 2.2. are reasonable amounts in light of the 2.3 record. With some notable -- notable 2.4 exceptions, which I'll discuss here and in 25 our comments, TURN thinks that (inaudible) 26 find the PD's figure reasonable. 27 Second, Edison's spending in a 28 number of key areas is subject to ratemaking

1 devices that provide the utility's 2. opportunity to recover in rates the actual 3 amount it spends, even if it spends more than the amounts authorized in this GRC decision, 5 so as long as SCE can demonstrate the 6 reasonableness of its recorded spending 7 level. For those areas, which cover the 8 majority of the utility's wildfire mitigation 9 and vegetation management efforts, this GRC 10 decision does not deny recovery of the amount 11 it ultimately spends; instead, it merely 12 establishes a spending level that should be 13 found reasonable at this time based on the 14 record in this proceeding. If Edison ends up 15 (inaudible) more than the GRC authorized 16 level, it merely needs to establish that the 17 recording spending was reasonable, and it 18 will be positioned to achieve full recovery. 19 Now I'll address some specific 20 aspects of wildfire mitigation spending. 21 Public Utilities Code 451 requires just and 2.2 reasonable rates, and the Commission has a 2.3 mandate to ensure safe and reliable service. 2.4 These mandates create a tension we are all 25 wrestling with in order to achieve the right 26 balance; but ultimately, we need to ensure 27 the utility's wildfire mitigation work 28 reduces the most risk possible at the

1	(inaudible) cost to ratepayers. For the most
2	part, this is the approach taken in the PD.
3	Compared to the base year amounts, the PD
4	would almost across the board provide
5	significant increases (inaudible) areas. The
6	PD also authorizes the full amount SCE
7	forecasted for many wildfire mitigation
8	activities. The proposed decision does make
9	reasonable reductions to Edison's covered
10	conductor forecast; however, the 2,750
11	circuit miles of covered conductor authorized
12	in the PD is a massive deployment, the
13	largest expansion of covered conductor ever
14	in California, and would address a
15	significant amount of (inaudible) at a
16	fraction of the cost of SCE's forecast, which
17	better balances affordability with rate
18	reduction. I'll remind you that this is the
19	amount of covered conductor work the PD
20	determined was reasonable for the limited GRC
21	period. It does not prevent Edison from
22	executing the program after this period.
23	For con for context, using the utility's
24	own risk model, TURN's 2,500 mile proposal
25	would address 94 percent of the wildfire risk
26	that can be addressed using covered conductor
27	in SCE's high fire risk areas at a cost that
28	is \$2 billion less than SCE's request. And

1 the PD would give us --2. (Phone disruption.) 3 MS. TORRES: -- the PD correctly finds --4 ALJ SEYBERT: I'm sorry. I apologize 5 6 for interrupting. You're breaking up a bit 7 on my end. Maybe if you could speak a little 8 closer to the microphone. 9 MS. TORRES: Sorry about that. The PD 10 correctly finds the adopted scope is 11 sufficient to address the highest fire risk 12 segments at a fraction of the cost. 13 Further, regarding Mr. Payne's 14 discussion of Public Safety Power Shutoffs as 15 the only alternative to covered conductor, as 16 acknowledged in the PD, SCE has not committed 17 to any reduction in Public Safety Power 18 Shutoffs as a result of the installation of 19 covered conductor. 20 I'll next speak on wildfire 21 vegetation management activities specifically 2.2. the Hazard Tree Management Program. This is 2.3 another area where the PD has made 2.4 appropriate reductions to Edison's forecast 25 in an attempt to maximize the risk reduction 26 (inaudible) spent. The PD properly reduces 27 SCE's forecast for the removal of green 28 living trees under the Hazard Tree Management

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Program. SCE already has three other compliance-related vegetation management programs that remove tens of thousands of trees per year.

The adopted forecast in the PD appropriately accounts for the significant decrease in the annual volume of targeted tree assessment presented in SCE's 2020 through 2022 wildfire mitigation plan as compared to its forecast in this GRC and the fact that SCE failed to address the reasons it lowered its wildfire mitigation plan forecast.

The PD also accounts for the fact that SCE did not present data demonstrating the positive impacts of the Hazard Tree Management Program and the observed rate of tree-caused circuit interruptions.

As I mentioned earlier, another consideration to keep in mind when evaluating Edison's claims regarding the impact of the PD's reduction on its wildfire mitigation program is that for many of these programs the PD adopts or maintains a two-way balancing account or memorandum account so SCE can still seek recovery for spending above the authorized amount. In fact for the wildfire covered conductor program, the PD

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adopts a wildfire risk management balancing account, a two-way balancing account, that allows SCE to recover between 100 and 110 percent of the authorized amount through its GRC advice letter and creates the opportunity for the utility to recover costs in excess of 110 percent through a future application.

TURN submits that any above authorized spending should require an application for rate recovery as a Tier 2 Advice Letter is not an appropriate vehicle for Edison to establish the reasonableness of its above authorized spending. TURN will address this in more detail in our comments.

For all other wildfire mitigation costs, the proposed decision memorandum account treatment that provides SCE a later opportunity to recovery above authorized spending. To be clear, the PD does not deny rate recovery as above authorized amount but merely requires Edison to demonstrate that above authorized costs were spent reasonably.

Regarding these labor costs for vegetation management, the PD correctly determined that the update costs exceeded the limited scope for update testimony and should not be included in the test year forecast.

