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1
        BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO
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     In the Matter of the
    Application to Modify, In
    Accordance with Section
4
     4929.08, Revised Code, The :
    Exemption Granted to the : Case No. 12-1842-GA-EXM
5
    East Ohio Gas Company
6
    d/b/a Dominion East Ohio
    in Case No. 07-1224-GA-EXM.:
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                          PROCEEDINGS
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    before Ms. Katie Stenman, Hearing Examiner, at the
    Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad
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12
    Street, Room 11-C, Columbus, Ohio, called at 10:15
13
    a.m. on Wednesday, October 17, 2012.
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20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

	198
1 INDEX	
2	
3 WITNESSES PAGE	
4 Vincent A. Parisi	
Direct examination by Mr. Howard 202 Cross-examination by Mr. Rinebolt 203	
6 Bruce M. Hayes	
Direct examination by Mr. Sauer 230 Cross-examination by Mr. Howard 233 Cross-examination by Ms. Mooney 235	
8	
9	
DEO EXHIBITS ID'D ADMI	TTED
2 - Joint Motion to Modify Order 238 239 11 Granting Exemption	9
12 3 - Proof of publication 238 239	9
13 4 - 9/13/12 reply comments 239 239	9
14 OCCUPATION TO THE ADMIT	TT T T
OCC EXHIBITS ID'D ADMIT	
2 - Direct Testimony of B.M. Hayes 229 238	8
3 - 9/13/12 reply comments 241 241	1
18 OPAE EXHIBITS ID'D ADMI	TTED
19 5 - Comments 241 241	1
20 6 - Reply comments 241 241	1
21	
OGMA/RESA EXHIBITS ID'D ADMIT	TTED
3 - Direct Prepared Testimony of 202 229 Vince Parisi	9
24 4 - 9/13/12 reply comments 240 240	0
25	

				199
1	STATE EXHIBIT	ID'D	ADMITTED	
2	2 - 8/30/12 initial comments	240	240	
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
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16				
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Wednesday Morning Session, October 17, 2012.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: We're going back on the record in case No. 12-1842-GA-EXM, a continuation from yesterday. Before we get started let's take a round of appearances. It looks like we maybe lost a few people and maybe gained a person.

Do you want to start off, Mr. Whitt?

MR. WHITT: On behalf of the East Ohio

Gas Company, Mark Whitt, Andrew Campbell, and Gregory

Williams from the firm of Whitt Sturtevant, 155 East

Broad Street, Suite 2020, Columbus, Ohio, 43215.

MR. HOWARD: Thank you, your Honor. On behalf of the Ohio Gas Marketers Group and Retail Energy Supply Association, please have the record reflect the appearance of the law firm of Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease, by M. Howard Petricoff and Stephen M. Howard, 52 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio, 43216-1008. Thank you.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Mr. Sauer.

MR. SAUER: Thank you, your Honor. On behalf of the residential customers of Dominion East Ohio, the office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel,

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Bruce J. Weston, Consumers' Counsel, Joseph P. Serio,
Larry S. Sauer, Assistant Consumers' Counsel, 10 West
Broad Street, Suite 1800, Columbus, Ohio, 43215.
Thank you.

MR. RINEBOLT: On behalf of Ohio Partners
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for Affordable Energy, David C. Rinebolt and Colleen
L. Mooney, 231 West Lima Street, Findlay, Ohio.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

MR. PARRAM: On behalf of staff of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, Ohio Attorney General Michael DeWine by Assistant Attorneys General Stephen A. Reilly, Devin D. Parram, 180 East Broad Street, 6th floor, Columbus, Ohio, 43215.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

And, Mr. Howard, it looks like you've got a witness ready to go.

MR. HOWARD: I do, your Honor. The Ohio Gas Marketers Group and RESA would call Vince Parisi to the stand, please.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Please raise your right hand.

(Witness sworn.)

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

MR. HOWARD: Your Honor, we would ask that a multipage document entitled Direct Prepared

Testimony of Vince Parisi on Behalf of The Ohio Gas 1 2 Marketers Group and The Retail Energy Supply Association be marked as OGMG/RESA Exhibit 3 for 3 4 identification purposes. 5 EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked. 6 MR. HOWARD: Thank you. 7 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 8 9 VINCENT A. PARISI 10 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 11 examined and testified as follows: 12 DIRECT EXAMINATION 13 By Mr. Howard: 14 Good morning, Mr. Parisi. Q. 15 A. Good morning. 16 Would you please give us your name, Ο. 17 title, for whom you are employed, and your business address, please. 18 19 Yes. Vincent A. Parisi, General Counsel, Α. 20 Regulatory Affairs Officer for Interstate Gas Supply, 21 6100 Emerald Parkway, Dublin, Ohio, 43016. 2.2 Mr. Parisi, did you cause to be prepared Q. 23 direct testimony in this proceeding? 24 Α. I did.

