BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

- - -

In the Matter of the :
Application of The Dayton :

Power and Light Company : Case No. 12-426-EL-SSO

for Approval of its

Electric Security Plan. :

In the Matter of the :
Application of the Dayton :

Power and Light Company : Case No. 12-427-EL-ATA

for Approval of Revised :

Tariffs.

In the Matter of the : Application of the Dayton :

Power and Light Company : Case No. 12-428-EL-AAM

for Approval of Certain :

Accounting Authority.

In the Matter of the :
Application of the Dayton :

Power and Light Company : Case No. 12-429-EL-WVR

for the Waiver of Certain:

Commission Rules. :

In the Matter of the :

Application of the Dayton : Case No. 12-672-EL-RDR

Power and Light Company : to Establish Tariff Riders:

- - -

PROCEEDINGS

before Mr. Gregory A. Price and Mr. Bryce A.

McKenney, Hearing Examiners, at the Public Utilities

Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-C,

Columbus, Ohio, called at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday,

March 26, 2013.

VOLUME VII

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1633 1 Tuesday Morning Session, 2 March 26, 2013. 3 4 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Let's go on the 5 record at this time. The Public Utilities Commission calls at 6 7 this time and place Case No. 12-426-EL-SSO, being in the Matter of the Application of the Dayton Power & 8 9 Light Company for Approval of its Electric Security Plan. 10 My name is Bryce McKenney, with me is 11 12 Gregory Price, we are the Attorney Examiners assigned 13 by the Commission to hear this case. FirstEnergy Solutions, are you prepared 14 15 to call your witness? 16 MR. LANG: Yes, your Honor. FirstEnergy 17 Solutions calls Dr. Jonathan Lesser. 18 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Lesser, please 19 raise your right hand. 20 (Witness sworn.) 21 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you. 22 MR. LANG: Your Honor, we ask that 23 Dr. Lesser's confidential testimony be marked as FES 24 Exhibit No. 14 and the public version be marked as 25 FES Exhibit No. 14A, please.

1634 EXAMINER McKENNEY: It will be so marked. 1 2 (EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 3 4 JONATHAN A. LESSER 5 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 6 DIRECT EXAMINATION 7 By Mr. Lang: 8 9 Q. Dr. Lesser, can you introduce yourself, 10 please? 11 Yes, my name is Jonathan A. Lesser, L-e-s-s-e-r, I'm the president of Continental 12 13 Economics. My address is 6 Real Place, Sandia Park, New Mexico, 87047. 14 15 Q. Can you identify your testimony, what's been marked as FES No. 14 as the confidential 16 17 version, 14A as the public? 18 I can. Α. 19 Do you have any corrections to make to 20 your testimony? 21 I do not. 22 If I asked you the same questions today 23 that are in your prefiled testimony, would you 24 provide the same answers? 25 A. I would.

1635 1 MR. LANG: Your Honor, Dr. Lesser is 2 available. EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you. 3 I just, to clarify, FES 14 will be 4 5 Mr. Lesser's testimony, 14A will be the confidential 6 version; is that what you said? 7 MR. LANG: I had actually done it the reverse, but if you would prefer the other way, we 8 did can do it too. 9 10 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Let's do it that way for consistency. 11 12 MR. LANG: Okay. 13 EXAMINER McKENNEY: At this time we'll move to cross-examination. We'll start with 14 15 Ms. Petrucci; do you have cross-examination? 16 MS. PETRUCCI: I do not. 17 MR. O'BRIEN: I have no questions, your 18 Honor. 19 MS. BOJKO: No questions, your Honor. 2.0 EXAMINER McKENNEY: OCC? MS. YOST: No questions, your Honor. 21 22 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Darr? 23 MR. DARR: No questions. 24 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Yurick?

MR. YURICK: No questions.

1 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Major.

2 MAJOR THOMPSON: Nothing, thank you.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Faruki?

MR. FARUKI: Yes, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Faruki:

- Q. Good morning, Mr. Lesser.
- A. Good morning.
- Q. I have a few questions about generation separation, which is one of the subjects of your testimony; is that right?
 - A. It is.
- Q. You have not done an analysis to determine how feasibility to -- for DP&L to separate its generation assets by the end of 2014, have you?
- A. I have relied on the corporate separation plans that your client has filed. I have not done an independent analysis; however, in reviewing the first corporate separation plan where I believe your witness Mr. Rice helped prepare that plan and talk about completing corporate separation within one year of that filing, and that would involve either restructuring some of the debt, calling in so-called uncallable bonds or no-call bonds, or doing a

beneficial transfer which would involve a lease of the generation assets.

- Q. You're talking about the original corporate separation plan?
 - A. I am.

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- Q. Okay. And you have not done your own independent analysis, however, as to how feasible it is to do that, have you?
- A. I would take the word of what your client wrote in their corporate separation plan.
- Q. That's not my question, sir. Have you done your own independent analysis or not?
- A. No, I have not done an independent analysis of that.
- Q. Okay. You agree with me that the costs of separating generation into a separate company are going to be very company specific; is that right?
- A. I would agree that they're specific to the company, yes.
- Q. And, in terms of the work you did for this case, you have not made an independent analysis or determination about what separation of generation assets by the end of 2014 would do to the financial integrity of the applicant, The Dayton Power & Light Company; is that correct?

There's no need for me to do an analysis 1 2 because there's no evidence I've seen in your case by 3 any of your witnesses that the company's financial 4 integrity would be at all jeopardized. There's 5 simply no evidence of that whatsoever. MR. FARUKI: I'll move to strike. I 6 7 asked him whether he's done it. 8 MR. LANG: Your Honor, his question was 9 responsive. EXAMINER McKENNEY: Motion to strike is 10 overruled. 11 12 The witness is directed to please try to 13 respond to the question that's asked of you. 14 THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor. 15 MR. FARUKI: Let me have my question read 16 back, please. 17 (Record read.) 18 0. Your answer is? 19 I have not because there's no need to, in Α. 20 my opinion. 21 Q. Okay. 22 MR. FARUKI: Your Honor, that's all I 23 have. Thank you. 24 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you.

Staff?

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1	MR. McNAMEE: Nothing.
2	EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Lang, redirect?
3	Oh, sorry. Redirect?
4	MR. LANG: No, your Honor.
5	EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you,
6	Mr. Lesser.
7	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
8	EXAMINER McKENNEY: You are excused.
9	Mr. Lang.
10	MR. LANG: Your Honor, we would move FES
11	Exhibits 14 and 14A.
12	EXAMINER McKENNEY: Any objection?
13	MR. FARUKI: No, your Honor.
14	EXAMINER McKENNEY: They are so admitted.
15	(EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
16	MR. SHARKEY: Could we go off the record
17	briefly?
18	EXAMINER PRICE: Go off the record.
19	(Discussion off the record.)
20	EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go on the record.
21	Mr. Yurick?
22	MR. YURICK: Thank you, your Honor.
23	Would you please swear the witness.
24	(Witness sworn.)
25	EXAMINER PRICE: Please be seated and

1640 state your name and business address for the record. 1 2 THE WITNESS: My name is Kevin C. 3 Higgins. My business address is 215 South State 4 Street, Suite 200, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84111. 5 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. Mr. Yurick. 6 7 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 8 9 KEVIN C. HIGGINS 10 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 11 12 DIRECT EXAMINATION 13 By Mr. Yurick: Mr. Higgins, could you please tell the 14 panel how you're currently employed. 15 16 I'm a principal in the consulting firm 17 Energy Strategies. 18 And in that capacity have you prepared a prefiled testimony in this case? 19 2.0 Α. Yes, I have. 2.1 Showing you what's been marked Kroger 22 Exhibit 1, is that your prefiled testimony submitted in this case March 1, 2013? 23

> Yes, it is. Α.

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Q. And was that testimony prepared by you or

1 at your direction?

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- A. Yes, it was.
- Q. And if I were to ask you the questions set forth therein here today, would your answers be the same at this point?
 - A. Yes, they would.
- Q. Are there any changes you would like to make to that testimony?
 - A. No.

MR. YURICK: Your Honors, I would like to ask that Kroger Exhibit 1 be admitted into evidence and I submit the witness for cross-examination.

EXAMINER PRICE: As is the practice, we will defer ruling on admission until after we complete cross-examination.

Ms. Petrucci, cross?

MS. PETRUCCI: No questions.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. O'Brien.

MR. O'BRIEN: No questions.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Bojko?

MS. BOJKO: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Consumers' counsel.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Berger:

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Q. Mr. Higgins, I have just -- my name is Tad Berger, I'm with the Office of Consumers'

Counsel. Mr. Higgins, I just have a couple of questions for you.

With respect to your recommendation for a sunset on the stabilization charge for shopping customers, or for nonshopping customers --

- A. For shopping customers.
- Q. I'm sorry, for shopping customers.

Would you just explain your rationale for exempting shopping customers from this charge after -- five years I think is in your testimony?

A. Yes. The rationale is linked to the situation in which a shopping customer finds themself in and that is after five years the customers who would be sunset under my proposal would have been paying Dayton Power & Light for generation services, even though they would have been purchasing their full generation service from a CRES provider for that entire period.

And it seems appropriate to me to have a mechanism by which customers can, if you will, wean themselves off of having to pay generation charges to

the incumbent utility long after they've demonstrated that they intend to be market participants.

And so it seems reasonable to have a period at which the Commission recognizes that these customers should no longer be required to underwrite Dayton Power & Light's generation costs.

- Q. Now, you'd agree with me, wouldn't you, that the company's rationale for the stabilization charge is primarily related to customer switching?
- A. Yes. Yes, I believe that that's a fundamental part of the company's rationale.
- Q. So nonshopping customers, you don't have a specific recommendation for whether they should even pay this charge in the first place, do you?
 - A. For nonshopping customers?
 - O. Yes.

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A. Well, my recommendation, generally speaking, is that I think -- I believe the Commission can reject the entire proposal from the company for this nonbypassable charge. At the same time, I'm recognizing in my testimony that the Commission chose to award stabilization charges in the AEP Ohio case, and so recognizing that that's a possibility in this case, I proposed something of a middle ground, if you will.

But from my vantage point my primary recommendation is, at a first cut, is that the Commission can choose to reject this entire charge.

- Q. Okay. But you don't have a specific recommendation in your testimony with respect to nonshopping customers and whether they should also sunset at the same time in the event the Commission permits some charge; is that right?
 - A. That is correct.

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- Q. And on page 13 of your testimony at line 4 you say "using Mr. Chambers' assumptions."

 This is not an implicit acceptance of Mr. Chambers' assumptions, is it?
- A. No, it is not. And, in fact, elsewhere in my testimony I do qualify that, I say without necessarily accepting Mr. Chambers' assumptions, but in this case for discussion purposes, and for reference as a benchmark, I make the statement I do here that if one were to use his assumptions and using his numbers, then the results would be as follows.
- Q. And would you agree with me that if structural separation in the company's generation business had occurred, that the entire stability charge would be --

Armstrong & Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Berger, this question better be adverse to this witness. This better not be "do you agree with me and our position in this case."

MR. BERGER: Withdrawn, your Honor.

Q. Now, in terms of your recommendation on projected ROE impact and your indication that the company should come back in -- well, I'm sorry.

You talk about the projected ROE impact for 2013 and '14 and indicate that you haven't made any calculation of it after that period; is that right?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. Are you suggesting that this issue should be reevaluated in a couple of years?
- A. I'm -- on that score I would, in essence, defer to the Commission as to whether or not another look would be appropriate. For purposes of my discussion on return on equity, I'm of the view that trying to project them that far out is highly speculative, and so for ratemaking purposes I would not encourage the Commission to make decisions today that are binding in the future based on projected returns on equity.

To the extent that there is a valid

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reason to look at Dayton Power & Light's return on equity in those years, then of course the Commission and the company would have the opportunity to address that in the future.

EXAMINER PRICE: But fundamentally you believe the farther out in the future the projections go, the less reliable they are.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

EXAMINER PRICE: Inherently.

THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor.

- Q. Now, with respect to your testimony about the proposed reconciliation rider --
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. -- with respect to the competitive enhancement cost portion of that --
 - A. Yes.
- Q. -- rider, if CRES suppliers ask for these improvements that cause the company to incur costs, are they the ones who are responsible for those costs?
- A. I believe that a judgment call can be made with respect to how those costs get assigned.

 In my testimony I acknowledge that to the extent that a portion of these costs are incurred for the purpose of making the competitive market, the mechanics, if

you will, of the retail competitive market better, then it is appropriate for those costs to be assigned in that arena, and for that purpose ultimately assigned either to shopping customers or they could be assigned directly to CRES providers. But I do believe it's appropriate for those costs to be recovered in that arena.

- Q. And you would not oppose those costs being assigned directly to suppliers rather than shopping customers as you indicated?
- A. I would not oppose that. I believe that some reasonable assignment of those costs can be made either to the CRES providers or to the shopping customers depending on, you know, the particular cost that's involved.
- Q. Now, with respect to the over- or undercollection of fuel costs that are experienced by customers who are switching from a nonshopping status to a shopping status and they leave behind either an over- or undercollection of those costs, are you opposed to the company individually tracking those costs for that customer and charging that customer the balance that is either owed to them or credited to them?
 - A. I'm not opposed to that. And just to be

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clear that we're on the same page of this, my argument about not assigning these particular reconciliation costs to shopping customers speaks to the issue of those shopping customers who have no responsibility for incurring these costs, what I would call long-term shopping customers, for example.

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The company's proposal made no effort to differentiate those customers from customers who may, in fact, have caused certain fuel costs to be incurred and then left to shop. So what you've suggested, Mr. Berger, is an approach where one attempts to directly assign and track these costs so that the parties cause them or charge them. I would have no objection to that

EXAMINER PRICE: Do you --

MR. BERGER: Thank you very much. I'm sorry.

EXAMINER PRICE: Just to follow up, assuming it can be done technically, do you think your idea of having a five-year phase-out which you propose for the SSR would have applicability in the reconciliation rider, give the parties -- give people who are shopping some period of time when they pay the reconciliation rider and then they would be done with it?

THE WITNESS: I believe there's an analog there, your Honor. I think that the specifics might have to be fine-tuned to fit the circumstances of the reconciliation rider, but the concept is similar.

EXAMINER PRICE: But you agree, though, that this does pose any sort of five-year phase-out; we want to do it because of fairness, correct?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

other fairness issues, for example, if a customer moves into the service territory and takes standard service offer for one month, then now they're on the hook for five years for charges they have no cost causation as opposed to a customer who perhaps moves out of the service territory or maybe moves in the service territory may not need to pay the riders.

THE WITNESS: I recognize that, but then one also must look at the status quo, which is an open-ended imposition of generation related costs on a shopping customer with no clear end in sight.

So recognizing that you might have individual circumstances such as you described that could be anomalous, and also trying to address the issue of administrative expediency, it seems reasonable to have a five-year cutoff that would

apply to all -- at least that would be, in my view, an improvement over the current circumstances.

EXAMINER PRICE: Are you aware that when competitive gas choice was introduced, we had similar mechanisms like that in Ohio?

THE WITNESS: No, I'm not specifically aware of that being implemented in Ohio; however, it wouldn't surprise me.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Berger.

MR. BERGER: Thank you, Mr. Higgins.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Williams.

MR. WILLIAMS: No questions your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: FES?

MR. HAYDEN: No, thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: IEU?

MR. DARR: No, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Major?

MAJOR THOMPSON: Nothing, sir.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey?

MR. SHARKEY: Yes. Thank you, your

Honor.

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- Q. Mr. Higgins, if you would turn, please, to page 8 of your testimony.
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. In your answer that starts on line 12 you propose that the Commission conduct a balancing test regarding DP&L's request for an SSR, correct?
- A. I do indicate that the Commission should balance several factors.
- Q. And starting on line 3 of your testimony you quote Ohio Revised Code 4928.143(B)(2)(d), right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You understand that DP&L seeks recovery of its SSR under that section?
 - A. That's my understanding.
- Q. Okay. Take a look at the section, but it's true, isn't it, that there's no specific reference to a balancing test in that section?

MR. YURICK: There would be an objection for the record. I think the section speaks for itself.

EXAMINER PRICE: He can answer if he knows. I'm sure he's just asking for a lay opinion, not a legal opinion.

MR. SHARKEY: I am, your Honor.

- A. The language in this section identifies many factors that must be considered. Inherent in identifying many factors it suggests that something must be balanced in order to reach a reasonable determination. There is no specific reference to the phrase "balancing test" however, nor do I use the phrase "balancing test."
- Q. You do use the idea that DP&L's request for an SSR should be balanced against specific items; that's page 8, line 15, right?
 - A. Exactly.

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- Q. The word -- there's neither the word "balanced" nor any synonym for the word "balanced" in subparagraph (d), is there?
- A. That is correct. Again, I'll refer to my prior answer, Mr. Sharkey.
- Q. On the one side of your balancing task you say on page 8, line 13, that "the Commission may find that DP&L's proposed SSR provides a type of 'certainty for retail electric service,' as the Commission found in the AEP case," right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And on the other side of the balancing test you identify a number of factors that

you believe the Commission should take in consideration?

A. Yes.

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- Q. On the certainty for DP&L's side of the balancing test you believe that the Commission could reasonably determine that DP&L was entitled to some level of SSR, right?
- A. I believe that the Commission may ultimately determine that. I don't go so far in my testimony to say that I believe it would be reasonable for the Commission to do so, but I acknowledge that the Commission may.
- Q. I don't think it's a direct answer to my question. It's true, isn't it, that you believe the Commission could reasonably conclude DP&L's entitled to some level of an SSR?

MR. YURICK: Objection. Asked and answered.

EXAMINER PRICE: Overruled.

- A. I believe that the Commission could determine that the Commission believes it is reasonable for DP&L to be granted an SSR. Does that satisfactorily answer your question?
- Q. I don't think so. The question is if the Commission reached that conclusion, you would believe

that it would be reasonable, don't you?

A. I don't necessarily agree with that, Mr. Sharkey.

- Q. Do you have a copy of your deposition handy, Mr. Higgins?
 - A. I don't.

- Q. I will provide a copy to you.

 MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, may I approach?

 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
- Q. If you'd turn to page 6.
- A. Okay.
- Q. Line 13. I asked you the question:
 "Focusing on the initial part, do you believe that
 the Commission could reasonably conclude that DP&L
 was entitled to some level of an SSR?"

Answer: "I believe that the Commission may reasonably conclude that. I think that -- I will say that my personal opinion is I would give greater weight personally to the fact that the transition adjustment period has ended."

Your answer goes on. If your counsel would like to me to read it, I will.

MR. YURICK: I would say yes.

Q. "So I do think the Commission could reasonably find that no SSO is warranted in that

light. However, you know, recognizing that the Commission did make a finding in the AEP case that indicated that on the basis of there being certainty for a retail electric service that some type of continued charge for shopping customers was warranted. I realize that the -- I recognize that the Commission may find -- may make a finding of that nature."

Did I read that accurately, sir?

- A. Yes, you did.
- Q. Now let me ask you about the items that you say should be balanced against the SSR. What I want to do is, first of all, make sure we have a common list of the items and then come back and ask you more detail about them.
 - A. Sure.
- Q. First, on page 8 of your testimony you opine that certain transition cost-related matters should be balanced against the DP&L's request, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Then on pages 8 and 9 you state that the interest of long-term shoppers should be balanced against DP&L's request for an SSR, right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And then on pages 9 and 10 you are

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critical of certain pricing decisions that DP&L's made in the past and suggest that those pricing decisions have caused some of DP&L's financial issues and should be weighed against DP&L's SSR request, right?

- A. Yes. I would qualify that slightly by saying I'm -- my comments are -- with respect to DP&L's pricing decisions are less about a criticism of the company's pricing decisions but more about recognizing that the company made certain pricing decisions and there have been consequences of those decisions. Less of a criticism, more of an observation.
- Q. Okay. But those three items are a fair list of the factors that you say should be balanced against DP&L's request, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. On page 8, line 15 of your testimony, you say that -- I'm focusing here on the first item, transition costs, that DP&L's request for an SSR, quote, "should be balanced against the requirement in Ohio Revised Code § 4928.40 that transition charges in not later than December 31, 2010."

Did I read that correctly?

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1 A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you know when that section that you cite to was enacted?
- A. I believe that section was enacted as part of Amended Substitute Bill -- Senate Bill 3, which would have been approximately 1999 or thereabouts.
- Q. And you understand that the section that DP&L has applied under was connected to the part of a 2008 legislation that amended Chapter 4928?
 - A. Yes, I am.
- Q. Okay. It's your position that the Ohio General Assembly has barred the recovery of transition costs under 4928.40?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. But you understand that the General Assembly has authorized utilities to recover stability charges, right?
- A. I recognize, in fact, we can refer to the passage on page 8 that's quoted from the statute, subsection (d), that the Commission -- that the General Assembly has authorized the actions listed in (d). And that section does refer to charges.
- It is not clear to me from reading this language that these charges refer to charges on

non -- charges on shopping customers per se.

However, I do recognize that some type of charge is permissible and a charge relating to stability is permissible.

- Q. Then let me turn to the next item you list, which was the interest of long-term shoppers.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. You define long-term shoppers as persons who have been shopping for more than three years?
- A. Yes. For purposes of this discussion, ves.
- Q. Okay. It's true, isn't it, that that three-year figure is not the product of any arithmetic calculation that you've performed?
- A. Only counting to 3, but the three years as I note in a footnote, Mr. Sharkey, is -- when you correspond to customers who began to shop within one year, within the first year of the company's last ESP approval.

And so for purposes of this discussion I felt that was a reasonable means to identify long-term shopping customers.

Q. You would agree with me that long-term shoppers, short-term shoppers, and nonshoppers all have an interest in ensuring that DP&L maintains its

ability to provide stable service, correct?

- A. Yes, because DP&L is the distribution company and as a distribution company it's, you know, it's -- there's importance for the company to be able to provide stable service.
- Q. And you would also agree that long-term shoppers, short-term shoppers, and nonshoppers all have an interest in making sure that DP&L can maintain its financial integrity?
- A. Again, since DP&L is the distribution company, it is important that the distribution company be able to maintain its financial integrity.
- Q. Turn, then, to page 9 of your testimony. Starting on line 20 you say that DP&L, quote, "also faced the risk that pricing SSO rates too aggressively would result in a loss of sales to the market." Did I read that accurately?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And what you're expressing there is the economic principle that DP&L set its SSO price too high which caused a reduction in quantity and which has contributed to the financial integrity issues that DP&L's experience?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Turn then, if you would, to page 4, line

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8 of your testimony.

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A. Yes.

- Q. You state there "In effect, DP&L proposes to underwrite in significant part the anticipated reduction in its SSO rates by increasing the nonbypassable charge to shoppers by 88 percent." Did I read that accurately?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. You are opining there that DP&L's decision to lower its prices is causing DP&L to have lower profit and is, thus, contributing to DP&L's need for an SSR, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So DP&L's historic prices were too high which led to a reduction in quantity which contributed to DP&L's need for an SSR and DP&L's plan to lower prices will lead to lower revenue and will also contribute to DP&L's need for an SSR, right?
- A. As it turns out, both of those things are correct and consistent with one another. One must also bear in mind how DP&L is going to reduce its SSO price; it's going to do so by bidding out more of its service.
- So, in effect, even though the SSO price to a customer, to a nonshopping customer comes down,

DP&L's own quantity as a direct provider is reduced as part of that program. So the quantity is coming down because of the mechanism, DP&L isn't simply reducing its SSO price directly from its own output per say so much as to introducing this competitive component in the auction.

- Q. You have an economics background, right?
- A. Yes, sir.

- Q. You're familiar with laws of supply and demand, correct?
 - A. Absolutely.
- Q. Okay. You would agree with me that the profit maximizing point for a firm is the price at which the price and quantity intersect or its supply and demand curves intersect, rather?
- A. Actually to put a fine point on it, no, not necessarily. It's really where marginal cost to the firm intersects with marginal revenue which, for a firm that has a declining demand curve, is actually at a different point than the demand curve.

So it's -- I would say that the profit maximizing point is where marginal cost equals marginal revenue. Under perfect competition that is the point that you just described, that is that would be where marginal cost crossed the demand.

Q. The firm's -- if you were to look at it as to the supply and demand interests facing an individual firm --

A. Yes.

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- Q. -- its marginal revenue and marginal cost curves could be considered to be a supply and demand curve specific to that firm as opposed to specific to the industry, right?
- A. No. For an individual firm that faces a declining demand curve, a sloped demand curve, its marginal -- the marginal revenue curve will be distinct from the demand curve itself, it's a function of the demand curve but it is not the demand curve per se.
- Q. In any event, the profit maximizing point, then, for a firm is where its marginal revenue curve intersects with its marginal cost curve.
- A. Yes. That will -- that will identify the quantity produced at the profit maximizing point and the price that the firm would attempt to charge, if it was maximizing profits, would be off of a demand curve at that quantity.
- Q. So if I were to draw a marginal revenue and marginal cost curve, they'd look a lot like the traditional supply and demand curve and they're both

on the same chart that has price and quantity and show that consumers want less of a product as the price goes up and businesses would supply more when the price goes up; right?

A. Yes.

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- Q. In real life businesses rarely, if ever, have perfect knowledge and thus don't know what their profit maximizing price is, do they?
 - A. True.
- Q. So it's true that if an individual business increases its price a little, you would expect to see a small reduction in the quantity of product that it sold.
- A. You'd expect to see a reduction; whether it's small or not remains to be seen.
- Q. Okay. As a result of that increase in price, the business's profits might increase due to the higher price charged, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. On the other hand, the business's profits might also decrease because the decrease in quantity may more than offset the increased price, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. There is no way to know whether a business's pricing decisions are correct unless you

are able to derive the business's marginal revenue and marginal cost curves, which is difficult to do, right?

- A. I don't know if I'd go so far as to say there's no way to know, but I would agree with you that you wouldn't know with certainty without having the information you described.
- Q. Okay. For The Dayton Power & Light
 Company it's true, isn't it, that you have not
 sponsored any calculations as to what its marginal
 revenue and marginal cost curves are?
 - A. True.
- Q. So for DP&L it's true, isn't it, that decreasing its price may have increased -- strike that.

It's true, isn't it, that you don't know whether or not DP&L's pricing decisions on a historic basis are profit maximizing or not, right?

- A. I don't know whether they are profit maximizing or not, and over a period of time, given the returns that DP&L earned, it may have been profit maximizing. It simply is resulting in consequences today going forward. However, viewed over a period of time it may have been profit maximizing.
 - Q. You also don't know whether DP&L's plan

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to reduce prices in the future is profit maximizing, do you?

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- A. It may be profit maximizing to reduce prices at this time. I don't know for certain. No. I don't claim to know that.
- Q. So you don't know whether DP&L's historic pricing or plans for future pricing are what are driving DP&L's needs and request for an SSR, right?
- A. I disagree with that. I believe that it's clear from the company's filing, the company itself has made the case that the high level of shopping has given rise to its need today for an SSR. To me that says, using the simple logic of supply and demand that we were discussing, that customers have responded to the company's pricing by selecting other suppliers.