1 SCE will still have the opportunity 2. to recover any costs above authorized levels 3 through the two-way Vegetation Management 4 Balancing Account approved in the PD. Under this balancing account, an application is 5 6 only required to seek recovery for amounts 7 spent in excess of 115 percent of the 8 authorized amount. This is inappropriate. 9 The PD should be revised to adopt a one-way 10 balancing account and a companion memorandum 11 account for the purpose of recording any 12 above authorized spending, which can then be 13 evaluated for reasonableness. 14 Now I'd like to discuss the issue of 15 wildfire liability insurance. 16 correctly projected Edison's largely 17 unsubstantiated forecast of \$623 million per 18 year for \$1 billion in annual insurance 19 The PD instead gives \$460 million 20 a year for the same amount of coverage for 21 the opportunity to recover the full amount it 2.2. actually spent through the existing Wildfire 2.3 Expense Memorandum Account or "WEMA." 24 While this reduction is an important 25 improvement, \$460 million is still an 26 extraordinarily high amount for ratepayers to 27 pay for \$1 billion of insurance coverage for 28 a single year.

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The PD also correctly denies
Edison's proposed two-way balancing account
for insurance costs. Instead SCE would
continue to rely on the WEMA to recover above
authorized spending and later seek recovery
in a reasonableness review application. This
is especially important to the extent SCE
relies on alternative insurance devices such
as self insurance or a catastrophe bond,
which were not presented or reviewed in this
GRC.

A reasonableness review for spending above the authorized amount as well as any spending on such alternative devices will protect Edison's customers from excessive or unreasonable insurance costs.

Now I'll turn to grid modernization specifically Edison's automation proposal. The proposed decision should be corrected to note that TURN addressed the safety and asset degradation impact from deploying more remote controlled switches in reply briefs.

More importantly the PD improperly accepts Edison's contention, while SCE did not actually provide evidence sufficient to meet its burden of proof to support its proposed deployment of more remote intelligent switches rather than other cost

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effective technologies that provide similar reliability benefits.

The PD appropriately requires Edison to discuss lower cost alternatives in any future request but inappropriately leaves the identification of alternatives to Edison's discretion.

If the CPUC allows SCE to go ahead with the deployment of remote intelligent switches, the PD must be updated to require Edison to hold a technical workshop prior to its next funding request. The workshop should include the Safety and Enforcement Division and outside distribution engineering experts to address the relative costs and safety and benefits of remote controlled switches and remote fault indicators on circuits before deploying thousands of remote intelligent switches at a cost of almost \$1 billion. Alternatively, the Commission had scoped it for immediate consideration in the new grid modernization rulemaking.

Let me turn briefly to short-term incentives and executive compensation. For short-term incentives, there's a distinction between what the utility pays its employees and executives and what ends up getting funded in rates. The Commission has for

years funded less than the full amount as is 1 2. deemed reasonable for the short-term 3 incentive program because some of the incentives are so focused on things that benefit shareholders and provide very little 5 This has, to my 6 benefit to ratepayers. 7 knowledge, never stopped the utility from 8 paying its employees short-term incentives. 9 The PD correctly rejects ratepayer 10 funding for incentives in their financial 11 performance and lobbying category, which 12 primarily benefits shareholders. 13 results in a 50/50 cost sharing between 14 ratepayers and shareholders for the total 15 short-term incentive program, which is fair. 16 Regarding executive compensation, 17 the PD correctly determined that SB 901, 18 Ratepayer Funding Exclusion for Officer 19 Compensation, applies to all executives at 20 the level of vice president and above. 21 is an appropriate interpretation based on the 2.2 plain language of the statute and is 2.3 consistent with the definition of officers in 2.4 Edison's own bi-law. This is an important 25 ratepayer protection, and I urge you not to 26 modify this aspect of the proposed decision. 27 Thank you for your time, and I'm 28 happy to answer any questions you may have.

Thank you, Ms. Torres. 1 ALJ SEYBERT: 2. The next speaker is Andrew Graf from 3 the Coalition of California Utility 4 Employees. 5 Mr. Graf, you have five minutes. 6 ARGUMENT 7 BY MR. GRAF: 8 Thank you, your Honor. And good 9 afternoon, Commissioner, ALJ Seybert and ALJ 10 Park. My name is Andrew Graf. Thank you for 11 the opportunity to speak today. I'm here on 12 behalf of the Coalition of California Utility 13 Employees. 14 CUE is a coalition of (inaudible) 15 whose members work at nearly all California 16 electric utilities. The International 17 Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 18 Union 47, is a member of CUE and represents 19 approximately 4,500 SCE employees and 3,500 20 employees of contractors working for SCE. 21 These workers do their best every 2.2. day to provide safe, reliable, affordable, 2.3 and environmentally responsible service to 24 SCE customers. Despite having endured 25 tremendous pressure of the last three years 26 because of catastrophic wildfires and 27 massively unpopular blackouts, these workers 28 have remained committed to doing the large

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amount of work needed for SCE's electric system to be as safe and reliable as its customers expect and deserve.

They do incredibly dangerous work every single day to keep the lights on. And so we find ourselves totally baffled by the proposed decision slashing the critical wildfire prevention work. The proposed decision reduces SCE's wildfire system hardening proposal by more than half.

The legislature did not miss words when it said that the increased risk of catastrophic wildfire poses an immediate threat to communities and properties throughout the state. The legislature has mandated electric utilities to invest in hardening of the state's electrical infrastructure and vegetation management to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires and that the utilities ensure its system will achieve the highest level of safety for the reliability and resiliency.

These directives are clear.

