## This is to certify that the images appearing are an accurate and complete reproduction of a case file document delivered in the regular course of business rechnician Date Processed 5 14 07

19

20

21

22

23

24

1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO
2	
3	
4	In the Matter of the : Application of Vectren :
5	Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc. : For Approval Pursuant to :
6	Revised Code Section 4929.11 of : Case No. Tariffs to Recover Conservation : 05-1444-GA-UNC
7	Expenses and Decoupling : Revenues Pursuant to Automatic :
8	Adjustment Mechanisms and for : Such Accounting Authority as :
9	May be Required to Defer Such :
10	Recovery Through Such Adjustment:
11	Expenses and Revenues for Future:  Recovery Through Such Adjustment:  Mechanisms.
12	Expenses and Revenues for Future: Recovery Through Such Adjustment: Mechanisms.  PROCEEDINGS  PROCEEDINGS  Before Steven D. Lesser and Gregory Price,
13	PROCEEDINGS  O  RETING  Before Steven D. Lesser and Gregory Price,  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O
14	Attorney Examiners, held at the offices of the
15	Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, 180 East
	Table of Lie of the Lagrange o
16	Broad Street, Hearing Room 11-F, Columbus, Ohio,
16 17	·

Armstrong & Okey, Inc. 185 S. Fifth Street, Suite 101 Columbus, Ohio 43215 (614) 224-9481 - (800) 223-9481 Fax - (614) 224-5724

ORIGINAL

1	APPEARANCES:
2	McNees Wallace & Nurick LLC By Ms. Gretchen J. Hummel
3	and Mr. Samuel C. Randazzo
4	21 East State Street 17th Floor
5	Columbus, Ohio 43215-4228
6	On behalf of Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc.
7	
8	Mr. David C. Rinebolt 231 West Lima Street
9	P.O. Box 1793 Findlay, Ohio 45839-1793
10	<del>-</del> '
11	On behalf of Ohio Partners for Affordable Energy.
12	Ma Mauraan D Cradu
13	Ms. Maureen R. Grady and
14	Ms. Jacqueline Lake Roberts Assistant Consumers' Counsel 10 West Broad Street
15	Suite 1800 Columbus, Ohio 43215-3485
16	
17	On behalf of the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel.
18	Ma Anna Hammanatain
19	Ms. Anne Hammerstein and
20	Mr. John Jones Assistant Attorneys General
21	180 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215
22	On behalf of the Staff of
23	the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio.

1

Wednesday Morning Session, February 28, 2007.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: The

Public Utilities Commission has assigned for discovery conference at this time and place in the Matter of the Application of Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc for Approval Pursuant to Revised Code Section 4929.11, of Tariffs to Recover Conservation Expenses and Decoupling Revenues Pursuant to Automatic Adjustment Mechanisms and for Such Accounting Authority as May be Required to Defer Such Expenses and Revenues for Future Recovery Through Such Adjustment Mechanisms, Case No. 05-1444-GA-UNC.

My name is Steven D. Lesser, I am a Hearing Examiner for the Commission. hearing this discovery conference is Gregory Price, an Attorney Examiner. May I have appearances first on behalf of the parties to the discovery then any other counsel in the hearing room today?

MS. GRADY: Thank you, Your Honor. On behalf of the Ohio Office of Consumers'

- 1 Counsel, Janine L. Migden-Ostrander, Consumers'
- 2 | Counsel, Maureen R. Grady, Jacqueline Lake
- 3 Roberts, 10 West Broad Street, Suite 1800,
- 4 Columbus, Ohio 43215.
- 5 MR. RINEBOLT: On behalf of Ohio
- 6 Partners for Affordable Energy, David C.
- 7 Rinebolt.
- 8 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Actually
- 9 I wanted to have the parties to the discovery
- 10 | first.
- MR. RINEBOLT: Your Honor, we are
- 12 | subject to deposition by OCC of our witness.
- 13 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Okay.
- 14 Go ahead.
- MR. RINEBOLT: 231 West Lima Street,
- 16 P.O. Box 1793, Findlay, Ohio 45839.
- 17 MS. HUMMEL: Thank you, Your Honor.
- 18 On behalf of Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio,
- 19 McNees Wallace & Nurick by Samuel C. Randazzo,
- 20 | Gretchen J. Hummel, Lisa McAlister, and Daniel
- 21 | Neilsen, 21 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio
- 22 | 43215.
- 23 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Thank
- 24 | you. Other counsel.

MS. HAMMERSTEIN: Your Honor, on behalf of the Staff of the Public Utilities

Commission of Ohio, Attorney General Marc Dann,

Anne L. Hammerstein and John H. Jones, Assistant

Attorneys General, 180 East Broad Street,

Columbus, Ohio 43215.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Thank you. The first thing I would like to do is clarify what we are going to be dealing with today. I would hope we are in agreement that we are dealing with a motion for protective order and motion in limine, dealing with a motion to compel discovery that was filed on I believe February 22nd.

We have also received a motion to compel responses to second set of discovery.

Do you have the filing date on that?

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: No, I don't.

MS. GRADY: That was filed yesterday by the 12 noon deadline.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: And I have a question whether the parties want to deal with that today, or are prepared to deal with

1 | that today.

MS. GRADY: Our preference, Your
Honor, is that we deal with it today. I think
if there is a ruling reached today on the scope
of the proceeding that that would apply to the
second as well as the third, copies of the third
set of discovery yesterday. The same
objections, same grounds. So I am thinking that
if there is a ruling today clarifying the scope
it would go a long way towards resolving both
first, second and third sets of discovery.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: But are you going to be asking for rulings on the specifics of the motion to compel?

MS. GRADY: Yes. I would think we

would, yes.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: What about Vectren?

MS. HUMMEL: Your Honor, I think we are prepared to address that motion today, your Honor. We tend to agree that a clarification on the scope of this proceeding consistent with your understanding of it would resolve the issues raised by that motion.

1 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Okay.

Thank you. Our plan for today is to take arguments on the protective order and motion in limine. We also want to go through some arguments about the motion to compel. We may have some questions also.

At that point our plan is to take a recess. We would like to go over our rulings and then we will come back and do it on the record. Now, I am not sure how all that timing will go. We will see how the arguments go. Any other preliminary matters?

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, I guess we were under the understanding that as well we would address the Staff's motion to incorporate the Staff Report.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: No, we are not dealing with that today. Anything else?

MS. HAMMERSTEIN: Your Honor, I guess Staff is very much, of course, interested in the scope of these proceedings and to the extent that we can weigh in on that we would appreciate the opportunity today.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Okay. We

will consider that. I am not sure. It's going to depend on what aspect we are dealing with. But, obviously, you will let us know when you want to say something.

MS. HAMMERSTEIN: Yes, Your Honor.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Thank
you. Okay. Let's start with the motion for
protective order and motion in limine. And you
would like to add something to your written
motions?

MS. HUMMEL: No, Your Honor. I think that we have made our case in the motion that we filed.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Would you like to --

additional comment that I would like to make that relates to paragraph 19 of the April 10th stipulation which explicitly spells out the rights of OCC with respect to instances in which a party would withdraw the stipulation that was filed on April 10th. And that is that the rights, and they are enumerated, explicitly enumerated, the rights are that the party would

be afforded the opportunity to present evidence through witnesses, to cross-examine all witnesses, to present rebuttal testimony and to brief all issues which shall be decided based upon the record and briefs.

There is no mention of discovery in the enumeration, and we continue to submit that discovery permitted at this stage of the game is not spelled out and provided for in the stipulation. And it is beyond the rights afforded to OCC at this point in the proceeding.

attorney examiner price: I have a question though as to the motion for protective order. Are you -- if I understand correct that if a witness has responded to an interrogatory request and has been designated as the witness responding to the interrogatory request, it's still your position that witness is not subject to a deposition?

MS. HUMMEL: Yes, Your Honor. As we have pointed out in numerous pleadings in spite of the fact that we believe the scope of this proceeding as indicated at the prehearing conference that was held in January is limited

to issues, new issues, raised by the amended stipulation not already contemplated by the Commission in its September 13th Opinion and Order and its November 8th entry on rehearing, we nevertheless responded to a significant number of discovery requests which we believe to be beyond the scope in the interest of good faith.

To the extent that we should have to be punished because we extended ourselves to cooperate, to be cooperative, we don't believe that we should have to submit to depositions based on that.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: And that is regarding your position that anything that is not already contemplated by the September 13th Opinion and Order is beyond discovery? If we do not come down on that side then would you be willing to have those witnesses be subject to depositions?