So I do believe that in today's circumstances, and in the recent circumstances of the company, that the pricing decisions the company has made have contributed in a major way to its loss of quantity sold and in the company's request for an SSR to obtain additional revenues.

Q. Let me follow up on that.

Again, you don't know whether the company's historic decisions were profit maximizing

or not, right?

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A. Viewed over a period of time I don't know whether they were profit maximizing or not. They very well, I've already said they very well could have been profit maximizing viewed over an extended period, because certainly the company earned some very robust returns over this period in which the current pricing has been in effect.

I'm just saying -- but, however, in today's circumstance it appears on a going-forward basis those decisions to price as the company have consequences for its ability to remain as profitable as it was and, in fact, appears to be contributing to deteriorating profits.

- Q. Well, you don't also -- also, you don't know whether DP&L's future pricing decisions are profit maximizing or not, do you?
- A. I'm hesitating because the company's future pricing decisions, of course, right, are interwoven with its filing in this case. So the company's pricing decisions going forward for SSO service are not fully distinct from its request for a stability charge.

So when you ask me if it's a profit maximizing decision, I suppose it's probably useful

to parse whether or not that decision or that pricing proposal is for SSO service on a stand-alone basis or is it the entire proposal the company's making which includes an SSO price and a stability charge.

So from the company's viewpoint its entire package that it's making right now, its proposal, if that were to be adopted by the Commission, pricing for SSO service combined with the stabilization charges, I would -- while I don't know if that's a profit maximizing proposal, it very well could be.

- Q. Turn, then, to page 10 of your testimony, please.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Starting on line 11 you recommend that if the Commission were to approve an SSR for DP&L, then it should be set no greater than the current rate stability charge, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. It's true, isn't it, that you've selected that \$73 million based upon your view of policy considerations not based upon any mathematical calculation? Right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. It's also true, isn't it, that you don't

sponsor any study that shows that DP&L could provide stable service with a \$73 million SSR? Right?

- A. I do not sponsor any studies to that effect.
 - Q. Turn, then, to page 12 of your testimony.
 - A. Yes.

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Q. In the question and answer at the bottom you assert that the SSR -- strike that and start over.

You assert that your proposal that the SSR be no greater than the RSC is reasonable based upon certain analysis that is contained in exhibits that are sponsored by DP&L witness Bill Chambers, right?

- A. I use Dr. Chambers' returns on equity as benchmarks in support of -- in support of the reasonableness of my proposal. However, I believe that my proposal is reasonable notwithstanding Dr. Chambers' analysis. I believe that answers your question with a slight qualification.
- Q. Okay. Do you have Dr. Chambers' testimony in front of you?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Okay. If you would take a look, we'll took at two exhibits simultaneously.

1669 1 Okay. Α. 2 Q. WJC-2 and WJC-4. EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey, I know I 3 4 don't have to remind you that these are confidential 5 exhibits. 6 MR. SHARKEY: I was just about to ask to 7 go onto the confidential record, your Honor. 8 EXAMINER PRICE: At this time, then, 9 we'll go to the confidential record. Anybody who does not have a confidentiality agreement with the 10 company should please excuse themselves for the time 11 12 being. (Confidential portion excerpted.) 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 2.0 21 22 23 24 25

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(Open record.)

- Q. (By Mr. Sharkey) You propose on that page that the Commission in this case create a sunset date for the SSR charge, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. If DP&L can establish the factual statutory elements that are required to be established under Ohio Revised Code \$ 4928.143(B)(2)(d) that you quote in your testimony, are you aware of any section in the Ohio Revised Code that would authorize the Commission to deny a request under that charge?
- A. I would certainly -- my short answer is yes. And I believe that the section itself is leaving a great deal of discretion to the Commission, and so certainly since the Commission is able to take into account many elements in subsection (d), that if one of those elements is that the Commission can determine to levy a charge on shopping customers, then certainly within the framework of all of these

factors the Commission can consider -- the Commission can certainly consider to unlevy the charge on customers after a period of time.

- Q. That's not my question.
- A. I'm sorry.

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Q. My question is, is there any specific statutory language that authorizes the Commission in this case to bar DP&L's requests for recovery under statutory sections in future cases?

MR. YURICK: There would be an objection.

I think that was asked and answered.

EXAMINER PRICE: No, I disagree.

Overruled.

A. Mr. Sharkey, your question presumed that the ability of DP&L to levy this charge was found to be valid under subsection (d), and my answer to you is that, in my view, to the extent that this language allows the Commission to reach that kind of determination, that in reaching that determination I believe the Commission could simultaneously conclude that a particular period of time was appropriate for the recovery of those costs from certain customers. I believe it is inherent and intrinsic in this language.

Q. Can you point me to any specific language

in that section, or if you're aware of any other specific code section, that expressly authorizes the Commission in this case to bar DP&L's application for recovery of charges in future cases?

MR. YURICK: I'm going to object again, I think it was asked and answered.

EXAMINER PRICE: Your continuing objection is noted. Overruled.

MR. YURICK: Thank you, your Honor.

A. With respect to barring the Commission from acting in the future, I don't see anything that bars the Commission from acting in the future. I saw your question, Mr. Sharkey, as related to the sunset provision and so I answered it in that context previously.

But if your question on a stand-alone basis is simply is there -- does this language itself continue to apply in the future, I would assume that to the extent that it remains in effect it could apply in the future.

MR. SHARKEY: I still don't think I've got an answer to my question.

- A. I'm sorry, I'm trying.
- Q. My question is: Can you point me to any specific language that you're aware of that would

authorize the Commission in this case to bar a future recovery or future request by DP&L in a subsequent case? And I'm looking for specific language not your general understanding of the statute.

A. I believe that the statute bars DP&L from obtaining transition cost recovery if a future Commission would find that the stability charge is, in fact, a form of transition cost recovery. Then, in fact, I believe the company would be barred from receiving that recovery in the future. So I do believe that is a specific bar in the statute.

Now, to the extent that the Commission determines that these charges are, in fact, not a form of transition cost recovery, in that case I am not aware of a specific language barring.

- Q. Turn, if you would, then, to page 10, line 8 of your testimony. I think this is just a point of clarification. You refer there to the fact that "the majority of the shopping load has gone to DP&L's affiliate, DPL Energy Resources," correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. It's true, isn't it, that you're not claiming that DP&L is subsidizing DPLER?
 - A. I don't make that claim.
 - Q. Okay. And you're not claiming that DPLER

is somehow subsidizing DP&L either, are you?

- A. I don't make that claim.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you some questions about your recommendation about the reconciliation rider.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. You recommend that the Commission reject DP&L's proposal that the reconciliation rider be made nonbypassable, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. It's true, isn't it, that you do not sponsor any analysis of the effects of rejecting the bypassable -- the nonbypassable nature of the reconciliation rider would have on DP&L's financial integrity, right?

MR. YURICK: I'm sorry, I didn't catch the last part of that.

EXAMINER PRICE: Please have the question reread.

MR. SHARKEY: Let me rephrase it because I think I said "bypassable" and then switched to "nonbypassable" in the middle, so let me rephrase it.

Q. You don't sponsor any testimony regarding the effect of your proposal upon DP&L's financial integrity, do you?

- A. No. I make my proposal on the basis of the ratemaking principle without performing a study with respect to the company -- the impact on the company's finances.
- Q. Mr. Berger asked you some questions about whether or not DP&L should continue to charge customers who had switched costs under the reconciliation for some period of time. Do you recall --
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. -- that line of questions?
- A. I do.

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- Q. Do you know if DP&L's current billing system is currently programmed and is capable of performing that functionality?
- A. I am not aware of what investment the company may or may not have made in its billing system.
- Q. And you don't know how much it would cost to implement proposals along the lines that

 Mr. Berger was asking you about?
- A. I don't have -- I don't know what it would cost, no.
- Q. Okay. My last line of questions is regarding DP&L's request for a switching tracker.

A. Yes.

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- Q. You recommend that the Commission reject DP&L's request for the switching tracker.
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Okay. You understand that the switching tracker -- rejection, rather, of the switching tracker would result in further reductions to the projected ROE from the Dr. Chambers exhibits that we looked at earlier?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. If customers increased their shopping, then one would think that if the SSO rate comes down, as the company is proposing, that that would mitigate the degree to which customers switched. But it's certainly possible that additional customers could switch.
- Q. Okay. And my last question to you, you've not done any analysis to determine what additional effect denying DP&L's request for the switching tracker would have on DP&L's financial integrity, right?
 - A. That is correct.
- MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, I have no further questions.

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                   EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.
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                   Staff?
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                   MR. McNAMEE: No, thank you.
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                   EXAMINER PRICE: Redirect?
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                   MR. YURICK: If I could have five
      minutes, your Honor.
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                   EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record.
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                   (Recess taken.)
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                   EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the
      record.
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                   Redirect?
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                   MR. YURICK: Yes, your Honor, very
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      briefly.
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                        REDIRECT EXAMINATION
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      By Mr. Yurick:
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                   Mr. Higgins, Mr. Sharkey on
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      cross-examination asked you a number of questions
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      that related to your testimony essentially on pages 9
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      and 10 regarding DP&L's pricing decisions.
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              Α.
                   Yes.
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                Do you recall that?
              Q.
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              Α.
                 Yes, I do.
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                   Okay. I want to make certain that it's
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       clear for the record, are you criticizing the
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company's pricing decisions in terms that you're asserting that the company failed to maximize their profits?

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A. No. My testimony, particularly on page 10, addresses the consequences of the company's pricing decisions. That is, that I acknowledge that the company may have made decisions that allowed it to maximize profits over a period of time, but that those decisions have long-term consequences and that, in my view, much of this case turns on the question of who should bear responsibility for those consequences; should it be customers who are asked to pay a stabilization charge as a result of those pricing decisions, or should the company bear those consequences.

MR. YURICK: Thank you.

I have nothing further, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Ms. Petrucci

MS. PETRUCCI: No questions.

EXAMINER PRICE: Hospital Association?

MR. O'BRIEN: No questions.

EXAMINER PRICE: SolarVision?

MS. BOJKO: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Berger?

MR. BERGER: Just one question, your

2 Honor.

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RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Berger:

- Q. Mr. Higgins, just following up on that question about pricing, when you're talking about pricing there, was your discussion of pricing and profit maximization, does that assume a competitive business model?
- A. Well, the question came to me about profit maximization, that is I believe that

 Mr. Sharkey asked me about profit maximization and I am answering this question in the context of a market that has been restructured, that is it is a market that has been transitioned from a monopoly service to a competitive service.

And, quite frankly, Ohio has had prices that I would call administratively determined. You know, the pricing in Ohio for the last number of years has neither been cost-of-service based pricing nor has it been pure market price, but it's been something in between.

And so to fully answer your question, I responded in the framework -- within the framework of

the Ohio market structure, the retail electric Ohio market structure, which is one that has administratively determined prices for incumbent utilities but which also has an increasing element of competitive pricing from third-party providers.

- Q. Well, so with respect to the competitive pricing, does it -- a competitive business, doesn't it usually exhibit increasing marginal costs after it achieves an initial level of efficiency?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And for a monopoly, that's a business that exhibits both economies of scale and economies of scope, and wouldn't it experience decreasing marginal costs?
- A. Well, decreasing marginal costs are a justification for establishing a natural monopoly in the first instance. However, in the case of generation service I believe it's reasonable to expect that even an incumbent utility has increasing marginal costs.
- Q. Is the generation portion of the business a competitive enterprise, though?
- A. That's a great question. I believe it's intended to become competitive and has become increasingly competitive; however, it is really,

today, in a status someplace in between those things. You have competitive options for customers, but at the same time you have an incumbent provider that is allowed to continue to charge customers of the other providers to help underwrite its own costs.

And so it's not a clean competitive market, if you will, but it certainly has competitive options.

- Q. Would you agree that the T and D business is a natural monopoly, though?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. And when a corporation engages in both competitive business and a natural monopoly, is it appropriate for the corporation to ask one side of the business to compensate the other side of the business?

MR. SHARKEY: I'm going to object, your Honor, friendly cross.

EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained.

MR. BERGER: Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Higgins.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: FES?

MR. HAYDEN: No, thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: IEU?

25 EXAMINER P

1686 1 MR. DARR: No, your Honor. 2 EXAMINER PRICE: Major? 3 MAJOR THOMPSON: Nothing, your Honor. 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey. MR. SHARKEY: Nothing further, your 5 Honor. 6 7 EXAMINER PRICE: Staff? 8 MR. McNAMEE: Nothing. 9 EXAMINER PRICE: You're excused. Thank 10 you. 11 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 12 MR. YURICK: Your Honor, at this time the 13 Kroger Company would renew its motion to admit what's been marked as Kroger's Exhibit No. 1, the prefiled 14 15 testimony. 16 EXAMINER PRICE: Any objection to the 17 admission of Kroger Exhibit No. 1? 18 (No response.) 19 EXAMINER PRICE: Seeing none it will be 2.0 admitted. 21 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 22 MR. YURICK: Thank you, your Honor. 23 EXAMINER PRICE: At this time we will go 24 off the record and take a ten-minute break before we 25 take our next witness.

1687 1 (Recess taken.) 2 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Let's go on the 3 record at this time. 4 OCC? 5 MR. BERGER: Your Honor, at this time OCC calls Scott J. Rubin into the stand and we would ask 6 7 that his prepared direct testimony be marked as 8 OCC --9 EXAMINER McKENNEY: I want to get the witness first. 10 Mr. Rubin, please raise your right hand. 11 12 (Witness sworn.) EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you. You may 13 be seated. Please state your name and business 14 address for the record. 15 16 THE WITNESS: Scott Rubin, R-u-b-i-n, 333 17 Oak Lane, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. 18 MR. BERGER: Thank you, your Honor. We would ask at this time that 19 20 Mr. Rubin's prepared direct testimony, the public 2.1 version, be marked as OCC Exhibit 20, and the 22 confidential version be marked as OCC Exhibit 20A. 23 EXAMINER McKENNEY: They will be so 24 marked. 25 (EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

	1688
1	SCOTT J. RUBIN
2	being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was
3	examined and testified as follows:
4	DIRECT EXAMINATION
5	By Mr. Berger:
6	Q. Mr. Rubin, are you the same Scott J.
7	Rubin whose direct testimony has been marked as OCC
8	Exhibit 20 and OCC Exhibit 20A that was filed in
9	these proceedings?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. And on whose behalf are you appearing in
12	this proceeding?
13	A. The Office of Consumers' Counsel.
14	Q. And do you have your prepared testimony
15	with you on the stand?
16	A. Yes, I do.
17	Q. And did you prepare it was the
18	testimony prepared by you or was it prepared under
19	your direction?
20	A. It was prepared by me, yes.
21	Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to
22	your direct testimony at this time?
23	A. No.
24	Q. If I asked you the same questions today
25	that are found in your direct testimony in OCC

1689 Exhibits 20 and 20A, would your answers be the same? 1 2 Yes, they would. 3 MR. BERGER: Thank you. 4 At this time, your Honor, the OCC moves for the admission of OCC Exhibits 20 and 20A and we 5 would tender the witness for cross-examination. 6 7 Thank you. 8 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Before we move to cross-examination, I'd like to ask all the parties 9 10 and the witness to please speak up so the court reporters can hear everything that's said. 11 12 At this time we'll move to 13 cross-examination. 14 Ms. Petrucci? 15 MS. PETRUCCI: No questions. 16 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Ms. Bojko. 17 MS. BOJKO: No questions. 18 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Williams. 19 MR. WILLIAMS: No questions. 2.0 EXAMINER McKENNEY: FES? TEU? 21 MR. OLIKER: Just a few questions, your 22 Honor. 23 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Sure.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Oliker:

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Q. Good morning, Mr. Rubin, my name is Joe Oliker, I represent the Industrial Energy Users of Ohio, I just have a few questions for you today.

You're familiar with the term "rate shock," correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Could you give a brief definition of what "rate shock" means?
- A. I'm not sure I can give a very accurate definition. People use it when they are concerned about utility rates increasing more than someone would like them to increase and they're afraid that that will have an effect either on a customer's ability to afford service or on the amount of service the customer purchases from the utility.
- Q. You would agree that rate shock is an undesirable consequence.
 - A. As a general matter, yes.
- Q. You'd agree that rate shock must be examined on a customer-by-customer basis, correct?
- A. Ideally, yes. Sometimes that is not feasible and it's looked at on a customer class basis.

1 Ο. You recommend allocating service 2 stability rider and switching tracker revenue 3 responsibility on a kilowatt-hour basis, correct? 4 Α. Yes. 5 And your recommendation relative to the 6 company's proposed allocation process will shift 7 revenue responsibility to larger energy users, 8 correct? 9 As compared to the company's proposal, that is correct. 10 And you have performed no analysis of the 11 12 impact of your proposed allocation on any individual 13 customer taking service under GS secondary, GS primary, GS primary substation, or GS high voltage, 14 correct? 15 16 That is correct for individual customers. 17 I have looked at the effect of my recommendation on 18 those for customer classes as compared to the 19 company's proposal. 2.0 MR. OLIKER: I believe I have no further 21 questions, your Honor. 22 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you. Mr. Yurick? 23

EXAMINER McKENNEY:

MR. YURICK: No questions, your Honor.

Major?

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1692 MAJOR THOMPSON: Nothing, your Honor. 1 2 Mr. Faruki? EXAMINER McKENNEY: 3 MR. FARUKI: Thank you, your Honor. 4 5 CROSS-EXAMINATION 6 By Mr. Faruki: 7 Good morning, Mr. Rubin. I introduced myself to you before we went on the record, my name 8 is Charlie Faruki and I represent DP&L. 9 10 Α. Good morning. You did not examine or perform any 11 12 analysis of DP&L's financial integrity in this 13 matter; is that right? 14 That's correct. Α. 15 Q. Your testimony does not address that 16 subject? 17 Correct. Α. Mr. Oliker asked you a question along 18 19 these lines, but just for clarity of the record, you 2.0 agree with me that recovery of the costs of the SSR 2.1 through a kilowatt-hour charge would tend to shift 22 revenue responsibility to commercial and industrial 23 customers that use higher amounts of energy; is that

It would shift costs to the GS primary,

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right?

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GS primary substation, and GS high voltage classes. The GS secondary class actually would receive slightly less of an increase under my proposal than they would under the company's proposal.

- Q. I want to ask you about some of your qualifications. Do you have the Attachment SJR-1 to your testimony?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. That's your curriculum vitae; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Is that in front of you?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. With regard to your testimony here on rate design, let me ask you some questions, and I'm going to walk through a good bit of this. Your undergraduate degree, this is on page 2 of your exhibit, sir, your undergraduate degree was in political science; is that right?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And then you attended law school, I take it during part of that time you clerked at U.S. EPA; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And you were an associate at a law firm

for it looks like two or three years; is that right?

- A. That's right.
- Q. Then you became an Assistant Consumer
 Advocate in the Office of the Consumer Advocate in
 Pennsylvania, which all told was about 11 years, from
 1983 to 1994; is that right?
 - A. Just over ten years, yes.
- Q. Okay. And the Office of Consumer

 Advocate is the Pennsylvania version of Ohio's Office

 of Consumers' Counsel; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Its clients were residential customers?
- A. Actually, during part of that time the charge to the office was to represent all consumers, and then an Office of Small Business Advocate was created to represent the interests of small business consumers and the Office of Consumer Advocate focused a little more on residential customers.
- Q. From 1993 or 1994, '93 I take it, you also lectured in computer science at Susquehanna University, correct?
- A. Yes. Sorry, I was just checking the year. I didn't remember when that started.
 - Q. That's fine.

If we look still on page 1 at your

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current activities, you're a member of the American Bar Association and of the Public Utility Law Section, right?

- A. Yes, that's not the formal name of the section, which I think goes on for about two lines, but that's in effect what it is, yes.
 - O. Me too.

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Then you are a member of the American Water Works Association.

- A. Yes.
- Q. Why are you a member of the American Water Works Association?
- A. A substantial amount of my work involves the water utility industry. Nearly all of my research work involves water utilities, a substantial amount, I'd say maybe 50 percent of my work as an expert witness involves water utilities.
 - Q. I'll come back to that point.

You're admitted in Pennsylvania and
New York and in three federal courts, that completes
your current professional activities, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And then if you look at the previous professional activities, you list seven of those, four of which look to be related to water matters and

two of which look to be related to the Clean Air Act work; is that right?

- A. Yes, I think that's all right.
- Q. I take it you got exposure to the Clean Air Act work when you first worked with U.S. EPA?
- A. No. Actually, my work with U.S. EPA involved the wastewater industry. The Clean Air Act work was while I was with the Pennsylvania Office of Consumer Advocate.
- Q. All right. I saw that you had a substantial number of matters that dealt with acid rain and Clean Air Act compliance matters; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. If we go to the next page, you have a heading "Publications and Presentations" on page 2. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Out of the number of matters you listed, which total 116, I counted 91, over three-fourths of them that are water related. Will you accept that count, subject to check?
- A. I have not counted and I doubt I would want to check it, but certainly most of my research involves the water industry, I agree with that.

Q. There are some other matters listed here, miscellaneous ones, No. 19 where you're speaking at a CLE program, a continuing legal education program, on ethics and so forth, but -- and No. 67 where you authored something called "The Wired Administrative Lawyer," but the vast majority of these are water matters, right?

A. Yes.

- Q. And then if you go to page 9 and you look at the Testimony as an Expert Witness section, I wanted to talk about that for a few minutes with you. You had 132 expert witness engagements, at least that are listed on this chart, and by my count at least 81 of those, a little over 61 percent, are related to water; accept that number, subject to check?
- A. Again, I don't think I would want to check it, but I agree that a majority of my work as an expert witness has involved water utilities.
- Q. Of the part that does not involve water utilities, speaking still of your expert witness work, you have a number of these matters that are Clean Air Act related; is that right?
- A. That was true in I'd say the mid- to late-1990s, yes.
 - Q. And then I counted 15 engagements for

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Ohio's Office of Consumers' Counsel; is that right?

- A. That's approximately right. That would include most of my work as an expert witness on Clean Air Act compliance matters.
- Q. I saw that. I saw that a good number of the OCC matters were ones in which you were testifying about some aspects of Clean Air Act implementation; is that right --
 - A. Yes.
- Q. -- you also, for OCC, were in some gas and water cases; is that correct?
 - A. And some electric cases, yes.
- Q. You were in some electric fuel component cases?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Right. You have not testified in an ESP case before, have you?
 - A. I have not.
- MR. FARUKI: Thank you, your Honors, that's all I have.
- 21 Thank you, Mr. Rubin.
- 22 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Staff?
- MR. MARGARD: No questions, thank you.
- 24 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Redirect?
- MR. BERGER: Just one minute, your Honor.

1 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 2 By Mr. Berger: 3 Mr. Rubin, referring to Mr. Oliker's Ο. 4 questions, are you aware of whether anybody in this 5 proceeding has made individual customer evaluations 6 of the impact of either the company's rate design or some other party's rate design in this case? 7 8 A. I have not seen any. I'm not aware of 9 any. 10 MR. BERGER: Thank you. That's all I have, your Honor. 11 12 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you. 13 Ms. Petrucci? MS. PETRUCCI: No questions. 14 15 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Ms. Bojko? 16 MS. BOJKO: No questions. 17 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Williams? 18 MR. WILLIAMS: No. MR. ALEXANDER: No questions, your Honor. 19 2.0 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Oliker? 21 MR. OLIKER: No questions, your Honor. 22 Thank you. 23 MR. YURICK: No questions. Thank you. 24 MAJOR THOMPSON: No questions. 25 MR. FARUKI: No, thank you.

1 MR. MARGARD: No, your Honor.

2 EXAMINER McKENNEY: You're excused,

Mr. Rubin. Thank you.

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OCC?

MR. BERGER: At this time we move the admission of OCC Exhibits 20 and 20A.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Any objection?

MR. FARUKI: Yes, your Honor, I'm going to object because I think my examination showed that he's not qualified to testify on this subject matter. The vast majority of his work, he admits, is in the water area. Much of the rest of the work is with regard to the Clean Air Act, and we can address this on brief as well, but there is a substantial body of case law that says that by virtue of their involvement in activities, lawyers do not become competent to become witnesses on the subject with which they deal.

When you look at his CV, what you see is that both in the Office of the Public Advocate and in his subsequent private practice of law, and I'm not questioning that he's a fine lawyer, but his time has been spent almost exclusively on water and Clean Air Act issues, he doesn't have the qualifications for this testimony, and so we object to the admission of

both the public and confidential versions.

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EXAMINER McKENNEY: The objection is denied. We will allow you to address that on brief and we will grant his testimony the appropriate level of credibility as we see fit.

The testimony of Rubin OCC 20 and 20A are admitted.

MR. BERGER: Thank you, your Honor.

(EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

MR. BERGER: Your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.

MR. BERGER: I realize that you've ruled on the record denying the objection, but if we may be given an opportunity to respond to the objection in the first place so that there's a record of that.

EXAMINER PRICE: To what end? I mean, it's in. You can argue on brief. If and when he attacks the credibility of your witness on his brief, you'll have a chance to reply.

MR. BERGER: I just want to briefly note that Mr. Rubin has extensive cost of service and rate design experience including in the electric industry, and that's the subject of his testimony here.

MR. FARUKI: If he has it, it's not on this record.

1702 1 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you. 2 Let's go off the record real quick. 3 (Discussion off the record.) 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go on the record. 5 Mr. Hess. 6 (Witness sworn.) 7 EXAMINER PRICE: Please state your name 8 and business address for the record. 9 THE WITNESS: My name is J. Edward Hess. 10 My business address is 21 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215. 11 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 13 Mr. Oliker, please proceed. MR. OLIKER: Your Honors, IEU-Ohio would 14 like to mark for identification Exhibit 3, J. Edward 15 16 Hess's public testimony and Exhibit 3A the 17 confidential version. 18 EXAMINER PRICE: So marked. 19 (EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 2.0 21 J. EDWARD HESS 22 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 23 24 DIRECT EXAMINATION 25 By Mr. Oliker:

- Q. Mr. Hess, you have placed before you what has been marked IEU-Ohio Exhibit 3 and 3A?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you have any corrections -- well, was this testimony prepared by you or at your direction and filed on March 1st, 2013?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have any corrections to make to your testimony?
- A. One minor correction. On page 26, second line, the reference should read "Exhibit RLL-2 at 1 of 3," in (Attachment K).
 - Q. Do you have any other corrections, Mr. Hess?
- A. No.
 - Q. If I asked you today these same questions, would your answer be the same, Mr. Hess?
- A. Yes.
- MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would move for the admission of IEU-Ohio Exhibit 3 and 3A and tender the witness for cross-examination.
- 22 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.
- 23 Ms. Petrucci?
- MS. PETRUCCI: No questions.
- 25 EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Bojko?