Wildfire prevention must be a top priority,
but the proposed decision does not make it
so. Hardening the system must be a top
priority, but the proposed decision does not
make it so. Keeping the lights on must be a

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1 top priority, but the proposed decision does 2. not make it so. 3 Indeed in addition to gutting 4 wildfire prevention work, the proposed 5 decision tips its hat to SCE deferring \$1.424 billion of distribution infrastructure 6 7 replacement work. SCE acknowledged in 8 testimony that this work was essential to 9 safe and reliable service but argued it must 10 defer the work so that it can address wildfire prevention because it doesn't have 11 12 enough workers to do both. 13 Yet at the same time, SCE opposed 14 CUE's proposal to ensure that SCE grows its 15 workforce sufficiently to get all safety and 16 reliability work done. It is astonishing 17 that the proposed decision allows SCE to get 18 away with perpetuating the cycle of deferred 19 safety and reliability work. SCE can't have 20 it both ways, and the Commission can't allow 21 SCE to have it both ways. 2.2. The Commission should not allow the 2.3 cycle of deferral to continue. The 2.4 Commission should adopt a higher head count 25 target for (indecipherable), which

workers to do the safety and reliability of

incentivizes SCE to hire and train more

work. And, of course, if the Commission

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adopts the proposed decision's reduction to the wildfire conductor -- covered conductor program, SCE will have more than enough people to do the distribution infrastructure replacement work.

Yet, the Commission claims in the proposed decision that it still can't authorize this work because there are no plans for how the money would be spent, but that's nonsense. SCE's ramp analysis, which laid the foundation for the distribution infrastructure replacement work that SCE says is necessary for safety and reliability but proposed to defer shows exactly how the money would be spent.

There is simply no reason for the Commission to allow SCE to defer critical safety and reliability work. And quite frankly, SCE, the Commission, and the State of California cannot afford for SCE not to do the work. We can't afford another catastrophic wildfire. We can't afford to keep turning the power off.

The electric system must be safer, more reliable, and more resilient. The work that is needed to happen is laid out in the record, and it's your job to tell SCE to get the work done. If that means growing SCE's

1 workforce, then require them to do it. 2. Thank you. 3 ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you, Mr. Graf. 4 The next speaker is Jennifer 5 Weberski from the Small Business Utility Advocates. 6 Ms. Weberski, you have five minutes. 7 ARGUMENT 8 BY MS. WEBERSKI: 9 Thank you, your Honor. I'm Jennifer 10 11 Weberski. I represent the Small Business 12 Utility Advocates. I thank the Commissioners 13 and the ALJs for the time. SBUA generally 14 supports the proposed decision. Our concern 15 throughout the entire application from Edison 16 was the affordability impact of the proposed 17 increase on small business customers. Given 18 what the small business customers have 19 endured over the past 16 months, any undue 20 increase in rates is an increase that they 21 are ill equipped to afford. At this time, 2.2. most small businesses are still struggling to 2.3 recover from the lockdowns imposed by COVID 24 restrictions; necessary lockdowns to help 25 ensure the health and safety of Californians, 26 but with undue consequences on small business 27 owners. 28 As we are struggling to come back in

1 the midst of still increased mandates and the 2. uncertainty of variant (unintelligible) that 3 are going through our community, they are ill-equipped to afford any undue increase at 4 5 this time. We believe the proposed decision 6 tries to strive between what is necessary for 7 Edison to provide safe and reliable service to its customers and what the customers 8 9 themselves can afford during these 10 unprecedented times. 11 SBUA would not support any 12 additional increase at this time, given the 13 circumstances that small businesses are 14 facing. We would support the proposed 15 decision -- balanced approach to the decision 16 at this time. Thank you. That is all we 17 have to say at this time 18 Thank you, Ms. Weberski. ALJ SEYBERT: 19 Let's move to rebuttal arguments by 20 Southern California Edison Company. 21 Mr. Payne, you have ten minutes. 2.2 MR. PAYNE: Your Honor, could -- would 2.3 it be okay to take a short break, maybe 10 2.4 minutes to just collect thoughts on rebuttal 25 and be efficient about it? That's what we've 26 done in past oral arguments. It just would 27 be very helpful for me to collect my thoughts

for a few minutes after hearing all of that.

1	ALJ SEYBERT: Commissioner Guzman
2	Aceves, did you have I could tell you
3	raised your hand. Did you have something to
4	say?
5	COMMISSIONER GUZMAN ACEVES: Yes.
6	Thank you. I just would request maybe five
7	minutes, just given that I think most of us
8	have another obligation coming up.
9	ALJ SEYBERT: And I also want to
10	agree with you. I also want to save time for
11	questions at the end. So let's take a
12	five-minute
13	MR. PAYNE: Okay.
14	ALJ SEYBERT: break, which will put
15	us back at 2:26.
16	MR. PAYNE: Thank you very much, your
17	Honor.
18	ALJ SEYBERT: Okay. Let's go off the
19	record.
20	(Recess.)
21	ALJ SEYBERT: Let's go back on the
22	record.
23	Mr. Payne, you may proceed with
24	rebuttal argument. You have ten minutes.
25	REBUTTAL ARGUMENT
26	BY MR. PAYNE:
27	All right. Thank you. And I
28	appreciate this time to to discuss some of

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the points that were made by -- by some of the other intervenors.

You know, a lot of these comments were focused on affordability, and I think if there is one thing that I can agree with the intervenors on is that there is nothing affordable about a wildfire crisis. We are in extraordinary times. We're dealing with extraordinary issues. But, as the CEO of this company, I can't wish it away. I can't focus narrowly on the electric bill. responsibilities are much bigger than that, and so are the Commission's. We have to deal with the reality that is right in front of us, and not be taken in by the narrowly-focused arguments about affordability that consumer advocates make here in this case.

