BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION



STATE OF CALIFORNIA



ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KELLY A. HYMES, presiding

)	EVIDENTIARY HEARING
Order Instituting Rulemaking to)	
Revisit Net Energy Metering Tariffs)	
Pursuant to Decision 16-01-044, and)	
to Address Other Issues Related to)	
Net Energy Metering.)	Rulemaking
)	20-08-020
)	
)	

REPORTERS' TRANSCRIPT
Virtual Proceeding
August 6, 2021
Pages 1647 - 1876
Volume 10

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1	VIRTUAL PROCEEDING
2	AUGUST 6, 2021 - 10:04 A.M.
3	* * * *
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HYMES: We'll
5	be on the record.
6	Good morning, everyone. This is the
7	time and place for the continuation of the
8	evidentiary hearing for Rulemaking 20-08-020,
9	the Order Instituting Rulemaking to Review
10	Net Energy Metering Tariffs Pursuant to
11	Decision 16-01-044 and to Address Other
12	Issues Related to Net Energy Metering. This
13	evidentiary hearing is being held virtually
14	through the use of the Webex Webex
15	platform, as well as a telephone conference
16	line.
17	I am Kelly Hymes, the assigned
18	administrative law judge to this proceeding.
19	The assigned commissioner is Commissioner
20	Martha Guzman Aceves.
21	Before we begin today, I want to
22	once again review ground rules necessary, due
23	to the nature of a virtual evidentiary
24	hearing.
25	This evidentiary hearing is on the
26	record, and a court reporter is transcribing
27	the discussion for the official transcript.
28	As such, the court reporter will interrupt a

1 speaker, when possible to do so without 2. disruption, when there is or are inaudible 3 statements or portions thereof. When 4 disruption is not possible, the reporter will insert the word "inaudible" in the transcript 5 when there is dropped, garbled or otherwise 6 7 indecipherable audio. I recognize that 8 neither of these conditions are optimal, so to limit these conditions and ensure everyone 9 10 is heard and the court reporter accurately 11 transcribes statements made today during the 12 evidentiary hearing, participants shall 13 adhere to the following rules: 14 All attendees must mute their 15 telephone line when not speaking. 16 Participants should speak only when addressed Speakers must identify themselves 17 by me. 18 before speaking each time; however, during 19 the course of direct and cross-examination of 20 a witness, it is not necessary for the 21 questioning attorney or the witness to 2.2. restate their name each time. Speakers must 2.3 have both audio and video activated, because 2.4 you need to be visual by me when testifying 25 and asking questions. Only me and parties 26 expected to speak during a particular portion 27 of the hearing should have their cameras on. 28 Speakers must speak slowly, clearly and one

1	at a time, and speakers should pause between
2	statements, especially during the question
3	and answer examination time. If anyone is
4	speaking, you must not interrupt. If you
5	wish to to speak, please raise your hand
6	using the raised hand button on the chat, and
7	speak when I call your name, unless, of
8	course, you are making an objection to a
9	question during the course of examination; in
10	such instances, the attorney may orally
11	interject to provide his or her name, and
12	then briefly state the objection. Crosstalk
13	must always be avoided. If there is any
14	crosstalk, the court reporter may insert the
15	words "crosstalk" in in the transcript.
16	Prior to going on the record this
17	morning, parties provided cross-examination
18	exhibits to be identified and marked for the
19	record. Those exhibits are:
20	CSA-29. This is a cross exhibit for
21	Witness Chhabra, and it is entitled "NRDC
22	Blog Post, "Rooftop Solar in California is
23	Ready to Take the Next Step," and this is
24	dated March 16th, 2021.
25	(Exhibit No. CSA-29 was marked for identification.)
26	TACITUTE TOUCHOIL.
27	ALJ HYMES: Next is CSA-30, also a
28	cross exhibit, entitled "NRDC Response to

CALSSA Data Request 7.04."
(Exhibit No. CSA-30 was marked for
identification.)
ALJ HYMES: Next, CSA-31, cross exhibit
entitled "Screenshot from NRDC's Data
Template for Cost-Effectiveness Model."
(Exhibit No. CSA-31 was marked for identification.)
identification.)
ALJ HYMES: CSA-32, also a cross
exhibit entitled "Pages from Updated
Cost-Effectiveness of NEM," N-E-M, "Successor
Rate Proposals," dated 6-15, 2021.
(Exhibit No. CSA-32 was marked for identification.)
ruencificación.
ALJ HYMES: And then finally for CALSSA
is CSA-34. This is an impeachment exhibit
entitled "NRDC Response to CALSSA Data
Request 5.02."
(Exhibit No. CSA-34 was marked for identification.)
raciicilleactoii.
ALJ HYMES: And then our last exhibit
for today is IOU-14. This is a cross exhibit
entitled "Sum of ACC Values Used in CCSA
Proposed Peak Rate."
(Exhibit No. IOU-14 was marked for
(Exhibit No. IOU-14 was marked for

1 to be identified or marked for the record 2. today? Please raise your hand. 3 (No response.) 4 ALJ HYMES: Okav. Seeing no hands 5 raised, let's move on. 6 Our schedule for today will begin 7 with a few additional questions from me for Witness Chait from TURN. Then we will 8 9 proceed with cross-examination of the 10 following witnesses: Witness Power --11 Powers, excuse me, from Protect Our 12 Communities Foundation, Witnesses Fulmer and 13 Smithwood from Coalition for Community Solar 14 Access, Witnesses Chernick and will --15 Wilson, which is a panel, from Small Business 16 Utilities Advocates, and then Witness Chhabra 17 from Natural Resources Defense Council. 18 And I just want to remind Witness 19 Chait that she remains under oath from 20 yesterday. 21 However, the other witnesses for 2.2. today have not stated whether they agree to 2.3 the witness attestation for this virtual 2.4 evidentiary hearing, so I want to bring them 25 all together this morning, and have them walk 26 through the list of attestations, and then 27 state whether they agree as such. 28 So let's go off the record to bring

1 up all of our witnesses. 2. (Off the record.) 3 ALJ HYMES: We'll be back on the 4 record. So everyone, please raise your right 5 6 Do you solemnly state under penalty of 7 perjury that the testimony you give in the 8 case now pending before the Commission shall 9 be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing 10 but the truth, do you attest that you will 11 testify based on your own knowledge and 12 memory, free from external influences or 13 pressure, attest that you will adhere to all 14 formal requirements of testifying under oath, 15 including the prohibition against being 16 coached, attest that you will only refer to 17 materials provided by the parties, exhibits 18 premarked and identified by the parties and 19 previously shared with the opposing party, 20 attest that you will not make any recording 21 of the proceeding, and attest that you 2.2. understand that any recording of a proceeding 2.3 held by Webex, including screenshots or other 24 visual copying of a hearing, is absolutely 25 prohibited, attest to understand that 26 violation of these prohibitions may result in 27 sanctions, including removal from the 28 evidentiary hearing, restricted entry to

1	future hearings, denial of entry to future
2	hearings, or any other sanctions deemed
3	necessary by the Commission, attest you will
4	not engage in any private communication,
5	either by phone, text, email or other modes
6	of communication, while under oath and being
7	examined, and then finally, attest that if
8	you experience any attempts to tamper with
9	your witness testimony, you will report the
10	occurrence to me immediately?
11	Witness Powers, do you agree to
12	these attestations?
13	WITNESS POWERS: I do.
14	BILL POWERS, called as a witness by Protect Our Communities Foundation,
15	having attested, testified as follows:
16	ALJ HYMES: Witness Fulmer, do you
17	agree to these attestations?
18	WITNESS FULMER: Yes, I do.
19	MARK FULMER, called as a witness by Coalition for Community Solar Access,
20	having attested, testified as follows:
21	ALJ HYMES: Witness Smithwood, do you
22	agree to these attestations?
23	WITNESS SMITHWOOD: Yes, I do, your
24	Honor.
25	BRANDON SMITHWOOD, called as a witness by Coalition for Community
26	Solar Access, having attested, testified as follows:
27	
28	ALJ HYMES: Witness Chernick, do you

1	agree to these this attestations?
2	WITNESS CHERNICK: Yes, I do.
3	PAUL CHERNICK, called as a witness by Small Business Utility Advocates,
4	having attested, testified as follows:
5	ALJ HYMES: And may I please have
6	Witnesses Wilson and Chhabra on the screen?
7	Witness Wilson, do you agree to
8	these attestations?
9	WITNESS WILSON: I do.
10	JOHN WILSON, called as a witness by Small Business Utility Advocates,
11	having attested, testified as follows:
12	ALJ HYMES: And Witness Chhabra, do you
13	agree to these attestations?
14	WITNESS CHHABRA: I do, your Honor.
15 16	MOHIT CHHABRA, called as a witness by Natural Resources Defense Council, having attested, testified as follows:
17	ALJ HYMES: Okay. Thank you, all.
18	Let's go off the record.
19	(Off the record.)
20	ALJ HYMES: Let's go back on the
21	record.
22	MICHELE CHAIT, having previously attested, testified as follows:
23	attested, testiffed as follows.
24	EXAMINATION
25	BY ALJ HYMES:
26	Q Again, welcome back. I have a few
27	questions for you. Thank you again for
28	coming back this morning. I want to remind

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you, once again, that you remain under oath.

A Yes.

Q So my first question -- and again, this is to help me understand better as well as to complete the record a little bit better for your testimony.

So the first question is about export compensation prices, and I wanted to ask you, as the representative for TURN, if you can tell me what you believe are the benefits or the issues associated with using the avoided cost calculator to set export compensation rates?

Α I think that the benefits are that the compensation for exports would be better aligned with avoided cost, and in that way, the cost shift associated with exports is eliminated. I think that the issues regarding compensation based on avoided costs are focused around implementation, and I think the question there is what level of granularity should be -- avoided cost be bucketed into, and in my opinion, in the near-term, it would make sense for avoided cost to be summed into a -- TOU period prices that would reflect the TOU periods of the underlying rates, and as the IOUs develop the capabilities to implement more granular

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pricing, I think that more granular avoided cost compensation could be implemented.

The one thing that I think should be carefully implemented is to make sure that avoided costs are not weighted for any particular behind-the-meter technology. They should be technology agnostic.

And I think, lastly, on this point, my expectation is that the 2020 avoided cost values were anomalous, and I come to that conclusion, because I've personally seen a wide variety of studies projecting system costs under high penetrations of renewables, and the 2020 market values were materially out of line with those. I'm not saying I don't think the avoided costs will change over time; but, I think that the changes are likely to be less material than what we saw between 2020 and 2021.

Q As a follow-up, you talk about the granularity and that we should be looking at this on a very granular level. How granular?

A Well, the avoided costs are presented on an hourly basis. I expect that that would be the most granular level that you could reasonably achieve and that could be reasonably implemented in billing systems. I think that in the near term for residential

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1 customers, that's not a reasonably achievable 2. goal, which was why I was thinking that 3 bucketing the prices into TOU periods would 4 be an appropriate way of pricing with avoided 5 costs and giving customers price signals that 6 they can easily respond to and that are 7 capable of being implemented in the utility 8 billing systems. 9

- Q Great. Thank you.
- Α You're welcome.
- 0 So let's say the Commission decided that we should not use avoided cost values to set export compensation rates, what other methods would be possible?

In this proceeding, I believe that Α the other alternative is a share of retail The issues associated with that rates. center around the retail rate structure and also retail rate escalation. Over a long time, there could be a material mismatch between the escalation in retail rates and the avoided costs, and that is what drives the cost shift.

- Q Okay. Thank you.
- You're welcome. Α
- 26 So I want to refer you to TRN-01, 27 and this is your direct testimony on pages 45 28 to 46.

1 Α I'm there. 2. \bigcirc I don't have the exact line, but 3 here you wrote that TURN proposes to use a 4 single average hourly value in each IOU 5 service territory for components that vary by 6 climate zone in the ACC model. 7 Α Yes. 8 And I'm wondering if TURN has 0 9 established how the single average hourly 10 value should be chosen. The issue here is that in the ACC 11 Ά 12 model, distribution costs, the avoided 13 distribution costs, vary by climate zone. Ι 14 believe that this would be difficult to 15 implement if you were going to try to group 16 customers into climate zones and apply the 17 avoided cost calculator across the multiple 18 climate zones that are models. So I think it 19 would be as simple as averaging the 20 distribution avoided costs in the avoided 21 cost calculator for each year. 2.2. Q Okay. So sticking with Exhibit 2.3 TRN-01, I want to talk about storage and 2.4 integrating DERs. On page 57 --25 Α Okav. 26 -- here TURN proposes requiring 27 paired storage units to discharge to a

predetermined minimum capacity level during a

1 Stage 2 emergency or extreme summer net 2. I'm just wondering if any population 3 should be exempt from this requirement? 4 Certainly we've already identified 5 medical baseline customers as a population that should be exempt from this requirement. 6 7 For other types of customers, it's reasonable 8 to allow them to select the maximum discharge 9 level during these types of events and to set 10 the compensation provided for those services 11 based on the amount of service that they're 12 applying to the grid. 13 I think that that could be done in 14 two ways. One, it could be based on the 15 up-front incentive level that those customers 16 receive or it could be through a separate annual type of payment compensation. 17 18 Okay. And then my final question 19 is, looking at your attachments, so 20 TURN-02 -- and this is Attachment C, so 21 page 105 -- it's actually 105 of the PDF. 2.2. It's a little bit easier to find that way. 2.3 This is the attachment to my direct Α 24 testimony? 25 I'm sorry, TRN-02. 0 26 One moment while I get that up. 27 Okay. I have that up. 28 So I'm looking at page -- it's 0

1 page 6 or page 105 and there's a table here. 2. The table contrasts TURN's tariff proposal 3 with the E3 White Paper. Here you state that E3 did not analyze a minimum bill structure. My understanding is -- let me ask you. 5 6 you analyze a minimum bill structure? 7 Α TURN did not, no. 8 Can you explain why you don't 0 9 propose an increased minimum bill instead or 10 in addition to the Grid Access charge? 11 TURN proposes a unique mechanism 12 through the NUS charge. That mechanism 13 charges customers for the nonbypassable and 14 avoidable and shared costs based on their 15 actual monthly self-consumption. So I think 16 that that's a more accurate method of 17 assessing the cost responsibility associated 18 with self-consumption. 19 Okay. So you chose that one 20 because it's more accurate? 21 Α Yes, your Honor. 2.2. 0 Okay. That is all the questions I 2.3 have for you. Thank you. 24 ALJ HYMES: Mr. Freedman, did you have 25 any redirect? 26 MR. FREEDMAN: Just one follow-up, your 27 Honor. 28 ///

1 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 2. BY MR. FREEDMAN: 3 Ms. Chait, you were asked about the Q 4 advantages or disadvantages of using the avoided cost calculator for export 5 6 compensation? 7 Α Yes. I'm wondering about your views with 8 0 9 respect to what other values could be 10 incorporated into the avoided cost calculator 11 to reflect some of the concerns raised by 12 parties in this proceeding? 13 In my view, the cost values that 14 are included in the avoided cost calculator 15 are accurate with respect to the costs that 16 the utilities actually avoid and that would 17 go into rates. Without having a better 18 understanding of what some of the proposed 19 values are, I'm not sure I can well opine on 20 But I do firmly believe that whatever 21 values are included in the avoided cost 2.2. calculator should be the same values that 2.3 would go into utility ratemaking because that 2.4 needs to be a cohesive suite of figures. 25 0 Okav. Thank you very much, 26 Ms. Chait. 27 That's all, your Honor. 28 ALJ HYMES: Thank you.

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1	Ms. Chait, you are dismissed.
2	THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor.
3	ALJ HYMES: Let's go off the record.
4	(Off the record.)
5	ALJ HYMES: We'll be back on the
6	record.
7	Ms. Folk, please proceed.
8	BILL POWERS, called as a witness by
9	Protect Our Communities Foundation, having previously been sworn, testified
10	as follows:
11	DIRECT EXAMINATION
12	BY MS. FOLK:
13	Q Thank you, your Honor. Ellison
14	Folk for Protect our Communities Foundation.
15	And, Mr. Powers, can you state your
16	name for the record?
17	A William E. Powers.
18	Q And does the testimony in PCF
19	Exhibits-024 and 025 represent your testimony
20	in this proceeding?
21	A It does.
22	Q And was this testimony prepared by
23	you or under your supervision?
24	A Yes.
25	Q And in addition to PCF-24 and
26	PCF-25, did you directly prepare Exhibits
27	PCF-33 and PCF-64?
28	A I did.

1	Q And are Exhibits PCF-26 through
2	Exhibit PCF-66 documents that you cite in
3	your testimony?
4	A Yes.
5	Q And is your testimony true and
6	correct to the best of your knowledge?
7	A It is.
8	Q And does it represent your best
9	professional judgement?
10	A It does.
11	Q And do you have any additions or
12	corrections to your testimony today?
13	A No.
14	MS. FOLK: Mr. Powers is available for
15	questioning.
16	ALJ HYMES: Thank you.
17	Mr. Freedman, you may proceed.
18	CROSS-EXAMINATION
19	BY MR. FREEDMAN:
20	Q Thank you. Good morning,
21	Mr. Powers.
22	A Good morning, Mr. Freedman.
23	Q I'd like to start by turning to
24	page 21 of your testimony where you discuss
25	avoided transmission costs for PG&E
26	associated with NEM solar systems. Let me
27	know when you're there.
28	A I am there.
	i

1	Q So right above the table marked as
2	Table 4, you state:
3	Each NEM solar system installed in
4	PG&E's territory in the 2015 to
5	2017 period avoided approximately
6	\$620 per year in new transmission
7	costs.
8	Do you see that?
9	A I do.
10	Q Are you asking the Commission to
11	adopt this calculation of avoided
12	transmission cost values for NEM systems in
13	this proceeding?
14	A I am asking the Commission to adopt
15	a credit for those NEM systems that
16	contribute to eliminating transmission.
17	Q And is that the value you're asking
18	the Commission to adopt, or are you asking
19	for a different value to be applied?
20	A That's an example of a value
21	calculated for that specific situation. That
22	is not necessarily the value that would be
23	applied universally. This is the information
24	that was available for this period in this
25	service territory.
26	Q Do you have a specific value you're
27	proposing going forward?
28	A In lieu of other data, this would

1 be it. But additional data would allow 2. refinement of that value. 3 And are you proposing that this Q 4 value be provided as a credit to customers or 5 be used for some other purpose? 6 I propose that it inform the 7 Commission's decision on whether there exists a cost shift or not with NEM with the NEM 2 8 tariff. 9 And how would it inform the 10 Commission's determination of a NEM 3 tariff 11 12 structure? 13 For example if currently using the 14 cost of service cost shift was in the NEM 2 15 report, which is showing a cost shift of 16 approximately \$618 million for residential 17 NEM, this would be a credit to that to 18 determine whether there is any reason to 19 adjust the NEM 2 tariff going forward. 20 Do you believe a similar credit 21 value should be assumed for customers that 2.2 install energy efficiency in PG&E's service 2.3 territory? 2.4 Α I have not considered that issue. 25 0 Would you consider applying the 26 same credit value to other types of 27 distributed energy resources in PG&E's 28 service territory?

1	A I'd consider it.
2	Q Do you believe the value should be
3	assumed to be the same regardless of where a
4	NEM solar system is deployed within PG&E's
5	service territory?
6	A Yes.
7	Q So the mix of systems
8	geographically in your view is not relevant
9	to the determination of the value?
10	A At this point in time, there are
11	hundreds of thousands of systems dispersed
12	through PG&E's territory. I think parsing
13	the relative concentration of NEM systems
14	would be a challenging task. These are now
15	universally distributed throughout the
16	system.
17	Q Is it your view that the same value
18	would apply to a similarly sized solar system
19	that is connected in front of the customer
20	meter rather than behind it?
21	A So is the question in terms of the
22	value to the system in reducing or
23	eliminating transmission and distribution?
24	Q Yes.
25	A If you had an in-front-of-the-meter
26	solar system at home or at a business, it's
27	impact on the system would be similar.
28	Q Okay. Thank you. I'd like you to

1 turn to page 28. And at the bottom of that 2. page carrying over into the top of page 29, 3 you discuss accurately quantifying 4 distribution avoided costs. And specifically 5 you discuss the possibility of saturation 6 deployment of customer-sided solar and 7 storage in extreme high fire-threat 8 districts. Do you see that? 9 Α I do. 10 0 And you state that: 11 That kind of extreme saturation 12 has the potential to save IOU 13 customers a substantial portion of 14 the nearly \$40 billion that the 15 PUC forecasts will be spent by the 16 IOUs on hardening the existing T&D 17 system in extreme high fire-threat 18 districts in the 2020 to 2030 19 period. 20 You specifically suggest -- well, in 21 that last sentence that I read, there's a 2.2. footnote 99, and it cites to what I believe 2.3 is a Commission staff White Paper; is that 24 right? 25 Footnote 99 I have saying, "See Α 26 footnote 98." Correct. 27 Does the White Paper that you're 0 28 citing specifically endorse the assertion

1	that customer-sided solar and storage
2	deployed in extreme fire high fire-threat
3	districts could save a substantial portion of
4	the forecasted expenditures?
5	A That White Paper doesn't address
6	that.
7	Q Are you asking the Commission to
8	find in this proceeding that the proposed
9	expenditures by the utilities that you
10	mentioned here are unreasonable or excessive?
11	A It would be wonderful if the
12	Commission found that. But I'm not
13	anticipating that they would do that in this
14	particular proceeding.
15	Q In the next sentence after the one
16	that I've pointed you to, you state that:
17	Assuming only half of the proposed
18	\$40 billion is avoided by
19	saturation deployment of NEM solar
20	and batteries in the extreme
21	high-fire threat districts, the
22	annual avoided T&D hardening costs
23	would be on the order of \$2
24	billion per year.
25	Is your method for calculating that
26	shown in footnote 100?
27	A It is.
28	Q And are you asking the Commission

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to incorporate your proposed savings estimate as part of its consideration of the successor tariff proposals?

A I am in broad strokes.

Q So are you asking for this value to be applied -- to be assumed for all NEM solar systems that might be deployed going forward?

A What I'm suggesting is, one, this is a conservative estimate; but, two, the incredible value of saturation deployment of solar and batteries to allow the utilities to as they need to conduct Public Safety Power Shutoffs is on the order of in some areas \$200 to \$300 to \$400,000 a mile. And that that cost should be credited to NEM customers based throughout the state even though the NEM systems that are actually generating that tremendous savings by eliminating T&D fire hardening are actually in a reduced segment of that NEM customer base.

But they are part of that base.

And by doing that saturated -- saturation
deployment to avoid these costs, that should
accrue to all NEM customers in California.

But it's being generated by that subcategory
who are in those extreme higher fire-threat
districts.

Q What do you mean by saturation

deployment?

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A Let's take SDG&E as a example.

SDG&E has just over 30,000 customers in the extreme Tier 3 high fire-threat district.

Saturation deployment means that every meter -- all 30,000 of those meters -- is equipped with solar or storage if it is possible to put it in such that if the utility initiates a Public Safety Power Shutoff, that those customers don't even know it has happened.

And the -- because those systems kick in -- or those batteries do, and the utility instead of spending tens of -- or the utilities collectively -- instead of spending tens of billions of dollars of frankly wasted money on covered conductors, undergrounding, wood-to-steel poles, instead of wasting billions on those practices, they equip their customers or those customers are equipped to allow them to use the existing system in largely its existing condition, and have it shutoff when it needs to be shut off to protect the rest of California and that area from fire.

Q Have you outlined a specific proposal in your testimony for implementing this type of saturation deployment?

A I have.

1 Where is it? 0 2. Α A couple of pages further on. 3 way to do this is to mandate tariff on-bill 4 financing that the utilities would make available to their customers. Many customers 5 6 that live in the back country are of limited 7 means, LMI customers, and have very limited 8 access to capital to do something of this 9 type. 10 If there is a tariff on-bill 11 financing program with plenty of private 12 capital available to assure that it is sufficiently financed, that would be the 13 14 tool. 15 Another element of this would be 16 the same -- though I don't mention it in this 17 testimony -- is just that the IOUs deployed 18 their TOU rates which was opt-out. That same 19 approach can be used for customers in 20 targeted areas like these high fire-threat 21 districts to assure that you get saturation 2.2. deployment at a fast pace. 2.3 Have you estimated the cost of this 2.4 saturation deployment proposal that you've 25 described? 26 Α The cost rounding off would be 27 zero. 28 And that's a net cost you're Q

1 assuming? Not an actual upfront cost that 2. would be incurred by the utilities? 3 I see minimal to no upfront Α No. 4 cost to the utilities other than setting up a dynamic tariff on-bill program and utilizing 5 their ability to initiate opt-out programs. 6 7 Those are -- that's administrative action. The customers themselves would be financing 8 9 these projects. 10 There'd be no rate-based component 11 to the cost. The issue for the utilities 12 would be the administration of the program. 13 So it would be your expectation 14 that with these elements in place, all the 15 customers in the relevant areas would choose 16 to adopt solar plus storage? 17 Α And that with an opt-out Yes. 18 program and the financing available to cost them no more than -- depending on the design 19 20 of the program less than they currently pay. 21 What we've seen with opt-out rates 2.2. in California, especially for the community 2.3 choice aggregators. I have not checked the 24 opt-out rates for the utilities' TOU rollout. 25 But it's in the high 90 percent, 96, 97, 26 98 percent of the customers. 27 For those remaining customers,

they'll have to be dealt with at some point.

1 But these opt-out programs have shown 2. extremely high participation rates. 3 Q How would you address the problem 4 associated with what are called split incentives for rental properties, where the 5 6 tenant pays the bill, but the landlord owns 7 the property, and must make up-front 8 investments, like the ones you're talking 9 about? 10 Α Well, that's why I'm talking about 11 a tariffed on-bill financing program, the 12 tariffed on-bill format, which is tied to the 13 meter, not tied to the owner, not tied to the 14 The whole point behind tariffed 15 on-bill financing is to open up the renter 16 market to deployment of solar and batteries 17 just as easily as you could do it with the 18 white well-to-do customer that is featured in 19 some of the testimony of the parties here. 20 Do you believe that renters 21 generally have the right to install solar and 22 storage systems on the property owned by 2.3 their landlord? 24 No, but it's not a renter decision. Α 25 The -- the property is owned by the owner. 26 The owner could potentially -- could 27 potentially block the deployment. But, the 28 fact that it's being paid by the meter,

1 there's no additional imposition of cost on 2. the owner or the renter, would present a 3 situation where it would be unexpected, 4 unusual, for the owner to block that, especially when we're talking about extreme 5 6 higher fire-threat district. The owner 7 probably has an interest in maintaining that 8 property standing, and would have a -- a 9 strong interest in any action that would 10 minimize the exposure of that property of 11 fire. 12 Are you asking the Commission to 13 adopt a comprehensive program like the one 14 you're describing here in this proceeding? 15 Well, not in this proceeding. 16 We're also in the -- the wildfire mitigation 17 proceedings, and have been for years. 18 Protect Our Communities has been adamant that 19 this is the right approach to both protecting 20 the customers in these extreme high 21 fire-threat areas and not wasting billions of 2.2. dollars on techniques that are not going to 2.3 solve the problem. So I'm not suggesting 2.4 that we solve it in the net metering 3.0 25 proceeding. We are in the appropriate 26 proceedings, and we are making our voice 27 heard there. 28 0 Would you agree that any savings

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that are assumed to occur due to the saturated deployments you're describing should be used to reduce the level of any spending authorized by the Commission or utility wildfire mitigation efforts?

A Could you repeat that question?

