## BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

OF THE

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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PRESIDENT ALICE REYNOLDS, in attendance

COMMISSIONERS KAREN DOUGLAS, JOHN REYNOLDS, in attendance

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE EHREN SEYBERT, presiding

Implementing Senate Bill 846	)	ORAL ARGUMENT
Concerning Potential Extension of	)	
Diablo Canyon Power Plant	)	
Operations.	)	
	)	Rulemaking
	)	23-01-007

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1	SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
2	NOVEMBER 7, 2023 - 10:31 A.M.
3	* * * *
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE SEYBERT: Let's go on
5	the record. Good morning. This is the time and place
6	set for the Oral Argument in Rulemaking 23-01-007
7	Concerning Senate Bill 846 and the Potential Extension
8	of Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant Operations.
9	I'm Ehren Seybert, the administrative law judge
10	assigned to this proceeding. I'm joined by Commissioner
11	Douglas, CPUC assigned Commissioner, President Reynolds,
12	and Commissioner John Reynolds.
13	Before we start, I believe Commissioner Douglas
14	has a few opening remarks; Commissioner?
15	COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Thank you, Judge
16	Seybert, and good morning, everyone. I just have a few
17	brief remarks. And, first, I'd like to express my
18	appreciation to Judges Seybert and Doherty and the staff
19	team who worked hard to help us have the time and space
20	for this oral argument here in person today.
21	I'd also like to thank President Reynolds and
22	Commissioner Reynolds for being here and participating
23	today. I know that the parties have put a lot of care,
24	time and attention into the documents filed in this
25	proceeding and the written briefs and comments, and I

appreciate that, and I'm looking forward to hearing oral argument today. Thank you all for being here, and I'll turn this back to you, Judge Seybert.

ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you, Commissioner.

Ten parties have requested time for today's oral argument. The schedule and time limit for each speaker was emailed to the service list last Tuesday, October 31st. After all parties have presented, an opportunity will be provided for commissioners to ask questions.

Let's move to our first speaker, which is Tyson Smith representing Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

Mr. Smith, you have 10 minutes.

## ARGUMENT BY MR. SMITH

Thank you. Good morning. My name is Tyson

Smith, and I'm here today on behalf of PG&E. We first

want to thank the Commission for the opportunity to

present this morning as we recognize the many demands on

your time as you consider the potential extension of

Diablo Canyon. PG&E also appreciates the heavy lifting

of assigned Commissioner Douglas, Administrative Law

Judge Seybert, and Commission staff in their support of

this ruling. With their guidance over the course of

this past year, the parties have developed a strong

record upon which the Commission can set new requirement

dates.

Since SB 846 was signed just over 14 months ago, there's been tremendous progress by PG&E, state and federal agencies and others: There's a loan agreement with the Department of Water Resources; the Federal Civil Nuclear Credit Program application and conditional award; the CPUC decision voiding the original retirement dates and Track 1 decision; a State Lands Commission lease extension; multiple expert reports by the CEC.

And we're very pleased to report that just this morning, PG&E filed its license renewal application with the NRC, achieving an important milestone on the path to extended operations. The proposed decision before you would cap off a year of progress by setting new retirement dates consistent with SB 846; however, some aspects of the PD are contrary to the statute and incompatible with its structure.

Those are the three topics we wanted to touch on today: The operating risk payment; the process around use of that payment for critical safety and customer purposes, and RA allocation concerns.

First, SB 846 establishes a carefully balanced approach to extending Diablo Canyon operations that reflects the range of stakeholder concerns, including the need, assurances of safety, and various customer

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As one component of that balanced approach, the operator is authorized to recover all reasonable costs of operation, but in lieu of the cost of traditional rate of return, SB 846 instead establishes a fixed payment, which is reduced if the plant is out of service for an extended period, and a volumetric for operating risk payment that is awarded for each megawatt of generation. If the plant doesn't operate, the operator doesn't earn that payment.

Importantly, that payment cannot be paid out to shareholders. And, instead, to the extent not needed for Diablo Canyon, must be used for priority investments in the system such as: Accelerating interconnections; bringing zero carbon resources online; modernizing the electrical grid, and mitigating wildfire risk. This is already and by design a much more restrictive approach than traditional ratemaking.

The PD, however, would take the payment to PG&E intended for these customer and safety priorities and instead use it to offset costs. This outcome is contrary to statute and leads to nonsensical results.

In reaching its conclusion, the PD hangs its entire analysis on the single phrase, "to the extent not needed for Diablo Canyon," but the reference to the

needs of Diablo Canyon are there to address the reasonable concerns of PG&E.

The extended operations was not in the company's financial forecast, and that it may need cash to fund operations under some circumstances, including for activities that PG&E alone would be liable for as the operator of the plant; for example, the operating risk payment could provide a source of needed cash in a given year if forecast costs -- if actual costs exceed forecast costs.

Similarly, if there are transition costs that cannot be funded with either DWR loan proceeds or Civil Nuclear Credit Program funds, then PG&E could apply the operating risk payment. So the intent of that language is to make clear that the operating risk payment could be used by PG&E for Diablo Canyon in the event of unexpected circumstances, and that PG&E wasn't rigidly limited to the priority uses, if needed, for Diablo Canyon.

The proposed decision also errs in treating the operating risk payment as customer revenue, rather than as a cost. SB 846 expressly calls the payment "a cost of operation" that should be recovered from customers. It also refers to the payment as "compensation earned by PG&E" in lieu of the traditional rate of return. The PD

ignores this language and doesn't attempt to square its treatment of the payment with the text of the statute.

The PD would also disproportionately burden

PG&E service territory customers, including CCA and

direct access customers, and in doing so read entire

sections out of the statute; this would be a mistake.

Recall that \$6.50 per megawatt hour is paid by all CPUC

jurisdictional customers and another paid just by PG&E

service territory customers.

What this means is that PG&E service territory customers pay about three times what customers in southern California pay; yet the proposed decision would have those PG&E territory customers subsidize the cost for customers in southern California. That's the exact opposite of what the legislature intended.

At the same time, because a feature of SB 846 is that excess revenues are credited to customers each year, the PD's treatment of the payment as revenue means that funds earmarked for public purposes instead would be siphoned off to reduce costs, effectively reading the "priority uses" section out of the statute entirely.

So the PD makes compounding mistakes: First, in having PG&E territory customers contribute more to the cost of the operation, and then in also taking away the benefit of that additional payment. This frustrates

the clear legislative intent that the payments be used on priority needs in PG&E's territory.

In contrast, the balanced approach put forth by the legislature and by PG&E, ensures that while PG&E territory customers pay more, they also benefit from the increased spending on critical work. The PD, therefore, should be revised to treat the operating risk payment as a cost of operation and ensure that PG&E territory customers receive the intended benefit of their additional contributions.

The second topic is a related one. Even though the PD would effective eliminate funding for priority uses, it, nevertheless, goes on to establish an unwieldy and unnecessary annual application process around the uses of those funds for critical public priorities.

SB 846, however, provides only that PG&E submit certain information for Commission review. SB 846 does not contemplate Commission approval of PG&E's investment plans for the risk payment, much less through an application process.

Where the legislature intends for the Commission to approve an application, it specifically refers to Commission review and approval or with respect to the plan, says that the Commission must review and either accept, modify or reject the plan.

1	To that end, PG&E proposed to submit a Tier 2
2	advice letter that includes the amount of compensation
3	earned, how it was spent, and PG&E's plan for
4	prioritizing uses of the funding in the next year.
5	That's all that's required by SB 846. It provides
6	transparency for interested persons and the Commission
7	and is an efficient use of resources. The Commission
8	should eliminate the application process, and adopt the
9	Tier 2 process put forth by PG&E.
10	The last topic involves the legislative finding
11	that the state should act with urgency to bring online
12	clean replacement generation. SB 846 specifically
13	prohibits including Diablo Canyon energy capacity or
14	other attributes and IRPs, resource stacks or preferred
15	system plans; in other words, Diablo Canyon is an
16	insurance policy that sits on top of the usual LSE
17	obligations; however, allocating RA, as the PD does,
18	allows LSEs to lean on Diablo Canyon and PG&E's supply
19	portfolio and will slow procurement of replacement
20	resources at least without other changes to the LSE's RA
21	obligations.
22	That said, if there is RA allocation, it should
23	be based on load share so that allocation is
24	transparent, administratively efficient, and more in
25	line with cost-causation principles for a base-load

generator. Moreover, any allocation must recognize the operational constraints of Diablo Canyon such as its routine planned outages, and should also account for the higher contribution of PG&E service territory customers.

Accordingly, the Commission should ensure that RA is not allocated during planned outages and should scope the necessary adjustments to consider the higher cost paid for by PG&E territory customers either in the Track 2 or Phase 2 of this proceeding or explicitly refer it to another proceeding.

Apart from those three issues, the record supports extending Diablo Canyon operations to 2030. First, there are no known costs of upgrades to address seismic safety, no issues of deferred maintenance, and no conditions of license renewal that would render the costs of operation too high to justify.