I'm going to hand you what has been

25

Q.

marked as OGMG/RESA Exhibit 3 and ask you if you can identify that.

- A. I can. This is the testimony that was prepared by me and under my supervision for this case.
- Q. Do you have any additions or corrections to make to that testimony?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Mr. Parisi, if I were to ask you the same questions today while you're under oath, would your answers be the same as therein set forth?
 - A. They would.

MR. HOWARD: Your Honor, we would move the admission of OGMG/RESA Exhibit 3 and make
Mr. Parisi available for cross-examination.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Mr. Sauer?

MR. SAUER: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Rinebolt?

MR. RINEBOLT: A few questions, your

Honor.

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23 CROSS-EXAMINATION

24 By Mr. Rinebolt:

Q. Good morning, Mr. Parisi.

- A. Good morning, Mr. Rinebolt.
- Q. For the purposes of this discussion can we refer to competitive retail natural gas suppliers as "suppliers"?
 - A. Yes.

2.2

- Q. Would that be simpler? Thank you.
- A. Certainly.
- Q. Now let's start with the concept of suppliers. The suppliers want to make a profit, right?
- A. I would assume most suppliers would like to make a profit, yes.
 - Q. All suppliers?
- A. I can speak for our company. Certainly we'd like to make a profit.
- Q. Okay. And would you assume that others in the Ohio Gas Marketers Group and the Retail Energy Supply Association for whom you are testifying would like to make a profit?
 - A. I would assume that, yes.
- Q. Okay. Would they -- do you think that they want to make the biggest profit they can consistent with OPAE Witness Harper's note that suppliers are profit maximizers?
 - A. I think that suppliers try to make profit

in the market. I don't think that in every instance every product that a supplier ultimately puts in front of a consumer is ultimately a profitable product. Profit's going to be dictated by the market. Suppliers will make as much profit as they can based upon what the market will ultimately bear.

2.2

Q. And there may be a situation for marketing purposes where a supplier will accept a lower profit or, in fact, no profit in order for some other business purpose to be satisfied; increased volumes of sales, marketing to be able to attract more customers, and I'm sure there are a number, but is that realistic?

MR. HOWARD: Could I have that question reread, please.

(Record read.)

MR. HOWARD: Thank you.

A. There are times where the amount of profit you make will increase or decrease or you won't have a profit at all depending upon the product that you're offering. And there's a difference between an accounting profit and an economic profit. For example, I think in a competitive market an economic profit is really never a possibility. If it is, then other competitors will come into the market

and push your prices down to a point where, at best, you're taking those market prices and whatever the market ultimately dictates is ultimately what you'll receive for your price. Whether or not there's profit at that price is going to depend on lots of different factors.

Q. Thank you.

2.2

Now, do suppliers under the SCO, do you assume that they build a profit into their SCO bids?

- A. The SCO is a bit of a different animal I think. It's a little different than, well, it's different than the other products that are in the market. I don't know what other suppliers do with respect to their SCO pricing construct, I don't know how they price it, I don't know how they ultimately decide at what point they'll stop committing in those auctions.
- Q. Does IGS seek to make profit whenever it participates in those auctions?
 - A. We do.
- Q. Is it your view that the different structure of the SCO auction is preventing marketers from maximizing their profits?
 - A. The different structure from the --
 - Q. From the traditional, from the bilateral

contract approach.

2.2

- A. There are other values that are available to a supplier like IGS in the SCO auctions that go beyond just the absolute amount of money that you'll make from those customers: The ability to serve those customers, start the relationship with the customer, ultimately solicit them for other products. So there are other values that are in there that are a little less tangible.
- Q. So that SCO market represents a different type of competition than the competition you see in the bilateral market.
- A. I don't know that I look at the SCO as competition. Competition, in my mind, is different competitors in the market ultimately participating in the market and the consumers in the market participating in the market and ultimately coming to agreement with respect to terms and conditions.

The SCO is a price point. I don't look at it as much more than that. It's certainly created through a competitive auction, but I don't look at it as really a competitive product in the same sense.

- Q. But the auction itself, that process, is a competitive process.
 - A. I think it is.

- Q. Now, at the bottom of page 2 I guess, as it's marked, and the top of page 2 you quote part of the statute that authorizes competition in natural gas supply.
- A. I'm sorry. Did you say bottom of page 2, top of page 3?
- Q. Top of page 3, and it's a state policy piece.
 - A. That's correct.

2.2

- Q. Okay. And you are an attorney, correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And do you consider yourself familiar with the provisions of chapter 4929?
- A. Familiar. I can't quote them cite and verse but, yes, familiar with the chapter.
- Q. I don't expect you to quote them and I appreciate I have the same problem.

There is a term that you have quoted at the end of line 2, beginning of line 3, "effective competition." How do you define "effective competition"? Is it terms? Is it conditions? Is it price? Or is it all of those?