1704 MS. BOJKO: No questions, your Honor. 1 EXAMINER PRICE: Consumers' Counsel? 2 3 MS. YOST: No questions, your Honor. 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Williams? MR. WILLIAMS: No questions, your Honor. 5 MR. ALEXANDER: No questions, your Honor. 6 7 MR. YURICK: No questions. Thank you, your Honor. 8 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Major? 10 MAJOR THOMPSON: No questions, your 11 Honor. 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey? 13 MR. SHARKEY: Yes, thank you, your Honor. 14 15 CROSS-EXAMINATION 16 By Mr. Sharkey: 17 Good morning, Mr. Hess, my name is Jeff 18 Sharkey, as you know, I represent The Dayton Power & 19 Light Company. 20 Α. Good morning, Mr. Sharkey. Yourself? I'm doing very well. How are you? 21 Q. 22 Good. Thank you. Α. 23 Q. We're moving fast today, so I won't be 24 long. 25 A. Good.

It's true, isn't it, that from a 1 Ο. 2 50,000-foot view you sponsor essentially two 3 opinions; one, that DP&L shouldn't be entitled to 4 recover the SSR and the ST, and then, two, that DP&L 5 should be ordered to maintain separate books and records for its T, D, and G functions? 6 7 Generally, yes. Α. I want to start with the first opinion Ο. that you sponsor regarding the SSR and the ST. And

I'd like you to take a look at the binder that's in front of you and, in particular, I'd like you to take a look at DP&L Exhibit 103.

MR. OLIKER: Jeff, give me one second to get that.

> Α. I have that.

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MR. SHARKEY: Mr. Oliker, if it would assist you, it's a copy of 4928.143.

MR. OLIKER: Object, the exhibit you didn't move into evidence. Okay.

MR. SHARKEY: It is correct that we have not moved that exhibit into evidence.

MR. OLIKER: Okay, that's fine.

- Q. (By Mr. Sharkey) Do you have Exhibit 103 before you?
 - Α. Yes.

- Q. Okay. And if you would turn to the second page, I want to ask you about the paragraph that is subparagraph (d) about halfway down the page. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, sir, I do.

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- Q. Okay. You understand that DP&L has requested its SSR and ST pursuant to that subsection that we're looking at?
 - A. I believe that's correct, yes.
- Q. Okay. It's true, isn't it, that you don't sponsor any opinions regarding whether the elements of that satisfaction are satisfied? Right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. Just to be specific, you don't sponsor an opinion regarding whether or not the SSR or ST are a current condition or charge, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Nor do you sponsor any opinions regarding whether the SSR or ST relate to limitations on customer shopping for retail electric generation service, bypassability, standby, backup, or supplemental power service, default service, carrying cost, amortization periods, and accountings or deferrals including future recovery of such deferrals.

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And you don't sponsor any testimony regarding whether or not the SSR and the ST would have the effect of stabilizing or providing certainty regarding retail electric service?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. It's true, isn't it, that you don't know whether DP&L as a whole could earn a reasonable return on equity if the Commission adopted your approach?
 - A. I did no analysis to try to show that.
- Q. Let me ask you about your testimony that the SSR and the ST are transition costs.
 - A. Are we done with the exhibit?
- Q. We are done with that exhibit. I've got some questions about other exhibits in the binder.
 - A. Thank you.
- Q. You understand the method used by DP&L to calculate the SSR was to determine the amount of revenue needed by DP&L to earn a 7 percent return on equity?
 - A. Generally, yes.
- Q. Then I want to turn to your second opinion regarding whether DP&L is required to maintain separate books and records. Initially I

think you cite to both Ohio Revised Code and Commission rules and to DP&L's corporate separation plan in support of those opinions; is that true?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. Regarding your interpretation of the Ohio Revised Code and the Commission's rules -- you're not a lawyer, are you?
 - A. Tam not.

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- Q. You don't intend to sponsor any opinions of law?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. Then the second reason that you claim DP&L is required to maintain separate books and records relates to the terms contained within DP&L's corporate separation plan, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Please, within the binder before you of DP&L's exhibits, take a look at Exhibit No. 100.
 - A. I have that.
- Q. Do you recognize that as a corporate separation plan that was filed in DP&L's 1999 electric transition plan case?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And when you were on the Commission staff, you worked on that case, didn't

you?

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- A. You said the '99 electric transition plan case. I'm looking -- I'm sorry, I have to go back and correct. This was filed on October 1st of 2008. Exhibit 101?
 - Q. Exhibit 100. I'm sorry.
- A. I'm sorry. That's correct, this was filed in the ETP case in 2000.
- Q. Okay. And when you were on the Commission staff, you worked on that case?
 - A. Yes, sir, I did.
- Q. Is this a document you reviewed to prepare your testimony?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Turn if you would, please, to page 7.
- A. I have that.
 - Q. Subparagraph C, let me ask you the question and then you can take a moment to read it. The question is simply: There's no reference in subparagraph C to the phrase "business units," is there?
 - A. It's not within that paragraph,
 Mr. Sharkey, but if I could direct your attention to
 page 13 of that same document, the term "DP&L's
 business units" is used to determine that DP&L will

be consistent with the plan.

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- Q. Where do you see the phrase "business units"?
 - A. Page 13, bottom line.
 - O. In the Effective Date section?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Well, my question is about the Accounting Records section, the subject of your testimony. It's true, isn't it, there's no reference to business units within that subsection?
- A. There is no explicit recognition of business units in that section.
- Q. Turn then, if you would, to DP&L Exhibit 101. Do you understand that to be the corporate separation plan from DP&L's 2008 ESP case?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And I believe you told me at your deposition that you did not work on this case.
 - A. I did not work on this case.
- Q. But you did review this document in the preparation of your testimony.
 - A. For this proceeding, yes, sir.
- Q. Turn, then, if you would, to page 7 of this document.
 - A. Sir, I have that.

Q. There is a subsection C in this version of the corporate separation plan that appears to correspond to the subsection C that we looked at on page 7 of the prior corporate separation plan, right?

A. Yes.

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- Q. But the phrase "business units" has now been added to the list of items for which DP&L says it's going to be maintaining separate books and records, right?
 - A. I see that, yes.
- Q. Okay. And it's your understanding that the phrase -- that the addition of the phrase "business units" required The Dayton Power & Light Company to maintain separate books and records for its transmission, distribution, and generation functions.
- A. No, sir. I believe that the company has been required to maintain separate accounting records since the implementation of its original corporate separation plan back in 2000.
- Q. That's your interpretation of Ohio law and the Administrative Code, right?
- A. That's -- and in addition to my reading of your corporate separation plan, yes, sir. Your original corporate separation plan.

- Q. Let me ask you, then, about the phrase "business units" here. Is that one of the items to which you were citing to support your claim?
- A. "Here" as in, can you -- we're still talking about?
 - Q. Exhibit 101.
 - A. Page 7?

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- Q. Page 7, yes. Is that one of the items that you claim shows that DP&L was required to maintain separate books and records for its T, D, and G functions?
 - A. That's one of the items, yes.
- Q. I want to focus on that item. In particular, if you would turn, please, to Exhibit I to your testimony.
 - A. Exhibit or attachment?
 - Q. Attachment I.
- A. I don't know the difference, but it is marked "Attachment I."
- Q. Before I ask you about that document, you would agree with me that reasonable people could interpret the phrase "business units" to mean different things depending upon how it was -- how the phrase was being used in a particular situation?
 - A. Well, without definitions like were

included in your corporate separation plan, yes, probably.

- Q. And then let's focus on Attachment I.

 It's an interrogatory 10-4. Do you recall if this was a interrogatory that was proposed by IEU or by another party?
 - A. IEU.

- Q. Okay. And the interrogatory refers to the Accounting Record section, that question we were just looking at in the first paragraph of the interrogatory, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And it then asks that DP&L provide that separate information by T, D, and G function and described those as DP&L's business units, doesn't it?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. Which I believe was language we got -- I got off of an earlier response to an interrogatory, an IEU interrogatory, and I believe it was 145.
- Q. And my question to you, then, is if you look about halfway down, there's a sentence that says "In DP&L's 2008 ESP case." Do you see that? Halfway down in the answer.
 - A. Okay. And give me the reference again.

Armstrong & Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481

- Q. It begins with the phrase "In DP&L's 2008 ESP case."
 - A. I have that, yes.
- Q. Before I ask you about that sentence, you recall, don't you, that "business units" was not used in DP&L's 1999 ETP case, right?
- A. I disagreed with that, I think I pointed out where it was.
- Q. Thank you. It was not used in the Accounting Record section in the corporate separation plan in the ETP case, right?
 - A. Not directly, no.
- Q. This then says, Attachment I. Your testimony, "In DP&L's 2008 ESP case" and there's the case number, "DP&L proposed in Tim Rice's testimony that DP&L would begin to perform certain 'behind the meter' services (e.g., customer equipment maintenance) through a separate DP&L business unit; DP&L thus proposed to amend its CSP to provide that it would maintain separate books for its proposed 'behind the meter' business unit."

Did I read that accurately?

- A. That is in your response to the interrogatory, yes.
 - Q. And I read that accurately, right?

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A. Yes.

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- Q. My question to you then, with that buildup, is you're not aware of any specific facts regarding what was intended when the phrase "business units" was added to DP&L's 2008 corporate separation plan, right?
 - A. As I spoke earlier, I was not involved in that case.
 - Q. So you do not have any knowledge of any specific fact regarding what was intended by that language.
 - A. That's correct.
- 13 Q. Okay.
- MR. SHARKEY: No further questions, your
- 15 Honor.
- 16 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.
- Mr. Margard?
- 18 MR. MARGARD: No questions. Thank you,
- 19 your Honor.
- 20 EXAMINER PRICE: Redirect?
- 21 MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, can we just have
- 22 a minute or two?
- 23 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
- Let's go off the record.
- 25 (Recess taken.)

1716 1 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the 2 record. 3 Redirect? 4 MR. OLIKER: Just a few questions, your 5 Honor. 6 7 REDIRECT EXAMINATION By Mr. Oliker: 8 9 Mr. Hess, counsel for DP&L asked you a 10 question about calculating transition cost recovery. Would you agree that you've identified alternative 11 12 methods of identifying the stranded cost in 13 transition cost recovery? MR. SHARKEY: Objection, your Honor. 14 15 First of all, objection, your Honor, that's beyond 16 the scope. I didn't ask him anything about the 17 calculation of transition costs. I also object to 18 the leading. 19 MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, he specifically 20 asked him about calculating an ROE and whether that 2.1 was stranded cost recovery in his testimony. 22 MR. SHARKEY: I asked him how the SSR was 23 calculated, your Honor. 24 EXAMINER PRICE: Okav. 25 MR. OLIKER: He referenced the transition

1 costs.

EXAMINER PRICE: We will overrule the objections but let's keep it very tight to the SSR.

Mr. Hess, you can answer the question.

Would you like it back?

THE WITNESS: Please.

EXAMINER PRICE: Can we have the question back, please?

(Record read.)

EXAMINER PRICE: You know, I'm going to change my previous ruling. That -- he's right, that's -- you need to rephrase that so that it's not just explicitly your view of the case.

MR. OLIKER: Okay.

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm sorry, I'm changing my ruling.

Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Mr. Hess, you were asked a question by counsel about whether its proposal for a 7 percent rate of return was exclusively or was similar to a stranded cost recovery calculation. Do you remember that question?

MR. SHARKEY: Object, your Honor, that's not the question I asked.

EXAMINER PRICE: Again, I don't recall him asking that question.

Mr. Hess, would you agree -- do you 1 2 remember being asked a series of questions by counsel 3 about the calculation of the SSR? 4 Α. Yes. 5 Ο. And would you agree that your testimony is that the SSR is a transition cost? 6 MR. SHARKEY: Objection, again, your 7 Honor. First of all, it's beyond the scope of my 8 cross, and he's just asking what's in his prefiled 9 10 testimony already. EXAMINER PRICE: We'll allow this one. 11 12 THE WITNESS: Could I have it repeated, 13 please? (Record read.) 14 15 Α. Yes. 16 And is it your testimony that there are 17 several different methods of calculating transition 18 costs? 19 MR. SHARKEY: Again, your Honor, it's 2.0 just rehashing what's already in his direct 2.1 testimony. It's beyond the scope of my 22 cross-examination which was simply to ask him how the SSR was calculated. 23 24 EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained.

Do you remember a discussion with counsel

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Q.

about whether reasonable minds could differ on the meaning of the term "business units"?

A. Yes, sir, I do.

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- Q. Do you agree that in this instance reasonable minds could differ?
- A. I'm not sure that they could differ in this case. We were trying to actually define use -- let me try that again.

We were trying to use terminology that

Dayton Power & Light had used to define transmission,

distribution, and generation, and we picked those

terms up, "units," from some of their responses to us

in earlier interrogatories.

- Q. Do you remember a discussion with counsel about the corporate separation plan where you identified the term "business unit" was not explicitly referenced in the section termed "Accounting Records"? Do you remember that discussion?
- A. I remember that discussion in reference to the company's first corporate separation plan which was filed in the ETP case, yes.
- Q. When you use the term, when you said "it wasn't explicitly defined," what did you mean by that statement?

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1	A. Well, the words aren't in that paragraph.
2	And as I noted, the company did use the term
3	"business units" under the paragraph "Effective
4	Date." And I believe those business units, that
5	definition would have applied to all the terms in the
6	rest of the corporate separation plan.
7	MR. OLIKER: No more questions, your
8	Honor.
9	EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.
10	Ms. Petrucci, recross?
11	MS. PETRUCCI: No.
12	EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Petricoff?
13	MR. PETRICOFF: We're the same.
14	MS. PETRUCCI: We're together.
15	EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Bojko?
16	MS. BOJKO: No, your Honor.
17	EXAMINER PRICE: OCC?
18	MS. YOST: No, your Honor.
19	EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Williams?
20	MR. WILLIAMS: No, your Honor.
21	EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Alexander?
22	MR. ALEXANDER: No, thank you.
23	EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Yurick?
24	MR. YURICK: No, thank you, your Honor.
25	EXAMINER PRICE: Major?

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1	MAJOR THOMPSON: No, sir.
2	EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey?
3	MR. SHARKEY: No questions, your Honor.
4	EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Hess, you may step
5	down.
6	MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, IEU-Ohio would
7	move for the admission of Exhibits 3 and 3A.
8	EXAMINER PRICE: Objection to the
9	admission of 3 and 3A?
10	(No response.)
11	EXAMINER PRICE: Seeing none, they will
12	be admitted.
13	(EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
14	EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record.
15	(Off the record.)
16	EXAMINER McKENNEY: Back on the record.
17	Raise your right hand.
18	(Witness sworn.)
19	EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you, you may be
20	seated. Please state your name and business address
21	for the record.
22	THE WITNESS: Patrick Donlon, 180 East
23	Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio, 43215.
24	MR. MARGARD: Your Honor, I'd
25	respectfully request that the prefiled testimony of

1722 Patrick Donlon filed in this case on March 11th, 1 2 2013, be marked for purposes of identification as 3 Staff Exhibit 7. 4 EXAMINER McKENNEY: It will be so marked. 5 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 6 7 PATRICK DONLON being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 8 9 examined and testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION 10 11 By Mr. Margard: 12 Q. Mr. Donlon, do you have before you what's been marked as Staff Exhibit 7? 13 14 Α. Yes. 15 Q. Can you identify that document for us, 16 please? 17 Α. It is my filed testimony. 18 Was this prepared by you or at your Ο. direction? 19 20 Α. Yes. 2.1 Have you had a chance to review this document prior to taking the stand today? 22 23 Α. Yes. 24 And after doing so do you have any 25 changes, corrections, modifications of any kind?

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1	A. No.
2	Q. If I were to ask you the questions that
3	are contained in this document, would your responses
4	be the same?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. And are those responses true and
7	reasonable to the best of your knowledge and belief?
8	A. Yes.
9	MR. MARGARD: Your Honors, I respectfully
10	move for the admission of Staff Exhibit No. 7 subject
11	to cross-examination, I tender the witness for that
12	purpose.
13	EXAMINER McKENNEY: At this time we'll
14	proceed with cross-examination.
15	Ms. Petrucci? Mr. Petricoff, sorry.
16	MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you, your Honor.
17	
18	CROSS-EXAMINATION
19	By Mr. Petricoff:
20	Q. Morning, Mr. Donlon.
21	A. Good morning.
22	Q. Mr. Donlon, I see from your testimony
23	that you've been with the Commission about nine

A. Yeah, I guess so.

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months now?

- Q. And before that you had, if you will, two stints with American Electric Power?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And one of those you had responsibilities as an energy trader?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. When you were doing your energy trading, was the power sold on a clock hour basis?
- A. Clock hour. Well, it was hourly marketing, so yeah. Round-the-clock.
 - Q. And why is power sold on an hourly basis?
- A. Because you have to fill your load for each hour.
 - Q. And the load changes each hour.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. All right. Is there a difference in the cost of providing power each hour?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And why is that?
- A. As load increases, the higher priced units are coming on line to fill that load, so -- and most markets will have incremental costs so they're always going up as your next megawatt to fulfill that load.
 - Q. Given those dynamics of the power market,

is it fair to say that every individual customer has their own cost of service depending on their load profile?

THE WITNESS: Can you read that back to me, please?

(Record read.)

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- A. I think that's a broad generalization. You can say that, but quantifying that would be difficult.
- Q. Let me try it a different way. If I was trying to price -- if I was a competitive retail electric sup and I was trying to price service, electric service, for an individual customer, would it be important for me to know what the consumption was on an hourly basis?
 - A. For the larger industrials, I'd say so.
- Q. Wouldn't it also be true even for commercial customers?
 - A. Could be.
- Q. Well, let me give you a hypothetical, then. Knowing what you know about the price per hour, would it be more expensive to provide power to a commercial customer that was open 8 to 5 Monday through Friday versus a customer that was open 6:00 a.m. -- I'm sorry, 6:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And in order for a competitive retail electric supplier to efficiently price if they need to know hourly data, they're going -- is there going to be some type of system where the CRES provider communicates with the utility to get that information?
 - A. I'd agree.
- Q. And, likewise, then there's going to have to be some type of scheduling system back and forth between the supplier and the utility to make sure, as you noted earlier, that the amount of power that is needed for every hour is, in fact, delivered.
 - A. It would certainly help.
- Q. Correct. And generally in this industry that's done through electric data interexchange and/or web-based systems?
 - A. To my knowledge.
- Q. And in this case is the company making a proposal to upgrade for electronic data interexchange, we'll call it EDI, are they making a proposal to update their EDI and web-based systems?
- A. I'm pretty sure that is some of their competitive enhancements.
 - Q. And you have reviewed those six that were

sponsored by Company Witness Dona Seger-Lawson?

A. I have reviewed them but not in extensive detail. As I state in my testimony, I'm suggesting that the Commission make the determination on which competitive enhancements are determined, be it what the company proposed or the intervenors.

Q. Well, you're way ahead of me, I'll just ask my next line of questions.

You have seen that the marketing witnesses also had some EDI and web-based enhancements that they would like to see.

A. Yes, I have.

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- Q. And okay, and -- fair enough. Well, let me put it this way: You said that the Commission should investigate that further. Would the investigation be in the nature of deciding whether these upgrades on a cost-benefit basis made economic sense?
- A. That would be my suggestion, but the Commission has the ability to review them as they see fit.
- Q. Has DP&L upgraded its computer and billing interexchange systems with CRESs prior to this application?
 - A. To my knowledge, yes.

- O. Okay. And how was that billed out?
- A. To my understanding there was, they did receive some payback from it but I'm not extremely familiar with that case.
- Q. Do you know whether customers paid as a rider the cost of that improvement?
 - A. It's my understanding it was.
- Q. Okay. Now, in your testimony you make a slightly different proposal for the way to allocate the costs; is that correct?
 - A. T do.

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- Q. And your proposal is 60 percent a charge against the CRES, 20 percent -- 25 percent a charge against customers, and 15 percent a charge against the company?
 - A. It is.
- Q. On the 60 percent that's going to -- that you propose should be charged against the CRES, would you know, would that be a cost of business that the CRES would have to collect back as part of the rates they charge the customer?
- A. I guess that's up to each CRES provider on how they pass that charge through.
- Q. From your knowledge of business from your stint or stints with AEP, isn't it true that a

company has to collect all the costs of doing business in the sale of its product in order to stay in business?

- A. Usually, but there's always lost leaders as well.
- Q. In a situation where there's a lost leader, isn't the expectation that the costs will eventually be recovered in future sales?
- A. Or from a different product or in a different market.
- Q. But in time all costs would have to be covered by the sale of products.
 - A. I agree.
- Q. With that in mind, in your proposal that customers pay 25 percent, would customers who are buying from CRESs get a credit for the fact that they are also paying for some of these enhancements as part of their CRES charge?
- A. Well, my view is that if the ultimate goal is to create a better, more fluid market, the shopping customers are going to get the benefit in the long run through a more fluid market and better prices. Because ultimately that's why the CRES providers need these enhancements.
 - Q. But in terms of philosophy isn't another

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philosophy, one in which, since all customers have the right to shop or not shop, and all customers would benefit by having those options, all customers should pay for the necessary upgrades?

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Q.

MR. FARUKI: I'll object to the form "isn't another philosophy"?

MR. PETRICOFF: Well, your Honor, I think that is an economic philosophy.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: The objection is overruled.

The witness can answer the question if he knows.

A. I might be misinterpreting your question, but in my proposal all customers do pay 25 percent.

Okay. In that case let me start over.

- Are you familiar with the web-based systems and EDI systems that are operated by Duke, FirstEnergy, and/or American Electric Power?
 - A. Not besides that they have them, no.
- Q. Are you familiar with how the upgrades, well, are you familiar with the EDI and web-based information systems of any EDU other than Dayton Power & Light?
- A. Not from a in-depth personal -- I've never seen the systems, never used them, so no.

Q. Do you happen to know -- well, do you know, though, that they have those type of systems?

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- A. It's my understanding that they do.
- Q. And have they had upgrades in the past five years?
 - A. It's my understanding that they have.
- Q. And do you know how they collected,
 "they" being Duke, FirstEnergy companies, and the AEP
 companies, how they collected for their upgrades?
- A. To my understanding Duke paid for it on their own but that was due to a stipulation.
- Q. Okay. To your knowledge, do any of the other Ohio EDUs charge CRES providers?
 - A. Anything? Or for the upgrades?
- Q. I'm sorry, charge CRES providers for EDI and web-based enhancements.
 - A. To my knowledge, I don't think so.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Donlon, you're proposing a flat fee for CRES providers? Is that irrespective of volume or what their sales are?

THE WITNESS: Yes, so it would be

60 percent of what the Commission determines the

competitive enhancements are and then taking whatever

those costs are supplied by the company with a staff

review to make sure that those are reasonable.

EXAMINER PRICE: And those would go to the 29 currently-registered CRES providers.

THE WITNESS: And any new ones that happen to enter in once they're -- as the systems come on. Because I'm guessing the enhancements wouldn't necessarily all happen at the same time, so as they come on.

EXAMINER PRICE: As they came on you would --

THE WITNESS: Be charging them out.

EXAMINER PRICE: -- be charging the

proportionate share.

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THE WITNESS: That's my proposal.

MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, could I have that question read back, please?

(Record read.)

MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you.

Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) Isn't there a fear that if you have -- if you're a -- well, actually, let me ask this question: How would you handle a new CRES provider? What happens when the 30th CRES provider comes to the Dayton Power & Light service area, how would that be handled?

A. Well, in my proposal and how I envision it, the Commission would come up with the number of

enhancements and perhaps a cap based on the enhancements that are chosen. The company would come in with their timeline, their RFPs, information to the staff to make sure that it's reasonable, prudent. Then from there as they went into and became used and useful, which would be on the go-live date, then those fees would be assessed to the CRES providers.

So if there's 30 at that time when that system goes in, that would be what was allocated.

- Q. Wouldn't that create a bit of a free-rider problem? I've not come into the DP&L service territory, I know there's a big fee that's going to be assessed, if I wait till it's assessed and then come in, I can have the upgrades for free.
 - A. It could.
- Q. Wouldn't one way to get around that is basically charge on a per kilowatt-hour basis?
 - A. Charge who?
- Q. Well, we're talking about CRES providers here, charge the CRES providers on a kilowatt-hour basis.
 - A. That's not what I'm proposing here.
- Q. What happens when a CRES provider leaves the program, is there any refund anticipated?
 - A. No.

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Q. If, in fact -- well, let's see. Do you have -- let me try this again.

Do you recall what the cost estimates were for the six enhancements that the company has proposed?

- A. 2.5 million.
- Q. If, in fact, the amount was collected on a per kilowatt-hour basis, do you know what the per kilowatt-hour fee is likely to be?
 - A. No, I do not.
- Q. If I divided the number of kilowatt-hours sold in a year by the 2-1/2 million, would I be able to come up with a cost per kilowatt-hour?
 - A. I'm sure you could.
- Q. Do you know offhand how many kilowatt-hours Dayton sold last year?
 - A. I do not.
 - Q. In the last reported year.
- A. No, I do not.
- MR. PETRICOFF: May I have a moment, your
- 21 Honor?

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- 22 EXAMINER McKENNEY: You may.
- MR. PETRICOFF: I have no further
- 24 questions.
- 25 Thank you very much, Mr. Donlon.

1 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

2 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Ms. Bojko?

MS. BOJKO: No, your Honor, thank you.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: OCC?

MR. BERGER: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Berger:

Q. Good morning, Mr. Donlon. I just want to briefly talk about your testimony on page 10 where you discuss your disagreement with the company's proposal regarding the recovery of balances in the reconciliation rider that exceed 10 percent. And you say on lines 7 to 9 that this should not be done at the detriment of the company.

And as I understand it, you're talking there about whether the company should be able to recover those costs that exceed 10 percent of the rider; is that right?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. But your -- are you proposing that those rider adjustments continue to be made for the full balance even after customers leave -- go from nonshopping to shopping?
 - A. If I understand your question properly, I

am suggesting that none of the riders that they're suggesting 10 percent or over moves into the reconciliation rider. I'm suggesting none of those move into a nonbypassable rider. But, at the end of the term or at any point that the company is in what they call the death spiral, that they can solicit the Commission for recovery at that time and the Commission can determine then if that really is the case or not.

- Q. Well, are you saying that the amounts over 10 percent would be recovered from SSO customers? Or would they just be put into a deferral account for the company to make a future request for recovery?
- A. I'm saying that they -- all of the charges in the bypassable rider should stay in the bypassable rider.
- Q. And since it's a bypassable rider they would continue to be turned back into -- back to the SSO customers; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So the company would not be bearing responsibility for these costs under your model, it would be the SSO customers.
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And isn't the need here then to protect not the company, but the SSO customers for the amounts that are left behind by customers switching?
- A. Well, I guess if those -- in my view, if those charges become too high, then the customers should look in the market. They can always choose to go to the market.
- Q. So you're saying that when a customer who chooses to go to the market leaves behind hundreds or thousands of dollars in amounts undercollected, that SSO customers should pay for that and other customers, if they see their rates going up because they're paying for other people's undercollections, then they should just switch too and leave additional costs behind for the remaining SSO customers; is that your position?
- A. I don't view it as additional costs, but a mark -- that's what a market is, a competitive market, you go for the best price and you do what's best for the individual -- for that individual and that individual has to make the choice of what they want to do. If they want to stay with the SSO, if they want to go to a CRES provider, it's their choice.
 - Q. Were you here earlier when Mr. Higgins

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testified regarding the reconciliation rider?