MS. HUMMEL: Well, Your Honor -ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE:

Hypothetically.

MS. HUMMEL. Realistically, the

amended stipulation is no more than the indication of the Staff and OPAE and VEDO of our acceptance of the Commission's September 13th Opinion and Order. The Commission has said twice that the results provided in that order in the entry on rehearing and then repeated twice in the stipulations, the most recent of which is the amended stipulation, are the same. And the Commission has said twice that those results are based on the record. And in the entry on rehearing it said that was not a mistake.

So, to the extent that we would be required to submit to additional discovery beyond that which we have gratuitously provided, we are placed in a position of being subject to discovery to the results of a Commission order. There is something that is fundamentally unfair about that, Your Honor.

And frankly we at this point maintain our position that we should not be subject to discovery and should not be subject to depositions.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Ms.

ARMSTRONG & OKEY, INC., Columbus, Ohio (614)224-9481

Grady.

MS. GRADY: Thank you, Your Honor.

If I may, Your Honor, at the outset I want to state for the record that the OCC maintains its objections set forth in numerous pleadings and set forth in the Supreme Court of Ohio appeal to the use of the alternative regulation process under 4929.05 to approve what is unquestionably a rate increase to Vectren's 300,000 residential customers.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: This is a very limited proceeding.

MS. GRADY: Yes, Your Honor. I understand that. Your Honor, this case is not about DSM, this case is about what the company is seeking, the Holy Grail decoupling. The decoupling will increase rates to Vectren's customers by approximately at least our numbers show \$11 million. Under the stipulation before the Commission there is no cap on that. If the revenue differential increases beyond the 11 million residential customers will pick that up.

Given the significant rate increase that is scheduled to go into effect in the

fourth quarter of 2007 OCC believes it's appropriate for the Commission to allow wide latitude for the discovery consistent with 4901:1-16 which says "Discovery shall be permitted on information reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence."

The new issues raised by the amended stipulation is not the proper scope here, nor did the AE preclude discovery that could have been conducted prior to the execution of the April 10th stipulation. OCC did not conduct discovery at that point in time because OCC had been engaged in good faith negotiations for four or five months preceding the filing of the April stipulation.

Had OCC aggressively pursued discovery as well as objected to the numerous waivers it would have been perceived that OCC was acting in bad faith.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: That is your position though. Did you ever reserve your rights to make those arguments later? Did you ever put the parties on notice that you were

reserving your right to make those arguments later?

MS. GRADY: No, we didn't, Your
Honor. We were in good faith negotiations.
We believed that it was going to amount to
something. And it in fact did. We had a
stipulation in April signed by the majority of
the parties to the proceeding. Everything was
on the right track until September 13th when the
Commission materially altered the stipulation.
Your Honor, the --

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Do you have a case cite to where the Commission has granted additional discovery because of a party has come in and said negotiations have broken down?

MS. GRADY: No, Your Honor, I do not have that at hand. It's something if the Commission wishes or if the Attorney Examiners wish that I obtain those arguments --

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: This isn't my argument. This is your argument.

MS. GRADY: I do not have that cite with me.

1 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Thank
2 you.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Did the discovery deadline pass before the stipulation was filed or did it pass after the stipulation was filed?

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, there was no discover deadline set in the case.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Was there a deadline set by rule?

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, it was a filing under 4909.12. 4929.12. I do not believe that there is a discover deadline associated, nor was there an Attorney Examiner entry which would have indicated that a discovery deadline was set.

Other than the issues I have just raised I think we will stand on the arguments that we made in our motion, our memorandum contra. We don't believe that the motion -- we don't believe that the motion in limine is appropriate. It's not something that the Commission has generally used in this proceeding. It would not be helpful. And

1 | the motions for protection should be denied.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Thank

3 | you. Mr. Rinebolt.

MR. RINEBOLT: Your Honor, if I may, we have no comments at this time.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Thank you.

MS. HAMMERSTEIN: I would just point out that the discovery rules do provide for a deadline. Discovery must be completed prior to the hearing. And that is 4901:1-17. Excuse me. Yes, 17.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Ms.

Hummel.

MS. HUMMEL: Yes, Your Honor. In addition to the rule just cited by Staff, I would like to point out that during the course, preliminary course, of this proceeding leading up to the hearing date, on April 24th we did engage in many conversations and submitted to informal discovery. And contrary to the representation made by OCC in its pleading filed yesterday, OCC's discovery prior to the hearing in this case was not limited by what VEDO was

willing to give it, but VEDO willingly responded to every informal data request that OCC made of us. There was a significant amount of information requested and provided within days of the response at that point.

We had the capability of doing that because we weren't being buried by pleading after pleading after pleading after pleading.

And I don't want the record to sound as if -- to leave it stand as if VEDO never was asked for any background information and VEDO never provided any information because that is simply not true.

We were asked for a significant amount of information and we provided every single piece that we were asked for willingly without requiring a filing of any discovery requests.

MS. GRADY: Very briefly, Your 20 Honor.

21 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Thank
22 you.

MS. GRADY: The discovery was directed to the stipulation, the stipulation is

at issue. The stipulation has to be approved under the three pronged standard. The discovery is reasonably calculated to lead to discovery of admissible evidence related to whether the stipulation satisfies the three pronged standard. No more or and no less.

That is what our discovery asked for, and it's well within the scope, the scope that Your Honor ruled that the scope of discovery should be permitted. That entry has been out. Interlocutory appeals were taken. The interlocutory appeals were denied.

It's here, we should have it, and it's \$11 million, at least \$11 million rate increase to customers. They deserve to have discovery and we deserve to have things answered as to what the meaning of the stipulation is and what its implications are for our customers.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Okay.

Thank you.

MS. HUMMEL: May I, Your Honor?

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Excuse

23 | me.

MS. HUMMEL: A new issue has been

raised relevant to the three pronged standard.

I would like to address that.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Sure.

MS. HUMMEL: Thank you, Your Honor. The Commission amended the stipulation which mirrors the September 13th Opinion and Order, and the November 8th rehearing entry simply recites the Commission's order in this case. The Commission specifically molded the results of those documents so that the result would meet the three pronged standard. It said so in its order, it repeated it in its entry on rehearing, and we simply acquiesced to the Commission's order in the amended stipulation.

Again, asking us now to support that which the Commission molded to meet the three pronged standard is unreasonably unfair.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: I am not sure I understand the point of what you are saying. You are saying the three pronged test is not an issue in the hearing?

MS. HUMMEL: I am saying, Your
Honor, that the three pronged test was at issue
in the hearing and the Commission found that the

April 10th stipulation did not meet that test. And specifically said in its September 13th order that it was making the decision that it did in order that the result would meet the three pronged test.

1.4

And then it confirmed that in its

November 8th rehearing entry and said verbatim

it was not a mistake. Pretty much verbatim it

was not a mistake, our decision. And all we

have done in the amended stipulation is to adopt

the September 13th Opinion and Order which

the Commission has twice found, which

the Commission created to meet the three pronged

test, and subsequently found was not a mistake.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Well, let's continue with what is his question. Is the three pronged test the standard of review for the proceeding on the new stipulation?

MR. RANDAZZO: Your Honor, our position is, of course, it is. It is a settlement that has been submitted to the Commission in a case with an odd procedural history.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: I will

agree with that.

MR. RANDAZZO: Much of which has nothing to do with any of the parties in the case. So, what we have tried to do as we are obligated to do under the April 10th stipulation in which OCC participated, after the Commission modified the settlement that was filed we had an obligation to assemble and determine whether or not we could go along with what the Commission found in the September 13th order.

We had communicated on several occasions now that we are willing to do that. But providing discover rights, whether it's deposition or interrogatory, directed at VEDO or any other party on the three pronged test is effectively equipping parties in litigation to now challenge our position in the case. We supported the original stipulation, and our testimony that has been prefiled said we would still be happy with the original stipulation.

The purpose of the depositions is to challenge what the Commission did. We cannot testify or provide evidence about what the Commission did. And quite frankly I think

the Commission under this process is setting itself up to be a party in a proceeding unwittingly as a result of the scope of discovery that is directed to causing VEDO or any other party in this case basically to try and explain why the Commission did what it did, or equipping a party with information that would allow them to launch a better attack against what the Commission did.

And I want to speak to one point of law here. And that is that to the extent that OCC has a problem with the implementation, whether it's rate impacts or anything else of the Commission's order through the decoupling mechanism, the alternative regulation law provides an opportunity for a party to raise those issues in Section 4908 and ask the Commission to take those things into consideration and modify its order.