Second, the record shows that there will not be sufficient incremental resources online by the end of the year to adequately substitute for Diablo Canyon.

And, third, Diablo Canyon's safety continues at all times to be overseen by the US Nuclear Regulatory

Commission, including through the license renewal process that we initiated today. The record in this proceeding supports setting new retirement dates so that Diablo Canyon can continue to play a vital role in its

1	sharing statewide grid reliability.
2	Respectfully, some of the recommendations
3	brought forward by intervenors and adopted in the PD are
4	inconsistent with the clear legislative direction, but
5	this is not the time to revise past legislative
6	advocacy, but rather time to implement the legislature's
7	clear direction and intent. Although, we recommend some
8	changes to the PD to ensure it conforms with the
9	statute, we support the determination that Diablo Canyon
10	units should continue to operate until 2029 and 2030.
11	Thank you.
12	ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you, Mr. Smith.
13	Our next speaker is Rachael Koss representing
14	the Coalition of California Utility Employees.
15	ARGUMENT BY MS. KOSS
16	Good morning. My name is Rachael Koss. Thank
17	you for the opportunity to speak today. I'm here on
18	behalf of the Coalition of California Utility Employees.
19	CUE is a coalition of labor unions whose members work at
20	most of the electric and gas utilities, including nearly
21	20,000 at PG&E and its contractors. About 450 of the
22	these workers are at the Diablo Canyon Power Plant.
23	The proposed decision properly extends the
24	operations of Diablo Canyon. Diablo is essential to

Californians' energy and reliability and clean energy

goals. Diablo provides about 9 percent of the state's energy supply and 17 percent of its carbon-free supply.

The record shows that there are not adequate substitute resources for Diablo Canyon and the proposed decision correctly recognizes this. It is abundantly clear that Diablo Canyon must continue operating for the states electrical reliability and clean energy needs and the PD gets this right, but there are a few errors in the proposed decision, and I'll highlight a few here today.

First, the proposed decision would allocate
Diablo's extended operations costs to load serving
entities based on coincident peak demand. Customers
that have the highest demand at peak times will pay a
larger proportion of the costs. This is a logical and
legal error. Diablo Canyon is not a peaking power
plant. It is a base-load power plant that runs 24 hours
a day, seven days a week. The costs of Diablo do not
vary based on peak demand. Costs are incurred equally
during on- and off-peak times. So the cost should be
allocated based on an equal cents per kilowatt hour.

This approach is the correct approach for a few reasons: It's consistent with an SB 846 requirement that costs be recovered based on each customer's gross consumption of electricity, not on a customer's load

1	profile. It equitably and transparently distributes
2	costs, which are incurred to serve the public interest,
3	just like the DWR bond charge and the Wildfire Fund
4	non-bypassable charge, and it is consistent with cost
5	causation for the cost of a 24/7 base-load resource.
6	The PD's second error that I'll touch on has to
7	do with what the PD calls "surplus ratepayer funds."
8	There are two problems here. SB 846 authorizes PG&E to
9	be compensated for continuing to operate Diablo Canyon
10	through what the statute calls an "operating risk
11	payment." SB 846 is very clear on what these funds can
12	be used for and it limits the use of the funds.
13	They cannot be used to pay shareholders, and
	They cannot be used to pay shareholders, and they have to be spent on several key public purpose
14	
14 15	they have to be spent on several key public purpose
14 15 16	they have to be spent on several key public purpose priorities which are listed in statute such as
14 15 16	they have to be spent on several key public purpose priorities which are listed in statute such as accelerating interconnection and energization;
14 15 16 17	they have to be spent on several key public purpose priorities which are listed in statute such as accelerating interconnection and energization; accelerating decarbonization; improving worker and
14 15 16 17 18	they have to be spent on several key public purpose priorities which are listed in statute such as accelerating interconnection and energization; accelerating decarbonization; improving worker and public safety; and improving grid reliability and
14 15 16 17 18 19	they have to be spent on several key public purpose priorities which are listed in statute such as accelerating interconnection and energization; accelerating decarbonization; improving worker and public safety; and improving grid reliability and resiliency.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	they have to be spent on several key public purpose priorities which are listed in statute such as accelerating interconnection and energization; accelerating decarbonization; improving worker and public safety; and improving grid reliability and resiliency.  Because of these explicit statutory conditions
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	they have to be spent on several key public purpose priorities which are listed in statute such as accelerating interconnection and energization; accelerating decarbonization; improving worker and public safety; and improving grid reliability and resiliency.  Because of these explicit statutory conditions placed on operating risk payment funds, SB 846 only

process, but the proposed decision would require PG&E to

file an application to use the funds. SB 846 does not 1 2 ask the Commission to approve PG&E's plan; just to 3 review it. The PD overreaches here. There is a second problem with the PD's 4 5 approach to surplus ratepayer funds. Remember, under SB 846, the operating risk payment is compensation for PG&E and it's collected separate from operations costs. 8 SB 846 requires the operating risk payment to be spent 9 on those listed critical, public purpose priorities, but the proposed decision would have those funds be used to 10 offset Diablo operations costs before being used for 11 12 those public purpose priorities. 13 This makes meaningless the statutory section requiring that operating risk payment to be spent on 14 15 those priorities. If the PD's approach were 16 implemented, there would never be money for these 17 priorities. So this is plain legal error. And then the last error I'll highlight today is 18 the allocation of resource advocacy. This is 19 20 inconsistent with SB 846 where the legislature found 21 that extending operations of Diablo may be necessary 22 because of increased electricity demand from 23 electrification and uncertainty from extreme weather 24 events and delays in new resources being built. 25 The legislature also found that California

1	needs to quickly bring online new, clean resources to
2	support reliability and clean energy goals; so, in other
3	words, the state needs to do more for electric
4	reliability and clean energy. The state should do
5	everything it can to get new resources online, but
6	allocating Diablo's resource adequacy would do the exact
7	opposite by reducing a load-serving entity's RA
8	procurement requirements.
9	Allocating Diablo's RA would delay building and
10	connecting new resources and worsen statewide
11	reliability. Allocating Diablo's resource adequacy to
12	load-serving entities is just really poor policy.
13	Thank you for the opportunity to speak today.
14	ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you, Ms. Koss.
15	Our next speaker is Marty Marion representing
16	Californians for Green Nuclear Power.
17	Dr. Marion, do you have anything?
18	ARGUMENT BY MR. MARION
19	Well, thank you. We appreciate the opportunity
20	to address the Commission today. CGNP is an
21	independent, all volunteer, nonprofit association of
22	scientists educated at top universities, considered to
23	be specialists in their field, each with decades of
24	experience in energy, nuclear power, and
25	environmentalists. CGNP experts became involved before

1	the Commission because they wish to help Californians
2	make wise decisions for the benefit of future
3	generations.
4	Californians for Green Nuclear Power strongly
5	endorses the Commission's October 26, 2023 Proposed
6	Decision which permits Diablo Canyon's extended
7	operations until at least 2030. Diablo Canyon safety
8	and reliability produces around-the-clock electricity.
9	According to a 2007 study published in the British
10	medical journal, the Lancet: Nuclear power is the
11	safest form of generation for electricity when measured
12	on the basis of (inaudible) and are generated.
13	Diablo Canyon's risks are exaggerated by
14	opponents to extended operation. As an example, CGNP
15	provided a NRC reference to the Commission showing the
16	risk of through-wall cracking of the pressure vessels
17	was less than one part in one million per year for
18	reactors significantly older than Diablo Canyon. The
19	subject reactors will be undergoing a second
20	re-licensing while Diablo Canyon is undergoing its
21	initial re-licensing. Diablo Canyon is well-maintained
22	and its staff are well-trained. Diablo Canyon is
23	constructed to withstand any plausible earthquake in the
24	vicinity of the plant. For example, the nearby 2003
25	December 22 earthquake magnitude 6.6 in San Simeon

killed two in Paso Robles, but the Diablo Canyon plant operations were unaffected.

The Diablo Canyon Independent Safety Commission provides unique safety oversight. Several recent legal actions of plant opponents have been dismissed. On October 23 CGNP filed a motion summarizing many filings. The remaining lawsuit by plant opponents will likely be dismissed. The motion and details are found at CGNP's website.

Diablo Canyon's massive turbine generators help to stabilize California power in the face of both random and predictable perturbations caused by solar and wind generators turning on and off. Diablo Canyon is by far California's largest generator typically producing the equivalent of five Hoover Dams each year in a footprint of less than one square mile. Diablo Canyon power production is cost-effective. The California Energy Commission draft cost comparison estimates Diablo Canyon will produce power at a production cost of about 40 megawatts, \$40 per megawatt an hour, or four cents per kilowatt hour for the period of 2023 through 2030 based upon the plant's nominal annual production of 18 terawatt hours per year.

