STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
UTILITIES COMMISSION
RALEIGH

DOCKET NO. E-2, SUB 1341

BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION

In the Matter of	)	
Application of Duke Energy Progress, LLC	)	**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF**
Pursuant to G.S. 62-133.2 and NCUC Rule	)	**KEVIN Y. HOUSTON**
R8-55 Relating to Fuel and Fuel-Related	)	**FOR**
Charge Adjustments for Electric Utilities	)	**DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC**

Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.

A. My name is Kevin Y. Houston and my business address is 525 South Tryon Street, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Q. BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED AND IN WHAT CAPACITY?

A. I am the Director Nuclear Engineering for Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC ("DEC" or the "Company") and Duke Energy Progress, LLC ("DEP").

Q. WHAT ARE YOUR PRESENT RESPONSIBILITIES AT DEP?

A. I am responsible for nuclear fuel procurement, spent fuel management and dry storage, and reactor core design for the nuclear units owned and operated by DEC and DEP.

Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.

A. I graduated from University of Florida with a Bachelor of Science degree in Nuclear Engineering, and from North Carolina State University with a Master's degree in Nuclear Engineering. I began my career with the Company in 1992 as an engineer and worked in Duke Energy's nuclear design group I performed nuclear physics roles related to reload licensing analyses, reactivity predictions, and special neutronics projects. I transitioned from technical roles to fuel fabrication and enrichment procurement in 1999 and assumed managerial responsibility for purchasing uranium, conversion services, enrichment services, and fuel fabrication services in 2012. I assumed responsibility for the spent fuel management and dry fuel storage functions in 2018. I assumed my current role in

March 2022, where I oversee all of the fuel supply and storage and reactor core design functions for DEC and DEP.

I served as Chairman of the Nuclear Energy Institute's Utility Fuel Committee, an association aimed at improving the economics and reliability of nuclear fuel supply and use. I became a registered professional engineer in the state of North Carolina in 2003.

Q. HAVE YOU FILED TESTIMONY OR TESTIFIED BEFORE THIS COMMISSION IN ANY PRIOR PROCEEDING?

A. Yes. I filed testimony in the DEP's 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 fuel costs proceedings in Docket Nos. 2018-1-E, 2019-1-E, 2020-1-E, 2021-1-E, 2022-1-E, and 2023-1-E.

Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?

A. The purpose of my testimony is to (1) provide information regarding DEP's nuclear fuel purchasing practices, (2) provide costs for the April 1, 2023 through March 31, 2024 test period ("test period"), and (3) describe changes forthcoming for the December 1, 2024 through November 30, 2025 billing period ("billing period").

Q. YOUR TESTIMONY INCLUDES TWO EXHIBITS. WERE THESE EXHIBITS PREPARED BY YOU OR AT YOUR DIRECTION AND UNDER YOUR SUPERVISION?

A. Yes. These exhibits were prepared at my direction and under my supervision, and consist of Houston Exhibit 1, which is a Graphical Representation of the Nuclear

Fuel Cycle, and Houston Exhibit 2, which sets forth the Company's Nuclear Fuel Procurement Practices.

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COMPONENTS THAT MAKE UP NUCLEAR FUEL.

A. In order to prepare uranium for use in a nuclear reactor, it must be processed from an ore to a ceramic fuel pellet. This process is commonly broken into four distinct industrial stages: (1) mining and milling; (2) conversion; (3) enrichment; and (4) fabrication. This process is illustrated graphically in Houston Exhibit 1.

Uranium is often mined by either surface (*i.e.*, open cut) or underground mining techniques, depending on the depth of the ore deposit. The ore is then sent to a mill where it is crushed and ground-up before the uranium is extracted by leaching, the process in which either a strong acid or alkaline solution is used to dissolve the uranium. Once dried, the uranium oxide ("U_3O_8") concentrate – often referred to as yellowcake – is packed in drums for transport to a conversion facility. Alternatively, uranium may be mined by in situ leach ("ISL") in which oxygenated groundwater is circulated through a very porous ore body to dissolve the uranium and bring it to the surface. ISL may also use slightly acidic or alkaline solutions to keep the uranium in solution. The uranium is then recovered from the solution in a mill to produce U_3O_8.

After milling, the U_3O_8 must be chemically converted into uranium hexafluoride ("UF_6"). This intermediate stage is known as conversion and produces the feedstock required in the isotopic separation process.

Naturally occurring uranium primarily consists of two isotopes, 0.7% Uranium-235 ("U-235") and 99.3% Uranium-238. Most of this country's nuclear reactors (including those of the Company) require U-235 concentrations in the 3-5% range to operate a complete cycle of 18 to 24 months between refueling outages. The process of increasing the concentration of U-235 is known as enrichment. Gas centrifuge is the primary technology used by the commercial enrichment suppliers. This process first applies heat to the UF_6 to create a gas. Then, using the mass differences between the uranium isotopes, the natural uranium is separated into two gas streams, one being enriched to the desired level of U-235, known as low enriched uranium, and the other being depleted in U-235, known as tails.