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- A. I might have been. I forget which one Mr. Higgins is, I apologize.
- Q. And I asked him a question about whether if he was okay with the company tracking individual customers under- or overcollections and if they left SSO service and went shopping, that those individual customer under- or overcollections would go with them, would you have a problem with that?
- A. I'm a little confused -- I mean, I have no problem with a company tracking whatever they want to track, but for charging individual -- I guess I'm not sure how you tell one customer, you know, John Smith has used X number of fuel in that -- for that fee. So I'm not sure how you would actually go about it. And I'm not sure I would agree with your comment.
- Q. You haven't examined that issue; is that right?
 - A. Not extensively.
- Q. You haven't examined the feasibility of it, have you?
 - A. No.
- Q. But you have no problem with SSO customers picking up the tab for switching customers'

undercollections. Do you agree with that?

- A. I disagree with your comment, really, that they're "picking up the tab." I don't really like that phrasing.
- Q. Well, what phrase would you use when somebody pays for somebody else's bill?
- A. I don't agree that they're paying for someone else's bill.
- Q. So if they would have been assigned undercollections had they remained an SSO customer, but when they leave they don't have to pay those, you don't think someone else is picking up their bill?
- A. They're paying other charges to the CRES providers.
- Q. They're not paying for undercollections that they would have been assigned if they would have continued as SSO customers; is that right?
- A. Again, I just, I don't really agree with the whole philosophy you're -- and the path you're going down.

EXAMINER PRICE: Why not? If it's fuel and fuel is used to serve a given customer and for whatever reason there was an undercollection, why is that fuel used to serve that customer not that customer's responsibility in their cost causation or

transmission service.

THE WITNESS: Well, I guess there's some point to that, but the over-/underrecovery as you move across and from companies you can have that same -- if you move from one CRES provider to the other CRES provider, there's going to be some lag on which costs you're paying for or which ones you're not.

EXAMINER PRICE: We don't apply cost causation principles to CRES prices, we let the market set those.

THE WITNESS: Correct. So -- I guess there is some of that.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

MR. BERGER: Nothing further, your Honor.

Thank you.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Williams?

MR. WILLIAMS: One clarifying question,

your Honor.

21 CROSS-EXAMINATION

22 By Mr. Williams:

Q. Good morning, Mr. Donlon. My name is Gregory Williams, I represent Interstate Gas Supply in this case.

I'd like to draw your attention to page 5, line 19 of your testimony. Starting at line 19 you testified that "Staff does not have a position on which Competitive Enhancements should be adopted by the Commission." Do you see that?

A. Uh-huh.

- Q. I assume by "competitive enhancements" you mean the six competitive enhancements that were submitted as a part of DP&L's application; is that correct?
- A. Those and the ones presented by the intervenors.
- Q. Okay. And so the ones presented by the intervenors would include a purchase of receivables program; is that correct?
 - A. If that was one of the items.
- Q. Okay. All right. So then just to be clear, staff does not have a position either for or against a purchase of receivables program to be adopted by the Commission, correct?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Is that correct?
- A. Oh, yes. Sorry. Thank you.

 MR. WILLIAMS: Nothing further.
 - A. We don't have a position is what I meant.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Alexander?

MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Alexander:

- Q. Mr. Donlon, you received some questions by Mr. Berger about tracking an individual customer's costs as that customer leaves and shops. To your knowledge, are some of the riders which DP&L proposes to include in the reconciliation rider already populated with deferral balances?
 - A. To my knowledge, yes, they are.
- Q. And that would include the transmission cost recovery rider specifically?
 - A. I think it does, yes.
- Q. And would there be any way to allocate costs to a specific customer when those riders are already populated with costs that are historic?
 - A. I think that would cause problems.
- Q. And a clarifying question: Page 6, lines 3 to 9, you recommend information which should be sent to the Commission regarding the competitive enhancements. Is it your recommendation that the Commission would then review those proposed costs for prudency?

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- Q. And then would there be an audit of those expenditures after the fact?
- A. I think that would be -- yes. The costs, and that's down line 15 through 17, the costs -- actually, I guess that doesn't say that. But yes, that would be my assumption.
- Q. And does your proposal anticipate a comment period where interested parties could potentially comment on the proposed costs associated with whatever retail enhancements are eventually approved by the Commission?
- A. I think through an application I think there would be that opportunity.

MR. ALEXANDER: That's all I have.

Thank you, Mr. Donlon.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: IEU?

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Darr:

- Q. I'd like you to take a look at your testimony on page 10, please.
- A. Okay.
 - Q. If I understand correctly, what you're

suggesting here is that the Commission not approve
the proposed RR but direct the company to file a
true-up rider at some later point in time, if that
becomes necessary; is that a fair description of what
you're proposing?

- A. If necessary, correct.
- Q. Are you making any recommendation at this point in time as whether or not that true-up rider should be in a nonbypassable form?
 - A. No, I am not.

MR. DARR: Nothing further. Thank you.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Yurick?

MR. YURICK: No questions. Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Major?

MAJOR THOMPSON: Nothing, your Honor.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Faruki?

MR. FARUKI: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Faruki:

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Q. Mr. Donlon, my name is Charlie Faruki and I represent DP&L. I had some questions for you but first I wanted to ask about some of the statements you made in response to other questions.

First, you said in response to one or more of Mr. Petricoff's questions that you would agree that a cost-benefit analysis should be done with regard to each of the competitive enhancements that are at issue here; is that right? Do I have that correct?

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- A. I didn't say a cost-benefit analysis should be done with each one. I said that's something that the Commission should take into account as, you know, the cost benefit of each project when they're choosing that, but a full-blown cost-benefit analysis, no, I did not suggest that.
- Q. Okay. And so if it's not a full-blown cost-benefit analysis, what are you suggesting?
- A. I'm suggesting that the Commission use -- determine how they see fit ultimately.
- Q. So staff doesn't have a recommendation for the Commission with regard to how to go about that; is that what you're saying?
- A. Yes, I think they can use their trusted judgment.
- Q. You think that it's possible for the Commission to assess the cost and benefit of these competitive enhancements without doing a cost-benefit analysis. Is that your testimony?

A. Not a full blown cost-benefit analysis, yes.

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- Q. Okay. And when you say "full blown" cost-benefit analysis, what do you mean by that?
- A. You know, an in-detail look into each project, the benefits that you're going to have, and the cost that it's going to cost and the savings.

 Those can take months, years to determine, and I don't think that anyone in this room wants that to happen.
- Q. Can you tell me, then, with any more specificity what you think should happen to assess costs and benefits?
- A. I think the Commissioners should look at what is proposed in the cost benefit -- or, the competitive enhancements and use their judgment and logic to determine which ones they feel is best.
- Q. In connection with page 10 of your testimony when OCC was asking about that, when Mr. Berger was asking about that, you made the statement that you were suggesting that none of the riders move into a nonbypassable rider, but at the end of the ESP term or at any point that the company is in the death spiral the company can solicit the Commission for recovery. Do you remember that?

A. Uh-huh.

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- Q. That's a "yes," for her?
 - A. Yes. Sorry.
- Q. And have you made any examination of whether or not the company is in the death spiral?
 - A. Personally, no.
- Q. Do you know if anybody else on the staff has?
 - A. No, I do not.
- Q. Still within Mr. Berger's examination, you made the statement that if charges become too high, then customers can look at the market. Do you remember that?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Isn't that a shorthand description of the death spiral problem that you're talking about in your testimony?
- A. Not to my understanding of how you -- how the company was using the term "death spiral." To me that means that the distribution company is not going to be able to remain in business due to not being able to collect fees.
- My view would be if the SSO customers in the auction becomes too expensive for -- because there's such a small group of customers left in the

auction, then the Commission and the company should probably see if the auction is still needed and -- at that point.

- Q. Well, you would agree with me that you don't want to create a new at-risk population consisting of that small group of customers who are left.
 - A. No.

- Q. You agree with me on that?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. We'll come back to that point.

 During your employment with AEP were you involved with any of the AEP proceedings at this Commission?
 - A. No, I was not.
- Q. As I understood your testimony, you were primarily in the accounting area; is that right?
- A. For about four-and-a-half years, but I also was in commercial operations and fuel emissions and logistics.
- Q. When I studied your testimony, I saw that over and over again, and I can give you page references if you want, you repeatedly say that these recommendations you're making are of the staff. And you are not, in your testimony, saying that they are

your opinions, and that's why I want to ask you, are these recommendations you're presenting yours, someone else's, or a group of staff members?

- A. These are mine.
- Q. Let me ask you about some general principles, then, that underlie your opinions. You agree with me that the Commission is encouraging an open competitive market; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. The Commission also encourages a situation in which customers would have a choice of suppliers?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And over on page 10, at line 7, you make the statement "While the Commission encourages and promotes an open market, it should not be done at the detriment of the company."

What are the steps that you think should be implemented to make sure that an open competitive market is not done to the detriment of the company?

A. Well, what I'm referring to here is that if the company feels that they are in a financial hardship, or whatever term you want to use, death spiral be it, that they can solicit the company -- or, the Commission and figure out what needs to be

done at that point.

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- Q. You understand that as the company has used the term "death spiral" it is not aimed simply at the company but also at the situation where a smaller and smaller group of customers are left being responsible for costs?
 - A. No, I did not.
- Q. Okay. Did you read the testimony of Dona Seger-Lawson in this case?
 - A. I did.
- Q. Did you see her discussion of the death spiral?
- A. I'm sure I did. I'm not recalling it word for word right now.
 - Q. Don't have that, okay.
- Do you agree with me that all customers are benefited by competition?
 - A. I do.
- Q. SSO customers have the option to choose another supplier, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. They can switch from DP&L and, if they choose later, they can switch back.
- 24 A. Correct.
 - Q. So even a customer who has decided to

switch from DP&L can switch back to SSO service if they choose.

- A. Correct.
- Q. Over time you would expect customers to, as the auction process would start, you would expect some customers to switch and then return?
- A. I would expect the customers to do what is best for the individual customer.
- Q. Okay. That doesn't answer my question, however. Isn't it true that over time you would expect some customers to switch and some to switch back?
 - A. Potentially.
- Q. So, for a switched customer, having the option of SSO service is still valuable to them because it gives them a choice; would you agree with that?
 - A. I guess if they want that choice, sure.
 - Q. Then go back to page 10, if you would.
 - A. Yep.
- Q. The way you are using "death spiral," I take it from the answers you gave me a couple minutes ago, is that you are using that term to apply to the company, not the customers; do I have that right?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. Okay. Well then explain to me your use of the term "death spiral."
- A. I think I answered that to you a couple questions ago, but, again, it's -- the way I was referring to it is the company's detriment.
 - Q. Financial detriment.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And on page 10, line 9 you have a sentence that starts "If at the end of the SSO the Company has a significant balance...." Is that a mistake, did you mean to write "If at the end of the ESP the Company has a significant balance..."?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Is that right?
- A. I didn't notice that until you just spoke a minute ago.
 - Q. I'm not picking on you, just for clarity.
 - A. Yep. Absolutely, you are correct.
- Q. Okay. But then in response to, again, one of Mr. Petricoff's questions you're not limiting that to the end of the ESP, you're saying if this becomes financially burdensome to the company, then it should be able to come to the Commission with an application.
 - A. I think so, yes.

- Q. Then take a look at page 4 of your testimony, if you would.
 - A. I'm there.

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- Q. And just for reference, on page 4 I'm interested in talking about the last bullet on line 21 and 22. You agree with me that as customer switching continues, the deferral balances in the riders that are listed here, FUEL, RPM, TCRR-B, AER, and CBT, would continue to grow?
 - A. Could.
- Q. As such deferral balances would grow and the number of SSO customers or the number of SSO megawatt-hours decline, then the rate would continue to increase; is that right?
 - A. It could.
- Q. That increase would serve or provide an incentive to more customers to switch, wouldn't it?
 - A. It could.
- Q. As switching increases, the deferral amounts in the bypassable riders could grow to a point, in other words, that it gave an incentive to customers to switch, right?
 - A. Potentially.
- Q. If that occurs, then the problem that we're talking about with fewer customers being

responsible for the costs would actually be getting worse?

A. Could.

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Q. Is it your expectation that once DP&L reaches a hundred percent competitive bidding, DP&L would be at risk of not being able to recover the balance?

THE WITNESS: Can you reread the question, please?

(Record read.)

- A. There's always risks.
- Q. That doesn't answer my question. Do you agree with this risk that I just asked you?
- A. It's a potential risk. I can't tell you how likely it is.
- Q. You know that there have been lags in time between DP&L's application to change rates and the PUCO order that approves or allows the change?
 - A. Yes. Specifically or just in general?
 - Q. In general.
 - A. In general I'd agree.
- Q. You understand that the riders that are listed at the bottom of page 4, line 22, are all proposed to include carrying costs; is that right?
 - A. That's my understanding.

- Q. So the longer we wait to true up the rider recoveries, the more the carrying costs would accrue; isn't that right?
- A. To my understanding, I could be wrong, I wasn't specifically on these -- the details of each rider, but I thought the company was proposing quarterly true-ups.
 - Q. You would support that?
 - A. That I'd support it?

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- Q. Yes, would you support quarterly true-ups?
- A. It's -- I'm not, I didn't work specifically on those so that would be the other staff that worked on those specific riders, but that was my understanding of what the company proposed.
- Q. Are you aware of other utilities in Ohio that have deferred bypassable costs recovered on a nonbypassable basis?
- A. To my understanding there are some that have through stipulation agreed to that.
 - Q. Do you know which ones?
- A. To my understanding, the, is it

 FirstEnergy and Duke have a couple or have some on
 the competitive -- on the auction that they can -through some form can move to bypassable.

- Q. Is that also the case with FirstEnergy's fuel rider?
 - A. I do not know.

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- Q. Is it also the case with AEP's TCRR rider?
 - A. I do not know.
- Q. Is it also the case with AEP's fuel rider from its last ESP?
 - A. I do not know.
- Q. Did you make an examination of the treatment of other utilities in formulating your recommendation as to what would be done here?
- A. Some, yes, but most of those were done in stipulations.
 - Q. Well, what examination did you make?
- A. I looked through some of the other companies' opinion and orders, for example, Duke's.
- Q. Can you tell me anything else about what you found other than what you said a moment ago?
- A. Yeah, I found in the Duke order that the -- where is it here? -- that the AERR shall remain avoidable for customers taking generation service from CRES providers.
 - Q. Let me show you an exhibit.
- MR. FARUKI: Your Honors, this will be

IEU Exhibit 22 of which I have only two. I'll give the witness one. There was a set of IEU exhibits here.

- Q. Do you have IEU Exhibit 22 in front of you, sir?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. This page is titled "Summary of Projected Jurisdictional Net Costs, Schedule B-1," and I'm going to ask you questions starting with line 38.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. You see that line 38 is labeled "Total TCRR Including Carrying Costs"?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And the two figures I'm interested in are not the total at the end, the \$30 million figure, but the two that comprise it. You see that there is a figure of, rounding this, 8,437,000 and change?
 - A. Uh-huh. Yes.
 - Q. That's in Column E.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you recognize that as the amount of the deferral associated with the TCRR?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Then if you look just to the left of that, there's a figure of 21,640,000 and change. Do

you see that figure?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And you see that that is the total including carrying costs; is that right?
 - A. That is what it says.
- Q. And so the deferral, if you compare the \$8.4 million figure to the \$21.6 million, you see that this deferral has already grown by April of 2014, which is the end period of this schedule, to over a third of the amount of the TCRR cost; is that right?
- A. Well, but if I remember correctly from Ms. Seger-Lawson's, I think it was her testimony on this, you're also going to -- half of this is the TCR-N versus the TCR-B, is what that the bypassables are? So you've got the two, a nonbypassable and a bypassable split in these charges.
- Q. And have you made any analysis of the figures to see how rapidly these balances would grow?
 - A. I have not.
- Q. If you take a look at line 53, that line is titled "Total PJM RPM Rider Including Carrying Costs."
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Do you see that reference?

1 A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. Same two columns, Column E shows a-million-73,000-dollars, right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And the column just to the left, Column D, shows the forecasted total of 4,073,000; is that right?
 - A. And it's a 3 or an 8, but yes.
 - O. Yes.
 - A. I can't tell, that's fine.
- Q. 4 million?
- A. I agree with what it is.
- Q. It's either 4,073,000 or 4,078,000.
- 14 A. Yeah.
- 15 Q. I agree with you.
 - So, again, if you compare those two figures, the amount of the deferral associated with the RPM rider would be over a quarter, it would be over one-fourth of that total, right?
 - A. Without doing the math, it looks pretty correct.
 - Q. I did the math, it's over 26 percent. Do you accept that, subject to check?
- A. Sure. Yes.
 - Q. Now, going back to your answer when you

said that the company could approach the Commission either at the end of the ESP term or earlier if necessary, would you agree it would be appropriate for the company and the staff to look at how rapidly these balances grow so that the company could come back to the Commission with an application prior to the end of the ESP term and avoid unnecessary burden on customers?

A. Potentially, yes.

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Q. That's all I have on that one.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Donlon, just one follow-up question. Does staff support the creation of Rider TCRR-N? As proposed by the company.

THE WITNESS: That wasn't my -- I'm blanking on who testified on the TCRR-N.

EXAMINER PRICE: You don't recall one way or the other?

THE WITNESS: No. Sorry.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Faruki) From your review of the company's testimony, did you take it that DP&L's request that deferral amounts over 10 percent of the balances in these accounts is DP&L's request for cost recovery?
 - A. You restate that?

Q. I can have her read it back, she'll do a better job on it.

(Record read.)

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- A. So what you're -- let me make sure I get your question correctly. What you're asking is do I understand that the proposal as the company stated it is their attempt to not have the death spiral and that you already feel you're there?
- Q. Yes. I'll accept that form of my question, yes, sir.
- A. Okay. I just want to make sure I had it right.
- No, I do not think that the company -- that is the company's stance.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you some questions about auction costs. I think you talk about competitive bid process auction costs beginning on page 5.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You understand, just to start with, that DP&L proposes to conduct a competitive bid process to set its SSO rates.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And earlier you told me, I believe, that the company -- or, that all customers of the company

benefit from competition and from the choice of generation suppliers; is that right?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And so the competitive bid process provides a benefit even to switching customers because they have the option or the choice to switch back; is that right?
- A. Yes, but that doesn't mean that they should pay for the auction while they are shopping.
- Q. Since customers can return to SSO service, you would agree with me that if a lower SSO price results from an auction, that that would benefit all customers because they have a choice to be served under the SSO tariff, right?
- A. And when they come back, they would get that benefit.
- Q. And if, as a result of the auction, the SSO rates are lower than a CRES provider's generation rate, then the customer may want to return to SSO service, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. You agree with Staff Witness Strom who testified last week that non-SSO customers receive a benefit from the auctions?
 - A. I'm not sure in what reference he was

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speaking so I can't necessarily say out of context.

- Q. You were not here during his testimony?
- A. I was, but I don't remember it, that part.
- Q. On page 5 beginning at line 8 I've got a couple of questions. Are you familiar with Duke's rider SCR and its nonbypassable recovery mechanism?
 - A. Not in detail, no.

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- Q. Have you read it?
- A. I think I have, but, again, to my knowledge that came through through a stipulation order.
- Q. Are you familiar with FirstEnergy's rider GCR and its nonbypassable recovery mechanism?
 - A. I am not.
- Q. Have you made any attempt to analyze the differences in treatment between that rider and what DP&L proposes here?
 - A. The rider I'm not aware of? No.
- Q. Let me ask you some additional questions about competitive enhancements which you talk about on page 6.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. I think I want to start on page 7 where you say "Since the CRES providers will gain the most

from the competitive enhancements they should pay for the majority of the cost." Do you see that reference?

A. I do.

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- Q. Why is it that you're saying that CRES providers gain the most?
- A. Well, by getting increased information into the marketplace they gain that knowledge that Mr. Petricoff was talking about to be able to determine the best prices for their customers, how to break up everything, and hopefully, well not "hopefully," but also create some cost savings in the long run I would assume.
- Q. With regard to your recommendation on page 6 that the company be assessed 15 percent of the cost, let me ask you this: The competitive enhancements that we're talking about are designed to improve the competitive shopping process both for customers and CRES providers; is that right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. In fact, that's their very purpose, isn't it?
 - A. To my knowledge.
- Q. When you talk about that on page 7 at line 16, you are talking about the benefit to the --

the benefit of these competitive enhancements both for customers and CRES providers in that answer; is that right?

- A. I'm mostly -- in this particular answer
 I'm mostly talking about the CRES providers, but I do
 mention the customers as well.
- Q. There's no mention of DP&L here, is there?
 - A. Not in that question.
- Q. You have some testimony about what the company should submit to the Commission on page 6, I believe.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Is it correct that these requirements are designed, among other things, not only to inform the Commission, but to ensure that the project stays on schedule and is done economically?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. With regard to your testimony about the fact that you think the used and useful determination should be made by the go-live date, is it staff's view that the company would not be able to recover those costs until the projects do go live?
 - A. Yes, that is what I proposed.
 - Q. So under that scenario or that approach

delaying cost recovery until DP&L's enhancements are completed and go live provides another incentive to the company to complete the projects in a timely fashion; is that right?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And you also have an expectation that DP&L's cost recovery would be allowed only for prudently incurred costs; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Which is yet another incentive for the company to complete these projects in an economic and prompt fashion; is that right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Then turn to page 8. On page 8 you're testifying about the \$2.5 million and the fact that the -- your proposed 15 percent allocation to the company means that the company would be responsible for \$375,000 of the total cost of the competitive enhancements using the \$2.5 million estimate; is that right?
 - A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. That's a "yes"?
- A. Yes. I'm sorry. I apologize. I keep doing that.
 - Q. That's okay. I'll catch it.

1767 1 Α. Thank you. Appreciate it. 2 So you observed that DP&L would pay the 3 largest amount for any single entity of these costs; 4 is that right? 5 Α. Yes, I do. You justify that by reference to two 6 advantages, first on lines 12 and 13 you say "the 7 8 company will receive a tax benefit from the 9 depreciation of the asset"; is that right? Α. Correct. 10 And then on lines 14 and 15 you talk 11 12 about the reduced cost and time that you would expect 13 DP&L to spend on billing issues and complaints --14 Α. Correct. -- is that right? 15 Q. 16 What calculations or analysis have you 17 done to determine whether the value of those two 18 benefits would reach \$375,000? 19 Α. So -- none. 2.0 MR. FARUKI: Thank you, sir.

Your Honors, that's all I have.

EXAMINATION

By Examiner Price:

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Q. I have a follow-up question to the most

recent line. On page 8 of 11 -- 12 and 13, I guess, no, 11 and 12, you indicate three reasons the company should contribute 15 percent: So the project stays on track, so it's done economically, and because the company receives a tax benefit from depreciation; is that correct?

A. Yes.

- Q. Wouldn't those three factors apply to any distribution asset? If the company is going to put in a new power line, we would want the company -- the project to stay on track, we'd want it to be done economically, and the company would receive a tax benefit.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. But we would not ask the company to contribute 15 percent towards that new distribution line, would we?
- A. Well, they'd get recovery through base rates, correct? So I mean --
 - Q. That's right.
 - A. They're going to pay --
- Q. They would be fully compensated. They wouldn't receive 85 percent of the costs, they would be fully compensated, right?
 - A. I guess so, yes.

- Q. So why are these projects different than any other distribution project?
- A. These aren't technically distribution projects, are they? In my mind they're not distribution projects.
- Q. Well, I understand that, but it is being done because they are the distribution company, these are billing -- for the most part they're billing enhancements.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. So is that it, the answer to the question still is because it's not a distribution function, it's a billing function?
- A. My view is that to help move to a more competitive market where ultimately hopefully everyone benefits, that every -- all three groups, being the company, the CRES providers, and the customers, should have some skin in the game and should be allocating out those costs a little bit to every single one.
- Q. And you don't think you're creating a disincentive for the EDUs in the future to propose competitive enhancements by requesting that they share in the contribution. Would it be rational for AEP Ohio or Duke or FirstEnergy to propose retail

enhancements that they're not going to benefit from but they're going to have to contribute a share in the payment of the recovery?

A. I'm sorry.

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- Q. Would it be rational for companies in the future, if this is a new policy by the staff, if they have to share in the cost of the projects, would it be rational for those projects if they don't get any benefit from it?
- A. I guess from my understanding of your question, no.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Boehm? Do you have cross-examination for Staff Witness Donlon?

MR. BOEHM: No. Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Redirect?

MR. MARGARD: I have no redirect, your Honor. Thank you.

19 EXAMINER McKENNEY: All right.

Mr. Donlon, you're excused. Thank you.

21 MR. MARGARD: Your Honor, I would 22 respectfully renew my motion for admission of Staff 23 Exhibit No. 7.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Any objections?

(No response.)

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                  EXAMINER McKENNEY: It will be so
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       admitted.
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                    (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                   EXAMINER McKENNEY: At this time let's go
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       off the record.
 6
                    (Lunch recess taken.)
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	1772
1	Tuesday Afternoon Session,
2	March 26, 2013.
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4	EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the
5	record.
6	Mr. McNamee, would you like to call your
7	next witness?
8	MR. McNAMEE: I would, your Honor. Staff
9	would call Ms. Turkenton.
10	(Witness sworn.)
11	EXAMINER PRICE: Please state your name
12	and business address for the record.
13	THE WITNESS: Tamara Turkenton, 180 East
14	Broad, Columbus, Ohio, 43215.
15	EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. McNamee.
16	
17	TAMARA S. TURKENTON
18	being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was
19	examined and testified as follows:
20	DIRECT EXAMINATION
21	By Mr. McNamee:
22	Q. Ms. Turkenton, by whom are you employed
23	and in what capacity?
24	A. Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, as
25	an administrator.

1773 1 Q. Okay. MR. McNAMEE: Your Honor, at this time I 2 3 would ask to have marked for identification as Staff 4 Exhibit 8 the prefiled testimony of Ms. Turkenton. 5 EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked. (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 6 7 MR. McNAMEE: And I would ask for the Bench's advice about how to mark -- there is an 8 erratum sheet that goes with Ms. Turkenton's 9 10 testimony, I would normally mark that 8A but that might be confusing; it isn't confidential. 11 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go ahead with 13 Staff 9. MR. McNAMEE: Staff 9. That works for 14 I would ask to have marked for identification as 15 me. 16 Staff Exhibit 9 a multipage document consisting of a 17 number of charts and some text --18 EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked. 19 MR. McNAMEE: -- at the end. 2.0 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 21 Ms. Turkenton, do you have before you 22 what's been marked for identification as Staff Exhibits 8 and 9? 23 24 Α. I do.