During extended operations the plant will not be eligible for rate recovery as its book value to PG&E

1	which will approximately be zero by late 2025
2	eliminating the so-called above-market costs asserted by
3	plant opponents and reducing ratepayer costs. CGNP also
4	showed that according to PG&E's FERC Form 1 filings
5	Diablo Canyon's historical power production costs from
6	2016 to 2022 were about four cents per kilowatt hour.
7	CGNP's filings in A.16-08-006 also projected modest
8	future costs. Excuse me. SB 846 imposes only modest
9	additional costs. And Diablo Canyon's low generation
10	cost typically undercuts the cost of fossil-fired
11	generation. During the extended operations coal and
12	natural gas fuel costs are projected to outpace uranium
13	fuel cost increases.
14	Diablo Canyon's prodigious generation is
15	accomplished with minimal environmental harms. In
16	contrast with alternative natural gas or goal-fired
17	generation technologies for 24/7 reliable power, Diablo
18	Canyon produces neither air nor water pollution. During
19	five years of extended operation Diablo Canyon will
20	prevent about 35 million metric tons of carbon dioxide
21	emissions relative to natural gas or twice that if coal
22	is used.
23	Unlike solar and wind Diablo Canyon doesn't
24	require substantial fossil-fuel firming. Diablo Canyon
25	utilizes the world's largest heat sink, the Pacific

Ocean, as its ultimate heat sink. Diablo Canyon's daily thermal inputs are comparable to the daily solar energy input to a few square miles of the Pacific Ocean.

The plant's technology excludes all but the smallest plankton, eggs, and larval forms from being entrained by the plant. The annual value of the entrained biota is around \$700. Typically, in one cubic meter of water taken in by Diablo there is one tiny organism about the size of a period or smaller. Many of the entrained organisms are consumed by filter feeders lining the four ten-by-ten foot cooling water intake tunnels. These filter feeders grow so vigorously that after about nine months the surfaces of the tunnels must be scraped off while each tunnel is temporarily closed. Diablo Canyon provides a unique combination of safe, abundant, reliable, cost-effective, and clean firm generation for the benefit of Californians.

Diablo Canyon's safe, reliable, and abundant power has significant economic value. A 2013 Cal Poly San Luis Obispo study estimated a billion dollar regional direct and indirect economic benefit for each year of Diablo Canyon's operation. Diablo Canyon is the largest regional private-sector employer. Many plant positions are head-of-household positions with good salary and benefits. Without Diablo Canyon our grid

reliability decreases increasing costs. 1 2 Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory has a 3 long-standing interest in grid reliability. The LBNL-Nexant team released their interruption cost 4 5 estimator tool in 2018. Utilizing the default California values contained in the tool yields an 6 average of only two hours of electric service 8 interruptions per year costing the state \$7.55 billion, 9 mostly productivity losses in medium and large corporate and industrial companies. 10 The Commission is reminded --11 12 ALJ SEYBERT: Sorry to interrupt. Could you 13 speak a little slower for everyone. 14 MR. MARINAK: Okay. Thank you. 15 The Commission is reminded of the multiple 16 hundreds of billions of dollars in lost productivity 17 associated with power crisis of 2000-2021. 18 LBNL-Nexant team showed the economic productivity per 19 unit of electricity for California was \$15.60 per 20 kilowatt in 2018. Thus, Diablo Canyon with its abundant 21 power typically supports \$281 billion in economic 22 activity per year. 23 CGNP has concerns regarding the reliability, 24 safety, and cost-effectiveness of alleged Diablo Canyon 25 alternatives such as virtual power plants and batteries.

1	In A.16-08-006 power plant opponents suggested a
2	significant expansion of California pumped
3	hydroelectricity to provide clean firm power. CGNP
4	showed in their 2016 proposal their proposal failed
5	cost-effectiveness and environmental criteria. CGNP has
6	also shown that the almost 40-year-old Helms Pumped
7	Storage system is being used an increasing fraction of
8	the time for necessary ancillary services to stabilize
9	grid voltage and grid frequency instead of bulk energy
10	storage. This shift is likely the result of greater
11	amounts of non-dispatchable solar and wind generation
12	destabilizing the California grid. Batteries will
13	likely be pressed into providing ancillary services to
14	the grid as well instead of bulk energy storage.
15	Since 2017 CGNP raised safety concerns
16	regarding battery electric storage systems. Battery
17	fires are extremely difficult to extinguish. There have
18	been several battery fires in Moss Landing. One recent
19	battery fire there caused the emergency sirens to be
20	sounded with residents urged to shelter indoors in place
21	all day as a consequence of toxic fumes and smoke.
22	Diablo Canyon has not had such safety problems during
23	the past four decades.
24	Finally, Diablo Canyon's refueling intervals
25	typically exceed 18 months or minimum of 13.150 hours of

operation. Thus, four-hour batteries will never be 1 interchangeable with Diablo Canyon which just keeps 3 running and running. In summary, there are no cost-effective clean 4 5 and firm replacements for Diablo Canyon. This is the central rationale for extending Diablo Canyon's 6 operations at least until 2030 as described in the 8 Commission's October 26, 2023, proposed decision. 9 Thank you. 10 ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you. Our next speaker is Gregg Morris representing 11 12 Green Power Institute. 13 ARGUMENT BY MR. MORRIS 14 Thank you, Judge Seybert. And thank you, 15 Commissioners, for the opportunity to address you today. 16 Seven years ago PG&E and a group of 17 collaborators came to the Commission with an application to shut down Diablo Canyon at the end of its current 18 19 operating license. The reason for that application was 20 not so much that there was any kind of problem with the 21 power plant itself but rather because PG&E was loosing 22 so much of their customer base to the CCAs, they 23 actually didn't need all the output of the power plant 24 for their bundled customers. And it became not economic

to continue to operate it as their own bundled customer

generator.

SB 846 was passed because there's a major concern that there will not be the kind of reliability that's needed to keep California grid operating once the power plant is shut down. SB 846 provides two off-ramps that either one of which as satisfied would allow the Commission to hold to its current decision of 2018 to shut down the power plant in 2024 and 2025. The first off-ramp is the cost too high to justify off-ramp induced by statute specifically tied to three items of cost that if too high would justify the non-extension of the power plant.

The first one is seismic upgrades. And you're by statute asked to look to the Diablo Canyon

Independent Safety Commission committee for guidance on whether there are seismic upgrades needed. We don't see that the -- the Independent Safety Committee does not see the need at this point for any seismic upgrades.

This power plant has been in the eyesight of people concerned about the seismicity at Diablo Canyon since it really began operating. It's had multiple studies including a fairly recent one. It's had multiple upgrades. Nothing's changed in 2024 and 2030. Until there's an identified need for upgrades, there's no cost there.

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The second -- and also this is dependent on the Independent Safety Committee, but the second category of costs that could be too high are deferred maintenance. And to me that was a more likely to be triggered category than the seismicity. However, the Independent Safety Commission has not identified any -- at this point any deferred maintenance to be performed. And so we really have nothing there to worry about until there is something identified. And finally, the third category of costs to be concerned about is license renewal costs. I'm happy to hear that PG&E has put in their application today. They had said it would be the end of the year. So this is almost two months early. And that's good for everybody. But until there's some kind of cost identified in order to re-license, there's really nothing to be done in terms of withdrawing the extension of the application. I note that the fact that the legislature passed SB 846 indicates to me -- and I think to most

I note that the fact that the legislature passed SB 846 indicates to me -- and I think to most people -- that they assume the current cost of operation in Diablo Canyon is per se reasonable. So if there's nothing done that's going to up that cost, then the costs are not too high.

The second potential off-ramp is whether there are adequate clean energy substitutes for Diablo Canyon.

That was a key component of the original application to
shut it down since there had to be adequate clean energy
alternatives. We've seen consistently in the IRP
modeling that's been done that they're expecting a bump
in greenhouse gas emissions if Diablo Canyon is shut
down.

That's me. Sorry about that.

And indeed, because the Commission decided in 2018 to accept that application and schedule the shut-down, the Commission has been working diligently to try and find and initiate those substitute powers. And indeed, in the 2021 IRP Order for New Capacity, there is a tranche for replacement of Diablo Canyon. We've just seen the two largest utilities in the state petition the Commission that they need at least two more years to initiate that power. They're already behind on the first tranche, which is pre-substitute tranche. I just don't -- I would like to see but I don't see that there is adequate substitutes that would allow us to do this.