A. I think effective competition, one of the most critical components is barriers in the market.

Barriers to entry. Barriers to exit. Barriers to

provide competitive products. I think effective competition is created in markets where willing buyers and sellers can get together in the market and ultimately achieve whatever the goals are of those parties. And with barriers in the market it creates disconnects in markets.

2.2

- Q. Do you view government aggregation, which is authorized and sanctioned in chapter 4929, as a barrier to effective competition?
- A. I think government aggregation is a form of competition; certainly part of the market in Ohio.
- Q. Now, the statute further says at the end of line 3, beginning of line 4, that the purpose is to reduce or eliminate the need for regulation. That language implies that some level of regulation by the Commission is appropriate or is at least sanctioned under Ohio policy. Would that be a reasonable assessment of that language?
- A. My interpretation of the language, and you have to I think go back and look at the time it was created when there really wasn't a fully vibrant competitive market for the residential and small commercial customers, I think the idea of that language is that when a competitive market ultimately is created or was created at the time in Ohio, that

the idea would be to eliminate the need for regulation of the natural gas commodity pricing. Not all regulation.

2.2

Certainly in most markets there is some regulation. Certainly the competitive suppliers are required to follow a significant amount of regulation in Ohio.

- Q. Do you believe that that language will ultimately result in the need to eliminate SSO service for Choice-ineligible customers?
- A. I don't believe under the current construct Choice-ineligible customers have, effectively, alternatives available to them. So as long as that's the case, then there will need to be something available for ineligible customers to ultimately receive commodity service, whether that's an SSO or an RFP, some other type of default service, something will need to be in place for those people.
- Q. Are you familiar with the Atlantic Gas Light market?
- A. I'm familiar that there's a market there.

 I'm familiar with it vaguely. We're not a

 participant in that market.
- Q. Okay. Do you view the credit requirements imposed by local distribution companies

by natural gas utilities to be a form of regulation?

- A. I think it's a requirement of participating in those markets. I don't look at the utility as a regulator of the market; that's the role of the Public Utility Commission. Certainly requirements we have to abide by to participate in the programs.
- Q. And those tariffs that those requirements are included in, those are, in fact, approved by the Commission, correct?
 - A. They are.

2.2

- Q. And would your answer be the same for LDC requirements requiring capacity or storage?
- A. It would be. To participate in a utility program we're required to enter into agreements and part of the agreement's that we abide by the provisions related to those programs.
- Q. Now, if an LDC decided to, on its own, to ask the Commission for approval of a tariff that would allow it to hold an auction to provide a product to customers, would that be consistent with your reading of 4929.02(A), the provision you quoted earlier?
- A. I'm not certain I understand the hypothetical. Are you suggesting the utility would

provide a competitive product in the market? Have an auction for products? I guess I'm not certain what you're asking.

2.2

- Q. All right. Is it consistent with a competitive market for a natural gas utility, for a local distribution company, to provide a product to the market that customers can choose just as they choose products offered by suppliers?
- A. I think it's going to depend upon the market. If we're talking about one of the, you know, theoretically one of the four utilities in Ohio that have competitive markets and we're talking about an auction in the sense of a transition from a regulated GCR service to a fully open competitive market, certainly there are code provisions that allow the utilities to go in and ask for exemption from other code provisions to ultimately request a different mechanism for serving customers that haven't selected.
- Q. What about customers that are, in fact,
 Choice eligible? And for the purposes of this
 hypothetical let's say Dominion East Ohio chose as an
 LDC to offer a product or a series of products in the
 competitive natural gas market to Choice-eligible
 customers, do you believe that that would be a

violation of state policy?

2.2

- A. I don't think the intent of the state policy was for the utility to engage in offering competitive commodity services as the utility. I think there are corporate separation requirements and code of conduct requirements that, ultimately, would at least require the utility to come in and ask the question as to whether or not as a utility they could offer a series of competitive products as the utility in the market.
- Q. So they could, in fact, under Ohio statutes, ask the Commission for that permission.
- A. Again, with proper code of conduct requirements being met, certainly I think they could petition the Commission and request that. I don't think it's the intent of 4929.02 that the utility as the utility offer competitive products. I think ultimately the intent of 4929.02 is the competitive market develop to a point where the utility no longer has to provide commodity service.
- Q. Well, and I appreciate that that's your view of the chapter, but, nonetheless, if the Commission authorized the company, it would not be a violation of chapter 4929 for a local distribution company, for a natural gas utility, to offer a

competitive product that would be available to customers in the same way a product from IGS or any other supplier is available.

