## BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

OF THE

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In Attendance: COMMISSIONER MICHEL PETER FLORIO
COMMISSIONER CATHERINE J.K. SANDOVAL
COMMISSIONER CARLA J. PETERMAN
COMMISSIONER MICHAEL PICKER

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES DUDNEY and DARLING, co-presiding

ORAL ARGUMENT Order Instituting Investigation on the Commission's Own Motion into the Investigation Rates, Operations, Practices, 12-10-013 Services and Facilities of Southern California Edison Company and San Application Diego Gas and Electric Company 13-03-005 Associated with the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Units 2 Application and 3. 13-03-013 Application And Related Matters. 13-03-014 Application 13-01-016

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

OCTOBER 31, 2014 - 11:09 A.M.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES DUDNEY and DARLING:

Today's date is October 31st. This is the time and place set for argument on the Proposed Decision in SONGS OII. That is the Investigation 12-10-013 and the other four consolidated proceedings.

I want to make a couple comments about safety today. As you know number, it's our number one priority. And in an emergency, I want to just point out the exits. There's two up here at the front, two at the back. In the event that we do need to evacuate the building, head out to the courtyard, down the front steps, continue west on McCallister Street. That's that way.

And turn north onto Franklin, west onto Turk. Follow the crowd. And you'll wind up at Jefferson Park. We normally have a closer rendezvous spot. But there's so much construction, and you probably don't want to head towards the Giants parade today.

So with that, I would like make some introductions of who's on the dais. To my right is Administrative Law Judge Kevin

Dudney, who has been my colleague all the way through this many proceedings and many hours of hearing and reading evidence.

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The commissioners to my immediate left is Commissioner Peterman, then followed by Commissioner Florio, who is the assigned commissioner for this proceeding, and Commissioner Picker on the far left.

No insinuations, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER PICKER: None taken.

ALJ DARLING: So the structure today is going to be pretty simple. If you've been participating in the consideration of the settlement, you were considered participating party. And you have 10 minutes. It's sign-ups are taken in the order in which they are made. We have a list here that we're going to be following.

If you have not yet signed up and you are a party, either participating -- or you were party to the proceeding but didn't get involved here, you may have much shorter period of time to speak after all the parties.

So with that said, we will begin with Jean Merrigan from Women's Energy Matters. Thank you.

And, Ms. Merrigan, you'll have 10

minutes, and there's a timekeeper right here.

MS. MERRIGAN: Okay.

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ALJ DARLING: Thank you.

## ARGUMENT OF MS. MERRIGAN

MS. MERRIGAN: Thank you. And good morning. My name is Jean Merrigan. I'm here representing Women's Energy Matters. And Women's Energy Matters has been an active participant since the very beginning of this proceeding.

We filed comments on Wednesday. And I hope that the commissioners who are here and all the other commissioners and staff will take the time to read them. I spent the last 24 hours -- not all of it, but some of it -- reading through all the comments that were filed. And I think that the comments of all the opposing parties taken together give a really good view of what's been going here the past two years of this investigation.

You'll read a lot about the incomplete record, the fact that there was not -- we were not allowed to develop a record on the reasonableness of the Steam Generator Replacement Project. We were not allowed to develop a record on the reasonableness of the utilities replacement power choices.

But I want to use my short time here today to talk about an issue that was fully developed on the record. And that's the issue of community outreach and emergency preparedness.

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I'll read you the January 28th scoping ruling back in 2013, set out that issue. It was included in the January 28 scoping ruling. There would be a review of the reasonableness and effectiveness of SCE's actions and expenditures for community outreach and emergency preparedness related to the SONGS outages. And please take note that this proceeding addressed 2012 and 2013 costs. So we were looking into the reasonableness of the community outreach and emergency preparedness during that time period.

A very full and complete record was developed on this issue. But, unfortunately, it wasn't included in the settlement agreement. And I believe the Proposed Decision gives it very short shrift.

The Proposed Decision would kick the issue over to the 2015 GRC where it says it may consider the issue, but not that it will consider the issue.

And it describes the issue in very

vague terms. Somehow it becomes not about 2012/2013 anymore; it's about the future community outreach and emergency preparedness.

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But, as I said, WEM, CDSO, and the Joint Parties developed a complete record on 2012 and 2013 outreach activities. WEM's work on this issue is on the record. It includes a content analysis of Edison's outreach materials. And that includes content analysis of Edison's flagship community outreach asset, which is songscommunity.com.

The record includes Mr. Russell Worden of Edison's acknowledgment in Phase 1 evidentiary hearings that the website is paid for with ratepayer funds.

Our content analysis revealed that throughout 2012 and 2013, songscommunity.com prepared the front of its opening page as continuing to be safe, clean, reliable, and affordable.

The word "safe," are content analysis showed, appears seven times on that opening page. The word "reliable" or "reliability" four times.

And if you run your mouse over the top of the page where it says "safe, clean,

and affordable, "the word "safe, clean, affordable, and reliable" will pop up again.

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So at ratepayer expense, the message went out throughout 2012 and 2013, a time when the plant had been shut down due to a radiation leak, that the plant remained -- was safe at a time when there -- well, there was only one month's of electricity production that the plant remained reliable -- a time when if this PD is approved, ratepayers will pay billions for that lack of production of electricity -- the rate -- the service was not affordable -- and also a time when the plant essentially transitioned into being a nuclear waste dump on this California coast. So it's definitely not clean.

This 2012/2013 misuse of ratepayer funds is illegal under Section 451. And Section 455 authorized return of these misspent funds.

As I said, the Proposed Decision claims to resolve the issue by sending it to the 2015 GRC where it may be considered. It also now characterizes the issue in a way that can be attributed as what Edison will do in future years.

We looked at 2012/2013 activities.

We found blatant and illegal misuse of ratepayer funds. Together with CDSO and Joint Parties, we developed a complete record on this issue. There was actually a reasonable review of 2012/2013 community outreach activities.

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And we requested in our comments that this issue be resolved by refund of the misspent funds and a commitment by the CPUC that it will develop policies and programs to provide oversight of utility misuse of ratepayer funds for corporate PR.

Our discussion today of this
Proposed Decision doesn't take place in a
vacuum. All of the commissioners heard
Commissioner Ferron's farewell remarks. I'm
pretty sure that all of us -- not most of
us -- in this room have read the emails
between President Peevey and Commissioner
Florio in another proceeding with PG&E
executives.

The past two years of this proceeding are textbook example of how procedural evasiveness at the CPUC serves the utilities' interests.

WEM requests that any final decision in this proceeding, whether through settlement or otherwise, will not use

1 procedural evasiveness to ignore the fully 2 developed record in the proceeding on 3 2012/2013 community outreach activities. You have the legal authority. Make Edison take responsibility for its illegal 5 use of ratepayer funds in 2012 and 2013. And 6 7 we ask you to exercise it. Thank you. 8 ALJ DARLING: Thank you. Thank you, 9 Ms. Merrigan. 10 Before we go forward, I'd like to 11 acknowledge Commissioner Sandoval has joined 12 us. Thank you, Commissioner. And President 13 Michael Peevey is on the phone listening. 14 He's at a remote location, not in the city 15 today. 16 All right. So before I go ahead, 17 are there any questions with Ms. Merrigan's 18 testimony? Or would you like to save them 19 till the end? Any comments? 20 (No response.) 21 ALJ DARLING: Okay. Let's proceed. 22 Thank you. 23 Mr. Gnaizda. Followed by 24 Mr. Geesman. 2.5 ARGUMENT OF MR. GNAIZDA 26 MR. GNAIZDA: Good morning, your 27 Honors, and good morning, Commissioner 28 Florio, Commissioner Peterman, Commissioner

Picker, and Commissioner Sandoval.