Q Would you agree that any savings assumed to be achieved through the saturated deployment of solar and storage in high fire-threat districts should be used to reduce the level of spending authorized by the Commission for utility wildfire mitigation efforts?

Α Of course, that the -- the -- my perspective is that if the Commission were to adopt this approach, and insist -- and by the way, in -- in the San Diego back country, 30,000 customers in extreme high fire-threat districts, back-of-the-envelope quess, I would guess that at least six to 8000 of those meters already have solar, and many of them have storage. So this isn't a -- a -a -- a light switch going off and on. is -- they know that battery and storage will protect them, if those -- a public -- safety power shutoffs occur. So this is happening, that -- the issue is not is it happening; is it can the Commission channel this into a

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     coherent effort where, of course, if we are
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     proposing to spend $40 billion this decade on
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     fire hardening, and this approach would
 4
     largely eliminate the need to cover
     conductors, underground, wood to steel poles,
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 6
     and very definitely, the point of doing it
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     would be for the Commission to role back all
 8
     of that spending on infrastructure upgrades.
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               If the Commission were to authorize
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     a program of -- well, if a saturated solar
11
     and storage deployment effort ended up not
12
     having any impact on the amount of wildfire
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     mitigation expenditures approved by the
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     Commission for the utilities to spend, should
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     the savings you estimate still be assumed?
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           MS. FOLK:
                      I'm going to object that
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     these questions are asking him to speculate
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     about future events, and getting beyond the
19
     scope of his testimony.
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           MR. FREEDMAN: Your Honor, this is the
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     core of Mr. Powers' testimony. This is what
22
     he spends most of his testimony arguing for.
2.3
     I think it's fair to ask what happens under
2.4
     different scenarios.
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           ALJ HYMES: I'll allow the questioning.
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           THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the
27
     question?
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BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q Sure. If -- if a program of saturated solar and storage deployment in extreme high fire-threat districts ends up having no impact on the amount of wildfire mitigation spending authorized by the Commission that the utilities are allowed to spend, do you think it would still be reasonable to assume the savings that you quantify in your testimony?

A I don't agree with the hypothetical. The only reason for the Commission to authorize saturated deployment of solar and batteries would be to eliminate large parts of the projected spending authorization for the more conventional fire hardening program. They -- you wouldn't -- you wouldn't do them both.

Q So are you basically saying the Commission should only approve a saturation program like you describe if it were to -- to result in a direct reduction in wildfire mitigation spending by the utilities?

A The -- please repeat the question.

Q So are you saying the Commission should only approve a program of saturated solar and storage deployment, as described in your testimony, if it results in a direct

1 reduction to the amount of spending by the 2. utilities on wildfire mitigation activities? 3 Α Yes. 4 Thank you. On page 32 of 0 Okav. your testimony, you discuss an E3 technical 5 6 analysis that was performed, I believe, in 7 2009. Is that right? 8 Α Correct. 9 And the sentence -- the first 10 sentence in this section describes E3's 11 analysis as a fine -- as providing a finding 12 that distributed solar generation is 13 comparable in cost to remote new 14 transmission-dependent utility-scale solar. 15 Do you see that? 16 Α I do. 17 And that's -- that analysis looked 18 simply at the deployed costs of the resource. Is that right? 19 20 Α What do you mean by that? 21 Did that analysis consider tariff 2.2. treatment for distributed resources, or did 2.3 it simply look at the levelized cost of 24 capital and operating expenses for the 25 various options? 26 It was limited to capital and 27 operating cost. 28 Okay. On page 33, at the bottom of Q

Α

1 that page, you have a paragraph that begins 2. "The cost-competitiveness of the High DG Case was accurate in 2009," and states: "SCE 3 filed an application to build 250 megawatts 4 of IOU-owned solar on industrial warehouse 5 6 rooftops in March of 2008 at an installed 7 cost of 3.50 per watt." Do you see that? 8 Α I do. 9 Did Edison's approach provide 10 retail rate credits for customers hosting 11 these systems or were the systems connected 12 in front of the customer meter? 13 These systems were in front of the 14 customer meter. 15 And the customers hosting those 0 16 projects received lease payments for the use 17 of their facility. Is that right? 18 Α That is correct. 19 Okay. And then finally, just to 20 circle back to the on-bill financing concept 21 that you discuss on pages 43 to 44 and we 22 were -- you and I were talking about just a 2.3 minute ago, in a situation where a property 24 is a rental property, are you -- what would 25 happen -- are you suggesting that the assets 26 would be owned by the renter or by the 27 landlord?

The assets would be attached to the

1 So the owner of the -- of the 2. building would be the ultimate beneficiary, 3 the owner of the -- that hardware. 4 And the owner of the building would 0 5 also be responsible for payback of the on-bill financing costs, if the renter were 6 7 to vacate the property. Is that right? But, on programs that are 8 Α True. 9 actually in operation, like the Hawaii GEMS 10 program, they have assumed that either one 11 month or 6 weeks of every year a property 12 would not be occupied, and so it -- the rates 13 assume a certain amount of time when the 14 property is not occupied. But, I want to 15 underscore here that whether the property is 16 occupied or not, that solar power is getting 17 produced, and either used on-site, if no 18 one's in it, it's being sent to the grid, the 19 battery storage unit is fully operational, 20 can be dispatched, as needed, to support that 21 facility. So it's not as though it's a dead 2.2. asset when no one is in the structure. 2.3 Q Okay. Great. Thank you, 2.4 Mr. Powers. Those are all my questions. 25 Thank you. Α 26 ALJ HYMES: Any redirect? 27 MS. FOLK: May I have just a minute 28 with my client?

1	ALJ HYMES: Yes. We'll be off the
2	record.
3	(Off the record.)
4	ALJ HYMES: Let's go back on the
5	record.
6	And again, Ms. Folk.
7	MS. FOLK: We have no redirect.
8	ALJ HYMES: Okay. Thank you very much.
9	And Mr. Powers, you are you are
10	excused. Thank you very much.
11	THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor.
12	ALJ HYMES: And let's go off the
13	record.
14	(Off the record.)
15	ALJ HYMES: We'll be back on the
16	record.
17	MR. WEIDMAN: Thank you, your Honor.
18	MARK FULMER, having previously attested, testified as follows:
19	accested, testiffed as follows.
20	DIRECT EXAMINATION
21	BY MR. WEIDMAN:
22	Q Good morning, Mark. Could you
23	please spell state and spell your name for
24	the record, please?
25	A There; making sure I'm off mute.
26	My name is Mark Fulmer, M-a-r-k
27	F-u-l-m-e-r.
28	Q And what exhibits are you

1	sponsoring in this proceeding?
2	A I am sponsoring my direct and
3	rebuttal testimonies. They have been labeled
4	CCS-02 and CCS-04.
5	Q And were these exhibits prepared by
6	you or under your direction?
7	A Yes, they were.
8	Q Do you have any changes,
9	corrections, or additions to your testimony
10	today?
11	A I'd like to point out that in my
12	opening testimony, there are a few instances
13	where I refer to the CCSA proposal as the net
14	billing compensation tariff. Those, of
15	course, should be the net value compensation
16	tariff. I believe it was clear in context
17	what I was talking about, but I wanted to
18	make that clear.
19	Your Honor, I can point out the
20	specific instances, if you'd like.
21	THE REPORTER: Your Honor, this is the
22	reporter. You are on mute.
23	ALJ HYMES: I just realized that.
24	Please, for the record.
25	THE WITNESS: Yes. These are in
26	Exhibit CCS-02, page 6, line 2, page 7,
27	line 4, and page line page 9, lines 15 and
28	20.

1	BY MR. WEIDMAN:
2	Q Thank you. Are the facts contained
3	in your testimony true and correct, to the
4	best of your knowledge?
5	A Yes, they are.
6	Q And are the opinions expressed in
7	your testimony based upon your best
8	professional judgment?
9	A Yes, they are.
10	Q And if you are asked these
11	questions today, would your answers remain
12	the same?
13	A Yes, they would.
14	MR. WEIDMAN: Your Honor, the witness
15	is available for questioning.
16	ALJ HYMES: Thank you, Mr. Weidman.
17	Mr. Barnes for the utilities, please
18	proceed.
19	MR. BARNES: Thank you, your Honor.
20	CROSS-EXAMINATION
21	BY MR. BARNES:
22	Q Good morning, Mr. Fulmer. Can you
23	hear me okay? I'm Greg Barnes, and I'm
24	examining you on behalf of the Joint IOUs.
25	A Mr. Barnes, I can hear you, but you
26	are a bit faint.
27	Q Okay. Let me let me do this.
28	Is this better?

1	A That is indeed better. Thank you.
2	Q Sure. Let's get oriented on
3	your the scope of your testimony.
4	You testify on the net value
5	billing tariff that you just described, and
6	that includes generation and transmission and
7	distribution elements based on the avoided
8	cost calculator, or ACC. Is that correct?
9	A Yes, it is.
10	Q And you will testify to the values,
11	including included in that net value
12	billing tariff. Correct?
13	A That is correct. I derive the
14	values that appear in the exhibits.
15	Q And to get oriented, the net value
16	billing tariff is essentially what is applied
17	to the what some people would call the
18	export value of the community solar projects
19	described in SEIA in your proposal. Is
20	that correct?
21	A Yes, it is.
22	Q Okay. Now, refer to page 10 of
23	your rebuttal testimony on that is Exhibit
24	CCS-04, starting at line 22.
25	A Yes, I see that.
26	
20	Q You claim that the and I quote,
27	Q You claim that the and I quote, "The CCSA net value billing tariff explicitly

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of the distribution system occurs by only providing payments during the hours when avoided distribution and transmission and generating capacity costs are occurring," end quote.

Do you stand by that?

A I think that statement needs a bit of refinement. It's a bit overbroad.

The -- the picked periods where these costs would be addressed in the proposed tariff are geared more towards the gen- -- the period where the generation capacity is needed, particularly in the That doesn't always completely short-term. overlap with when the distribution and transmission system needs occur, per the avoided cost calculator. So that's a bit of an overstatement, although I do refer you to the next sentence where I point out in the Public Advocate Office figure where it does show some distribution avoided costs, and that they are falling in that particular timeframe.

Q I -- I just would like to focus on what your proposal is, and I want to confirm that the ACC values for generation and T&D are included in your value stack only for 264 peak hours in the year. Is that correct?

1	A That is correct.
2	Q Did you see the email I served
3	Wednesday that asked you to review Exhibit
4	IOU-14 and an accompanied spreadsheet with
5	ACC output?
6	A I did receive that email, and have
7	the Exhibit IOU-14 in front of me now.
8	Q Okay. And were you I you
9	know, I appreciate you looking at that in
10	preparation for this, and I thank you and
11	Mr. Weidman.
12	Now, could you confirm that the ACC
13	output is taken directly from the latest
14	approved ACC, that is the 20 I apologize
15	to the reporter, but that is the 2021 ACC
16	Electric Model v1b.xlsb for the scenario,
17	quote, "PG&E CZ 11, start year 2021, 25-year
18	levelization"?
19	A I can't specifically confirm that,
20	although I am roughly familiar with your
21	source there. I didn't go back and do a
22	line-by-line examination of whether it was
23	exactly the same; but, I'll work under the
24	I'll answer your questions, you know, based
25	on the exhibit in front of me.
26	Q I I appreciate that,
27	Mr. Fulmers (sic).
28	And your workpapers indicate you

1 did download spreadsheets from the avoided 2. cost calculator as part of your testimony preparation. Correct? 3 4 Yes, we did download the -- the 5 updated avoided cost calculator for 2021, you 6 know, per my rebuttal testimony a few pages 7 on. 8 Now, if we could refer to your 9 rebuttal testimony, Exhibit CCS-04, at 10 page 13, in that very pretty table, Table 1. 11 Α Uh-huh. Yes. 12 And I'll refer you to the right 13 column, extreme right column, where you have 14 values for T&D capacity and generated 15 capacity. Do you see that? 16 Α I do. 17 And the white column for T&D 0 18 capacity is .2247 cents. Is that correct? 19 Yes, that is correct. I see that 20 on the table. 21 Okay. And just to get people 22 oriented, for the gen capacity, that's .2342 2.3 cents. Is that correct? 24 Α Yes, it is. 25 And if we go, then, to exhibits --0 26 Exhibit IOU-14, in the column labeled "Annual 27 Sum" on the right side, that -- that gets you 28

the \$121, if you multiply those two numbers

1 summed, does it not, if you multiply it by 2. 264? 3 I did look at that spreadsheet. Α 4 Again, that calculation in the -- and I did 5 duplicate that sum, yes. 6 Okay. So let -- let's clarify, 7 going back to page 10 of your rebuttal 8 testimony. 9 You -- you state that your value is 10 based on the narrow window of the 264 peak 11 hours of the year. Is that correct? 12 Α That is correct. 13 0 So would you agree that you set 14 your proposed T&D capacity and generation 15 capacity peak rates by taking the annual sum 16 of those value categories from the ACC in all 17 hours, and dividing by 264? 18 That is effectively correct. Α 19 any ratesetting process, one has to make 20 approximations and simplifications, and that 21 is a simplification that I thought was 22 appropriate to make. 23 So you speak of simplification. Q 24 So you took values from outside 25 this 264 hours? 26 Yes, just as one would do in 27 setting retail rates. The peak periods for 28 the distribution component -- components of

1 rates are also from the 4:00 to 9:00 period, 2. even though, as we see here, the avoided 3 costs may fall out of that. It's a simplification that's appropriate to make in 4 5 ratemaking. And in particular, as we all 6 know, the evening powers are -- the evening 7 hours are particularly important right now in 8 getting appropriate resources to serve those 9 hours by creating the best incentive. 10 thought that that was appropriate, and I 11 thought it was appropriate because not only 12 the need during those hours, but also, the 13 impact on the RIM was quite modest. It has a 14 very good RIM score, even with these 15 approximations. 16 Let me direct your attention to the 17 last row -- rather, last -- yeah, the last 18 row in Exhibit IOU-14, and that value is 19 labeled peak hour values as percentage of total. Do you see that? 20 21 Α I do. 2.2. And the peak hour there refers to 2.3 your 264 hours. Did you understand that? 24 Α That those were the peak hours, 25 yes. 26 And according to this -- I will 27 confess, I went to law school because I was 28 bad at arithmetic. This was prepared by

1 Mr. Kerrigan. 2. Do you agree with the percentages 3 in that row, which suggest, for -- for 4 example, the total of the values in your rate 5 come from only 48 percent of those peak 6 hours, and not 100 percent, as your testimony 7 indicates? 8 I agree with that, although it 9 doesn't necessarily surprise me. The peak 10 period was designed primarily around the 11 near-term hours. 12 If you go back to the opening 13 testimony, one can see that I clearly chose 14 the peak periods based on the 19 -- or excuse 15 me, the 2020 avoided costs, and at that 16 point, I was capturing 90 percent of the 17 generation capacity hours. 18 So the fact that, when one 19 levelizes and spreads it across, it deviates 20 from that doesn't surprise me. 21 So, in fact, you took values from 2.2. outside those peak hours in developing 2.3 your -- your -- your rate that you add to the 24 value stack. Is that correct? 25 Yes. I was quite clear about that 26 in my testimony. 27 Mr. Fulmer, I have no -- no further 28 questions. Thank you.

1	ALJ HYMES: Ms. Folk, any or excuse
2	me. Mr. Weidman, any redirect?
3	MR. WEIDMAN: No, your Honor.
4	ALJ HYMES: Okay. Then, Mr. Fulmer,
5	you are dismissed. Thank you very much.
6	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
7	MR. BARNES: Your Honor, if I may make
8	a procedural suggestion, we intend to move
9	Exhibit IOU-14 into evidence. And Mr in
10	the event Mr. Weidman has something to say
11	about that, it might be better to have the
12	colloquy with the witness fresh in mind as we
13	discuss the exhibit. Or or we can wait
14	for the end of the day, as the usual
15	practice; just a suggestion.
16	ALJ HYMES: I I would prefer that we
17	wait wait until the end of the day. Thank
18	you.
19	MR. BARNES: Thank you, your Honor.
20	ALJ HYMES: All right. Let's go off
21	the record.
22	(Off the record.)
23	(Brief recess.)
24	ALJ HYMES: Let's go back on the
25	record.
26	Mr. Wiedman, please proceed. You're
27	on mute, Mr. Wiedman.
28	Let's go off the record.

1	(Off the record.)
2	ALJ HYMES: We'll be back on the
3	record.
4	Mr. Wiedman, please proceed.
5	MR. WIEDMAN: Thank you, your Honor.
6	BRANDON SMITHWOOD, called as a
7	<pre>witness by The Joint CCAs, having previously attested, testified as follows:</pre>
8	TOTIOWS:
9	DIRECT EXAMINATION
10	BY MR. WIEDMAN:
11	Q Good morning, Mr. Smithwood. Could
12	you please state and spell your name for the
13	record.
14	ALJ HYMES: Mr. Smithwood, you are on
15	mute. There you go.
16	THE WITNESS: Okay. Can you hear me
17	now?
18	ALJ HYMES: Let's go off the record.
19	(Off the record.)
20	ALJ HYMES: Let's go back on the
21	record.
22	MR. WIEDMAN: Thank you, your Honor.
23	Q Good morning, Mr. Smithwood, could
24	you please state and spell your name for the
25	record.
26	A Yes, Brandon Smithwood. Brandon is
27	B-r-a-n-d-o-n, and Smithwood is
28	S-m-i-t-h-w-o-o-d.

1	Q And which exhibits are you
2	sponsoring in this proceeding?
3	A My direct testimony and my rebuttal
4	testimony, which are Exhibits CCS-01 and
5	CCS-03.
6	Q And were the contents of these
7	exhibits prepared by you or under your
8	direction?
9	A Yes, they were.
10	Q Do you have any changes,
11	corrections, or additions to your testimony?
12	A No, I do not.
13	Q Are the facts contained in your
14	testimony true and correct to the best of
15	your knowledge?
16	A Yes, they are.
17	Q Are the opinions expressed in your
18	testimony based upon your best professional
19	judgment?
20	A Yes, they are.
21	Q And if you are asked these same
22	questions today, would your answers be the
23	same?
24	A Yes.
25	MR. WIEDMAN: Your Honor, the witness
26	is available for questioning.
27	ALJ HYMES: Thank you.
28	

1	MR. BARNES: Thank you, your Honor.
2	CROSS-EXAMINATION
3	BY MR. BARNES:
4	Q Good morning, Mr. Smithwood. I'm
5	Greg Barnes. I'll be examining you on behalf
6	of the Joint IOUs. Can you hear me okay?
7	A I can.
8	Q Thank you. Let's get oriented.
9	I'll refer you to Exhibit CCS-01 of your
10	direct testimony at page 19 starting at
11	line 2. Basically you give an overview of
12	your net value billing tariff; is that
13	correct?
14	A Page 19, line 2?
15	Q Yes.
16	A Yes, I'm there.
17	Q Okay. And basically what you're
18	describing is a price for export compensation
19	by the community solar generator; is that
20	correct?
21	A That is correct.
22	Q And this is not a net metering
23	arrangement, is it? The pricing is applied
24	directly to the output of a community solar
25	facility; is that correct?
26	A It is a net billing tariff, as a
27	number of parties have proposed, so it is a
28	successor to net metering.

1	Q So in other words, a credit is
2	applied to any eligible customer that
3	subscribes to the community solar project
4	under your proposal?
5	A That's correct.
6	Q I'm going to refer to CCSA's
7	proposal for an Environmental Justice and
8	Low-Income Market Transition adder as the EJ
9	adder for the sake of brevity. Are you
10	comfortable with that?
11	A Yes, I am.
12	Q So I'll refer you to your opening
13	testimony, Exhibit CCS-01, page 25, where you
14	discuss the EJ adder participation.
15	A I'm there.
16	Q Okay. And you define the eligible
17	customers as those consumers enrolled in the
18	CARE or FERA programs, CalFresh/SNAP, LIHEAP,
19	and Head Start; correct?
20	A Correct.
21	Q And for the reporter, SNAP is an
22	acronym, S-N-A-P, and LIHEAP is an acronym,
23	L-I-H-E-A-P, just to clarify that.
24	Now, are there other limiting
25	principles through subscription such as
26	location or proximity?
27	A There are not. You need to be a
28	customer within the service territory of the

utility the distribution utility where the
facility is.
Q And
A Apologies. Can I correct that?
Q Oh, please. Please correct.
A For the tariff itself, all
customers in order for to be an eligible
low-income customer, the project would have
to be in an environmental just in a DACC
community. The customers could be anywhere
in the service territory. Just wanted to
make that correction.
Q I see. Now, it wasn't clear to me,
probably because I'm too literal minded, but
is eligibility for your entire program; that
is, all the Value Stack, limited to the
consumers that you describe starting at
line 16?
MR. WIEDMAN: I'm going to object.
That question wasn't clear to me, but if the
witness understands it, that's fine.
THE WITNESS: I'm on page 25 of my
direct testimony, and I'm seeing line 16 is
"Why have you proposed prohibiting the use of
credit scores as a screen for enrolling in
the Net Value Billing Tariff?"
BY MR. BARNES:
Q Okay.

1	A Are we referencing the same?
2	Q Fair enough. I was referencing
3	above that I'm sorry where you just
4	described the eligible customers.
5	Mr. Wiedman may have a point. Let me try to
6	rephrase.
7	Could somebody who is not strike
8	that. Are eligible could somebody
9	subscribe to the community solar facility and
10	get the net value billing without the EJ
11	adder if they did not qualify for that adder
12	as you describe?
13	A Low-income customers are entitled
14	to the value-based credit I'm sorry,
15	non-low-income customers are entitled to the
16	value-based credit as are the low-income
17	customers.
18	Q Okay. So the eligibility that you
19	describe is limited solar to the EJ adder,
20	not to the program itself?
21	A I apologize. Can you clarify the
22	eligibility. To what?
23	Q I just want to confirm that
24	eligibility to the EJ adder is limited to
25	those you describe in your testimony in the
26	CARE or FERA programs, et cetera?
27	A No. The adder is available to all
28	customers for a qualifying project. So if a

project qualifies for the market transition 1 2. credit, and all customers subscribing to that 3 project are eligible. 4 Thank you. Now we can get to 0 line 16. You propose the use of credit 5 6 scores to determine eligibility for 7 participants in your EJ adder; correct? 8 No. We propose prohibiting the use of credit scores. 9 10 I'm sorry. I misstated. Thank 11 you. That clarifies. So developers 12 marketing subscriptions in your proposed 13 program would still have the sole discretion 14 on whether or not a given applicant is 15 accepted as a subscriber; right? 16 Α Yes, they would have discretion over who subscribed. 17 18 Okay. So a developer could still 0 19 use other data other than credit scores at 20 their disposal to reject applicants they see 21 as a credit risk; correct? 2.2. That is correct. As I reference in Α 2.3 my testimony, the community solar business 24 model typically is not really relying on the 25 creditworthiness of the customers at this 26 That's true. point so -- but they could. 27 Do you know what percentage of the

population of disadvantaged communities are

1	low to moderate income by your definition?
2	A Low income within disadvantaged
3	communities. I do not.
4	Q Okay. Let's go to your testimony,
5	same exhibit, Exhibit 1, pages 22 and 23,
6	starting at line 9. I'll wait until you get
7	there.
8	A "Moreover to ensure facilities"?
9	Are we in the same spot?
10	Q Now you have to bear with me. I am
11	confusing lines with page numbers. I
12	apologize to everybody who has to sit through
13	this. You define the term "generator
14	account" at lines 19 on page 22 through the
15	next page.
16	A Uh-huh.
17	Q And you defined this as being
18	existing VNEM tariffs. I will read starting
19	at line 19:
20	The 'Generator Account' is a
21	customer account where the
22	renewable electrical generation
23	facility, ('REGF'), is located and
24	interconnected to the
25	investor-owned utilities'
26	distribution system through a
27	single meter.
28	A generator account may or may not

1 have load beyond that required by the REGF who takes service with 3 the generator owner or their 4 designee as the customer of record. 5 6 May I refer to the REGF in this 7 question as just the generator for brevity? 8 Α Yes. 9 Okay. Now, do you intend that the 10 generator account that served load behind the 11 generator meter other than that necessary for 12 the station load of the generator? 13 Yes. Under our proposed tariff, 14 that would be admissible. 15 So in that case, if the generator 16 account's load significantly increased such 17 that the exports from the generator are 18 insufficient to meet customer subscription, 19 how would that impact the billing 20 arrangement? 21 That account would still have an 2.2 allocation. Even if there were to be no 2.3 material load behind the meter, you have a 2.4 monthly allocation and there's a generator 25 account where credits can be banked, say, if 26 you lose or gain a customer. So you would 27 manage that load behind the meter in much the

same you would as any of your accounts.

1 you'd have to make sure that your allocations 2. match customer subscriptions. 3 0 So are you --ALJ HYMES: Mr. Barnes, excuse me. 4 5 Thank you. Your video had gone off 6 for a brief moment. You're back with us. 7 Please proceed. MR. BARNES: 8 Thank you, your Honor. 9 So what you're saying is that the 10 generator account would simply manage the 11 behind-the-meter load so it wouldn't cut into 12 the generation necessary to support customer 13 subscriptions. Is that what you're saying? 14 If I understand your question, no. 15 The exports are the credits that are 16 available to be allocated. This is exactly 17 how it works in New York's Value of 18 Distributed Energy Resources Tariff. 19 majority of facilities don't have meaningful 20 load behind the meter, but the tariff allows 21 for that, and the value-based credits are 2.2. based on net exports. 2.3 Thank you. Refer to page 35 of 2.4 your testimony, Table 3 if you can. Let me 25 know when you're there. 26 Α I am there. 27 This table represents the megawatt 28 targets by service territory for your

1 proposed -- for your community solar 2. proposal; is that true? 3 Α That's correct. 4 And the target is 1,000 -- total 0 target for the state is 1,229 megawatts; is 5 6 that true? 7 Α That is correct. 8 Are you aware that there is 0 9 currently excess solar generation in 10 California during much of the day? 11 I am aware, and that was 12 specifically what our proposal is designed to 13 address, providing compensation largely in 14 the hours of highest need, which are no 15 longer in the middle of the day. 16 But in terms of generating output, 17 won't the 1,229 megawatts simply increase the 18 solar excess? 19 It is not our expectation because, 20 as evidenced in E3's cost effectiveness 21 evaluation, it's not cost effective for the 2.2. participant to get compensated with the 2.3 avoided cost values during the middle of the 24 day. On a levelized basis, they are about 2 25 to 3 cents per kilowatt-hour. The project 26 would be nonviable. 27 So are you saying that the project 28 simply won't generate if it contributes to

1 the excess? 2. Α I'm saying that no one will build 3 the project because they won't be financially 4 viable because the compensation for exports in the middle of the day are very low. 5 6 Does CCSA have a position on 7 whether the current NEM tariffs require the 8 form beyond your proposal? 9 We are proposing our tariff as a 10 subtariff to the NEM metering tariff. We are 11 not opining on the NEM tariff available to 12 residential and commercial customers. 13 is an expansion of the virtual NEM metering 14 tariffs available. 15 So you're aware that this 16 proceeding aims to inform the Commission's 17 Net Energy Metering program though; right? 18 I'm aware. I'm also aware that the 19 scope of the proceeding is inclusive of the 20 subtariffs. 21 Do you agree that The Values Stack 2.2 and EJ credits you propose will be paid for 2.3 by nonparticipating ratepayers? 24 Yes. On the Value Stack, yes. 25 are agnostic as to how costs are recovered 26 for the EJ adder. MR. BARNES: Your Honor, I have no more 27 28 examination for Mr. Smithwood. Thank you.