2.2

- A. I think under the provisions of, and I'll get the code section wrong but 4929.04 I believe, it requires the Commission to look at any alternative programs in light of 4929.02 and, obviously, with my interpretation or belief of what 4929.02 stands for, ultimately I don't think the Commission would approve the utility offering competitive products in the market as a utility.
- Q. I happen to have 4929.04 in front of me and it indicates that the Commission may, and I'll just summarize here because it's the steps, that the Commission can declare various aspects of natural gas service, retail ancillary service, metering, billing, collection, competitive —

MR. RINEBOLT: Oh, thank you.

Q. -- if, (1), there will be effective competition with respect to the service, (2), if customers have reasonably available alternatives, and then there's kind of a catch-all provision which is (B) that the Commission can provide different classifications, procedures, terms, for various options. Wait a second, I'm in 4928. I'm sorry.

- A. That's okay. I think 4929.04 is the gas section.
- Q. Yeah, so it is. It's still section
 .04 --
 - A. It is.

2.2

- Q. -- yeah, that I want to ask you about. It's got a longer list of requirements.
 - A. It does.
- Q. Again, 4929.04. And it looks as if the natural gas company is subject to effective competition with respect to commodity sales, service, or ancillary service. Do you view the current marketplace as providing effective competition for those services?
- A. I believe if we're speaking of the Dominion East Ohio service territory, yes, we have effective competition. We don't have complete competition.
 - Q. Okay. We can move on.

I just have a clarification question on the bottom of page 3 at 25. Your answer to a question is that when chapter 4929 passed in '96, the vast majority of residential and small commercial customers received their natural gas service, and then it goes over to page 4, from gas supplies from

- East Ohio via the purchase gas adjustment clause.

 Could you tell me why you used the term "vast
 majority"? Were there customers that did not in
 those customer classes, residential, small
 commercial, that did not receive service priced under
 the GCR?
 - A. This was a time where the pilot programs were starting in Ohio with respect to the smaller users. I wasn't sure in '96 whether or not any residential customers were receiving service from competitive suppliers. At that point I'm not sure if they were or weren't. And for the most part it was the larger commercial and mid size commercial customers.
 - Q. What about small commercial customers, if you know?
 - A. I don't know.

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- Q. Okay. Now, if you know, in the Dominion East Ohio service territory customers were able to obtain gas, and we're talking small commercial customers, they've been able to obtain gas from marketers since 2000, sometime in 2000.
 - A. I think that's correct, yes.
- Q. Okay. And so those retail markets were in place to serve customers well before 2005,

correct?

2.2

- A. That's correct. Those markets at the smaller end, the smaller user commercial and residential, were growing starting and starting to grow at the beginning of 2000. By 2005 certainly there were small commercial and residential customers participating.
- Q. Now, referring to the SCO auction, are you aware that the retail price adjustment has declined during the past five auctions?
- A. I can't cite exact numbers. I think at one point it may have increased from one auction to the next, but I think generally the trend has been down, yes.
- Q. The trend has been down. Do you think the declining retail price adjustments are good for consumers?
- A. I think what's good for consumers, frankly, is to be engaged in the market. I think that that is probably the most critical component of effective competition and ultimately having consumers take the full advantage of the market.

The declining rates with respect to the price adjustment, the adder in the auction, is primarily an effect of the declining market in total,

but we still are in a very volatile market. We've seen prices as high as \$16 in the last few years, certainly we're seeing prices trend upward again currently. It's a small piece of a larger puzzle.

Q. That SCO price tracks the market, correct?

- A. The SCO price has a component of it in NYMEX.
- Q. Now, you said that it's good for customers to be engaged in the market, so are you saying that, for example, if a customer needs gasoline in their car, should they get on the phone and call various gas stations or drive their car around and look at the prices at various gas stations to decide which one to buy?
- A. They certainly could, but in the gasoline market, unlike the natural gas market, for that customer ultimately to be able to turn that ignition and move down the road they have to buy it somewhere. There is no automatic default service that comes to their house and fills it up. So they have to engage in a market if they ultimately want their vehicle to move. That isn't the case currently with the natural gas market and, from my perspective, that continues to be a significant barrier.

- Q. Do you think that customers who have gas-fired furnaces need natural gas supply in the winter?
- A. If they choose to use natural gas to heat their homes, certainly. They have other options. They can use electricity, propane, other space heat, there are other options, but certainly if they're choosing natural gas as their heating source, then they certainly need natural gas to fuel that furnace.
- Q. But if you wanted to switch from natural gas to electric heat, you would have to change your furnace, wouldn't you?
 - A. You would.

2.2

- Q. And if you wanted to use propane, you would have to change your furnace. And if you wanted to heat with wood, you would have to install a wood-burning appliance.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. So that would be a pretty substantial barrier to a customer to shift from one fuel to another.
- A. It would depend upon the specific customer's circumstances. Certainly there's nothing in the current application that would require anyone to actually engage in the market; they could continue

to get default service simply by doing nothing, it's just the nature of that default service would change. So there's nothing in the application that suggests the customer would have to go out and switch fuel sources, they'll certainly continue to get natural gas and continue to get the same service they get today, just with a different default structure.