I also note that if our -- I'm going to run out of time. Let me quickly if I could take another minute. I'm very concerned about the RA attributes from Diablo Canyon. There are several parties including PG&E that say they should not have at -- that the RA attributes should not be part of the RA market post 2024/2025. I

1	disagree with it strongly. I think that would cause a
2	major disruption in the RA market if you had a the
3	largest power plant in the state, which is a reliable
4	power plant, operating and not having RA attributes.
5	All of a sudden the need for the RA markets attributes
6	would be diminished by Diablo Canyon.
7	We're in the process of completely changing the
8	RA paradigm in 2025 to a slice of data framework. If
9	you take the attributes of DCDP out and you then change
10	the need for other reliable systems, I think it just
11	would really be very hard on the RA market and to no
12	good end. The clumsy provision in statute that
13	prohibits Diablo Canyon from being looked at in the IRP
14	modeling of the need for reliability is there to ensure
15	that we'll have those substitutes available by the time
16	2029/2030 comes around. It's not to prevent the use of
17	those attributes today in today's market.
18	Allocation of those credits should be
19	proportional to the allocation of cost. If a particular
20	LSE is providing 10 percent of the costs of the
21	facility, give them 10 percent of the RA attributes.
22	And I'd just like to close by saying that for
23	sure not all the information is in, but we have to make
24	a decision now. But fear not the decision is

irreversible. If we find later on there's reasons to --

1	that either of the off-ramps are satisfied or the DWR
2	loan doesn't come through, the facility can be shut down
3	within about six months. And I think this is not a
4	permanent decision and we ought to go forward with what
5	we have and continue to look at all the aspects.
6	Sorry for taking more time than my allocation.
7	Thank you for the opportunity.
8	ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you, Mr. Morris.
9	Our next speaker is Linda Seeley representing
10	San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace.
11	Ms. Seeley, you have ten minutes.
12	ARGUMENT BY MS. SEELEY
13	Thank you. My name is Linda Seeley, and I'm
14	the spokesperson for San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace.
15	Thank you very much for allowing me to speak this
16	morning.
17	In this proceeding San Luis Obispo Mothers for
18	Peace have demonstrated that the continued operation of
19	the Diablo Canyon nuclear plant until 2030 is completely
20	unjustified. Indeed, it increases blackout risks and
21	discourages deployment of renewable energy in
22	California.
23	Our energy our expert energy witness Rao
24	Konidena, formerly Midcontinent ISO principle advisor,
25	has demonstrated this fact well. Mr. Konidena shows

that California has more than enough power for grid reliability without the 2,200 megawatts of Diablo even and especially during extreme heat events.

He has also demonstrated that because Diablo is based-load power and must operate 24/7, it curtails both the dispatch of more flexible resources like renewable energy and those resources -- and those recession markup production notwithstanding procuring orders. It thereby increases the danger of blackouts and the cost to California consumers and taxpayers.

We now have more than 80 -- 8,500 megawatts of energy storage capacity with more being added each year, plus up to 5,000 megawatts of demand response which is more than sufficient to ensure grid liability.

Even if we focus only on have already been and constructed and interconnected by the end of 2023 as does the ALJ's proposed decision, the evidence shows that California has at least 1022 megawatts of excess capacity by the end of the -- this year 2023. We don't need Diablo Canyon at the end of this year.

California continues to add renewables every year and is projected to have at least 6,000 megawatts more by 2026, three times the capacity of Diablo. We are gravely concerned about recent events relating to the condition of the Unit 1 reactor pressure vessel.

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A reactor pressure vessel must be periodically 1 tested for embrittlement of the wells, a condition that 3 increases over time in aging reactors. If a reactor goes into emergency shut down 4 5 because of any number of circumstances, an embrittled pressure vessel can shatter like glass. 6 Conservative estimates put the cost of 8 replacing or repairing the reactor vessel at between 9 \$250 and \$500 million. Not to mention the trillions of dollars in losses if there were a major release of 10 11 radiation from a shattered pressure vessel. 12 For the past 20 years, PG&E has disregarded 13 evidence that the Unit 1 pressure vessel is undergoing 14 embrittlement that already could have reached a 15 dangerous level. With NRC's repeated turning of a blind 16 eye, PG&E has also failed to do any follow-up 17 inspections since the early 2000s including removal and testing of samples from inside the pressure vessel and 18 19 beltline weld inspections.

Together, with Friends of the Earth, we petitioned the NRC commissioners to address this serious matter. Our petition was supported by a detailed technical analysis on Unit 1 by Dr. Digby MacDonald, a world renowned expert on this topic and a professor at the University of California at Berkley. Dr. MacDonald

recommended that the Unit 1 reactor vessel should be
inspected immediately, and that it should not be allowed
to operate again until its embrittlement condition has
been evaluated.

The status of Unit 1 should be a matter of

The status of Unit 1 should be a matter of grave concern to the CPUC and to all Californians because of several things. Instead of inspecting the Unit 1 pressure vessel in the current refueling outage by removing and testing Capsule B as requested by the NRC staff, Senator John Laird, Assemblywoman Dawn Addis, and demanded by the San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace and Friends of the Earth, PG&E has declared that it cannot be done until 2025. But this is just one more in a series of multiple excuses given by PG&E and accepted by a lenient NRC over the past 15 years.

PG&E has been postponing this testing since 2007 when it was first scheduled, and PG&E has known since 2010 that two reactor core barrel posed an impediment to the removal of Capsule B.

In 2010, PG&E promised to resolve the problem and remove Capsule B in 2012 only to request another exemption until 2022, and PG&E completely skipped removing the capsule in 2022, because it thought that Diablo Canyon would be closing in two years.

Now, PG&E is kicking the can down the road

1	again to a time that conveniently falls after the
2	State's self-imposed deadline for deciding whether to
3	continue operating Diablo Canyon.
4	Finally, while the legislature and the CPUC
5	have been relying on the NRC to ensure the safe
6	operation of Diablo Canyon past the reactors' '24, '25
7	license expiration dates, the NRC itself appears to be
8	bending to State requests rather than protecting the
9	public.
10	In a recent brief to the Ninth Circuit Court of
11	Appeals, the NRC stated that:
12	Both PG&E and the NRC have been responding
13	to changing circumstances of significant
14	public interest beyond their respective
15	controls.
16	The circumstances beyond their respective
17	controls can only be one thing, the passage of SB 846.
18	It is extremely unwise for the State to look to the NRC
19	to guard its citizens against the dangers of continuing
20	to operate Diablo Canyon beyond '24, '25. That
21	responsibility has devolved to the State.
22	In other words, the CPUC has now unwittingly
23	taken on the de facto responsibility of doing the NRC's
24	job. An immense task.
2.5	San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace urges you to

think very carefully about the facts. The continued 1 2 operation of Diablo Canyon cannot be a political 3 decision. It must be 100 percent based on two things: First and foremost, the health and safety of 4 5 all Californians; and secondly, whether or not Diablo's power is needed on the grid. Diablo Canyon is built in 6 an active earthquake zone with seismic studies that have 8 been -- not been updated since 2015. 9 Our seismic expert, Dr. Peter Bird of UCLA has outlined in his testimony that the faults running 10 directly under the plant are very likely vertical thrust 11 12 faults. Put it together. No inspection of the Unit 1 13 pressure vessel since 2002. Active earthquake faults 14 directly under the plant. Couple those conditions with 15 the fact that we don't even need the power from Diablo 16 Canyon, and you can easily reach your decision that your 17 grandchildren will thank you for, and I thank you for this today. 18 19 ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you, Ms. Seeley. 20 Let's go off the record. 21 (Off the record.) 22 ALJ SEYBERT: Let's go back on the record. 23 Our next speaker is John Geesman representing 24 the Alliance for Nuclear Responsibility. 25 Mr. Geesman, you have 10 minutes.

1	ARGUMENT BY MR. GEESMAN
2	Thank you, your Honor, and thank you,
3	Commissioners, for the opportunity to address you.
4	I am John Geesman representing the Alliance for
5	Nuclear Responsibility.
6	You do not have an adequate record to find the
7	extension of Diablo Canyon retirement dates to be
8	consistent with just and reasonable rates.
9	We recommend that you make use of the
10	discretionary authority granted to you in SB 846 and
11	retain the existing retirement dates for now.
12	Based on new renewable and zero carbon
13	resources that have already come online, you can
14	postpone an ultimate decision on extension until after
15	you've considered the cost information that the PD says
16	is coming in the first quarter of 2024.
17	Three of the four critical CPUC reviews
18	required by SB 846 are currently missing. As the PD
19	acknowledges, you have an inadequate record on costs.
20	PG&E has inexcusably slow-walked the
21	commencement of two statutorily required reports in
22	order to box you in against a December 31st deadline.
23	Perhaps even worse, between May 12th and
24	July 28th, PG&E increased its ratepayer cost forecast by
25	56 percent from \$5.2 billion to 8.1 billion. You should

regard that as a red flag large enough to be visible
from outer space. And TURN says that PG&E is still
hiding about \$2.1 billion.
Using PG&E's current numbers, this is a \$9.5
billion financial commitment when you include the
1.4 billion forgivable loan from the State General Fund.
The Diablo Canyon extension would be the
largest public commitment to a single energy project in
state government history, and the largest commitment to
a single capital project of any kind since high-speed
rail.
Customer financial resources are not unlimited,
and taxpayer resources aren't either. You need to
prioritize. As we accelerate the transition away from
fossil fuels, our climate policies will not earn nor
will they deserve sufficient public support unless
government decision makers conspicuously demonstrate
that they are meticulous about evaluating costs and
making rational, well-informed choices.
The extraordinary responses in the past three
years to your procurement orders provide protection
against PG&E's attempt to stampede your decision making.
You want to make good use of those successes.
The October 26th report from the Governor's

