In the Matter of the 2017 Wolf Creek Triennial)	
Decommissioning Financing Plan.)	18-WCNE-107-GIE

TESTIMONY IN RESPONSE TO TESTIMONY OPPOSING SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

PREPARED BY

LEO M. HAYNOS

UTILITIES DIVISION

KANSAS CORPORATION COMMISSION

June 29, 2018

1	Q.	Would you please state your name and business address?
2	A.	My name is Leo M. Haynos. My business address is 1500 Southwest Arrowhead Road,
3		Topeka Kansas, 66604.
4 5	Q.	Are you the same Leo M. Haynos who filed direct testimony and testimony in support of a Settlement Agreement in this docket?
6 7	A.	Yes, I am.
8	Q.	What is the purpose of your responsive testimony?
9	A.	My testimony responds to the testimony of Citizens' Utility Ratepayer Board (CURB)
10		witness Stacey Harden filed in opposition to the Settlement Agreement on June 27, 2018.
11		In my testimony, I respectfully disagree with Ms. Harden's opinions regarding the
12		proposed Settlement Agreement (Agreement).
13	Q.	What are CURB's concerns regarding the S&A?
14	Α.	CURB's is concerned about decommissioning cost increases resulting from changing
15		decommissioning cost calculation methodologies.
16	Q.	Can you expand on that?
17	A.	Yes. Historically, the Commission has relied on the DECON cost estimate alternative for
18		estimating decommissioning costs to be funded by the Wolf Creek Decommissioning
19		Financing Plan (Plan). In my previous testimonies filed in this docket, I contend the
20		DECON cost estimate is flawed because it does not reflect the current reality that the
21		U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has no process in place for disposing of spent nuclear
22		fuel. In my direct testimony, I advocate for expanding the DECON cost estimate to
23		include contingency funding for on-site spent fuel storage. My recommendation in this

1	regard is based on the current practice of commercial nuclear generating plants that have
2	recently been decommissioned to store spent fuel on-site.

Q. What would be the impact on the Plan if your recommendation is accepted by the Commission?

It has been the Commission practice to update the decommissioning cost estimate and associated Plan funding requirements on a triennial basis. Using the latest updated DECON cost estimate, Wolf Creek's expected decommissioning would be approximately \$814 million in 2017 dollars. Shifting to DECON with additional contingency funding for on-site spent fuel storage increases this cost to \$1.088 billion. This is approximately a \$274 million or 34% increase in the funding level (in 2017 dollars) needed by the plant closure date in 2045.

Q. What are CURB's concerns regarding the Agreement?

A. CURB believes the decommissioning costs listed in the Agreement represent an unacceptable increase in the Plan funding requirements. In her testimony, Ms. Harden states that if the Agreement is approved by the Commission, the decommissioning costs estimate would increase by 42% over the 2015 estimate. Ms. Harden further contends there has been no substantial evidence provided in the docket regarding the potential impact to ratepayers if the decommissioning costs are increased by 42%.

¹ Page 5, lines 1-5, Harden Testimony.

- Q. Earlier you stated the DECON estimate with on-site storage contingency would be a 32% increase. Why is there a disagreement between Ms. Harden's estimate of a 42% increase and your estimate of a 32% increase if contingency funds are used in the cost estimate?
- Ms. Harden is calculating the increase comparing the 2017 cost estimate to the 2014 estimate approved by the Commission in the last Plan review.
- 7 Q. Is this a relevant comparison?
- No. Unless the Commission were to decide to rely on an outdated cost estimate to
 determine the level of funding for the Plan, Ms. Harden's comparison would be
 meaningless. I also believe such an approach would be in violation of Kansas law which
 requires a Decommissioning Plan approved by the Commission to be based on an
 engineering report that is no more than three years old.²
- 13 Q. If the DECON with on-site storage contingency estimate is used to determine the 14 funding level of the Plan, would today's ratepayers be responsible for a 32% 15 increase in decommissioning funding?
- 16 A. No. Although the value of the cost estimate is stated in 2017 dollars, it represents the
 17 amount of funding that must be available when Wolf Creek closes in 2045. As discussed
 18 in my testimony in support of the Agreement, today's Westar ratepayers will be
 19 responsible for providing \$7.8 million of annual funding if the DECON with on-site
 20 storage contingency is selected. This would represent a 22% increase in annual funding
 21 requirements over the updated DECON estimate.³

² See K.S.A. 66-128m and 66-128n.

³ See Page 2, lines 1-5, Responsive Testimony of Staff Witness Adam Gatewood, June 29, 2018.