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I'm here on behalf of four minority groups: the Los Angeles Latino Chamber of Commerce, the Black Ecumenical Center, and the National Asian American Coalition, and Chinese American Institute for Empowerment.

But we are representing here far more than those groups. Forty thousand Latino evangelical churches are interested in the Commission's proceedings, and 5,000 African Methodist Episcopal churches are concerned.

Firstly, before I get to our position and comments we filed, our groups support safe nuclear, at least until solar energy and wind power can play a very dominant and relatively inexpensive role in this state. And that means this Commission must act carefully in not giving out a message that will be seen as hostile to nuclear energy.

We would invite of course, if this Commission would like, to have a poll done of the groups that did not appear in this proceeding. Disproportionally those that did not participate were our 60 percent of our population and the more than 60 percent in the Edison and San Diego territory who are

minorities. We think it will show overwhelming majority support for this Commission not sending a hostile message on nuclear energy.

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Our comments support the Proposed

Decision. We do so because we know there are
no perfect solutions. We also do so because
we think this Commission has had a long
policy that we have supported almost always,
which is to favor good settlements rather
than a perfect solution that will not occur.

And in this case, adding to the support for our support for this Proposed Decision is the fact that two groups that we believe are highly credible and have always put the interests of consumers ahead of any ideological principles, TURN and ORA, have helped devise this settlement. That is very meaningful. This is not a fly-by-night group.

One thing missing from this settlement, however -- actually two -- and it's nothing we can do about in this settlement. And we don't want to delay this settlement -- and that is there is inadequate public safety measures being provided -- actually, none from the point of view of educating the consumer.

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And there is no specific, as the PD acknowledges, relating to outreach to our most vulnerable communities about energy efficiency and alternatives. It is our hope that this can be corrected in a subsequent proceeding.

It cannot of course be corrected fully in the Edison GRC. Perhaps it can in part be corrected in the Sempra GRC, which there will be hearings on hopefully in 2015.

One last comment -- please don't reverse the PD because it will be seen across the nation as a hostile message relating to safe nuclear energy. And there is a future for safe nuclear energy. We think that future will require of course legislation in California.

But small ultra safe nuclear plants away from faults and away from large population centers may be the answer to what will in our opinion be a growing energy problem for the next 20 years. Thank you very much.

ALJ DARLING: Thank you very much, Mr. Gnaizda.

Mr. Geesman, followed by Mr. Weissmann. My mistake. Followed by Mr. Freeman.

ARGUMENT OF MR. GEESMAN

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MR. GEESMAN: Good morning. I'm John Geesman on behalf of the Alliance for Nuclear Responsibility. I want to thank you for the opportunity to address you today.

We have filed comment on the Proposed Decision going into some detail as to our belief as to why you cannot legally approve the settlement as presented in the Proposed Decision. Today I don't want to reiterate those points but, rather, to address why you should not approve the proposed settlement.

Before I do that, I would call your attention though to the Proposed Decision Conclusion of Law No. 20 in Ordering Paragraph No. 8, which address keeping the investigation and consolidated proceedings open. And I'm quoting from Conclusion of Law 20: "So the Commission may undertake consideration of Rule 1.1 violations which appear to have occurred during the course of these proceedings."

No party is identified. No instance is identified. This is vague, menacing, ambiguous language with the sole purpose of attempting to intimidate participation or comment in this process. It's inappropriate

for public institution which is attempting to encourage participation of the public in its process. And I would encourage each of you to disavow this type of threat in whatever final decision you adopt.

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I'm also not going to dwell on the findings of UC Energy Institute workpaper
No. 248 about the consequences that have been suffered by California ratepayers from the premature shutdown of the plant. The workpaper is cited in the Proposed Decision.

Interestingly, the impact on rates is not cited. The UC Energy Institute paper calculated that in 2012, about \$369 million of rate increases in California were caused by the shutdown of San Onofre, about a 15-percent increase in the cost of electricity which the Energy Institute determined was shielded by an offsetting decline in the price of natural gas.

Now, maybe that gives enough cover to just ignore that impact. But according to UC, over 10 years, the present value of that amount is \$3.4 billion. And I raise that to emphasize the magnitude of consequence stemming from the commercial destruction of Southern California's largest electric generating asset.

The PD does mention the institute's work on CO2 emissions associated with the premature shutdown of the plant. And according to the institute, the social cost of that carbon, using the White House price for carbon, is about \$331 million in the first year. That's the equivalent of over two million cars on the road.

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Now, the PD addresses that providing for a \$5 million a year research program at UC. And I'll leave it to your own discretion to determine whether that's an appropriately proportionate response. But I will observe that it is unlikely that the State of California will be asked to preach any more sermons to the United Nations about California's global leadership in climate protection when you issue indulgence to California's most heavily regulated companies at a ratio of \$1 for every \$66 of damage caused.

The three points I do want to emphasize are policy related. I've made parallel legal arguments in the Alliance's comments on the PD. But they are in declining order of financial consequence.

Inappropriate operation and maintenance expenses for a plant that stopped

operating February 1st, 2012. According to the settlement agreement, \$785 million would be approved for operation and maintenance expenditures on this plant in 2012 and 2013.

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Now in fairness, the amount of O&M for January of 2012 before the plant closed should be recovered in rates. That's not an amount that's been identified, but the average of \$785 million spread over 24 months is about 33 million.

So \$752 million of O&M on a plant that is not producing a single kilowatt-hour of electricity, that's the equivalent of posthumous dental work or surgery. And if a doctor attempted to recover those costs from Medicare, it'd be put in prison.

I should emphasize that the Alliance For Nuclear Responsibility does not oppose any bona fide decommissioning expense. So any of that \$785 million, or if you will, \$752 million that would qualify under the strict test of whether this was a decommissioning expenditure or not ought to be recovered.

But that's not what the settlement agreement does. It says, Here's your 785; try and get as much of it from the decommissioning trust as you can. But

whether you're successful or not at the effort, you're going to get your money.

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Second point that I would raise has to do with construction work in progress for a plant that has not operated since
February 1st, 2012. How can you have an acceptable construction work in progress project that wasn't on line and in service by February 1st, 2012?

Our comments on the settlement agreement itself last spring pointed out that that number had accumulated to \$584 million, a 60 percent increase for Southern California Edison since the plant shut down; a 31 percent increase for San Diego Gas & Electric since the plant shut down. But the numbers climb now to \$615 million. It just keeps growing and the plant has not generated electricity since February 1st -- actually, since January 31st of 2012.

The third area -- and I think

frankly it is the most egregious -- has to do

the provisions of the Proposed Decision for

recovery of replacement power.

The settlement agreement completely ignores

any offset for foregone sales revenues in

calculating replacement power costs.

Now the order which started this

1 entire process, the OII which you adopted 2 a couple of years ago, mentioned the need to 3 capture that offset four separate times, 4 twice in the ordering paragraphs. the settlement agreement makes very clear, 5 no, we're not going to make any offset. 6 How much of a difference does that 7 Well, that's now in excess of 8 make? 9 \$451 million. Who is going to place any 10 credibility to any of your pronouncements in 11 the future if you look the other way at 12 a theft of \$451 million in the calculation of 13 replacement power costs? 14 I should say that when there was an 15 evidentiary record developed on this 16 question -- Phase 1A, several days of 17 hearings, briefing, comments on the Proposed Decision for Phase 1A -- the Phase 1A PD said 18 19 that the Edison position that these foregone 20 sales revenues should be ignored has no 21 merit. So if you're going to base your 22 review of the settlement on the record at 23 all, you really need to exclude this 24 \$451 million of foregone sales revenues. 2.5 I thank you for your attention. 26 ALJ DARLING: Thank you, Mr. Geesman. 27 Mr. Freeman. 28 //

ARGUMENT OF MR. FREEMAN

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MR. FREEMAN: May it please the Commission, I am S. David Freeman, the senior advisor to the Friends of the Earth, and I appear before you on behalf of the Friends of the Earth.