1	ALJ HYMES: Thank you.
2	Any redirect, Mr. Wiedman?
3	MR. WIEDMAN: Thank you. If I could
4	have a moment with the witness, your Honor.
5	ALJ HYMES: Yes. We'll be off the
6	record.
7	(Off the record.)
8	ALJ HYMES: We will be back on the
9	record.
10	MR. WIEDMAN: I have no redirect, your
11	Honor.
12	ALJ HYMES: Thank you.
13	Next up is Mr. Freedman from TURN.
14	Mr. Freedman, you may proceed.
15	MR. FREEDMAN: Thank you, your Honor.
16	CROSS-EXAMINATION
17	BY MR. FREEDMAN:
17 18	BY MR. FREEDMAN: Q Good afternoon, I believe, where
18	Q Good afternoon, I believe, where
18 19	Q Good afternoon, I believe, where you are, Mr. Smithwood.
18 19 20	Q Good afternoon, I believe, where you are, Mr. Smithwood. A Good afternoon and good morning to
18 19 20 21	Q Good afternoon, I believe, where you are, Mr. Smithwood. A Good afternoon and good morning to you.
18 19 20 21 22	Q Good afternoon, I believe, where you are, Mr. Smithwood. A Good afternoon and good morning to you. Q I'd like to start with your
18 19 20 21 22 23	Q Good afternoon, I believe, where you are, Mr. Smithwood. A Good afternoon and good morning to you. Q I'd like to start with your rebuttal testimony on pages 12 and 13 where
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Q Good afternoon, I believe, where you are, Mr. Smithwood. A Good afternoon and good morning to you. Q I'd like to start with your rebuttal testimony on pages 12 and 13 where you provide a cost comparison between
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Q Good afternoon, I believe, where you are, Mr. Smithwood. A Good afternoon and good morning to you. Q I'd like to start with your rebuttal testimony on pages 12 and 13 where you provide a cost comparison between existing programs that serve low-income

1 Do you see that? 2. Yes, Table 2; correct? Α 3 Q Yes, exactly. You perform a 4 calculation which you describe on page 12 5 where you determine the cost per participant. As part of that, you're assuming, am I 6 7 correct, that there would be 1,229 megawatts 8 of new capacity eligible for the market transition credit? 9 10 Ά I am assuming that, yes. 11 0 And the market transition credit 12 that is proposed for projects located in 13 disadvantaged communities would be calculated 14 in order to ensure that each participant 15 would receive the economic value equal to the 16 difference between the projected ACC values 17 for exports and a retail ratebased 18 compensation structure for exports; is that 19 right? 20 Α That would be how our market 21 transition credit would be determined, 2.2. correct. 2.3 And would the MTC change in future 0 2.4 years, if the delta between the ACC values 25 and the retail rates changes? 26 We have proposed that it would be 27 established once. We did not indicate when 28 that would take place, presumably the

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Commission order could be in a tariff implementation. So as you may have noticed in my direct testimony and rebuttal testimony, we have different values for the market transition credit, but it is not our assumption that going forward the MTC will adjust as retail rates and ACC values change.

Q And the difference between the various proposals that you've made in this case, is that a function of relying on the 2020 versus the 2021 ACC values?

A Yes, the 2021 ACC values -- and I have a table in my rebuttal testimony that updates the MTC values because they are much lower, and retail rates are the same as they were earlier in the spring than TC values in the table and in my rebuttal testimony are higher.

Q If the Commission were to update the ACC in a future proceeding and calculate higher values for the nonenergy components of the ACC, do you think it would be reasonable to adjust your proposed market transition credit accordingly?

A I think it would be reasonable. We haven't proposed that. For simplicity's sake, we envision this MTC being much like the California Solar Initiative, sort of like

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a defined block of compensation and capacity at that compensation rate, but I believe it would be reasonable to change it over time.

Q Okay. Going to Table 2 on page 13 of your rebuttal, you calculate the cost for each participant under your tariff as \$6,007.75; is that right?

A Yes.

Q Is your proposal for the participant to receive the MTC or for the project owner or the generator account to receive the MTC?

A We propose two ways in which the MTC could be allocated. One would be as a cents-per-kilowatt-hour credit, which would be on the customer's bill over the term of the tariff. The other would be an up-front incentive that would be available to the customer -- I'm sorry -- that would be available to the project and, in turn, the project would have to provide a bill credit value to the customer. That bill credit value to the customer is equivalent to at least half the value of that market transition credit.

I'll also note that we've proposed net crediting in my direct testimony, also referred to as simplified billing, where the

Α

1 customer would receive a net credit on their 2. So, for example, if the credit was 10 3 cents and the subscription price with community solar providing was 5 cents, they 4 would receive a 5-cent bill credit and have 5 6 no outstanding obligation to the community 7 solar provider. So that's another way in which those -- the value of that credit could 8 9 be shared amongst the subscriber and the 10 project. 11 0 And in response to questions from 12 Mr. Barnes, you explained that the MTC that 13 you're proposing would be provided for both 14 low-income and non-low-income subscribers so 15 long as the project met the basic eligibility 16 criteria; is that right? 17 Α That is correct. 18 And your proposal is that a minimum 0 19 of 50 percent of the subscription based on 20 capacity would have to come from 21 low-income-eliqible customers? 2.2. That is correct. Α 2.3 So does that mean that when you 0 2.4 provide a value here on Table 2, cost per 25 customer, that would be a cost for both 26 low-income and non-low-income subscribers? 27 It doesn't distinguish, does it?

In making this table, I had to make

1 simplifying assumptions and I assumed these 2. were all low-income customers. 3 But, in fact, this credit could be Q 4 provided for non-low-income subscribers of 5 the project as well; right? That is correct. 6 Α 7 0 Do the other programs you've listed 8 here in this table have income eligibility 9 requirements for participation? 10 Α Yes, they do. 11 0 And so if only half of the 12 subscriptions to a particular project were 13 from low-income subscribers, wouldn't the 14 cost effectively be about double what you're 15 proposing here per low-income subscriber? 16 Α Yes, but that would make the 17 comparison here not apples to apples. For 18 example, the CSGP program allows community 19 sponsors that are nonresidential, 20 non-low-income, to subscribe to the project. 21 So there's one example where it would not be 2.2. an apples-to-apples comparison since some of 2.3 those subscribers may be non-low-income. 24 Q Thank you. Let's turn to Okay. 25 your direct testimony, page 37 and 38, where 26 you describe some of the benefits associated 27 with this market transition credit. Let me 28 know when you're there. And particularly the

1 top of page 38. 2. I am there. Is there something Α 3 within this paragraph you're referring to in 4 particular I should -- should I be looking at 5 line 1 of 38? 6 0 On page 38 line 6, you state that: 7 CCSA proposes that at least half 8 of the adder value be required to 9 be conveyed to the participant to 10 ensure these enhanced savings are 11 realized. 12 Α Yes. Okay. 13 Does this mean that you're 0 14 proposing that only half of the MTC value 15 would be required to be conveyed to 16 customers, participants? 17 Α Yes. 18 And what would happen to the other 0 19 half of the value? 20 Α Presumably that would be realized 21 by the project owner. 2.2. Do you have any constraints in your 2.3 proposal on ensuring that developers don't 24 retain excessive amounts of subsidy money 25 beyond this one related to the project? 26 Α Limitations to non-MTC 27 compensation? 28 0 Yes.

to serve.

1 No. We don't have limitations. Α We 2. do provide for the development of 3 disclosures. So the Commission has, under our proposal, control over some terms within 4 5 what can be provided. So in that respect, 6 there are controls over the entire 7 transaction, which can presumably include 8 non-MTC compensation as well as MTC 9 compensation. But I'm not -- I'm not sure 10 what incentives we'd be referring to here. 11 0 But am I correct that your proposal 12 as you described it a moment ago was that the 13 entire MTC would go to participants if it was 14 paid out on a cents per kilowatt-hour over 15 time, but that here only half of the value 16 would have to go to subscribers if it was 17 provided as an upfront credit? Or am I 18 misunderstanding? 19 I believe that may have been 20 ambiquous. This was in the view if it was an 21 upfront credit would be 50 percent. CCSA is 2.2. not opposed to having the same limitations on 2.3 if it was a cents per kilowatt-hour credit. 2.4 And why is it reasonable for the Q 25 developer to be able to retain half of this 26 credit? 27 Α These are customers that are harder

They may have literacy barriers.

1 Typically, you will work through a community 2. partner that know -- that low-income 3 customers trust. And this builds a valuable 4 relationship with the customer, but there's substantial expense. So enhanced incentive 5 6 to the developer ensures that these 7 communities are served. Are you locked into the 50 percent 8 9 criteria? Or would you be open to a different formulation? 10 11 Α CCSA is open to different 12 formulations both for how the MTC is 13 calculated and for what is provided to 14 subscribers. 15 And is it your intention that --16 it's not your intention is it that this 17 credit be used to enrich developers, but 18 rather simply to cover legitimate costs of 19 project development and administering 20 accounts; is that right? 21 Α That is correct. 2.2. Let's stay in your direct testimony 2.3 and go to page 33 where we talk -- you talk 24 about the 50 percent subscription requirement 25 from eligible low-income customers. 26 Is it your proposal that the 27 50 percent subscription requirement be a

one-time showing or an ongoing requirement

1 that requires regular compliance 2. demonstrations? 3 Our expectation is that it would be Α 4 ongoing. 5 And what would be the consequences of a project failing to continue to 6 7 demonstrate that at least 50 percent of its capacity is serving eligible low-income 8 9 customers? 10 Ά We have not specified that. In the 11 implementation proposals in my direct 12 testimony, we've discussed billing and 13 crediting work and consumer disclosures that 14 would be forthcoming. That would be the 15 place where penalties could be determined. 16 So there's at least a couple of 17 ways that this could be achieved. Credits 18 could not be applied if there were insufficient numbers of low-income customers. 19 20 So if you were below that hurdle, you could 21 forfeit effectively an amount of 2.2. compensation. 2.3 There could also be a process for 2.4 recertification as a way to, on a periodic 25 basis, ensure that sufficient members of 26 eligible customers are subscribed. 27 There's a monthly exchange of 28 billing data that happens between the

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1 subscriber organization and the utility. So 2. there's a clear accounting path whereby the 3 utility can see what accounts are subscribed 4 in the project and their qualifications. So we didn't define exactly what 5 6 the repercussions should be. But they'll be 7 a very (inaudible) ask for determining whether projects remain in compliance. 8 9 Would you agree this might be a 10 problem if there was an upfront one-time MTC 11 provided that essentially couldn't be clawed 12 back? 13 Conceptually, it could. Α 14 again, if your project is unable to receive 15 some or all of its compensation or it is 16 decertified, those are substantial penalties, 17 which particularly prospectively, you're not 18 going to want to finance a project if you don't think you can meet those hurdles. 19 20 Would those kinds of remedies also 21 have an adverse impact on low-income 22 subscribers to the project that were 2.3 depending upon continued participation? 24 Α In the hypothetical that one of 25 these projects ceased operating, a low-income 26 customer under our proposal would be no worse

We prohibit exit fees from

off than they were before they subscribed.

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1 contracts, which make any contract null and 2. And as I mentioned, we proposed net 3 crediting whereby the customer would have no 4 ongoing obligation to the community solar 5 provider. Thank you. Let's go to your 6 0 Okay. 7 rebuttal testimony, pages 14 and 15, you discuss Title 24 compliance. 8 9 Α I'm there. 10 And on line 10 of page 15 you 11 state: 12 Regardless, successor tariff 13 options are not the lowest cost 14 route to Title 24 compliance if 15 compliance is fully dependent on 16 rooftop solar installations. 17 What do you mean by this statement? 18 We in the subsequent table, we used Α 19 E3's cost effectiveness evaluation, which was 20 prepared for the Commission as part of this 21 proceeding. And we took their first year 2.2. cost shift for each of the proposals and 2.3 demonstrated that our proposal was -- if half 24 of the buildings built under the Building 25 Code were implied under community solar under

Q And are you suggesting then that

our proposal, it would be less expensive than

the alternative proposals in the docket.

1 the CCSA proposal could be used as an 2. alternative to installing rooftop solar by those developers on those facilities? 3 4 Α Currently the Building Code, Yes. the Title 24 Building Code, allows for 5 6 community solar. The development of 7 community solar projects to meet that 8 ability. And the Building Code has been 9 limited because there are viable tariffs 10 within most of the utilities for developing 11 such projects. 12 Thank you. I'd like to ask Okay. 13 about the treatment of renewable energy 14 credits. Who would own the renewable energy 15 credits associated with a shared solar 16 facility? 17 Α Our proposal was silent on that. 18 Presumably they'd be owned by the generator. 19 CCSA is supportive of having those REGFs 20 registered on a REGF tracking service and 21 retired on behalf of the customers. 2.2. So you're not proposing that the 2.3 REGFs could be sold by the developer to other 2.4 entities besides the subscribers are you? 25 My testimony was silent to that. 26 What I'm saying today is we are fine with 27 them being retired. 28 Q Thank you. Page 21 of your Okay.

1 rebuttal testimony discusses payback periods 2. as a metric for evaluation. There's a Q&A on 3 page 21 that addresses this issue. Do you 4 see that? 5 Correct. Α 6 0 And starting on line 9 you state: 7 Payback period, however, may not 8 be a relevant metric for community 9 solar projects using CCSA's 10 proposed Net Value Billing Tariff. 11 12 Do you agree that a payback period 13 could be calculated for the developer of a 14 community solar project? 15 I agree with that. 16 Could a discounted payback metric 0 17 evaluate when the present value of 18 subscription fees plus any MTC exceeds the 19 present value of ownership and operating 20 costs? 21 I apologize, Mr. Freedman. 2.2. you restate that just maybe a little bit 2.3 slower? 24 0 Sure. Could a discounted payback 25 metric evaluate when the present value of 26 subscription fees and any MTC revenues 27 exceeds the present value of ownership and 28 operating costs?

1 I agree it could. I think one of Α 2. the elements of our tariff that is in contrast to others is a substantial amount of 3 risk particularly with LMPs being floating. 4 And also even though many of the values are 5 6 contrasted effectively for the term of the 7 tariff, from year to year the ACC is updated. The value available to new projects 8 9 qualifying for the program changes. 10 So I think the challenge of doing 11 that exercise would be differing assumptions 12 of forward price quards. 13 When you say "LMPs," you mean 14 Locational Marginal Prices? 15 I should clarify our Α 16 proposal's normal prices. But that was my 17 intent, yes. 18 And are you assuming that none of the projects described in your proposal would 19 20 involve shared ownership by the subscribers? 21 Our tariff is amenable to that. 2.2. don't -- there are groups in California that 2.3 want to own their own facilities, put them on 24 site, use them for resiliency. This tariff 25 would facilitate that is that most community 26 solar subscribers want a much lower 27 obligation relationship with the project. 28 Something much more like Netflix where they

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have a month-to-month subscription and can leave when they want. But our tariff would not foreclose that.

Q And you suggest here in the same paragraph that I referenced you, a scenario where a subscription -- a subscription fee would be 90 percent of the amount of a bill credit. Is that illustrative? Or is that designed to be, sort of, a binding constraint?

A That's illustrative. My general observation is that more competitive community solar markets offer better discounts. So if California has a robust large market, people are going to where possible have an incentive to provide a higher discount.

Just briefly, I used to live in another service territory in Massachusetts where there were limited numbers of community solar projects. The typical offering I would receive is 5 to 7 percent of the bill credit of savings. I moved a little bit west to a more rural part of the state, and my savings offers typically exceed 15 percent. So, you know, this is a commercial term that really varies based on the competitiveness of the market.

1 But it's your expectation that the 2. bill credit -- or the subscription fee, I am 3 sorry, would be denominated as a percentage of the bill credit? That requirement of our tariff that 5 6 is the most common commercial terms today. 7 And you would agree that under your 8 proposal, the exports which would be priced 9 at avoided cost values for energy could 10 fluctuate quite a bit over the course of 11 seasons and years; right? 12 Α Yes. 13 0 Did this create some uncertainty 14 for the project developer if they're 15 realizing net revenues that are based on the 16 difference between the bill credit and the 17 subscription price? 18 It could because one of the reasons 19 why this model, which was populized first in 20 New York where the meter credit's in place, 21 is the bill credit to the customer fluctuates 2.2. with the value of the generation and 2.3 therefore the subscription price fluctuates. 2.4 So the customer never ends up paying more 25 than they would if they weren't a subscriber. 26 But if the value of the bill credit falls, 27 their percentage declines with it. 28 So I don't think the risk --

1	there's risk from energy prices for the
2	developer but that subscription assuming the
3	developer or the project owner uses this
4	model of a percentage discount that provides
5	some insulation with both parties.
6	Q Okay. Thank you, Mr. Smithwood.
7	MR. FREEDMAN: Those are my questions.
8	ALJ HYMES: Thank you.
9	Any redirect?
10	MR. WIEDMAN: Your Honor, I'll need a
11	moment with my witness, please.
12	ALJ HYMES: Okay. We'll be off the
13	record.
14	(Off the record.)
15	ALJ HYMES: We'll be back on the
16	record.
17	Mr. Wiedman?
18	MR. WIEDMAN: I have no redirect, your
19	Honor.
20	ALJ HYMES: Okay. Thank you.
21	Mr. Smithwood, you are dismissed.
22	Thank you.
23	THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor.
24	ALJ HYMES: I would like to go ahead
25	and proceed. We're a little bit behind
26	schedule. But I would like to go ahead and
27	proceed with the cross-examination of
	_ -

1	So let's go off the record.
2	(Off the record.)
3	ALJ HYMES: Let's go back on the
4	record.
5	And next up is the panel of Chernick
6	and Wilson for Small Business Utility
7	Advocates.
8	PAUL CHERNICK and JOHN WILSON,
9	called as witnesses by Small Business Utility Advocates, having previously
10	been sworn, testified as follows:
11	ALJ HYMES: Ms. Berrio Hayward.
12	DIRECT EXAMINATION
13	BY MS. BERRIO HAYWARD:
14	Q Yes. Thank you, your Honor.
15	Hello, Mr. Chernick and Mr. Wilson.
16	So beginning my direct examination with
17	Mr. Chernick.
18	Can you please state and spell your
19	full name for the record?
20	WITNESS CHERNICK: Yes. My name is
21	Paul Chernick. I'm the president of Resource
22	Insight Incorporated 5 Water Street
23	Arlington, Massachusetts.
24	Q Wonderful. Thank you so much. And
25	can you tell us which exhibits you're
26	sponsoring in this proceeding?
27	A Yes. Mr. Wilson and I are
28	co-sponsoring all of the exhibits marked as

4	Q Thank you. And just for clarification, is that SBU-01 through SBU-08?
4	clarification, is that SBU-01 through SBU-08?
_	A Excuse me, yes. SBU-01, SBU-02,
5	and so on up to SBU-08.
6	Q Thank you. And were these exhibits
7	prepared by you in collaboration with
8	Mr. Wilson?
9	A They were.
10	Q Thank you. Do you have any
11	changes, corrections, or additions to make at
12	this time?
13	A No, I don't.
14	Q And are the facts contained in
15	these exhibits true and correct to the best
16	of your knowledge?
17	A Yes, they are.
18	Q And do the opinions expressed in
19	these exhibits present your best professional
20	judgement?
21	A They do.
22	Q Thank you very much.
23	And, Mr. Wilson, can you please
24	state and spell your full name for the
25	record, please?
26	WITNESS WILSON: John D. Wilson,
27	J-o-h-n D W-i-l-s-o-n.
[

1 attention to Exhibits SBU-01 through SBU-08, 2. were these prepared by you in collaboration with Mr. Paul Chernick? 3 4 Α They were. And do you have any changes, 5 corrections, or additions to make at this 6 7 time? 8 Α No. Thank you. And are the facts contained in 9 10 these exhibits true and correct to the best 11 of your knowledge? 12 Α Yes. 13 0 And do the opinions expressed in 14 these exhibits present your best professional 15 judgement? 16 Α Yes. 17 Thank you very much. 0 18 MS. BERRIO HAYWARD: Your Honor, this 19 panel consisting of Mr. Chernick and 20 Mr. Wilson is now available for 21 cross-examination. 2.2. ALJ HYMES: Thank you very much. 2.3 And, Mr. Barnes, you may proceed. 2.4 MR. BARNES: Your Honor, I'm not on 25 video right now, but I don't believe the 26 Joint IOUs have any cross for this witness. 27 I certainly don't. 28 ALJ HYMES: I apologize. That is

1	correct.
2	Mr. Freedman?
3	CROSS-EXAMINATION
4	BY MR. FREEDMAN:
5	Q Thank you, your Honor. I do have
6	cross for these witnesses.
7	Good afternoon, Mr. Chernick and
8	Mr. Wilson. I'd like to start by turning you
9	to your direct testimony, page 9. And at the
10	bottom of this page on lines 18 through 20,
11	you state that it is you're talking about
12	storage resources in this section, and you
13	state:
14	It is also possible to deploy
15	storage resources in a manner that
16	the utility can rely on them for
17	dispatch to address reliability
18	problems both systemwide and
19	locally.
20	Do you see that?
21	WITNESS CHERNICK: Yes.
22	Q And just whoever wants to answer
23	the question is okay. I'm not going to
24	direct the question to either one of you. Is
25	that acceptable?
26	A Yeah. That will be fine.
27	(Reporter clarification.)
28	ALJ HYMES: We'll be off the record.

1 (Off the record.) 2. ALJ HYMES: We'll be back on the 3 record. 4 BY MR. FREEDMAN: 5 How does SBUA propose to deploy 6 storage resources in a manner that the 7 utility can reply upon for dispatch? 8 WITNESS CHERNICK: Well, there's a 9 number of ways of doing that including 10 contractual arrangements to allow the utility 11 to control the dispatch and pricing signals. 12 And do you offer specific proposals 13 with respect to both of those options in your 14 testimony? 15 I don't think we get into that 16 level of detail. 17 John, am I forgetting anything? 18 WITNESS WILSON: No. This is John 19 Wilson speaking. 20 Mr. Freedman, I'd say that we are 21 providing some degree of pricing signals in 2.2. this proposal. I think that that sentence is 2.3 a general statement about the value of solar 24 resources, and it is applicable to the entire 25 universe of solar storage resources. 26 just behind-the-meter storage resources 27 associated with a net metering generation 28 system.

1 WITNESS CHERNICK: And specifically 2. storage and solar resources. 3 And to your knowledge, are any 4 behind-the-meter storage resources under the net metering tariff today directly 5 6 dispatchable by the utility? 7 I'm not aware of it one way or the 8 other. I don't know enough about what kind 9 of facilities are covered under the various 10 demand response programs either at the 11 utility or the CAISO level. 12 Okay. Thank you. Let's move to 13 page 31 of your direct testimony where you 14 discuss netting periods. And specifically 15 starting on line 26, you reference a proposal 16 to retain: 17 NEM 2.0 netting periods, netting 18 practices, for customers in 19 disadvantaged communities and 20 small business customers. 21 Do you see that? 2.2. Α Yes. 2.3 What are -- can you explain how the 2.4 current netting periods work under net 25 metering 2.0? 26 They are monthly calculations. 27 that power supplied at one time during the 28 month can be used to offset consumption at

1 another time during the month in the same 2. rate period. Okay. If I were to turn to page --3 Q 4 if you can turn to page 32, where you have a 5 Table 4. And you propose initial and final 6 netting periods by customer category. 7 you proposing annual netting periods initially for disadvantaged community 8 customers and small businesses? 9 10 That's the affect of the Ά Yes. monthly netting that's accumulated currently 11 12 for the year. 13 So you're proposing a longer 14 netting period than applies under net 15 metering 2.0? 16 I don't believe that's actually the 17 The -- there are payments made for net 18 consumption on a monthly basis. And net 19 exports to the system, I believe, are 20 accumulated for the year with an annual 21 true-up. 2.2. John, have I misstated anything 2.3 there? 24 WITNESS WILSON: I believe that's 25 correct. The distinction there is the 26 true-up we're proposing shortening that for the residential. All other nonresidential 27

and all systems greater than 1 megawatt to

1 monthly so that there would be no credits 2. carried forward from month-to-month. But the 3 annual would have the credits carried 4 forward. So the annual is the equivalent to 5 6 the current net metering system, and the 7 monthly is a slightly modified version of the 8 current net metering system. The effect of the 9 WITNESS CHERNICK: 10 monthly would be that a customer that created 11 a surplus in the springtime for example, 12 couldn't use that in the summertime to offset 13 their retail load. 14 And did that mean that any excess 15 on a monthly basis, under your proposal, 16 would be compensated at an avoided cost-based 17 value? 18 WITNESS WILSON: That's correct. This 19 is John Wilson --20 0 And --21 Α Speaking. 2.2. 0 And any exports that are netted 2.3 against imports within the applicable netting 24 period, under your proposal, would receive a 25 retail rate credit. Is that the proposal? 26 WITNESS CHERNICK: Yes, as is the case 27 now; although, the periods would -- would 28 shorten over time.

1 And you propose to move from annual 2. or monthly to daily netting periods over some 3 transition period. Is that correct? That's correct. 4 Α I looked for a specific timetable 5 6 in your testimony, and the best I could find 7 was a reference to one or two years after 8 implementation of the NEM successor tariff. 9 Is that a correct representation of your 10 proposal? This is John Wilson. 11 WITNESS WILSON: 12 That is our expectation as to 13 what would be reasonable for the residential 14 transition, and that was based on some 15 findings related to payback period and 16 cost-effectiveness. But, for the -- all 17 other non-residential and all systems greater 18 than one megawatt category, we don't have a 19 specific estimate as to when that would 20 become appropriate. We would expect the 21 Commission to balance factors relating to 2.2. further evidence about payback periods and 2.3 customer adoption within those sectors, 2.4 and -- or classes of customers, and once 25 those -- once the Commission was satisfied 26 that the market had matured in those markets 27 then would move to daily for those markets, 28 as well.

1 Would you agree that -- well, do 0 2. you have a specific set of metrics the 3 Commission should apply to make this a transparent calculation, or are you proposing 4 that parties be able to introduce whatever 5 6 evidence they have on relevant considerations as part of a determination of the transition 7 8 period? 9 I'm happy to take -- go ahead, 10 Mr. Chernick. 11 WITNESS CHERNICK: Okay. Go -- go 12 ahead, John. 13 WITNESS WILSON: This is John Wilson 14 speaking. 15 And I would say that this really 16 brings in the issue of the quality of the 17 metrics overall in this proceeding. 18 One of the challenges is that, for 19 example, in our evaluation of the commercial 20 customers, using the E3 model, the current 21 rates that are modeled in that -- that are 2.2. the E3 modeled have -- are not very well 2.3 differentiated, and don't really reflect 24 marginal costs, so you don't see a strong 25 differentiation; and so that affects a lot of 26 the results in that analysis. 27 And so one of the reasons we really 28 didn't pin down specific criteria is that

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netting?

1 there really needs to be a lot more work done 2. on how we're going to actually quantify these 3 evaluations. So we view a lot of these 4 results, in terms of TRC and payback and 5 participant cost test results, as being 6 indicative of -- of numbers, and I think TURN's testimony actually pointed out a lot 7 8 of this, as well, a lot of questions about 9 sort of methods of calculating different 10 metrics and that sort of thing. So we did 11 not present specific metrics, because I think 12 that would involve presenting the methodology 13 behind calculating that met- -- metric, and 14 also, a lot of the data, and a lot of those 15 things just simply don't exist with the rapid 16 transformation of rate design in California, 17 for example. 18 Do you have an out-year end date by 19 which this transition would need to occur? 20 We suggested that it should be 21 complete by 2030, but we didn't posit that as 2.2. a requirement in our proposal. 2.3 Would you agree that the annual 2.4 netting proposal involving existing NEM 25 2.0-style treatment is a benefit to the 26 customer relevant to a monthly or a daily

That's -- it

WITNESS CHERNICK: Yes.