2.2

- Q. But you don't -- do you view natural gas service, then, as essential or do you not view it as essential?
- A. I think natural gas service, like electric service and other service, are certainly services that customers rely upon.
- Q. Now, do MVR suppliers, do they compete for the customers that are assigned to them?
- A. The way I understand the MVR structure to work, no, those are customers that have not elected a supplier that ultimately are assigned to an MVR participant.
- Q. Would you view the SCO price which is set through a competitive auction as being more competitive -- is that price set competitively as compared to an MVR price which is not set competitively?
 - A. The problem with the SCO price is that I

believe it's a subsidized price, so ultimately the auction itself is certainly competitive suppliers coming together and coming up with a final adder to the NYMEX, but the product itself is subsidized by the entire system, and in that way I don't look at it as a competitive product. I look at it as a subsidized product.

Q. Can you quantify the subsidy --

MR. HOWARD: Excuse me.

2.2

MR. RINEBOLT: I'm sorry.

MR. HOWARD: Could he finish his answer, his prior answer?

EXAMINER STENMAN: Were you finished?
THE WITNESS: I was.

MR. RINEBOLT: I thought he was. I apologize. I certainly would not want to be abrupt.

- Q. (By Mr. Rinebolt) Could you quantify the subsidy of the SCO price?
- A. I think they're multiple. I think

 Ms. Ringenbach spoke about them yesterday, a number

 of things, the cost of the auctions themselves are

 paid for by everyone, so just that fee. Certainly

 the time and resources and effort that is spent by

 Dominion East Ohio in creating, maintaining,

 defending, and then ultimately supplying the SCO, all

those costs are also recovered through base rates and, therefore, paid by all customers.

2.2

And certainly there is a value to customers in retaining a default service without having to engage in the market and ultimately selecting what best fits them; those values are not captured anywhere in that default service.

- Q. Did marketers pay for the modifications to natural gas utility billing systems to accommodate their ability to supply product and bill?
- A. I don't know how the original parts of the program were structured as to whether those were direct billed to the suppliers, billed through migration riders, or just built into the base rates. I don't know the answer.
- Q. Just to make sure I understand this correctly, under the current structure, the existing structure, all customers with the exception of SSO customers are served by competitive retail natural gas suppliers, correct?
- A. Customers are served multiple different ways, through government aggregation, opt-in or opt-out, through direct relationships with competitive suppliers like IGS, Direct Energy, and then there are a group of customers served through

the SCO in a retail relationship with the suppliers.

- Q. And the participants in governmental aggregation are also served by suppliers.
 - A. That's correct.

2.2

- Q. You indicate at line 4 on page 6 that the plateauing of the SCO load reflects the recalcitrance of the remaining small portion of the market that simply does not respond. Could you define what you mean as recalcitrance?
- A. An obstinate refusal. Just an unwillingness to ultimately engage in the market.
- Q. Now, when we were talking with Mr. Murphy yesterday, he also agreed that there are some customers that have been served by a marketer and have gone -- jumped through the hoops, called Dominion East Ohio to get themselves returned to SCO service. Is that correct?
- A. My recollection was Mr. Murphy stated that it was something like less than 1 percent a month of customers, but yes, there was a small number of customers that have asked to be on SCO service.
- Q. Just out of curiosity, have you or OGM -- your company or OGMG or RESA conducted any surveys to determine why these customers are recalcitrant?
 - A. In the Dominion East Ohio market I don't

believe so. Not that I'm aware.

2.2

- Q. Okay. What do you think makes a sophisticated commercial customer?
- A. I think the customer is engaged in the market and shopped and has that level of sophistication. Certainly sophistication can be a continuum, low levels of sophistication and higher levels of sophistication.
- Q. Say that you owned a business, this is just a hypothetical, and the cost of operating your business, the cost of natural gas involved in operating your business was 1 percent of the cost of doing business. Do you believe it would be an effective use of that business owner's time to become a sophisticated purchaser of natural gas?
- A. If I owned a business, I would be concerned about all the inputs, all the different costs, certainly energy would be one of those, especially given the volatile nature. If it's 1 percent today, it doesn't mean it will be 1 percent tomorrow. Certainly in a lower market like we have today it's going to be less of everyone's costs because the market rates are lower. But as the market is volatile and moving up and down, as a business owner I'd want a fixed-price product and I'd

like to try to get that fixed-price product in a market that's lower as opposed to higher.

2.2

Certainly one of the issues that we see with the SCO is that the focus really becomes on things that customers wouldn't normally focus on because multiple parties say that that monthly variable rate is the thing to look at.