FOE supports this settlement. We do so as the party whose efforts played a key role in uncovering the facts in providing the expert analysis that persuaded this Commission to initiate in OII. Some of the members of this Commission who were present at the time will recall that FOE urged you to initiate this proceeding.

We patiently understood why you needed to wait until nine months after the plant was closed down before you initiated the proceeding, so that you could include the ratemaking issues that we are discussing. But for the knowledge and initiative of this Commission in framing this investigation to include actual action on rates, we would be waiting until the years that this proceeding would have to go on and then yet another proceeding to even get to the issue of rates. And I just think that the newcomers in this proceeding should recognize the Commission's consumer-oriented

approach to this whole matter.

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It was a series of reports 2 3 initiated by the FOE's technical expert, Arnie Gundersen who informed all the parties 5 of the reasons why the steam generators failed. It was the incisive analysis by 6 7 FOE's other technical expert John Large that 8 documented how the Edison Company 9 short-circuited the approval process at the 10 NRC. His testimony was effectively confirmed 11 very recently by the NRC Inspector General It was a timely and insightful 12 himself. 13 financial analysis provided by FOE's economic 14 expert, Steve Moss, which revealed the true 15 cost of continued operation of a single unit 16 at San Onofre as was proposed by the Edison 17 Company.

And it was FOE's exercise of its discovery rights in this OII along with related actions that FOE took which played a crucial role in the Edison Company's decision to close the plant.

We recite all this history to document the fact that if any party in this proceeding had the knowledge and the incentive to fight this thing to the finish, it was the Friends of the Earth. And for that reason, we, not too modestly but

respectfully, suggest that the Commission give weight to the FOE's considered judgment to support this settlement. It did not come easy.

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We are actively supporting this settlement because it is our considered judgement that it reflects the most likely outcome of this proceeding after additional years of litigation. And during that period, Edison's ratepayers, which we are all very, very much concerned about, would continue to pay rates that are higher than the rates that are being provided by this settlement.

Now, overlooked in the entire debate over this settlement is the principle benefit -- and I say that advisedly -- the principle benefit for Edison's customers that was achieved in this proceeding by the combined efforts of this Commission, Friends of the Earth and its grassroots supporters in Southern California; namely, the decision of the Edison Company to close the San Onofre plant permanently.

The plant closure, coupled the proposed settlement, removes an uneconomic plant which, if it continued to operate, would trigger massive rate increases to satisfy environmental and safety concerns

such as the need for cooling towers and upgrades to remedy earthquake concerns.

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And I think this last point is very important: The plant closure relieves consumers from paying for decades, decades and decades of additional irradiated nuclear waste where we have no idea where to take it. It's a cost that has no end to it. And the birth control implemented by the decision for closure is a major saving to consumers.

It's also highly relevant to remember that the pendency of this OII itself played an important role in Edison's decision to close the plant which benefits consumers. It's also highly relevant to recognize this settlement was negotiated on behalf of all consumers by TURN, the progressive consumer watchdog which has the longest and most successful track record of any consumer entity that routinely, day in and day out, appears before this Commission, as well as by the Commission's own Office of Ratepayer Advocates.

The settling parties, including FOE, reviewed and approved the details of this settlement which are reflected in the Proposed Decision before you.

I think it's really important to

recognize the unique nature of this 1 2 proceeding. This OII and its settlement is 3 a noteworthy example of this Commission 4 taking the initiative to advance the public 5 interest. The settlement should be approved and the Commission's initiative in launching 6 7 this settlement should be applauded. 8 Thank you. 9 COMMISSIONER PETERMAN: Thank you. 10 ALJ DARLING: Thank you, Mr. Freeman. 11 Mr. Weissmann. Mr. Weissmann, I'll ask you to hold 12 13 on. 14 All right. We have an update on 15 the webcast. The technician is here. 16 will probably take about five minutes to go 17 live. 18 Mr. Weissmann, do you have any 19 objection to going ahead? 20 MR. WEISSMANN: Not at all. 21 ALJ DARLING: Thank you. Please 22 proceed. 23 ARGUMENT OF MR. WEISSMANN 24 MR. WEISSMANN: Good morning. 2.5 is Henry Weissmann. I represent Southern 26 California Edison. We support the Proposed 27 Decision and urge the Commission to vote on 28 it on November 20th.

Let me start by providing a broad overview of the five major elements of the settlement.

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First of all, it provides for no rate recovery for the Steam Generator Replacement Project starting February 1, 2012, which is the day after the outages began. This is about \$600 million being written off from rate recovery for Southern California Edison.

Second of all, the remaining SONGS investments would be recovered over, generally, a ten-year period at a greatly reduced rate of return that covers only the cost of debt and 50 percent of the cost of preferred, so no return on equity. For Edison currently, that rate of return is about 2.62 percent.

Third, the settlement disallows recovery of the incremental O&M costs incurred to inspect the replacement steam generators following the outage which, for Edison, is about a hundred million dollars of costs incurred in 2012. So those 2012 costs would be disallowed, remaining O&M is permitted to be recovered up to authorized, those rate level that is were preliminarily authorized in our prior GRC.

And I might say, the extent to which Edison's O&M costs as actually recorded were reasonable, including the incremental inspection and repair cost, was a very hotly contested issue in this proceeding, the settlement permits partial recovery of those costs.

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Fourth, ratepayers pay for
the market purchases of replacement power
that they use. There is no offset for
forgone sales because that would amount to
a disallowance based on the loss of SONGS.
And in the overall package of this
settlement, the disallowance is imposed in
a different way, as I've already described,
through the disallowance of the replacement
steam generator costs, and the reduced return
and extended amortization for the remaining
SONGS investments.

Fifth, the settlement contains provisions for sharing between ratepayers and shareholders of any recoveries that we're able to obtain from the insurance company and also from Mitsubishi which is the designer and manufacturer of the replacement steam generators that failed.

We believe the settlement is reasonable and should be approved. Edison,

had the case gone forward, would have presented substantial evidence demonstrating that it acted prudently in all respects and, hence, Phase 3, had it been litigated, would have been heavily contested. Edison decided that rather than engage in protracted litigation of this kind, it would be better to settle and to be able to focus on other issues, including replacing SONGS output.

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The SONGS settlement is not an admission of imprudence. We believe the evidence would have shown that Edison acted prudently. It's a settlement, however, that allows us to put the issues behind us.

As you will hear, the settlement is supported by a broad-base coalition of consumer, environmental, and labor groups.

And we'll let them explain why they concluded from their perspective that the settlement is in the interests of consumers and ratepayers.

Overall, we believe it is a reasonable compromise that is well within the range of reasonable litigation outcomes of this proceeding. Indeed, the claim of our opponents that even more costs should have been disallowed than are under the settlement is based on an extreme and unprecedented outcome. That is the view that even if

Edison were found to have been imprudent,
which we don't believe would be the case,
that all -- that the costs in addition to the
steam generator costs would have been
allowed -- disallowed. That certainly cannot
be deemed to be an assured outcome of this
proceeding.

Let me talk for a moment about the settlement process that led us here today.

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Settlement discussions began in July of 2013. They lasted many months. They were very hotly hard fought. The settlement was signed eight months later at the end of March of this year.

The six settling parties filed a motion for settlement approval in early April, almost seven months ago. Actually, more than seven months ago.

The process for the consideration of the settlement has been extensive. On April 24, the ALJs issued a ruling requiring the settling parties to provide testimony, answering a series of questions. There was an evidentiary hearings on the settlement on May 14. There was a community meeting on the settlement.

Parties filed comments. Parties

1 filed reply comments.

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On September 5th, the assigned commissioner, Commissioner Florio and the ALJs issued a ruling requesting modifications to the settlement which the settling parties accepted. Opponents were given the opportunity to file comments on that as well.