So, the idea here is that the decoupling mechanism itself has not changed in concept throughout this proceeding. There was opportunities for people to litigate that issue, and the settlement that we signed in good faith

```
with OCC to try to put the policy question
before the Commission does not enable the party
to a proceeding in which it believes there has
been a material modification and then withdraws
from the settlement to simply launch into a new
litigation. And that is fundamentally the
problem that we have with what is going on here.
```

Plus we can't be deposed on why the Commission decided that the program should be focused on low income. The Commission made the decision.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: So, are you -- can you reference me the limitations to OCC in the stipulation that they signed if that is what Ms. Hummel referred to?

MR. RANDAZZO: It's page 10 of the document that was filed. It's the carryover paragraph, paragraph 19 in that document.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: But you say that the stipulation says what the stipulation says.

MR. RANDAZZO: It says what it says,
Your Honor. From our perspective --

24 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: The

stipulation also says also continuing to brief all issues which shall be decided based upon the record and briefs as if the stipulation had never been executed.

MR. RANDAZZO: That's correct.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: I just wanted to make sure --

MR. RANDAZZO: That is absolutely correct. And what that means is whatever -- if there was a discovery cutoff date, for example, and I chose not to do discovery, I have the right to litigation my case based upon whatever rights I have exercised as a litigant. It does not equip a litigant or a party to the case with a right to recommence their litigation, or their preparation for litigation, or to redefine the scope of the hearing.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: So your only disagreement is as to the rights of discovery?

MR. RANDAZZO: Depositions being one of the rights of discover, of course. What we have said both informally and otherwise is to the extent that OCC is interested in

establishing a fact through discovery please let us know, we might be willing to stipulate to it. If there is some piece of information that you believe you need to have as part of their direct case please let us know and we are willing to stipulate to it, perhaps, in order to streamline this.

We offered to let all the testimony simply come in to streamline this case. But, we have a problem here with the scope of the litigation effort that has been commenced because we got the CEO and other officers that OCC wants to take depositions on a variety of things that we don't think are appropriate given the status of this case.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Can we move on to the motions to compel now? Or is there anything anybody needs to add? Okay.

Let's go to the motion to compel.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Is there anything to add? Based upon what we heard so far is there anything to add to what the parties have already said in their motions to compel?

MS. GRADY: Which motion to compel

1 | are you talking about?

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Let's start with the first one.

MS. GRADY: Okay. I will be discussing the first one. Ms. Roberts will be discussing the second one. Your Honor, I think we pretty much laid out in our motion to compel the reasons why we believe the discovery is well within the scope of 4901:1-16. We don't believe that the company has met its burden of proof in its objections. It objected on the basis of attorney-client privilege, provided no details on that.

It objected on the basis of work product. It provided no information on that. It objected on relevancy which goes to their view of the scope of this proceeding, which we believe to be an inaccurate view.

It objected on the basis of unreasonableness, yet, or burdensomeness on many occasions, yet filed no motion for protection from the discovery. I think that stands well.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: I will give you one more opportunity. If you had

appropriate before the April 24th hearing and you had not done it why should you be permitted to do it now? Ms. Hammerstein has correctly pointed out there is a discovery deadline in the Administrative Code and to clarify there was a deadline. Why should you be permitted to do it now?

MS. GRADY: Well, Your Honor, at that point in time we had -- we thought we had a stipulation. The scope of that particular proceeding was the stipulation and the company's application. Now the scope of the proceeding has changed. Our notice of withdraw has changed the scope of this proceeding. Now this proceeding --

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: But doesn't the stipulation say that it will proceed as though the stipulation has never been executed?

MS. GRADY: Yes, Your Honor.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: The stipulation hadn't been executed and the April 24th deadline has come and gone; has it not?

MS. GRADY: The April 24th deadline 1 2 has come and gone. What we believe that 3 language to mean is that if the stipulation had 4 never been executed the application would now be 5 before the Commission as it was filed. ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Parties 6 7 have entered into partial stipulations. Ιt 8 happens before the Commission all the time. 9 Why is this any different? 10 MS. GRADY: That is correct, Your The difference here is that the 11 Honor. 12 Commission materially altered the stipulation. 13 And based upon, for instance, the East Ohio Gas 14 precedent --15 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: But 16 let's assume as the language said that that 17 stipulation is null and void. That is irrelevant to what the Commission did, that the 18 19 time for discovery has ended. 20 MS. GRADY: Well, Your Honor, we are 21 responding to your entry which permitted us to discovery. If you are now suggesting that that 22 entry or that decision was in error --23

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE:

24

talking about the scope of discovery.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Yes.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: We are trying to see what could have been done before the April hearing and what could not have been done before the April hearing.

MS. GRADY: Well, Your Honor, I think if we go through the discovery there is a lot of discovery that could not have been done. The statements made by Mr. Ellerbrook as to all the financial impacts of the decoupling were not made until December of 2006. That certainly could not have been done in April 2006.

Your Honor, we have asked for discovery on the SRR and on what are the impacts of the SRR. Why is that important? Because that tells us how much this is going to cost to consumers.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Was the SRR in the original application?

MS. GRADY: It was, Your Honor, but at that time Mr. Ulrey submitted testimony that said it's going to cost consumers \$3.2 million a year. Now we have experience, we have more

months of experience and we now see, gee, 3.2 is really on the low end. It's going to really cost \$11 million.

There is a big difference between 3.2 and 11 million. And the only way we have seen that information is because we looked at the actual experience. We are looking at actual revenue differentials that are occurring. We would not have had that information on April 24th.

I think, Your Honor, when you go through much of the discovery and you will see that even if you accept this newly, you know, this idea of new evidence and us being limited to the new evidence, which I believe is contrary to your ruling on the 34 (B) motion, even if we do that I think you will see that our discovery fits within that scope.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: You are saying the passage of time is what makes the difference?

MS. GRADY: In addition to the fact that we have a different stipulation. We have a totally different stipulation, Your Honor. We

have a \$2 million low income --

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: I wasn't referring to information coming out of recent experience. I was just referring to everything that could of been had upon VEDO's original application.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Are you saying the SRR is different?

MS. GRADY: The impact of the SRR is different. Now we know it's not going to be \$3.2 million a year. It's going to be close to \$11 million a year. \$11 million for two years.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: The rider is the same, but you are saying then as time passed, therefore --

MS. GRADY: And now we know the impact of the rider. We know what it's really going to mean to consumers. When we entered that stipulation I guarantee you we didn't know that it was going to cost residential customers \$11 million. No way. We wouldn't have known that.

We were told at that particular point in time it's going to cost customers \$2

million a year. That is big difference for residential customers. And, Your Honor, I would respectfully submit that in terms of the two stipulations we have got vastly different things here. We have a stipulation with low income that money is directed to low income customers. That was not part of the original stipulation.

We have no significant DSM program.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: You are arguing the merits of your case. I am not sure how that is relevant to discovery.

MS. GRADY: Well, I am just saying, Your Honor, that we have an entirely different stipulation and that gives rise, the first stipulation, paragraph 13 to discovery on the aspect of that stipulation.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: But would you be content with the order that granted you discovery for only aspects of the new stipulation?

MS. GRADY: No, Your Honor. I think it is -- we should be using 4901:1-16. Is it reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. If it's related to the

three pronged test and whether the stipulation meets the three pronged test, then it should be permissible.

MR. RANDAZZO: If I may, Your Honor, just a couple of more mechanical observations.

As both of you know I have been before this

Commission for many years, and the financial impact of a proposal are quite capable of being analyzed based upon scenarios. You make assumptions about what if sales are this, what if sales are that.

The numbers that Ms. Grady keeps throwing around are based upon a static observation. We quite frankly do not know what the ultimate impact of the SSR is going to be because it will be a function of what the sales look like. February was a cold month, we had more sales in February. The impact would be something other than what we expected.

So, the problem we have here is we have an interval of time. As a result of the passage of time we have some actual information. And now we want to do depositions about actual information that could have been inquired of

through scenario analysis months ago.

I would also say again that the practical problem associated with this debate is a problem that is centered around OCC's discontent with the Commission's decision. And I do not know what discovery or depositions of VEDO or any other party are going to do to enhance OCC's litigation opportunity to protest what the Commission did.

So, if we can get some guidance from you all and maybe that would help us, the parties, move forward and consider what we might be able to do, stipulate to certain information so we can get through this, the litigation phase of this case, and hopefully get onto the more important work of implementing programs which all the parties have agreed on, including OCC, in a way so that the population which is casually referred to as low income, which is actually 60 percent of the residential customers, can be better served. We would be grateful if you could put us out of this misery as quick as you can do it.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Do you

have any specific responses as to the individual discovery requests and responses to your objections?