What are they?

25

Q.

A. 8 is my prefiled testimony in this case and 9 is an errata sheet that was filed on I believe March 20th.

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- Q. Ms. Turkenton, could you explain for me the relationship between what has been marked for identification as Staff Exhibit 8 and Staff Exhibit 9?
- A. Well, obviously, Staff 8 is my prefiled testimony; Staff 9 is a correction to my prefiled testimony. It was an error that was located in what I call the company's proposed 65-month scenarios, so the changes are to TST-3, 4, and TST-3A and 4A. The changes include calculations regarding the blending.

In my original testimony I held constant for years four and five the blending of 70 percent and 30 percent. The errata sheet corrects that to include for years four and five the 60/40 blend and the 50/50 blend.

- Q. Ms. Turkenton, when I examine what's been marked for identification as Staff Exhibit 9, I noticed that some of the numbers are in bold. Does that have significance?
- A. Yes. The bold is what I just referenced that is for years four and five, the changes to the blending periods.

- Q. So the changes that you made to your original testimony are bolded.
 - A. Correct.

- Q. For clarity sake, I assume.
- A. Yeah, they're bolded in the tables in my text and then also in the attachments as I reference TST-2, 3, and 4 and 4A and 3A, you could see in the latter years, in years four and five I have bolded and italicized those because the charts were a little bit hard to see.

And then also in the errata is the only two pages of testimony that changed and they are also bolded.

- Q. I see. Ms. Turkenton, were Staff Exhibits 8 and 9 prepared by you or under your direction?
 - A. They were.
- Q. Are the contents of Staff Exhibit 8 with the corrections that you've previously talked about represented in Staff Exhibit 9 true to the best of your knowledge and belief?
 - A. They are.
- Q. Okay. If I were to ask you the questions contained within Staff Exhibit 8, would your answers here today be as presented in both Staff Exhibit 8

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1	and Staff Exhibit 9?
2	A. Yes, they would.
3	Q. Do you adopt what's been marked for
4	identification as Staff Exhibits 8 and 9 as your
5	direct testimony in this case?
6	A. I do.
7	MR. McNAMEE: The witness is available
8	for cross, your Honor.
9	EXAMINER PRICE: I'm sorry, I have to
10	catch my exhibits up with the changes.
11	Okay. Ms. Petrucci?
12	MS. PETRUCCI: No questions.
13	EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Bojko?
14	MS. BOJKO: No questions, your Honor.
15	EXAMINER PRICE: Consumers' Counsel?
16	MR. BERGER: Yes, we have some questions.
17	Do you have a copy of Exhibit 9, by the
18	way, an extra copy?
19	MR. McNAMEE: I do. Does anyone else
20	need one?
21	MS. BOJKO: Please.
22	MR. BOEHM: Yes, if you would, please.
23	MR. McNAMEE: You betcha.
24	MR. FARUKI: I will too, Tom.
25	

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Berger:

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- Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Turkenton?
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. My name is Tad Berger, I'm with the Consumers' Counsel and I just have a few questions for you.

Would you turn to page 6 of your testimony.

- A. I'm there.
- Q. And there at lines 9 through 15 you talk about the scenario that you analyzed in Exhibits
 TST-1A through TST-4A where you assumed a \$73 million rate stabilization charge under an MRO scenario. Can you -- can you explain to us why you chose to present this comparison to the proposed ESP?
- A. I think it was important to give the Commission options. In my TST-1A through TST-4A they're sort of subpart scenarios to TST-1 through TST-4; I'm trying to go to the legal question as to whether under an MRO scenario what would constitute the then-current generation rate that's in the statute, and so I'm giving the Commission options in terms of whether that 73 million RSC charge would be included as the then-standard generation rate if they

were to go to an MRO.

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- Q. Okay. And your other schedules do not have the 73 million rate stabilization charge you're saying as the then-current generation rate; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. Would you turn to page 13 of your testimony regarding the max charge provision. With respect to the phaseout of the max charge provision as proposed by the company and which you disagree with, have you evaluated the situation of the customers who were benefiting from the max charge provision in terms of their economic ability to bear the elimination of this subsidy?
- A. Do you mean in terms of -- well, the max charge provision benefits low-load customers, low-load factor type customer's usually around a 1 percent to 12 percent low-load factor, could be higher than a 12 percent.

But in terms of did I do any analysis on every single customer? I did -- obviously in my testimony I did analysis on an average secondary customer but I didn't look at the benefit that every single customer was receiving under the max charge.

Q. You didn't assess their ability to afford

the elimination of the subsidy, did you?

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- A. I guess, again, if you look at my testimony on page 13, I did an illustrative example of an average load factor customer like at 6 percent and they're going to get a 65 percent increase so, yes, I do think that I did look at their ability to be able to get this charge; 65 percent to me is not reasonable.
- Q. Okay. These are commercial customers; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And do you know the reasons why they have such a poor load factor?
- A. Well, in general somebody that has a poor load factor is, you know, has a demand at a certain time, doesn't have the additional kilowatt-hour usage to spread that over. So they have a lower load factor.
- Q. Were you aware that these customers actually may vary from month to month and that the subsidy is given to those customers who have these load factors in any particular month?
- A. Yes. Some of these customers from data requests that the staff sent out could benefit from the max charge ten months out of the 12-month period

or they could benefit one month out of the 12-month period, but yes, it varies from month and it varies obviously from customer.

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- Q. So there may be a customer who's paying the normal rate 11 months of the year and then just pays this rate, this discounted rate, one month of the year but you still think they should be entitled to a discount because of that one low-load factor month that they have, right?
- A. I don't know if "entitled" is a good word. This max charge provision has been in the Dayton Power & Light tariffs since I think around 1991. My point of my testimony is that if the company's proposal's accepted by the Commission and they phase out this provision at a 10 percent per quarter, I do not think it's reasonable a customer would get a 65 percent increase.
- Q. Well, you've not proposed any phaseout of this provision.
- A. That is correct. I think that the provision should stay as it is.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Turkenton, if the company's proposal is adopted, according to the company's witness, some portion of additional revenue will go to other ratepayers and some portion of

additional revenue will go to the company.

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THE WITNESS: Correct.

EXAMINER PRICE: Do you know, roughly, what those proportions are?

THE WITNESS: From depositions, and I think even from testimony here in this courtroom, I think the total in any given year based on all these customers, the total subsidy is about \$5 million.

I will tell you that I did a back-of-the-envelope calculation as to who's being subsidized and who is not being subsidized. The only subsidy that comes into play here is with riders that are trued up and the only riders that I know that are trued up are the fuel rider and the TCRR-B.

And a back-of-the-envelope calculation based on the example, this average secondary customer example in question 17, the savings that this customer achieved, about 15 percent of that was attributable to TCRR and RPM, and so in my estimation, to answer your question, 85 percent of it is still being borne by the company. The company is losing 85 percent of revenue, the only part that's being subsidized by other customers is about 15 percent.

Again, in this example for this average

customer. I did not do a wide range of every customer.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Berger.

MR. BERGER: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Berger) Are you aware of any other customer class at DP&L that is receiving a subsidy -- that is receiving explicit subsidy of their rates?
- A. My example, again, on my testimony is secondary; primary customers are also receiving a max charge. I will tell you from data requests that 99 percent or a large percent of the customers that benefit from the max charge are secondary customers. So 1 percent are about primary customers. But the majority of the customers that are receiving this benefit of the max charge are secondary customers but primary also -- also benefit.
- Q. But other than the GS class are you aware of any other customer class that has an explicit subsidy?
 - A. No, I'm not.
- Q. Are you aware that customers may not even know that they're receiving the subsidy in any particular month if they don't receive it in other

months such that it may, in fact, they may not even be aware of the subsidy?

- A. I would have no idea, obviously, what customers are aware of, but I would assume if they're getting a max charge on their bill and they know they're a low-load factor customer, I'm pretty sure they're aware that they're getting a benefit.
- Q. But a customer let's say that only receives the benefit one month of the year might not be aware of it, would you agree with that?
 - A. It's possible.
- Q. And the company has proposed to phase out this rate over a two-and-a-half year period, is that --
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. -- your understanding?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. So that 65 percent wouldn't happen all at one time. It would take some time for that to occur; is that correct?
 - A. Which 65 percent are you referencing?
- Q. Well, the 65 percent you have on line 18 and 19 where you say that for the average customer this would result in a 65 percent increase.
 - A. Actually, believe or not, it does all

happen at one time. They are not proposing to phase this out over time. They're proposing to phase the threshold out so once a customer drops off based on the threshold, their bill automatically spikes up to this 65 percent.

Q. Well, if it was phased out over two-and-a-half years rather than just at one time for any customer who drops out, would you have an objection to that change?

THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the question?

(Record read.)

- A. My proposal is that -- is that if the Commission were to adopt some type of phaseout, that it be done on a slower basis, i.e., the two-and-a-half percent that I propose in my testimony versus the 10 percent. And, again, I would propose that the Commission not only phase out the threshold, but, yes, they could phase out or phase in, however you want to say it, the increase. But that's not the company's proposal.
 - Q. Thank you.

MR. BERGER: That's all I have. Thank you very much.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

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1	Mr. Williams?
2	MR. WILLIAMS: No questions, your Honor.
3	EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Alexander?
4	MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you, your Honor.
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6	CROSS-EXAMINATION
7	By Mr. Alexander:
8	Q. Ms. Turkenton, all of your adjustments
9	assume that switching is held constant at August of
10	2012 levels; is that correct?
11	A. That's correct. It's 62 percent level,
12	yes.
13	Q. And if switching increases from that
14	level and SSO load accordingly decreases, would that
15	make the ESP comparably less favorable?
16	A. If switching increases, the MRO looks
17	better, so yes, the ESP is less favorable.
18	Q. Would you agree that the primary
19	quantitative benefit of the proposed ESP is a faster
20	transition to market available, than is available
21	under the statutory MRO?
22	A. It's certainly a quantitative benefit. I
23	don't know that it's the primary quantitative benefit

but, yes, it's a quantitative benefit. Q. And in your Exhibits TST-1 and TST-2 you

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used 12-month blending periods; is that correct?

- A. That's correct. That's staff's proposal, yes.
- Q. And your use of a 12-month blending period is based on your understanding of Revised Code 4928.142?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And you believe that statute requires blending on an annual basis?
- A. I believe the statute used the word "year" and "year" equals "annual," yes.
- Q. And in your Exhibits TST-3 and TST-4 you did not use a 12-month blending period for the first period; is that correct?
- A. TST-3 and TST-4 are scenarios, but I consider them the company's proposed scenarios where I used all their assumptions other than assumptions that I believed, based on my plain reading of the statute, were not items that should be included in an MRO such as nonbypassable charges.
- Q. And so you used a 17-month first period to match Company Witness Malinak?
- A. Yeah. I believed it was important that staff present to the Commission that we looked at the company's as-filed plan and showed how it was more

favorable or not favorable in the aggregate.

- Q. Do you agree with Company Witness Malinak's use of the 17-month first period?
- A. It's certainly not what I would use, and that's evidenced by TST-1 and TST-2.
- Q. And does using a 17-month first period understate the speed of a transition to market in an MRO?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Would you agree that altering your analysis in Exhibits TST-3 and TST-4 using a 12-month blending period in the first period would make the ESP comparatively less favorable than an MRO?
 - A. You're talking in TST-3 and 4?
 - O. That's correct.
- A. I don't think that's correct. If you look at TST-3 -- the reason I say that, if you look at TST-3, in the company proposed 65-month scenario, the ESP is blended at 90/10 and the MRO is blended at 90/10. So the only thing that is going to change is the megawatt-hours, i.e., kilowatt-hours that will be lower because you're changing it to 12 months.

So lower revenue to the company in terms of the 17-month would actually make the ESP more favorable.

Q. But then on the MRO side of the test there -- in the initial 12-month period there would be a 10 percent blend.

A. Correct.

Q. And then for the next 5 months the blend would be at 20 percent; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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Q. So the MRO would be blending faster than the ESP, correct?

A. In that scenario. But I was just doing a 17-month scenario to a 12-month scenario in terms of revenue.

Q. Oh, okay. So were you just opining as to that first period?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. I'm sorry, I must have misspoke in my question.

 $\label{eq:soin_the_ESP_versus_MRO} \mbox{ test as a}$ whole --

A. Correct.

Q. -- the entire price test --

A. Correct.

Q. -- would moving from a 12-month period one make -- to a 17-month period one -- that's poorly worded. Let me rephrase the question.

- A. Yeah, because if you do an apples to apples, the revenue is going to be lower because you're using lower kilowatt-hours on a 12-month scenario versus a 17-month scenario.
- Q. So in the 12-month scenario the ESP is less favorable than the MRO, in comparison.

THE WITNESS: Can I have that question reread.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may. (Record read.)

- A. I'm sorry, what 12-month scenario?
- Q. Okay. So in Exhibits TST-3 and TST-4 the blending is assumed to be at 10 percent over the initial 17 months --
 - A. Correct.

- Q. -- and if that blending percentage is changed to be 10 percent for only the initial 12 months, then on the MRO side of the test the transition to market will be faster for the entire ESP period, correct?
- A. I think over the entire ESP period. But if you're doing an apples to apples on my first column on TST-3, I disagree.
- Q. Right. I agree with that. I'm just talking about the entire ESP period.

So if annual periods are used for the entire ESP period, that would make the ESP comparatively less favorable in the aggregate than the MRO.

- A. I did not do that analysis in TST-3 and 4, but intuitively, yes, that makes sense.
- Q. And staying on your Exhibits TST-3 and 4, they also address the ESP term proposed by the company; is that correct?
- A. Correct. Again, I used their assumptions.
- Q. And the ESP as proposed by Dayton Power & Light ends on December 31st, 2017?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And your Exhibits TST-3 and TST-4 continue through to May 31st, 2018; is that correct?
- A. Again, based on what Mr. Malinak performed, yes.
- Q. Okay. So when you continue through May 31st, 2018, that was to match Company Witness Malinak?
- A. Again, I used all the same assumptions other than those nonbypassable riders that I did not think were appropriate in an MRO scenario.

- Q. And in your Exhibits TST-1 and TST-2 you end the analysis at the end of the proposed ESP period; is that correct?

 A. That's correct.
 - Q. So would you agree with me that it is appropriate to stop the ESP versus MRO price test analysis at the end of the ESP period?
 - A. I would agree as evidenced by TST-1 and 2, which is staff's proposal.
 - Q. Would you agree, turning your attention now to TST-3 and TST-4, that stopping the ESP analysis at the end of the ESP period would make the ESP comparatively less favorable than an MRO?
 - A. So going to TST-3 are you referencing

 June of 2017 to December of 2017 instead of May of

 '18?
 - O. That's correct.
 - A. Again, I did not do that analysis. But intuitively this sounds correct.

MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you very much.

I don't have anything further.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

IEU Ohio?

MR. DARR: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Darr:

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- Q. In terms of preparing your testimony, what are the things that you reviewed in addition to Mr. Malinak's testimony?
- A. I reviewed a lot of testimony that has been presented in this case by other witnesses, obviously reviewed the statute for my layman's view -- or lay woman's view, layperson's view -- past commission orders, data request responses, depositions used in this case, interrogatories used in this case. That's certainly not comprehensive, but . . .
- Q. Did you go back and look at the testimony that Mr. Fortney provided in the AEP ESP 2 case?
 - A. Previously, yes.
- Q. Did you use that as a model for your testimony?
 - A. Somewhat.
- Q. Would you say that the approach that you present here today is similar to the approach that Mr. Fortney presented in the AEP ESP case?
- A. Yes, I think my approach is a little bit more clear and simpler but, yes, in general it does mimic Mr. Fortney's approach.

- And that would include his treatment of 1 Ο. 2 the nonbypassable riders, correct? 3 That's correct. Α. 4 Did you participate or listen in on any 5 of the depositions that took place in this matter? I was on many of the depositions on and 6 7 off getting interrupted by other work duties but, yes, I was on depositions at various times. 8 9 On page 2 of your testimony you state the Ο. 10 staff is only providing testimony in this proceeding for the issues in the company's application the staff 11 12 either does not support or which the staff is 13 proposing to be modified. Do I have that statement 14 correct? 15 Α. Yes. And I guess this is in reference to 16 my testimony. I am the staff. But, yes, for the 17 items that I was responsible for I'm only proposing 18 the things that I disagreed with. 19 EXAMINER PRICE: Is your statement 20 generally true of the staff? 21 MR. DARR: That was going to be my next 22 question too.
- 23 THE WITNESS: I think it's generally 24 true.

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Q. Now, you suggest in your testimony that

under each of the scenarios, at least on a quantitative basis, the staff's proposal does not pass the ESP versus MRO test; is that correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And by the same token, based on your revisions, the company's proposal also fails the test on a quantitative basis.
- A. Yes. It failed it before my revisions and still fails it after my revisions.
- Q. Okay. You're not sponsoring any testimony in support of Mr. Malinak's conclusion that the use of competitive bid would encourage a business climate in the DP&L business territory; is that correct?
 - A. I do not sponsor such testimony.
- Q. And is it correct that you have not identified any change in prices or product definition that may result from adopting the proposed ESP?

 Correct?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. And is it fair to say that the price benefit associated with accelerating the auctions is fully incorporated in the blended SSO price?

THE WITNESS: Could I have that question reread, please?

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1	EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
2	(Record read.)
3	A. That's correct.
4	Q. Have you identified in your testimony any
5	benefits that would result or accrue to shopping
6	customers as a result of approval of the company's
7	ESP?
8	A. I have not.
9	Q. And is it your understanding that
10	shopping customers would see no price benefit as a
11	result of the proposed ESP?
12	A. I do not know that. I'm not aware of
13	what shoppers pay to other CRES providers.
14	Q. So it's fair to say that you haven't
15	identified any benefits accruing to shopping
16	customers; is that correct?
17	THE WITNESS: Can I have that reread,
18	please?
19	EXAMINER PRICE: Please.
20	(Record read.)
21	A. For purposes of TST-1 through TST-4, no,
22	I have not.
23	Q. And would you agree with me that shopping
24	customers would see a price increase due to the
25	increased nonbypassable charges?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. I'd like to go back to the statement on page 2 where you indicate that you're only presenting testimony on items in the ESP which you either oppose or are seeking to modify. Were you here during the testimony presented by the company in which the potential for a double recovery under the TCRR was discussed?
- A. I don't specifically remember that testimony.
- Q. Are you aware that there's a possibility of a double recovery of TCRR charges based on the proposal presented by the company?
 - A. I understand that that could happen.
- Q. And is it -- do you understand that it's the company's position that this is something the customer and the CRES provider should sort out if the proposed ESP is adopted?
- A. I do understand that to be the company's position.
- Q. Is the staff aware or would it be fair to say that the staff would normally be opposed to a double recovery of a cost from a particular customer?
 - A. I would agree with that.
 - Q. Are you aware of any commitments on the

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part of the company or any commitments sought by the staff to continue the bidding process after the conclusion of the proposed ESP whether we're talking a three-year ESP or the five-year ESP proposed by the company?

A. I'm not aware of any commitment nor was any proposed by the company that I'm aware of.

MR. DARR: I have nothing further. Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Mr. Boehm?

MR. BOEHM: Thank you, your Honor. I'm going to move down here so I can see you.

THE WITNESS: Great.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Boehm:

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Q. Ms. Turkenton, do I understand that it is the staff's recommendation through your testimony that the revenue allocation in rate design in this case should be essentially an adoption of the RSC with a sort of layering on of the amounts over the 73 million?

A. Yes. Staff has --

Q. Okay. And you testify on page 14, line

17, that the "Staff recommends that in order to minimize cost shifts between customers and customer classes, the rate design and revenue distribution of Rider SSR should mirror the design and revenue distribution of the current RSC"; am I correct?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. What is the design of the current RSC?
- A. It's a percentage of base generation.
- Q. A percentage of base generation. Do you know the genesis of it? Was it originally supposed to be a POLR charge?
- A. I've heard evidence in this hearing and through depositions that it was once a POLR charge.
- Q. Okay. You haven't independently investigated that.
- A. Other than I've read it in the genesis of that case which was 276, that the Commission deemed it to be a POLR charge.
- Q. To your knowledge, was there ever a class cost-of-service study used to design the RSC?
 - A. To my knowledge, no.
 - Q. And you say it was a percentage of the --
- A. Base generation.
 - O. -- base generation charge.
 - A. Correct.

- Q. And, in your mind, what is that base generation charge composed of?
- A. It's composed of both energy and demand charges.
- Q. Okay. Are those energy and demand charges -- strike that.

Does that allocation method assume anything about the varying responsibility of customer classes for demand charges versus energy charges?

- A. As we just spoke, there was no cost of service done --
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. -- in the 276 case.
- Q. And when you say 11 percent of the base generation charge, that assumes, then, that there was a charge in place at that time that you were just using to pass along these additional charges, right?
- A. Again, comprised of demand and energy charges.
- Q. Okay. You assume that, do you not,
 Ms. Turkenton, because you're not aware of the
 cost-of-service study that was undertaken to design
 that base generation charge? Am I correct?
- A. That's not correct. In the tariff, if you look at the tariff, it shows 11 percent of base G

and it shows demand and energy charges.

- Q. Okay. And do you know how those demand and energy charges in that base G came to be allocated the way they were?
 - A. I do not.

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- Q. Isn't it true, Ms. Turkenton, that the sole benefit of your recommendation -- well, I'm sorry, the two benefits of your recommendation are simplicity and inertia?
 - A. I would disagree.
 - Q. Okay. Tell me why.
- A. Well, first, the company's proposing to institute a customer charge. A customer charge, to me, is something that should be done through a base distribution charge or a base distribution case, not a ESP proceeding. I think that customer charges are for meters and service drops and those type of items; that's point one.

Point two, staff is very concerned about minimizing cost shifts and, obviously, maintaining rate certainty, and I continue to believe that the old RSC charge was based on demand and energy and could continue to be based on demand and energy.

Q. And in a traditional -- in a traditional ratemaking proceeding, and I don't remember, I don't

know if you can remember that far back, but --

A. I hope I wasn't here.

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- Q. -- isn't it true that in those states that still engage in traditional ratemaking it is customary, when rates are designed, to engage in a class cost-of-service study?
- A. I would agree in a base distribution case or a base generation case. That is not the case that we have here with the SSR charge.
- Q. But I thought you said the RSC charge in which you were going to layer this was on base generation rates.
- A. It was. But I'm just saying this charge is not -- a cost-of-service study was not done because it's not a base generation case or a base distribution case.
- Q. In your mind, then, what do these costs represent?
- A. Well, the SSR as evidenced in this hearing over the last couple weeks has been for, you know, obviously a various -- various circumstances, whether it's generation, transmission, or distribution. I think it's been borne out that it's a generation charge, and generation charges, to me, encompass both demand and energy charges.

Are you familiar with the calculation of 1 0. 2 a rate base for a utility company? 3 MR. McNAMEE: Objection. 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds? 5 MR. McNAMEE: Relevance. We are not 6 calculating a rate base here. We are not setting 7 base rates here. It has nothing to do with our current proceeding. 8 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Boehm. 10 MR. BOEHM: Your Honor, I think that the testimony in this case is full of evidence that what 11 12 the company is seeking here is a rate of return on 13 equity, a higher rate of return on equity. And that is how it defines its SSR. And a rate of return on 14 15 equity has got everything to do with the rate base. 16 There's no other way to calculate it. 17 EXAMINER PRICE: We'll give Mr. Boehm a 18 little bit of leeway right now but let's --MR. BOEHM: I won't wander too far. 19 2.0 Will you read the last question then, 21 please? 22 EXAMINER PRICE: Please. (Record read.) 23 24 Yes, generally. Α. 25 Q. And, basically, isn't that rate base

plant that is used in generating the electricity?

- A. That is a part of it, yes. You get a return on rate base.
- Q. And does rate base generally include variable charges such as O&M?
- A. Not rate base, but a revenue requirement includes O&M, taxes, and depreciation.
- Q. Do you get a rate of return on taxes and depreciation and O&M?
 - A. No, you do not.

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- Q. You only get a return on your rate base, right?
 - A. In a revenue requirement situation, yes.
- Q. Okay. And a rate base, all of those costs in the rate base are demand related, are they not?
- A. Yes. But, again, you're only showing half the picture.
- Q. Well, I will invite your counsel to give us the rest of the picture, but I will stick with my half right now.
- Ms. Turkenton, at one point in time I thought in discussion -- questions from counsel for FES that a more rapid move to blending was a benefit of the ESP. Am I correct? Did I hear that right?

- A. Yeah. It's a quantitative and could be a qualitative benefit, yes.
- Q. And why do you think a move to the ESP is a benefit, I'm sorry, a more rapid move than proposed by the company, a more rapid move -- let me strike all of that.

Why do you think that a more rapid move to market either through blending or a shortened blending period is a benefit?

- A. In today's market it's certainly a benefit as energy prices are low.
- Q. So it's a benefit that would induce -
 I'm sorry. It's a benefit for those people who have

 not yet gone shopping; isn't that right?
 - A. That is true.

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- Q. Okay. And I thought that you had answered a prior question that with respect to shopping it is generally true that the shopping rates are less than the current rates of the company; is that right?
- A. I would presume if somebody shopped, it should be lower than what the standard offer service price is, yes.
- Q. So somebody, and in fact it could be anybody because all the customers on DP&L have had

the right to go shopping for a long time, if any of those people had already gone shopping, they would be completely indifferent to the -- they would be indifferent to the shorter blending period because they've been at market for -- since they went shopping, right?

MR. McNAMEE: Could we have that question reread, please?

MR. BOEHM: Yeah, it's a little -- let me try -- I'll try to do a better job this time.

- Q. Isn't it true essentially that if you've already gone shopping, you will receive no benefit for a shortened blending period in this case?
- A. No, not unless you would come back to standard offer service. Only standard offer service customers are going to benefit from a shorter blending period.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Turkenton, that assumes current market conditions prevail, right?

THE WITNESS: That's what I said earlier, current -- in today's market, current market conditions, yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: But if the market were to change, your answer would change.

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

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1806 MR. BOEHM: I'm sorry, did I interrupt 1 2 something? 3 EXAMINER PRICE: No. 4 (By Mr. Boehm) And isn't it true that 5 currently the vast majority of customers, as far as customer class is concerned, who haven't yet gone 6 7 shopping is residential customers? 8 I think that's been evident through this 9 hearing, yes. And so by extension of that, the shorter 10 shopping period benefits the residential customers, 11 12 right? 13 At this time, yes. 14 Okay. And to the extent that the company 15 wants more money from ratepayers because of the 16 shortened period of time, that more money would be 17 attributable to the residential customers, wouldn't 18 it? 19 THE WITNESS: Could I have that question 20 read, please. 21 EXAMINER PRICE: Please. 22 (Record read.) 23 Based on the shopping levels as of today, Α. 24 yes. 25 MR. BOEHM: I think I have no more

questions, your Honor.