There was a Proposed Decision that was issued on October 9th. It is very thorough. It carefully analyzes each of the arguments made by the opponents of the settlement and concludes that the settlement is in the public interest, that it meets the criteria for approval, that it is reasonable, and that it is lawful.

We urge the Commission to adopt the Proposed Decision on November the 20th. Prompt approval of the settlement will enable the utilities to provide the benefits of the settlement to consumers quickly, including by reducing the amount of SONGS costs being collected in rates starting on January 1st, 2015.

Prompt approval of the settlement also allows Edison and San Diego to focus on the important efforts to obtain recoveries from Mitsubishi and from NEIL, our insurance

1 company, as well as decommissioning and 2 meeting resource adequacy and reliability 3 goals. I'd be happy to answer any 5 questions you may have. Thank you. 6 ALJ DARLING: Thank you. 7 The other Mr. Freedman, Matt Freedman. 8 9 Before you start, let me just make 10 note: The webcast is up and running, and we 11 welcome members of the public who have joined 12 us, and apologize for the delay in getting 13 the webcast up but it should be fine. 14 And here we go. Mr. Freedman. 15 ARGUMENT OF MR. FREEDMAN 16 MR. FREEDMAN: Thank you, your Honor. 17 Thank you, ALJs Dudney, Darling; 18 Commissioners Peterman, Florio, Sandoval and 19 Picker. I'm Matt Freedman, representing 20 The Utility Reform Network. 21 TURN actively opposed the 2004 application of Southern California Edison 22 23 seeking Commission approval to replace the 24 failing steam generators at San Onofre. 2.5 that case, we argued that the project was 26 unlikely to be cost-effective, and pointed

out that even slightly adverse events would

saddle ratepayers with significant

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unaccounted costs. We urged the Commission to consider what would happen if SONGS were to go out of service for a year due to unforeseen problems at the plant.

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The Commission rejected our arguments, concluded that a one-year outage was unlikely, and approved Edison's application despite the fact that the cost-effectiveness modeling scenario showed that that investment didn't make sense. Had the Commission accepted TURN's recommendation and decided differently in that case, we wouldn't find ourselves in this situation today.

In the current investigation TURN actively litigated the major issues presented in Phases 1 and 2. We strongly opposed the rate proposals made by Southern California Edison and San Diego Gas & Electric and offered aggressive alternatives based on our understanding of the applicable law and the best outcomes achieved in prior cases.

Had this case been resolved through litigation without a settlement, we recognize there were significant uncertainties as to how the contested issues would be resolved. Edison and SDG&E put many problematic proposals on the table. These proposals were

given substantial amounts of hearing time and consideration by the Commission. The adoption of any one of these problematic proposals would have set terrible precedence if adopted by this Commission.

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Despite these risks, TURN was not committed to settling the case. We only settled because the terms were favorable compared to what we expected to achieve through litigation. These favorable terms were achieved through prolonged and very contentious negotiations between TURN, ORA, Edison, and San Diego Gas & Electric.

And TURN ultimately decided to settle, because it was not clear to us what incremental ratepayer benefits could be achieved by rejecting the favorable terms achieved through negotiation and instead rolling the dice with litigation.

We had initially hoped the

Commission would remove the base plan from

rates in November of 2012 pending the

resolution of this investigation. The

Commission did not take this action at the

outset of the investigation, and it became

clear to us that there would be no meaningful

rate relief for an extended period of time.

Given this reality, our position to settle on

favorable terms was intended to expedite the return of overcollections, avoid extended litigation delays, and bring down rates for customers as soon as possible.

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In terms of the numbers, the settlement leans heavily towards the positions put forth by ORA and TURN. On a present value basis, the settlement doesn't split the difference with the utilities. It moves 70 percent away from the utility proposals toward the TURN and ORA positions.

The settlement treats past investments on base plant as retired and removed from rate base on February 1, 2012, only one day after SONGS Unit 3 was shut down due to a steam generator tube leak. For these costs, the settlement authorizes no return on equity, 50 percent of return on preferred stock, and full return on debt over a 10-year amortization period. This compares to TURN's position of treating the plant as retired in November of 2012 and providing a zero percent return over 10 years.

In past situations where plants have been prematurely retired, regardless of the reason for retirement, the Commission has typically provided for recovery of prudently incurred investments at a low or zero rate of

return for periods of four to six years. the combination of low returns and a 10-year amortization in the settlement provides a much better outcome and lower cost to consumers on a present value basis than if the plant were amortized over a shorter period and at a zero percent return. That is because of the time value of money. Moreover, the longer amortization period means larger refunds and earlier rate 11 reduction that can be provided to customers 12 in 2015.

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With respect to the replacement steam generators, the settlement disallows any collection of these costs from customers after January 31, 2012. This is a great result for customers and the exact remedy that TURN sought through litigation. extremely large disallowance is justified, because the steam generators were defective. The costs have never found it to be reasonable, and the replacement steam generator investment had not been permanently placed into rate base.

For TURN's perspective, the issue of whether Edison or Mitsubishi was at fault is not relevant to the determination of which costs can and should be recovered in rates.

Edison and San Diego Gas & Electric should be held similarly responsible for mistakes made either by its own staff or for mistakes made by contractors and vendors. In both situations, the utilities should be responsible.

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Edison and Mitsubishi shouldn't be determined here at the Commission. Mitsubishi isn't even a party to this investigation and had no opportunity to present its evidence to the Commission. Instead, liability and fault will be determined in an ongoing arbitration between these two companies. And under the revised settlement, ratepayers are entitled to half of any net proceeds that are obtained from Mitsubishi in the arbitration process.

Some parties argue that the settlement is unfair because in Phase 3 the Commission would completely disallow all previously incurred costs including base plant, nuclear fuel, and operation and maintenance costs. This sounds great. The problem is there is no Commission precedent that supports this outcome; and had there been such a precedent and a reasonable chance of success on the merits, TURN would not have settled.

The settlement also identifies four categories of refunds that will be coming to customers that aren't included in the numbers that have been provided to the Commission in terms of the present value calculations. Ninety-five percent of the net proceeds of nuclear fuel cells could be a couple of hundred millions dollars right there, 95 percent of the net proceeds of materials and supplies, 95 percent of the net recoveries for nuclear insurance for outage-related costs, and 50 percent of net recoveries from Mitsubishi. Fundings from any of these sources would reduce the obligations of ratepayers and would mitigate and could effectively zero out the cost of fees collected from customers under the settlement between 2015 and 2022.

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Some parties argue the settlement is not valid because the process did not comply with Commission rules. This argument lacks merit. Rule 12.1(b) only requires that a settlement conference be noticed and convened prior to the signings of the final settlement document, and this requirement was satisfied.

Rule 12.1 specifically states the settlements need not be joined by all parties. And this settlement was not signed

by all active parties, although it was signed by several parties that didn't participate in the negotiations but did attend the settlement conference.

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The Commission's long-standing policy is that contested settlements that are opposed by some active parties should be subject to more scrutiny than an all-party settlement. This is appropriate, and it is what happened in this case.

The non-settling parties had a full opportunity to critique the settlement and suggest alternative outcomes. The fact that the assigned commissioners, the commissioner and ALJs, requested revisions to the settlement after reviewing comments from the non-settling parties demonstrates that greater scrutiny was, in fact, applied to the settlement. And the Proposed Decision devotes 60 pages to a discussion of the substantive provisions in the settlement, and finds that each one is reasonable in light of the record, the law, and the public interest. This type of heightened scrutiny in a Proposed Decision is not consistent with the type of deference that usually is afforded to an all-party settlement.

interest of customers who have been saddled
with excessive costs resulting from the
project. Based on our professional
experience that includes decades of practice
in front of this Commission, we believe that
the settlement represents a reasonable

outcome of the contested positions.