1.8

MR. RANDAZZO: Your Honor, I think fundamentally what we have said in our responses is we have listed various categories of objections. I would say that sort of the primary emphasis here is that we have a fundamental difference on what the scope of this proceeding is. We have a fundamental difference about what rights OCC has to launch into new discovery the date having passed for discovery, which makes what we are getting most of which untimely from our perspective.

So, I don't feel whether we dig into individual discovery responses or not, I think those fundamental questions answered will allow us to try to more efficiently proceed, which is our primary objective.

MR. RINEBOLT: If I may, Your Honor, one quick observation. Given the OCC's position that under the terms of the April stipulation they have withdrawn it is as though the Commission never approved the stipulation. If

the Commission never approved it there are in effect no deferrals other than the fact that your entry allowed those to continue to be accrued pending the outcome of this case.

1.8

and the fact that the SRR mechanism is the same that it was in the application, I don't know what there is new to discover on it. It is what it is. Time has passed, but the nature of that mechanism is still the same nature, and is ultimately — and the calculation of those deferrals is ultimately a function of weather and a number of other factors that are far beyond the control of this company or my clients or anyone else.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Staff?

MS. HAMMERSTEIN: No. Thank you,

Your Honor.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Let's talk about the second set. Do you have any preliminary comments?

MS. ROBERTS: I do, Your Honor. And I guess being new to Ohio but not new to regulation I am rather stunned at the suggestion

that the Commission should consider approving something of this magnitude with scenario evidence instead of factual information.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Well, you will get over it.

MS. ROBERTS: I think that the

Commission would want actual information, the

results of the SSR, and that is available to

them if discovery is permitted. Also it's new

evidence and I think on that basis all of the

information that results from the implication -
or the implementation of the stipulation should

be allowed as new evidence.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Are you saying that there is newly discovered evidence?

MS. ROBERTS: It is newly discovered evidence because it didn't exist before. So, you know, and I think --

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Isn't that more of an evidentiary question for the hearing as opposed to a discovery issue?

MS. ROBERTS: Well, you can't present it in a hearing if you don't have

the right to discover it.

38

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: 1 Well. 2 that is not true. Every party has the ability 3 to do their own analysis, collect and take a look at other data that is otherwise obtainable. 4 5 Discovery is just one tool in the process. 6 MS. ROBERTS: But our position is this kind of information has not been otherwise 7 obtainable. 8 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: 9 You are saying this information, any sensitivity studies 10 11 or analysis could not have been done without 12 this information? 13 MS. ROBERTS: Well, if you have the actual information on the deferrals for 14 15 the stipulation, of the deferrals under the SRR 16 pursuant to the stipulation that is not 17 otherwise available except from the company. So, in that regard, yes, I agree that we need 18 that information. And it can't be done 19 20 otherwise. 21 MR. RANDAZZO: Your Honor, if I 22 might --23 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Let

24

her --

1 MR. RANDAZZO: Well, I think if I can eliminate a point of confusion. Why we 2 objected to the sales information and the 3 accruals, we provided that information. 4 Is that 5 inconsistent with your understanding? MS. GRADY: I don't think that is 6 necessarily correct. I think we asked for the 8 projections and that was not provided to us. 9 MR. RANDAZZO: Now you don't want actual information, you want --10 11 MS. GRADY: You have given us the 12 We have the actual. We have also asked actual. you what is your projected. And we have also 13 14 asked, Your Honor, where Mr. Ulrey got his \$3.6 15 million which was in his original testimony. And we have been told we were given that. 16 17 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: We will 18 get to that issue in due course.

MS. ROBERTS: The second thing I would like to say preliminarily is that the April hearing was a hearing on the stipulation. Unlike in the East Ohio Gas case where there was a hearing on the merits, discovery, hearing on the merits, the parties convened, entered into a

19

20

21

22

23

24

stipulation, the hearing on the merits recessed, then a hearing on the stipulation was held.

In this case the April hearing was a hearing on the stipulation. It was not a hearing on the merits. And I think that --

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: I am afraid you have to explain that.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: I don't understand how that applies to discovery.

MS. ROBERTS: It applies to the discovery because if it's a hearing on the merits then the general rules of discovery and the cutoff would apply. And that wasn't the case. And if you run that yarn out a little bit what it means is that any party considering — or considering settling by stipulation would have to go through full discovery regardless of how well the settlement negotiations were going.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Why would you enter into the settlement if you didn't have a full understanding of the facts underlying the settlement?

MS. ROBERTS: There is a difference

```
between the facts underlying the settlement --
 1
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Can you
 2
     cite us to a rule that says discovery is
 3
     different when there is a stipulation and when
 4
 5
     there is not?
                                Well, the scope of
 6
                 MS. ROBERTS:
 7
     the hearing is different when there is a
     stipulation.
 8
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER:
                                              I am
 9
10
     asking for a discovery rule. Is there any
11
     limitation on discovery in our rules that is
12
     based on a stipulation being filed?
                 MS. ROBERTS:
13
                                There is not one that
     specifically addresses a case that is heard on a
14
     recommended stipulation.
15
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER:
16
                                              Can you
17
     cite me to a case that says your discovery is
     limited because a stipulation was filed in the
1.8
19
     case?
20
                 MS. ROBERTS: No, but as a practical
21
     matter in the East Ohio Gas Company the
     Commission ruled consistent with my argument.
22
23
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE:
                                            I don't.
```

recall discovery being an issue at all in the

 $2^4$ 

East Ohio Gas Company case. I am not sure it has applicability to this proceeding. To this discovery conference. The East Ohio Gas had a hearing. There was a hearing scheduled.

MS. ROBERTS: There was a hearing on the merits. The original scope of the hearing was on the merits of the case. There was a stipulation entered into and then the hearing on the merits was recessed and a hearing on the stipulation with -- and I believe there was discovery on the stipulation. I have the case here. We would be happy to provide it to you. It was held later.

A clear recognition by
the Commission that there are two different
scopes. A hearing on the merits is different in
scope than the scope of a hearing on the
stipulation. And so the discovery would be
different. And really I don't think
the Commission wants to subject all the parties
to completely preparing their case on the merits
where there is a likelihood of settlement.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: So in other words, in a proceeding if a stipulation

was filed you would not disagree with somebody objecting to your discovery if they felt it went beyond the stipulation?

MS. ROBERTS: If all the parties to the proceeding enter into the stipulation.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: This is my question.

MS. ROBERTS: Well, it makes a difference. Who are the parties in the stipulation? Because if everyone is not a party to the stipulation the non-parties still have discovery rights.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: The situation where all the parties have entered the stipulation has no relevance to today. The April hearing, not all the parties entered into the stipulation. Staff objected to it.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: That was a contested proceeding. And you are saying that in just coming up into that proceeding that it would have been a valid objection that anything not related to the stipulation could not be discovered. Is that what you are saying?

MS. ROBERTS: Not for the contesting

parties. If the contesting parties to the stipulation have not entered discovery before then I think that they would be precluded from discovery. But in this case we have stipulating parties who are now being denied discovery because they took the effort to enter into settlement negotiations and stipulations. The distinction is between the hearing on the merits and hearing on the stipulation.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: So you are saying by signing the stipulation you have reserved the right to do later discovery?

MS. ROBERTS: The OCC was very careful in its stipulation to say that it reserved the right to approach this case as if no stipulation had been entered into, including hearings, et cetera.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: If you believe that why did you not put in language which delineated your right to discovery?

MS. ROBERTS: Well, I think
the stipulation speaks for itself and doesn't
need that. That is presumed in any hearing on
the merits with contested issues.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: That is a presumption not shared by Vectren. If you have delineated three things that you can do why is the fourth one necessarily implied? You delineated that you can have a hearing, cross-examine witnesses, and file briefs. Why is Mr. Randazzo not correct? That wasn't one of the enumerated steps that you would take.

MS. ROBERTS: He is not correct because explicit in cross-examination of witnesses and holding hearings is the ability to discovery what they are going to say and why are they going to go say it.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Please continue.

MR. JONES: Your Honor --

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: No.

She is allowed to finish her argument.

