BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the :
Application of Duke Energy:
Ohio for Authority to :
Establish a Standard :
Service Offer Pursuant to :
Section 4928 143 Revised :

Section 4928.143, Revised : Case No. 14-841-EL-SSO

Code, in the Form of an : Electric Security Plan, : Accounting Modifications : and Tariffs for Generation: Service. :

In the Matter of the : Application of Duke Energy:

Ohio for Authority to : Case No. 14-842-EL-ATA

Amend its Certified : Supplier Tariff, P.U.C.O. : No. 20.

PROCEEDINGS

before Ms. Christine M.T. Pirik and Mr. Nick Walstra, Attorney Examiners, at the Public Utilities

Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-A, Columbus, Ohio, called at 8:30 a.m. on Wednesday, November 5, 2014.

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2952 1 Wednesday Morning Session, November 5, 2014. 2 3 EXAMINER PIRIK: We'll go on the record. 4 5 Before we continue with Mr. Zhang, I was going to call on the company. There's one document 6 7 that has been waiting ruling on confidentiality that 8 would be helpful for the witness if we could rule on 9 it. 10 Ms. Kingery. MS. KINGERY: Yes. I don't actually know 11 12 the exhibit number. I know it as the interrogatory. 13 EXAMINER PIRIK: It's attached to 14 Ms. Jackson's testimony. Let me get that exhibit number which is Exhibit 4a and it's Exhibit 5a 15 16 attached to her testimony SEJ-5. 17 MS. KINGERY: Okay. And that's also OCC 18 Interrogatory 16-414, and I had proposed some 19 redactions to it, I think a couple of days ago. And 2.0 I would suggest that if you look at those proposed 2.1 redactions, we would take the words "Monte Carlo 22 Simulation" out of the confidential piece and move 23 that into the open record, as Dr. Zhang has talked 24 about the CBM being a Monte Carlo Simulation. 25 EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. We appreciate the

fact that you have narrowed down the scope of what 1 2 you redacted from the document. And we understand 3 that this is also part of other documents that would be presented later today. 4 5 With that edit, putting "Monte Carlo Simulation, " into the record we find -- we had 6 7 already taken arguments on these documents, so we 8 find that your request for protection in the form 9 that you provided us minus that one change should --10 is appropriate and should be granted. MS. KINGERY: Thank you very much. And 11 12 may I approach the witness and give him -- a copy 13 with the redactions showing? EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 14 15 MS. HUSSEY: Your Honor, do you have the 16 exhibit number reference for that document? 17 EXAMINER PIRIK: It's Jackson's testimony 18 which is Exhibit 4a and it's her Attachment 5. 19 MS. HUSSEY: Okay. Thank you. 2.0 EXAMINER PIRIK: I believe we are still 2.1 with Mr. Berger. 22 MR. BERGER: Thank you, your Honor. 23 24

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1	BEN ZHANG
2	being previously duly sworn, as prescribed by law,
3	was examined and further testified as follows:
4	FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION
5	By Mr. Berger:
6	Q. Good morning, Dr. Zhang.
7	A. Good morning.
8	Q. Dr. Zhang, yesterday we were talking
9	about the attachment to IGS-POD-01-003 which is OCC
10	Exhibit 4 and 4a. Do you recall that? Do you have
11	that?
12	A. I don't have that anymore, but I remember
13	it.
14	Q. Okay. Let me provide it to you again.
15	A. All right.
16	EXAMINER PIRIK: Just to clarify, we are
17	at this point in time in the confidential record.
18	MR. BERGER: I thought we were in the
19	public record, your Honor. I still have a half an
20	hour on the public record.
21	EXAMINER PIRIK: Then we are still in the
22	open record. It was late.
23	Q. So, Dr. Zhang, that means please refrain
24	from referencing any specific numbers and if you have
25	any concerns that information you're discussing is

proprietary in nature, please indicate that you believe that to be the case and we'll hold that for the confidential record. Thank you.

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Dr. Zhang, when we were discussing this particular exhibit, you indicated, I believe during your examination that you thought that the projections reflected on that exhibit were reasonable. Do you recall something like that being stated? I don't recall the exact words.

- A. I'm just saying a projection is just a particular time based on a particular set of inputs. So when you are asking me about the model, that's what I said. Testing of the model. Given reasonable inputs, produces a reasonable set of outputs. That's what I said, I remember.
- Q. Okay. My interpretation of that,
 Dr. Zhang, is that what you're saying is that the
 outputs appear to be reasonably consistent with the
 inputs that you're familiar with from the model.
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Okay. But if the inputs -- you're not making any -- you're not expressing any opinion regarding the accuracy of the inputs when you're making that statement. You're just saying that there is a reasonable consistency between what you know as

the inputs and what you see as the outputs.

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A. That is actually not entirely correct.

So when we make model runs -- actually, in the very beginning, before I started to be in charge of this organization, that used to be the case. People would come to us, give us something, price this deal for me, but we changed the practice. Said you cannot tell me this is the inputs, you price this for me.