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That said, we also understand that the disastrous failure of the Steam Generator Replacement Project represents a bad outcome for everyone. It is an outcome that would have been avoided had the Commission listened more carefully to TURN's concerns about this project a decade ago. Thank you.

ALJ DUDNEY: Thank you. Any questions?

Commissioner Florio.

COMMISSIONER FLORIO: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Freedman.

There is a table at the top of page 32 of the Proposed Decision that I believe is taken directly from the settlement that shows the litigation positions of TURN, DRA, and the utilities, and then the settlement.

There is a line present value of revenue requirements at 10 percent. Is that the best place for us to look for how this compared to the litigation positions of the various parties?

MR. FREEDMAN: I don't have the table in front of me, but I believe you are correct. The present value calculations were done to show the Commission how the costs were split relative to the positions taken by the utilities, and TURN, and ORA. I think it became clear, to me at least as we were talking in the settlement process, that there is a lot of moving parts here. And one thing that is very important is to understand how they all fit together into numbers that would allow for an apples-to-apples comparison between positions.

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I would say that this split of positions here was one thing that we looked at, but not the only thing we looked at, in determining whether the settlement was acceptable, from our perspective.

COMMISSIONER FLORIO: And the numbers in that table do not reflect those four additional categories that you just mentioned, the 95 percent of nuclear fuel, 95 percent of materials and supplies, et cetera?

MR. FREEDMAN: That is correct. It seemed unreasonable, to me at least, to try to estimate numbers. Because these are refunds that either will or won't be provided based on the money that comes in. Some have

a higher probability than others. 1 2 But specifically with respect to 3 insurance claims and arbitration awards, it is very challenging for me on behalf of TURN, 5 and anyone that we could have as an expert take a look at this, to try to define an 6 7 accurate number. There is no accurate number from a forecast basis. There is only the 9 number that actually shows up. Our goal was 10 to make sure that whatever money comes in 11 through those insurance and arbitration 12 processes, that ratepayers get their fair 13 share. 14 COMMISSIONER FLORIO: Would it be fair 15 to say that as these outstanding issues are 16 resolved, the deal only gets better for 17 ratepayers? 18 MR. FREEDMAN: That is for sure. 19 COMMISSIONER FLORIO: Thank you. 20 ALJ DUDNEY: All right. Thank you, 21 Mr. Freedman. 22 MR. FREEDMAN: Thank you. 23 Jamie Mauldin. 24 ARGUMENT OF MS. MAULDIN 2.5 MS. MAULDIN: Good morning ALJs Dudney 26 and Darling, commissioners. My name is Jamie 27 Mauldin. I represent the Coalition of

California Utility Employees, or CCUE.

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CCUE is a coalition of unions whose 35,000 members work in nearly all the electric utilities in California, including approximately 700 employees at the SONGS units at the time the steam generator leak occurred. Currently, Utility Workers Union of America, a member of CCUE, represents 138 employees still at SONGS units. All the rest have lost their jobs.

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CCUE has been an active party in this proceeding and since the OII issued, and decided to join the settlement agreement for several reasons. First, the settlement allows Edison to recover the costs of paying employees before they were laid off when there was still a chance that the plant would be restarted, because any possibility that the plant may have been restarted required Edison to keep its trained staff to operate the equipment.

In contrast to the settlement agreement, the Commission issued a Phase 1 Proposed Decision that would have authorized a mass layoff of the trained work force as soon as the units were offline, regardless of the possibility of a restart. The Phase 1 PD would have created terrible policy and precedent encouraging the utilities to fire

1 their employees at the first hint of
2 operational trouble.

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It is important to remember that the SONGS workers are a unique asset, one which has been trained to keep the public safe from potential disaster. SCE and SDG&E ratepayers have invested in these people, and they would have been impossible to replace or reassemble if the plant had been restarted.

Unfortunately, the Phase 1 PD and other parties arguing against keeping trained staff failed to consider the value of these workers. Additionally, for 2013 the settlement agreement authorizes severance expenses for those approximately 560 employees who have now lost their jobs.

Lastly, and very importantly, CCUE believes the settlement agreement strikes a fair balance so that ratepayers pay for portions of SONGS that reliably served customers at greatly reduced rate, the replacement power that customers consumed, but not the steam generators after they failed.

There is a lot of blame to go around here. Everybody is worse off, and there are no winners in this situation. California ratepayers lost a cost-effective electrical

resource. California lost 2200 megawatts of carbon-free generation located in an electrically critical place, and more than 500 people lost high-quality middle-class jobs. There is no happy outcome here.

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However, the Commission has two choices. One, adopt the PD which gives money back to ratepayers right away; or, two, continue litigation that, due to the amount of money and complexity of contested issues, would last at least one or two more years delay in getting money back to ratepayers.

The Proposed Decision correctly finds that the settlement agreement reflects a reasonable compromise between the diverse settling parties' positions and will avoid the time, expense, and uncertainty of further litigation.

We urge the Commission to adopt the PD because the settlement is reasonable, balanced and has the support of the leading ratepayer advocacy groups and international environmental group, and labor, along with the utilities. Moreover, it provides a reasonable, efficient, and timely resolution of this investigation. Thank you.

ALJ DUDNEY: Thank you.

Mr. Lutz followed by Mr. Pocta.

ARGUMENT OF MR. LUTZ

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MR. LUTZ: Hello. Thank you very much. My name is Ray Lutz. I am with the citizens' oversight projects, and we are in this investigation as the Coalition to Decommission San Onofre. Thank you very much for letting me speak before the Commission today.

ALJ DUDNEY: Mr. Lutz, could you raise your microphone a little bit, please?

MR. LUTZ: I'll move it more here. Thank you.

ALJ DARLING: Thank you.

MR. LUTZ: The mission of Citizen's

Oversight is civic engagement. We prefer

open and public processes rather than private

and secret processes. We believe that this

is good public policy, and is likely endorsed

by virtually everyone that you ask. Do they

want it secret or open? I bet you you would

all raise your hand "open." I would hope at

least in a public forum you would say that.

Transparency encourages fair and just decision making and discourages waste, fraud, and abuse. My background is not as an attorney but as an engineer with an advanced degree. After careful consideration of nuclear energy, we have concluded that

safety, waste, and cost make nuclear energy a bad public policy to continue.

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This is our first attempt to provide Citizen's Oversight in the processes of the CPUC, but we do it with the experience providing oversight to many other governmental groups.

Some may say that any settlement is worth agreeing to as long as the nuclear plant is shut down. This proceeding had nothing do with the decision to shut down the plant. We believe this is an abandonment of the duties of the groups representing ratepayers to give in very easily to the utilities without pushing for the position of the ratepayers.

No matter how you look at it, there were significant investments in this plant based on the plan to extend its life by another 40 years, which were lost. The original equity though in the plant was recovered by investors in 2001. So those investors that originally invested in this plant made their money back a long time ago. All the recent investment was speculation on this plant will continue for a long time at the rate of about \$115 million a year. A lot of that would have been saved had this plant

never been approved and gone forward.

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Now, what we noticed in our review of this first consideration of your processes is that there is two process here, a public process that we are involved in right now and all the other courtroom and formal procedures and rules, which are apparently very respectable. However, there is also an actual process, that is the one that is really used. The actual process uses ex parte meetings, significant number of them; maybe improper communications between the utilities and the Commission, maybe a great number of those; private and secret settlement meetings where not everybody is involved.

It is not a public process that you are sponsoring here. In fact, you say that it is your policy that you like that process better. You like the secret process better. Shame on you. Shame on you. You should not like the secret process better. Public process is better. It is open. It is transparent.

You also say that it is better because it is cheaper. I beg to differ. Even a 1 percent improvement in the ratepayer position is \$33 million. That probably will

pay for a lot of proceedings. Certainly it would pay for some for me. I made zero on this. And I don't really expect to make a lot, but a lot less than 33 million, because I hope that I can improve the position of the ratepayer by at least 1 percent.