MS. ROBERTS: I think in terms of the second set of -- the motion to compel second set, I am not going to address the privilege or the work product issues. I think if you look in the set it's all related to whether and if the statutory requirements are present in this case

for approval of the alternate rate plan. And in this case it's procedurally important to have this information because the statutory requirements are jurisdictional. 4

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

The Commission is authorized to approve an alternate rate plan if the statutory requirements are met. And we certainly are entitled to know if -- able to ask questions calculated to lead to discoverable and admissible evidence by asking questions about whether the statutory requirements, for example, have been met.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Did you file an interlocutory appeal to the ruling that it was an alternate -- you are not disagreeing with the Commission ruling, with the Examiner ruling, on that?

MS. ROBERTS: We are kind of between a rock and a hard place. We disagree with it, but yet we are told that is going to be what the hearing is based on. So --

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Are you referring to the February 2006 ruling?

MS. ROBERTS: 24 Yes. So, we --

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: 1 OCC had 2 the right to file an interlocutory appeal to that ruling. That is correct; isn't it? 3 4 MS. ROBERTS: I will let Ms. Grady 5 respond to that. 6 MS. GRADY: Your Honor, we did, Your 7 Honor, but I would submit, Your Honor, that had we filed --8 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: 9 You did 10 what? 11 MS. GRADY: We did have the right to file an interlocutory appeal, but I submit, Your 12 13 Honor, that had we filed interlocutory appeal 14 and then taken further steps at that point in time the Supreme Court would have come down and 15 said to us you are not right. There has been no 16 17 interest affected here, no substantial rights 18 have been affected by this procedural ruling. And that is why it was not pursued. 19 20 I might add, Your Honor, also that 21 off of that ruling we are not required under our 22 reading of the rule to file an interlocutory 23 That can be pursued later at the point appeal.

in time when the Commission is -- briefs are had

24

on the merits of the case. 1 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: 2 Thank 3 you. MS. ROBERTS: So --4 5 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: I am 6 sorry. One second, please. I am not sure which 7 ruling you are talking about. Were you talking about the ruling that this is subject to the alt 8 req plan requirement, or are you talking about 9 10 the ruling regarding the waivers of the --MS. GRADY: Your Honor, I was 11 12 talking about the ruling on the alt reg plan 13 saying that it was not a 4929-12 proceeding, but 14 as we had assumed, and as we, OCC, intended when 15 it signed the stipulation. That is the ruling I 16 am referring to, not necessarily the ruling --17 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: You are 18 asking to conduct discovery upon whether or not 19 waivers -- requirements upon waivers that have 20 already been granted. MS. GRADY: I understand that, Your 21 22 Honor. 2.3 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Did you

file an interlocutory appeal to those rulings?

24

MS. GRADY: We did not. 1 However, there is Commission precedent that suggests not 2 3 only -- there is Commission precedent, and I 4 would direct Your Honors to the only other gas 5 alt reg proceeding that this Commission has ever 6 seen at the Commission, the CG&E AMRP 7 proceeding. There the Commission waived 8 the filing requirements associated with that 9 application and noted specifically in the entry 10 that despite the fact that it was granting a waiver that did not mean that that information 11 12 was not subject to discovery. ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: 13 Wasn't

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Wasn't the Dominion East Ohio an option also? Was that not considered under the alt reg statutes?

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, I am not familiar with that case.

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Can you give me the CG&E cite, please?

MS. GRADY: Yes, Your Honor. That would be Case No. 01-1228-GA-AIR. And I know that in one of our pleadings, unfortunately I don't know which one, in one of our pleadings we had a direct cite to the entry that -- I think

50

```
it probably was in the second motion to compel.
1
2
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER:
                                             T will
     look for it.
 3
                 MS. GRADY: I have discovered, Your
 4
 5
     Honor, that ruling is not an anomaly. I ran
 6
     across another ruling where statutory
     requirements -- or where the SFRs were waived
     and I found the same language in it in regard to
 8
 9
     the discovery, that despite the fact that
     something is being waived for the statutory
10
     filing requirements does not mean it is not
11
     subject to discovery and it's not relevant.
12
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER:
13
                                            But that
14
     means it is also subject to discovery at the
15
     time the ruling was made. There was no reason
16
     why you could have not discovered it then.
17
                 MS. GRADY:
                             That would be correct.
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: I have a
18
19
     question about your filing, page 8,
20
     interrogatory 37.
21
                 MS. GRADY: Your Honor, is that
     the first set or --
22
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE:
23
             The second set.
24
     sorry.
```

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: We are trying to keep this moving.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Attachment

1, page 8. Interrogatory 37. The phrase degree
of freedom, is that phrase rooted in a statute
or Commission statutory authority?

MS. ROBERTS: The alt reg statute.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, it would be the rules of the -- OAC rules which were adopted to enact the alt reg statute. Specifically it is 4901-1-29. I am sorry 19. It's under the standard filing requirements statute. I believe that is 05, under 05 J 3. It states that the applicant shall provide -- it states on 3 "To the extent that the Applicant is seeking alternative forms of rate setting other than that found in 4909-15 the Applicant shall detail those commitments to customers that it's willing to make specified in 4929-02 of the Revised The extent of commitment specified shall be dependent upon the degree of freedom from Section 4909-15 of the Revised Code."

I might also add, Your Honor, in the CG&E AMRP case --

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Well, when you refer to degree of freedom you are referring to it within the context and limited to the context of that rule?

1

2

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

MS. GRADY: Yes, Your Honor. That is the way it should be suggested. And before I turn it over to my co-counsel I would note that in the CG&E AMRP case which was referenced earlier, in that case there was an alt reg plan filed contemporaneouly with the rate case application and a Staff Report was issued. Ιn that Staff Report they specifically -- that was the lynch pin of the decision and the analysis that the Staff did as to whether or not the alt reg plan should be approved. They talked about what is the commitment the company is willing to make and what is the freedom that they are seeking.

MS. ROBERTS: And that, Your Honor, is within the context of statute 4909-15.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: The only thing I want to do, I found it on page 3. It says entry July 26th, 2001 of the CG&E case.

MS. ROBERTS: Yes.

53

```
1
                 MS. GRADY: Yes, Your Honor, I
 2
    believe that is correct.
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER:
 3
                                              I assume
 4
    Mr. Rinebolt is online with our DIS system.
 5
                 MR. RINEBOLT: No, but I have it
 6
     here.
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE:
 7
                                            Ms.
 8
     Roberts, at page 10 of the attachment,
     interrogatory 40 you refer to Mr. Ulrey's direct
 9
10
     testimony. Was that the original direct
11
     testimony that was filed back in 2006, or
12
     the testimony that was recently filed this week?
13
                 MS. ROBERTS: No, it's not the
14
     testimony that was filed this week.
15
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE:
                                            The
16
     testimony that was filed in 2006?
17
                 MS. ROBERTS:
                               Yes.
18
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE:
                                            Then on 41
     on page 12, that is also the case?
19
20
                 MS. ROBERTS:
                               Yes.
21
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: You say
22
     witness Ulrey 18, that is from his direct
23
     testimony filed in 2006?
                 MS. ROBERTS: Yes. And that was an
24
```

attempt to compare the April 19th stipulation with the stipulation that is before the Commission.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: The stipulation that by the terms of the stipulation withdraw is null and void?

MS. ROBERTS: Yes. It's an attempt to understand the difference between the position of the parties then and the position of the parties now.

are trying to find a distinction between a document that you are arguing is null and void and a new document?

MS. ROBERTS: It may be null and void, but it's not irrelevant as it relates to what was agreed by the parties as an appropriate way to proceed. So now we were trying to understand the difference between what was agreed was an appropriate way to proceed and the stipulation before the Commission that OCC is not a party to. So, procedurally it may not be null and void, but it is from a substantive point of view. And also this is a statutory

requirement. 1 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: 2 You said a substantive point of view? 3 MS. ROBERTS: Yes. 4 5 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: What do 6 you mean? 7 MS. ROBERTS: The fact that the different program and different positions 8 they have taken. It's directly relevant to 9 10 whether the Commission should consider adopting 11 the stipulation that it has now. In addition I 12 would point out --13 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: I am 14 still having a hard time understanding this. 1.5 You are saying that the substance of the agreement has affect? 16 17 MS. ROBERTS: Is relevant. ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: 18 Is relevant. 19 20 MS. ROBERTS: The substance of the agreement which was a plan for decoupling, a 21 22 plan for DSM, a plan for energy efficiency --23 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: It sounds 24 like you are agreeing with Mr. Randazzo.

MS. ROBERTS: What we are trying to do in this case with many of these interrogatories is to determine whether in fact the statutory requirements of the alternate rate plan and the effect of that is met.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: How does the substance of that stipulation, that is your term, not mine, relate to that?