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1 winds up being a higher payment or a lower 2. bill. 3 And you propose that this treatment Q 4 be provided to all small businesses, regardless of whether they provide particular 5 services to the community? 6 7 Α Yes. The uptake by small businesses has been quite small, so we're not 8 9 talking here about a program component that's 10 likely to run amuck, and adding on a -- a 11 layer of -- of further evaluation of the 12 characteristics of the small businesses might 13 very well make the -- the process so 14 cumbersome that it would be impractical. 15 Are you proposing that when this Q 16 transition occurs for all of the categories 17 of customers you identify that customers 18 would receive an exemption from the new 19 treatment, if they were existing customers, 20 or would you propose that existing customers 21 be transitioned onto the new netting periods? 2.2. WITNESS WILSON: Would you restate that 2.3 question, Mr. Freedman? I may have gotten it 24 slightly twisted.

If an existing customer, under your proposal, receives the initial netting period you propose, and the Commission subsequently approves a transition to the shorter netting

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periods, would that existing customer be required to take the shorter netting periods or would they retain some kind of legacy status under the initial netting period proposal?

A This is John Wilson speaking.

And they would retain the -- they would -- it would be the legacy status approach. I don't think we -- I think our testimony was silent on the length of time that that would be, and that would be at the Commission's discretion.

WITNESS CHERNICK: And one way of looking at that would be if the -- if the Commission finds that the annual netting is no longer necessary for disadvantaged communities or for small business, then because the -- the rates have been working out well enough so that it's highly advantageous to -- to adopt NEM-type metering, and therefore, switching customers over from annual to daily may not be excessively burdensome for them.

On the other hand, if what changes in the future is that the cost of new solar, to new storage falls dramatically, and therefore, the -- the program will continue running and continue growing, as required by

1 the legislation, even with the -- the daily 2. netting, which is less favorable, then the 3 customers who are locked into more expensive 4 equipment might very well be kept on the 5 annual netting for a period of time; but, 6 that's something the Commission would have to 7 decide when we get to that point. 8 Okay. Let's turn to page 34 of 9 your testimony, direct testimony, and line 7 10 through 10, you state that generation for --11 from NEM systems should not be subject to any 12 departing load charges, although 13 non-bypassable charges should continue to be 14 applied to all grid-supplied power, 15 irrespective of exported power used for 16 netting credit. Do you see that? 17 Α Yes. 18 WITNESS WILSON: Yes. 19 Does this -- does this mean that if 20 a customer imports only ten percent of its 21 consumption on a net basis from the grid, the 22 customer would only pay non-bypassable 2.3 charges on ten percent of its total 24 consumption? 25 WITNESS CHERNICK: Not exactly. 26 it's saying is that if you -- that if a 27 customer exports to the system in some of --

some periods, and imports in other periods,

1 then the imports should include the 2. non-bypassable charges, and should -- and the 3 exports should not be netted against the --4 the -- the non-bypassable charges, or the 5 non-bypassable charges should not be netted 6 out. You can net out distribution, you can 7 net out generation, but you can't net out the non-bypassable charges. 8 9 Q In other words --10 Is that a useful answer? Ά 11 (Crosstalk.) 12 WITNESS WILSON: Excuse me. This is 13 John Wilson. 14 I'd just also direct you to lines 3 15 and 4 on page 34 where we say that this --16 this is one of the aspects where our proposal 17 does not change the -- this element of NEM 18 2.0. 19 And in that respect, do you believe 20 that the definition of non-bypassable charges should be limited to the definition that is 21 2.2. included in the current NEM 2.0 tariff? 2.3 This is John Wilson. Α 2.4 We're -- we're not recommending any 25 changes to that definition, but if the 26 Commission were to consider those, then, you 27 know, we could take a position at that time. 28 Q Would you agree that the current

1 NEM 2.0 tariff does not include all of the 2. charges that are typically characterized as 3 non-bypassable and separate charges on -- as 4 part of the utility rate structure? 5 WITNESS CHERNICK: Mr. Freedman, I think you're asking us are there charges that 6 7 are thought of as being non-bypassable for 8 some purposes, but they are bypassable for 9 the current NEM system. Is that what you --10 0 I'm asking --11 Α You're asking us whether that's 12 true? 13 Let me -- let me be more specific. 0 14 If the Commission adopts a new 15 securitization non-bypassable charge related 16 to the utilities' proposals for wildfire 17 liability or whatnot, do you think it's reasonable to include that in the definition 18 19 of non-bypassable charges that would be 20 considered under the netting, or do you think 21 the definition of non-bypassable charges 2.2. should be static, based on the determination 2.3 the Commission previously reached in the NEM 24 2.0 proceeding? 25 I don't see any reason why that 26 determination needs to be frozen. 27 And you would agree, wouldn't you, 28 that new non-bypassable charges might be

1 adopted by the Commission in future years? 2. And that's one of the -- the Α Yes. 3 kinds of considerations that caused us to avoid making any prediction as to in what 4 5 year the transition from monthly to daily or 6 annual to daily netting would be appropriate, 7 because the size of the non-bypassable 8 charges will affect the economics of -- of 9 behind-the- -- the-meter solar and storage. 10 So are you saying that, to the Q 11 extent that there are larger non-bypassable 12 charges in the future that might be netted as 13 a result of the export compensation, that 14 that could delay the transition to shorter 15 netting periods? 16 The Commission might decide that Α 17 that was appropriate. 18 0 Do you --19 WITNESS WILSON: This is --20 Do you think it's appropriate? 0 21 Α This is John Wilson. 2.2. Let me elaborate on that point, 2.3 because one of the key aspects of our 24 proposal is that we are trying to make sure 25 that there's an adequate payback period to 26 ensure the continued development of solar --27 behind-the-meter solar, consistent with the

state's energy plans, and, you know, we did

1 an estimation that approximately a seven-to 2. nine-year payback period is consistent with 3 continuing that adoption rate. And so if the Commission were to adopt non-bypassable 4 5 charges or make other changes to rates that 6 would substantially affect that payback 7 period, that would need to be taken into 8 consideration in the application of some of 9 these things like the netting periods. 10 Q Okay. On pages 35 and 36, at the bottom of page 35, you refer to a credit, 11 12 on -- on line 24 of page 35, at the 13 applicable full avoided cost rate for the TOU 14 period. 15 Would -- do you mean something --16 when you say, "full avoided cost rate," do 17 you mean something different than, for 18 example, the ACC values that are being used 19 in this proceeding? 20 This is John Wilson. Α 21 We're committing to the use of the 22 ACC for developing the avoided costs, yes. 2.3 So you're not proposing a different Q 24 methodology when you refer to full avoided 25 costs, are you? 26 There's not -- well, we do 27 make discussion -- we do discuss in our

testimony that we think the Commission ought

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to enhance the avoided costs, such as for resiliency. We don't have specific numbers that we proposed there. So at this time, without the benefit of that, or unless the Commission is able to reach a decision based on the full record of this proceeding on some values there, then it would be just the avoided cost calculator values. But, we would encourage the Commission to look beyond those values to resiliency and perhaps other measures that it would be able to quantify and view as appropriate. So if that were done, that's what we would mean by full avoided cost values in that context, similar to your comments about changes to the non- -non-bypassable charges. You know, that could be enhanced.

Q Do you think it's appropriate for the Commission to consider those adjustments that you've mentioned in the avoided cost calculator process itself?

A This is John Wilson.

I think that's a -- that's a good place for them to do it. It might also be appropriate for them to make policy determinations in this proceeding, and then resolve the quantities in the avoided cost calculator proceeding.

1 Thank you. Let's -- let's 0 Okay. 2. move to page 48 of your direct testimony. 3 And I want to compare some of the results you have in Table 8 on page 48 with the results 4 5 in Table 9 on page 49. And if I understand the difference 6 7 between these two tables is that you are 8 looking at the year 2023 versus the year 9 2030. Is that right? 10 WITNESS CHERNICK: That's correct. 11 And all these analyses, do they use 12 the 2021 ACC values or some other 13 determination for avoided costs? 14 Α They use the 2021 ACC values. 15 Q And how many years did you use for 16 the analysis? Is it 20 or 25 years, or some 17 other number? 18 WITNESS WILSON: This is John Wilson. 19 And I don't recall the exact number. 20 We did not alter the E3 modeling software in 21 that respect. We have a section in our 2.2 testimony that talks about the adjustments we 2.3 did make, and that's not one of them. 24 The -- the TRC values that you show Q 25 for all the technologies under all scenarios 26 increase between the 2023 and the 2030 runs. 27 Why are they -- why are they increasing? 28 WITNESS CHERNICK: I -- I think one of

the factors is that the avoided costs tend to 1 2. rise. 3 WITNESS WILSON: And I believe costs 4 are declining. So it's -- those are pretty much the two elements of the TRC test. 5 And if I were to compare for PG&E, 6 7 if I'm looking at the 2023 table, the -- the 8 RIM score for the SBUA solar proposal versus 9 NEM 2.0, and it shows the PG&E score is .2 10 RIM for SBUA, and .11 for NEM 2. 11 What's driving the difference 12 between the RIM scores between existing NEM 13 and the SBUA solar proposal? 14 I think you're on mute --15 ALJ HYMES: I believe you're on mute. 16 MR. FREEDMAN: -- Mr. Chernick. 17 WITNESS WILSON: While Mr. Chernick is 18 working on this, I'll take a shot at that. 19 I think that that is the effect 20 of -- I believe that -- well, I -- if you'll 21 give me a second here to review this, I'm 22 trying to remember whether this is the 2.3 monthly netting or the daily netting 24 analysis, because we performed both. And I 25 apologize if that's not clearer here in the 26 heading for that, so if you'll give me just a 27 second to look at the residential summary, 28 which is our Exhibit 4, and I will clarify

1 that. 2. WITNESS CHERNICK: (Inaudible). WITNESS WILSON: So the RIM is .13 3 4 there, and -- no, it's not the monthly to 5 daily. So Mr. Chernick, did you get your 6 7 volume working? 8 Well, let me ask this. Maybe, 9 Mr. Wilson, if you can help me with this one, 10 the TRC scores you show here, am I to 11 understand that, as a general matter, SBUA 12 proposes calculating TRC based on a 13 combination of -- of solar and 14 solar-plus-storage installations on a 15 portfolio basis? 16 That is our proposal, is that 17 the -- that the -- that the Commission's 18 perspective on the -- approving this program 19 should be viewed on a total portfolio basis 20 so that you should take the NEM 21 solar-plus-storage results and -- or excuse 2.2. me, the -- the -- the solar-plus-storage 2.3 results for the -- for the successor tariff, 2.4 and combine those with the solar, and 25 interpolate that considering what the 26 anticipated adoption rate is. And again, 27 that's one of the reasons that a lot of the 28 precision in these numbers, I think, needs to

1 be viewed with a grain of salt, because 2. you've got -- you know, as some of the other 3 parties have pointed out, there are a limited 4 number of customers who are on wind, there 5 are many on solar, hopefully in the future, 6 there will be many on solar-plus-storage, and 7 just like energy efficiency programs are 8 viewed on a portfolio basis, where you look 9 at homes with all-electric and some homes 10 that might have natural gas and some homes 11 that might be on solar, you have -- you view 12 the energy efficiency program on a portfolio 13 basis, not on a specific customer fuel source 14 basis. So --15 0 Are --16 Α -- that's kind of why we're going 17 after the portfolio view. 18 Does that get an answer to your 19 question, Mr. Freedman? 20 Yes. But, specifically, the TRC 21 values you calculate for standalone solar in 2.2. these tables, does that include a portfolio 2.3 assumption regarding a breakdown of solar and 24 solar-plus-storage, or are these --25 Α No. 26 0 -- TRC values on a standalone 27 basis? 28 The TRC values are on a standalone Α

1 basis, for simplicity of comparison with 2. other parties. And we don't have specific 3 projections as to adoption rates of 4 solar-plus-storage, so to -- to present a 5 weighted average would be very speculative on 6 It's the Commission's job, I our part. 7 think, in the end to make such speculations. 8 But, what we would point to is, 9 for -- for instance, in the 2020 -- or excuse me, in the 2030 results, Table 9, if you look 10 11 at the SBUA solar-plus-storage for SDG&E, and 12 it's 1.28, and then the SDG&E TRC, these are 13 under current rate design assumptions, which 14 I think would -- would -- would potentially 15 be quite different in the future; but, if you 16 sort of average those two together, you come 17 out with roughly one. But, if 18 solar-plus-storage was, say, 75 percent of 19 the market by 2030, then the total number 20 would be substantially higher than one; it 21 would be somewhere around 1.15. So it really 22 depends on, you know, what the market share 2.3 is for solar-plus-storage versus solar as to 24 what the portfolio number would come out to 25 be. 26 MS. BERRIO HAYWARD: And your Honor, 27 I'm sorry to interrupt. But, before we 28 continue much further along in questioning,

1 I'm hoping that we can get Mr. Chernick 2. back -- back on-line with us, because he may 3 have some things to contribute to these 4 answers. ALJ HYMES: Let's go off the record. 5 6 (Off the record.) 7 ALJ HYMES: Let's be back on the 8 record. 9 Mr. Freedman, please proceed. 10 MR. FREEDMAN: Thank you. 11 0 Prior to our interruption, I was 12 asking about the TRC scores that you modeled. 13 Mr. Wilson explained that -- am I correct 14 that SBUA didn't model a specific mix of 15 expected solar versus solar-plus-storage 16 deployments that might result from your 17 tariff proposal; is that correct? 18 WITNESS CHERNICK: That's correct. We 19 used specific configurations for the two 20 cases. You were asking, as I recall, about 21 why the SBUA RIM was better than the NEM2 2.2. RIM. 2.3 Yes. Q 24 Α Was that your question? I think 25 the major driving factor there is that under 26 our proposal, the storage would be able to 27 charge from the grid and, hence, avoid more 28 on-peak energy.

1 I was asking about the stand-alone 2. solar RIM, Mr. Chernick. 3 WITNESS WILSON: I can take that, Mr. Freedman. This is John Wilson. So the 4 RIM is higher in the SBUA proposal because we 5 6 have a NEM generation charge included in our 7 proposal, and that would apply to the SBUA solar case but not to the NEM 2.0 solar. 8 9 There may be other aspects of the proposal 10 that are different that are also affecting 11 that, but I believe that would be the single 12 largest driver of that difference. 13 If I turn to the RIM scores for 14 2030 under the SBUA solar proposal, for PG&E 15 at least it doesn't change at all. Why is 16 that? 17 Α There you have me. I don't know. 18 It could be just coincidence as to why it 19 doesn't change it at all. It's not 20 surprising that it wouldn't change a lot 21 because the rate structure is the same and 22 everything is escalated together, you know, 2.3 the NIM generation charge, I believe, follows 24 the Joint IOUs' proposal. In our modeling, 25 we used that for illustrative purposes, and 26 the other components also escalate. 27 So I think it's not surprising that

they're similar, and I think just in the PG&E

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case the reason that it's the same is just coincidence. If you look, for instance, at SCE, it's .03 difference, and there's other small differences as you go up and down the chart.

Q Turning to the TRC values, we discussed that the TRC values are lower in the 2023 modeling than in the 2030 deployment scenario. Does this suggest that more early deployment of particularly stand-alone solar compared to more later deployment would result in a lower overall TRC value?

WITNESS CHERNICK: Well, I guess if we could wait until costs fell because other states were increasing their solar penetration and wait until the avoided costs rose and then suddenly install all of the distributed solar that was needed, then that might be a less expensive strategy.

It's not necessarily a practical strategy, but it's something you run into with energy efficiency programs that they tend to be more cost effective in the later years, since avoided costs are usually rising faster than the costs of implementation, but it's not practical to wait and do everything at the last minute.

And in today's situation where we're

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looking at the state scrambling to find
5,000 megawatts of capacity for 2023, saying,
well, let's slow down development of
resources seems a little counterintuitive.

O Do you think the capacity value of

Q Do you think the capacity value of behind-the-meter resources should be included in the avoided cost calculator?

MITNESS WILSON: I believe they are,
Mr. Freedman. The avoided cost calculator
includes a capacity value, and I think our
point is that -- our whole strategy is
designed around the concept of shifting the
program to emphasize solar-plus-storage as
rapidly as possible, and that would address
the capacity issues that Mr. Chernick was
referring to.

Q Under a proposal where the
Commission would look at a weighted TRC score
that includes solar and solar-plus-storage as
SBUA recommends, would this mean that a
successor tariff that produces, for example,
much better results for stand-alone solar
rather than solar-plus-storage would produce
a lower TRC value than a tariff that focused
heavily on solar-plus-storage deployment as
opposed to stand-alone solar?

WITNESS CHERNICK: I think I may be a little confused about what you mean by your

1 two case there. You're talking about a 2. program that emphasized incentives and encouraged stand-alone solar versus one that 3 4 emphasized solar and storage. 5 And let me ask the question a 6 different way. Would a successor tariff that 7 only resulted in solar-plus-storage adoption 8 and no stand-alone solar at all produce the 9 best TRC results under your analysis? 10 Α The best ratio, yes. 11 0 The highest TRC scores under your 12 proposal for how to calculate the TRC on a 13 portfolio basis? 14 WITNESS WILSON: Yes. This is John 15 I think the distinction Mr. Chernick 16 is making is between TRC ratio and the total 17 resource cost value in terms of the net 18 benefit to California in total dollars. 19 One more question on this. You 20 have payback periods shown on both these 21 tables. Are those simple paybacks or 2.2. discounted paybacks? 2.3 This is John Wilson. Α Simple. 2.4 Simple. 25 Thank you. In Table 9 under the 0 26 2030 scenario, the SBUA solar-plus-storage 27 paybacks there look in the range of 3.5 to

5.5 years or so, is that right, for the three

1 utilities? 2. I'm sorry, which group are you Α 3 referring to again, please? 4 SBUA solar-plus-storage 2030? 0 5 Α Oh, thank you. Yes, that's 6 correct. 7 Do you think a residential customer 8 requires a 3.3 to 5.3 year payback in order 9 to invest in the solar-plus-storage system? 10 Α No, we don't. 11 WITNESS CHERNICK: Well, you'll get 12 more people investing at something on the 13 order of five years than you would at seven 14 years, and we have a table that shows what 15 the national data seems to imply about that. 16 You would get a lot more. 17 How risky are these investments for 18 a participating customer? What's the risk 19 that they wouldn't recover their costs? 20 Mr. Freedman, it sounds like you're 21 arguing with somebody that they should invest 2.2. in solar because it's a good deal and the 2.3 fact that it may have looked like a good deal 24 to me and may look like a good deal to you 25 and they look like a fairly low-risk deal 26 does not mean that they'll do it, at least 27 not -- and by "they," I mean a particular

person. So you'll get some people doing it

1 at a nine-year payback and more at a 2. seven-year and more at a five-year, so the --3 Q Okay. But, Mr. Chernick, my 4 question was not the question you're 5 answering. My question was how risky are 6 these investments for the participating 7 customer? 8 Α I think objectively once you get 9 down into the under-seven-year range, you're 10 probably talking about fairly low risk. But, 11 again, convincing a person who is making the 12 decision, if that's the case, and making the 13 decision not just to sign a check and invest 14 money, but to go through the whole process of 15 working with contractor and getting the work 16 done --17 I want to keep moving 0 Okav. 18 because we're running out of time here. For 19 storage projects, did you incorporate 20 existing rebates that are available to 21 customers under the self-generation incentive 22 program into your modeling? 2.3 WITNESS WILSON: No, we did not. 24 So neither under the 2023 or the 0 25 2030 scenario? 26 Α No. 27 Would you assume that the 0 28 availability of those rebates would affect

1 the payback periods under the 2023 proposal? 2. We would, and we're aware that those are limited. So that was, you know, by 3 4 budget and so forth so that's why we didn't 5 consider those. 6 0 Okay. In your rebuttal 7 testimony -- just a couple more questions and 8 I think we're done here -- page 8 at the very 9 top you're discussing the RIM test, R-I-M 10 test, and you say on line 1, end of that line 11 on page 8, "the RIM test can be used to guide 12 fine-tuning of rate design so long as the 13 changes do not significantly decrease the TRC 14 benefits." 15 How would the Commission determine 16 whether fine-tuning of rate design would 17 decrease or increase the TRC benefits? 18 WITNESS CHERNICK: Well, you want to 19 look at whether the -- following the RIM test 20 signals was leading you to make a program 21 whether it's energy efficiency or NEM so 2.2. unfavorable that participation drops and you 2.3 lose the benefits. 24 But isn't your TRC test calculation Q 25 driven really by the ratio of solar adoption 26 versus solar-plus-storage adoption? 27 WITNESS WILSON: This is John Wilson. 28 I think, again, here we're talking about the

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difference between the total benefits and the ratios, so if the TRC score was, say, 4.0, but the participation rate was zero, then the total TRC benefits are zero because there's no participants.

So the Commission needs to balance

the RIM score with the -- in our opinion -the payback period in order to ensure that
you've got a reasonable payback period so
that you continue to attract customers that
are required into the NEM program to meet the
State's goals for DER penetration.

And I think that's a significant part is interpreting those goals. But once you've made sure that you're going to have a program that's sufficiently attractive to attract those participants, then I think attending to the RIM score in a manner that reduces -- or increases the RIM score as much as possible due to the rate design is feasible.

Mr. Chernick, you may have some further clarifications there. I know I kind of walked through that a little muddily.

WITNESS CHERNICK: It sounded good to me.

Q But under your proposal, there's no difference between one customer or a hundred

1	thousand customers adopting under the TRC
2	test; right? The TRC test doesn't
3	distinguish between different levels of
4	penetration for the same technology?
5	WITNESS WILSON: Again, you're mixing
6	the score with the total benefits. So the
7	ratio is the score, but the benefits are the
8	benefits minus the costs. And so if you
9	have, you know, a thousand dollars in
10	benefits and a hundred dollars in costs,
11	that's a \$900 net benefit, but if you have a
12	hundred million dollars in benefits minus
13	900,000 in costs, then, you know, you've got
14	a much larger net benefit.
15	And that's what we're talking about
16	there is that we want to drive the TRC ratio
17	above 1, and then drive the benefits as high
18	as possible so that the state benefits as
19	much as possible from the program.
20	Q Okay. Let's move to page 29 and 30
21	of your rebuttal testimony where you discuss
22	the NEM generation charge.
23	A Sorry, could you repeat that.
24	Which testimony do you want us in?
25	Q Rebuttal pages 29 to 30.
26	A Thank you.
27	Q And you're recommending that the
28	

1 generation charge which might also be called 2. a grid benefits charge; is that right? 3 Yes, we're not fond of that term, 4 but it is similar in structure to the grid benefits charge that other parties have 5 6 proposed. 7 0 And you describe the different 8 components of that structure or different 9 components of the examination the Commission 10 should perform on page 30. You have six 11 items? Do you see that? 12 WITNESS CHERNICK: Yes. 13 And item one, you describe the 14 scope as the change in transmission, 15 distribution, and generation costs associated 16 with a customer who's served by NEM 17 generation versus a nonNEM customer; right? 18 Α Yes. 19 Do you believe that a fair method 20 for assigning responsibility for embedded 21 transmission, distribution, and generation 2.2. costs should also be considered? 2.3 Α Embedded generation costs are 2.4 generally allocated for these things based on 25 usage, on consumption, on the amount --26 What about for transmission and 27 distribution? 28 Α My answer would be the same.

1 Meaning that you think that 0 2. embedded costs should be excluded from the 3 analysis? Α 4 No. Do you believe that in developing 5 6 the generation charge, you identify changes 7 in these costs, and I want to know whether 8 you believe that embedded costs are also something that could be considered? 9 10 Α We did not mean to indicate by 11 change that we were talking about a marginal 12 cost allocation. You can certainly start 13 with embedded costs, allocate those based on 14 billing determinants, coincident peak, and 15 feeder peak, and energy use by time period 16 and so on, and come up with an allocation. 17 If a NEM generator is imposing 18 transmission and distribution or their fair 19 share of the allocated transmission and 20 distribution costs are very similar to a 21 customer without behind-the-meter generation, 2.2. then they need to somehow pay something extra 2.3 such as through a generation charge for 2.4 equity purposes. On the other hand --25 0 Okav. 26 Α -- if it's basically whatever you 27 use, whether it's your usage or your usage 28 after NEM, your costs would be allocated the

1	same way, then there's no need for an
2	additional charge.
3	Q Okay. Thank you. Those are all my
4	questions.
5	ALJ HYMES: Any redirect?
6	MS. HAYWARD: May I have a moment with
7	the panel, please, your Honor?
8	ALJ HYMES: Yes. We'll be off the
9	record.
10	(Off the record.)
11	ALJ HYMES: We'll be back on the
12	record.
13	MS. HAYWARD: Thank you, your Honor.
14	We have no redirect at this time.
15	ALJ HYMES: Okay. Thank you. At this
16	time, Mr. Chernick and Mr. Wilson, you are
17	both dismissed. Thank you.
18	At this time I want to take an hour
19	lunch. Everyone, please be back at 2:25 and
20	we'll begin the examination and
21	cross-examination of witness Chhabra. We'll
22	be off the record.
23	(Off the record.)
24	(Whereupon, at the hour of 1:25 p.m. a recess was taken until 2:25 p.m.)
25	a recess was caren unerr 2.25 p.m.,
26	* * * *
27	
28	

1	AFTERNOON SESSION - 2:25 P.M.
2	* * * *
3	ALJ HYMES: With that, we will be on
4	the record.
5	And Mr. Lindh, you may proceed.
6	MR. LINDH: Thank you, Judge Hymes.
7	This is Frank Lindh for Natural Resources
8	Defense Council. We call Mohit Chhabra to
9	the stand, please.
10	MOHIT CHHABRA, called as a witness by Natural Resources Defense Council,
11	having previously attested, testified as follows:
12	as luliows.
13	DIRECT EXAMINATION
14	BY MR. LINDH:
15	Q Good afternoon, Mr. Chhabra. Could
16	you please state and spell your name for the
17	record.
18	A Mohit Chhabra, M-o-h-i-t,
19	C-h-h-a-b-r-a.
20	Q Thank you, Mr. Chhabra. Please
21	state your position with the Natural
22	Resources Defense Council.
23	A I am a senior scientist with the
24	NRDC.
25	Q Thank you. Are you sponsoring what
26	has been marked as Exhibit NRD-01, the
27	Opening Testimony of Mohit Chhabra for the
28	Natural Resources Defense Council, dated

1	June 30, 2021?
2	A Yes, I am.
3	Q Thank you. Mr. Chhabra, are you
4	also sponsoring what has been marked as
5	Exhibit NRD-02, the Rebuttal Testimony of
6	NRDC, dated July 16, 2021?
7	A Yes, I am.
8	Q Mr. Chhabra, were both of these
9	documents prepared by you or under your
10	direction?
11	A Yes, they were.
12	Q Are the factual statements
13	contained in these two documents true and
14	correct to the best of your knowledge and
15	belief?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Do the opinions expressed in these
18	documents reflect your best professional
19	judgment?
20	A Yes, they do.
21	Q Thank you. Do you have any
22	corrections to make to either of these
23	documents?
24	A No, I do not.
25	Q Thank you, Mr. Chhabra.
26	Your Honor, Mr. Chhabra now is
27	available for cross-examination. Thank you.
28	ALJ HYMES: Thank you. And first up is

1	Mr. Lindl, from CALSSA.
2	MR. LINDL: Thank you, your Honor.
3	CROSS-EXAMINATION
4	BY MR. LINDL:
5	Q Good afternoon, Mr. Chhabra. My
6	name is Tim Lindl. I'm the attorney for the
7	California Solar and Storage Association in
8	this proceeding. It's nice to see you again.
9	A Good afternoon.
10	Q Do you have Exhibits NRD-01 and
11	NRD-02 before you today?
12	A Yes, I do.
13	Q And do you have exhibits that have
14	been premarked CSA-29, 30, 31, 32, and 34
15	before you today?
16	A Yes, I do.
17	Q And did you have a chance to review
18	those exhibits prior to your testimony today?
19	A I did.
20	Q All right. Thank you. I believe I
21	sent this in the e-mail, but I just want to
22	double check that you would have CALSSA
23	opening and direct as well, which is CSA-01
24	and CSA-02?
25	A Yes, I do.
26	Q Okay. Thank you very much. Can we
27	please start on your direct testimony,
28	NRD-01, at page 15. Let me know when you're

1	there.
2	A I'm here.
3	Q And at the bottom of this page and
4	going on to the next page, you provide three
5	bullets describing your export compensation
6	rate proposal; correct?
7	A That is right.
8	Q The first bullet suggests using a
9	three-year average of avoided costs; correct?
10	A That is correct.
11	Q All right. At line 13 you state,
12	"Develop export rate for each hour"; right?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Okay. So there would be 8,760
15	different export rates over the course of the
16	year under NRDC's proposal; correct?
17	A That is right.
18	Q Now, NRDC did not include any
19	illustrative export rate as part of its
20	testimony; right?
21	A NRDC did not. It merely provided
22	that methodology.
23	Q Okay. Thank you. Do you know what
24	the range of exports might be, say, for a
25	PG&E customer over those 8,760 hours?
26	A I don't remember the exact range,
27	but I think the average weighted with a solar
28	profile would be around 5 cents.