Thank you, Ms. Turkenton.

EXAMINER PRICE: I want to follow up with Mr. Boehm's questions on the rate design, and that is your comment that you don't support the SSR through a customer charge.

THE WITNESS: Correct.

EXAMINER PRICE: Isn't it true that if you had a customer charge, there would be no disincentive to the company to promote energy efficiency because it wouldn't be based on volumetric usage, therefore, the more energy efficiency that they can provide for their customers the better, whereas if you tie it to the RSC rate design, there is, in fact, somewhat of a disincentive, the less usage they have, then, because of energy efficiency, the less revenue they'll receive?

THE WITNESS: It's not my proposal but, yes, I could see how you could get there based on energy efficiency, yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Yurick?

MR. YURICK: I have about 10, maybe 15 minutes, if that's okay, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Yurick:

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- Q. Ms. Turkenton, are you generally familiar -- did you become familiar in preparing your testimony with the way -- the methodology that the company used to calculate their SSR requirement?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And would you agree that they basically forecasted what their rate of return on equity would be over the term of the ESP, figured out what a fair rate of return would be and then kind of backed into that number? Would you agree with that?

THE WITNESS: Could you reread that, please?

MR. YURICK: That was a poor question, I'll rephrase. Your Honor, if I can have that stricken, I'll try to ask a coherent question.

EXAMINER PRICE: I thought it was a fine question, but go ahead.

Q. Would you agree that the method that the company used to calculate their SSR requirements, what those requirements would be, would be to calculate or forecast what their return on equity would be over the term of the ESP, figure out what a fair rate of return would be, and then sort of the

amount would be the amount that would bridge that gap between what the forecast was and what they considered to be a fair rate of return?

- A. I think based on the testimony that's a fair characterization, yes.
- Q. Okay. Thank you for that. It was harder to ask than I thought it was going to be.

And would you also agree that generally the company's identified three components that contribute, generally, to their declining return on equity, those three components being decreasing energy prices, customer switching, and a decrease in the value of their generation capacity?

- A. And you said "capacity"?
- Q. Yes.

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- A. I would agree.
- Q. And you are not testifying, I would -- I didn't see it in your testimony, as to what the proportional impact on ROE of those three factors are. That's not your testimony, correct?
 - A. That's not my testimony, no.
- Q. Would you agree, however, that institution of the competitive bid process, should the Commission decide to do that, would you agree that that should take some pressure off of the

decreasing price of energy because DP&L should, at least theoretically, be paying less for the energy they need to serve their SSO load?

- A. If today's lower market prices prevail, yes, that would be true.
- Q. And would you also agree that the switching tracker that they propose should mitigate some of the harm of customer switching on -- some of the impact of that on their ROE, should the Commission decide to do that? Or is that beyond the scope of your testimony?
- A. It's definitely beyond the scope of my testimony, but staff did not propose that the company would be allowed to collect the switching tracker.

The switching tracker, all right.

- Would you agree with me that the SSR proposed by the company is a fixed amount over the ESP term, for example, \$137.5 million per year?
 - A. Over five years, yes.
- Q. And would you agree with me that that charge does not change depending on the level of customer switching or a change in the fluctuation of energy prices?
 - A. That's -- it's a nonbypassable charge.
 - Q. And there's no true-up mechanism for that

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1 either, correct?

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A. There is no true-up mechanism.

MR. YURICK: I have no further questions of the witness at this time.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Major?

MAJOR THOMPSON: Nothing, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey?

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

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Sharkey:

Q. Ms. Turkenton, as you know, my name is Jeff Sharkey and I represent DP&L.

All of my questions today will be on the ESP versus MRO test that you sponsor.

- A. Okay.
- Q. As an initial matter, you know that toward the back of Jeff Malinak's testimony he sponsors opinions that DP&L's ESP would have certain nonquantifiable benefits.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. You don't sponsor any testimony on whether or not DP&L's ESP proposal would have nonquantifiable benefits as compared to an MRO?

A. I do not.

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- Q. You also don't address whether a hypothetical MRO under different scenarios would have nonquantifiable costs, right?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. Okay. Then I'm going to ask you questions strictly on the quantifiable aspects of your test that you performed. If you would, please, turn to the errata sheet that you had, and I think it's your errata sheet page 1. That would correspond to the sheet that formerly was in your testimony at page 9, right?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Okay. I'm going to focus on the proposals that are on the bottom half of the page and I think you referred to them as TST-4 and TST-4A.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Those proposals take the company's proposed term of 17 months and the company's proposed \$137.5 million switching tracker -- I'm sorry, service stability rider and apply staff market rates, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And you then in the first column there,
 TST-4, compare an ESP with a \$137.5 million SSR to an

MRO that has no service stability rider at all, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. Okay. You understand that Mr. Malinak had sponsored the opinion that the company would have sought a service stability rider of \$137.5 million in either an ESP or an MRO.
- A. I understand that's his position. I don't agree with it, but I understand that's his position.
- Q. Your disagreement is based upon your reading of the statute?
 - A. My layperson's view of the statute, yes.
- Q. Well, I'll address that on brief rather than dragging out the statutes here. But what I want you to do is to make an assumption that the Commission agrees with Mr. Malinak and does not agree with you in terms of the interpretation of the statute, and that, thus, DP&L would be entitled to a service stability rider of \$137.5 million on both the ESP and the MRO test.

Do you understand the assumption I'm asking you to make?

- A. I do.
- Q. Okay. Under that scenario would you

agree with me that DP&L's ESP, at least this is the box we're looking at here, would be more favorable in the aggregate than an MRO based upon a pure price test?

- A. Based on a pure price test, yes.
- Q. Okay. And the reason that it would be more favorable is that DP&L's ESP moves more rapidly to 100 percent competitive bidding, correct?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Let me ask, I want to see if we can quantify in this example how much more favorable the ESP would be than the MRO under the assumption that I've offered.
- A. Okay, we're still working on TST-4 or are we on TST-4A?
- Q. The numbers I have prepared are under TST-4 so let's stay there.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. If we were to do the comparison, you would agree that we would need to add -- let me step back.
- You have here a five-year and five-month period for the ESP, right?
- A. Based on the company's proposed 65-month, yes.

- Q. So to determine how much would need to be added to the MRO side, if the \$137.5 million was available under both, you'd need to add 137.5 million for five years and five months, right?
- A. Again, under your hypothetical scenario I don't agree with, but, yes.
- Q. I understand you don't agree with me but I just asked you to assume.
- A. Yes, you would add .9948 as we did under the ESP. I'm actually going to the rate aspect of it. Yeah, 137.5 million under your hypothetical scenario.
- Q. I'll represent to you that I've done the math and that's \$687.5 million. That's 137.5 times five, okay?
 - A. I agree.

- Q. And if we were then to add the additional five months, we would do 137.5 divided by 12 to get to a monthly figure, times five to account for the fact there's another five months, right?
 - A. Yes, I agree.
- Q. Okay. I'll represent to you I've done the math and that's \$57.2 million.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. And that I've summed the two, it would be

- 1 \$687.5 million plus \$57.2 million equals
- 2 \$744.7 million.

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- A. Slow down, Mr. Sharkey.
- Q. Sorry.
- A. I was with you on the 57.5.
 - Q. It was 687 million -- 687.5 million was five --
 - A. Five years.
 - Q. That was five years.
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. To get another five months there I took 137.5 million, divided it by 12 and then multiplied by five and got \$57.2 million.
 - A. I'm with you.
 - Q. Okay. I then summed the \$687.5 million with the \$57.2 million and, if I hit the buttons on my calculator right, I got 744.7 million?
 - A. Yeah, based on your hypothetical scenario I get 744.7, correct.
 - Q. Okay. And then to compare, that would be another \$744.7 million that would need to be added to the MRO side of the comparison, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. So if we were to then apply that number to your chart to figure out how much more

favorable the ESP was than the MRO under your set of -- under my set of assumptions, not yours, you would take 744.7 minus your 613.2?

- A. Under your hypothetical scenario, that's correct.
- Q. Which I get to be \$131.5 million? Is that right?
 - A. One second.

 I get 131.5, yes.

- Q. Okay. Now, we've done this exercise on only one of your charts. If we apply the same assumption, namely that the SSR is available under both the ESP and the MRO side in an equal amount, then under each of your charts the end result of doing this mathematical exercise would be that the ESP was, in fact, more favorable than the MRO, right?
- A. Under TST-3 and 4 under your hypothetical scenario, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. That's also true though, isn't it, under TST-1 and TST-2?
 - A. Yes, it is.

MR. SHARKEY: Could I have a moment, your Honors?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honors, no further

1818 questions. 1 2 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 3 Mr. McNamee. 4 MR. McNAMEE: Could I have a few moments, 5 your Honor? EXAMINER PRICE: You may. 6 7 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Let's go off the 8 record. 9 (Recess taken.) 10 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the 11 record. 12 Redirect? 13 MR. McNAMEE: Thank you, your Honor. Yes, I do have two questions. 14 EXAMINER PRICE: You have the other half 15 16 of the story? 17 THE WITNESS: Actually, no. 18 MR. McNAMEE: No. No, you'll hear it 19 eventually but not here. 2.0 21 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 22 By Mr. McNamee: 23 Ms. Turkenton, in your cross-examination 24 I believe you indicated that a more rapid move to 25 market would not be of benefit to those who were

1 currently shopping. Do you recall that? 2 Α. I do. 3 Is that a correct statement? 4 It's not entirely accurate. In today's 5 marketplace with market prices being lower, if the competitive bid auction obviously came in at a lower 6 7 price, marketers would need to get out there and compete against that lower price so, therefore, it 8 could benefit shoppers. 9 10 MR. McNAMEE: Thank you. That's all the questions I have. 11 12 MR. BOEHM: I'm sorry, I didn't hear the 13 last part. 14 EXAMINER PRICE: Could we have the answer 15 back, please. 16 (Record read.) 17 MR. BOEHM: Thank you. 18 EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Petrucci? 19 MS. PETRUCCI: I have no questions. 2.0 EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Bojko? 21 MS. BOJKO: No, thank you, your Honor. 22 EXAMINER PRICE: Consumers' Counsel? 23 MR. BERGER: No, thank you. 24 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Williams?

MR. WILLIAMS: No, thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Alexander?

MR. ALEXANDER: I don't think I'd be

allowed.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Mr. Oliker? Or Mr. Darr, I'm sorry.

MR. DARR: No questions, your Honor, other than I want to know the answer to the rest of that statement.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Boehm?

MR. BOEHM: Perhaps just one or two, your

Honor.

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RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Boehm:

Q. Ms. Turkenton, as I understand your question -- your answer to your counsel's question, you indicated that it might be that the competitive bid that the company put out to provide the SSO service might come in lower than the market? Did you say that?

A. Not saying lower than the market, just the price to compare itself for all customers, SSO customers, would be lower so then marketers would need to compete against a lower price to compare or lower standard offer service price and that could

1821 benefit shoppers; they could renegotiate their 1 2 contracts. 3 Q. You think that shoppers could renegotiate 4 their contracts? 5 Α. They could. I mean, obviously there might be penalties, but they could. 6 Q. Well, you don't know that, do you, 7 Ms. Turkenton? 8 9 I don't know the particulars of each 10 individual contract that shoppers have, that's 11 correct. 12 Q. Yeah. 13 EXAMINER PRICE: But contracts have 14 terms, too. THE WITNESS: Correct. 15 16 EXAMINER PRICE: Nobody is fixed to a 17 marketer for life, so at the end of their normal term 18 they could renegotiate. 19 THE WITNESS: Right. 2.0 EXAMINER PRICE: And that's what you 2.1 meant. 22 THE WITNESS: Yeah. Okay. MR. BOEHM: We'll go with that. Thank 23 24 you, your Honor.

Thank you, Ms. Turkenton.

1822 1 MR. YURICK: Nothing. 2 EXAMINER PRICE: Major? 3 MAJOR THOMPSON: No. 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey? MR. SHARKEY: Nothing, your Honor. 5 EXAMINER PRICE: I have one follow up to 6 7 that question. Your testimony then, Ms. Turkenton, 8 is everybody benefits from the auction process; is 9 that correct? 10 THE WITNESS: At today's market prices, 11 yes. 12 EXAMINER PRICE: And you make that 13 testimony despite staff's recommendation that the CBP 14 auction costs be recoverable through a bypassable reconciliation rider? 15 16 THE WITNESS: That's not my testimony 17 but, yes, I --18 EXAMINER PRICE: That was Mr. Donlon's 19 testimony. 20 THE WITNESS: Mr. Donlon's testimony, 21 yes. 22 EXAMINER PRICE: But if everybody 23 benefits, shouldn't everybody pay for the cost of the 24 auction? 25 THE WITNESS: Obviously that question's

1 more appropriate to Mr. Donlon, but my opinion is 2 that it's a provision of providing service, so could 3 be under an MRO or an ESP construct. 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Luckily for me even if 5 my questions are objectionable, I get the answers. Thank you, you're excused. 6 7 MR. McNAMEE: At this time, staff would move for the admission of Staff Exhibits 8 and 9. 8 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Any objection to the admission of Staff Exhibits 8 and 9? 10 11 (No response.) 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Seeing none, let's go 13 off the record. (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 14 15 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the 16 record. 17 Mr. McNamee? 18 MR. McNAMEE: Thank you, your Honor. this time staff would call Dr. Choueiki to the stand. 19 20 (Witness sworn.) 21 EXAMINER PRICE: Please be seated and 22 state your name and business address for the record. 23 THE WITNESS: Hisham Choueiki, I'm 24 employed by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, 25 and the address is 180 East Broad Street, Columbus,

1824 Ohio. 1 2 3 HISHAM M. CHOUEIKI 4 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 5 DIRECT EXAMINATION 6 7 By Mr. McNamee: 8 Dr. Choueiki, what is your capacity at Ο. the Public Utilities Commission? 9 I'm a senior energy specialist. 10 Α. 11 Q. Okay. 12 MR. McNAMEE: At this time, your Honor, staff would ask to have marked for identification as 13 Staff Exhibit 10 --14 15 EXAMINER PRICE: It's been previously 16 marked, hasn't it? 17 MR. McNAMEE: Was it? 18 EXAMINER PRICE: We marked 10A. 19 MR. McNAMEE: A was, I forgot, that's why 20 it's written on the top of there, okay. Couldn't 2.1 remember why that was. 22 Okay, as Staff Exhibit 10 --EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked. 23 24 MR. McNAMEE: -- the redacted testimony 25 of Hisham Choueiki.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Mr. McNamee) Dr. Choueiki, you have before you, because I just gave them to you, copies of what has just been marked for identification as Staff Exhibit 10 and what was previously marked for identification as Staff Exhibit 10A. Do you have those?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. What are they?
- A. Those are my direct prefiled testimony, the confidential -- the public version and the confidential version.
- Q. Were what's been marked for identification as Staff Exhibits 10 and 10A prepared by you or under your direction?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have any corrections to make to either Staff Exhibits 10 or 10A?
 - A. Yes. It's one grammatical error.
 - Q. What is that, please?
- A. On page 13 of both 10 or 10A, the answer to question 22, so the top paragraph at the end, the last sentence of the top paragraph, "The latter adjustment to the projected switch rate in Chambers WJC-3.B would have caused," so there's a "D" missing.

- Q. Okay.
 - A. And that's it.
 - Q. With that correction --

4 EXAMINER PRICE: I'm sorry, which one was

5 that?
6 THE WITNESS: Page 13

THE WITNESS: Page 13, the answer, there is answer -- the last stentence in the answer.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: I only see it in 10,

10 not in 10A.

EXAMINER PRICE: Oh, it's right in 10A.

THE WITNESS: Oh, that's something I

13 learned.

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MR. McNAMEE: Who knows.

- Q. (By Mr. McNamee) With that correction are the contents of what's been marked for identification as Staff Exhibits 10 and 10A true to the best of your knowledge and belief?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. If I were to ask you the questions that are contained in those two documents again here this afternoon, would your answers today be as represented therein?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you adopt the contents of what's been

marked for identification as Staff Exhibits 10 and 10A as your direct testimony in this case?

A. Yes.

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MR. McNAMEE: Thank you, Mr. Choueiki.

With that, your Honors, the witness is available for cross.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Ms. Petrucci?

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, I'm sorry, I have a motion to strike.

EXAMINER PRICE: We'll take that now.

MS. GRADY: Thank you, your Honor. OCC would move to strike beginning on page 11, footnote 3, the latter part of that footnote, the reference to Case No. 11-3549-EL-SSO. Your Honors, that case was Duke-Ohio's -- Duke Energy of Ohio's most recently approved ESP proceeding, the case was resolved by stipulation which the PUCO adopted.

The staff was a signatory party to that stipulation and contained in the stipulation was the following language: Neither this stipulation nor any Commission order considering this stipulation shall be deemed binding in any other proceeding, nor shall this stipulation or any such order be offered or relied upon by any party in any proceedings except as

necessary to enforce the terms of this stipulation.

Allowing a signatory party to use a PUCO order adopting a stipulation in violation of the terms of the stipulation will have a chilling effect on parties' willingness to enter into negotiations, we would move to strike this from the testimony.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. McNamee?

MR. McNAMEE: Your Honor, we would agree to strike that from the testimony, the reference to that case.

EXAMINER PRICE: No ruling is necessary, the staff has withdrawn it.

MR. McNAMEE: Sorry.

MS. GRADY: Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Petrucci?

MS. PETRUCCI: No questions.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Grady?

MS. GRADY: Thank you.

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20 CROSS-EXAMINATION

21 By Ms. Grady:

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- O. Good afternoon.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. Now, I'm sorry, I always mispronounce your last name. Could you tell me?

1 A. Choueiki.

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Q. Choueiki. Choueiki. Choueiki.

Mr. Choueiki, you indicate that you are a senior energy specialist at the Commission and serve as a technical policy adviser to the PUCO Commissioners and senior staff. Do you see that in your testimony?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And can you tell me what you advise the PUCO Commissioners and senior staff on?
- A. Mostly technical matters. To the extent the Commission, if one of the Commissioners has technical matters on matters of RTO, you know, then they would set up a meeting with me and they ask for my opinion on matters.
- Q. Would that include matters associated with PJM and --
- A. And MISO and transmission cost allocation issues, to the extent I am aware of the information.
 - Q. Thank you.

Now, as a member of the staff steering committee in the Organization of PJM States, what do you do?

A. I represent the State of Ohio and also I try to promote our policy matters to the extent, you

know, of course I'm one of 13 other members because every state has a technical person who is a representative, and then each one of us advises our board member.

So in our case, for example, for Ohio,

Commissioner Porter is the Organization of PJM States

board member, so to the extent he has questions, then

I provide him with advice.

- Q. Now, on page 9 of your testimony you indicate that DP&L embraced the market by adopting -- by opting to fully engage its generation fleet in PJM's capacity market. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And they chose to opt for the RPM capacity constraint since the inception of the RPM, correct?
 - A. The RPM --

MR. McNAMEE: Can I have that question reread, please?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(Record read.)

MS. GRADY: I'm sorry, let me rephrase that. I misspoke.

Q. You indicate in footnote 2 that "DP&L opted for the RPM capacity construct since the

inception of RPM...," correct?

Α. Yes.

Α.

- What other options for capacity could Ο. DP&L have pursued, if you know?
- She could have -- "she," I apologize. Dayton Power & Light could have opted for the fixed resource requirement, which is another option available to load-serving entities.
- Now I want to talk to you for a moment about the difference between being a load-serving entity with an FRR construct versus being a load-serving entity with an RPM construct, okay?
 - Α. Okay.
- Now, some examples of a load-serving entity who has chosen the FRR construct would be a company like Ohio Power and Duke?
 - Α. Yes.
- Would you agree that the PJM open access transmission tariff and the reliability assurance agreement discuss the FRR construct?
 - Α. Yes.
- And under the FRR construct an entity must secure capacity outside of the centralized PJM auction, correct?
 - Α. Correct.

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Q. And would you agree that there are risks for -- under an FRR construct that differ from an entity that participates in the RPM construct?

- A. Correct, because under an FRR construct the entity has to secure the generating units and take them out of the market.
- Q. Would you agree with me that an entity under the FRR construct must commit resources to cover the full resource requirements for the load of all of its distribution customers in advance of the base residual auction?
- A. Correct. If they are an EDU, then that's correct.
- Q. Would you also agree that the resource requirement for an FRR entity is based on the load of all customers served through the distribution system including those served by CRES or other load-serving entities?
- A. Well, the two examples that I'm aware of, you are correct, which would be AEP Ohio and Duke.
- Q. Now, the load-serving entities in the FRR service area may opt out of the FRR plan and secure capacity resources separately, correct?

THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the question, please?

EXAMINER PRICE: Please.

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(Record read.)

- A. They have to give -- they have to have been, once they've chosen, they have to stay in that specific construct for five years. After that they can opt out.
 - Q. Now, DP&L -- let me strike that.

Would you agree with me an entity under the FRR construct has an obligation to provide all remaining capacity resources for the load-serving entities in its service area?

- A. Yes, they have to provide enough capacity for -- to satisfy the demand of the load-serving entity plus the reserve that PJM requires.
- Q. And would you also agree with me that an entity under an FRR construct faces greater penalties for failing to provide capacity compared to a base residual auction participant?
- A. Well, the liability is on the entity. In the PJM basically the load-serving entity is buying in the market, so PJM is responsible for --

THE REPORTER: Excuse me?

A. Under an FRR construct the load-serving entity is required to procure the resources and demonstrate to PJM those are the resources. In RPM,

PJM basically procures capacity for the entire load that is not FRR.

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- Q. And perhaps you misunderstood. I was asking about whether or not an FRR -- or, an entity that is under an FRR construct faces greater penalties if it fails to provide capacity than a load-serving entity under a base residual auction construct.
- A. Yes. And what I'm saying is under an RPM there's no penalty at all, they just pay to PJM whatever capacity PJM procures.

On the other, on the FRR construct there is a requirement and PJM is going to charge them a premium to the extent they don't satisfy that commitment they make. I don't know what the -- how big is the penalty or --

Q. Well, that's my next question.

So you would not know whether or not, if the FRR fails to provide capacity, that they would face a commitment insufficiency charge?

A. They have to pay a penalty. I don't remember what are the components of the penalty. I know they have to -- PJM would have to procure the capacity right away, so they'd have to pay a premium and PJM is going to translate that premium to the

LSE, the load-serving entity, that does not meet its commitment.

- Q. And in this -- and an entity under the FRR construct would be the LSE that would face the penalty?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Regardless of whether it was based on their inability or based on their load or someone they were serving load for.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And would you also agree with me that an FRR must supply capacity whether it has sufficient existing capacity or not?
- A. Yes. They are going to have to point to capacity and they're going to have to show units and contracts, if they don't own them, they have to show the -- they have to demonstrate to PJM they can satisfy demand plus reserves, whether they own the units or not.
- Q. And would you also agree with me that the -- an FRR entity -- or, an LSE, a load-serving entity, under an FRR construct must cover 100 percent of its resource requirements three years in advance?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And, on the other hand, a load-serving

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entity relying on a base residual auction is only locked in for -- is only locked in for 97.5 percent of its expected reliability requirements; is that correct?

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- A. Well, they have to satisfy a hundred percent, but at the time of the base residual auction PJM procures only 97-1/2 percent. But later on during the incremental auctions before the delivery year they have to get all the way to a hundred percent.
- Q. And is it also your understanding that an FRR entity is restricted in its ability to sell surplus resources in the RPM auction?
- A. I think they have, and I think that was just one condition they had on a very large supplier in PJM who was an FRR company. They couldn't sell more than I think 1,300 megawatts in the -- after they satisfied all their FRR requirements, then they have an additional 1,300 megawatts that they could sell in the RPM, no more than that.

EXAMINER PRICE: May I have the question and answer back again.

(Record read.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Q. And do you know who that large supplier

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A. Yes. AEP.

EXAMINER PRICE: That wasn't

4 confidential, was it?

THE WITNESS: No.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

- Q. Now, you note -- and I'm going to now go to your testimony at page 10 where you talk about the service stability rider.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. And you indicate that, on page 11, that "...the Commission has granted similar charges to other utilities based on Revised Code 4928.143(B)(2)(d)." Do you see that reference?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And in the footnote you refer to Case No. 11-346-EL-SSO, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, I want to talk about that case for a moment. The staff presented testimony in that case, did it not?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And, in fact, you would have submitted testimony in that case but not on the company's proposed service stability rider.

A. Correct.

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- Q. And do you know if the staff presented testimony on the rate stability rider in that case?
- A. I can't recall. I know what I discussed was basically the RPM-FRR constructs and RPM prices and what our recommendations would be.
- Q. So you're not aware of whether or not Mr. Fortney of the staff would have presented testimony on the proposed rate stability rider by AEP?
 - A. Frankly, I can't recall.
- Q. Are you familiar -- if you cannot recall, would you be familiar with whether or not the staff took a position on the rate stability rider in that case?
- A. I don't recall if in the MRO-ESP test
 Mr. Fortney included anything or not on the stability
 rider.
- Q. Now, you are aware that in Case
 No. 10-2929 the PUCO established a state compensation
 method for AEP Ohio, correct?
- A. Yes. Under the FRR construct you can either -- the LSE either could opt for to charge its competitors the RPM rate or the state compensation mechanism, if there is one; if not, they can go to

FERC and file for a cost study. FERC can decide.

- Q. And were you aware of staff's position in that case?
- A. The position in the 2929? We -- I remember we brought in an outside consultant who determined that the rate of capacity was -- which is basically your annual fixed cost less energy revenues and ancillary services, revenues was about 145 or 150 dollars a megawatt-day, and then the Commission made some adjustments in their order, and I can't recall what, it was like 180, 190 a megawatt-day after the adjustments were made.
- Q. Do you -- would you agree with me that the staff's position in that case was that AEP Ohio should receive compensation for its FRR obligation based on the prevailing RPM rate?
- A. In the SS -- in the ESP case I presented testimony. In the cost case we only had I think, I could be -- I mean, I stand to be corrected, and please correct me, what I recall is we hired someone, an expert, to develop a capacity cost for the Commission to evaluate to the extent our position in the ESP case was to charge CRES providers the RPM rate, but we didn't address the compensation issue.

To the extent the Commission disagreed

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with staff and said no, an FRR company should be or AEP in that case should be compensated for their capacity, then we made the recommendation that it ought to be whatever our consultant came up with in the 2929 case.

- Q. Now, in this case you state that the staff agrees with the establishment of an SSR. Do you see that in your testimony?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Is this agreement based on what the Commission has done with other utilities?
- A. Well, the policy issue is that -- I'm not making any legal conclusions here because I'm not a lawyer, but my observation is the Commission under that specific statute has granted another EDU -- another EDU an SSR, stability rider, so that's the policy issue addressed here.

EXAMINER PRICE: Dr. Choueiki -THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: -- I want you to answer her questions truthfully. If she opens the door to something that you feel you shouldn't say, you still need to answer these questions truthfully and then I'll decide whether your answer is objectionable.