MS. ROBERTS: Because the question here relates to a requirement of law that is required by the company to demonstrate. And we are saying where is it? Whare is the showing of what it means?

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: That is all the questions I have.

MS. ROBERTS: So, in conclusion, it's our position that the stipulations shouldn't be discouraged here by later denying a full hearing on the merits discovery.

Your Honor, I think it would have a very chilling effect on stipulations if this

Commission were to require that prior to a hearing on the stipulation by the signatory parties that all those parties be required to do

full discovery as though they were presenting their case in chief. Even if you decide that is the case --

1.4

isn't one of the prongs, don't we have to assume that the parties are knowledgeable as to the details of the stipulation, and doesn't the Commission have to assume that the parties have had every opportunity to fully discovery all elements of the stipulation or the Commission shouldn't be approving it?

MS. ROBERTS: I can see --

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, this is the issue that is before the Commission in the Columbia GCR proceedings. We had parties to a stipulation, stipulation was signed in 2003, and now the parties are in litigation over what the stipulation means. We had knowledgeable parties. The Farm Bureau, we had a whole group of people that were involved in that stipulation.

And now everyone is saying I don't think that is what we meant. If that is what we meant we are out, we are pulling out.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: We are intimately familiar unfortunately with that GCR case.

MS. GRADY: I understand.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Having said that, I must not be hearing your argument because what you are arguing for is you should have done full discovery before you entered into the stipulation, and that that is something we should encourage so that we don't have these questions.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: The

Commission believes that parties are fully aware

of all aspects and will always assume that

before a party signs a stipulation that they

have knowledge of what they are signing. I

don't think you want the Commission to be ever

assuming that a party doesn't know what they are

doing when they sign a stipulation.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, our discovery here is aimed at this new stipulation and what do the terms really mean. What does Vectren mean when it says that it will take certain actions, what does it mean when we have an SRR, what does it mean in terms of

the parties either supporting or not supporting.

We have got a lot of questions about this stipulation. We want to understand up front what the parties believe they are agreeing to. Fundamentally we need to know, we need to know how is this going to affect our ratepayers. I think our ratepayers have the right to know what impact the agreement will have and how much their rates are going to increase here because of this stipulation.

MS. ROBERTS: I think I used a double negative too that confused what I said which is that if you are contesting a stipulation in April, if we weren't a party to the stipulation we would have presented our case in chief on the decoupling and DSM and energy efficiency. Because we are a party to the stipulation we presented evidence supporting the stipulation.

And what I started to say was even if you don't accept that argument all of these questions if you look at them relate to the stipulation at issue. And there is nothing to say that we shouldn't have information

related to that so that we can litigate before the Commission what the meaning of that stipulation is, what the effect of that stipulation is, so that it can make a full and reasoned decision. And so under either test I think we are entitled to the discovery we have sought.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Thank you. Mr. Randazzo.

MR. RANDAZZO: Staff counsel was looking to say something. We are happy to go ahead.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Staff always goes last.

MR. RANDAZZO: Just the docket card in this case will show that OCC did file a case in chief. Mr. Gonzales filed direct testimony and it was filed prior to the settlement, as we all filed direct testimony. Mr. Gonzales also provided testimony responding to some concerns that were raised by the Staff.

In Mr. Gonzales' direct case he specifically cited the alt reg statute as a predicate as for why the Commission ought to

have a mandate to go forward and do conservation programs. So now we have OCC having made a direct case that the alt reg statutes apply in its direct case and want to know whether or not the criteria have been met. An interesting I think bit of history.

Mr. Ulrey specifically addressed criteria related to alternative regulation as it applies to the policies that VEDO is pursuing with regard to the development of its rates. Staff actually in brief suggested that we had omitted that step in the process, and that was addressed in the September 13th, 2006 order.

litigated in the case. And in addition to the history associated with waivers -- and, oh, by the way, we represented to the Commission as officers of the court duly appointed to practice before this Commission, we represented to the Commission based upon OCC's communications to us that no party objected to the waivers. So, the opportunity to not only take an interlocutory appeal as come and gone, but the opportunity to contest the waiver in the first instance has

come and gone.

And instead of doing that OCC said yes. Now, we understand that there were good faith negotiations. We also understand that those good faith negotiations were taking place in the context of a situation where I think all of us knew that the Staff had strong differences of opinion with something that emerged as a consensus of the parties.

It was a contested case. A stipulation is a recommendation. I have never heard the distinction between a case that involves an examination of the stipulation, a contested proceeding where a stipulation has been presented, and a case that involves a decision on the merits.

A stipulation is a recommendation.

The Commission resolves issues on their merits.

The Commission has said as a matter of practice and administrative case law precedent that we will carefully consider the stipulation in reaching its decision on the merits.

So, I think what we have got here are some fundamental problems with people

reinventing history, trying to get to a scope of litigation that is principally calculated to attack what the Commission did. Not what VEDO wants to do, not what Staff wants to do, or Mr. Rinebolt wants to do. And I think that that has become clear as a result of the dialogue that is taking place here today.

The Columbia GCR case, with which you are very familiar, may involve a dispute about what the stipulation means. But, as I suggested to you earlier, to the extent that there is an implementation problem that emerges the statutory structure involving alternative regulation provides a vehicle for a party to pursue that.

We also have, and it has been working up until this blip in our relationship, a collaborative process in which many of the implementation issues are being worked out by the parties. I want to also remind you that we have not heard OCC say that it asked for information informally regardless of what was formally requested in discovery, and it did not receive the information it requested, so that it

could conduct itself as a knowledgeable party in the settlement process that let up to the April 10th settlement.

We have been trying to get this case through the Commission for some time, and as a result we worked out procedures that would allow parties to exchange information informally without going to the time and trouble associated with filing formal discovery requests, dealing with the confusion that is created between what you intend and what you actually said in the request, and putting the technical experts in the same room together. That took place.

OCC doesn't say it didn't take place. ICC is not saying it didn't have the information it needed to conduct itself as a knowledgeable party.

So, I again ask you to give us some guidance on how you think these I think rather clear differences of opinion need to be resolved so we can move this case forward.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Mr. Jones. I am sorry. Mr. Rinebolt.

MR. RINEBOLT: Very brief, Your

Honor. I would simply observe that there is in fact no difference between the April stipulation and the Commission order on our subsequent stipulation than the size, scope and method of paying for the conservation program. That is what OCC's testimony focuses on.

The decisions on that conservation program were made in a collaborative in which OCC participated. And while we are not there yet I would note that in their third set of discovery there are many questions related to that program that frankly we can answer and the company cannot. We are happy to do that on an informal basis because we continue to have discussions and be involved with OCC on the structure of that program.

So, given that there is no difference on the SSR side, and there is, and their case seems to focus on the conservation program, happy to cooperate with the discovery on that, happy to provide any information, point to sources. And I think we ought to get that done and get on with this. Thank you, Your Honor.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Mr.

Jones.

MR. JONES: Thank you, Your Honors. On behalf of the Staff I just wanted to respond to the comments may by counsel of the OCC as to the April 24th hearing that took place. That was a hearing that was done on the merits of the case because Your Honors here set this case for hearing on the merits on March 29th, 2006 preceding the filing of the April 10th stipulation, obviously.

So, and I just wanted to point out that when the hearing occurred on April 24th that not only was the stipulation admitted as evidence for that hearing, also the original application was admitted as well as all the prefiled testimony preceding the April 10th stipulation. So, cross-examination was waived on all that evidence.

So, therefore, that was a hearing on the merits, April 24th. I just wanted to note that for our comments.

MS. ROBERTS: Finally, Your Honor, I want to point out that what was waived in that

hearing that was referred to by Mr. Randazzo were the administrative filing requirements for an alternative rate plan. The Commission in some circumstances has the authority to waive the administrative — its own administrative rules. The Commission, however, does not have the authority to waive statutory requirements in approving an alternate rate plan.

And I cited cases to that effect in the contra staff motion that incorporates the Gallion case.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Ms.

Roberts, correct me if I am wrong, you signed the stipulation premised on the waiver of those provisions. Are you saying that OCC filed a stipulation and asked the Commission to do something it lacked the jurisdiction to do?