1 Thank you. Q 2. Α Yes. In the next bullet, which is 3 Q 4 actually at the top of page 16, you state, 5 "The export rates should be updated every two 6 years"; right? 7 Α That is right. 8 All right. Do you propose a 0 9 process for doing so in your testimony? 10 Α Yes. We propose to set the export 11 rates of the avoided cost calculator, so when 12 the avoided cost calculator is updated every 13 two years, that would then give you updated 14 export rates. But it's merely, you know, 15 being on track with what's most recent. 16 0 Would that be an advice letter 17 filing? 18 Α The avoided costs determined 19 through the relevant proceeding would 20 determine the avoided cost and, if needed, an 21 advice letter could be used. We haven't 2.2. thought that through. It's basically -- what 2.3 needs to be done is to align the values with 2.4 the latest avoided cost value. So whatever 25 procedural what needs to be done, you know, 26 that would need to be done, yes. 27 Okay. And you do not provide any 28 further detail on the export compensation

1 rates within this testimony; right? 2. Just that they would be locked for 3 10 years for the customers on adoption. And 4 at the end of the 10-year period, they would 5 be locked in for 10 more years to the most 6 recent decided, you know, export rates 7 determined from the avoided cost calculator. 8 Right. And this is that third 0 9 bullet on 16; right? 10 Α Yes. 11 0 Okay. And your proposal for the 12 rate structure NEM customers would be 13 required to go on is on pages 16 to 17; 14 right? 15 Let me get there. Yes. 16 And on the bottom of page 16, 0 17 lines 20 to 21, you've explained, "the rates 18 NRD requested E3 use to calculate the cost effectiveness of NRDC's proposal"; right? 19 20 Α Right. 21 On the next page, you state that 22 NRDC is open to other TOU rate structures; 2.3 right? 24 Yes. And the intent of our Α 25 proposal, as we've explained in a couple of 26 different places, is that the differential in 27 the TOU consumption needs to be aligned with 28 encouraging electrification and such and grid

1	needs, yeah.
2	Q Do you provide any further detail
3	in your testimony on the consumption rates
4	customers would use under NRDC's proposal
5	beyond these few sentences here?
6	A No. We basically say that we
7	support time-of-use rates for consumption.
8	On lines 20 and 21 of page 16 are
9	illustrative rates that we'd be supportive
10	of.
11	Q Okay. And on page 18
12	A Yes.
13	Q I'm looking at lines 11 to 13.
14	A Uh-huh.
15	Q There you explain how you asked E3
16	to model Cal Advocates' proposal as NRDC's
17	solar fee proposal for E3's cost
18	effectiveness analysis; right?
19	A Yes, sir.
20	Q All right. So is it fair to say
21	that any of the advantages or drawbacks from
22	Cal Advocates' solar fee proposal would apply
23	to NRDC's proposal as well?
24	A I'd say that any advantages or
25	drawbacks of having a demand-based charge
26	like a grid benefit charge would apply here,
27	and we basic yeah, that's what I would
28	say.

1	Q Okay. So your proposal is the same
2	as Cal Advocates' proposal for the
3	A It is not the same. Our
4	proposal we wanted to include a grid
5	benefit charge to add minimum recoup fixed
6	costs of transmission and distribution. We
7	didn't estimate those values. And in my best
8	judgment, I thought that Public Advocates
9	Office proposal managed the values aligned
10	with our intent.
11	Q Okay. Thank you.
12	A Right.
13	Q Okay. At the bottom of page 18 and
14	the top of page 19, you suggest that NRDC
15	also open to a minimum bill instead of a
16	solar fee; right?
17	A We are open to it as long as it
18	recoups a customer's cost of service and it's
19	progressive.
20	Q And do you provide any further
21	detail in your testimony on the mechanics of
22	NRDC's proposed solar fees beyond your
23	answers to Q-20 here?
24	A We don't have a solar fee. Are you
25	representing referencing the Grid Benefits
26	Charge?
27	Q Yeah.
28	

1	important, because our proposal is
2	conceptual, is that a Grid Benefits Charge be
3	included that at minimum recovers cost of
4	transmission distribution and provides an
5	illustrative value. That's about it.
6	Q Okay. Would mind please turning to
7	page 20, lines 25 to 30?
8	A Yes.
9	Q Okay. And on in the middle of
10	this paragraph, line 28, you state:
11	NRDC does not propose a specific
12	method to calculate nonbypassable
13	charges.
14	Right?
15	A That's right.
16	Q But you do reserve the right to
17	support others' calculation of nonbypassable
18	charges; right?
19	A That is right.
20	Q Do you agree that Cal Advocates'
21	proposal for its solar fee to Grid Benefit
22	Charge purports to include nonbypassable
23	charges within the calculation?
24	A It includes a couple of
25	nonbypassable charges, not all.
26	Q Okay. So at this point in time, do
27	you support Cal Advocates' proposal for
28	including nonbypassable charges in the solar

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fee, the Grid Benefits Charge?

A My first preference is that nonbypassable charges be recovered on the basis of an estimate of consumption. And we'd be okay with what the Public Advocates have done, you know, that would still recover enough costs. But that wouldn't be my first preference, no.

Q Okay. But E3's modeling that was done did model --

A Mh-hm.

Q -- based on Cal Advocates' approach. Is it fair to say that your preference is not reflected in their cost effectiveness results that they ran?

A I see what you're getting at, sir.

No, I don't think so and here is why. Our

proposal -- the main point in our proposal is

that any successor tariff needs to have a

Grid Benefits Charge that at minimum recoups

transmission distribution.

And the way to look at the GBC is if -- it's a lot easier to understand the range with the bottom end of the range being transmission and distribution recovery and the upper end being something like what the utility has done where they look at the avoided cost and they try to back out.

1 And it's -- we didn't have the 2. resources to crunch numbers to determine the 3 exact value between that range. But the 4 Public Advocates' estimate falls within that range. And we thought it would be good as an 5 6 illustrative calculation of what a proposal 7 like that -- like ours would show. 8 Okay. But the cost effectiveness 0 9 results in that report currently don't 10 include your preference, which I think was on 11 one side of that range; right? 12 I would say it does -- it's 13 illustrative of our preference. 14 Q Okay. 15 Because it falls within that range, 16 sir. You know, if you add the nonbypassable 17 charges to just T&D costs, which is the 18 bottom end of the range like the Public 19 Advocates do, it falls within that range I 20 just described to you. 21 Okay. Can you please take a look 2.2. at CSA-31. This is a screenshot from NRDC's 2.3 data template for cost effectiveness model. 2.4 Α Yes. 25 And you see the three values 0 Okav. 26 there \$4.59 for PG&E, \$6.33 for SCE, and 27 \$7.00 for SDG&E? 28 Α Mh-hm.

1	Q Okay. So is that your proposal,
2	those numbers?
3	A That at that time were what the
4	Public Advocates had proposed, and we asked
5	E3 to conduct a calculation for the NRDC
6	proposal with those numbers.
7	Q Are those numbers now your proposal
8	or no?
9	A Those numbers are illustrative of
10	our proposal. We don't have a specific
11	proposal for the Grid Benefits Charge.
12	Q Okay. So it's safe to say that at
13	this point, there is no final proposal for
14	NRDC's Grid Benefits Charge that has numbers
15	associated with it?
16	A It's fair to say that NRDC would be
17	okay with the Grid Benefits Charge as long as
18	it at minimum recovers transmission and
19	distribution.
20	Q Okay. All right. Can we go to
21	page 19 of your direct, please, at line 3,
22	there?
23	A Yes, sir.
24	Q All right. And you state that a
25	market transition credit is a critical part
26	of the NRDC successor tariff; right?
27	A Yes.
28	Q Okay. Did you ever provide in

1	testimony an illustrative example of the
2	amount of the market transition credit NRDC
3	is proposing?
4	A Similar. We provided the
5	methodology by which an MTC could be set. We
6	didn't provide an amount.
7	Q And that methodology is on page 19;
8	right? With the four bullets listed there?
9	A Yes.
10	Q Okay. And your methodology for
11	calculating the market transition credit
12	relies on the calculation of a certain
13	payback period of 10 years
14	A Mh-hm.
15	Q with the market transition
16	credit given to customers that would
17	otherwise have a greater than 10-year payback
18	period; right?
19	A Yes. We want the payback period to
20	be 10 years. That's the goal we are seeking.
21	Q Okay. Thanks. And the way you
22	calculate a cost recovery or payback period
23	is you compare the upfront cost of the system
24	with the benefits of that system. So that
25	A Yes.
26	Q payback occurs when customers
27	are no longer in the red on their investment?
28	A Sure. Payback is the period is

1	at the time in which you recoup all your
2	costs of investment so far, yeah.
3	Q All right. So the elements of
4	payback are cost of the system on one hand
5	and bill savings of the system on the other
6	hand; right?
7	A And any incentives you might get at
8	the time of install.
9	Q Okay. Fair enough.
10	A Right. Yeah.
11	Q So let's talk about the cost
12	component of that for just a second. Now,
13	your testimony does not make a specific
14	proposal on how to calculate the cost other
15	than stating on lines 13 and 14 that:
16	It should be established using
17	trusted data resources such as
18	National Renewable Energy Labs
19	data.
20	Right?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Okay. If the Commission adopted
23	NRDC's proposal then, it would not be
24	adopting a specific methodology for
25	determining average system installation
26	costs; right?
27	A It would it would have to
28	determine that, yes.

1	Q Okay. Is Lawrence Berkeley
2	National Labs a source for trusted data?
3	A Generally. But I would still look
4	at the work they do.
5	Q Okay. And going down just to the
6	second half of the sentence here looking
7	their on line 14 to 15 you state:
8	Average system installation costs
9	for different customer categories
10	should
11	I think you say "be."
12	Should be adjusted to be forward
13	looking so that it accounts for
14	expected changes in installed cost
15	of these systems.
16	Right?
17	A Right. And because the market
18	transition credit would be fixed in our
19	proposed methodology for two to three years
20	as the Commission deems fit, we provide the
21	example.
22	We think it's fair that the market
23	transition credit be based on what you expect
24	the solar system to cost within that period.
25	So you're not under or overpaying people.
26	You know, if certain costs are supposed to go
27	up in a year or so, you want the market
28	transition credit to account for that; right?

case?

1 (Inaudible.) 2. What methodology did NRDC propose 3 in its testimony to make that adjustment? 4 Α No, we did not provide a 5 methodology to make that adjustment, yeah. 6 Okay. Do you expect parties might 7 disagree about how to make that adjustment? 8 Α Possibly. But as in any process, 9 the hope is once you establish doing it the 10 first time, you update it accordingly. 11 Q All right. Given your experience 12 in this docket so far, do you expect there 13 might be controversy around what the quote 14 "expected changes in installed costs of these 15 systems would be"? 16 Α Among the various issues being discussed in this docket, I would consider 17 18 that should be the less controversial because 19 of the amount of research that goes into 20 solar panel cost. 21 So your is question that: Is the 2.2. amount of discussion in this docket around 2.3 net metering tariff illustrative of the 2.4 amount of discussion we have, it is --25 My question is have you seen the 26 different groups of parties in this 27 proceeding agree on anything to date in this

1 Yeah. And I would contend in my Α 2. humble opinion that's because we, sort of --3 there's certain foundational aspects of the tariff that we don't agree on. The cost of 4 5 solar panels and systems, there's so much 6 research that goes into it, that seems a lot 7 more surmountable, sir. 8 Fair enough. All right. If NRDC's 0 9 proposal was adopted, what would be the 10 average system cost for standalone solar? 11 If NRDC's proposed methodology was 12 adopted, the Commission would have to 13 determine the average cost. And I think it 14 would have to do that for most other 15 proposals too. Even if it comes to assessing 16 what someone's proposed; right? You have to 17 consider that there might be some discussion 18 there. 19 So you don't agree that some 20 parties have proposed using the Annual 21 Technology Baseline cost, which I think is 2.2. about \$2.34 per watt. And other parties have 2.3 proposing -- have proposed other values that 24 are higher than that that might reflect more 25 of the costs a solar customer might pay? 26 I don't agree or disagree with 27 I'm simply stating that these proposed

-- that the Commission needs to -- if it were

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2.2.

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to go down the road of an MTC, establish solar system cost and there's a process to that. Including such as what you explain working through these different estimates to see what's the right one, yeah.

Q And the same would be true of the average system cost for a storage paired solar system?

A I would expect so.

Q Okay. And does NRDC take a position on whether there would be different average system costs for different systems of different sizes -- or for systems with different sizes? Excuse me.

A That's the type of detail that would have to be given thought to where a system cost may not linearly follow. The installed cost might not be able to have a simple dollars per-kW across all the installed. But that's the exact thing that we'd have to think about together.

Q Okay. And on the other side of the equation for payback is bill savings, the customers' benefit. Has NRDC proposed in its testimony how to calculate bill savings for purposes of calculating the 10-year payback?

A Bill savings? I don't understand the question. Because in my opinion and

1 understanding, the bill savings that are 2. being estimated for all proposals, say by the 3 ACC calculation, are based on amount of 4 consumption estimates without solar panel and the red and you put the tariff in with the 5 6 delta is the bill savings. Is there 7 something more you're looking for there? 8 Let me explain that to you with 9 less technical terms and see if you agree 10 with me. Would bill savings be the value of 11 the avoided kilowatt-hour plus the value of 12 any export? 13 The bill savings would be -- what Α 14 do you mean by "avoided kilowatt-hour"? 15 A kilowatt-hour that the customer 16 instead of buying from the utility receives 17 from its solar system? 18 The bill savings would simply Α No. 19 be -- because tariffs proposed by the PUC 20 That simple formula I don't think can 21 be applied. You really have to look at 2.2. estimated consumption from a home without a 2.3 solar system. You add a solar system to that 24 home, that's what a lot of these models do, 25 and you apply the tariff. Because some of 26 these include a Grid Benefits Charge. 27 of them don't, which is why, you know, that 28 that simple formula may not work. And the

difference between those two scenarios is the 1 2. bill savings estimate. 3 Okay. Do you agree that in order Q 4 to calculate bill savings, you need to 5 estimate how much energy the system will 6 produce? 7 Α Yes. 8 0 Okay. And has NRDC proposed in its 9 testimony a methodology for calculating the 10 differences in the location, orientation, 11 shading, and system design and components 12 when determining how much energy a system would produce? 13 14 Α No, we have not. 15 Has NRDC put forward the operating 0 16 mode for storage that you would assume? 17 Α No, we have not. 18 And how would you convert 0 Okay. 19 solar production and storage operation into 20 bill savings? 21 Α How would you convert solar? 2.2. bill savings estimates -- let's talk -- are 2.3 you -- is the question about solar plus 24 storage systems or both separately? 25 Solar plus storage. 0 26 All right. Α So all estimates of 27 solar plus storage as you charge and 28 discharge pattern of the storage system, so

1	similar you look at a home's energy
2	consumption without solar plus storage and
3	the applicable tariff, so that gives you the
4	baseline; then you model the solar and
5	storage using PVWatts or something similar
6	that all parties have been doing; grid a
7	storage charge and discharge assumption, and
8	there are many in front of the Commission to
9	look at; and you apply the NEM 3.0 successor
10	tariff to scenario B that I'm describing.
11	And the delta between those two is the
12	difference in bill payments and that is bill
13	savings.
14	Q So you use PVWatts or something
15	similar to help you understand those; is that
16	right?
17	A That would be one way to do it.
18	Q Okay. All right. Would you mind
19	looking back at page 19 and looking at lines
20	22 to 23?
21	A Yes.
22	Q All right. There you state:
23	The market transition credit, MTC,
24	will need to be updated in order
25	to reflect changes in avoided cost
26	and changes in the cost of going
27	solar.
28	Correct?

1	(Phone interruption.)
2	A Yes. Changes in avoided cost. And
3	a dog was barking. So I didn't get your
4	second part.
5	ALJ HYMES: Let's go off the record.
6	(Off the record.)
7	ALJ HYMES: We'll be back on the
8	record.
9	Please proceed.
10	MR. LINDL: Thank you, your Honor.
11	Q Do you want to repeat your last
12	answer there? I actually didn't hear it. I
13	can ask the question again.
14	A Could you ask the question again?
15	I've forgotten it.
16	Q Sure. I was just confirming that
17	your proposal would be for the market
18	transition credit to be updated?
19	A And you have something else about,
20	you know, some of other words there to
21	comport with dot, dot, dot.
22	Q Yeah. To reflect I was trying
23	to read what you were saying here.
24	A Yeah. Yeah. And
25	Q To reflect the latest solar system
26	costs and the latest avoided cost?
27	A Right. Because the system cost are
28	changing. Avoided costs may change. And if

1 the Commission's giving incentives, it might 2. want to vary it and note that the Commission 3 might have policy reasons to change the MTC to give larger or smaller incentives for 4 certain reasons. So that should be kept on 5 the table. 6 7 And that would be changed for 8 customers that had already gone solar under 9 NRDC's proposal; right? Existing --10 (Crosstalk.) 11 Α No. 12 They would have their market 13 transition credit? How long would they have 14 that for? 15 Α The market transition credit, sir, 16 is a one-time incentive for installation. 17 say you're adopting solar and you need \$2,000 18 to get the payback down to 10 years. You 19 would get it at time of install. 20 What would be the process for 21 updating the market transition credit? 2.2. Α Once you've determined a Grid 2.3 Benefits Charge and an avoided cost and you 24 have a way of calculating bill savings, you 25 can determine payback. And then the market 26 transition credit gets the payback down to 10 27 years.

So once all these things have been

1	established, you merely update the avoided
2	cost values, the system cost, and you
3	recalculate a market transition credit if
4	need be.
5	Q I understand. I was that's the
6	methodology. I was asking about the process.
7	Like, is this another advice letter filing?
8	How would parties and the Commission go about
9	updating the market transition credit?
10	A Thank you for asking that. That's
11	something I haven't thought through yet and
12	put in my proposal.
13	Q Okay. In your rebuttal if we can
14	go there just for a brief while NRD-02,
15	page 15?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Okay. And at lines 19 to 21 you
18	say:
19	Future MTC, market transition
20	credit updates, will simply apply
21	
$\angle \perp$	updated values such as avoided
22	
	updated values such as avoided
22	updated values such as avoided costs and distributed generation
22 23	updated values such as avoided costs and distributed generation system install costs and use the
222324	updated values such as avoided costs and distributed generation system install costs and use the methodology approved through this
22232425	updated values such as avoided costs and distributed generation system install costs and use the methodology approved through this proceeding.

be more turnkey.

1 testimony at this point provides sufficient 2. details to avoid controversy on updating the 3 MTC going forward? 4 NRDC's testimony is clear that there will be effort needed to develop a 5 methodology. And once fully developed, it is 6 7 easily updatable going forward. 8 Do you suspect that no party will 9 seek to change the inputs necessary to 10 calculate the market transition credit when 11 it is recalculated every two years? 12 I suspect nothing. I don't know. 13 Like, that's the Commission's job to 14 establish a process for updates. And that 15 process could be designed to be simply 16 updatable. I don't suspect much, no. 17 Do you agree that the process would 18 likely be similar to the updates to the 19 Avoided Cost Calculator that currently exists 20 today where parties would be litigating an 21 update to the system cost and benefits 22 necessary to target a 10-year paybacks? 2.3 I disagree with you there because Α 24 -- I disagree with the question. I'd say no. 25 Because the Avoided Cost Calculator is fairly 26 complex. The MTC intends to use values from 27 these complex processes. My hope is it would

1	Q Okay. All right. Can we look at
2	Exhibit CSA-30 again, please?
3	We haven't looked at this one yet.
4	I'm sorry. But it is Exhibit CSA-30. This
5	should be your response to CALSSA Data
6	Request 7.04?
7	A Sure. Yes, I'm there.
8	Q Okay. In the response to the data
9	request in the first sentence you state:
10	NRDC did not conduct any
11	calculations to estimate the MTC.
12	Right?
13	A That is right.
14	Q Okay. And then can you please look
15	again at CSA-31. This is that screenshot of
16	the data template you sent to E3.
17	A Okay.
18	Q And in the box on the bottom on the
19	right-hand side, you agree it states that:
20	NRDC did not propose a specific
21	value for the upfront incentive.
22	We propose and kindly request E3
23	to estimate an upfront incentive
24	so that the average customer
25	achieves a payback of 10 years.
26	A Sure, yes. That's what it says.
27	Q Okay. All right. Then can we look
28	at Exhibit CSA-32, please? And this should

_	
1	be the pages from the updated cost
2	effectiveness of NEM successor rate
3	proposals?
4	A Yes.
5	Q All right. And could you please
6	turn to page 31 in the lower right-hand
7	corner, which would be I believe PDF page 9?
8	A Yep.
9	Q Okay. And under NRDC at the top
10	there
11	A Mh-hm.
12	Q do you agree that it says:
13	As requested by NRDC, E3
14	calculated the upfront incentives
15	necessary for each customer to
16	reach a 10-year payback. If a
17	payback less than 10 years was
18	achieved without an upfront
19	incentive per customer type, no
20	upfront incentive was added to
21	that customer type.
22	Is that right?
23	A Right. That is correct.
24	Q NRDC didn't pay E3 to do that work;
25	right?
26	A NRDC did not pay E3 to do that
27	work.
28	Q Okay. Did you review the E3 model

1	and its results for the NRDC proposal?
2	A I did review it.
3	Q And do you agree that the model
4	results include a market transition credit
5	for most customer categories?
6	A I don't remember offhand right now.
7	NRDC's a lot of NRDC's tariffs, at least
8	initially, came just under 10-year paybacks.
9	So for those it didn't.
10	Q Did E3's report contain an
11	illustrative dollar per kilowatt number for
12	NRDC's market transition credit from the
13	report itself?
14	A If it shows up somewhere you see it
15	calculated with, then that would be
16	illustrative.
17	Q Okay. Can we take another look at
18	that same exhibit? And this time can we go
19	to page 34? So the next page.
20	A Yes.
21	Q Okay. In the middle of the page
22	are the payback periods for 2023 non-CARE
23	residential solar; right?
24	A Yes.
25	Q And do you agree that those periods
26	are 8.9, 8.0, 5.3, and none of those are 10
27	years?
28	A So actually to correct you, sir. I

1	think this table is a little confusing. The
2	paybacks are 9, 8.9, and 8.
3	It starts with PG&E right? And
4	goes
5	Q Yeah.
6	A So they're bolder lines that give
7	me different proposals.
8	Q I understand. Thank you for
9	correcting me there. Yeah. So 9, 8.9, and
10	8; is that right?
11	A Yeah. Right.
12	Q And none of those are 10; right?
13	A Those are just below 10, yeah.
14	Q Yeah. And then for 2023 non-CARE
15	residential solar plus storage
16	A What page do you want me to go to?
17	Q The next one, page 35.
18	A Okay. They're 7.9 through 6.6.
19	Q Right. And none of those are 10
20	either; right?
21	A They don't reach 10, no.
22	Q Yeah. So so far no party,
23	including NRDC and E3, have been able to
24	articulate the market transition credit
25	necessary for a 10-year payback period;
26	right?
27	A I disagree. If the PUC were to
28	adopt the market transition credit for NRDC

1 and were to adopt elements of the proposals 2. from, say, TURN or the Joint IOUs or someone 3 else that have -- or the PAO -- payback 4 period longer than 10 years, they could apply that market transition credit to get the 5 6 payback down to 10 years. 7 Right. But you specifically asked 0 E3 for this number to be 10. And none of the 8 9 numbers are 10; right? 10 Ά Sure. 11 0 So given that E3 couldn't get this 12 right in this run, don't you think that 13 updating this number every two years via 14 something like an advice letter process could 15 be pretty challenging? 16 I see your point, sir. I don't 17 think the way to frame it is E3 didn't get it 18 It's, sort of, a "if statement." If riaht. 19 the payback period comes out to be greater 20 than 10 years, then the market transition credit kicks in. Else it doesn't. 21 22 And given the assumptions that E3 2.3 used to model these, the payback period was 24 never greater than 10 for the market 25 transition credit for these did not kick in. 26 The idea is the proposal for a 27 policy tool to provide an extra incentive if

the Commission would so need and 10 year as

1	something to aim for. But without it, if
2	it's below 10 years, we're all happy; right?
3	Q So but E3 states:
4	It calculated the upfront
5	incentives necessary for each
6	customer to reach a 10-year
7	payback period.
8	But it didn't. None of these are
9	10; right?
10	A Well, because the presumptions that
11	E3 used left the payback period below 10
12	years. So the MTC kicks in only when the
13	payback period is greater than 10 years.
14	Q Okay.
15	A It's a tool to help us out.
16	Q Can you turn Exhibit CSA-30 now,
17	please? Back to that discovery request.
18	A Sure.
19	Q All right.
20	A Yes.
21	Q All right. The last sentence of
22	that states:
23	The inverter cost should be
24	accounted for when evaluating cost
25	effectiveness from the
26	participant's point of view
27	through the participant cost test
28	when determining the payback.