office made the day before he met with Xi Jinping is a

1	watershed. He announced that since 2020, we have added
2	4,922 megawatts of main play utility-scale storage to
3	the CAISO grid, and then another 1,894 megawatts will
4	come online by year end. Translated into net-qualifying
5	capacity, that's 6.5 gigawatts for new storage versus
6	2.2 gigawatts for Diablo Canyon. Nearly a three-to-one
7	ratio.
8	What about the energy to charge those
9	batteries? According to CAISO's monthly performance
10	reports, metered renewables production soared by 42
11	percent in the last three years from 4.8 terawatt hours
12	in September of 2020 to 6.9 terawatt hours in
13	September 2023. That's well in excess of the 1.6
14	terawatt hours Diablo Canyon can produce at 100 percent
15	capacity.
16	The Governor's announcement corroborates the
17	earlier assessments in your record. As the CDC report
18	said last February:
19	The analysis shows that under the current
20	resource adequacy planning standard, the
21	CPUC's procurement orders are sufficient to
22	eliminate shortfalls through 2030.
23	Southern California Edison's more recent Slice
24	of Day study through 2028 came to a similar conclusion
25	crediting and I am quoting:

1	The Commission's decisive action in
2	D.21-06-035 and D.23-02-040.
3	Now, let's be clear. The planning standard
4	does not address so-called extreme events like heat
5	waves or wildfires that fall outside the once in ten
6	years criterion adopted by NERC. These episodic
7	occurrences are short duration, and grid managers have
8	long agreed that they're best addressed with contingency
9	resources. Those are resources that might not formally
10	qualify for resource adequacy status, but they can be
11	mobilized quickly for short-term use.
12	Diablo Canyon is unsuitable as a contingency
13	resource. It can't ramp up and down fast enough.
14	Compare the five-year strategic reliability reserve
15	created in 2022 at the cost of \$3.4 billion. That
16	appropriation supports more than twice the capacity of
17	the Diablo Canyon extension at about 35 percent of the
18	cost.
19	Extension advocates will have a hard time
20	showing that Diablo Canyon is a cost effective solution
21	to any problem an extension might address.
22	PG&E told DOE that Diablo Canyon had more than
23	\$2.1 billion in above-market costs in the most recent
24	five years recorded. You already know that, because

Diablo Canyon is perennially a major component of the

1	DCTA
_	PUIA.

Does anybody think Diablo's cost profile is likely to improve in its twilight years? A Diablo Canyon extension should be regarded as a very last resort, and there is a regulatory dystopia awaiting you once the enticements to PG&E and SB 846 kick in.

First, there's the ratepayer-funded, regularly replenished liquidated damages account that functions as an annual \$300 million in-prudence allowance charging customers for replacement power costs even when caused by PG&E in prudence. Then there's the 15 percent forgiveness cushion each year for PG&E's failure to meet the prior year's cost forecast.

As SB 846 proclaims twice, these assaults on the reasonable manager standard are made -- and I am quoting:

In acknowledgment of the greater risk of outages in an older plant that the operator could be held liable for.

Those words are a warning that should strike fear into the hearts of all those concerned about the cost of electric service. We all know what's coming.

Is this the best use of \$9.5 billion? What is the residual value of that investment in 2030 after five years of life support for an obsolescent plant that

1	until recently was scheduled for the scrap heap.
2	Is a Diablo Canyon extension consistent with
3	it, or a repudiation of the least cost best fit
4	procurement philosophy? Would such an investment lead
5	anywhere, or would it just be a financial dead-end?
6	Compare a Diablo Canyon extension to the widely
7	heralded 2022, '23 CAISO Transmission Plan, which will
8	support more than 40 gigawatts of new resource
9	development. That has an estimated cumulative cost of
10	\$7.3 billion, 18 times the resources at just 77 percent
11	of the cost of a Diablo Canyon extension.
12	What about next year's transmission plan, which
13	the CAISO says will enable the addition of 70 gigawatts
14	of new resources by 2033? Would \$9.5 billion be better
15	spent on transmission?
16	Remember, customer resources and taxpayer
17	resources are not unlimited. You have to prioritize.
18	You know the value of transparency, and the PD
19	is just wrong to hide a potential Diablo charge as an
20	invisible component of the public purpose programs on
21	customer bills. Even PG&E admitted that the Diablo
22	Canyon extension deserves a separate line item. We
23	should proudly own the choices we make, not attempt to
24	conceal them.
25	Because PG&E has kept decommissioning on a

1	parallel track with this proceeding and spent more than
2	\$100 million doing so, you have the time to develop a
3	sufficient record to support an informed decision about
4	costs; and if you still don't have an adequate record
5	when the Unit 1 retirement date comes up next November,
6	a one-year incremental extension then would be a lot
7	more prudent than a five-year lock in now.
8	Sophisticated institutions try to structure
9	their major financial commitments in increments, and
10	they keep a keen eye on the off ramps. They certainly
11	don't allow themselves to be stampeded as PG&E is trying
12	to do to you right now.
13	Read the law, look at the numbers, consider the
14	alternatives. You've got the time to do this right.
15	Thank you very much.
16	ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you, Mr. Geesman.
17	Our next speaker is Wayne Parker representing
18	the Public Advocates Office. Mr. Parker, you have 10
19	minutes.
20	ARGUMENT BY MR. PARKER
21	Thank you, Judge Seybert. Good morning. My
22	name is Wayne A. Parker, P-a-r-k-e-r. I am the attorney
23	assigned to represent the Public Advocates office at the
24	California Public Utilities Commission, hereinafter
25	referred to as Cal Advocates in the subject proceeding.

1	I wish to thank you, President Reynolds, Commissioner
2	Douglas, Commissioner Reynolds, and Judge Seybert for
3	having us here today and for the Commission's work on
4	this vital proceeding.
5	To begin, Cal Advocates supports the proposed
6	decision issued on October 26, 2023. The proposed
7	decision sets three conditions for extended operations
8	at the Diablo Canyon Power Plant until October 2029.
9	These include: Number one, the Nuclear
10	Regulatory Commission continues to authorize the Diablo
11	Canyon Power Plant operations; Number two, the \$1.4
12	billion loan agreement authorized by SB 846 is not
13	terminated; and, Number three, this Commission does not
14	make a future determination that extended operations at
15	the Diablo Canyon Power Plant are either imprudent or
16	unreasonable.
17	As drafted, the PD adopts the necessary
18	extension in the service life of the Diablo Canyon Power
19	Plant while allowing both a reasonable degree of
20	flexibility for various contingencies and supporting
21	California's long-term goal of ensuring resource
22	adequacy. Cal Advocates supports the proposed decision
23	and urges the Commission to vote the proposed decision
24	out without any major amendments.

Extending the service life of the Diablo Canyon

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1	Power Plant will provide California ratepayers with a
2	form of clean reliability insurance in the form of
3	adequate energy generation resources with on-site
4	greenhouse gas emissions.
5	The proposed decision also acknowledges the
6	importance of the resource adequacy attributes of the
7	Diablo Canyon Power Plant; whereas PG&E had argued that
8	these resource adequacy benefits should not be
9	recognized for the extension. The PD states, and I
10	quote: "Resource adequacy benefits constitute a
11	substantial financial value and are already attributed
12	to the Diablo Canyon Power Plant operations."
13	The Commission understands that ratepayers who
14	will be paying for extended operations at the Diablo
15	Canyon Power Plant should realize the financial benefits
16	of extended operations.
17	Allowing Diablo Canyon to account for the
18	Commission's Resource Adequacy Program will be a
19	critical ratepayer benefit. The record clearly shows
20	how expensive the cost of resource adequacy have already
21	become. While future resource adequacy prices cannot be
22	known with certainty, it is likely that allowing Diablo
23	Canyon to account for the Commission's Resource Adequacy

If the Commission does not allow Diablo Canyon

Program will avoid significant revenue requirements.