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And, unfortunately, the other ratepayer advocates have said we don't want to try to improve the ratepayer position by at least 1 percent, so we will give in.

So the Commission should not automatically say it is better to go for the settlement. It is certainly not going to be better for ratepayers, because you can get at least 1 percent, I bet, without going through with the proceedings.

They're not open. They're secret. They're bad policy.

It's a tradition of turning over your decision-making to other groups. You say well, we're not going to make any decisions. We'll let TURN and the utilities figure it out. That takes us off the hook. Then we can just say oh, we like the settlement because it's the best we can do because we depend on these guys. Hell, we've been paying them for 40 years. They're on basically our payroll. TURN has been doing

this for a long time. They like to be in the process. It's part of their business. They don't certainly want to ruin their insider position here.

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It's time for the Commission to start to change your ways. The secret evidence which surfaced in the extensive communications in the San Bruno case has tarnished your reputation, allowing the secret negotiated settlements to be the primary way that you decide things. That's not a good way to do it.

It's now been revealed that the Commission has a habit of improper dealing.

The San Bruno case has thousands of documents that I've been looking through.

ALJ DARLING: Mr. Lutz, the purpose of the oral argument is to keep your comments directed to the public Proposed Decision.

Okay. Ask your cooperation in that regard.

Thank you.

MR. LUTZ: This is with regard to this case, and I will continue to make my comments with regard to this case. And this case has to do with the communications which may have preceded in this case and with the Commission. So I object to your interruption of my statement, and I ask for additional

1 time.

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Were there additional significant irregularities in this case like there were in the San Bruno case? I don't know yet. But it certainly could have. And it stands to reason that you should investigate that before you go forward with any kind of settlement.

I think the Commission should come clean here. Immediately submit any late ex parte information. And also with the utilities, they should submit late ex parte admissions like they're doing now in the San Bruno case where they had to submit over 900 pages of late filed ex parte communications.

Now, a review of reasonableness of -- okay, there was an application that was supposed to be put forward within a few months after the steam generators were put into place. That was targeted for June of 2012.

And I think by your own rules it was supposed to be put in in six months. They didn't do it. You didn't really ask for them to do it until one of the parties in this proceeding asked for you to roll that into -- and you did -- rolled it into Phase 3. But

it's never even been brought up.

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In fact, had that application been brought forward, this plant would not be in rates at all because it wasn't running at that time. You have left it in rates the whole time through your inaction, through your not allowing that application to be put in and forcing them to put it in the way it was supposed to. You allowed it to be in rates the whole time.

And it's still in rates. We're still paying for a plant that is not working. That is embarrassing, embarrassing for me because I'm a citizen and you're working for me. You're working for me. And the fact that you're not paying attention to that is an embarrassment to me because I'm part of that, I'm a citizen.

The Commission should -- well, the settlement is unfair to the ratepayers. It cannot be fairly evaluated without more evidence because you didn't go into any of the possible improvements. In fact, that was explicitly taken out of the proceedings by ALJ Dudley's ruling. None of it would be left in.

It was explicitly excluded. Any attempt by the parties such as us to get

anything in was objected to by the utilities.

And they took it out. And we never got to

that point. And, specifically, they came up

with this settlement in a backroom deal which

5 now you say is good because you like backroom

deals for some reason instead of having it out in the public.

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Some of the parties here say oh, we couldn't do any better in the transparent process. There's no guarantee of that. But just the fact that you have a transparent process is better. Is better why? Because it gives you guys the confidence and the public has confidence in you by having a transparent process versus a secret process.

Except for the replacement power, which is something around \$500 million, the residual value of the nuclear waste operation which we have to continue that, the ratepayers should not be on the hook for any part of this plan.

It was taken down by decisions of this utility. That's about \$2.7 billion.

Now, are they going to have to -- or what's going to happen is it going to go belly up?

No, because they actually can do pretty.

They've got lawsuits with Mitsubishi, their own insurance. They can salvage the plant.

1 They actually get back up to pretty 2 much where they were. The difference is 3 you're not in the middle of their court cases over there. And you're putting it in their hands, which is where it should be, because 5 6 they're a company. They're a big boy. They 7 can handle this. 8 The Commission should immediately 9 halt the collection of rates for this plan 10 immediately. Don't even wait another day. 11 There's no reason rates should be collected 12 for this plant. 13 You should deny the settlement. 14 up a criteria and process for open settlement 15 process. And at least complete your internal 16 investigation which you stopped. Dr. Budnitz 17 was stopped from doing his investigation. 18 You should at least complete that. 19 Thank you very much for allowing me 20 to speak today. 21 COMMISSIONER PETERMAN: Mr. Lutz, I 22 have a question. Thank you for your 23 presentation. 24 Thank you. MR. LUTZ: I like 2.5 questions. 26 COMMISSIONER PETERMAN: So were you

notified of the settlement meetings and

invited to attend?

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MR. LUTZ: There was one meeting that everyone was invited to that I heard of which was on March 27th. And that was the settlement was already completed at that point, fait accompli. There was no discussion allowed by anybody, any one of the parties, regarding the settlement at that meeting. So, no, there was no open -- there was no opportunity that I knew of and anyone else knew of that we heard except for TURN to participate in any settlement negotiations.

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Now, we provided in our comment to the settlement a set of criteria that we think that the Commission should adopt where you more clearly specify the process that's used for settlements including not getting involved in narrow litigation far in the future. This is a bad decision to go way in the future and say oh, how many years is it going to take to decide who is at fault between MHI and SCE? Hard to say.

I know that in the Novell-Microsoft case, which has been going on for like 25 years. And it's finally settled. So it could be going on for decades before they decide that. Cost -- pretty much no limit because the attorneys like to spend a lot of money. And we have no way to control that.

So our view is that you should be out of that litigation between their subcontractors.

Now, in our --

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COMMISSIONER PETERMAN: I'm going to stop there. I was just mostly interested in your general question about the secrecy sense of settlement agreement. So perhaps we have two parties coming up as well. ORA and I believe SDG&E still remain. So maybe they can speak to the noticing of the settlement meetings.

But Mr. Freedman of TURN noted that the settlement meetings followed the guidance that the Commission provides. So I wanted to just clarify that issue with you in terms of whether it was your choice not to participate versus whether you were somehow not informed of the process.

MR. LUTZ: We participated in everything that we possibly could. And there was no participation available to us at that meeting. At that meeting, the settlement was already done.

COMMISSIONER PETERMAN: Thank you.

MR. LUTZ: Any more questions? Give me a chance to talk some more.

ALJ DARLING: That's it, Mr. Lutz.

Thank you.

1 Mr. Pocta.

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# ARGUMENT OF MR. POCTA

MR. POCTA: Thank you. Good afternoon, commissioners, ALJs, advisors, and other participants. I am Mark Pocta. I'm a program manager with the Office of Ratepayer Advocates. And I'd like to thank everyone for taking the time to attend this oral argument and listen to our perspective.

As one of the settling parties, ORA supports the Proposed Decision of ALJs
Darling and Dudney which adopts settlement agreement. The Proposed Decision considers the settlement as a whole and finds that it reasonably allocates the various cost categories between shareholders and ratepayers and is in the public interest. It finds that if the Commission held hearings on Phase 3 issues, there is a wide range of outcomes and that the provisions of the amended settlement agreement are within the range of possible outcomes.

The Proposed Decision identifies the settlement agreement's primary result of ratepayer refunds and credits of approximately \$1.3 billion. Throughout this process, ORA's focused on the three primary aspects of the settlement agreement that

contribute to this benefit.

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First, SCE is permitted to retain its authorized operational and maintenance costs for 2012 but does not obtain recovery of approximately 100 million in incremental inspection and repair cost incurred in 2012. The Proposed Decision finds that the settlement provisions related to O&M and other non-O&M operating expenses are reasonable.