We have the inputs either from market, from the operation side which are totally validated and tested, or from a very trustworthy source of the information, for example, which is our firm that help us to have the fundamental curve, so, in other words, we don't determine, for example, necessarily what the input is, but we know what area inputs we need have to be factual, they have to be correct in our opinion.

- Q. But you would agree you're entirely relying upon the inputs that you receive from other parties including the consultant you referenced, right?
- A. Not -- once again, that's not entirely correct. For example, on the operation stuff, we have the information. We have our opinions, for example, our own units, fuel or anything related to

the operation parameters, we have to have the check. That's when we call that the input change of control.

2.0

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So for any change of any sort in the input side, people need to go through a process, we call them "input change control persons." They do model run. You see the results. They send to a committee which includes myself, includes the risk management and operation and fuel people, and we all agree that's good, that's when we move forward.

But regarding the marketing inputs, if it is all related to market inputs, nobody determines what the market does. For example, if you are talking about a three-year, four-year time window where you have the visible market, even though it may or may not entirely be very deep, the market, but a market is the market.

So we have the market curve which is marketed by the front office, checked by corporation risk management. We take that, in other words, we trust we have professional practices in place that give us good inputs on the market side.

On the fundamental curve side, we also trust that we have very qualified people at Duke that will work with outside firms that are doing a very good job. And also, I can't do other people jobs,

but I trust the other people doing their best job they can in their expertise, in their areas.

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So once again, we look at the source. We don't just take a random, for example, if someone come to me do this variation, do this projection, here is the input. We don't take it. I already expressed this yesterday. Corporate curve is a -- we do everything based on this. Buy or sell. No buys. That's the only reason we take it. In other words, I am not puppet being pushed around; otherwise, I wouldn't have been here for 15 years. Long answer.

- Q. Yes, it is. You would agree with me that the accuracy of your model, in terms of the outputs, depends upon the accuracy of the inputs.
- A. That is correct. The inputs has to be very good, yes.
- Q. Okay. And you -- did you personally review the fundamental curve -- did you personally review the fundamental curve to assess its accuracy?
- A. No. From time to time. We, once again, have communications with different people, but I am not the person who is responsible for how the curve is being developed. And also in terms of accuracy, once again, I come back, they have professionals from the consulting firms who work with professionals from

Duke Corporation; they work together. And once we validate the model -- by the way, Duke is a very big corporation. We are no pushovers either. I heard of the work of many, many firms, they select the most credible firm they think they have. So once again, I trust the professionals, but I am not personally validating how that model works.

- Q. Okay. And you would agree with me that to the extent that the fundamental curve or the forward curves for that matter don't reflect what actually occurs, that the outputs will be inaccurate?
- A. That's incorrect. So once again, you're trying to get me to say we are predicting using some kind of magic. Can I say something?
- Q. First of all, I'm not saying that you're predicting. I'm just saying the outputs will not be consistent with what the actual results are if the inputs turn out to be not consistent with what actually occurs. That's all I am asking you.
- A. Yeah. Once again, I don't want to be taking too much time on this one, but can I give you an example?
 - O. Sure.

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A. Forward market is a real market. For example, if you're talking about the amount of prices

of July, 2015, people are actually buying and selling that contract right now. That's a real price. It's real. Either it's future market or forward market. That's real deal. I'm predicting July, 2015. This is exactly the price will be. So if you're telling me that today the price of \$40 and I use this to buy and sell, so when July, 2017 -- '15 actually happens, the price is \$100, you are saying okay, by the way, the day you traded all wrong because \$40 is not really what transpired on July, 2015. That's what I am trying to tell you.

So the forward price is a price you see today and expiration in the future date, but the transaction actually price is right now. People buy, sell right now. That's why I keep saying it's not a prediction of what may or may not be the case.

- Q. Let me talk to you about that for a minute.
 - A. Sure.

2.1

- Q. I agree with you that some purchasers out there are purchasing at the current forward market price.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. However, some purchasers out there won't purchase until -- will purchase in the day-ahead

market in 2015 or the realtime market when that actually occurs. Do you agree with that?

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A. No, I do not agree with that. Can I once again, can I just show my knowledge a little bit? If I have a transaction or one unit, \$40 today, that \$40 is actually binding. So when the real thing happens, unless I sold you at one -- 1 megawatt-hour at \$40 for a July, 2015, contract, when the actual thing happens, let's say it's \$100. I actually lost \$60. For the day you would be getting that 1 megawatt-hour at \$40 for real. But you can turn around and sell it at 100 to PJM or whoever. Make 60 bucks.

I would -- I am not be complaining, oh, I would say oh, oops, I made a mistake, I sold it at 40. No. Actually, I might have made money too because I did other things. But the transaction is binding. In other words, you don't wait until then and say oops, it's 100. So we actually have to transact at 100. No, \$40 is binding. We get that \$40. I have to give it to you at \$40. Even though the day-ahead market is 100. I don't know if that will make it more clear for you.