1	Power Plant to count for resource adequacy during the
2	extension, load-serving entities would need to purchase
3	even more resource adequacy from other resources,
4	potentially at very high prices.
5	The flexibility found in the proposed decision
6	further includes contingencies, what Cal Advocates would
7	call "off-ramps." In the event that there are
8	unfavorable developments associated with the Nuclear
9	Regulatory Commission's re-licensing of the Diablo
10	Canyon Power Plant or the anticipated loan authorized
11	under SB 846. These off-ramps protect California
12	ratepayers' interest by addressing two of the major
13	drivers of PG&E's cost uncertainty with respect to
14	extending the service life of this facility.
15	Finally, the PD rejects a proposal from PG&E to
16	collect a new Diablo Canyon Power Plant revenue stream
17	without spending those revenues as authorized by SB 846.
18	Cal Advocates calls this "the volumetric fee," unquote,
19	revenue, and estimates the total at well over \$200
20	million per year.
21	PG&E and Cal Advocates agree that SB 846
22	authorizes PG&E to collect this volumetric fee revenue;
23	however, PG&E proposed not to spend the volumetric fee
24	revenue on its expenses for Diablo Canyon Power Plant

extended operations even though SB 846 expressly

1	prevents PG&E from spending the volumetric fee revenue
2	on other programs unless it is, quote, "not needed,"
3	unquote, for Diablo Canyon.
4	This morning PG&E argued that this volumetric
5	fee revenue may be needed for when or if costs exceed
6	forecast levels; however, SB 846 already addresses this
7	matter by allowing for PG&E costs to exceed forecasts by
8	15 percent without any Commission reasonableness review.
9	The PD's rejection of PG&E's proposed
10	volumetric fee in favor of Cal Advocates'
11	recommendations is another major ratepayer protection.
12	Cal Advocates supports the proposed decision and urges
13	the Commission to vote the proposed decision out without
14	any major amendments. Thank you for your time.
15	ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you.
16	Our next speaker is Matthew Freedman
17	representing The Utility Reform Network.
18	Mr. Freedman, you have 10 minutes.
19	ARGUMENT BY MR. FREEDMAN
20	Thank you, your Honor, Commissioners. Matt
21	Freedman on behalf of TURN.
22	We generally support the proposed decision with
23	some modifications that we'll talk about today in
24	comments. Today I want to address three issues: First,
25	the Commission is asked, how can it determine whether

1	the costs of Diablo Canyon extended operations are too
2	high to justify? Second, how can the Commission prevent
3	the volumetric payment that's been discussed from
4	becoming a pure slush fund for PG&E shareholders? And,
5	three, how to fairly allocate the costs and benefits of
6	operation.
7	First, SB 846 directs the Commission to
8	determine whether the costs of extended operation for
9	Diablo Canyon are too high to justify or not
10	cost-effective or imprudent. Well, the proposed
11	decision correctly finds that there is insufficient
12	information in this case to make that determination.
13	The cost forecast provided by PG&E in this
14	proceeding is incomplete, and it will soon be superceded
15	by entirely new forecasts in separate cost recovery
16	applications. Since the costs are a rapidly moving
17	target, it's just not possible to assess whether the
18	costs of extended operations are reasonable. Any
19	cost-effectiveness evaluation needs to consider the
20	market value of Diablo Canyon energy and attributes
21	along with other resource options.
22	No such evaluation has occurred in this
23	proceeding or in the Energy Commission's cost comparison
24	report. In the absence of any reasonable basis to

determine that extended operations are cost-effective,

the Commission simply can't make any relevant findings 1 2 at this point in this proceeding. 3 PG&E made a very incomplete and problematic showing regarding the cost of extended operations at 4 Diablo Canyon. The initial cost forecast presented in 5 their direct testimony excluded about half of the cost that PG&E actually plans to recover from its customers. 8 When TURN asked PG&E to provide additional 9 information on the missing costs early in the 10 proceeding, PG&E objected and refused to give us any information. Only after we submitted testimony 11 12 identifying a wide range of omitted cost categories, did 13 PG&E decide that they needed to address the issue, and 14 they agreed that they do intend to seek recovery of all 15 of the cost categories identified by TURN. In short, PG&E admits that it underestimated 16 17 future costs of extended operations by about \$5 billion through 2030. 18 19 Now, it's rare for TURN to actively identify 20 additional ratepayer costs that PG&E doesn't include in 21 its own forecast. We're not arguing these costs are 22 reasonable, but, rather, that PG&E is hiding the ball 23 with respect to the cost it intends to collect from 24 ratepayers.

The proposed decision correctly recognizes that

1	PG&E has not incorporated all of these costs into its
2	forecasts and directs all of the cost related to Diablo
3	Canyon to be included in any future cost recovery
4	application. This is a critical directive to ensure
5	that costs will be considered in a single forum, rather
6	than being spread out among many different proceedings.
7	A key concern with the inadequacy of the cost
8	forecast is that PG&E may be engaging in a classic bait
9	and switch strategy. Their goal in this proceeding is
10	to persuade the Commission that Diablo Canvon will be a

PG&E acknowledges the forecast presented here has no enduring value. It's going to be replaced by new forecasts in the future. It's merely illustrative.

relatively inexpensive way to generate power through

2030 and to provide a blank check to accomplish that.

In a series of future proceedings to address actual cost recovery, PG&E retains the right to submit a much higher revenue requirement and to include new categories of costs that were never referenced in this proceeding.

Now, you don't need to wait to know whether my concern is well-founded; it's already happened. Since the submission of reply briefs in this case, PG&E already filed a new application for recovery of employee retention costs through 2030. This application forecast

costs that are 20 percent higher than the forecast of those same costs that PG&E provided to TURN in this case.

So only a few months apart, there's been a 20 percent increase in the amount of money being requested. And TURN anticipates that PG&E's future cost applications will also experience substantial amounts of escalation for core operating costs that were not envisioned in this proceeding.

Why is this important? Because PG&E is arguing in its testimony and briefs that the Commission has only one opportunity to review the cost-effectiveness and prudence of extended operations, and that's right now in this case and never again except under very limited and extreme circumstances.

The proposed decision correctly rejects PG&E's attempts to foreclose future Commission evaluations as to whether extended operations are cost-effective or prudent. The Commission must affirm its authority in this case and its specific authority under existing law to conduct an ongoing review of the cost-effectiveness Diablo Canyon.

And it can only be performed once we see the actual cost of operating the units. And to the extent that Diablo Canyon is not cost-effective at any point in

the future, the Commission has to retain the right order
an orderly retirement.

Now, with respect to the volumetric fee -you've heard comments from PG&E and from Public
Advocates -- the law authorizes PG&E to collect a
volumetric fee of \$13 per megawatt hour over the period
of extended operations. It's about \$275 million a year
or \$1.4 billion dollars by 2030.

TURN provided the most extensive testimony in briefing on this issue in this proceeding; far more than PG&E. PG&E barely addressed topic. Our concerns really are that PG&E should not be able to use this money as a slush fund to protect its shareholders from liability, to support the re-prioritization of unrelated spending authorized in a general rate case or in any other manner that would benefit its shareholders. The fact that PG&E devoted most of its oral argument to this topic validates our concern as to their true motivation.

And TURN's testimony in brief highlight a number of ways these funds could be used to benefit shareholders in violation of statute: It could be used to backfill under-spending on approved operating expenses to enable re-prioritization of general rate case authorized funds for other purposes; it could be used to reimburse shareholders for over-spending on

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general rate case approved expenses that would otherwise 1 be absorbed by the shareholders; it could be used to 3 cover over-spending due to poor management and imprudent operations. PG&E actually pointed to some of these 4 5 potential examples in their oral argument just a few minutes ago. 6 Well, the Commission must establish clear 8 direction in this proceeding regarding the processes by 9 which spending these funds will be reviewed and the types of activities that can be supportive. 10 In the future the Commission has to provide 11 12 regular, advanced direction on the permissible use of 13 these funds, and the categories of work that should be 14 given priority. 15 PG&E's proposed approach is quite different. 16 They just want the Commission to provide input on its 17 spending. Input that they will carefully consider, but they want to be the decision-maker, and they want to 18 19 deny the Commission any meaningful role in overseeing

To the extent these funds are not used to cover Diablo Canyon costs, they should be used to displace shareholder equity capital in rate-based investments related to wildfire mitigation and customer connection and energization. The use of these funds to offset

\$1.4 billion of ratepayer money.

shareholder equity capital would be treated as contributions in aid of construction to reduce rate base to eliminate shareholder return and avoid the need for depreciation.

Well, PG&E doesn't like this idea. Just the same way they don't like the idea that the Commission should tell them what to do with the money. And the proposed decision validates TURN's concerns and rebuffs PG&E's efforts to have its managers and its shareholders control key determinations to how this money will be spent. It requires annual applications by PG&E. It clarifies that PG&E may be sanctioned for using its funds to enrich its shareholders, and it allows other parties to make alternative proposals for how to spend the funds.

The proposed decision directs these funds first be applied to the cost of extended operations at Diablo Canyon. We agree with this approach. The best and highest use of these funds is to benefit ratepayers, and it's consistent with statute.