- Q. Well, you've said several times that a fixed-price contract is desirable in a time of rising market prices, correct?
- A. I don't think I've said that. I said I think having a fixed-price product for a business owner is of a significant value because they can lock in that cost; they know what it is. If I'm going to lock in a rate, I would rather do it in a lower market than a higher market. Certainly in a rising market there's going to be maybe more incentive to look for a fixed-price product, but often that becomes the worst time to jump into buying something on a fixed rate.
- Q. Does a fixed price equate to a fixed bill? If you buy natural gas at a fixed price, does that mean your bill will be the same every month?
- A. It's really going to depend upon your volume. A fixed bill and a fixed price are not the

same thing.

2.2

- Q. We've been talking about the volatile market. Does your company know when a market is rising or falling?
- A. We watch the market daily. We're in the market buying gas 365 days a year. We have a risk department that their focus is almost purely on what the forward market looks like and is going to look like. Can they predict where it's going to go? No, not at all. They certainly can look at reports, they can read things, they can look at market trends, and they can certainly watch the market and see various things that are occurring to try to predict where it's going to go, but they don't have an absolute.
- Q. In fact, if you or I could predict that, we'd be living on an island in the Caribbean, wouldn't we?
 - A. I would like to think so.
- Q. Now, will increased supply affect the market price?
 - A. Certainly. Supply is a component.
- Q. And decreased demand will also affect the market price.
 - A. Increases or decreases certainly can.
 - Q. Okay. Just one last question, actually.

Is there any difference between the SCO and the MVR in the terms and conditions? Is there any difference between the terms and conditions of the SCO and the MVR?

territory is required to post a monthly price. If you're willing to be a supplier, if you meet the requirements, which is being a certified CRNGS, meeting the financial, managerial, and technical requirements, participate in the utility's program and agree to be an MVR supplier, then part of that agreement is that you have to post a monthly variable rate on the PUCO's Apples to Apples and that you can't charge your SCO customers anything more than that monthly variable rate. You certainly can charge something less.

The SCO is the monthly NYMEX closing price plus whatever the result is in the auction.

- Q. Right. In both cases they're month-to-month contracts, correct?
 - A. Correct.

2.2

- Q. And there is no fee to leave that service.
- A. That's correct, in both instances you can move to a different product without a cancellation

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1 fee.
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- Q. And both are provided by a competitive retail natural gas supplier.
 - A. That's correct.
- 5 MR. RINEBOLT: I have no questions beyond 6 that. Thank you.
- 7 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you,
- 8 Mr. Rinebolt.
- 9 Mr. Whitt, any questions?
- MR. WHITT: No questions, your Honor.
- 11 EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Parram?
- MR. PARRAM: No questions.
- 13 EXAMINER STENMAN: Redirect?
- MR. HOWARD: Can you give me just one
- 15 | minute?
- 16 EXAMINER STENMAN: Absolutely.
- MR. HOWARD: Your Honor, we have no
- 18 redirect. Thank you.
- 19 EXAMINER STENMAN: All right. Thank you,
- 20 Mr. Parisi.
- 21 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
- 22 (Witness excused.)
- MR. HOWARD: Your Honor, we would renew
- our motion to move into evidence OGMG/RESA Exhibit 3
- 25 at this time.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Any objections?
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                  MR. SAUER: No objection.
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                  MR. PARRAM: No, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: OGMG/RESA Exhibit 3
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     will be admitted.
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                  MR. HOWARD: Thank you.
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                  (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Sauer, are you
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     next?
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                 MR. SAUER: I believe so. We're out of
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     witnesses otherwise. OCC would call Bruce Hayes to
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     the stand. And, your Honor, we'd like to have the
13
     direct testimony of Bruce M. Hayes revised October
     16th, 2012, marked as OCC Exhibit No. 2.
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15
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked.
16
                  (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
17
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Please raise your
     right hand.
18
19
                  (Witness sworn.)
20
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.
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                  MR. SAUER: I do have extra copies if
22
     anybody -- I don't have a redline, I just have --
23
                  MR. HOWARD: I printed it out this
24
     morning, thank you.
25
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: And this is the
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230 1 revised testimony from October 16th? 2 MR. SAUER: Revised October 16th, yes. 3 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. 4 MR. SAUER: Thank you, your Honor. 5 BRUCE M. HAYES 6 7 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 8 9 DIRECT EXAMINATION 10 By Mr. Sauer: 11 Can the witness please state your full 12 name and business address for the record. 13 The name is Bruce M. Hayes. I work for Α. the office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel. The 14 15 address is 10 West Broad Street, Floor 18, Columbus, 16 Ohio, 43215. 17 Q. Are you the same Bruce M. Hayes whose direct testimony has been filed in this case? 18 19 Yes, it is. Yes, I am. Α. 20 Q. On whose behalf do you appear? 21 I'm sorry? Α. 2.2 Q. On whose behalf do you appear? The office of the Ohio Consumers' 23 Α. 24 Counsel.

Do you have your prepared testimony

25

Q.

revised on October 16th with you on the stand?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And did you prepare the testimony or have it prepared at your direction?
 - A. Yes.