MS. ROBERTS: Well, that is an interesting issue because the stipulation was filed under one set of regulatory requirements and the Commission announced that it was ruled on under another set of rules requirements, the alternate rate plan statutes.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: The

application was filed and then the Commission 1 ruled that it will be subject to the alt req 2 3 requirements. MS. ROBERTS: That is right. 4 5 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: 6 occurred prior to the stipulation being filed. 7 MS. ROBERTS: And the stipulation was captioned as an alternative rate plan, but 8 whether that is the case or not, the waiver --9 10 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: 11 saying the stipulation was not filed as an alt 12 reg? 13 MS. ROBERTS: No, it wasn't, Your 14 It was filed under citing the statute Honor. that Vectren filed under which was Section 15 4929.11. 16 17 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Isn't that 18 in the caption? MS. ROBERTS: 19 Yes. 20 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Are you 21 saying if they changed the caption of the case 22 that would have changed the statutes that the 23 Commission approved it under?

MS. ROBERTS:

24

I recall, Your Honor,

also in -- it's also -- I believe it's also cited in the text of the stipulation. I would have to take a minute to find it for you. But that is the structure that underlies the rider in this case was the 4929.11. That is what the parties filed.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: You are saying it was the intent of the three parties to the stipulation that this was not being filed under the alternative rate regulation?

MS. ROBERTS: That was certainly the OCC's intent, Your Honor. But finally, if it is an alternative rate plan, while the Commission can waive its own rules it can't waive statutory filing requirements and still approve an alternate rate plan. And that is what we are asking about as it relates to the stipulation that was before them in March.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: I think

Ms. Roberts raised a new issue that I gather the
other parties would like to respond to which is
what statute the stipulation was filed under.

MR. RANDAZZO: Well, we felt bound by the prior determination that the case was

going to be treated as an alt reg case and filed pleadings as well as testimony, and specific testimony dealing with compliance with the statutory requirements that need to be addressed under the alt reg statute.

1.0

If now OCC is saying it should not have been handled under the alt reg we would be happy to have it handled under 4929.11 which does not require a hearing. So, I am not sure what procedural vehicle OCC wants the Commission to address all the issues that is it raising, but we would be happy to proceed without a hearing.

Also Ms. Hummel, if I might, just wants to address one other topic.

MS. HUMMEL: Actually I just want to try to assist you in considering this particular issue to cut the discussion short. The very discussion we are having now was previously made in OCC's interlocutory appeal and discussed in our memo contra to that interlocutory appeal.

There is no reference in the body of the stipulation with respect to what

jurisdiction the parties intended the stipulation to be considered under. And then we subsequently addressed the other claims being made by the OCC.

1.4

So, rather than recite them here I would just refer you to that document, our memo contra to the first interlocutory appeal.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Thank you.

MR. JONES: Your Honor, it would be interesting to note that OCC didn't raise that in their application for rehearing on the September 13, 2006 Opinion and Order as to how the Commission treated it under 4929.05 as opposed to an automatic adjustment.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: I think we will move beyond that issue. Does anybody have anything further? All right.

Everybody want to go to lunch and we will come back down? We would like to have a little while. We would like to make at lease our ruling sound cogent on the record.

MR. RANDAZZO: As far as we are concerned whatever your pleasure is we will work

I am

with you.

attorney examiner lesser: 1:00 o'clock? We will be ready at 1:00, but we can make it 1:15. 1:00 o'clock then.

## (RECESS TAKEN)

going to begin with the motion in limine. And the motion in limine is granted to an extent.

And that is modified. It will be granted that the scope of all future aspects of the proceeding to new issues raised by the January 12th, 2007 amended stipulation and recommendation not already contemplated or could have been contemplated in the company's application.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER:

And with regard to the protective order, it is denied as to Mr. Ulrey. It is granted as to Mr. Petitt, it is granted as to Mr. Ellerbrook.

It is denied on, there is two No.

4s, but that is okay, it is denied as to

the first 4, second 4, and the 5. And it is

denied because of the phrase present testimony,

will testify, will testify.

And No. 6 is also denied but subject 1 2 to the rulings as to the motion to compel 3 discovery. MS. GRADY: Your Honor, if I might, 4 5 I don't have that in front of me. Can I quickly get it in front of me? 6 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: 7 Which 8 one? 9 MS. GRADY: On my deposition notice because I wanted to find out exactly what you 1.0 11 had granted versus what you denied. ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: 12 Okay. 13 It's attached to your motion. MS. GRADY: Yes. 14 While you are going over it I just wasn't quiet ready. I am 15 16 sorry. 17 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: I am sorry. I will do it again for you. 18 19 MS. GRADY: Thank you. ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: 20 Ulrey, the motion for protective order is denied. 21 granted for Petitt, it's granted for Ellerbrook. 22 Double 4, 5 and 6 are all denied. 6 is denied 23

though to the extent that it will be subject to

the rulings in the motions to compel discovery though.

And what I said about double 4 and 5 is that they are denied because they say present testimony, will testify and will testify. We think that is a key phrase. But, that is your language. But they are denied.

So, do you want to go ahead with the --

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, if I may ask for a clarification. To the extent that we go through rounds of -- or we go to the evidentiary hearing and testimony is presented and if the company deems it necessary or appropriate to submit further testimony beyond that which it filed are you then making a ruling that OCC would be denied the right to depose --

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: I will not speculate. We will deal with all of that when or if we get to that point. It's difficult enough without going any further into the future.

MS. GRADY: I guess I was wondering when we have these rulings, I understand you are

saying to new issues raised with regard to not something that has not already been contemplated or could have been contemplated, that despite that ruling we may still have differences of opinion with regard to specific data requests and whether or not those are new issues. Is it your intention then to go through each one of those?

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: We are going through every one of the individual discovery matters that were in the first and second sets.

MS. GRADY: And the other question then I would have is on the third set of discovery which responses were filed yesterday, would it be --

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: We believe our rulings today will hopefully be interpretive and will give both sides guidance as to how we are viewing the case and the parties will act accordingly.

MS. GRADY: Thank you.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: If necessary, we will be available for either an

informal or formal discovery conference. 1 We 2 hope that is not necessary. But, we have time. ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Let's turn 3 4 to the first set of motion to compel responses 5 to the first set of discovery. 6 MS. GRADY: Your Honor, can you give 7 me a moment? Thank you, Your Honor. ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: 8 Sure. Ι 9 am going to start actually with the attachment 10 and just work my way through them so you can all 11 follow along beginning on page 4 of the 12 attachment beginning with interrogatory No. 1. ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Off the 13 14 record. 15 (DISCUSSION OFF THE RECORD) ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: 16 Beginning 17 with interrogatory 1, the motion to compel will be denied because this relates to seeking 18 19 information related to settlement negotiations. 20 Interrogatory No. 2 the motion to 21 compel will be denied for the same reason. 22 MS. GRADY: Your Honor, might I ask is that based upon some recognition of 23

settlement privilege?

1 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.

Frankly the scope of what you asked for was way beyond what the Supreme Court approved in terms of side agreements recently. You are not just asking for side agreements, you are asking for the details of settlement negotiations.

MS. GRADY: I don't know if this is the appropriate time to express this, but I have asked for identify the persons present. I mean, if in fact -- I am not sure how a person's presence or the contact --

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Well, you said the persons present, the specific matters discussed and the documents generated and provided pursuant to any and all contact, Interrogatory 1.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: We think there is a difference between what the Supreme Court said is allowed and what is being asked for in this question.

MS. GRADY: And not parts --

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: If you have more narrow discovery requests, you know, I would suggest that you make them.

MS. GRADY: The discovery cutoff has 1 already occurred, Your Honor. It was February 2 7th. And by Vectren's it was, you know, 2006 3 So, I am not sure where that puts us. 4 I 5 mean, it seems like you could have them respond 6 to individual pieces of this that wouldn't be 7 objectable and would be consistent. ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: That is 8 9 not our question. ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: 10 That is not our question. We tried to do that in other 11 12 instances, but you have asked a very broad 13 question and the ruling you got is the ruling 14 you got. 15 MS. GRADY: At what time would you like to hear the interlocutory appeals? 16 17 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: You can 18 do them when we are done. 19

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Moving ahead to interrogatory No. 9, subpart 8. Motion to compel is granted as to Ohio operations.

20

21

22

23

24

Interrogatory No. 9, subpart I, the motion to compel is granted. Subpart K the motion to compel is denied.

Skipping ahead to interrogatory No. 23, the motion to compel is granted. No. 24 the motion to compel is denied on the basis that the question is vague or overbroad.

Interrogatory No. 25, the motion is denied on the basis the question is vague and overbroad.

No. 26 the motion to compel is denied on the basis that the question is vague and overbroad.

No. 27, more specific question, the motion to compel is granted.

No. 28, the motion to compel is granted.