1	Right?
2	A Yes.
3	Q And the question had asked: Please
4	explain NRDC's understanding of the total
5	cost of an inverter replacement; right?
6	A Right.
7	Q Okay. Do you know how much an
8	inverter replacement cost is?]
9	A It depends on the technology and
10	the size. My guesstimate is upwards of \$400,
11	depending on the size and technology.
12	Q Was that cost included in E3's
13	calculation of the NRDC payback?
14	A So E3 used the National Renewable
15	Energy Lab ATB. I forget what they stand for
16	right now, because we've been talking about
17	so many intense subjects. But, T&D are
18	technology baseline, and that has a levelized
19	up-front cost that are used from inverter
20	change, is my best understanding
21	Q Okay.
22	A cost. So that's included in the
23	E3 analysis for every proposal, they
24	developed that.
25	Q All right. Lastly, can we turn to
26	Exhibit CSA-29, please? This is an NRDC blog
27	post about rooftop solar in California is
28	ready to take the next step.

1	A Yes, I am there.
2	Q All right. And would you mind,
3	please, turning to I think it would be PDF
4	page 4. It has the page 3 of 9 in the lower
5	right-hand corner.
6	A Yes.
7	Q All right.
8	A Okay.
9	Q And in the paragraph on top, at the
10	last sentence
11	A The you
12	(Crosstalk.)
13	THE WITNESS: customers so I
14	here, NEM customers currently from NEM 2.0
15	was (inaudible) would see a bill of around 10
16	to \$20 a month
17	(Reporter interruption.)
18	THE WITNESS: Hold on. I'm going to
19	take my headset off and try again, and let me
20	know if it's better, please.
21	Yes. So this is NEM customers
22	most NEM customers would see a total bill of
23	around ten to \$20 a month.
24	BY MR. LINDL:
25	Q Okay. Now, I didn't really ask you
26	a question, but it's okay that you said that.
27	I just want to get right that the
28	language in this sentence says, "Most NEM

1 customers see a total bill of around \$10 to 2. \$20 a month." Right? 3 Α Right. 4 And you don't say, "NEM 2 0 5 customers" in that sentence. Correct? 6 Α I do not. 7 0 And most of this article discusses 8 the long history of NEM, implying that you 9 are discussing more than just NEM 2 10 customers. Right? 11 Α That's right. 12 Okay. And does the word "most" in 13 this -- what does the word "most" in this 14 sentence mean? 15 Well, my intent here was to show --16 and as was admitted, I was also trying to 17 refer to NEM 2.0 customers, that most of 18 them, I would say like close to a simple 19 majority, pay minimal amounts in their 20 monthly bills. 21 So about 50 percent is a simple 22 majority. Right? 2.3 Yeah. You could say it, yeah. Α 24 Sure. 25 Okay. Would you mind turning to 0 26 Exhibit CALSSA-01, CSA-01? 27 Α Hold on. I'm there. 28 All right. And do you see Table 13 0

1	in the middle there?
2	A Table 13.
3	Q Or I'm sorry. I didn't give you a
4	number.
5	A Uh-huh. Yeah.
6	Q It's page
7	A Yeah, go ahead.
8	Q Page number 90.
9	A Page 90. And all right. I see.
10	So you're showing me average I see what
11	the confusion is, average bill or payment
12	amounts. Correct?
13	Q Yeah.
14	A It's around \$58 to 46 or whatnot,
15	yeah.
16	Q Okay. Let me ask you a question,
17	first.
18	A Yeah.
19	Q So do you agree that this is
20	entitled "Table 13. Residential Solar
21	Customer Average Monthly Bill Payment," and
22	then there's a footnote 143 there?
23	A Yes, I will agree.
24	Q And and do you agree that that
25	footnote is to the Joint IOUs' response to
26	CALSSA DR 7.01?
27	A I would agree with that, too.
28	Q Okay. And then do you agree that,

for NEM 1 customers, the average bill is 1 2. between \$76 and \$104? 3 The average bill across all NEM 1 4 customers is that, correct. 5 And do you agree that the average bill for NEM 2 customers is between \$46 and 6 7 \$118? 8 Α That's right, sir. 9 Q All right. And so the average bill 10 is much higher than the ten to \$20 for NEM 11 customers that you state in this blog. 12 Right? 13 Yes. And if you give me a chance, 14 when I developed that, I had referenced the 15 lookback study to figure out what most NEM 16 2.0 customers would pay. And CALSSA's 17 testimony and the IOUs' rebuttal proved that 18 that was a decent estimate for NEM 2.0 19 customers. The difference here is you're 20 looking at average across all customers; but, 21 there's some really high customers that would 2.2. skew it. 2.3 So, to give an example, I guess, if 24 you look at the average income in the United 25 States, it will be around 60 grand. But, 26 that doesn't mean there's like a lot of 27 people (inaudible) or very much, you know 28 what I mean?

1	Q Yeah, I get it. Let's go to
2	Exhibit CALSSA-02, then.
3	A Exhibit CALSSA-02. Actually, if I
4	may, I'd like to show what I'm referencing
5	to
6	Q You can.
7	A in the CALSSA exhibit and the
8	IOU rebuttal.
9	Q You can.
10	A Okay.
11	Q Can you go to CALSSA-02, please?
12	A CALSSA-02. One second. Let me
13	open it.
14	And that's the rebuttal testimony
15	of Bradley Heavner and Joshua Plaisted.
16	Right?
17	Q That's right. And I'm going to ask
18	
	you to go pretty deep into that document,
19	you to go pretty deep into that document, looking at PDF page 108.
19 20	
	looking at PDF page 108.
20	looking at PDF page 108. A Sure thing. Yeah.
20	looking at PDF page 108. A Sure thing. Yeah. Q When you get there, it should be
20 21 22	looking at PDF page 108. A Sure thing. Yeah. Q When you get there, it should be within Attachment 8, and it's an IOU response
20212223	looking at PDF page 108. A Sure thing. Yeah. Q When you get there, it should be within Attachment 8, and it's an IOU response to CALSSA data request 9.15. Right?
2021222324	looking at PDF page 108. A Sure thing. Yeah. Q When you get there, it should be within Attachment 8, and it's an IOU response to CALSSA data request 9.15. Right? A Uh-huh.
20 21 22 23 24 25	looking at PDF page 108. A Sure thing. Yeah. Q When you get there, it should be within Attachment 8, and it's an IOU response to CALSSA data request 9.15. Right? A Uh-huh. Q And there are two charts there.

Q and the second shows the
Southern California Edison average monthly
month bill payment for NEM residential
customers. Right?
A Correct.
Q Okay. If you look at the PG&E bar
or chart on top, can you go to the number
A Uh-huh.
Q just just above 20, and you
add up the bars that include 20, and to the
left of it, would you agree you'd get
somewhere between 40 and 45 percent?
A Around that, sure.
Q Okay. And then looking at the
Edison chart, each of those bars is five. So
if you go if you add up the values of the
first four bars, to a degree, you would get
somewhere between around 34 percent for
Southern California Edison customers?
A Yes.
Q Okay. So do you agree that also at
the bottom of Edison's chart it states it
includes only 78 97.8 of their NEM
customers, with customers that average bills
above 300 excluded?
A Sure. And these are all NEM
NEM NEM 1.0 and 2.0. Right?
Q I don't think so. I think these

1	are NEM 2.0 customers.
2	A So the PG&E chart says, "NEM 2.0."
3	The SCE doesn't say that. It just says,
4	"Average NEM customers," or NEM customers.
5	Q Okay. So if those customers that
6	are excluded, per the text on the bottom of
7	Southern California Edison's chart, were
8	included, it would reduce
9	A Uh-huh.
10	Q the number of customers paying
11	less than \$20 by about 2.2 percent. Right?
12	A I couldn't tell you, you know, by
13	staring at this chart, and I also again note
14	that the (inaudible) customers according to
15	the (inaudible).
16	Q Sure.
1 -	A Yeah.
1 /	A lean.
17 18	Q All right. Well, let's go back to
18	
18	Q All right. Well, let's go back to
18 19	Q All right. Well, let's go back to that, then. I was hoping we wouldn't have to
18 19 20	Q All right. Well, let's go back to that, then. I was hoping we wouldn't have to go this far deep, but let's do it.
18 19 20 21	Q All right. Well, let's go back to that, then. I was hoping we wouldn't have to go this far deep, but let's do it. All right. Can you please open up
18 19 20 21 22	Q All right. Well, let's go back to that, then. I was hoping we wouldn't have to go this far deep, but let's do it. All right. Can you please open up Joint IOUs' Exhibit-01?
18 19 20 21 22 23	Q All right. Well, let's go back to that, then. I was hoping we wouldn't have to go this far deep, but let's do it. All right. Can you please open up Joint IOUs' Exhibit-01? A Sure. It's open.
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Q All right. Well, let's go back to that, then. I was hoping we wouldn't have to go this far deep, but let's do it. All right. Can you please open up Joint IOUs' Exhibit-01? A Sure. It's open. Q Okay. And if you go to page 69
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Q All right. Well, let's go back to that, then. I was hoping we wouldn't have to go this far deep, but let's do it. All right. Can you please open up Joint IOUs' Exhibit-01? A Sure. It's open. Q Okay. And if you go to page 69 A Of the PDF or the (inaudible)?

1 numeral 3-16, you -- you'd get there real 2. quick. 3 Α This is SDG&E NEM 2.0 average 4 monthly payment, yes. Okay. And so for that --5 Right. 6 the name of that figure is Figure 3-16. 7 Right? 8 Α 3-16, sure. Yeah. 9 Q And it's on page 69? 10 Α It's on page 69, yes. 11 Q Okay. Thanks. Can you please go 12 back to CALSSA Exhibit 2, the data request 13 response you were just looking at? 14 Sorry. Can you repeat that, which Α 15 one? 16 The data request response we were Q 17 just looking at that is PDF page 108 in 18 CALSSA Exhibit 2. 19 I'm there. Α Sure. 20 0 Okay. So Figure 3-16 that we were 21 just looking at talks about residential NEM 22 2.0 average monthly payments. 23 Do you agree that the data request 24 question that you're looking at right now 25 asks for the utilities to reproduce that same 26 chart for PG&E and SCE? 27 Yes. Okay. So you're telling me Α 28 that the SCE is NEM 2.0. All right.

1	Q Do you agree that that is NEM 2.0?
2	A If all of that is right, then, yes,
3	you would be right.
4	Q Okay. Do you agree that 33 percent
5	is less than most?
6	A Yes.
7	Q Okay. So do you agree that that
8	statement in your blog is incorrect?
9	A Unclear, because you're looking at
10	percentage of accounts across all the
11	utilities, and then you have to multiply the
12	total number of accounts in each exhibit.
13	See? So if SDG&E accounts have a lot more,
14	then you want to take that into account.
15	I will say that my blog estimate
16	was a rough estimate based on the lookback
17	study, and I provided you what that was based
18	on, and it was yeah, that's that's what
19	I have to say.
20	Q Right. But, percentage of accounts
21	is all of the accounts. So if it's less than
22	50 percent, that's the number of accounts on
23	NEM 2. Right?
24	A But, if SDG&E has a million
25	accounts, but SCE has a thousand accounts,
26	the percentage applies you know, the
27	multiplication would be different. So it's
28	hard to say.

1 Okay. Let me ask you: Which 2. service territory among the three IOUs has the least number of customers? 3 You mean the least number of NEM 4 customers, NEM 2.0 customers, or least amount 5 6 of customers? 7 0 Both. I would say that I don't remember 8 Α 9 who has the least amount of total 10 customers -- NEM customers, but San Diego has 11 the least amount of total customers; but, it 12 has the highest penetration of NEM customers. 13 Great. Would -- we got that, also, 14 on the record. We can -- we can move on 15 here. Okay. 16 Α Uh-huh. At what time did NRDC become a 17 0 18 party to this proceeding, around what time? 19 I don't remember the exact date, 20 but it would be -- like we were a party to 21 the last proceeding, so I don't remember 2.2. exact dates that we were formally a party to 2.3 this. 2.4 Would it be safe to say October of 25 2020, when comments were due on the OIR for 26 this case, around that time? 27 Α Sure. That would be safe, I Sure. 28 quess. Right.

1	Q Between then and now, did you ever
2	ask the IOUs what the average bills their
3	NEM customers pay?
4	A I used the lookback study, as I
5	provided you in my data request, to estimate
6	that. And then, no, I did not go and ask the
7	IOUs again for that.
8	Q All right. In your public outreach
9	in support of NRDC's position in this case,
10	and during NRDC's campaign to pass AB 1139,
11	did you frequently refer to the idea that
12	most NEM customers today pay ten to \$20 per
13	month?
14	A I did not do specific outreach for
15	AB 1139, so I don't I don't agree with
16	that acknowledgment, what that refers to.
17	Q Okay. What about for NRDC's
18	position in this case?
19	A No, we did not use that estimate.
20	That was just in that blog, and that's about
21	it.
22	MR. LINDL: Okay. No further
23	questions, your Honor.
24	Thank you, Mr. Chhabra.
25	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
26	ALJ HYMES: Mr. Lindh, any redirect?
27	MR. LINDH: Let me take a minute,
28	please, with Mr. Chhabra, your Honor.

1	ALJ HYMES: Okay.
2	MR. LINDH: Thank you.
3	ALJ HYMES: We'll be off the record.
4	(Off the record.)
5	ALJ HYMES: We'll be back on the
6	record.
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Hello?
8	MR. LINDH: Thank you, your Honor.
9	NRDC has no redirect. Thank you.
10	ALJ HYMES: Okay. Thank you.
11	Ms. Armstrong.
12	CROSS-EXAMINATION
13	BY MS. ARMSTRONG:
14	Q Okay. Good afternoon, Mr. Chhabra.
15	My name is Jeanne Armstrong. I'm here on
16	behalf of SEIA and Vote Solar. And Mr. Lindl
17	asked a lot of the questions that I was going
18	to ask, so fortunately for both of us, this
19	can be this is going to be pretty brief.
20	First, I want to follow up on
21	something you said in in response to an
22	answer well, in an answer that you that
23	you gave Mr. Lindl. You said well, I
24	think you said that NRC's proposal is that a
25	grid benefits charge would recover, at a
26	minimum, transmission and distribution costs.
27	Is that correct?
28	A Transmission and distribution cost

1 of service, yes. 2. You said, "at a minimum." 3 does that mean that NRDC is open to having 4 additional costs recovered through a -- a 5 grid benefits charge? 6 Α The other compliment that exists is 7 fixed cost of generation, and we don't have a 8 position on it, as yet, and we are open to 9 seeing any specific proposals. But, that is 10 a trickier bet to figure out, you know, if 11 NEM customers should -- should pay for that. 12 So, for that, we -- you know, we're open to 13 that. 14 If I could get you to turn Okay. 15 to page 9 of your opening testimony, and in 16 particular, line 16, can you tell me when 17 vou're there? 18 Α Give me one moment. 19 Q Okay. 20 Α Opening testimony, page 9, line 16. 21 Q Correct. 2.2. Α Yes. 2.3 Okay. So there, you say, "Growth Q 24 of distributed generation is guaranteed due 25 to Title 24 requirements, and due to the" 26 continuation -- "the continuance of 27 low-income solar initiatives, such as the

Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing

1 program." 2. So do you know how many megawatts 3 are anticipated to be installed through the 4 Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing 5 program? I don't have the estimate with me 6 Α 7 right now. 8 Did you have the estimate in mind 9 when you wrote this testimony? 10 Α I know that the program No. 11 exists. I know its contributions are small 12 in the order of magnitude, but I don't -- you 13 know, I don't remember, offhand, that. 14 Okay. Do you know how many 15 megawatts, on average, are installed annually 16 under either the MASH or SASH program? 17 Α I don't remember, offhand. 18 usually, you know, reference DG Stat for 19 that, but I don't remember that, offhand. 20 know that they are probably on the order of 21 megawatts a year, not gigawatts. 2.2. Q Okay. 2.3 Α Yeah. 2.4 And then looking at line 18 on that 25 same page, you say, "The CEC, on evaluating 26 rooftop solar for Title 24 estimated that the 27 state would see approximately 74,000 new 28 homes with solar in 2020."

1 Do you know how many megawatts --2. you say, "74,000 new homes." Do you -- do 3 you know how many megawatts that translates 4 to? If I were to assume five-kilowatt 5 system per home, then that -- that would 6 7 translate to approximately 370 megawatts per 8 year, approximately, of course, because I'm 9 doing this as -- as we speak. 10 0 Well, would you take, subject to 11 check, that the CEC used 2kW AC systems 12 required for energy efficiency homes, energy 13 efficient homes? 14 Α And if that would be the case, then 15 it would be 148 megawatts a year, yeah. 16 All right. Thank you. Are you 0 17 aware that the -- that the new home solar 18 mandate is subject to a -- a 19 cost-effectiveness test? 20 I am aware, but it's not clear to 21 me that -- what the bar for passing it is in 2.2. terms of cost-effectiveness from whose 2.3 perspective, the customer's, the system's or 24 both. 25 So did you look at the study that 26 the CEC had done by E3 to assess the 27 cost-effectiveness of the solar mandate 28 program?

1 They -- I did look at it. They ran Α 2. various scenarios. One of it was to set the 3 earnings at avoided cost, and in that extreme scenario, which was, I quess, in the proposal 4 the Commission received and that E3 5 6 evaluated, it -- the shared proposal that's 7 right up top, you know, with the 26-year 8 payback, in that extreme scenario, it would 9 narrowly fail some kind of loans, and 10 narrowly pass the rest. 11 Do you know what avoided costs the 12 CEC used in that analysis? 13 2019 is my memory, avoided costs. Α 14 I mean do you remember the actual 15 number, like the actual cents? 16 My memory is that the 2018 and 2019 17 avoided costs in first year averaged to 18 around five to six cents a kilowatt-hour, is 19 my best memory, which is similar to the 2021. 20 Well, would you take, subject to --21 would you take, subject to check, that it was 22 actually 11 cents? 2.3 Are you talk -- this is my 24 (inaudible) of first year. Is that for the 25 levelized number, you're giving me, or --26 I'm taking the -- I'm talking about 27 the number that the CEC used in its analysis, 28

in its cost-effectiveness analysis in 2019.

```
1
               So suffice to say that you're
 2.
     saying the CEC is 11 cents, and my
 3
     understanding is that 11 cents were -- would
 4
     likely be a levelized. Could you confirm
 5
     that to me, your quoting that number?
 6
           Q
               Okay. Well, I can't do that now.
 7
               But, are you --
 8
           Α
               Uh-huh.
 9
               -- aware that -- I said I'm not
     able to do that now.
10
11
           Α
               Okay.
12
               It's on -- it's on the record, so
13
     we can -- we can do that --
14
               Yeah.
           Α
15
           Q
               -- another way.
16
               And you are aware that the CEC
17
     is -- is statutorily obligated to update
18
     the -- its standards periodically, and make
     any revisions it -- it deems necessary?
19
20
           Α
               Yes. And I'd like to say this to
21
     that, because --
2.2.
                    That's -- that's just -- you
2.3
     are aware that --
24
           MR. LINDH: Your Honor, I would like --
25
     I'd request that Ms. Armstrong --
26
                (Crosstalk.)
           MS. ARMSTRONG: I asked him a "Yes" or
27
     "No" answer. I asked him a "Yes" or "No"
28
```

1	question.
2	(Crosstalk.)
3	MS. ARMSTRONG: If you'd like to ask
4	him
5	ALJ HYMES: Sustained.
6	THE WITNESS: Go ahead. Yeah.
7	MR. LINDH: Thank you, your Honor.
8	MS. ARMSTRONG: Okay. And okay.
9	I'll move off of that.
10	Q I understand that your proposal is
11	for a a market transition credit to reach
12	an approximate ten-year payback. Is that
13	correct?
14	A If the payback without a market
15	transition credit is greater than ten years,
16	then the market transition credit kicks in to
17	make sure that the payback is at least ten
18	years, yes
19	Q So
20	A for non-low-income customers,
21	yes.
22	
	Q Okay. Let me so your market
23	Q Okay. Let me so your market transition credit is only applicable to
23	transition credit is only applicable to
23 24	transition credit is only applicable to low-income customers?
232425	transition credit is only applicable to low-income customers? A Non-low-income. For low-income, we

1 reasonable payback period to sustain the DG 2. market? 3 In my opinion, ten years is a reasonable payback period, considering that 4 5 these systems last for 30 years, yes. 6 Okay. And then you went through a 7 lot of questions with Mr. Lindl about the MTC and how it would be calculated. I'm not 8 9 going to go back through that. 10 But, I take it, then, that you have 11 not even done a back-of-the-envelope estimate 12 of the total amount of the subsidy on an 13 annual basis. And when I say, "total," I 14 mean, you know, if you -- let's say you have 15 100,000 customers that would be eligible for 16 the MTC, what the total amount of the subsidy 17 would be. Do you have any idea? 18 All I know is it would be less than Α 19 the existing subsidy, by a large magnitude. 20 0 And how do you know that? 21 Α Because the payback period for the 22 current NEM is around five years, so that 23 tells you that you're paying customers more, 24 and then you keep paying them that for the 25 lifetime of the system. So that amount of 26 over-subsidy compound within a market 27 transition credit that's a one-time payment

for ten years only, and then you pay close to

1 what you would consider the fair amount. 2. This would be a small fraction. 3 Okay. But, you don't have any idea Q 4 of what that would be on the annual basis, total? 5 It would depend on the avoided --6 Α 7 on the export rate and GBP that the 8 Commission develops, right, which is why it's 9 hard to estimate. 10 Okay. And -- and would the MTC be Q 11 funded by ratepayers? 12 It would be funded by ratepayers, 13 but if a Commission gets a better source, we 14 prefer that. We recognize that currently 15 Commission doesn't have authority, yes. 16 And do you -- I mean how 0 Okay. 17 would a customer access -- access that money, 18 how would they know that they're eligible for 19 an MTC? 20 Α Commission ran many programs that 21 offered incentives distributed either through 2.2. the utility or third-party providers, and I 2.3 would expect something similar to happen 2.4 here. 25 Okay. And if a customer is awarded 0 26 an MTC to get their payback period down to 27 ten years, as an -- you would -- would you 28 agree that would be the incentive to install

1 solar? 2. Would you please repeat that, 3 please? 4 Is your MTC -- do you consider it an -- an incentive for customers to install 5 6 solar? 7 Α Yes, ma'am. 8 Okay. So if you get an MTC, and 0 9 you get your payback down to ten years, what 10 is your additional savings? Have you 11 calculated that under -- you know, if you're 12 under a NEM tariff for 20 years, have you 13 calculated the additional savings that the 14 customer would get under the tariff? 15 Α Do you mean the expected bill 16 savings? 17 0 Yes. 18 So E3 estimated that for a proposal Α 19 that would be like ours. Right? And -- and 20 the answer's in there. But, I would -- it 21 would be exposed to the avoided cost plus 2.2. some savings on self consumption, because, 2.3 under the NRDC model that we -- under the --24 the NRDC proposal that E3 modeled had, you 25 know, a small grid benefit charge, so there 26 would be some savings there, as well. 27 I'm sorry. You're --0 28 (Crosstalk.)

1 THE WITNESS: I guess I'm saying that 2. it's publicly available in -- in -- in that Excel spreadsheet and document. I don't 3 4 remember, offhand. BY MS. ARMSTRONG: 5 6 0 Okay. I just -- one more question. 7 When you say a small benefit -- a 8 small grid benefits charge, so there would be 9 some savings there, as well, isn't the grid 10 benefits charge a charge? So what's the 11 savings? 12 So if you look at the IOUs' 13 proposal, for example, which calculates the 14 grid benefits charge by backing out from the 15 avoided costs, or the CARE proposal that's 16 all avoided costs, those have much longer 17 payback tiers than something, say, the Public 18 Advocates or NRDC proposes, and that is 19 because relatively the grid benefit charge is 20 smaller than, say, what the IOUs propose. 21 So, you know, that delta -- because 2.2. the IOUs' proposal is meant to be what if you 2.3 didn't have -- what if all solar was valued 24 at avoided costs, you know, what would we 25 The fact that our payback tier is less 26 clearly means that our tariff values solar at 27 more than avoided costs on average because --28 and that's because of that confidence is

1	there. Yeah.
2	Q So just to be clear, when you say
3	the smaller grid benefits charge would be a
4	savings, it would be a savings in comparison
5	to, say, the IOUs' proposal?
6	A It would be two savings in two
7	ways. Customer on a NEM tariff that aligns
8	with NRDC's proposal would save compared to
9	not having solar panels and not having that
10	tariff, and they would also save more
11	compared to them being on the IOU proposal.
12	Q Thank you. Those are the questions
13	I have.
14	ALJ HYMES: Any redirect, Mr. Lindh?
15	MR. LINDH: No, your Honor.
16	ALJ HYMES: Okay. Thank you.
17	Mr. Boyd?
18	MR. BOYD: Yes, your Honor.
19	ALJ HYMES: I believe you have 10
20	minutes of questioning?
21	MR. BOYD: Yes, your Honor.
22	ALJ HYMES: Please proceed.
23	CROSS-EXAMINATION
24	BY MR. BOYD:
25	Q Hello, Mohit. My name is Michael
26	Boyd. I'm representing myself and
27	Californians for Renewable Energy, CARE.
28	Would you please turn to page 8 of your

1 direct testimony. 2. Yes, I'm there. Α 3 Q Okay. I'm going to ask you some 4 questions about the Ratepayer Impact Measure 5 Test, which is acronym R-I-M, which I'm just 6 going to call "RIM" so that we don't have to 7 say it all each time. I'm starting at 8 line 9. It says: 9 The RIM is the ratio of, (1) 10 benefits a distributed generation 11 facility provides to all customers 12 and (2) the payments made by 13 nonparticipants to NEM customers. 14 So my first question is about the 15 "benefits of a distributed facility provides 16 to all customers." By that, do you mean 17 their wholesale export of power? 18 No. I mean valuing them at the Α 19 avoided costs. 20 When you say "avoided costs," are 21 you referring to Public Utility Regulatory 2.2. Policy Act, PURPA, avoided costs or avoided 2.3 costs as determined by the avoided cost 2.4 calculator? 25 The avoided cost as determined by Α 26 the California Public Utilities Commission in 27 the avoided cost calculator. 28 Q Thank you.

1 Α Yeah. 2. \bigcirc The second one is "the payments 3 made by nonparticipants to NEM customers." 4 You're talking about the payments that retail 5 customers are paying for benefits to the NEM 6 customer generators there? 7 Α So that's basically the bill savings that NEM customers receive, which are 8 9 in effect payments, yeah, from other 10 customers to NEM customers, yeah, because it 11 comes from the same pool of money. 12 But it's a retail -- they pay it 13 through their retail billing; correct? 14 At the monthly sort of bill -- at 15 the electric retail rate, yes. 16 Okay. Now, back to the testimony 17 on line 10: 18 A RIM greater than 1.0 implies 19 that rates for all customers would 20 decrease because the benefits 21 realized by all customers are 2.2 greater than the costs incurred by 2.3 nonparticipants. Conversely, a 2.4 RIM smaller than 1.0 means that 25 rates increase for all customers 26 due to NEM and that 27 nonparticipants pay more to 28 participants than the benefits

1 they receive. The magnitude of 2. the RIM test metric; i.e., the 3 amount greater or less than 1.0, 4 indicates the extent to which 5 rates increase or decrease due to A RIM value of 1 would mean 6 NEM. 7 that there is no impact on rates 8 for both participants and 9 nonparticipants. 10 So my question on that is would 11 that mean -- now, I'm talking about equity 12 between participants and nonparticipants. Ιn 13 your opinion, would a score of 1.0 be the 14 most advantageous for both nonparticipants 15 and participants as concerns equity? 16 Α As it relates to equity on rate 17 impact, yes. 18 For the nonparticipants, Okay. 19 would a RIM score of 1 be more advantageous 20 than a RIM score of less than? 21 For nonparticipants, a RIM score 2.2. greater than 1 will provide more rate benefit 2.3 to them. 2.4 Right. But that -- would that Q 25 be -- if it was greater than 1, would that be 26 disadvantageous to the NEM participant? 27 Α Unclear. Depends on their benefit 28 cost from their point of view, which is

adoption, yeah.