As I mentioned in my comments up front, we are extremely focused on trying to control our costs, and we have been for many rate case cycles. We knew that there would be costs -- some higher costs coming down the road for certain things. We did not expect this -- the scale and the magnitude of -- of what is happening now in this wildfire crisis. Yes, we have asked for significant funds to fund our most important and most

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1 effective wildfire mitigation program, which is covered conductor, \$2.6 billion, in -- in 2. 3 this case, which would make significant headway in the high fire-threat districts 4 5 within which we operate, those 10,000 miles 6 of overhead conductors. And I want to remind 7 all of you that just two fires in our service territory, one year apart, the Thomas Fire 8 9 and the Woolsey Fire, created over \$6 billion 10 in claims. 11 So I ask you again, yes, 12

affordability is important; but, we cannot be taken in by narrowly-focused arguments that only consider the electric bill. We have to consider the entire crisis that's in front of That's our responsibility. It's our us. responsibility together, as partners with the Commission, and we are doing the very best we can to do just that. We understand that this is a big request. We understand that it's necessary. It's critical. The people who live in our high fire-threat districts cannot afford more wildfires. And we have the opportunity to prevent them. We have the opportunity to insulate the bare wires that we operate 10,000 miles of in the high fire-threat districts. We should not shrink from that responsibility in this GRC and ramp

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down our covered conductor program, only to have to take several years to ramp it back up again in the future, if people become satisfied that there is then enough data to support this.

Another point that TURN makes is that there's nothing that prevents SCE from just continuing spending, and they can come back and ask for it later. She makes that point about covered conductor, and she also makes it about the vegetation management I'll tell you, when I, as the CEO of costs. the company, read this PD, that's not what I see in that PD. What I see in the PD is that the Commission has -- and that the -- in the proceeding that the judges have considered the evidence, voluminous evidence, on covered conductor, and voluminous evidence on many other things, and they have decided to fund only about a quarter of the covered conductor program across the entire high fire -- high fire threat-dis- -- district. I see no invitation in there to continue spending beyond what the PD would -- would find So this -- this assertion that reasonable. TURN makes that there's nothing that stops Edison from going ahead and continuing, well, I would tell you that I -- as the CEO of this

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company, I take Commission decisions very seriously, and when the Commission -- when the Commission tells me what they think is reasonable, I respect that. It carries a lot of weight, and it means something to me. And the idea that we would ignore that, and just continue to go about our business of -- of the entire covered conductor program that -- that we believe is necessary and appropriate in -- in our high fire-threat district, I -- I think, is -- is -- is just not a good argument, and -- and we should not take that into consideration.

I also think, with regard to veg management costs, look, this is forecast ratemaking that we work under here. We have a reasonable forecast. TURN had -- we filed it actually early so that TURN would have a full six weeks to look at that vegetation management forecast in the update proceeding, and they would have the opportunity to ask whatever -- whatever questions they wanted, and also, hold (unintelligible) hearings for them to ask our expert when -- witnesses TURN chose whatever questions that they had. not to evaluate those costs. They chose not to spend time on it, and they made a procedural argument that we should just fund

1 those balances for much longer, and then come 2. back later, and ask for them later; but, 3 it -- it's just inconsistent with forecast-based ratemaking. It's unnecessary. 4 It -- it harms SCE's cash flows, which has 5 6 many other impacts, and it's just not 7 necessary. The Commission should -- should 8 approve the vegetation management costs that 9 were largely mandated by SB 247 so that we 10 can move forward, and not carry unnecessary 11 and unfunded balances. 12 Judge, am I close to my ten minutes? 13 I'm sorry. I wasn't watching -- keeping --14 do I have a couple minutes left? 15 ALJ SEYBERT: Robert, how much time do 16 we have left? 17 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: 4:30. 18 ALJ SEYBERT: Okay. 19 MR. PAYNE: Okay. Bear with me for one 20 It was a very short time to prepare, 21 based on a lot of things that were -- were 2.2. said. 2.3 So again, if -- if I -- if I had to offer a theme here, it is I'll just reiterate 24 25 that we have to deal with the reality that is 26 right in front of us. We can't look at this 27 myopically or narrowly. And it is just poor 28 practice for us to have to carry large

1	unfunded balances for extraordinary lengths
2	of time so that future proceedings can decide
3	whether those expenses were just and
4	reasonable, when we have the information now.
5	And I don't think that we should be forced to
6	do that because TURN chose not to spend the
7	six weeks that we gave them looking at our
8	vegetation management costs, as an example.
9	And I think that I think that there is
10	always an opportunity on a program like
11	covered conductor to keep asking for more and
12	more and more data. We've provided reams of
13	data. We've provided engineering analysis.
14	We've provided benchmarking across the globe.
15	We've provided a tremendous amount of
16	information that justifies what we need to do
17	and the urgent need to get it done quickly.
18	And it just feels like there is always more
19	data people can ask for, and that and my
20	experience as a business leader is that when
21	people continue to ask for more and more and
22	more data, often times, they're just not
23	comfortable making the decision, and that's
24	usually when leadership needs to step in and
25	decide, what are we going to do? We have
26	plenty of information. We are never going to
27	get to perfect information that will point to
28	covered conductor being the only solution

1 that will ever exist. But, we have a -- a --2. a live crisis right in front of us now, and 3 we need to act on it. We need to make bold decisions, and we need to move forward. I would say to you that this decision will 5 effectively shut down our covered conductor 6 7 program at the end of this year; and it took 8 us years to ramp up to the levels that we are 9 at today, and it will have a devastating 10 effect. There are no other options that will 11 effectively and cost-effectively reduce the 12 risk like covered conductor will. 13 line is that when you operate 10,000 miles 14 of -- of overhead conductor in a high fire 15 threat-district where your specific problem 16 is high winds, dry weather and -- and debris 17 flying through the air, the only real 18 solution to it is to insulate those 19 conductors from each other and from the 20 debris that is flying through the air due to 21 extreme weather, and there's only two ways to 2.2 do that, covered conductor and 2.3 undergrounding. And as I've said, 2.4 undergrounding costs eight times as much and 25 takes many years to implement. 26 The other thing I wanted to mention 27 really quickly, and President Batjer, I know 28 that this will be near and dear to your