THE WITNESS: Okay. I forgot the

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question so I need it to be --

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EXAMINER PRICE: Let's have the question back again.

MR. FARUKI: Your Honor, could we have the question and --

THE WITNESS: And answer.

MR. FARUKI: -- whatever answer he gave?

EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.

(Record read.)

A. Now, to continue with this line of thought, under this we've looked at the financial information the company has provided us with. To the extent we agree with the concept of an SSR and we agree that to the extent the Commission finds that the company -- the financial integrity of the company is compromised, then the SSR would be a recommendation. That's when we develop an SSR estimate.

But first the first question would have to be does the Commission agree with the company that the financial integrity of the company is compromised in the next several years.

Q. Now, when you mentioned in your testimony that your agreement is based on what the Commission has done with other utilities, you mentioned one EDU,

and that EDU would have been Ohio Power and would have been an FRR entity, correct?

- A. Ohio Power is an FRR company.
- Q. Now, you cite to the statute
 4928.143(B)(2)(d). Are you familiar with that
 statute?
- A. Yes. As an engineer reading a law book, yes, I'm familiar with it.
- Q. I take it that you have not done any analysis to determine whether or not the SSR charge fits into that provision of law.
- A. No; I'm not making a legal conclusion myself.
- Q. Have you determined that the SSR will have the effect of stabilizing or providing certainty regarding retail electric service?
- A. No. Because that is the, actually the core, the heart of the financial integrity.
- Q. Now, you indicate on page 13 of your testimony that the switching rates that Witness Chambers relied upon were not reasonable. Do you see that?
- A. Yes.

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Q. And you believe that if you used what you view as reasonable switching rates for the three-year

period, there would be a significant increase in the company's retail rates, correct?

MR. OLIKER: Could I have that question read back again?

EXAMINER PRICE: I think you might have misstated the last word.

MS. GRADY: I'm sorry, why don't I -- I can restate the question, or respeak it.

- Q. You believe that if you used what you view as reasonable switching rates for the three-year period, that there would be a significant increase in the company's revenues.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And by "significant increase," what do you mean?
- A. It's about our estimate, and this is my estimate although I didn't -- now we're starting to -- maybe you want to go into confidential.

EXAMINER PRICE: At this time we will go into the confidential portion of our transcript. Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)
(Confidential portion excerpted.)

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                     (Open record.)
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1852 1 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the 2 record. 3 Mr. Alexander. 4 5 CROSS-EXAMINATION By Mr. Alexander: 6 7 Good afternoon, Dr. Choueiki. Q. 8 Α. Good afternoon. 9 Are you generally familiar with the 10 disputes in this case regarding the timing of Dayton 11 Power & Light's actual structural separation? 12 Α. Dispute? I mean, I'm familiar with what 13 the company is asking for. I don't know what 14 dispute. Some parties are asking for transition 15 Q. 16 faster. 17 Α. Yes. 18 0. Okay. And I'd like to direct your 19 attention to page 15, the last paragraph in response 20 to question 24. 21 Α. Yes. 22 When staff makes this recommendation, is Q. staff referring to DP&L the distribution company? 23 24 Α. Yes. 25 Q. And in the event structural separation

occurs during the ESP period, staff would recommend that SSR charges stay with the distribution entity, whichever, whatever name that entity ends up receiving.

- A. It stays with the distribution, on the distribution side, yes.
- Q. And would this recommendation by staff apply to dividends by the distribution entity to its parent?
- A. The mechanics, now you're going a bit above my level of information. My -- the spirit of this sentence is we want to make sure that that money doesn't go up to DP&L, Inc. [verbatim] and then comes back down to DPLER or goes to another affiliate, that's number one.

Number two, I want to make sure after the end of the SSR, or during the period when they're collecting the SSR, that the money is staying at the distribution, with the EDU.

Now, right now the EDU includes generation too, but we want to make sure that we don't want to get to a place where now the distribution and transmission utility is -- has financial integrity issues.

So that's why the recommendation is there

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1 for the Commission to evaluate.

2 MR. ALEXANDER: I don't have anything

3 further, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

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MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Oliker:

- Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Choueiki.
- A. Good afternoon.
- 12 Q. Just a few questions for you.

13 What materials did you review in

14 preparation of filing testimony?

15 A. First thing is the application; most of

16 | the company witnesses; also intervenor testimony

although I've read them over time now; data requests;

18 staff data requests, you know, specifically like

19 Craig Jackson's workpapers; some of the, not a lot,

of the intervenors' data requests; the long-term

21 forecast report of the EDU, the 2012.

22 I'm pretty sure there are lots of things

23 I'm missing too but those are the things I'm coming

24 up with right now.

Q. Thank you.

Did you participate in any of the depositions of DP&L witnesses?

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- A. Like every other staff witness, I've dialed in and had it in my office and, you know, when we got interruptions, I got distracted, but I dialed in a lot on the depositions.
- Q. Do you remember which particular witnesses you listened to?
- A. Definitely I listened in on Craig

 Jackson's and Hoekstra's. I didn't listen in on any
 of the intervenors' depositions, I didn't have time.
- Q. Going back to a question -- an answer you provided before about Craig Jackson's workpapers, I think that was FES Exhibit 1 that provided all of the base information for his calculations. You reviewed that information, correct?
- A. Yes, if it has everything that is in our data request because staff asked for all internal documents, to the extent FES is exactly everything we asked for, then yes.
 - Q. Thank you.

Do you remember which intervenor witness testimony you reviewed?

A. I know I looked at Hess's testimony,
Lesser's testimony, some of Murray's testimony. OCC

I think also I reviewed -- I can't remember now if it was -- whoever did the ESP-MRO test, I can't remember who the witness was from OCC who did that.

- Q. Okay. Did you review the testimony of other staff members before --
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. -- or after they filed testimony?
 - A. Before.
 - O. Which ones? All of them?
 - A. I think I've read them all at least once.
- Q. Dr. Choueiki, in this proceeding has DP&L made any commitments regarding the sale or transfer of its generating assets? If you know.
- A. Well, they made a commitment that by the end of this year, I think, that they will file an application before the Commission, and that they it is their intention, although it's not a hard commitment, I mean there will be a case and the Commission will decide it, but their intention is to by the end of 2017 to separate generation.
- Q. Does staff have a position of whether those commitments should be a condition of any Commission order authorizing the ESP?
 - A. No, not in this case.
 - Q. Okay. Are you aware that DP&L has

represented that it might not be able to effectuate corporate separation at the end of 2017?

- A. I heard during cross-examination, I think, that it is -- right now that's their thinking is that they will, but it's not a hard commitment.
- Q. Does staff have a position of whether it should be a hard commitment?
- A. I believe the staff will have a recommendation once it's filed and we look at the whole thing. But we're not going to have a recommendation on a case that hasn't been filed before us.
 - Q. Thank you.

So just so I can rehash that, you'd like to see what the application says and then you'll make your judgment at that point in time.

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Page 12 of your testimony you recommend that if the Commission finds an SSR charge is necessary, the SSR charge be limited to three years, but then on page 14 of your testimony you identify that the represented three-year period for the SSR would be in place June 1, 2013 to May 31st, 2016, right?
 - A. Yes.

Q. Now, for a second just assume for me that the Commission issued an order adopting an ESP with staff's recommendations for three years, and DP&L in turn accepts the Commission's order, and then assuming DP&L has not completed the transfer of its generating assets by that point in time, in 2016 would DP&L be permitted to request a similar charge to the SSR or another nonbypassable charge?

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MR. McNAMEE: Objection.

MR. FARUKI: Before I object I'd like to hear it back, I'll have multiple grounds.

EXAMINER PRICE: Well, before I rule on Mr. McNamee's objections, I'd like to hear Mr. Faruki's, so let's hear the question back again.

(Record read.)

MR. FARUKI: Several grounds, your Honor. Number one, it's an incomplete hypothetical. Number two, there's no foundation. And number three, he's being asked what the Commission would do and what a utility under its jurisdiction would be permitted to do several years down the road, that calls for speculation and I think it's an attempt really to try to lock the staff into a position in March of 2013 as to what a hypothetical Commission order would be in 2016 or 2017 under an incomplete set of facts.

1 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. McNamee, your 2 grounds? 3 MR. McNAMEE: My grounds are very simple: 4 The question does ask this witness to issue a 5 judgment on what the company is permitted to do and he has, not being a lawyer, he has no ability to 6 7 speak to what is permitted or not. EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Oliker, would you 8 9 care to respond? 10 MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, we can clarify I'm asking if staff has a position. He can give me 11 12 his layman's understanding of whether staff has 13 thought of this, you know, hypothetical situation and whether they have a position about what they would 14 take. 15 16 MR. FARUKI: It still calls for 17 speculation, your Honor. 18 MR. OLIKER: If he knows. If he doesn't 19 know, he doesn't know. 2.0 EXAMINER PRICE: I'm going to sustain the 21 objections. 22 (By Mr. Oliker) Dr. Choueiki, turning to 23 page 9 of your testimony. 24 Α. Nine? 25 Q. Yes, page 9. You state that the concept

of the switching tracker mechanism is anticompetitive and violates the spirit of several state policy goals in Section 4928.02 Revised Code.

A. Yes.

- Q. Can you identify specifically which policy goals you're talking about from 4928.02?
 - A. I can think --

EXAMINER PRICE: Wait one second. How is this question adverse to the common position of IEU and staff that the switching tracker should not be adopted?

MR. OLIKER: I think I need to establish this principle before I can get to the point -
EXAMINER PRICE: Where you're adverse?

MR. OLIKER: Yeah. It's pretty quick, though.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay, I'll allow it.

- A. I think, if memory serves me correct, I think it's, in my mind, again, reading the statutes, the guideline, the policy guideline of 4928.02, I think of like (A), (H), I can't remember if the last one is (I) or not, but I have to look at them and read them again.
- Q. And it's hard for us just talking about the letters. Do you know what those letters stand

for, or at least the policy provisions?

- A. Well, one of them has to do with basically money between a regulated and unregulated --
 - O. Subsidies?

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- A. Subsidies. One of them has to do with reasonable rates, we believe -- I think (A) is the one that talks about reasonable rates, and I believe the switching tracker, the minute you include it in our mind, in staff's mind, is unreasonable.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. And (I) I think has to do with market monitoring and market power issues.
 - Q. Thank you.

Is there any other ones you can think of off the top of your head?

- A. Not at this time.
- Q. And your understanding of the switching tracker is it's designed to compensate DP&L for lost retail revenues because when customers switch, DP&L makes more sales into the wholesale market and those sales are at a lower price than retail rates, correct?
- A. Correct. But that's not why. The issue at hand is, the issue in my mind for anticompetitive

is, first, their generation is in the market so everyone who's competing in PJM, that's on the wholesale side, is competing based on offer prices and whatever they get, they get. All the generation owners.

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So to have a switching tracker that compensates Dayton Power & Light for the difference between the cost of -- SSO supposedly, the SSO rate that exists is a legacy rate that includes generation; whether we like it or not, that's how it was established long time ago.

So the SSO rate and the market rate, there is this difference that the company is getting on top of what it's getting for capacity from the RPM. That's on the wholesale side.

On the retail side, because DPLER is a major competitor and has about, I think this is a public number because it was filed in the 10-Q, about 75 percent of the CRES market, in my mind I look at an example, okay, so you have the, let's say, this is a hypothetical, the SSO rate is \$70 a megawatt-hour, the wholesale rate is \$45 a megawatt-hour, DPLER charges its retail customers \$60 a megawatt-hour.

In my mind DPL, Inc., who owns DPLER and Dayton Power & Light, under the company's application

they're making the difference between \$45 and \$70, and on top of that they're making the difference between \$45 and \$60.

Now, it's not on the whole lost megawatt-hours, it's only on 75 percent of it, but, still, that's a very large portion that in my mind, you know, that doesn't make any sense.

Q. But would you agree if -- say wholesale energy rates were higher, there would be no need for the switching tracker, correct?

MR. FARUKI: I'll object as friendly cross.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I'm trying to build to my very next point.

MR. FARUKI: He -- I'm sorry, go ahead.

MR. OLIKER: And it's not friendly, as you will very quickly see.

EXAMINER PRICE: We'll give him a little bit of leeway. I'm confident that he will marry this up to something adverse very quickly.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor. I can restate the question.

EXAMINER PRICE: Please.

Q. (By Mr. Oliker) You would agree that the switching tracker would not be necessary for DP&L in

their mind if wholesale energy prices were much higher, correct?

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MR. FARUKI: Same objection.

EXAMINER PRICE: Your continuing objection is noted. Overruled.

- A. Well, as I said, switching tracker, according to the application, is the difference between SSO and market. If the market is higher, then the switching tracker would be less. The dollar value of the switching tracker would be less.
- Q. And it's -- it's using the nonbypassable charge -- strike that.

You would also agree that the SSR is being driven by lower wholesale energy prices, in part.

- A. I mean, the way the SSR is determined, it's a function of, I mean, you know, Chambers' spreadsheets, there is wholesale revenues, retail revenues, fuel expense, depreciation. There's a bunch of information, one of them is wholesale revenues. To the extent the company earns more in wholesale revenues, then it would impact the SSR.
- Q. So just so we're clear, would you agree that the switching tracker and the SSR are both being driven by lower wholesale revenues as one component?

- A. So the company made assumptions on what the wholesale market, what the price of energy in the wholesale market in their application, everything is dependent on this information in the application.
- Q. And on the one hand with the switching tracker you've identified that it would violate state policy, but the SSR which is being driven by the same factor, you don't seem to identify that as violating 4928.02.
- A. Correct. Because the SSR is not tied to generation. The SSR is tied to the revenues from transmission, from distribution, and from generation.
- Q. If the Commission were to determine that the SSR is solely related to generation compensation, would your answer change?

THE WITNESS: May I hear the question again? I didn't hear the first part.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(Record read.)

A. The Commission can determine whatever it wants. Right now I'm looking only at the application before me. So I see them completely -- the switching tracker is really a function of how much switching is occurring.

The other one I see as the company as a

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whole, the distribution, transmission, and generation together, they're all -- they're still vertically integrated, has one revenue stream and, according to the company, they need a specific SSR. That's the most I can say about this.

Q. Okay. Thank you.

I think I understand what you're saying, but just so the record is clear, you're saying you didn't evaluate the policy of 4928.02 because you didn't look at the SSR as if it was tied exclusively to generation.

- A. In my mind it's not only tied to generation.
- Q. Okay. Dr. Choueiki, there's nothing in your testimony that takes the position on whether the service stability rider is a lawful transition charge, correct?
 - A. Is?
- Q. Let me restate that. Your testimony does not take a position regarding whether the service stability rider is an unlawful transition charge.
 - A. An unlawful transition charge?
- Q. Transition charge. I can try to restate it again. I'm sorry.
 - A. I'm sorry, I'm not hearing, is it

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"unlawful" or "lawful"?

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- Q. Unlawful.
- A. That it is an unlawful?
- Q. Just so I can be clear, he --

EXAMINER PRICE: Why don't you ask him a question that doesn't ask for a legal conclusion.

You have the word "unlawful" in there and he's not a lawyer.

MR. OLIKER: Fair enough, your Honor.

- Q. Dr. Choueiki, in your testimony you haven't taken a position whether or not the service stability rider recovers transition charges or stranded costs.
 - A. No.
 - Q. Thank you.

And you're not making a recommendation one way the other whether the Commission should authorize a service stability rider, correct?

- A. The only thing I'm making a recommendation on is if the Commission finds that the company's financial integrity is compromised, then here's an estimate of an SSR.
- Q. And the estimate you just referenced, that's contained in the testimony of Mr. Mahmud?
 - A. Yes.

1	Q. What was your involvement in the
2	development of Mr. Mahmud's testimony?
3	A. I am the one who guided him as to which
4	WJC to use which of the Chambers exhibits to use as
5	the starting point. Now, he's the one who
6	understands financial interrelation, I do not, so
7	that's why he did that adjustment. He understands
8	depreciation, he understands these types of financial
9	information that I don't.
10	Q. Okay. Now, since Maureen touched on
11	these I might be able to do it a little quicker.
12	MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, can we go on the
13	confidential transcript, if we're not there already?
14	EXAMINER PRICE: We're not, but we will
15	go on the confidential transcript at this time.
16	MR. OLIKER: Thank you.
17	(Confidential portion excerpted.)
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                    (Open record.)
                    (By Mr. Oliker) There's a statement in
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       your testimony, I'm just trying to understand what
       you mean by this: "The company should have been
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       strategically planning for long-term, setting itself
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       up to be more lean...."
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                   I haven't really heard that term used in
       utility speak. What do you mean by "be more lean"?
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                   EXAMINER PRICE: Could we have a page
       reference?
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              Α.
                   Yes, please.
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                   MR. OLIKER: I'm sorry.
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1 EXAMINER PRICE: Nine.

2 THE WITNESS: The switching tracker

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EXAMINER PRICE: Nine.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you.

- A. So now your question is?
- Q. Yeah, I'm just trying to understand, what did you mean by the company should have strategically been planning in the long-term setting itself up to be more lean and adaptable to price uncertainties in the energy and capacity markets? I'm more interested in the use of the term "lean." What did you mean by that?
- A. Just to be able to adapt to change very fast and react to change very fast.
- Q. And you also talk about forward energy and capacity prices are available in the market at least four years in advance. Are you -- do you review forward energy prices?
 - A. They're daily downloaded to our systems.
- Q. And have you reviewed the energy prices included in the workpapers of Craig Jackson or that existed on August 30th, 2012?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Would you agree that, as we sit here

today, energy prices are on average 4 to 6 dollars a megawatt higher?

MR. FARUKI: I'll object. He sailed into the waters of friendly cross.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, staff is giving a recommendation in Mr. Mahmud's testimony and I am entitled to ask him whether or not Mr. Mahmud or anybody else on staff has considered these prices and the impact they may have on the company's revenue projections.

EXAMINER PRICE: Overruled.

- A. I don't know if it's -- depends if you're talking off-peak or on-peak. I think off -- last time we checked off-peak is about \$3 on average above what the company's August 22 filing, and on-peak I would say in the range of 3 to 5 dollars also. 3 to 5 dollars.
 - Q. And is that over the term of the ESP?
- A. That's for, again, if we were to do the adjustments, it will be for 2013, '14, and '15 because Mahmud looks at three calendar years so, yes, over the term of the ESP recommended by staff.
- Q. And, to your knowledge, did Mr. Benedict or -- strike that.

To your knowledge, has any staff witness

1 incorporated updated energy prices in any of their 2 analysis for their recommendation to the Commission? 3 Well, Mr. Benedict looked at the prices 4 as provided by the company and I think he would be 5 the only one who would apply an adjustment. Mr. Mahmud didn't do any adjustments. They used the 6 7 company's application. All other things being equal would you 8 agree that the company would have more revenue 9 available today if it were to redo its financial 10 projections? 11 12 If the market prices are higher and the 13 costs of the company don't change, then there will be 14 more revenues. 15 MR. OLIKER: Could I have one moment, 16 your Honor, and then I think I may be done. 17 EXAMINER PRICE: Yes. 18 MR. OLIKER: Thank you. 19 Thank you, Dr. Choueiki. 2.0 And thank you, your Honor, that's all the 21 questions I have. 22

EXAMINATION

By Examiner Price:

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Q. Before we go on with the company I just

had a follow-up on page 9 in your company -- that the company should have been strategically planning for the long term.

Now, when you make that statement, did you consider the fact that the Commission extended the company's market development period from 2003 to 2005? At that point the Commission could have said no, we don't need to extend the market development period, you should go right to market now; is that correct?

- A. Correct.
- Q. But the Commission didn't.
- A. I was talking after 2005 when they joined RPM.
 - Q. I'll get to that.
- A. Okay.

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- Q. I'll get to that. And it was at that point the extended market development period we had our first rate stabilization plan; is that correct?
- A. Yeah, I'm not familiar with the rate stabilization plans.
- Q. You're not familiar with the rate stabilization plans.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Oh, okay.

- A. I wasn't involved in any of them, I was in Telecom at that time.
- Q. So are you aware that we had a rate stabilization plan prior to 2005 for Dayton?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And in those rate stabilization plans the Commission was, as a goal, looking for rate stability for consumers.
 - A. Of course.
- Q. And you're aware in 2005 the Commission extended Dayton Power & Light's rate stabilization plan with the goal of rate stability for customers.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you're aware in 2008 we had an electric security plan where the Commission basically froze existing rates for Dayton Power & Light.
 - A. I'm aware of all that.
- Q. So I guess my question is how do you -aware of all three of those factors where the
 Commission has certainly stressed rate stability,
 what should Dayton have done differently in terms of
 strategically planning?
- A. The generation of Dayton is in the market from since 2005. So any generation that didn't clear in that capacity market they could have done

bilateral contracts, they could have, I mean there are lots of things they could do as a company. The Commission can't control what contracts they have for their generation as long as they satisfy the SSO load.

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So to the extent they can maximize their profit by making available their generation beside in the RPM market, because not every megawatt clears, not every megawatt that the company owns goes to the RPM, some of it doesn't clear, so they could do other things with that capacity. They could participate in SSO auctions

- Q. You're saying they didn't do other things with that capacity?
- A. I don't know what they did with that capacity. I'm saying that's what someone, what an entity would do, in my mind, they would make that generation available, market that generation in the wholesale market, generation, energy and capacity beside the RPM market.
- Q. Do you have any reason to disagree with the company's witnesses' assertion that they would offer wholesale generation to any CRES providers for the same terms and conditions that they offer it to DPLER?

- A. Not in the day-ahead market, no, they would -- nondiscriminatory access. They would provide it at wholesale market in the day-ahead and in the realtime market.
- Q. On the same terms and conditions they provide it to DPLER.
- A. Yeah. I have no reason -- at FERC Dayton Power & Light is granted market-based rates so they don't have market power in the wholesale market so that means they can charge market rate to anyone who wants it.
- Q. I'm not asking whether they can charge it, I'm asking do you disagree with their assertion that they make it available to anybody who wants it for the same terms and conditions DPLER does?
- A. No. I have no reason to, I mean I have no knowledge that they are not making it available.
- Q. You're not advocating at this point that Dayton should have already divested its generation assets, are you?
- A. No, I have no position on that.

 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Thank you.

 Mr. Faruki, you may proceed with your cross-examination.

MR. FARUKI: Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Faruki:

- Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Choueiki.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. Let me start on page 11 of your testimony, if you would get that in front of you.

 Before I ask some specific questions about that let me ask you to tell us what your definition of "financial integrity" would be.
- A. This is from the engineer's point of view I'm going to tell you.
- Q. Well, I'm asking you as a witness for the staff.
- A. I would be more than happy to give you my opinion.
 - Q. All right. I thought you might.
- A. It's the ability of the company to satisfy all its financial obligations, the ability of the company to operate efficiently, the ability of the company to provide adequate and reliable service, and the ability of the company, whether we like it or not, to pacify Wall Street.
- MR. OLIKER: Can I hear that answer back, please?
- 25 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(Record read.)

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- Q. Let me ask you what you mean by the last statement about the ability of the company whether we like it or not to pacify Wall Street.
- A. I mean, we want -- the company has its investors and wants to attract investment, so to the extent its financial ratios are -- and I'm not very familiar with financial ratios but I've heard it here, but to the extent the financial ratios are not looking good or the company is showing negative returns in its SEC filings, then definitely folks who invest would not invest.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. So that's what I mean.
- Q. So you're talking about the ability to attract capital.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Now that I understand your definition, let me ask you, is the financial integrity of a utility important, and if so, why?
- A. For the Commission it's very important.

 I mean, the Commission -- in my mind, the Commission can decide what it wants on the financial integrity in this case, but in my mind if the Commission -- the Commission would want to make sure that the company

is charging a reasonable rate to customers but also reasonable to the company. So the company doesn't go bankrupt.

- Q. Is another way of saying what you're telling us that the Commission needs to balance the interests of customers as well as the utility in a case like this?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. Now, on page 11, your question 18, or your answer to question 18, you say the staff agrees with the establishment of an SSR; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Would you tell me the reasons for that?

 MS. GRADY: Objection.

EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

MS. GRADY: It's been asked and answered and it's friendly cross.

MR. OLIKER: Yeah, it's friendly. Join the objection.

MR. FARUKI: Your Honor, I'm leading to the point of asking him about the position on the next page and I think this ties directly to that.

EXAMINER PRICE: We'll give him a little bit of leeway. Fair is fair.

Q. Do you want my question again or are

1 you --

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- A. No, I think I still remember it.
- O. Go ahead.
- A. There is enough -- in staff's mind, there's enough evidence that the company needs some money. Now, do they need \$137.5 million for five years or else their financial integrity would be compromised? The answer is I am not going to judge, I'm going to leave it to the Commission to judge.

But do we agree that their revenues have gone down and they will go down if we were to push them to auction faster and -- because of the switch rates and because of the commodities market in the next two or three years? Yes, we agree.

But do we agree, again, what the company -- with the company on all its parameters?

The answer is no.

MR. McNAMEE: Could I hear that answer again, please?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(Record read.)

Q. You mentioned three factors there, the commodities market, switch rates, and DP&L moving faster to auction, right?

A. Yes.

Q. In view of those three factors and the interaction of those three factors, do you think that DP&L's financial condition is likely to deteriorate over the next several years?

MS. GRADY: Objection.

EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

MS. GRADY: Friendly cross.

EXAMINER PRICE: Not at all. He's cross-examining him on his indifference to the company's financial integrity claim. Overruled.

THE WITNESS: Could you -- may I hear that question again? I forgot.

(Record read.)

A. If the forecasts become actuals, I mean, there are lots of assumptions in the company's financial model. To the extent the wholesale, like I was having that discussion with Mr. Oliker, if the energy prices stay where they are the way you've projected them to be, then yes, there will be a deterioration because the revenues will go down.

But -- I'll leave it at that. Does that answer your question?

Q. Almost. You go on in question 19, and that question is whether the staff agrees with the

company that without the SSR charge DP&L's financial integrity will be compromised, and you say "Staff does not take a position on that claim"; is that right?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And why is it that staff does not take a position on that claim?
- A. That's a decision that is -- has to be, in my mind, has to be decided by the Commission, not by staff. We can give them technical advice, we can provide them with information, but that's not a decision that we're going to make a finding, staff is going to make a finding on.
- Q. And my question is: Why not? Given that you have told us a minute ago that you believe the company needs some money, I'm trying to reconcile these two things.
- A. Generally decisions of this type we've always -- since I've been here, we've always left to the Commission to make that decision.
- Q. Now, as I understand the testimony that the staff has filed here, you are recommending a three-year ESP, right? Not a five-year.
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. You're also recommending no switching

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tracker; is that right?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. You are recommending the -- this goes along with the three-year ESP, but you are recommending a more aggressive or more accelerated blending schedule; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You have also -- or, the staff has also filed testimony that would reject the company's request for storm damage recovery. Are you familiar with that?
 - A. Very little.
- Q. I'm not going to ask you about the details, but you know that the staff in general, what their recommendation is on that.
- A. That nothing for staff during the ESP, no storm damage?
 - Q. Yes, sir. You're aware of that?
 - A. Yes, I'm aware of that.
- Q. You're also aware that the staff differs with the company on the treatment of the company's proposed fuel rider; is that right?
 - A. On the issue of how you estimate --
- Q. Yes, sir.
 - A. -- the SSO fuel. Yes.