The second issue is the ratemaking treatment pertaining to the remaining investment in the SONGS facility referred to as "base plant" and the reduction in rate of return on base plant.

The Proposed Decision finds that the proposed recovery of base plant over a 10-year period at a reduced rate to be reasonable. SCE and San Diego cease earning a full return on its investment in SONGS base plant effective February 1st, 2012, when the facilities stopped operating. And the underappreciated value of the base plant will be amortized in rates over 10-year time frame at an extremely low rate as described in the settlement.

The Proposed Decision states this compromise is clearly demonstrated in the

present value revenue requirement which shows that the settlement agreement is 360 million less than SCE's litigation position.

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The Proposed Decision further states that instead of the usual authorized rate of return, the settlement agreement reduces shareholder return on all SONGS investment to less than three percent, which has the effect of saving ratepayers approximately 420 million over the 10-year amortization period.

The third issue is the ratemaking treatment for basement steam generators. The settlement this allows any rate recovery associated with the replacement steam generators effective February 1st, 2012. This ratemaking adjustment is also spent substantial and unprecedented.

The utilities will recover none of the underappreciated book value in the replacement steam generator investment effective when the SONGS facility stopped operating. The ratepayers do not pay for the replacement steam generators when they are no longer operational. This is the most optimal result from ORA's perspective that it could achieve, equivalent to achieving 100 percent of its litigation position on this issue for ratepayers.

As identified in settlement agreement, ratepayers are not responsible for any costs after February 1st, 2012, associated with SCE's net book value of 597 million in the replacement steam generators. And San Diego's share amounting to \$160 million. These figures are identified on page 99 of the Proposed Decision.

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The Proposed Decision finds the approach to replacement steam generator recovery to be fair and conforms the cost of service ratemaking principles. The utilities will only recover costs for the time period that the steam generators were actually used to produce power. And ratepayers will not pay for nonoperating generation source when they are paying for purchased power.

The Proposed Decision further states that no finding on prudence or imprudence has been made or needs to be made to reach this conclusion and finds that the provisions related to the replacement steam generators are reasonable and within the range of possible outcomes.

The Proposed Decision also provides a detailed and thorough discussion describing the reasons that the settlement is not inconsistent with any prior Commission

1 decisions. Finally, the Proposed Decision 2 finds that all issues in the proceeding are 3 encompassed by and resolved in the Amended 4 Settlement Agreement and Proposed Decision. 5 And ORA asks and requests for each commissioner's affirmative vote for the 6 7 Proposed Decision of Administrative Law 8 Judges Darling and Dudney in the 9 investigation. 10 On behalf of ORA, I want to thank 11 you once again for your time and 12 consideration of our comments in the case. 13 Thank you very much. 14 ALJ DARLING: Thank you, Mr. Pocta. 15 Ouestions? 16 (No response.) 17 ALJ DARLING: All right. Thank you. 18 MR. POCTA: Thank you. 19 ALJ DARLING: And, Mr. Schavrien. 20 MR. SCHAVRIEN: Good job. Thank you. ] 21 ARGUMENT OF MR. SCHAVRIEN 22 MR. SCHAVRIEN: ALJs Darling and 23 Dudney, Commissioners, my name is Lee 24 Schavrien. I'm senior vice president of 2.5 finance, regulatory and legislative affairs 26 for San Diego Gas & Electric. 27 SDG&E, a non-operator of SONGS, 28 owns a 20-percent share of the facility and

we have been very active in both the OII

proceeding and the settlement negotiations.

As SDG&E's representative here today, I urge this Commission to approve the settlement as outlined in the Proposed Decision.

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All settlements involve give-and-take by all of the negotiating parties, and this one is no exception. No settlement is perfect. That is, no settling party will ever walk away completely satisfied with the terms of the settlement.

The settlement before you is the result of significant give-and-take, made by parties representing a broad range of stakeholders. The settlement came together only after many months of negotiation -intense negotiations amongst the parties. All parties made significant concessions along the way. Each of the settling parties weighed the potential risk of continued litigation against the 'settlements terms. Even this Commission weighed in, strongly recommending that certain terms be amended or added to make the settlement more favorable to ratepayers. All of the Commission's recommendations were accepted by the settling parties. In the end, SDG&E is confident that the resulting settlement is fair and

reasonable -- is a fair and reasonable
agreement that deserves this Commission's
approval.

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As the very thorough and thoughtful Proposed Decision explains, this Commission has a long, established standard for reviewing and approving settlement agreements. First, the settlement must result in just and reasonable rates. Second, the settlement must be consistent with the law. Third, the settlement must be reasonable in light of the whole record. And last and certainly not least, the settlement must be in the public interest.

The settlement now before this Commission strongly achieves all four of these requirements.

In the settling parties' comments to the Proposed Decision filed on Wednesday of this week, the settling parties have requested a few changes in the ordering paragraphs. If adopted, these changes would ensure that the benefits of the settlement agreement would flow promptly to ratepayers starting January 1, '15. And SDG&E urges this Commission to adopt those recommended changes in the final decision.

I suspect that most of us in this

1	noom and noods to most on T. Itnos. T. am						
	room are ready to move on. I know I am.						
2	I've been involved with settlements for over						
3	35 years at this Commission. We at SDG&E are						
4	eager to resolve all of our issues applicable						
5	to the Commission's investigation into the						
6	early closure of SONGS through the settlement						
7	as soon as possible so that we may provide						
8	those benefits to our customers starting						
9	January 1, and so that we may focus our						
10	attention on the safe and efficient						
11	decommissioning of SONGS. Thus, on behalf of						
12	SDG&E, I urge the Commission to approve						
13	the settlement at its November 20th						
14	Commission meeting.						
15	Thank you.						
16	ALJ DARLING: Thank you.						
17	Commissioners, any questions?						
18	(No response.)						
19	ALJ DARLING: Thank you very much. All						
20	right, thank you.						
21	Are there any other parties in						
22	the room that did not have an opportunity to						
23	sign up?						
24	(No response.)						
25	ALJ DARLING: Seeing none, no further						
26	questions.						
27	Commissioner Florio, did you wish						
28	to make a comment before we close?						

COMMISSIONER FLORIO: Well, yes. This is perhaps the only opportunity we'll have before the 20th for the commissioners as a group to discuss this, so I would also invite any questions that my colleagues have for me or for the ALJs regarding this.

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I just want to emphasize I have,
just to be doubly sure, gone back through all
of my e-mails and confirmed that there were
no ex parte contacts with my office. Both
President Peevey and I publicly and on
the record urged the parties to reach
a settlement, but the settlement that's
presented is totally their work product and
neither of us had any role in crafting the
settlement as some have alleged.

So I want to thank those parties that did make the tough decision to come to a settlement here. I know all sides that participated gave up things that they didn't want to, that they thought they might win in litigation. But I think considering all the other important work that this Commission has in front of it, that resolving this in a fair and expeditious manner is a good idea. But certainly invite any questions from my colleagues.

COMMISSIONER PETERMAN: Commissioner

Florio or Judge Darling, if you want to comment on the question asked earlier about the protocol being followed for settlement and inviting all the parties.

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ALJ DARLING: Sure. Under the rules what -- parties are -- they notice -- when parties have negotiations, which are voluntary and do not need to involve all parties, particularly in these multiple party settlements, they will very often engage in preliminary negotiations and try to reach some level of understanding. The rules require that at that point or some other point prior to signing an agreement, they must put out a notice for an opportunity for other parties to come and discuss the settlement.

From reading the comments submitted by parties, the concern by a few parties was that they felt that they should have been included in the beginning, and that as a matter of fairness and due process, we should have ordered that negotiations, settlement negotiations include all the parties.