Request for production of documents.

No. 1, the motion to compel is denied based upon it asked for information regarding settlement negotiations.

No. 6, the motion to compel is denied. This asks for discovery related to issues which could have been contemplated by the application of the company. As to those issues the discovery cutoff date was April 24th, 2006.

No. 9, the motion to compel is

denied. It asked a question that is not reasonably calculated to led to discoverable evidence. The stipulation was terminated by OCC's notice of termination.

No. 21, the motion to compel is granted. I am sorry. Denied. Yes, that is granted. I am sorry. The objection that underlies interrogatory No. 9 has already been overruled.

No. 24, the motion to compel is granted for the same reasons.

No. 27, the motion to compel is denied.

No. 28, the motion to compel is denied. It will not lead to -- reasonably calculated to lead to admissible evidence.

As to the request for admissions, request for admission No. 1, the motion to compel is denied. Interrogatory No. 2 was previously denied. And let me just point out on that one the fact that you made it contingent upon interrogatory No. 2 is what led us not to rule in your favor. If you made it simply a more broad statement and not tied it back to No.

```
1
    2 you would of had a better opportunity.
                 Number 11, the request for
2
    admission, or motion to compel is denied.
 3
                                                 The
    discovery cutoff date for this issue was April
 4
 5
    24th, 2006.
 6
                 Number 13th, the motion to compel is
 7
     granted.
              No. 14, the motion to compel will be
              Discovery cutoff date for this issue
 8
 9
    has come and gone.
10
                 MR. RINEBOLT:
                                Excuse me, Your
             What number was what?
11
     Honor.
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER:
12
                                              14.
13
                 MR. RINEBOLT:
                                 I am sorry.
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: I said 13
14
     was granted. And 14 was denied.
15
                 MS. GRADY: May I ask a point of
16
17
     clarification? On the request for admit that
     are granted are you making the ruling that the
18
19
     company should respond to these?
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE:
20
21
     company should respond to these. We are
     overruling their objections.
22
                             Is there a deadline that
                 MS. GRADY:
23
     they should respond?
```

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Mr.
Randazzo, when do you think you can reasonably respond to these?

MR. RANDAZZO: It is Wednesday presently, I would guess within five or six day

presently, I would guess within five or six days we will have responses to -- once we see everything we need to respond to.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Calendar days?

MR. RANDAZZO: Yes. Calendar days. And if it's going to be longer than that — the other thing, I don't know whether you want to do this off the record, once we get some clarity with regard to the scope of this there may be some things that we can resolve otherwise to streamline our ability to respond. So, subject to that, we will — let's say by Wednesday, a week, we have responses back. In the event it looks like to us it is going to take longer on any one of them we will let everybody know.

And we will not hold up responses on the ones that we can respond to if we have problems on one or two of them.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Do you

1 have an objection to that process?

MS. GRADY: Well, Your Honor, the only thing I would say, the sooner these responses are given to us the quicker we can go forward with the deposition to the extent that we are permitted to. So, I think it expedites things if we can get things moving.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Request for admission No. 16, the motion to

compel is denied. Discovery cutoff for this

issue was April 24th, 2006.

No. 18, the motion to compel is denied for the same reason.

20, the motion to compel is denied. Discovery cutoff for this issue has passed.

27, the motion to compel is denied. The discovery issue for this has passed.

28, the motion to compel is denied.

The discovery cutoff for this issue has passed.

No. 29, the motion to compel will be denied. It seeks to discover information related to the September 13th, 2006 Opinion and Order which is not relevant to this proceeding at this point.

30, the motion to compel is denied 1 for the same reason. 2 I believe that is all we have for 3 the first set of interrogatories. Or first set 4 5 of discovery. MS. GRADY: Your Honor, is this the 6 7 time to --ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: 8 No. We did the protective order, motion in limine, 9 the first. We will do the second set and that 10 11 way you can do it all at the same time. If you 12 need a few minutes just let us know. ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: 13 Second set, interrogatory No. 29, the motion to compel 14 15 will be granted. 16 Interrogatory No. 30, the motion to 17 compel will be granted. 31, the motion to compel will be 18 The rules, requirements of 4901:1-19-05 19 denied. 20 have previously been waived by the Commission in 21 this proceeding. 22 32, denied for the same reason. 23 33, denied for the same reason. 34, denied for the same reason. 24

```
35, denied for the same reason.
1
                 36, the motion to compel will be
2
     granted to the extent that it pertains to
 3
     Vectren's amended stipulation and
 4
 5
     recommendation.
                 37 will be denied on the basis the
 6
     Commission previously waived the provisions of
 7
     4901:1-19-05.
 8
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER:
 9
                                               That is
     based on your description of where the degree of
10
11
     freedom came from.
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: No. 38,
12
     the motion to compel is granted.
13
14
                  39, the motion to compel will be
15
     granted.
                  40, the motion to compel will be
16
17
     granted.
18
                  41, the motion to compel will be
19
     granted.
                  43, the motion to compel will be
20
21
     granted.
22
                  44, the motion to compel will be
23
     granted.
                 On the request for production of
24
```

```
documents, the motion to compel, as to No. 34,
1
     the motion to compel will be denied.
 2
                                            The
     Commission has previously waived that particular
 3
     rule.
 4
 5
                 No. 35, the motion to compel will be
              The Commission previously waived
 6
     denied.
 7
     the provisions of that rule.
                 No. 36, the motion to compel will be
 8
 9
     denied for the same reasons.
10
                 No. 37, the motion to compel will be
11
     denied on the basis of the new stipulation is
12
     not a new alt reg plan, but is simply a
13
     resolution of the company's application for an
14
     alt reg plan.
15
                 No. 38, the motion to compel will he
               That is it.
16
     granted.
17
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER:
                                              Do you
18
     want a couple minutes?
                 MS. GRADY:
19
                              Sure.
20
                  (RECESS TAKEN)
21
                 ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER:
22
     Grady.
23
                 MS. GRADY:
                              Your, Honor at this time
     I would make a request for an immediate appeal
24
```

Okay.

of the adverse rulings to the Commission under 4901:1-15 A 2 as the rulings terminate our right to participate in this proceeding in a meaningful way.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Is that the only motion you are going to make? MS. GRADY: No, Your Honor. And to the extent that the Attorney Examiners are not willing to make an immediate or allow an immediate appeal to the Commission we would request at this time that the appeal be certified to the Commission under 4901:1-15 B upon a finding that these are new or novel questions of interpretation given the very strange and convoluted process that this proceeding has taken and that an immediate determination is necessary in order to prevent undue prejudice to OCC in presenting and going forward with its case.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Okay. We are not going to rule on the record on that today. We will put out an entry.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: I do have a question. On your first part of your appeal

in terms of meaningful participation, do you have any case where the Commission has previously ruled that a discovery ruling has in any sense cut off a party's ability to participate in a case?

MS. GRADY: No, Your Honor, I do not, but that doesn't mean I won't come up with one.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

MR. RANDAZZO: Your Honor, in order to streamline the processing of this case we have no objections to this occurring orally.

I think you can make a case that it might need to happen in handwriting, but we would like some guidance with regard to when you might make a ruling in case we would have anything in writing that we would like to say in response to the request for an interlocutory appeal.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Well, we will deal with it fairly quickly. I think by Monday.

MR. RANDAZZO: Okay. That is fine,
Your Honor. I appreciate it. Thank you. If we
have anything that we wish to indicate to Your

Honors we will do it in writing and it get to you by the end of the week.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Thank you. So, since we asked the question did you have a cite, if you could give it to us and distribute it. Anything further today?

MR. RANDAZZO: I would just say that to the extent that there are any case citations that are going to be made in support of the motion it would be helpful to so that we can respond to do them to get them sooner as opposed to later.

MS. GRADY: I think part of the delay that there may be would be with respect to getting a record of this proceeding, getting the transcript. I understand our court reporter is one of the topnotch reporters around, so we would certainly need a copy of the transcript prior to providing that so we understand the nature and can take some time to look at the nature of the ruling and how it relates to what you are asking for.

ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER: Okay.

MR. RANDAZZO: Can we go off the

```
record for a second?
 1
                  ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER:
 2
                                                Sure.
                  (DISCUSSION OFF THE RECORD)
 3
 4
                  ATTORNEY EXAMINER LESSER:
                                                Thank
 5
     you very much.
 6
                  (At 1:40, P.M. the hearing was
 7
 8
     concluded)
 9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
```

## CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on February 28, 2007, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Reporter.

Michael O. Spencer

Registered Professional