Once the UF_6 is enriched to the desired level, it is converted to uranium dioxide powder and formed into pellets. This process and subsequent steps of inserting the fuel pellets into fuel rods and bundling the rods into fuel assemblies for use in nuclear reactors is referred to as fabrication.

Q. PLEASE PROVIDE A SUMMARY OF DEP'S NUCLEAR FUEL PROCUREMENT PRACTICES.

A. As set forth in Houston Exhibit 2, DEP's nuclear fuel procurement practices involve computing near and long-term consumption forecasts, establishing nuclear system inventory levels, projecting required annual fuel purchases, requesting proposals from qualified suppliers, negotiating a portfolio of long-term contracts from diverse sources of supply, and monitoring deliveries against contract commitments.

For uranium concentrates, conversion, and enrichment services, long-term contracts are used extensively in the industry to cover forward requirements and ensure security of supply. Throughout the industry, the initial delivery under new long-term contracts commonly occurs several years after contract execution. DEP relies extensively on long-term contracts to cover the largest portion of its forward requirements. By staggering long-term contracts over time for these components of the nuclear fuel cycle, DEP's purchases within a given year consist of a blend of contract prices negotiated at many different periods in the markets, which has the effect of smoothing out DEP's exposure to price volatility. Diversifying fuel suppliers reduces DEP's exposure to possible disruptions from any single source of supply. Due to the technical complexities of changing fabrication services suppliers, DEP generally sources these services to a single domestic supplier on a plant-by-plant basis using multi-year contracts.

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE DEP'S DELIVERED COST OF NUCLEAR FUEL DURING THE TEST PERIOD.

A. Staggering long-term contracts over time for each of the components of the nuclear fuel cycle means DEP's purchases within a given year consist of a blend of contract prices negotiated at many different periods in the markets. DEP mitigates the impact of market volatility on the portfolio of supply contracts by using a mixture of pricing mechanisms. Consistent with its portfolio approach to contracting, DEP entered into several long-term contracts during the test period.

DEP's portfolio of diversified contract pricing yielded an average unit cost of $49.45 per pound for uranium concentrates during the test period, representing a 15% increase from the prior test period.

All of DEP's enrichment purchases during the test period were delivered under long-term contracts negotiated prior to the test period. The staggered portfolio approach has the effect of smoothing out DEP's exposure to price volatility. The average unit cost of DEP's purchases of enrichment services during the test period increased 24% to $94.99 per Separative Work Unit.

Delivered costs for fabrication and conversion services have a limited impact on the overall fuel expense rate given that the dollar amounts for these purchases represent a substantially smaller percentage – 23% and 8%, respectively, for the fuel batches recently loaded into DEP's reactors – of DEP's total direct fuel cost relative to uranium concentrates or enrichment, which are 45% and 24%, respectively.

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE LATEST TRENDS IN NUCLEAR FUEL MARKET CONDITIONS.

A. Prices in the uranium concentrate markets have increased due to production cutbacks, activity from financial investors, and a sudden increase in demand caused by geopolitical events. Industry consultants believe that current market prices should provide the economic incentive for the exploration, mine construction, and production necessary to support future industry uranium requirements.

Market prices for conversion and enrichment services have continued to increase primarily due to the potential for production gaps as a result of the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Fabrication is not a service for which prices are published; however, industry consultants expect fabrication prices will continue to generally trend upward.

Q. WHAT CHANGES DO YOU SEE IN DEP'S NUCLEAR FUEL COST IN THE BILLING PERIOD?

A. Because fuel is typically expensed over two to three operating cycles (roughly three to six years), DEP's nuclear fuel expense in the upcoming billing period will be determined by the cost of fuel assemblies loaded into the reactors during the test period, as well as prior periods. The fuel residing in the reactors during the billing period will have been obtained under historical contracts negotiated in various market conditions. Each of these contracts contributes to a portion of the uranium, conversion, enrichment, and fabrication costs reflected in the total fuel expense.

The average fuel expense is expected to remain relatively flat, from 0.6275 cents per kWh incurred in the test period, to approximately 0.6209 cents per kWh in the billing period.

Q. WHAT STEPS IS DEP TAKING TO PROVIDE STABILITY IN ITS NUCLEAR FUEL COSTS AND TO MITIGATE PRICE INCREASES IN THE VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF NUCLEAR FUEL?

A. As I discussed earlier and as described in Houston Exhibit 2, for uranium concentrates, conversion, and enrichment services, DEP relies extensively on staggered long-term contracts to cover the largest portion of its forward requirements. By staggering long-term contracts over time and incorporating a range of pricing mechanisms, DEP's purchases within a given year consist of a blend of contract prices negotiated at many different periods in the markets, which has the effect of smoothing out DEP's exposure to price volatility.

Although costs of certain components of nuclear fuel are expected to increase in future years, nuclear fuel costs on a cents per kWh basis will likely continue to be a fraction of the cents per kWh cost of fossil fuel. Therefore, customers will continue to benefit from DEP's diverse generation mix and the strong performance of its nuclear fleet through lower fuel costs than would otherwise result absent the significant contribution of nuclear generation to meeting customers' demands.

Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR PRE-FILED DIRECT TESTIMONY?

A. Yes, it does.