Our rules and our decisions in the past have very clearly understood that when you have multiple parties, settlement

negotiations can be a lot more difficult on 1 2 complex proceedings. So we have previously 3 approved subsets of parties working to reach negotiated settlement. It also -- we 4 5 specifically have a provision that says it does not need to be an all-party settlement. 6 7 So the concern was access to the negotiation. 8 Now, two things that were in 9 the decision that might be instructive is one 10 that -- one of the parties that did 11 eventually offer support for this agreement, World Business Academy, had voluntary gone 12 13 and approached the utility with their testimony -- and that's described in here --14 15 they did not join the settlement. Two other 16 organizations that were not involved in 17 the settlement negotiations joined 18 the settlement agreement. So I think that the fundamental 19 20 concern is they weren't invited, but they do 21 have the opportunity to come into 22 the settlement agreement. They have an 23 opportunity to say We like that. You can 24 change this and we would come on board. 2.5 We don't like it. 26 COMMISSIONER PETERMAN: And could any 27 party have initiated settlement discussions.

ALJ DARLING: Certainly at any time.

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COMMISSIONER PETERMAN: Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER FLORIO: I would just note, I was party before this Commission for 30-plus years before I was appointed and we had hundred -- I participated in hundreds of proceedings, many of which were resolved by the traditional litigation route and a number of which were resolved by settlement. And in these big cases, inevitably a settlement starts with two people having a conversation, and then three and then four and then five.

The rules that have been in place for about 25 years now say that you have to have at least one publicly noticed meeting where all parties attend before the settlement is signed.

Now, sometimes the parties come in and say -- the parties that have been talking come in and say Here's the deal; take it or leave it. Sometimes they hear arguments from parties and say Oh, you know, that's something we didn't think about. Or, you know, We really want to get you on board so we'll make some changes.

And what happens in that settlement agreement is confidential, so people can't really reveal who said what and what -- you know, what, if any, changes were made in

the document when.

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But as far as I'm aware, the rules were followed in this case. And we could certainly go back and take a look at whether we want to make any changes to those for the future. But the record indicates that that process was followed here.

ALJ DARLING: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER SANDOVAL: So I guess that was my main question as well, is the settlement process here is established. It does allow that. It does allow discussions that initially don't include all parties, but at the same time any party may initiate settlement talks. So I just wanted to confirm your understanding as well that what happened here was consistent with the rules in terms of the notice.

ALJ DARLING: Yes. There was a notice that was served on the service list the week -- several days before of the settlement conference. Testimony -- or argument was presented by other -- another party saying, Yes, we initiated our settlement discussions way back in February; they didn't go anywhere. Other parties didn't get involved and didn't make any attempt to reach settlement. And that's what

our rules provide. And those that do can come forward and make their argument that this meets the standard of review under Rule 12.1.

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COMMISSIONER FLORIO: And typically, as in this case, the Commission makes a judgment whether the parties agreeing to the settlement fairly represent the range of parties in the proceeding. Sometimes I've seen instances where -- say there are four interest groups in a proceeding and three of them get together and have a settlement, and the fourth one kind of "if you're not at the table, you're on the menu" kind of thing. And the Commission sometimes rejects settlements like that where the interests of the parties that aren't signing are not fairly represented. But in this case, the ALJs and I agree that the key interests were represented and that the outcome is reasonable.

ALJ DARLING: I would direct the commissioners' future attention to pages 61 through 65 -- -6, which do address the settlement conference, the conduct, the basis for allowing approving settlements that are not all party, that that can be a very useful mechanism when there's many

1 parties, many issues. It talks about the 2 timing of the agreement. It talks about the 3 conduct at settlement conference and bringing the joint motion forward. 5 So those issues have been addressed. If you have further questions, 6 7 we'd be happy to talk to you about that. COMMISSIONER SANDOVAL: I'll review 8 9 that and let you know. 10 I have to say, the standard for 11 reviewing a settlement that the Commission 12 reviews and determines whether or not 13 the settlement is in the public interest, 14 there is -- correct? 15 ALJ DARLING: That's one of three. 16 COMMISSIONER SANDOVAL: And public 17 interest and other --18 ALJ DARLING: Reasonable in light of 19 the whole record and consistent with the law. 20 COMMISSIONER SANDOVAL: So, reasonable in light of the whole record and consistent 21 22 with the law. 23 So there already has been some 24 feedback about the settlement based upon 2.5 the previous iteration and so now we come to 26 this new iteration. 27 So part of the judgment in 28 the settlement is in light of those factors,

1 should the settlement be approved or should 2 we continue with more process and full blown 3 litigation that would go -- continue on. 4 So you know, I think it's important 5 as we talk about a process that is 6 transparent, that settlement, while it is 7 also a process in which we do not 8 participate, it is transparent in the sense 9 that the process is set out, and we need to 10 make sure that the process is followed. 11 then our job is to consider the factors and 12 go through this part of the process to 13 determine whether or not the settlement is 14 appropriate in light of those factors or 15 whether we should reject the settlement and 16 continue on with the process. 17 So that's basically our --18 ALJ DARLING: That's an accurate 19 framing of the position, yes. Your role 20 here. 21 COMMISSIONER SANDOVAL: Thank you. 22 ALJ DARLING: Commissioner Picker? 23 (No response.) 24 ALJ DARLING: All right. I want to 2.5 thank all the parties very much for coming 26 and helping the commissioners and us 27 understand your views, and we are adjourned.

Thank you. Drive carefully.

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### BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

#### OF THE

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Order Instituting Investigation on the Commission's Own Motion into the Rates, Operations, Practices, Services and Facilities of Southern California Edison Company and San	) ) ) Investigation ) 12-10-013
Diego Gas and Electric Company Associated with the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Units 2	Application 13-03-005
and 3.	Application 13-03-013
And Related Matters.	Application 13-03-014
	Application 13-01-016

# CERTIFICATION OF TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDING

I, Alejandrina E. Shori, Certified Shorthand Reporter No. 8856, in and for the State of California do hereby certify that the pages of this transcript prepared by me comprise a full, true and correct transcript of the testimony and proceedings held in the above-captioned matter on October 31, 2014.

I further certify that I have no interest in the events of the matter or the outcome of the proceeding. EXECUTED this 31st day of October, 2014.

Alejandrina E. Shori CSR No. 8856

### BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

#### OF THE

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Order Instituting Investigation on the Commission's Own Motion into the Rates, Operations, Practices, Services and Facilities of Southern	) ) ) Investigation ) 12-10-013
California Edison Company and San Diego Gas and Electric Company Associated with the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Units 2	Application 13-03-005
and 3.	Application 13-03-013
And Related Matters.	Application 13-03-014
	Application 13-01-016

# CERTIFICATION OF TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDING

I, Ana M. Gonzalez, Certified Shorthand Reporter No. 11320, in and for the State of California do hereby certify that the pages of this transcript prepared by me comprise a full, true and correct transcript of the testimony and proceedings held in the above-captioned matter on October 11, 2014.

I further certify that I have no interest in the events of the matter or the outcome of the proceeding. EXECUTED this 11th day of October, 2014.

Ana M. Gonzalez CSR No. 11320

13-01-016

### BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

#### OF THE

### STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Order Instituting Investigation on the Commission's Own Motion into the	) ) )
Rates, Operations, Practices,	) Investigation
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and 3.	) Application
	) 13-03-013 )
And Related Matters.	) Application
	) 13-03-014 )
	) Application

# CERTIFICATION OF TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDING

I, Michael J. Shintaku, Certified Shorthand
Reporter No. 8251, in and for the State of California
do hereby certify that the pages of this transcript
prepared by me comprise a full, true and correct
transcript of the testimony and proceedings held in
the above-captioned matter on October 31, 2014.

I further certify that I have no interest in the events of the matter or the outcome of the proceeding. EXECUTED this 31st day of May, 2014.

Michael J. Shintaku CSR No. 8251