1	Q.	CURB is concerned about the rate impact of shifting methodologies. Is this a
2		concern to you?
3	A.	Yes it is. This concern is the reason why I recommend the Commission shift
4		decommissioning cost estimate methodologies now. This triennial filing represents the
5		third instance where Staff has raised concerns with the long-term cost impacts of spent
6		fuel storage. When Wolf Creek is eventually decommissioned something will have to be
7		done with the spent fuel. Until the DOE takes the spent fuel for final disposition, Wolf
8		Creek will have to store it on-site. This fact will have an increased cost, and it
9		necessitates including an on-site storage contingency in the cost estimate.
10	Q.	Has substantial evidence regarding the decommissioning cost increase been
11		presented?
12	Α.	Yes. Appendix E to Attachment 2 of the Application provides a detailed cost estimate of
13		the Wolf Creek DECON methodology with on-site storage contingency. Attachment 7 to
14		the Application provides evidence of the necessity to store spent fuel on-site.
15	Q.	Can you provide more detail from Attachment 7 to support the need for on-site
16		storage?
17	A.	Yes. The following excerpt is taken from Attachment 7. I believe it provides a succinct
18		summary of current events regarding spent fuel disposition: ⁴
19 20 21 22 23 24		[T]he decommissioning methods employed by the 18 commercial nuclear power reactors that have shut down since 1989 have varied: 9 have employed DECON, 5 have employed SAFSTOR and 4 have employed combined SAFSTOR/DECON. Moreover, not all DECON sites have terminated their licenses. License termination is contingent upon the removal of the spent fuel from the site. For example, the plantsthat
25		elected the DECON option still have fuel on site (excluding Shoreham

⁴ Pages 3-4, Attachment 7 of the Application.

1 2 3 4 5		[which paid Philadelphia Electric Company to take its fuel to the Limerick Nuclear Power]) in a licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation or ISFSI. While the decommissioning of these plants is considered complete, only those portions of the site, exclusive of the ISFSI, have been released for alternative and unrestricted use.
6 7	Q.	Why should Attachment 7 be considered as evidence that a cost estimate should
8		include on-site storage?
9	A.	Attachment 7 provides evidence that a high probability exists that DOE will not be able
10		to take possession of spent fuel when decommissioning begins. Therefore, contingency
11		for this fact must be included in the cost estimate in order for the estimate to be
12		considered reasonable as required by K.S.A. 66-128n(b)(1).
13	Q.	What has been the Commission's approach in the past to address the lack of a
14		national solution to spent fuel disposal?
15	A.	The Commission has not addressed this issue. In past dockets reviewing the
16		Decommissioning Plan, the Commission has accepted Settlement Agreements between
17		Staff and the interveners which have recommended the DECON cost estimate
18		methodology. As noted in my direct testimony, DECON assumes DOE will be able to
19		accept spent fuel at no cost to the operator when the plan begins decommissioning.
20	Q.	Does CURB or Ms. Harden offer any evidence to suggest DOE will take the spent
21		fuel when decommissioning begins?
22	Α.	No. The only reference in Ms. Harden's testimony that I would consider as evidence is
23		the fact that the decommissioning cost estimate included in the Agreement will increase
24		over the cost estimate last approved by the Commission.
25		

1	Q.	Have you considered the possibility that DOE may sort out a national solution and
2		be ready to take spent fuel in 2045?
3	A.	Yes. The Appendix E contingency case assumes DOE has an operational spent fuel plan
4		by 2045 but a backlog in spent fuel acceptance rate requires some spent fuel storage.
5		And there is always the possibility that DOE begins to take spent fuel within the next ten
6		years as envisioned by the DECON cost estimate.
7	Q.	Given the possibility that DOE finds a solution to spent fuel disposal, are you
8		concerned the Plan may over-collect from the current generation of ratepayers and
9		under-collect funds from the future ratepayers?
10	A.	Not necessarily. I believe there is a greater possibility the Plan will over-collect from
11		future ratepayers if DOE is unable to find a solution. I would point out the Commission
12		requires the Decommissioning Plan to be reviewed every three years. If the Commission
13		approves the Agreement and then DOE begins to accept spent fuel on schedule, the
14		Commission will be able to adjust the Plan's funding accordingly during the following
15		Plan review to minimize any concerns with over-collection.
16	Q.	Is it possible to delay this decision until a future Plan review in expectation that
17		DOE develops a national solution for spent fuel disposal?
18	A.	That is a possibility. But as the time between making that decision and beginning
19		decommissioning in 2045 shortens, the utility ratepayers during that span of years will
20		see a continuing increase in their obligations to pay for on-site storage. Likewise, those
21		ratepayers that have been using power from Wolf Creek before the decision to include
22		on-site storage in the estimate is made will not have paid for the interim storage solution.
23		I refer you to Mr. Gatewood's responsive testimony for an example of this concept.

- 1 Q. Do you believe the Settlement Agreement is in the public interest?
- 2 A. Yes. I believe it establishes a balanced approach to the unknown disposition of spent
- nuclear fuel. In this case, it balances the funding obligation across generations of rate
- 4 payers.
- 5 Q. Can you summarize your conclusions in this responsive testimony?
- 6 A. I agree with Ms. Harden that approval of the Settlement Agreement will result in
- 7 ratepayers providing more funding for the eventual decommissioning of Wolf Creek.
- 8 However, I contend such an increase for contingency funding is minor at this time and
- 9 will only increase as decommissioning draws nearer. I also note CURB provides no
- evidence to counter the possibility that interim spent fuel storage will be necessary.
- Similarly, CURB provides no alternative to increasing funds for the on-site storage
- contingency, and it provides no alternative to the negative impact the DECON cost
- estimate methodology could have on future ratepayers if the assumption that DOE will
- take all spent fuel proves to be inaccurate.
- 15 O. Does this conclude your testimony?
- 16 **A.** Yes.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

18-WCNE-107-GIE

I, the undersigned, certify that a true and correct copy of the above and foregoing Testimony in Response to Testimony Opposing Settlement Agreement Prepared by Leo M. Haynos was served by electronic service on this 29th day of June, 2018, to the following:

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