1 something that RIM doesn't consider. 2. Well, payback, I assume, is what 3 we're talking about; right? 4 So in the question you posed me, 5 sir, if a participant has a participant cost 6 test greater than 1, then they will be fine, 7 even if the RIM is greater than 1. 8 relationship isn't always inverse. 9 Oh, okay. Thank you. I appreciate Q 10 your clarification of that. But in general, 11 if it's less than 1, it's disadvantageous to 12 the nonparticipant, and we -- would you --13 then you're basically subsidizing the 14 participants being subsidized by the 15 nonparticipants to some degree if it's less 16 than 1; correct? 17 Α The RIM? Correct. 18 So and the advantage -- some 0 19 examples that we see are the grid benefit 20 charge and -- what's the one you guys are 21 proposing? I forget what your acronym is 2.2. for, but basically there's a -- it's a large 2.3 transition credit. Is that what you do to 24 adjust for that? 25 Three things; export at avoided 26 cost, grid benefit charge, and a market 27 transition credit, which is incentive for

1	Q So did you, by any chance, have an
2	opportunity to review some of the other
3	parties' proposals?
4	A Some, yes.
5	Q Were you aware that CARE had a RIM
6	score of 1.0?
7	A I was aware.
8	Q Thank you. Can we go now to
9	page 26 of your direct testimony.
10	A Yes, I am there.
11	Q Starting at line 2, it says:
12	Figure 7 presents a comparison of
13	simple payback period and
14	first-year cost shift of the
15	Successor Tariff proposals
16	submitted to the CPUC. It shows
17	that smaller payback periods
18	accompany high-cost shifts and
19	vice-versa. NRDC's proposal
20	endeavors to balance this
21	And then we skip from page 26 to 27
22	starting at 1.
23	illustrated below. Figure 7
24	Successor Tariff Comparative
25	Analysis Showing Cost-Shift and
26	Payback of Different Proposals for
27	a 2023 Non-CARE PG&E Residential
28	Customer.

1 We're looking at Figure 7 now; 2. correct? 3 Α Yes. 4 In Figure 7, you see the name 0 "CARE" there? 5 6 Α Yes. 7 0 Would it be your understanding that 8 that's Californians for Renewable Energy and 9 not the other CARE acronym that's been used 10 in our proceeding here? 11 Yes. And that figure is straight 12 from the ET analysis, and I assumed they used 13 it in the same manner as well as Californians 14 for Renewable Energy. 15 Okay. So now if you look at the Q 16 first-year cost shift, it says CARE has zero 17 cost shift. 18 Α Yes. 19 Now, would it be your understanding 20 that you wouldn't need that MTC or the grid 21 benefit charge if there is no first-year cost 2.2. shift? 2.3 Α The MTC is needed to make sure that 24 the payback period is reasonable if it's not. 25 So the CARE payback period, according to this 26 figure, is 25 years. So in that place you 27 might need an MTC. I think the key part 28 about this figure is that the parties with

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2.2.

2.3

the grid benefit charge and exports at avoided cost have much smaller cost shift than other parties and CARE's proposal, which ET values all at avoided cost has zero cost shift for that reason but also long payback period.

Q I'm just going to ask you an opinion. One of the elements of the CARE proposal is we've separated the wholesale export from the retail import. Do you think that there's an advantage or what do you see as advantages and disadvantages to doing that?

A The advantage of doing that is -the way I understand it's been analyzed is
you're compensating at the avoided costs
which are the most accurate estimates
available right now of the distributed
generation value.

The disadvantage is as analyzed -now, I'm uncertain whether this is your
proposal -- the analysis implies that all
solar exports are used there separately and
none of this is self-consumed. So that might
be, you know, a disadvantage for some.

Q Very good. Now, my final question is -- and this has to do with a little confusion I had -- but on the same page there

1 starting at 7, it says: 2. NRDC's proposal tries to balance 3 system payback, (participant 4 perspective) with cost-shift 5 (nonparticipant perspective); this attempt at balance still causes 6 7 cost-shift and should therefore be 8 considered as the upper limit of 9 subsidies to participants at the 10 expense of nonparticipants. 11 So I have two questions on that 12 last sentence there is -- when you are 13 talking about subsidies there, are you 14 talking again about a retail or a wholesale 15 subsidy? 16 I'm talking about any payment in excess of the benefit sustained from 17 18 distributed generation. So in current NEM, it would be because of the difference between 19 20 the retail rate and the avoided cost. 21 So are you using avoided cost 2.2 interchangeably with wholesale? 2.3 Α Avoided cost equals wholesale No. 2.4 plus capacity benefit, plus some transmission 25 and distribution benefits, plus climate carbon benefits so it has more than just the 26 27 wholesale rate. 28 0 Very good. Okay. Thank you. That

1 helps. Now, the other question I had was you 2. use this word "upper limit of subsidies," 3 that phrase. So when we're talking about 4 upper limit, if you go up to the table here, I see NRDC is listing \$669 first-year cost 5 6 shift. Is that what you mean by the upper 7 limit? 8 Α Yes, sir. 9 Very good. Now I guess the 10 question is, is that there is still some 11 disadvantage to the nonparticipants in that 12 regard; correct? 13 Yes. And that is the dilemma Α 14 Commission faces. If you want to encourage 15 solar and provide more incentive to comply 16 with statute, how do you balance that with 17 what happens to nonparticipants? 18 And finally, when we were talking 0 19 about avoided costs, none of those times were 20 you -- you weren't talking about PURPA 21 avoided costs like we're talking about in our 22 proposal; is that true? 2.3 I was talking -- only talking about 24 the California Public Utilities Commissions' 25 avoided costs. 26 Okay. Thank you. That's all my 27 questions. 28 Thank you, your Honor.

1	ALJ HYMES: Thank you.
2	Mr. Lindh, any redirect?
3	MR. LINDH: No. Thank you, Judge
4	Hymes.
5	ALJ HYMES: Okay. At this time I want
6	to take a quick break, slightly less than 10
7	minutes. Everyone please be back by
8	4 o'clock and we'll be off the record.
9	(Off the record.)
10	ALJ HYMES: We'll be back on the
11	record.
12	Mr. Schwartz, please proceed. And I
13	remind you that you have requested
14	30 minutes. I'm hoping that perhaps you can
15	shave a minute or two off, but 30 minutes.
16	MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you, your Honor.
17	I intend to if at all possible.
18	CROSS-EXAMINATION
19	BY MR. SCHWARTZ:
20	Q Good afternoon, Mr. Chhabra. My
21	name is Ben Schwartz, and I'm representing
22	the Clean Coalition. I would like to ask you
23	a few questions mainly based on Exhibit
24	NRD-02, which is your rebuttal testimony, I
25	believe. The first question is pretty basic.
26	Exports at near-term hourly avoided
27	costs updated every two years, I believe, is
28	what you propose in your proposal. So my

1 question is does that mean that every major 2. update of the avoided cost calculator would 3 be used? 4 Α (Indecipherable.) Excuse me, Mr. Chhabra. 5 THE REPORTER: 6 Can you please start again. Your line cut 7 out at the beginning. Thank you. 8 THE WITNESS: Every major update would 9 be considered, but we didn't specify whether 10 the update would be average, major average, 11 minor. We just said it would be a two-year 12 cadence. 13 BY MR. SCHWARTZ: 14 Okay. So if, for example, the 2021 15 avoided cost calculator were used, would that 16 mean that every two years essentially, a 17 minor update would be used or could that 18 change? 19 The Commission could determine to 20 change it with good reason. 21 Okay. So your proposal doesn't 22 specify and has no preference? 2.3 Α We don't have a preference between 24 major update year or minor update year. 25 Okav. Thank you. Now moving to 26 your rebuttal testimony on page 7, lines 4 27 through 6, and I'll give you a moment to get 28 there. Just let me know when you're ready.

1 Α I am there. 2. You state, quote, "However, these 3 same additional societal benefits are also 4 not currently included when evaluating any other clean energy resources, " end quote. 5 6 Do you think that the Commission's 7 current method of considering additional societal benefits is correct? 8 That's hard to answer because 9 Α 10 societal benefit cost analysis is very 11 complicated. I would say in my experience 12 working at multiple Commission, the PUC's 13 methodology of including societal cost of 14 benefits is more advanced than most regions. 15 However, the question always remains when the 16 Commission tries to fault for electric 17 ratepayer money, how many societal benefits 18 should they include and why. 19 Okay. So as a follow-up, do you 20 think the Commission needs to better value or 21 include other societal benefits? 2.2. I think that societal benefits are Α 2.3 important when evaluating impact for policy. 2.4 I think one of the main issues that confronts 25 the Commission now is the more societal 26 benefits you include in stuff -- shouldn't 27 say stuff. This is a formal proceeding -- in

proposal that impact rates, more proposals

2.

2.2.

2.3

2.4

will be cost effective than otherwise, which would mean that rates would fund more initiatives.

So where is the line in between keeping electric rates in check and funding societal benefit to electric rates. I feel like that it -- not I feel -- I know that that is one of the foremost challenges that the Commission faces when doing cost effectiveness in this proceeding and beyond.

Q Okay. So just to make it abundantly explicit, in this proceeding, do you believe the Commission has reached the exact balance necessary to make this tariff?

A The Commission has reached a good enough balance by using the avoided cost calculator to value exports and to do a cost effectiveness analyses. Because the Commission may want to consider more societal benefits, NRDC, and I think TURN as well, have proposed a market transition credit, an incentive, that could be used. And hopefully we could figure out a way to fund that through nonratepayer sources as well.

Q Okay. Thank you. Do you believe that all clean energy resources provide the same societal benefits or does it depend where the resource is sited?

1 I would say that it depends on the Α 2. impact a resource has, which is a function of 3 two things; where it's sited and how it 4 operates. How it operates, meaning if you deflect or reduce power production from 5 polluting resources, then the carbon and air 6 7 pollution benefits system-wide would be similar, but location could impact other 8 9 things like transmission and distribution 10 impacts and such. 11 0 Thank you. On page 8, lines 1 12 through 3 of rebuttal testimony. 13 Α Yes. 14 You say, quote, "For this 15 proceeding, the CPUC must use the same carbon 16 value for all clean energy technology that 17 reduces carbon emissions," end quote. 18 Do you mean the value listed in the 19 current avoided cost calculator? 20 So the value in the current avoided 21 cost calculator is the marginal abatement 2.2. cost of carbon. There is the implied value 2.3 of Commission policy goals to reduce carbon 24 across the supply and demand side. 25 Okay. So considering that answer, 26 would you agree that the ACC does not 27 consider the value of reducing localized air

pollution through deploying distributed

generation?

2.

2.2

2.3

2.4

A The ACC does not include -- so here's why that's hard to answer,

Mr. Schwartz, is the GHG adder in the avoided cost calculator is essentially a policy adder; right? So our clean energy policy cost something, what is that value? And a co-benefit of carbon reduction is air pollution reduction. So to the extent those things work together, it is considered to some extent.

Now, there's a separate issue of the societal impacts of carbon and air pollution, and then those would be considered when you're doing a societal cost test, and that value is not included.

Q Okay. Thank you. So, for example, if NEM generation was aggregated through either a virtual power plant or a community microgrid and that is able to obviate the need for a gas-fired power plant, should distributed generation receive a credit for that?

A Currently distributed generation receives a capacity credit. It used to be on the cost of a gas turbine, but it is now at the cost of storage. So to the extent distributed generation obviates the need for

1 capacity, which is the existence of storage 2. or anything cheaper than that, that is currently considered in the avoided cost. 3 4 Okay. In Footnote 17, on the 0 5 bottom of the same page, I believe, page 8. 6 Α Yes. 7 0 You discuss the effect that cap and 8 trade costs had on the greenhouse gas adder for the '21 avoided cost calculator. 9 Did 10 these costs result in a lower greenhouse gas 11 adder? 12 So the cap and trade costs, sir, 13 are additives to the greenhouse gas adder so 14 the avoided cost calculator has two separate 15 inputs -- well, three separate inputs for 16 carbon-related impact. One is the GHG adder, 17 which is that policy cost of our climate 18 The second is the cap and trade cost goals. 19 which comes from the California Energy 20 Commission IEPR work, their demand 21 forecasting. 2.2. It's a forecast of how much the 2.3 trading would be in our cap and trade market, 24 and those two are added together separately. 25 So the total impact of GHG is the sum of 26 those two things. 27 So did the lower greenhouse gas 28 adder result in a lower avoided cost to

1 stand-alone storage? 2. All other things kept equal, yes, 3 but that was not the only thing that 4 contributed to avoided cost decreasing. 5 Thank you. And would you reply the 6 same answer to solar-plus-storage as well? 7 Α All other things being kept equal, 8 which means that they've produced in exactly 9 the same amount if you reduce the GHG adder, 10 then the benefit you would see is less. 11 Q So if the cap and trade costs go 12 up, meaning the costs per metric ton of 13 carbon, how will the avoided cost calculator 14 values change? 15 They would increase accordingly. Α 16 Okay. So the current price for a 0 17 metric ton of carbon is between \$18.80 and 18 \$19.04. Would you say that this is a 19 reasonable price? 20 Α The current cap and trade price is 21 reflective of California's cap and trade 2.2 market, so it's reasonable for that. Is it 2.3 reasonable for carbon is a separate question. 24 Q Thank you. Moving on to the Okay. 25 proposed grid benefits charge, is the NRDC 26 proposal to lock in a grid benefits charge 27 for 10 years or will it change annually? I

wasn't entirely sure from the proposal you

put forth.

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2.2.

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2.4

A It wasn't -- it's not going to change -- we didn't specify, which is why you probably didn't -- we don't have a specific proposal to lock it in -- to update it. We do think that the confidence of our tariff, including the GBC and the avoided costs, would be locked in for 10 years for an adopting customer to give certainty. But for new customers, there may be a different GBC.

Q Let me ask this: Cal Advocates, I believe in the errata to their testimony, is now recommending a four-year lock on their grid benefits charge and rates. Is that correct to the best of your understanding?

A I don't remember, but I trust your understanding.

Q Okay. Would you agree with that?

A That's one feasible way of doing to do ing at. I don't disagree with that.

Q Okay. Did NRDC consider any other mechanisms for recovering system costs besides the grid benefits charge proposed by Cal Advocates?

A The grid benefits charge is to at minimum recover costs, fixed costs, of transmission and distribution, and that is best expressed as a demand charge. We

1 propose it be scaled for kW. There could be 2. other ways of doing it, like a minimum bill 3 has been presented, but they aren't 4 progressive. And by that I mean, if there's a 5 6 minimum bill of \$30, say, someone living in a 7 very small home is subject to that minimum 8 bill, as well as someone living in a really 9 large mansion. So you're tariff then is 10 biased towards the large mansion. So for 11 that reason, we want the grid benefit charge 12 to scale with the customer's attributes, and that's why it's on dollar-per-kW demand 13 14 basis. 15 So when you say it's the best 16 mechanism, do you mean it's the most fair and 17 equitable mechanism? 18 All system for mechanisms I valued 19 it, it seemed to be the fairest, yes. 20 Do you also believe that it's the 21 most likely to be passed by the Commission? 2.2. Α I have many skills. Forecasting 2.3 what the Commission does isn't one of them. 24 I just want to make my best proposal. 25 Okay. So your answer might be the 26 same to this next question. If it is, that's 27 fine. Do you think the Commission would pass

a NEM successor tariff that included

1 transmission and distribution costs in the 2. list of nonbypassable charges? 3 Α As a clarifying question, when you 4 say in the list of nonbypassable charges, 5 because nonbypassable charges are based on 6 consumption, you're basically asserting that 7 T&D charges should be based on consumption as 8 well. 9 Q In this hypothetical, yes. 10 Α Okay. I don't -- what was your 11 original question, again? 12 So I'll repeat it. Do you think 13 that the Commission would pass a successor 14 tariff that included T&D costs in a list of 15 nonbypassable charges? 16 I don't know what the Commission 17 would do. 18 So are you saying that the 0 Okay. 19 mechanism has very little affect on your 20 proposal? 21 I'm saying that we prefer T&D 2.2. costs to be recovered on a dollar -- on a 2.3 demand basis because that's what drives this 2.4 These are demand-based fixed cost causation. 25 costs. And nonbypassables are typically 26 evaluated on the basis of consumption, and 27 estimated consumption is our preferred way to 28 recover those.]

1	Q Are you aware that transmission
2	access charges are currently metered based on
3	consumption as a dollar per kilowatt-hour
4	charge?
5	A That is my understanding, yes.
6	Q Thank you. Moving on. On page 10,
7	lines 2 through 3, rebuttal testimony.
8	A I am there.
9	Q You mentioned quote:
10	A Grid Benefits Charge is needed
11	to recoup from NEM customers' the
12	cost the utility company incurs to
13	serve them, and to ensure that
14	these costs are not unfairly borne
15	by other customers.
16	So let me ask a question to see if the
17	logic is universal there. For projects
18	interconnected to the transmission grid that
19	require grid upgrades, the costs are
20	currently borne by the ratepayers. Would you
21	call that a cost shift?
22	A Could you define "cost shift"?
23	Q In the same way that NRDC is
24	describing NEM as a cost shift.
25	A NRDC is referring to NEM as a cost
26	shift in that costs caused by some customers
27	are recovered from others.
28	And what was your question again

1 about the transmission? 2. So in the example of transmission 3 projects, a project that is deployed is not 4 paid for by the developer. It's paid for by 5 the ratepayer. And that seems a lot to me like that is a developer shifting that cost 6 7 to all ratepayers. Would you agree with 8 that? 9 Α I don't know. Because the cost 10 shift as we refer it is fairness among 11 customers when the CPUC determines that a 12 cost needs to be recovered from a customer. 13 What you're referring to is a 14 decision point -- first decision point, which 15 Should the CPUC even ask customers to 16 pay for transmission? 17 Not exactly. I was just asking if 0 18 shifting the cost of interconnection upgrades 19 to all customers, a cost shift if it could 20 otherwise be paid by the developer? 21 Α I don't quite understand it because 2.2. when the CAISO decides to -- cost of 2.3 interconnection and such, I'm not an expert. 24 I know that the ISO for example only allows 25 upgrades to transmission when it's cost 26 effective. 27 So if it's cost effective to serve 28 all customers, something's approved, and then

1 all customers share in the payment of that. 2. So that's why I don't quite understand that. 3 Q I see. So in that case, the grid benefit charge is similar; right, if you're 4 If it's cost effective, then all 5 saving: 6 customers will share in those costs. And if 7 it's not, it's a cost shift? 8 Α The grid benefit charge -- there 9 are certain costs to serve customers that are 10 fixed. The service that a utility provides a 11 customer, to my best understanding, is the 12 ability to use electricity feasible for the 13 physical constraints of my main block. 14 the extent possible when I want, where I --15 whenever I want at a fixed rate. 16 To do that, they need to maintain 17 some amount of transmission and distribution 18 infrastructure so that the fixed cost shared 19 among all customers because all customers --20 that's the service being provided to all 21 customers. 2.2. If a customer stops paying that but 2.3 still enjoys the benefits of being 24 interconnected and being able to pay on a 25 sunny afternoon in December, have a big Xmas 26 party, then a cost shift happens. 27 0 Okav. Thank you. So I will just,

kind of, clarify and summarize what I'm

1	saying with this statement. The grid benefit
2	charge is intended to charge customers for
3	NEM customers for their usage of the grid,
4	and so they are required to pay it?
5	A For the service
6	(Crosstalk.)
7	A I'm sorry. I didn't mean to speak
8	over you.
9	Q Right. On the other hand,
10	transmission customers are also
11	interconnected to the grid but are not
12	required to pay those same upgrade costs.
13	Please explain the difference.
14	MR. LINDH: Your Honor, this is Frank
15	Lindh. I'd like to pose an objection.
16	Because the way the question was phrased said
17	transmission customers don't pay transmission
18	costs. I think he's talking about the
19	generator on other side of that
20	interconnection.
21	(Crosstalk.)
22	MR. LINDH: ratepayers. Thank you.
23	ALJ HYMES: Just a reminder to let
24	everyone finish their statements first.
25	Yes, you may respond.
26	MR. SCHWARTZ: I agree with Mr. Lindh.
27	I'm happy to rephrase. I will be more
28	concise and clear.

1 0 So just to restate: A NEM 2. generator -- generating facility is required 3 under the NRDC to pay a grid benefit charge to recoup those fixed costs. Whereas a 4 5 developer interconnecting a project to the 6 transmission system is not required to pay 7 costs of upgrades. Can you explain what is different between these two situations? 8 9 Α Okay. With the caveat that I'm 10 uncertain what a interconnecting generator 11 pays for and what they don't. I do know that 12 there are some costs to interconnect; right? 13 But your larger question is why 14 don't they have a grid benefit charge? So 15 the grid benefit charge is recovered cost of 16 service to customers like you and I who live 17 in homes and use electricity. Because to 18 avail of that service, the grid must be 19 maintained with a certain capacity to 20 service. 21 I don't know whether that's the 2.2. case for generators that are interconnecting. 2.3 And generators interconnect when they're 2.4 needed to provide a service. They don't 25 interconnect otherwise; right? So that is 26 why our proposal is the way it is that 27 customers -- make sure that all customers can 28 pay their fair share of transmission and

1	distribution fixed cost.
2	Q Okay. Thank you. Moving on. If a
3	5-kilowatt system and a 7-kilowatt system
4	both consume 3-kilowatts on site, is their
5	usage of the grid the same?
6	A Depends on their customer usage
7	profile. Are you talking about net energy
8	metered system?
9	Q Yes.
10	A So a customer with a 5-kilowatt
11	versus a 7-kilowatt was the question?
12	Q Yes.
13	A That would depend on their usage
14	profiles of the customer (inaudible) demand
15	and so on.
16	Q So for the sake of the example,
17	both are consuming the same amount of energy
18	on site.
19	A If their demand is the exact same
20	as well.
21	Q I guess I'm not specifying in
22	this example. The focus is on-site
23	consumption.
24	A So because NEM systems are sized to
25	meet onsite consumption, I would expect that
26	if someone had a 7-kilowatt system or
27	consumption that's higher than something a
28	5-kilowatt system would need. Unless someone

1 intentionally just -- I guess I don't -- I 2. can't answer your question without knowing 3 customer consumption profiles. Generally if a customer were to install a solar system to 4 meet their full load, a customer with a 5 higher load would install a larger system. 6 7 And a customer with a lower load would 8 generally install a lower system. 9 Q Right. 10 (Crosstalk.) 11 Q The question then becomes they both 12 are using the same amount of onsite 13 consumption. Is their usage of the grid 14 different? 15 Depends on their peak demand and 16 their usage profile. 17 But they would still be -- they 18 would still -- so they would be charged a 19 different grid benefit charge in spite of 20 having the same onsite consumption profile? 21 The grid benefit charge is meant to 2.2. be tied to the customer's peak demand. 2.3 Customers with more peak demand -- that's 24 what it's meant to replicate. 25 It's not based -- the recovered 26 fixed cost of demand and if customers have, 27 say, a consumption of -- I quess in your 28 hypothetical, those customers would be

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charged separate grid benefit charges.

Q Okay. Thank you. So as a followup, you mentioned it's supposed to be tied to peak demand. But if that's the case, then why is the charge based on system size and not directly correlated to peak demand?

A Yeah. That's an assumption I made is it's harder to -- it's simpler to execute it. The assumption is that customers with more demand and more consumption would install bigger systems. So on average, a dollar per kW grid benefit charge scales at that. That's the assumption. Are there certain instances where that may be violated to some extent? Sure. But the expectation is that on average the dollar per kW grid benefit charge scaled with customer consumption.

Q So on average it works with some assumptions. Essentially you're saying it can provide a similar method of calculation. So the question is: Why is it necessary to make assumptions and to use a simple system when there could be an exact way of recouping these costs?

A And what is that exact way?

Q That is not up to me to address.

That's, you know, just my question. Why use

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1 this mechanism if there could and are other 2. more accurate mechanisms? 3 The other -- only other thing I can Α 4 think of is having separate meters for consumption and export. But I don't think 5 6 people would like that proposal and using 7 that somehow. But in the absence of that, because 8 9 there is enough self consumption and the 10 kilowatt-hours recorded by the meter aren't 11 always reflective of the total electricity 12 consumed by a home and their electric demand 13 that's met. In the absence of those two 14 things, that is the best proposal in my 15 opinion. 16 Q Okay. Thank you. Should a NEM 17 customer, let's say for example in Edison's 18 service territory, SCE, be charged the same 19

amount in transmission costs as a non-NEM customer in a CCA service territory getting energy that's contracted in Northern California?

> Could you repeat your question? Α

Q So I will specify and just, kind of, simplify it. Should a customer in Edison's service territory producing energy onsite, a NEM customer, be charged the same amount as a customer receiving renewable

1 energy from let's say San Francisco? 2. And where is the renewable energy 3 being produced again? In Northern California. Let's say 4 it's a CCA contract. Should both entities be 5 6 charged the same amount in transmission 7 prices? 8 Α That's really -- the reason why I'm 9 pausing, Mr. Schwartz, is that I quess 10 electricity travels close to the speed of 11 light. And as long as there's capacity in 12 the line, it will reach places. And it's 13 impossible to track electrons. 14 Financial contracts aren't the same 15 as following electrons from various places to 16 where it lands. Financial contracts ensure 17 that there's enough production capacity 18 online across the grid given it's 19 constraints. 20 So that's why it's hard to answer 21 that question. I don't know if there are any 2.2. incremental costs of an electron traveling at 2.3 the speed of light across California. And I 2.4 don't know if you can track electrons 25 traveling that far. The question is -- yeah. 26 That's why I can't answer that. 27 Okay. So for example, are there 28 greater line losses associated with onsite

1 consumption or the travel of electricity over 2. hundreds of miles of transmission lines? 3 Α In the hypothetical, there's one 4 production facility that's hundreds of miles 5 away from the one consumption facility where electricity consumed. There will be line 6 7 losses, yes. 8 And to recover those line losses, 9 the production facility will have to do stuff 10 like produce more electricity, and there's a 11 cost to that. So they will bid in higher 12 through the energy market so theirs is less 13 likely to be accepted. 14 And then the last couple of Okay. 15 questions. I'm just about at time. Is it 16 correct to assert that CARE customers will 17 begin paying an equity fee after the initial 18 10 years? 19 Α No. CARE customers are exempt 20 always. 21 Okay. They will be assessed a grid 2.2. benefit charge? 2.3 They are exempt from both. Α No. 24 Q And is that also just for the 25 initial 10-year period or entirely? 26 For the lifetime. Α 27 Okay. So my final question is how 0 28 does NRDC expect a customer's bill will

1	change after 10 years both for a non-CARE
2	customer and a CARE customer?
3	A The expectation of how a bill would
4	change after 10 years is the same whether or
5	not NRDC's proposal is accepted or not. Life
6	happens, things change, and I don't know how
7	to answer that.
8	Q Okay. Thank you.
9	MR. SCHWARTZ: That's all the questions
10	I have.
11	ALJ HYMES: Thank you.
12	Any redirect?
13	MR. LINDL: Your Honor, if I can if
14	I may, I would like to ask Mr. Chhabra one
15	question based on the dialogue he just had.
16	ALJ HYMES: Okay.
17	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
18	BY MR. LINDH:
19	Q And that is: Mr. Chhabra, for
20	purposes of this case, how do you define the
21	term "cost shift"?
22	A Cost of service caused by NEM
23	customers that they should pay for that they
24	aren't paying for are being paid by non-NEM
25	customers that on average tend to be poorer.
26	Q Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chhabra.
27	MR. LINDH: And thank you, your Honor.
28	ALJ HYMES: Okay. Thank you.
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1	Last we have Mr. Stanton.
2	Please proceed.
3	CROSS-EXAMINATION
4	BY MR. STANTON:
5	Q Good afternoon, Mr. Chhabra. I'm
6	Aaron Stanton on behalf of the Protect Our
7	Communities Foundation. I'm glad to be
8	wrapping up the week with you. And before we
9	begin, I want to thank you for your time
10	today.
11	If you would, please turn to page 3
12	of your opening testimony, NRD-01, Figure 1.
13	A I'm there.
14	Q Thank you. That figure shows the
15	results of the cost of service test for
16	residential NEM customers in the NEM 2.0
17	Lookback Study; is that correct?
18	A That is correct.
19	Q Do you agree that Verdant properly
20	calculated the cost of service for NEM 2.0
21	customers?
22	A I reviewed what was in their
23	report. And I viewed the results as
24	directionally correct. I'm unable to vouch
25	with precision about everything.
26	Q Okay. Did you provide any comments
27	identifying specific deficiencies or general
28	deficiencies in the cost of service analysis?