One concern we have is the stacking order of the volumetric payments, the production tax credits and the market revenues off of the plant. We believe that ensuring that these payments, the volumetric payments, are put first in the stack would mean that excess money

1	associated with revenues from the plant could be then
2	returned to PG&E customers as envisioned by statute.
3	I think fundamentally you need to consider: Is
4	this ratepayer money or is it shareholder money?
5	If you think it's ratepayer money, the PD gets
6	it right. If you really think it's shareholder money
7	that they can do whatever they want with, well, that's
8	PG&E's position.
9	The last two topics, cost allocation and
10	benefit allocation, we generally support an
11	equal-cents-per-kilowatt-hour approach for allocating
12	costs. We think that is consistent with the rationale
13	for continuing to operate the plant.
14	We have a compromise proposal from the one
15	that's in the proposed decision where capacity cost
16	could be allocated using the 12-month coincident peak
17	demand allocator and energy costs using an
18	equal-cents-per-kilowatt-hour allocator.
19	On benefit allocation, we support the
20	allocation of the resource adequacy credits and the
21	greenhouse gas credits; however, we don't think that the
22	greenhouse gas credits should be tradable. We're
23	worried that entities might want to take those
24	greenhouse gas credits, sell them outside the state
25	where they could potentially be double-counted and used

1	as part of resource-shuffling exercise. We'll put that
2	all in our comments.
3	I want to thank you for your time and the
4	opportunity to address our concerns.
5	ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you, Mr. Freedman.
6	Our next speaker is Tim Lindl, representing
7	California Community Choice Association. Mr. Lindl, you
8	have seven minutes.
9	ARGUMENT BY MR. LINDL
10	Good morning President Reynolds,
11	Commissioner Douglas, Commissioner Reynolds.
L2	The PD does a very important thing for
13	ratepayers if the Commission decides to extend Diablo
14	Canyon's life, and that is to allocate the resource
15	adequacy capacity from the plant, saving Californians
16	\$2 billion on their electric bills. That number is not
L7	an exaggeration. Even a lawyer can do the math here.
L8	The capacity in California is now worth \$15 per kilowatt
19	month; that's double what it was one year ago. The
20	price is based on contracts that have actually been
21	executed on load-serving entities over the past couple
22	of years in terms of how much capacity is worth here.
23	Diablo Canyon's total net qualifying capacity
24	is 2,280 megawatts, so 1140 per unit. Converting and
25	multiplying those numbers equals a capacity value of

over \$400 million per year from this plant. And that number is conservative. No load-serving entity in the state of California right now can buy system RA for \$15 per kilowatt month. So \$2 billion is the low range of the value of this issue.

Addressing this type of situation is the exact reason the legislature passed SB 846 to address the potential shortfall in capacity stemming from very aggressive greenhouse gas reduction goals that require new resources on one hand, and on the other hand, aggressive electrification goals, which will increase the need for capacity.

Those two ingredients are a recipe for maxing out the state's capacity markets in the near term as we face down obstacles building and interconnecting new resources, and that's exactly where we are. The proposed decision cites Decision 23-02-040, which recognized the state is far too close to parity in supply and demand for it to be comfortable when it comes to reliability.

The price for capacity in the state is skyrocketing. Any resource adequacy staff member at the Commission will tell you that load-serving entities are having a hard time meeting their system RA requirements.

We can debate the causes of that and what to do

1	about it in the RA and the IRP dockets, but we should
2	all be able to agree on one thing: Pretending two
3	gigawatts of capacity does not exist and increasing
4	customers' rates by \$400 million per year will not help
5	the situation.
6	And it's not just CalCCA and the proposed
7	decision saying as much. I've practiced before this
8	Commission for 15 years, and I can count on one hand the
9	number of times I've seen CalCCA, Southern California
10	Edison, San Diego Gas & Electric, Cal Advocates, TURN,
11	the Direct Access Customer Coalition and the Green Power
12	Institute agree on something, but all of these parties
13	agree on allocating RA capacity.
14	They also agree on allocating GHG attributes.
15	Those attributes cannot be used in the Integrated
L6	Resource Plan docket for load-serving entities to meet
17	their GHG goals, but they can be used in the CEC's Power
L8	Source Disclosure Program. Adopting the PD does not
19	change that fact.
20	There is a demand for reporting those GHG
21	attributes in that program. There's an existing process
22	for allocating those GHG attributes that PG&E already
23	has. There's no reason not to allocate those GHG
24	attributes.
25	The PD issue and the capacity allocation issue

1	is exactly right. Customers that pay for resources
2	should benefit from those resources. That's how it's
3	done now. For example, value of Diablo's capacity
4	attributes are monetized through the RA matter and the
5	power charge indifferent adjustment. That value is then
6	conveyed back to customers through their PCIA rate. So
7	if it's a PCIA rate or benchmark or if it's sold
8	already, it's valued as selling price. Either way
9	customers get the value of capacity. But SB 846 changed
10	all of that. It says we're no longer going to refer
11	Diablo's cost through the power charge indifference
12	adjustment. So that means there's no way to monetize or
13	cap the value of the capacity to ratepayers. Only
14	energy is monetized under SB 846 through CAISO revenues.
15	So the only way for customers to benefit from
16	Diablo's capacity is to do (indecipherable) capacity
17	back to the LSE. And there's a really easy way to do
18	it, the PD way. You build on the existing process for
19	RA. You build on the existing CL aging process for CHD
20	attributes.
21	Earlier PG&E suggested that this could impact
22	the state's zero-carbon goals. However, the PD draws
23	the right extension between the RA program and the
24	Integrated Resource Plan Program. RA optimizes
25	short-term procurement of the existing (indecipherable).

1	RA does not result in new resources being built in
2	California. It's the IRP process that drives longevity.
3	IRP determines the right balance of safe, reliable, and
4	cost-effective generation to meet the state's new gas
5	goals. There's no reason not to allocate already.
6	Doing so will not impact clean energy goals.
7	TURN, CUE, and PG&E also discussed ratemaking
8	in the sense per kilowatt hour rates for both the cost
9	and the benefits from the plant. Both are proposed
10	(indecipherable) and Cal CCA in this case and work
11	backwards for benefits allocation building off the
12	existing 1097 mechanism to allocate RA. It's a proven
13	mechanism.
14	Under can allocation of cost is based on a
15	12-month of peek demand. The benefits are allocated
16	based on that. Cost should be as well. Cal CCA agrees
17	with the PD on this point. System reliability is highly
18	correlated with coincident peak and that peak demand.
19	The (indecipherable) recognize that correlation.
20	And lastly, PG&E suggested has suggested
21	throughout this proceeding that there's legislative
22	intent for Diablo Canyon to be a kind of insurance
23	policy. I have to admit after six months of litigating
24	this case I'm still not sure what that means exactly,

but I do know that treating it as an insurance policy

1	does not lower anyone's bills. There's no statutory
2	language on insurance policies. There's no bill
3	analysis that mentions insurance policies. If this was
4	an insurance policy, Commissioners, I would argue that
5	it's time to make a claim on that policy. The state is
6	facing unaffordability crisis. I don't think anybody
7	performing in this state should not be exercising every
8	option and insurance claim that it might have to
9	reducing rates.
10	If Diablo Canyon's life is extended, the PD
11	should be adopted. Doing so will save customers
12	billions.
13	Thank you.
14	ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you.
15	And our last speaker today is Dan Douglass
16	representing the Alliance for Energy Markets and Direct
17	Access Customer Coalition.
18	Mr. Douglass, you have seven minutes.
19	ARGUMENT BY MR. DOUGLASS
20	Thank you very much. President Reynolds,
21	Commissioner Douglas, Commissioner Reynolds, ALJ
22	Seybert, thank you for the opportunity to speak today.
23	Being the last to speak enables one to be a
24	better listener. You have the ability to let all others
25	share their thoughts and ideas, listen carefully, and

evaluate what they have said and what they believe. And while trying to be a better listener, I came to the conclusion that those who spoke in favor of the proposed decision have the stronger argument. Put simply, the need for Diablo has been clearly demonstrated. Further, we believe the proposed decision correctly addresses the many peripheral issues that are at play in this proceeding.

My remarks today are on behalf of the Alliance for Retail Energy Markets which includes many of the state's largest energy service providers, or ESPs, and also on behalf of the Direct Access Customer Coalition or DACC. DACC members are a regulatory alliance as the state's educational, commercial, and industrial customers that use direct access for all or part of their load. AREM and DACC support the proposed decision as written and urge its approval by the Commission.

AREM and DACC is focused primarily on the issue of the allocation of the resource adequacy and greenhouse gas attributes that stem from the continued operation of Diablo Canyon. In that regard, AREM and DACC has made three recommendations. First, that the Commission should allocate the RA benefits associated with Diablo Canyon in the same way that the cost allocation mechanism, or CAM, capacity is allocated.