2.2

- Q. And can you explain the revisions to your direct testimony that was originally -- from what was originally filed to the revised October 16th version that has been marked as OCC Exhibit 2?
- A. Yes. I will make an attempt. Former questions and answers 21, 22, and 23 have been withdrawn and are not part of my testimony, therefore, the questions and answers that followed have been renumbered. For example, former question and answer 24 becomes question and answer 21, and so forth through former Q and A 37 that now becomes Q and A 34.
- Q. Do you have any other changes that you made to your testimony?
- A. Yes. On October 15th, 2012, OGMG and RESA filed a motion to strike a portion of my testimony. OCC and the marketers reached an agreement whereby BMH Attachment 4 has been withdrawn and I have made changes to remove references to the attachment in former question and answers 38 through

40.

2.2

- Q. And can you walk us through those changes as best you can?
- A. Yes. On the table of contents page, BMH Attachment 4 has been removed. Former question and answers 34 through 40 have been rewritten into what is now Q and A 35. Former footnotes 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, and 42 citing to BMH Attachment 4 have been withdrawn, and the portion of former footnote 38 citing to BMH Attachment 4 has been withdrawn.

What remains of the former footnote 38 is now footnote 35. The former Q and As 41 and 42 are now 36 and 37.

- Q. Are those all the changes to your original testimony that was filed on October 4th and reflected in your direct testimony revised October 16th, 2012?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Mr. Hayes, if you would turn to page 24 of your testimony, what was formerly marked footnote 38 is -- what remains of what was formerly footnote 38, is that now footnote 32?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. All right. And if I asked you today the same questions found in your direct testimony revised

October 16th, 2012, in what has been marked OCC Exhibit No. 2, would your answers be the same today?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And, Mr. Hayes, if I may, your testimony contains some recommendations regarding studies and investigations and concerns that the Commission should consider if it were to approve the stipulation in this case. Is it your testimony that the Commission is required to adopt these recommendations by the terms of the stipulation?
 - A. No.
- Q. And is it your testimony that OCC's support of the stipulation is conditional on the adoption of your recommendations?
 - A. No.

MR. SAUER: The OCC moves for the admission of OCC Exhibit No. 2 and tenders the witness for cross-examination.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Mr. Howard.

MR. HOWARD: Yes, your Honor, thank you.

22 I have a few questions.

24 CROSS-EXAMINATION

25 By Mr. Howard:

- Q. Good morning, Mr. Hayes.
- A. Good morning.
- Q. Would you turn to page 16 of OCC Exhibit No. 2 and I want to direct your attention to the answer to question 26.
 - A. Okay.

2.2

- Q. In this answer you're proposing that the Commission conduct investigations using independent surveys or a series of surveys; are you not?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you're proposing that these surveys would gather information in about seven categories that you list there on page 16; is that correct?
- A. Yes. And in other places I also mention some other things as well, so there's a lot thrown out there.
- Q. With respect to these surveys that you're recommending the Commission direct or undertake, do you have an estimate of the cost of such surveys?
 - A. No, I do not.
- Q. Do you have a recommendation as to who would pay for the cost of such surveys assuming there was a cost?
- A. Just as consumer education and auctions are paid by Choice-eligible customers, I would expect

the same here.

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Q. And since you have not -- strike that.

Because you do not have an estimate of the cost of such surveys, is it fair to say that you have not done a cost-benefit analysis of such surveys to determine whether the cost incurred in conducting those surveys would exceed the benefits to be reaped from such surveys?

A. That is correct. As -- I don't know exactly what the Commission is going to accept, therefore, I don't really know what the costs are going to be.

MR. HOWARD: Thank you. I have no further questions.

Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Mr. Rinebolt?

MR. RINEBOLT: Actually, Ms. Mooney.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Mooney.

- - -

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Mooney:

- Q. Do you have any idea of the cost, an estimate of the cost of the surveys?
 - A. No, I don't.

MR. HOWARD: Objection. He's already answered that.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection will be overruled, the answer's already come out, so let's just ask the next question.

- Q. You wouldn't expect it to be any -- something like \$500 million or anything like that.
- A. I would think the Commission, if they ordered it, would have some kind of reasonable expectation of cost.
- Q. Now, OCC is a representative of residential customers; isn't that correct?
 - A. That's correct.