1	heart, if we stopped our covered conductor
2	program at 2750 miles, as this PD suggests,
3	then if you look at all of the circuit
4	segments that have been impacted today by
5	proposed safety power shutoffs and I would
6	suggest to you that we have no reason to
7	think the weather's going to get better.
8	It's probably going to get worse. If you
9	take all the circuit segments that have been
10	impacted up 'til today by at least one Public
11	Safety Power Shutoff event, only 40 percent
12	of them, including the ones that are in our
13	public safety that are being accelerated
14	in our Public Safety Power Shutoff action
15	plan, would actually be mitigated. The other
15 16	plan, would actually be mitigated. The other 60 percent would be in the part that you are
16	60 percent would be in the part that you are
16 17	60 percent would be in the part that you are not that you would not find reasonable.
16 17 18	60 percent would be in the part that you are not that you would not find reasonable.  So the impacts to Public Safety Power
16 17 18 19	60 percent would be in the part that you are not that you would not find reasonable.  So the impacts to Public Safety Power  Shutoffs are very real, and as are the the
16 17 18 19 20	60 percent would be in the part that you are not that you would not find reasonable.  So the impacts to Public Safety Power  Shutoffs are very real, and as are the the remaining residual excuse me, the
16 17 18 19 20 21	60 percent would be in the part that you are not that you would not find reasonable.  So the impacts to Public Safety Power  Shutoffs are very real, and as are the the remaining residual excuse me, the remaining residual risks that will will
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	60 percent would be in the part that you are not that you would not find reasonable.  So the impacts to Public Safety Power  Shutoffs are very real, and as are the the remaining residual excuse me, the remaining residual risks that will will still be in the high fire-threat districts.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	60 percent would be in the part that you are not that you would not find reasonable.  So the impacts to Public Safety Power  Shutoffs are very real, and as are the the remaining residual excuse me, the remaining residual risks that will will still be in the high fire-threat districts.  I think I'm at the end of my time.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	60 percent would be in the part that you are not that you would not find reasonable.  So the impacts to Public Safety Power  Shutoffs are very real, and as are the the remaining residual excuse me, the remaining residual risks that will will still be in the high fire-threat districts.  I think I'm at the end of my time.  Thank thank you, Judge, for the nudge.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	60 percent would be in the part that you are not that you would not find reasonable.  So the impacts to Public Safety Power  Shutoffs are very real, and as are the the remaining residual excuse me, the remaining residual risks that will will still be in the high fire-threat districts.  I think I'm at the end of my time.  Thank thank you, Judge, for the nudge.  ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you, Mr. Payne.

1 Commission Guzman Aceves, please proceed. 2. COMMISSIONER GUZMAN ACEVES: Thank you, 3 Judge Seybert. A question for Mr. Payne; two 4 questions, actually, that I wanted to get 5 clarification on. 6 In your opening remarks, you were 7 very clear that these covered conductors would eliminate the use of PSPS. In TURN's 8 9 comments, they say that there's actually no 10 firm commitment that having covered 11 conductors will actually lead to no PSPS for 12 that period. And I am recalling, just 13 generally, the -- the OEIS, formerly Wildfire 14 Safety Division, having some similar concerns 15 around risk mitigation and -- and having some 16 ambiguity there. 17 So if you can just be more specific, 18 are you saying that if those wires are now covered, the covered conductors, you will not 19 20 shut off those wires? 21 MR. PAYNE: Thank you for this 2.2. question. I think this is really important 23 to clarify. 24 So what we have said is -- well, 25 first off, the question that gets asked and 26 the question that TURN quotes saying that we 27 have not committed to specific reductions in 28 Public Safety Power Shutoffs, I think, is a

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bit of a distortion of what our response has
been.

First off, what we have committed to is specific actions that we know will reduce the incidents and the impact of Public Safety Power Shutoffs. But, as we all know, the amount of Public Safety Power Shutoffs that happen and the duration of those and the number of come -- customers impacted by those are a function of the weather. And so where we've stopped short from making commitments -- and again, this is where I think this is a bit of a distortion in the way that this is presented. We have stopped short of committing to specific Public Safety Power Shutoff numbers, because we can't control the weather. But, we can control -but, we do make commitments to the things that we can control. And -- and if you would indulge me just for 20 seconds, I want to give a -- a brief example that will illustrate this.

So we have a circuit called the Arlene Circuit, which serves 1700 customers in the City of Santa Clarita. In 2020, they were impacted four times by Public Safety Power Shutoffs. So as part of our Public Safety Power Shutoff action plan that we've

1 been providing updates on every two weeks to 2. the Commission, we are going to have 3 covered -- covered conductor complete on the Arlene Circuit by September 1st. So given 4 5 the same weather, the exact same weather, with covered conductor, we would raise the 6 7 wind thresholds, and instead of having four 8 shutoffs, they would have one shutoff, and the customer minutes of interruption would be 9 10 slashed by 92 percent. That, we can commit 11 But, we cannot commit to -- to 12 forecasting weather a year ahead of time, as 13 people have asked us to do, and then turn 14 around that argument on us to say that, well, 15 you won't commit to PSPS reductions. We're 16 committing to specific actions that will 17 absolutely improve PSPS, no matter what the 18 weather conditions are, but we just cannot 19 commit to the weather. 20 COMMISSIONER GUZMAN ACEVES: And just 21 one other -- I heard two different data 2.2 points. One from TURN's presentation, which 2.3 the PD adopts in terms of capturing 2.4 95 percent of the high risk areas in the 25 budget accommodating covered conductors for 26 those areas, but you just mentioned in your 27 rebuttal that it would only mitigate 28 40 percent. Are you using a different

1 denominator there? Or what are those 2. differences? 3 MR. PAYNE: I think maybe the 40 4 percent you're thinking of was I was making 5 the point about how many circuits that have 6 been impacted by Public Safety Power Shutoffs 7 would be mitigated within the 2,750 miles as 8 opposed to the 6,250 miles that we requested. 9 If I'm getting your question right, that was 10 the 40 percent I think I used. 11 COMMISSIONER GUZMAN ACEVES: So you're 12 not referencing 40 percent high risk. You're 13 saying 40 percent is all circuits impacted by 14 PSPS? 15 Yeah. MR. PAYNE: That was just a 16 point that was just focused on the Public 17 Safety Power Shutoffs' potential that would 18 still remain if the PD stands and only 2,750 19 miles are done. 20 COMMISSIONER GUZMAN ACEVES: 21 Thank you very much. 2.2. ALJ SEYBERT: Before we move on to 2.3 other commissioner questions, are there any 24 other parties that would like to respond to 25 the questions posed by Commissioner Guzman 26 Aceves? Commissioner Shiroma, I think I saw 27 28 your hand up.