1	Second, that the greenhouse gas free attributes
2	associated with the extended operation of Diablo Canyon
3	should be offered to all LECs proportionally to the
4	revenues generated by the LEC's customers through the
5	statewide non-bypassable charge. And third, because the
6	extension of Diablo is fundamentally to address
7	reliability. The non-bypassable charges should be
8	allocated and charged in a manner consistent with
9	capacity. Cal CCA and AREM DACC have recommended that
10	the allocation of cost to rate classes should use the
11	12-month coincident peak method which the proposed
12	decision adopts.
13	Returning to the issue of allocations, AREM and
14	two other parties have argued that the language of
15	Senate Bill 846 prevents such allocations. AREM, DACC,
16	Cal CCA, SoCal Edison, Green Power Institute, and others
17	have rebutted this claim by pointing out that both
18	legislative history and express language in the statute
19	shows the legislature intended per such allocations.
20	And in its reply brief The Utility Reform Network stated
21	that and I quote "TURN supports the allocation of
22	RA benefit to LECs that contribute to the cost of DCPP
23	extended operations."
24	The opponents of allocations relied on language
25	in SB 846 that prohibits Diablo Canyon attributes from

25

1	being used and adopted and liberated resource plan for
2	portfolios, resource stacks, or preferred system plants.
3	However, as AREM, DACC, and the other parties named
4	previously who went to great pains to explain the use of
5	Diablo IRP plans has nothing whatsoever to do with its
6	use for RA and greenhouse gas compliance.
7	As the proposed decision states no language in
8	SB 846 forbids the allocation of RA benefits to LECs.
9	The language cited by PG&E regards the use of DCPP
10	attribute for RIP purposes, but that is not the same
11	thing as allocating the RA compliance benefits of DCPP
12	extended operations.
13	A fundamental principle of CPUC decision-making
14	has been the customer should receive benefits equivalent
15	to the costs they've been charged. As SCE points out,
16	it's reasonable to do so to ensure the customers receive
17	the value they are paying for and to minimize the
18	substantial cost of extended operations.
19	Finally, as noted previously because the
20	extension of Diablo fundamentally is to address
21	reliability, the non-bypassable charges should be
22	allocated and charged in a manner consistent with
23	capacity. AREM and DACC support the Cal CCA proposal

which provides that Diablo cost should be allocated

among customer classes using each customer class's

contribution to 12-month coincident peak. This is also 1 2 the approach used currently to develop AMSL charges. 3 Now, PG&E on the other hand recommends that those costs should be recovered through an equal cents 4 5 per kilowatt hour rate applicable to all customers. The utility complains -- claims -- excuse me -- that the 6 equal cents per kilowatt hour design is simpler and 8 promotes transparency and fairness. Now, while it may 9 be simpler, it most certainly is not appropriate in this 10 case nor does it promote fairness. As the proposed decision states, this is an exceptional case where the 11 12 legislature believes DCPP is of the utmost important to 13 maintaining system reliability which is highly 14 correlated with coincident peak and net peak demand, not 15 with energy consumption. The PD thus correctly follows 16 cost causation principles by adopting net coincident 17 peak approach to allocating costs. Thank you for the opportunity to speak last and 18 19 thank you for the opportunity to share with you the 20 positions of the Alliance for Retail Energy Markets and 21 the Direct Access Customer Coalition. 22 ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you. That concludes party 23 argument today. 24 Let's go off the record. 25 (Off the record.)

1	ALJ SEYBERT: Okay. Let's go back on the
2	record.
3	Commissioner Reynolds.
4	COMMISSIONER REYNOLDS: Thank you, Judge
5	Seybert.
6	I have one question directed at PG&E. I
7	welcome any additional feedback from Cal CCA or DACC.
8	It's focused on resource adequacy. I think you know,
9	I've got a degree of confusion about the difference
10	between the position that PG&E's taking on resource
11	adequacy benefits for Diablo Canyon in this case versus
12	the position that PG&E has taken in other proceedings
13	and PCIA proceedings where PG&E successfully argued that
14	utility-owned generation resources, legacy resources
15	were built on behalf of all customers that PG&E served
16	at that time and that as a consequence all the customers
17	who were served by PG&E at that time should continue to
18	pay above-market costs or secure the below-market
19	benefits of those resources.
20	So I would like to hear from PG&E what changed
21	between their position taken for those resources in that
22	proceeding versus the position they're taking on Diablo
23	Canyon here.
24	ALJ SEYBERT: Introduce yourself.
25	MR. SMITH: Tyson Smith on behalf of PG&E.

Thank you for your question, Commissioner Reynolds.

I think the issue here is that Diablo Canyon and the need to extend Diablo Canyon is a recognition of the fact that sufficient replacement resources have not been built since 2018 when Diablo Canyon was originally slated to be retired. I think the concern that we have with our allocation without otherwise increasing our obligations elsewhere is it slows the procurement of new resources or could slow the procurement or recontracting with existing resources. I think that's exactly the opposite of the urgency that the legislature intended in SB 846 to go forward and procure resources.

Not allocating Diablo Canyon RA doesn't change system reliability. The resource is still there, but if you -- the RA program is a compliance program. If you give people additional resources toward that program, then they're not going to have to go and procure RA themselves. So it's not tied to the old PCIA framework. It's rather tied to the recognition in SB 846 that there's urgent need to develop replacement resources. And now allocating RA without otherwise increasing RA compliance requirements will slow that effort.

COMMISSIONER REYNOLDS: I appreciate that's the position. I still remain a little confused about the shift. I welcome any additional comments from some of

the parties who advocated for an RA allocation. 1 MR. LINDL: Thank you, your Honor. Tim Lindl 2 for Cal CCA. 3 I don't think there has been any shift. I 4 5 don't think there has been any changes. The purpose of the Commissions's stance on the PCIA has been all customers who pay for resources should benefit from the 8 resource. That's one reason the matter exists. That's 9 why we have customers' PCIA rates essentially being 10 discounted by the value of the capacity for Diablo 11 Canyon. 12 On the point that Mr. Smith just made, this 13 will not result in additional procurement if you don't 14 allocate these benefits. It will not result in any new 15 resources being built in the state of California. We're 16 just going to increase the costs with no increase in reliability whatsoever. The point of RA is not to build 17 new resources. Again, that's the IRP. There are no 18 19 more resources to be built. The RA market is completely 20 maxed out. There's no ounce of capacity contracted for 21 at this point in time. So I don't see how this would 22 increase reliability at all. 23 COMMISSIONER REYNOLDS: Thank you both. 24 No further questions from me. 25 MR. GEESMAN: John Geesman on behalf of the

1	Alliance for Nuclear Responsibility.
2	We are one of the two other parties that
3	embraced PG&E's position on allocation of resource
4	adequacy attributes. And in our judgment PG&E has a
5	statutory construction correct. The other parties,
6	those advocating allocation, have the policy
7	consideration correct, but in our judgment the statute
8	prevents you from being able to accomplish that.
9	COMMISSIONER REYNOLDS: Thank you.
10	ALJ SEYBERT: Mr. Morris.
11	MR. MORRIS: Hi. Gregg Morris for Green Power
12	Institute. Just a quick response to your question.
13	I we've seen from both the response to the
14	various IRP procurement orders from the CEC reports that
15	the development of renewable energy is sort of at the
16	maximum capacity of the industries to provide new power.
17	I don't see any way that allowing RA credits to continue
18	to be issued for Diablo power post extension would in
19	any way suppress the development of clean energy.
20	Thank you.
21	MR. DOUGLASS: Thank you, Commissioners.
22	Again, Dan Douglass for the Alliance for Retail Energy
23	Markets and the Direct Access Customer Coalition.
24	I have to dissent from Mr. Geesman 's
25	statements that the position to not allocate RA is

1	contained in the statute. Quite simply there is nothing
2	in the statute that prevents the allocation of RA with
3	greenhouse gas benefits. Rather, there's clearly that
4	there is language in both the statute as well as in the
5	legislative history that indicates that the legislature
6	clearly anticipated that there would be allocations.
7	This proposed decision has it right, and it should be
8	approved as drafted.
9	Thank you.
10	ALJ SEYBERT: Any further questions or
11	comments?
12	PRESIDENT REYNOLDS: Just a question for PG&E.
13	I assume that your position is similar on the
14	greenhouse gas attributes to RA and that you would take
15	the position of issue allocated; is that correct?
16	MR. SMITH: I think that's generally our
17	perspective. Again, I think the position we have taken
18	on RA is that they're going to allocated and the
19	requirements need to be increased, so we can accommodate
20	that possibility within our position.
21	For GHG, I don't think we feel as strongly that
22	it has an adverse impact on the market; nevertheless, we
23	don't believe that allocation is appropriate, but we
24	don't have a we don't believe that that is contrary
25	to the intent of the statute necessarily.

1	PRESIDENT ALICE REYNOLDS: Okay. Thank you.
2	ALJ SEYBERT: Thank you.
3	So, it looks like we have no further questions.
4	I then want to close by thanking everyone for attending
5	today's oral argument, especially the commissioners, our
6	court reporters, our IT and support staff.
7	I would also like to thank all the parties,
8	including those that could not be here today, for all
9	their work and corporation throughout this proceeding.
10	This proceeding was conducted on an expedited
11	set schedule and regularly required parties to consider
12	new and updated information as it became available.
13	It would not have been possible to publish a
14	timely, proposed decision for Commission's consideration
15	without the continued efforts for all the parties.
16	Comments on the proposed decision are due next
17	Wednesday, November 15th. I look forward to reviewing
18	them.
19	This concludes today's oral arguments. Off the
20	record.
21	(At the hour of 12:11 p.m., this matter
22	having been concluded, the Commission then
23	adjourned.)
23 24	adjourned.)

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