2.2

- Q. Does OCC have any authority to represent nonresidential customers?
 - A. Not that I'm aware of.
- Q. And is OCC making any recommendations about what happens to nonresidential customers in this case?
- A. The recommendations are being made to the Commission.
- Q. But is OCC making any recommendations in this case about the outcome with respect to nonresidential customers?
 - A. Only to survey, not an outcome, but to

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record what happens and analyze what happens in order, once there is a potential residential exit, to use that information.
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- Q. You say what happens and that assumes that the joint motion prevails and that the nonresidential customers do lose the SCO service. So is OCC saying or recommending, then, that nonresidential customers lose SCO service?
- A. The OCC takes no position on whether nonresidential customers exit or not.
- Q. You mean on whether nonresidential customers lose SCO service.
 - A. Yes.
- MS. MOONEY: That's all I have. Thank you.
- 16 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.
- 17 Mr. Whitt?
- 18 MR. WHITT: No questions, your Honor.
- 19 EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Parram?
- 20 MR. PARRAM: No questions, your Honor.
- 21 EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Sauer, any
- 22 redirect?

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- MR. SAUER: No redirect, your Honor.
- 24 EXAMINER STENMAN: All right. Thank you,
- 25 Mr. Hayes.

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                  (Witness excused.)
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: I believe we have a
     pending motion to admit OCC Exhibit No. 2.
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                  MR. SAUER: Yes.
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Are there any
     objections?
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                  MR. HOWARD: No objection, your Honor.
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                  MR. PARRAM: No objection.
9
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: OCC Exhibit 2 will be
     admitted.
10
11
                  (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
12
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go off the
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     record.
14
                  (Discussion off the record.)
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on the
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     record. I believe we have a few housekeeping matters
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     with respect to exhibits.
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                  MR. WHITT: Yes, your Honor. The company
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     would move for, well, we would mark the Joint Motion
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     to Modify Order Granting Exemption as DEO Exhibit 2
21
      and proof of publication of notice as DEO Exhibit 3,
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     and move for the admission of those items into
23
     evidence.
24
                  (EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
25
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Any objections?
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                  MR. HOWARD: No objections.
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                  MR. SAUER: No objections.
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: They will be admitted,
     DEO 2 and 3.
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5
                  (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Whitt, I believe
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7
     you also have reply comments filed on September
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     13th?
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                  MR. WHITT: Yes, your Honor, we would
     have those marked as DEO Exhibit 4 and seek their
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11
     admission into the record.
12
                  (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
13
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Any objections?
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                  MR. SAUER: No objection.
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Hearing none, DEO
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     Exhibit 4 will be admitted.
17
                  (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
                  MR. HOWARD: May we go off the record?
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19
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: We may.
                  (Discussion off the record.)
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21
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on the
2.2
     record.
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                  MR. HOWARD: Your Honor, could we have
24
     the September 13th reply comments of the OGMG and
25
     RESA marked and moved into evidence as OGMG/RESA
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Exhibit 4.
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked.
3
                  (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Any objections?
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                  (No response.)
6
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Hearing none, it will
7
     be admitted.
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                  MR. HOWARD: Thank you.
9
                  (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
10
                  MR. PARRAM: Your Honor, staff would move
11
     and, mark and move for admission into evidence
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      initial staff comments that were filed and docketed
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     on the 30th of August 2012 as Staff Exhibit 2.
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked.
15
                  (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Any objections?
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                  MR. SAUER: No objection.
                  MR. HOWARD: No objection.
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19
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Staff 2 will be
20
     admitted.
21
                  (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
2.2
                  MR. SAUER: Your Honor, OCC would like to
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     have reply comments that were also filed on September
      13th marked as OCC Exhibit No. 3.
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked.
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                  (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
                  MR. SAUER: And move for their admission.
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Any objection?
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                  (No response.)
5
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: OCC 3 will be
6
      admitted.
7
                  (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
                  MS. MOONEY: Your Honor, OPAE would like
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9
     to have its comments marked Exhibit 5 and its reply
10
      comments as OPAE Exhibit 6.
11
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: They'll be so marked.
12
                  (EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
13
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Any objections to
     their admission?
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                  MR. HOWARD: No, your Honor.
16
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Hearing none, they
17
     will be admitted.
18
                  (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
19
                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Is there anything else
20
     that we need to talk about today other than briefing?
21
     All right. Off the record the parties discussed a
2.2
     briefing schedule. Initial briefs will be due on
23
     November 13th because the 12th is a holiday and
     the Commission offices I believe are closed.
24
25
                  Are they not, Mr. Parram?
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MR. PARRAM: I don't know. That's a surprise to me. I would enjoy the day off. I'm sorry, I don't know. EXAMINER STENMAN: I believe they will be due on November 13th because I believe November 12th is the observation of Veterans Day, and reply briefs will be due on November 21st. Is there anything else we need to talk about today? (No response.) EXAMINER STENMAN: All right. Hearing nothing else, we're adjourned. Thank you. 1.3 (The hearing concluded at 11:15 a.m.)

CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Wednesday, October 17, 2012, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Maria DiPaolo Jones, Registered Diplomate Reporter and CRR and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio.

My commission expires June 19, 2016.

(MDJ-4070)

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Summary: Transcript of the East Ohio Gas Company hearing held on 10/17/12 - Volume II electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Jones, Maria DiPaolo Mrs.