Q. Have you or anybody under your direction made an analysis that takes account of these factors that you and I just reviewed, three years for an ESP, no switching tracker, more accelerated blending schedule, no on the storm damage request, the adjusted fuel rider, have you done an analysis of that whole package to see what it would imply for the company's financial condition over either of the company's requested five-year period or the staff's recommended three-year period for an ESP?

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- A. The only ones that weren't included would be the fuel rider and the storm, we did not include those. Everything else we did.
- Q. So what the staff did calculate would exclude, in the list you and I are talking about now, storm damage and fuel rider adjustment; is that correct?
- A. Now, to my knowledge -- to my knowledge the fuel rider is small, whether you do average or least cost; Mr. Gallina's recommendation. The storm damage I'm not aware of the magnitudes we're talking about.
 - Q. All right.
 - A. But I know it was excluded.
 - Q. So I'll just focus on, not on those two,

then, but the ones you did take account of. Are the ones that you did take account of, then, the ones that are reflected in the calculations that Mr. Mahmud made where he sponsored two different estimates of an SSR, those two estimates being 133 million and 151 million?

MR. OLIKER: I'm sorry, could I have that -- I didn't hear, Charlie, could I have the question read back please?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

MR. OLIKER: I think because you're facing that way.

MR. FARUKI: I'm sorry.

(Record read.)

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MR. OLIKER: Thank you.

- A. Yes, although also the discussion that we've had earlier with OCC and Mr. Oliker about pushing the company faster would reduce its revenues adjusting the switching rates to our recommendation would increase the revenues, but they balance each other so they weren't included.
- Q. Yes. You said earlier, I think in your initial explanation of that, you said those two issues counterbalanced each other, in other words, it was essentially a wash in the numbers.

- A. With the error of margin of the forecast, yes.
 - Q. Yes, sir.
 - A. Yes.

- Q. That 2 percent, plus or minus 2 percent.
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So in the analysis that you did, and I'm using the plural "you," staff, not assigning it all to your responsibility, but in the analysis that staff did that takes account of these factors, is it the staff's view that either the 133 million or the 151 million would be reasonable for the Commission to adopt depending on how the Commission saw the facts?
- A. We provided them, yes, with these two estimates if they make a finding of financial integrity.
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. That's a necessary condition.
- Q. Yes. And more specifically, you mean that if they make a finding that DP&L's financial integrity is in jeopardy.
 - A. Right.
- Q. Okay. So I'll ask you to assume for a minute that the Commission would make that type of a

finding for the purpose of this question. Is it your testimony, then, that the 133 million estimate, the lower of the two estimates Mr. Mahmud, made and the 151 million estimate he made, establish a range within which, again, assuming a finding of jeopardy to DP&L's financial integrity, that that would establish a range that the Commission -- that the Commission staff believes to be reasonable?

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I object. That

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I object. That is friendly cross.

EXAMINER PRICE: Could I have the question back again.

(Record read.)

MR. FARUKI: Your Honor, if you look at the top answer on page 12, it is fair cross. I mean, the answer to question 19.

EXAMINER PRICE: I was going to say it's fair cross because you're disputing the amount of the SSR anyway so either way I think it's an allowable question. Overruled.

- Q. (By Mr. Faruki) Do you need it again?
- A. Yes.

(Record read.)

A. Yes, with a caveat, only if the Commission agrees with all the assumptions made, like

to the extent the Commission decides no, the energy markets are higher, so we're going to adjust staff's table, Mr. Mahmud's table, by X dollars, then they would make their adjustment.

- Q. Is that a topic or a subject on which you would expect to be consulted for advice?
- A. I'm not sure. I'd have to ask my counsel and then he would or she would let me know whether I can do something like this or not because this is an open case, so.
- Q. Right. Now, let me bring into this the subject of generation separation. You were asked some questions about that earlier. Is it the staff's view that the three-year ESP that staff is recommending at the range of these two estimates of Mr. Mahmud, 133 million and 151 million, would be conducive or would allow generation separation, or is that not something that is part of that SSR consideration?
- A. That is not a part of the way of our recommendation because the reason we went to a three-year, in staff's position -- staff's position is three years, not five years, because years four and five are way uncertain for us to even look at it.

Now, we don't address that question is

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the years enough to separate or not.

Q. Yes.

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- A. We're going to wait for the company to file and then we're going to look at the -- given the parameters of the ESP, if the Commission -- I mean we don't know what the Commission's going to allow under the ESP; whether it's going to be three years or five years.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. But at that time when the company makes its filing, there will be an extensive evaluation.
- Q. Well, stay on this point with me but look on page 15 of your testimony where you were asked a couple of questions about the paragraph right above the heading that begins "To the extent the Commission grants."
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. Do you remember those questions?
 - A. (Witness nods.)
- Q. This recommendation in this paragraph does not deal with the need for the company to refinance debt as part of a series of steps toward generation separation; is that right?
- A. This recommendation is purely based on making sure that the SSR revenues don't go somewhere

else. Don't go outside Dayton Power & Light.

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Right now Dayton Power & Light owns generation, so -- but the recommendation is for it to stay in The Dayton Power & Light on the distribution side and, to the extent -- and it also, the second thing is to make sure that the financial integrity of the company left behind after the generation is spun off --

- Q. The T and D company.
- A. -- the T and D company is not compromised.
- Q. I understand that. And you said that before. But let me push you on this because I want -- I want to make sure that the record is clear.

You know, I believe, Doctor, that there is debt at the DPL, Inc. level that is also secured by assets of DP&L. You're aware of that.

- A. Yes.
- Q. And I know that you've studied the Jackson testimony and I remember you dialed in to at least part of that deposition, and you remember that Mr. Jackson described the fact that in order to separate generation, both the debt that DP&L has and this DPL, Inc. debt that is secured by DP&L assets are going to have to be refinanced.

1892 1 MS. GRADY: Objection. 2 Do you remember that? Q. 3 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds? 4 MS. GRADY: Hearsay. 5 MR. FARUKI: It's information that he learned in studying this case and it is the type of 6 7 information that an expert with a PhD in this field would commonly rely upon. 8 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Could I have the 10 question back again? MR. FARUKI: And let me add, before you 11 12 read it back, it's also, it's not hearsay because 13 it's evidence established in this record by Jackson's testimony. 14 15 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's have the question. 16 (Record read.) 17 EXAMINER PRICE: All he asked him was if 18 he remembered that statement. He didn't ask if he 19 agreed with the statement, he didn't ask if he 2.0 endorsed the statement, he just asked if he 21 remembered it. The following question might be problematic but this one is not. Overruled. 22 23 Α. Yes, I remember. 24 (By Mr. Faruki) Okay. And with regard to

the recommendation that you're making on page 15,

does this recommendation reach in any way the need that DP&L would have to refinance its own debt as well as the DPL, Inc. debt as part of a generation separation plan?

- A. No. The only thing is to the extent the debt is tied to assets and it doesn't distinguish between this debt is tied to distribution only or this debt is only tied to generation. If it's tied to assets, period --
 - Q. Yes, all assets.

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- A. -- then that doesn't vio -- as long as -- that doesn't violate my recommendation as long as it's tied to DP&L, that is DP&L debt.
- Q. Now, I think you were agreeing with me, now I'm not sure. Let me ask it this way: Your recommendation on page 15 that we're talking about in your view would not be violated if DP&L as a step toward generation separation would refinance the debt at the DPL, Inc. level when that DPL, Inc. level debt is secured by assets of DP&L.

EXAMINER PRICE: I'd like to stop real fast and make an inquiry. I'm not sure, understanding the Jackson deposition is not necessarily in the record of this case, I'm not sure that in the record of this case that that claim is

backed by what is actually in the record that certain

DP&L assets are secured by DPL.

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If I'm wrong, I'm happy to admit that
I'll be wrong, but I --

MR. FARUKI: I can't give you a page number but Jackson testified to that, I'll make that representation.

MR. OLIKER: That's news to us, your Honor.

I don't remember anywhere in the record, having crossed Mr. Jackson, where he might have mentioned that the DP&L assets are somehow tied to DPL, Inc.'s debt. I don't believe that is in this record and I would like to see the transcript cite if I am incorrect.

MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's hear from Mr. Alexander. We'll hear from them and then you can respond.

MR. ALEXANDER: In a point of clarification, are you talking -- referring to a hypothetical allocation such as Mr. Chambers referred to, or are you asserting that the regulated DP&L assets serve as security for the unregulated DPL, Inc. debt?

MR. FARUKI: Your Honor, I'm saying that because, as between DPL, Inc. and DP&L, the bulk of the assets that can be pledged and the value is in the DP&L assets, that those are also pledged for the DPL, Inc. debt.

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But I think I can avoid this, given that it's 5:00 o'clock, by asking this same thing on a hypothetical basis and we can avoid the objection.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's hear from Ms. Grady.

MS. GRADY: Yes, my concern is that when Mr. Faruki made the statement a couple of questions ago that now becomes part of the evidence that Mr. Jackson testified that way, and I do agree that I don't think that's in the record in this case. It might be in the deposition, but that is not evidence in this case.

So my concern is with that question and with that understanding, I would ask that that question be struck and the answer be struck.

Otherwise we're going to have --

EXAMINER PRICE: The Bench is aware of the issue because we brought it up. So we understand the issue but we will allow him to ask a hypothetical question, and that will give everybody time when

writing their briefs to pursue this issue as to whether this is or is not in the record of this case or just happened to be something in the deposition of Jackson which is not in the record of this case.

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MR. OLIKER: Can we go off the record for one second?

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the record.

Mr. Faruki, would you like to rephrase your question?

MR. FARUKI: Yes, your Honor.

Q. (By Mr. Faruki) Let me ask it in a different fashion.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

Doctor, now that the lawyers are done arguing, let me ask the question this way: With regard to your recommendation on page 15 that we are talking about, should the -- should the facts be that DPL, Inc. debt is secured at least in part by assets of DP&L, is it correct that your recommendation is not to be taken as one that would prevent that debt at the DPL, Inc. level from being refinanced as part of a plan for DP&L to separate its generation?

A. Okay, to the extent that the debt is tied to DP&L assets --

- Q. Yes, sir.
- A. -- then it's not a violation in my mind.
- Q. Okay. Thank you.

One of the things you have said, I believe, is that you think that the -- or, you believe that the five-year ESP period was too long because the out years of the projection years four and five were not as reliable as the earlier years, is that right?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And in that connection you are aware that the Commission's rules require, when an ESP filing is made, that the applicant for the ESP provide proforma financial projections of the effect of the implementation of the ESP on the electric utility for the duration of the ESP.
 - A. Yes.

(Confidential portion excerpted.)

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                     (Open record.)
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Armstrong & Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481

- Q. (By Mr. Faruki) Do you need the question?
- A. Yes, please.

(Record read.)

A. Yes.

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- Q. Are you familiar with the factors that Staff Witness Mahmud listed for the Commission's consideration in determining whether or not DP&L's financial integrity has been compromised?
- A. I've read his testimony but he is the financial expert, I'm not.
- Q. Okay. Would you turn to page 6 of your testimony.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I'm interested in the first full paragraph on page 6 of your testimony that begins "The lack of reliable knowledge." Do you have that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. In connection with that subject you agree that the Commission could order DP&L to file another standard service offer filing in advance of the expiration of an existing SSO?
- A. Can the Commission order in the middle of an ESP another ESP?
 - Q. A refiling or a new filing, yes.
 - A. After it's been approved.

Q. Yes. Partway through one.

- A. I thought the company would have to -once an ESP -- before an ESP expires by I don't know
 how many days they have to file, but the
 Commission -- the company would have to accept an
 order by the Commission, the way I read the statute.
 Now, I could be wrong, but I thought the company
 would -- the Commission can order an ESP, but that
 doesn't mean -- if the company doesn't accept it,
 then the current rates would stay until they accept
 an ESP or an MRO.
- Q. Okay. And in the context of your statement here about "lack of reliable knowledge about future capacity revenues," what would you consider "reliable knowledge" to be?
- A. For example, clearing prices for RPM for the 2016-'17, and '17-'18. Right now we just have a forecast by a consultant of what the capacity prices are.
- Q. And how far into the future are those prices available?
 - A. Only three years.
- Q. So under your reasoning you would not be recommending approval of any ESP longer than three years because you would never have, to use your

words, reliable knowledge about future capacity revenues; is that your testimony?

- A. That's my opinion, yes.
- Q. Okay. So it's not only something that you're saying with respect to DP&L, you're saying the absence of that type of capacity revenue data would mean that you would not recommend an ESP longer than three years for anyone?
- A. No. What I'm saying is it will be less certain. Right now we have revenues, we know exactly how much Dayton Power & Light is going to make in capacity revenues for the next three years. We don't know how much they're going to make after. The Commission may decide no, we're going to go with a third year, with a fourth year, or a fifth year based on other information.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you, then, about page 9 in your testimony about the switching tracker. You were asked a few questions about this.

You agree, first of all, that as increased switching has occurred, DP&L has suffered more financially from that.

- A. Have lost revenues, yes.
- Q. Yes, sir.

You agree, even though you're not

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recommending it, that the switching tracker device or mechanism would be one method to -- that would assist in maintaining DP&L's financial integrity. Do you agree with that?

- A. The company believes so. I disagree with the concept completely so I can't agree that it should generate any dollars.
- Q. Have you examined whether or not the pattern of switching rates historically for DP&L as opposed to other utilities is that initially switching was slow but then has been increasing more rapidly?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You were also asked some questions about the 7 percent ROE, and more particularly about -- I'll withdraw that.

You were asked some questions about the AEP case that was referenced in one of your footnotes. Do you remember that?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. On page 11 in your footnote 3 you say "The Commission has granted similar nonbypassable charges in the 11-346 and 11-3549 cases."

MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.

MS. GRADY: Objection.

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1904 MR. OLIKER: Objection, your Honor. 1 2 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds? 3 MR. ALEXANDER: Language has previously 4 been stricken from the record. 5 EXAMINER PRICE: The last case number has been withdrawn. 6 7 MR. FARUKI: I apologize, I didn't mark 8 that out on this copy. 9 EXAMINER PRICE: That's okay. 10 MR. FARUKI: Let me rephrase it. MR. McNAMEE: I made the same mistake, 11 12 that's why there was a motion to strike originally. 13 Q. (By Mr. Faruki) Doctor, on page 11 in footnote 3 you reference the fact that the Commission 14 15 granted a similar nonbypassable charge in the 11-346 16 case; is that right? 17 Α. Yes. 18 And when you say "similar nonbypassable 0. 19 charge," you're talking about a stability charge? 2.0 Α. Yes. 21 Can you describe what the economic 22 rationale would be for such a charge? 23 MS. GRADY: Objection.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, it's friendly

EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

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       cross. The staff -- on question 18 it says "Does the
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       staff agree with the establishment of an SSR?"
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       "Yes." This is friendly cross.
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                   EXAMINER PRICE: I'm going to agree. I
       agree. Sustained.
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                    (Confidential portion excerpted.)
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17	(Open record.)
18	MR. FARUKI: Thank you, your Honors.
19	Q. (By Mr. Faruki) Would you look at page 10
20	of your testimony, I'm interested in the paragraph
21	toward the top that begins "Lastly," where you're
22	talking about DPL Energy Resources. Do you have that
23	reference?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. First of all, you are aware that DP&L is

operating under an approved corporate separation plan; is that right?

- A. Yes.
- Q. You're also aware that DP&L and DPLER are separate entities.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. If DP&L did not have an unregulated affiliate providing generation service in its service territory, would your opinion regarding the switching tracker be different?
- A. No. Because it's still on the wholesale side in my mind, there is an advantage of DPL generation getting money that is generation related, because switching tracker is the difference between the SSO and the market price for energy.
- Q. Is it true whether DPLER served none of the switched load or a hundred percent of the switched load DP&L would still have the same -- would experience the same effect of switching?
- A. Correct. But DPL, Inc. would lose less if DPLER was in the equation. So this is at the DPL, Inc. level, who owns both Dayton Power & Light and DPLER, so my argument is about DPL, Inc. in this case.

And I gave the example earlier to, I

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don't know who, whether Mr. Oliker or Ms. Grady, I don't recall who, but the issue of DP&L selling at -- DPLER at wholesale and then DPLER making a margin but DPL, Inc. would get compensated twice.

MR. FARUKI: Let me ask the reporter, did you get the first word of his answer?

THE REPORTER: "Correct."

MR. FARUKI: Thank you.

- Q. You reference both in your prefiled testimony and this afternoon the fact that staff recognizes that going to market earlier would result in losses in retail revenues; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Have you conducted an analysis to see what the effect of the staff's proposed blending schedule would be on DP&L?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And what have you found in that regard?
- A. That DP&L would lose a little bit under a hundred million dollars over the three-year period.
 - Q. And -- I'm sorry.
 - A. That was the issue of counterbalancing --
- 23 O. Yes.
- A. -- the switch rate assumption with the SSO going faster to auction.

Q. And have you related that or considered that hundred million dollar loss, however, in the context of what that would present by way of an impediment to DP&L being able to separate its generation on the schedule it's proposed?

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- A. No. This analysis was independent of DP&L separating.
- Q. Okay. So, sorry, sometimes you pause and I --
- A. -- DP&L separating its generation. That analysis was independent.
- Q. So from the standpoint of what the Commission would do, you believe that the Commission is free to take into account that hundred million dollar effect when it decides what to do with an order in this case; is that right?
- A. Yes. Like they're free to decide whether to go with the switching tracker as proposed by the company or with staff, so.
- Q. Now, OCC asked you some questions about DP&L's participation in the RPM market, and let me ask you a couple of questions about that.

Do you agree that the fact that DP&L chose to participate in the RPM market and not the FFR construct --

A. FRR.

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- Q. FRR, excuse me -- is not a basis for the Commission to reject the proposed SSR?
- A. The SSR, that's correct. I agree with you on the SSR.
- Q. Since the rates that the Commission would be setting or approving in this case would be rates that would be in place in the future, if DP&L would experience an increase in switching so that its actual experience was what the company projected as opposed to what you believe to be more reasonable, then, in fact, the situation would be -- financially would be worse for DP&L than what you're anticipating; is that right?

MR. McNAMEE: May I have that question reread, please?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(Record read.)

MS. GRADY: I'm going to object.

MR. McNAMEE: I will too.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay, Ms. Grady first,

grounds.

MS. GRADY: Incomplete hypothetical. You know, what would happen if the energy prices decreased or increased. I think it assumes way too

much. There's too many factors.

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MR. McNAMEE: And the question isn't clear about what plan the Commission has put in place. Whether it's gone with something the staff would approve or something that the company would approve, it's simply unclear. I'm sure it can be restated.

EXAMINER PRICE: Why don't you rephrase it and include the caveat "all other things being equal" to address the incomplete hypothetical.

MR. FARUKI: Thank you, your Honor, I will.

- Q. (By Mr. Faruki) Let me start from a different point. Since we are looking to set rates for the future, we need to be concerned about what the switching rates will be in the future when we assess the financial impact on the company; would you agree with that?
 - A. That's one factor.
- Q. Yes. And I think you said previously that you were looking at historic switching rates when you considered switching rates here; is that right?
- A. I looked at the history and looked at what is reasonable as a forecast based on history.

Q. Okay. And certainly, for example, if DP&L experienced large increases in aggregation activity, that could dramatically affect switching rates, could it not?

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- A. If that's the only assumption that changes. Because if energy goes up, then DP&L may experience additional revenues even though the switching rate climbs.
- Q. All else being equal, if, for example, DP&L did experience large aggregation activity in its area, then the switching rates could jump quickly, couldn't they?
- A. All else being equal, if the switching —
 if you have lots of aggregation, then the switching
 rate would increase. If it increases more than
 staff's but that's the only change, everything else
 is still exactly the same, yeah, under that scenario
 the answer is yes.

MR. FARUKI: Your Honor, that's all I have, although Judi Sobecki made a quick check and I wanted -- I stand corrected with regard to my memory of the testimony of Mr. Jackson earlier. He did not testify that debt at the DPL, Inc. level was secured by assets at the DP&L level. So that was my mistake and I apologize.

1 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 2 Mr. McNamee? 3 MR. McNAMEE: I suspect I will have some 4 redirect examination, but if I could have a couple of 5 minutes with the witness, we can iron that out. 6 EXAMINER PRICE: You may. 7 (Recess taken.) EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the 8 9 record. Redirect. We're on the public transcript by 10 the way. 11 (Open record.) 12 MR. McNAMEE: Yes, thank you, your Honor, 13 I do have a couple questions. 14 15 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 16 By Mr. McNamee: 17 Dr. Choueiki, during your 18 cross-examination by OCC about Mr. Mahmud's testimony, I believe you indicated you wanted to 19 20 correct something. What was that? 21 Yes, sir, I misspoke on the company's 22 application. I stated that the auction parameters 23 they applied, included in the application were 24 10 percent, 20 percent, and 70 percent in the first,

second, and third years; they're actually 10 percent,

40 percent, and 70 percent.

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- Q. Does that change anything in your --
- A. No, I just misspoke on the percentages. Doesn't change anything of the dollars or anything that I stated.
- Q. Okay. During your cross-examination by Mr. Faruki I believe you may have been quoted as saying the staff advocates the exclusion of the storm rider. Does the staff advocate the exclusion of the storm rider?
- A. No, misspoke here. Actually we presented testimony, and I was reminded of that with Mr. Lipthratt, David Lipthratt, where he said the only thing is -- the disagreement with the company I think is on above which we allow recovery, and I think the company's application was 1-point-something-million dollars, I can't remember if it was 1 or 2 million, and the staff's recommendation was above 4 million.
- Q. Do you have any knowledge of the storm rider issue beyond what you've just stated?
- A. No, it's only what I heard, but I forgot that when Mr. Faruki was examining me.
- 24 EXAMINER PRICE: Just so the record is 25 clear, the storm -- the company's request to recover

1915 storm damage expenses is not part of this 1 2 application. 3 THE WITNESS: Correct. It was only on 4 the minimum. 5 EXAMINER PRICE: The only thing that is part of this case is the staff's recommendation, as 6 7 part of this ESP, there be a threshold above which the company can collect storm damage expenses. 8 9 THE WITNESS: Correct. MR. McNAMEE: With that I have no further 10 questions. 11 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Grady? 13 MS. GRADY: No recross. EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Alexander? 14 15 MR. ALEXANDER: No, thank you, your 16 Honor. 17 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Oliker? 18 MR. OLIKER: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Faruki? 19 20 MR. FARUKI: I believe so. Let me have a 2.1 minute, your Honor. 22 Yes. Thank you, your Honors. 23 24 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 25 By Mr. Faruki:

Dr. Choueiki, the numbers the staff was 1 2 using that were provided for the company -- by the 3 company when it analyzed the SSR request included 4 \$24 million over three years built into DP&L's 5 projected results --MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I object --6 7 MS. GRADY: Objection. MR. OLIKER: -- exceeds the scope of 8 redirect. 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's hear the question 10 first. Before you object, let him finish the 11 12 question. 13 MR. OLIKER: I apologize, I thought he was done. 14 EXAMINER PRICE: No. 15 16 Q. -- for storm damage recovery. 17 EXAMINER PRICE: Overruled. 18 Are you aware of that? Do you recall Q. 19 that? 2.0 Α. Do I recall, do I -- do I know your 2.1 question or do I recall that \$24 million? 22 The latter, do you recall that -- let's take it in smaller bites. 23 24 Leave aside the \$24 million. You

remember that the company's presentation in this case

included costs for storm damage recovery.

- A. In terms of anything that deals with distribution, I personally did not review.
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. So to the extent it was included, then it was included.
- Q. All right. I'll represent to you, then, that the company's submission included \$24 million over three years that was built into DP&L's financial analysis for storm damage, all right?
 - A. All right.
- Q. If the staff recommendation that you have just described would not allow the company to recover any of that \$24 million, then wouldn't you agree with me that the SSR figure should be higher?
 - A. All things being equal, again --
 - Q. Yes, sir.
- A. -- that's the only thing that's changing --
 - Q. Yes, sir.
 - A. -- the SSR number would change.
 - Q. And the SSR number would be higher.
- A. It would be higher.
- MR. FARUKI: Thank you, sir.
- That's all I have, your Honors.

1 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

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FURTHER EXAMINATION

By Examiner Price:

- Q. Before you're excused, we've heard of lot of testimony in the hearings thus far about potential for distribution rate case. Does the staff include in its analysis at all what the results might be from a potential distribution rate case?
 - A. No.
- Q. To the best of your knowledge, are Dayton Power & Light's transactions with its affiliate -- they're governed by Dayton Power & Light's market authority from FERC; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. Dayton Power & Light is granted market based authority by FERC and we never challenged it. Staff of the PUCO never challenged that application when it was at FERC.
- Q. Okay. Going back to the testimony regarding the zone of reasonableness that the staff estimated from 7 to 11 percent, I think that's a public number, isn't it?

MR. McNAMEE: 7 to 11?

1 A. Yes.

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- Q. Yes, that's public.
 - A. It's from the Commission order.
 - Q. Yes. Going back to that number, that is from the AEP case; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. In that case AEP had already recently completed a distribution rate case; had it not?
 - A. Frankly, I don't recall. If they have, then they have. I don't get involved in distribution cases, only in ESP cases.
 - Q. Some of my best work. Never mind.

 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. You're excused.

 MR. McNAMEE: Your Honor, at this time

staff would move for the admission of Staff
Exhibits 10 and 10A.

EXAMINER PRICE: That will be granted subject to the withdrawal of the offending language in the one footnote.

(EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

MS. GRADY: Yes, your Honor, I wanted to renew my motion to strike the question that referred to the evidence from the deposition, given

Mr. Faruki's representation that there was no evidence in the record to that effect. Just to make

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       the record perfectly clear.
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                   EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Faruki?
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                   MR. FARUKI: I'll just withdraw that
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       question.
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                   EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Thank you.
                   Anything else?
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                   MR. FARUKI: No, your Honor.
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                   MR. McNAMEE: Nothing.
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                   EXAMINER PRICE: We are adjourned until
       9:00 o'clock tomorrow.
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                   Let's go off the record.
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                   (Hearing adjourned at 5:50 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Tuesday, March 26, 2013, 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.

(71890-MDJ-PUBLIC)

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Case No(s). 12-0426-EL-SSO, 12-0427-EL-ATA, 12-0428-EL-AAM, 12-0429-EL-WVR, 12-0672-EL-RDR

Summary: Transcript in the matter of The Dayton Power and Light Company hearing held on 03/26/13 - Volume VII - Public Version electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Jones, Maria DiPaolo Mrs.