1 COMMISSIONER SHIROMA: Yes. The 2. 40 percent modeling addresses 94 percent of 3 wildfire risk. Estimate of the covered 4 conductors in providing 60 percent reduction at -- but my question is this: As you have 5 been choosing lines to do the covered 6 7 conductor and I think I heard you say maybe you're approaching 2,500 by the end of this 8 9 year. 10 (Phone disruption.) 11 MR. PAYNE: I'm sorry, Commissioner. 12 You broke up there. Can you say that last 13 part again? 14 COMMISSIONER SHIROMA: As your team is 15 choosing the lines to install the covered 16 conductors, aren't you prioritizing those 17 lines given all of the analysis that you've 18 done through the wildfire mitigation efforts, 19 through looking at where the PSPSs have 20 occurred and so forth? 21 MR. PAYNE: Yes, absolutely. And that 2.2. is the best and most rational way to get the 2.3 most risk reduction as quickly as possible. 2.4 And that was the purpose of the risk modeling 25 that we provided, which TURN has turned 26 around and used inappropriately. 27 drawn a line through that chart, which is a 28 (inaudible) risk chart that is intended to

say, "What are the highest risk circuits, and 1 2. which ones should we go after first as we 3 continue to deal with all the high risk circuits?" 4 And it does not cover 94 percent of 5 the total risk as they would have you 6 7 believe. It absolutely does not. The tool, 8 as I mentioned, only models six hours of a 9 fire. So you can imagine that after six 10 hours, there are so many other variables. 11 How does the weather change? How many 12 firefighters are available? You know, all 13 the other things, which is why the risk 14 models, even the most current ones we have 15 today, don't model more than eight hours of a 16 fire. And the consequences that occur during 17 those six hours in this particular case are 18 the ones that are quantified by that risk 19 model. So it's a proxy for which are the 20 highest risk circuits to go and first. 21 But beyond six hours, I mean, think 2.2 about the Dixie Fire for example or any of 2.3 the 80 fires burning across the west that 2.4 have burned for far more than six hours. 25 much destruction, how much danger, how many 26 lives were at risk after that first six hours? So, again, just to reiterate, they're 27 28 using that data inappropriately.

1	And, Commissioner Shiroma, you're
2	correct. That data was made to show the
3	Commission that as we approach this
4	comprehensive covered conductor program in
5	our high-fire risk areas, we're in effect
6	(inaudible) by targeting the highest risk
7	circuits first. That's all it means.
8	ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you.
9	COMMISSIONER SHIROMA: The table in the
10	I'll call it the score. 6,849; 1,291; 371
11	included in the PD versus 6,809
12	(inaudible).
13	But in anyway
14	(Phone disruption.)
15	MR. PAYNE: Yes. And, again, those are
16	proxies for relative risk. They do not
17	quantify total risk and consequences, and
18	they don't look at anything beyond six hours.
19	COMMISSIONER SHIROMA: Go ahead, Judge.
20	Back to you.
21	ALJ SEYBERT: Commissioner Houck, I see
22	your hand up.
23	Just before we turn to you, are
24	there any other parties that would like to
25	comment on this issue?
26	MS. TORRES: Can I respond, please?
27	ALJ SEYBERT: Yes.
28	MS. TORRES: Thank you. I can't speak

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1 to the six-hour claim Mr. Payne is speaking 2. about right here, but I will --3 ALJ SEYBERT: Apologies, Ms. Torres. Just for the record, this is 4 5 Ms. Torres speaking. 6 MS. TORRES: Thank you. 7 We will certainly address that in 8 our comments on the proposed decision. 9 main point I want to make is that if you look 10 at SCE's own model, all the circuits are 11 ranked. And TURN's proposal addresses the 12 highest risk circuits. Our analysis show 13 94 percent. Even if that's generous, our 14 proposal is addressing the highest risk 15 circuits. 16 And further 2,750 of covered 17 conductor is a ton of work to accomplish in 18 three years. And our proposal is targeting 19 the highest risk circuits within the time 20 available. Three years you have to replace the conductor. You have to replace all the 21 2.2. poles. This is a lot of work. And it's an 2.3 insane amount of money. So we really need to 24 think about how to prioritize what we're 25 doing. And so TURN's proposal gets you the 26 most bang for the buck and the PD adopts even

ALJ SEYBERT: Commissioner Houck?

more than TURN's proposal.