1	A I wasn't involved in that process
2	then if I recollect. I didn't submit any
3	comments unless I'm mistaken. Yeah.
4	Q Okay. Thank you. I'd like you to
5	turn to page 45 of the NEM 2.0 Lookback
6	Study, which is marked as PCF-15.
7	A Almost there. Page what?
8	Q It is page 45. If you're looking
9	at the PDF, it's page 57 of the PDF.
10	A Thank you, sir. Cost of service
11	analysis.
12	Q That's right. I'd like you to look
13	at the last five lines of the page. These
14	lines say quote:
15	The cost of service includes
16	marginal costs associated with
17	energy generation and capacity,
18	marginal distribution costs,
19	embedded transmission costs,
20	regulatory costs, fixed customer
21	costs, and first-year NEM costs.
22	In your opinion, is there anything
23	else that cost of service should include?
24	A None come to mind right now.
25	Q Okay. I'd like to direct your
26	attention to page 98 of that same document.
27	That's PDF page 110. And this is Table 5-11.
28	A Yes.

1 That table shows aggregate 0 Okav. 2. bill payments compared to the cost of service 3 pre and post NEM 2.0 installation; is that 4 correct? Share of bill payment in excess of 5 Α 6 cost of service for NEM 2.0, yes. 7 Would you agree that that table 8 shows that as a general rule prior to 9 installation of their solar systems, that NEM 10 2.0 customers paid amounts close to or greater than their cost of service? 11 12 Α This is residential or? 13 This question is about both. But I 0 14 can break it down. 15 That's fine. Α 16 (Crosstalk.) 17 I just want to point out we have a Α 18 residential proposal. We don't have a 19 (inaudible) proposal. But your observation 20 about the table is right for the year of cost 21 of service analysis that Verdant did because 2.2. I know that estimates could change from year 2.3 to year. Yeah. 24 Thank you. So continuing to Q Okay. 25 look at is this chart. NEM 2.0 residential 26 customers in PG&E's service territory prior 27 to installation of their solar systems in

aggregate paid 139 percent of their cost of

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service; is that correct?

A With the asterisk that when this pays -- pre-NEM bill payments divided by cost of service. I am uncertain whether this refers to only the NEM 2.0 participating customers or that customer class. So I'm uncertain whether the cost of service calculation was done across that whole customer class or only for those hand full of customers.

Q Okay. Thank you for that clarification. And nonresidential NEM customers prior to NEM installation were paying -- and this was in PG&E's service territory -- 189 percent of their cost of service. Is that accurate with the same clarifier that you previously gave to the last question?

A Right. For that year's analysis based on the cost of service scheduled in the PUC processes, yeah. With that caveat, for sure.

Q Thank you. Because payments by these customers were higher than their cost of service, were these customers effectively subsidizing other customers as a class?

A If that were true over the long term, then on average these customers would

1 be likely subsidizing other customers. 2. After installation of NEM 3 systems -- this is still on the same table -in PG&E's service territory, residential NEM 4 5 customers pay 18 percent of their cost of 6 service. Is that an accurate reading of this 7 table? 8 Α Yes. 9 Is it your position that this gap 10 between the 18 percent paid and the full cost 11 of service is being made up by other 12 ratepayers? 13 The difference in the cost of Α 14 service pre and post, yes. 15 And is it an apparent difference in 16 the cost of service pre and post what you 17 would consider to be the cost shift to 18 customers who do not participate in NEM? 19 I don't know the answer to that 20 because I need to go through the cost of 21 service analysis again and compare that with 2.2. -- because the cost shift, specifically the 2.3 number, when I refer to it are the results of 24 the RIM analysis. 25 0 Okay. 26 Α Yeah. 27 Let's go back to your testimony. 0 28 So I'm going to broadly characterize your

1 testimony, and I would like you to tell me if 2. you agree. 3 In your testimony, you indicate 4 that the failure to pay full cost of service 5 by residential NEM customers results in a cost shift to nonparticipating customers. 6 Is 7 that an accurate characterization? 8 Α Could you repeat that? That wasn't 9 (inaudible). 10 0 Sure. No problem. I will repeat 11 In your testimony, you indicate that the 12 difference between the full cost of service 13 and NEM residential customer payments results 14 in a cost shift to nonparticipating 15 customers; is that correct? 16 Α The cost shift is the difference 17 between solar production valued at avoided 18 cost and solar production compensated at 19 existing NEM 2.0 tariff. 20 Okay. I'd ask you turn to page 3 21 of your opening testimony, lines 2 through 4. 2.2. This is NRD-01. 2.3 Α Yes. 24 0 Here you state quote: 25 The existing NEM tariff 26 overcompensates NEM participants 27 who end up not paying their share 28 of the cost to provide service.

1	Nonparticipants end up paying for
2	NEM 2.0 customers' cost of
3	service.
4	What did you mean by that?
5	A Exactly that. That nonparticipants
6	end up paying NEM participants' cost of
7	service. But I would say that doesn't mean
8	that the total cost shift is equal to the
9	cost of service results. That is one
10	component of the cost shift.
11	Q Let's go to page 6 of your opening
12	testimony, lines 5 to 6.
13	A Lines 5 and 6.
14	Q Yeah. So here you assert that
15	quote:
16	Market forces left alone will not
17	be enough to deliver distributed
18	solar to lower-income
19	Californians.
20	Is that a correct reading of those
21	lines?
22	A Right.
23	Q Would increasing the payback period
24	for a NEM solar installation, all other
25	things being held equal, tend to increase or
26	decrease the attractiveness of NEM solar to a
27	lower-income customer?
28	A In my opinion, lower-income

1	customers face barriers for adoption.
2	Especially first-cost barrier, which could
3	include repairing a roof and so on. And also
4	the fact that not all of them tend to be
5	homeowners.
6	So when we say, "Would decreasing
7	the payback period"
8	It would make it more attractive
9	proposition to those who can afford the first
10	cost. So to deliver the systems to
11	lower-income customers, you need a policy
12	mechanism that breaks down that first cost
13	barrier as well. That I would say is more
14	important than just the payback period.
15	Q All right. Please turn to page 7
16	of your opening testimony, lines 18 to 23.
17	A I'm there.
18	Q Thank you. Quote:
19	The shorter the payback period,
20	the more beneficial a NEM tariff
21	is to a NEM participant. The
22	payback period is a metric
23	frequently used to understand how
24	likely a customer is to invest.
25	For example if we assume that a
26	rooftop solar system has a
27	lifetime of at least 25 years, the
28	payback period of less than 25

1 years results in a PCT greater 2. than one. But an economically 3 conscious customer may want a 4 shorter payback period to be 5 willing to invest in a solar 6 system. 7 Is that an accurate reading of those 8 lines? In your opinion, is a lower-income 9 customer more likely than a higher-income 10 customer who require loans or other forms of 11 financing in order to install a NEM system? 12 Because of the first cost barrier 13 among other things. 14 Just for the record, is that a yes? 15 Yes. Because dot, dot, dot, yes. Α 16 Thank you. 17 Thank you. Would a customer who 0 18 pays interest on loans to finance a NEM 19 system have a longer or shorter payback 20 period compared to a customer who purchased a 21 system in cash holding all else equal?] 2.2. Yes, because dot, dot, dot. Yeah. 2.3 Thank you. 24 Q Thank you. Thank you. Okay. 25 Would a customer who is paying 26 interest on loans to finance a NEM system 27 have a longer or shorter payback period 28 compared to a customer who purchased a system

1 in cash, holding all else equal? 2. Depends on the customer's, I quess, 3 CARE, if they're on, their (inaudible) 4 profiles. But, everything else equal, if 5 someone pays cash, that means they aren't 6 paying interest, and so -- so, yeah, they'll 7 have a lower payback period. I agree. 8 Do you agree that the payback period calculation that included loan 9 10 interest expenses would more accurately 11 reflect the payback period for many 12 low-income customers? 13 I would say that maybe, in general. 14 But, I would just say that as -- if we want 15 to understand the impact on customers that 16 use loans and those that don't, there's 17 certain wealthy customers might decide to 18 take a loan, and invest savings. Right? So 19 just categorize those in two different 20 things, and they'll be different payback 21 periods for customers that do a cash down 22 payment versus customers that take a loan. 2.3 I'm going to shift gears slightly, 24 but still on the subject of payback periods, 25 in the quote that we -- we discussed earlier, 26 you talked about an economically conscious 27 customer.

For that economically conscious

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customer, what would you consider to be a reasonable payback period?

A Our proposal is to infer ten-year payback period. Given that the system lasts for 30 years or more, that's a third of the life. And our proposal is -- the ten years is to balance an incentive with impacts on non-participants. So, you know, that -- that's our proposal.

I haven't -- when you ask that question, I don't know if -- I know of a scientific study that provides like a certain threshold for someone to invest in or not, but that's our going assumption, that a ten-year payback on a 30-year system should be incentive enough.

Q And so, just to probe a little bit more the reasoning behind the ten-year payback period, is -- is there any data that led you to that -- that specific value?

A That was my best estimate, given my experience working mostly in other incentive programs, was a ten-year payback on something that lasts that long should be sufficient. It wasn't database. It was more -- I don't have a specific source of data. That's with my estimate -- estimate.

Q So did you look at -- I'm sorry.

1	Thank you.
2	Okay. We're close to the end here,
3	your Honor; just wanted to let you know.
4	On page 10, lines 18 to 20 of your
5	opening testimony, you state, quote,
6	"Mechanisms that overcome common adoption
7	barriers in DACs, such as mitigating the high
8	first" call of install "high first cost of
9	install," excuse me, "or those that don't
10	require high credit scores for financing
11	should be preferred."
12	In that quote, DAC stands for
13	disadvantaged communities. Is that correct?
14	A That is correct.
15	Q Is the equity fund that you
16	proposed intended to be one such mechanism to
17	overcome common adoption barriers?
18	A That is correct.
19	Q Did you consider any other such
20	mechanisms for inclusion in NRDC's proposed
21	successor tariff?
22	A I did, but that was one that rose
23	to the fore.
24	Q What specific other mechanisms did
25	you consider?
26	A I was mostly thinking about
27	decreasing the first cost, and also,
28	minimizing cost shift. And when you min

1 want to minimize the cost shift, you want to 2. get add -- accurate as possible for export 3 grade. So that -- that really means that you 4 really need to -- you can't finance it through bills as successfully, if you're 5 6 trying to -- if you pay for exports of 7 avoided cost, because that would mean lesser 8 bill savings compared to the current NEM 2.0. 9 So I landed at an up-front incentive to 10 install, basically pay down the cost of the 11 system, for lower-income customers. 12 Okay. Did you review Exhibit 13 PCF-66 in preparation for your 14 cross-examination? 15 The long slide deck, I went through Α 16 it, yes. 17 Okay. Let's -- let's go to one 0 18 particular page of that slide deck, PDF 19 page 38 of PCF-66. 20 The one that's titled "Water Α 21 Upgrades \$ave"? 22 Yes, with the dollar sign in place 2.3 of an "S." 24 This page discusses water 25 efficiency programs in California that use 26 tariffed on-bill financing. Are you familiar 27 with tariffed on-bill financing, the concept? 28 Α Somewhat.

1 Would you agree that the program 0 2. disquise -- described on this page allows 3 utilities to install customer-sided improvements with no up-front payments that 4 5 are then funded through a monthly on-bill 6 charge? 7 Yes, with the understanding that 8 the monthly bill savings that customers 9 receive through the action to participate 10 in whatever they install are certain enough, 11 and agree to pay back the install cost of 12 Right? That -- that -- in those 13 scenarios, on-bill financing works. So if I 14 were to install something that costs a 15 thousand dollars, and I know I'll get like a 16 hundred-dollar back a year, and that system 17 lasts for 20 years, I know that in ten years 18 I'll be paid back, and then -- in my bill. 19 So -- so, yes, I understand that much about 20 on-bill financing. 21 Okay. Would you agree that the 22 program described on this page, Water 23 Upgrades \$ave, is tied to the meter, rather 24 than to the customer, so that the customer 25 pays only while they're a customer at the 26 project location? 27 Α Yes, I agree that that's what it 28 says.

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Q Okay. And then, final question, do you think that tariffed on-bill financing could help reduce the barriers for customers in disadvantaged communities to participate in NEM, including by mitigating high cost of installation?

A I don't know, because if the Commission were to adopt one of the many

proposals that -- that NEM export that leads to avoided cost, even in NRDC's proposal with the grid benefit charge, you do see the lesser savings than in the NEM 2.0 case. in that scenario, if you on-bill finance a solar system, it'll take a lot longer to recoup the investment. And then the question is how much is the customer really saving. Sure, they have a solar panel on their roof. But, if the customer isn't going to see decreased bill amounts under a new NEM tariff that are substantial enough to materially improve their lives, is it worth going through a complicated financing program with third-party implementers and sharing profit to achieve that. I don't know the answer to that. Should it be considered? Sure.

Q Okay. All right. Thank you. I think I have -- actually, I can eliminate the uncertainty there. I have no further

1 questions. 2. Α Thank you. 3 Thank you. Any redirect? ALJ HYMES: 4 MR. LINDH: No, your Honor. I think that's a wrap, other than questions that you 5 6 might have. Thank you. 7 ALJ HYMES: I actually just have one 8 quick question. Let me just bring that up 9 for a second. 10 So in -- in your opening testimony, 11 you are talking about your grid benefits 12 charge, and you say that NRDC is open to 13 other evidence-based analysis or other 14 mechanisms, like a minimum bill. 15 Did you either evaluate the minimum 16 bill or any other mechanisms? 17 Your Honor, I thought THE WITNESS: 18 hardest about the minimum bill, and the 19 reason why that wasn't the top preference is 20 because it's hard to make it progressive. 21 if you have, say, a minimum bill of \$40 that 2.2. applies to everybody, firstly, that applies 2.3 to folks from different income classes and 24 different house sizes. Right? And then if 25 smaller homes see a minimum bill of, say, \$40 26 a month, then they're disincentivized. 27 again, then a NEM policy will encourage 28 people with bigger homes only to install

1	solar. So it was harder to make it
2	progressive. It is more feasible, given
3	Commission's history and how it's done
4	billing in the past in that manner, but it
5	was harder to make it progressive, and
6	sometimes it might not be as accurate,
7	because a minimum bill only kicks in if
8	you convince if your end bill is less than
9	that amount, and that doesn't always provide
10	certainty that customers are paying their
11	fair share of grid cost. So it is easier to
12	implement, but it's a lot (inaudible), may
13	not be as accurate, and it's harder to make
14	progressive. But, they're easier to
15	implement things, deserves to be underlined
16	and bolded, for sure.
17	ALJ HYMES: Okay. Thank you. That's
18	all the questions I have.
19	And Mr. Lindh, did you have any
20	follow-up?
21	MR. LINDH: No, thank you, your Honor.
22	ALJ HYMES: Okay. Thank you.
23	Mr. Chhabra, you are dismissed.
24	Thank you.
25	Let's be off the record.
26	(Off the record.)
27	ALJ HYMES: We will be back on the
28	record.

1	At this time, I will entertain any
2	motions for well, actually, while we were
3	off the record, I asked parties who would
4	like to provide a motion to enter to admit
5	exhibits into the record, and I have a list
6	of names, and I will call upon them one
7	one at a time.
8	Mr. Freedman.
9	MR. FREEDMAN: Thank you, your Honor.
10	Matt Freedman on behalf of TURN.
11	We would move to admit the following
12	exhibits into evidence: TRN-01, TRN-02,
13	TRN-03, TRN-04, and TRN-05, all of which are
14	sponsored by TURN witness, Michelle Chait.
15	In addition, we would move to admit Exhibits
16	TRN-13, TRN-14, and TRN-15, which were used
17	yesterday as cross-examination exhibits with
18	SEIA Witnesses Giese and Gallagher.
19	ALJ HYMES: Thank you. Are there any
20	objections to receiving these documents that
21	Mr. Freedman just stated into the record?
22	(No response.)
23	ALJ HYMES: Hearing no objections and
24	seeing no objections, the list of exhibits
25	from TURN that Mr. Freedman just listed are
26	received into the record.
27	(Exhibit Nos. TRN-01, TRN-02, TRN-03, TRN-04, TRN-05, TRN-13,
28	TRN-14, TRN-15, were received into evidence.)

1	ALJ HYMES: Mr. Weidman.
2	MR. WEIDMAN: Thank you, your Honor.
3	I request that we move CCSA Exhibit
4	CCS-01 and CCS-03, which are the testimony
5	and rebuttal testimony of Brandon Smithwood
6	on behalf of CCSA, respectively, and CCS-02
7	and CCS-04, which are the rebuttal sorry,
8	opening and rebuttal testimony of Mark Fulmer
9	on behalf of CCSA, respectively.
10	ALJ HYMES: Thank you. Are there any
11	objections to receiving CCS-01 through and
12	including CCS-04 into the record?
13	(No response.)
14	ALJ HYMES: Hearing and seeing no
15	objections, CCS-01 through 04 are received
16	into the record. Thank you.
17 18	(Exhibit Nos. CCS-01, CCS-02, CCS-03, CCS-04 were received into evidence.)
19	ALJ HYMES: Mr. Lindl.
20	MR. LINDL: Thank you, your Honor. Tim
21	Lindl on behalf of the California Solar and
22	Storage Association.
23	We move to admit Exhibit CSA-26 and
24	CSA-28 into the record, which were cross
25	exhibits for yesterday for Dr. Shirmohammadi,
26	the CalWEA witness, and then we would also
27	move to admit Exhibit CSA-29, 30, 31, 32, and
28	that is it. Those are cross exhibits that

1	were used with NRDC Witness Mohit Chhabra.
2	ALJ HYMES: Thank you. Are there any
3	objections to receiving the exhibits that
4	Mr. Lindl just listed?
5	(No response.)
6	ALJ HYMES: Hearing and seeing no
7	objections, CSA-26, CSA-28, CSA-29, CSA-30,
8	CSA-31, and CSA-32 are received into the
9	record.
10	(Exhibit Nos. CSA-26, CSA-28,
11	CSA-29, CSA-30, CSA-31, CSA-32 were received into evidence.)
12	ALJ HYMES: Ms. Armstrong.
13	MS. ARMSTRONG: Yes. SEIA and Vote
14	Solar would move into the record Exhibit
15	SVS-01, which is the testimony of Sean
16	Gallagher on behalf of SEIA and Vote Solar,
17	and Exhibit SVS-02, which is the testimony of
18	Will Giese on behalf of of SEIA and Vote
19	Solar.
20	ALJ HYMES: Are there any objections to
21	receiving SVS-01 and SVS-02 into the record?
22	(No response.)
23	ALJ HYMES: Hearing and seeing no
24	objections, SVS-01 and SVS-02 are received
25	into the record.
26	(Exhibit Nos. SVS-01, SVS-02 were received into evidence.)
27	received into evidence.)
28	ALJ HYMES: Mr. Lindh.

1	MR. LINDH: Thank you, your Honor.
2	On behalf of Natural Resources
3	Defense Council, I would like to move for the
4	admission of Exhibit Number NRD-01, the
5	opening testimony of Mr. Chhabra, and NRD-02,
6	the rebuttal testimony of Mr. Chhabra. Thank
7	you.
8	ALJ HYMES: Thank you. Are there any
9	objections to receiving NRD-01 and NRD-02
10	into the record?
11	(No response.)
12	ALJ HYMES: Hearing and seeing no
13	objections, NRD-01 and NRD-02 are received
14	into the record.
15	(Exhibit Nos. NRD-01, NRD-02 were received into evidence.)
16	received into evidence.
17	ALJ HYMES: Ms. Berrio Hayward.
18	MS. BERRIO HAYWARD: Thank you, Judge
19	Hymes.
20	SBUA would like to move to admit the
21	following exhibits into the record: SBU-01,
22	SBU-02, SBU-03, SBU-04, SBU-05, SBU-06,
23	SBU-07, and SBU-08, which consists of the
24	prepared opening testimony and attachments
25	and the prepared rebuttal testimony prepared
26	and sponsored by today's witness panel
27	comprised of Mr. Paul Chernick and Mr. John
28	Wilson.

ALJ HYMES: Thank you. Are there any
objections to receiving SBU-01 through and
including SBU-08 into the record?
(No response.)
ALJ HYMES: Hearing and seeing no
objections, SBU-01 through and including
SBU-08 are received into the record.
(Exhibit Nos. SBU-01, SBU-02, SBU-03, SBU-04, SBU-05, SBU-06,
SBU-03, SBU-04, SBU-03, SBU-06, SBU-07, SBU-08 were received into evidence.)
evidence.)
MS. BERRIO HAYWARD: Thank you, your
Honor.
ALJ HYMES: Ms. Folk.
MS. FOLK: Thank you, your Honor.
Ellison Folk on behalf of Protect Our
Communities Foundation.
And Protect Our Communities
Foundation moves into the record PCF
Exhibit 24, PCF Exhibit 25, PCF Exhibit 33,
and PCF Exhibit 66, which constitute the
opening testimony of Bill Powers and
supporting documents. We also have a cross
exhibit, which is PCF-66, that was used for
the cross of Ms. Chait and Mr. Chhabra, and
we would move that into the record.
I understand there was an issue with
the labeling of the document, which was
originally submitted as a document in support

1	of opening testimony, and if you would
2	prefer, we can relabel it; but, I think we
3	should keep the numbers the same.
4	ALJ HYMES: I agree.
5	MS. FOLK: Okay.
6	ALJ HYMES: Are there any objections to
7	receiving PCF-24, PCF-25, PCF-33, and
8	PCF-62 excuse me, 66, into the record?
9	MS. FOLK: And just to clarify, the
10	PCF-64, as well.
11	ALJ HYMES: And PCF-64.
12	(No response.)
13	ALJ HYMES: Hearing and seeing no
14	objections, PCF-24, PCF-25, PCF-33, PCF-64,
15	and PCF-66 are received into the record.
16 17	(Exhibit Nos. PCF-24, PCF-25, PCF-33, PCF-64, PCF-66 were received into evidence.)
18	ALJ HYMES: Mr. Boyd.
19	MR. BOYD: Your Honor, myself, the
20	carrier, request admission of CRE-11 into the
21	record.
22	ALJ HYMES: Thank you. Are there any
23	objections to receiving CRE-11 into the
24	record?
25	(No response.)
26	ALJ HYMES: Hearing and seeing no
27	objections, CRE-11 is received into the
28	record.

1	(Exhibit No. CRE-11 was received
2	into evidence.)
3	ALJ HYMES: And finally, Mr. Barnes.
4	MR. BARNES: Thank you, your Honor.
5	I move into evidence a cross exhibit
6	for Mr. Fulmer identified as Exhibit IOU-14.
7	ALJ HYMES: Are there any objections to
8	receiving IOU-14 into the record?
9	(No response.)
10	ALJ HYMES: Hearing and seeing no
11	objections, IOU-14 is received into the
12	record.
13	Thank you, Mr. Barnes.
14	(Exhibit No. IOU-14 was received
15	into evidence.)
16	ALJ HYMES: All right. At this time, I
17	just want to quickly state that we will be
18	back here Monday morning at 10:00 a.m., but
19	all attendees should be prepared to be here
20	at 9:30. We will begin with Witnesses Wright
21	and McCann, followed by the panel of
22	Gutierrez and Chau. I just want to make sure
23	that everyone is prepared or that the
24	panel of Gutierrez and Chau is prepared to go
25	over into Tuesday, August 10th.
26	Are there any further matters to be
27	addressed? Please raise your hand.
28	(No response.)

1	
1	ALJ HYMES: Okay. Seeing no hands, we
2	are adjourned to Monday, August 9th, at
3	10:00 a.m.
4	We'll be off the record.
5	(Whereupon, at the hour of 5:12 p.m., this matter having been continued
6	to 10:00 a.m., August 9, 2021, the Commission then adjourned.)
7	Commitssion enem adjourned.)
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1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
2	OF THE
3	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
4	
5	
6	CERTIFICATION OF TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDING
7	I, ANDREA L. ROSS, CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER
8	NO. 7896, IN AND FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DO
9	HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PAGES OF THIS TRANSCRIPT
10	PREPARED BY ME COMPRISE A FULL, TRUE, AND CORRECT
11	TRANSCRIPT OF THE TESTIMONY AND PROCEEDINGS HELD IN
12	THIS MATTER ON AUGUST 6, 2021.
13	I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT I HAVE NO INTEREST IN THE
14	EVENTS OF THE MATTER OR THE OUTCOME OF THE PROCEEDING.
15	EXECUTED THIS AUGUST 13, 2021.
16	
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19	Andrew Toss
21	ANDRIA L. ROSS CSR NO. 7896
22	CSIV IVO. 7070
23	
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1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
2	OF THE
3	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
4	
5	
6	CERTIFICATION OF TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDING
7	I, JASON STACEY, CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER
8	NO. 14092, IN AND FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO
9	HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PAGES OF THIS TRANSCRIPT
10	PREPARED BY ME COMPRISE A FULL, TRUE, AND CORRECT
11	TRANSCRIPT OF THE TESTIMONY AND PROCEEDINGS HELD IN
12	THIS MATTER ON AUGUST 6, 2021.
13	I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT I HAVE NO INTEREST IN THE
14	EVENTS OF THE MATTER OR THE OUTCOME OF THE PROCEEDING.
15	EXECUTED THIS AUGUST 13, 2021.
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21	JASON A. STACEY CSR NO. 14092
22	OSIV NO. 11032
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1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
2	OF THE
3	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
4	
5	
6	CERTIFICATION OF TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDING
7	I, REBEKAH L. DE ROSA, CERTIFIED SHORTHAND
8	REPORTER NO. 8708, IN AND FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
9	DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PAGES OF THIS TRANSCRIPT
10	PREPARED BY ME COMPRISE A FULL, TRUE, AND CORRECT
11	TRANSCRIPT OF THE TESTIMONY AND PROCEEDINGS HELD IN
12	THIS MATTER ON AUGUST 6, 2021.
13	I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT I HAVE NO INTEREST IN THE
14	EVENTS OF THE MATTER OR THE OUTCOME OF THE PROCEEDING.
15	EXECUTED THIS AUGUST 13, 2021.
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	Rebekal L. Dehosa REBEKAH L. DE ROSA
21	REBEKAH L. DE ROSA / CSR NO. 8708
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