1 COMMISSIONER HOUCK: Thank you, Judge 2. Seybert. So I've got three somewhat related 3 questions. One, the PD approves the 4 deployment of 2,750 circuit miles of covered 5 conductor over the time period of 2019 to 6 2023. 7 So first I wanted to ask Edison, 8 Mr. Payne, if Edison will be able to complete 9 that work within that timeframe by the end of 10 And if we were to approve additional 11 circuit miles up to 6,272, is it realistic 12 that all of that work would even be able to 13 be completed by the end of 2023? 14 And then also you mentioned the cost 15 of undergrounding. And it sounds like you 16 just basically eliminated that as an option 17 totally based on cost. Are there portions of 18 your system that you think should be 19 undergrounded that are very high risk? 20 Because I would hate to approve 21 covered conductor here, and then in two --2.2. the next GRC come back and hear that Edison 2.3 would like to be undergrounding certain 24 portions. 25 And then the last part of my 26 question just goes to, you know, SCE's 27 discussed absolute risk versus relative risk, 28 and I'm wondering how the parties believe the

1 Commission should balance reasonable rates 2. with the mitigation of risk for the wildfire 3 issues. 4 ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you. Let's start with Mr. Payne. And then we'll turn it over 5 6 to the other parties. 7 MR. PAYNE: Thank you. Sorry. Just 8 making a few notes on those three questions. 9 Thank you, Commissioner Houck. Very 10 good questions all three. Can we complete the work I believe was your first one. 11 12 Yes, we have spent the last three 13 years ramping up. I mentioned that we 14 brought in contractors that represent over 15 1,000 workers from all over the country. 16 Qualified electrical workers, 700 of them; 17 350 engineers; designers; planners; people 18 that will help us get this work done. 19 One of the concerns that Cal Pa had 20 originally made about our wildfire conductor 21 -- covered conductor plan was that we would 2.2 never be able to get it done. We can get it 2.3 done. 24 Up until today from 2013 -- from 25 2019 forward, we've done 1,800 miles already. 26 We have another 1,400 miles that is either in 27 construction or ready to be turned over for

construction. About 700 miles of it is in

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construction as we speak today, which is why
I say that by the end of the year, we'll be
at 2,500 miles and we will have already
released (inaudible) 700, which would take us
up to 3,200 miles.

So we have ramped this program up because of the urgency of this program and the need that our communities have. And, yes, we can accomplish this work. And we are well on our way to do that.

Our biggest focus now is not having to stop. Because having to go through this entire ramp up all over again would be incredibly costly for customers and would be a big setback for our most effective program.

Your other question about undergrounding was a good one. I didn't mention all the details on undergrounding. Our biggest program and most important program is covered conductor because we believe that is the most affordable way to get risk reduction, and it has the best risk spend efficiency.

But there are places and we did include in our request certain places where undergrounding would be appropriate. With the higher costs that come on with undergrounding, the places where you would

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1 utilize a solution like that would be places 2. that for some reason are particularly higher 3 So one example might be a canyon where there is only one access and egress route and 4 people's lives would be more at risk than 5 6 they would be in any other place just because 7 it's hard to get out. Those are the kind of 8 places where we would use a more expensive 9 solution that provided a higher risk 10 reduction. And we have proposed a certain 11 number of miles in our overall wildfire 12 mitigation proposal for undergrounding. So 13 that's a really great question.

And then balancing reasonable rates versus, you know, the risk of wildfires -- and, again, I would point to we just can't look narrowly at the electric bill as the only measure of what matters here. We have the responsibility to deal with this crisis that's right in front of us. And if we stall and ask for more and more data, and we stop putting in our most effective wildfire mitigation measure, then we will end up leaving an awful lot of risk out there. And ultimately we're just not dealing with the crisis that is right in front of us.

As I said at the beginning of my rebuttal, there is nothing affordable about a

1 wildfire crisis. We -- collectively, we 2. can't wish it away. We can't look at it narrowly in a way that convinces us that 3 4 going forward, we should do nothing. We need 5 to deal with it. We need to act boldly, and 6 we need to make these investments so that we 7 can operate 10,000 miles of safe overhead 8 infrastructure in the high-fire-threat 9 districts that Southern California Edison 10 serves. 11 ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you. 12 Would any other party representative 13 like to briefly address this issue? I want 14 to get to President Batjer's question as 15 well. 16 MS. TORRES: If I could speak? 17 ALJ SEYBERT: Yes, Ms. Torres. 18 MS. TORRES: This is Elise Torres for 19 TURN. We do acknowledge that SCE's proposal 20 would address more absolute risk. But the 21 additional circuit miles beyond TURN's 2.2. proposal would still be subject to a host of 2.3 other wildfire mitigation measures. And the 24 failure to deploy covered conductor in any 25 one location does not mean that no other 26 mitigation measures are in place for that 27 circuit. 28 And I'll just highlight that covered

1 conductor even once installed, there still 2. remains an estimated 40 percent of wildfire 3 So it doesn't completely solve the problem. And, again, that's why we need to 4 prioritize the highest risk circuits at this 5 6 time. 7 Thank you. 8 ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you. 9 President Batjer? 10 PRESIDENT BATJER: Thank you, Judge. 11 And thank you for those intervenors today as 12 well as for Edison's presentation. 13 In this calculation, if you will, of 14 risk -- and it seems like all of the IOUs do 15 approach this a bit differently when it comes 16 to covered conductor, veg management, and 17 undergrounding. And you all have very 18 different service territories and topography 19 and geography to deal with. I certainly 20 understand that. 21 But I've been out in the field a 2.2 little bit. And in some of the areas that 2.3 I've looked at for covered conductors to be 24 put in, it is my impression that there are 25 areas -- and you talked about, Mr. Payne, 26 about high winds and debris flying and so 27 forth.

But you know -- can you illustrate

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to me at what point does a covered conductor 1 2. not work in terms of debris? Like when a major branch blows into a wire, a covered 3 conductor? The wires can still break. 4 Ιt can still be grounded if you will. 5 6 just wonder your risk evaluation in all of 7 these many, many miles that you have proposed 8 to do in the next -- well, between now and 9 2023? Well, I'll stop there.

I'm just wondering what your evaluation is of what -- how strong, how secure, how leaning out of the risk does the covered conductor do in most cases or maybe not all cases? My question is muddled. I apologize.

MR. PAYNE: No. That's okay. I think I understand -- I think I understand what you're getting at.

So I said in my opening comments that covered conductor reduces 68 percent of the risk; although, TURN would say that since there's still 32 percent of the risk left that you shouldn't do that covered conductor, and you should only do the ones that have the highest relative risk compared to other ones. So just to set that aside for a minute.

But, what we've said is that with bare conductor, what -- with regard to Public

1 Safety Power Shutoffs, we work with 31 miles 2. an hour sustained winds, 46 mile an hour 3 gusts, and that when we put covered conductor on such a circuit that we would change the 4 wind thresholds to 40 miles an hour 5 sustained, and 58 mile an hour gusts. 6 So 7 with -- and -- and almost every time it's the 8 gust speed that causes us to -- to de-energize a circuit. And -- and so just --9 10 that's one thing to keep in mind. So we're 11 talking about basically gale force winds 12 here. Right? And the reason why covered 13 conductor doesn't -- doesn't eliminate all 14 the risk is exactly what you said, President 15 Batjer, is that for most things that fly into 16 the lines, as long as they don't break the 17 conductor itself or break components on the 18 conductor or break a transformer or a piece 19 of equipment that's -- that is -- would be on 20 a pole, then it insulates the conductors from 21 each other, and it insulates from an object, 2.2 say, a tarp, from flying into the lines, 2.3 going across two of the wires, burning up, 24 causing a fire that falls to the ground, and 25 then gets swept along at, you know, many 26 miles an hour in gale force winds, and we all 27 know the results of that. Right? So covered 28 conductor doesn't eliminate all the risk,

1	because if you have a tree, for example, that
2	falls over into the lines and actually breaks
3	the wire, we're still better off with covered
4	conductor than we were without, because you
5	have a chance that there would be an ignition
6	on the ground, because you have the end of
7	the covered conductor that's now exposed, but
8	most most of the wire is is still
9	insulated. So so the reason it that
10	it that it isn't unlimited in terms of
11	protection it provides is that there are
12	still things that can that can
13	mechanically damage to the wires or the
14	components. But, I will say that that's why
15	we have other aspects of our wildfire
16	mitigation program that address those things,
17	like the hazard tree mitigation program,
18	which looks at trees that are taller than
19	they are far from our lines that, if they
20	fell over in high winds, would fall in and
21	damage our wires. So there are other ways
22	that we try to manage those risks. But, you
23	are correct that it provides a lot of
24	protection. It allows us to operate at more
25	and more extreme conditions, but it's not
26	unlimited, because you can still have
27	mechanical damage to the overhead
28	infrastructure. Does that make sense?

1 PRESIDENT BATJER: Yes. That's very 2. helpful, and I -- I appreciate the -- the 3 greater detail on -- on the risk and the 4 mitigation of the risk. And I do appreciate 5 your explanation to Commissioner Houck on 6 what you can accomplish within the timeframe 7 of this GRC, because that was somewhat -- not 8 settling, but a question whether all of this 9 could be done. 10 You have used the phrase a couple of 11 times that all would be stopped, or you'd 12 have to restart. This -- this proposed 13 decision, as is, doesn't stop you. 14 just -- it -- I would think. So I'm a 15 little confused when you said, "All this 16 planning we've done, we'd have to restart 17 it." Do you mean -- well, what do you mean 18 by that? 19 Yeah. I mean what this PD MR. PAYNE: 20 says is that it -- that it proposes to fund, 21 as reasonable, 2750 miles of covered 2.2. conductor. So that's the scope that the 2.3 Commission finds reasonable based on all the 24 evidence that's been presented, if -- if 25 that's the way the -- the -- if the PD were 26 to be adopted. So I take that as a very 27 strong signal that the Commission is not 28 inviting me to go ahead and execute my

covered conductor program in its entirety the 1 2. way that I think would be prudent for us to do to -- to respond to this risk. I take 3 that very seriously as the Commission telling 4 me "You're doing too much too fast." And as 5 I've said, I completely disagree with that, 6 7 for all the reasons that I've said, that the 8 two dollars a month per customer to do as 9 much as we have proposed within this 10 timeframe does not suddenly make this 11 unaffordable, and even if it did, the costs 12 of doing nothing and the cost of not 13 mitigating wildfire risk, as we all know -- I 14 mentioned two of our fires one year apart 15 that were \$6 billion in claims -- if you look 16 to the north to PG&E, and there were tens of 17 billions of dollars in claims. So we --18 again, that's why I say we just can't look at 19 this too narrowly. We have to deal with the 20 crisis in front of us, and -- and we have to 21 do what's necessary now. I think it -- I 2.2 think we owe it to customers to -- you know, 2.3 to -- Ms. Torres was saying that we could 24 just go ahead and keep spending, and maybe 25 come back later and ask for -- for that 26 approval. Look, I think we need to be honest 27 with consumers about what we're doing, about 28 why we're doing it. I think it needs to get

1	funded in rates so that we aren't carrying
2	huge unfunded balances without any certainty
3	of of recovery, and we need to head-on
4	address this wildfire crisis and be honest
5	with customers about what it costs. I think
6	this opportunity to snowplow costs out into
7	the future, postpone rate increases that we
8	know are coming or that we or that should
9	be coming, in the case of covered conductor,
10	I think it's just a I think it's a
11	mistake. I think customers expect more from
12	us than that.
13	ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you. And I'll
14	point out we're now at our 3:00 p.m. stop
15	time, but I do want to ask, do any of the
16	other commissioners have questions before we
17	close?
18	(No response.)
19	ALJ SEYBERT: Okay. Thank you. We
20	look forward to reviewing party comments on
21	the proposed decision, which are due this
22	Thursday, July 29th. Thank you to the
23	commissioners and the parties for your
24	participation today.
25	This concludes today's oral
26	argument. Off the record.
27	(Whereupon, at the hour of 3:01 p.m., the Commission then adjourned.)
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1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
2	OF THE
3	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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