Q. Well, it makes it clear your model incorporates the fact that the price may be different in 2015 and it makes adjustments for that fact. But

your model doesn't -- can't contradict the fact that there are purchasers in the market who will purchase it at a different price in 2015 than the power is being offered for today.

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- A. Well, yes, sure. You are basically saying to me, the price today on the future market, the forward market will not necessarily be the same as the spot market.
- Q. That's what I'm saying. You would agree with that, right?
- A. I believe everybody would agree to that, yes.
- Q. Other than the price forecast, are there other inputs to your model that are outside of the control of your department?
- A. For our own units, most of them we know. But for this particular case, I think OVEC for the short-term, we do have inputs from them. Some of them are provided to us.
- Q. And that would include the cost of operation and the fuel costs associated with OVEC; is that right?
- A. I would say mostly fuel costs, but they give us one number, just all-in number.
 - Q. They give you an all-in number for fuel

costs. I'm sorry, I didn't understand. Is that what you were saying?

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- A. All-in dispatching cost, includes fuel and whole other things.
- Q. So you would agree with me that to the extent OVEC's forecast of those costs is inaccurate, that the outputs reflected on IGS-POD-01-003 won't reflect the actual results.
- A. Once again, I want to say if their forecast is not exactly the same as what actually transpires or is realized two years from now, so that means the result would be different. But for us, once again, the projection transaction, we take the numbers we actually do transactions, let's say, you know, I don't know how you actually want to measure this and realize what's projected, but we would hope their prediction their projection of the cost is to their best of knowledge and is most accurate in the information they have.
- Q. Okay. So you're saying you're relying on the accuracy of the projection, correct?
- A. For their part of the cost, yes, short-term.
- Q. And certainly you put together a weather simulation, I think we discussed your -- basically,

when you do that, you're saying, well, this is what we -- what the best information that we have is saying the weather is likely to be at any particular time, and to the extent the weather turns out to be different, your model will not necessarily -- will produce different outputs than what actually results, correct?

2.1

A. Once again, that's only partially correct. I want to say the reason you have weather simulation is you don't want to predict -- you don't want to try, kind of pretend you are predicting the weather two years from now, even tomorrow. So that's why you do simulation.

You do simulation means you consider the probabilistic distribution of the entire spectrum. So what have as an outcome is your outcome, it does not rely on a particular pattern of weather, but, rather, it's the probabilistic distribution.

So you don't really predict, for example, the July, 2015, weather. You actually simulate the distribution of the weather pattern which in our case we use 510 scenarios, you can also use 1,000 scenarios. It's a distribution. So technically speaking we're not predicting the weather. The outcome does not rely on the so-called prediction of

weather, no.

2.0

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- Q. You don't disagree, though, that if your probabilistic model doesn't reflect actual events, that the outcome will -- will likely be different.
- A. Can I -- the reason you call it a "probabilistic" is nobody knows exactly what's going to happen. That's why you have a distribution. So in any event, no matter what model people have, no matter what probabilistic distribution they have, their realization is always one of the scenarios. It's one situation. You have 1,000 possibilities but only one transpired.

For example, if today's price at \$30, tomorrow is either going to be higher than 30, lower than 30 or equal to 30. That's all we can say. But, on average, I know my expected is \$30 because \$30 is what's on the market.

- Q. Would you agree with me your model is updated on a daily basis for forward-market prices?
- A. Yes. The model for the five-year run actually uses the most updated information on the market every day.
- Q. And did you hear Mr. Whitlock's testimony yesterday, Dr. Zhang?
 - A. Most of it, yes.

Q. Did you hear him testify that the -- that the -- he thought that the fundamental curve was updated biannually, twice a year?

A. Yes, something like that.

2.0

2.1

- Q. Is that -- is that your understanding of when the fundamental curve is updated in your model is twice a year?
- A. I would say in general that's the case.
 But sometimes maybe less or more frequent based on situations. Can I give you an example? For example, before the PJM market made the changes, they had fundamental curves. But as soon as things started happening, they say now the situation has changed, the structure has changed, the rule has changed, so, hence, you need an update, so they will do an update.

Or sometimes there's new, for example, they had just announced oh, the new regulation on the environmental side is no longer the same as we were predicting, the government is changing. Then you have, okay, now, let's ask them to refresh the numbers because the things have changed.

Once again, regulation on the environmental side and a lot of other things which are really determining the fundamental environment of the supply and demand situation, when that happens,

Duke would request an update. But, other than that, maybe once a year, maybe twice a year, yes.

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- Q. And are you familiar with the methodology through which the fundamental forecast is developed by the outside consultant?
- A. As an economist, I know theoretically, but I don't know exactly.
- Q. You don't know how they specifically develop it. You don't know their specific methodology?
- A. No. Once again, as an economist I know it's all about supply and demand, and economic growth and constraints, and regulation of environmental side, but I don't really know exactly how their model works.
- Q. The price -- the prices in the future for different fuels that are included in your model as, I believe, as inputs, do those come from -- for the period 2019 forward, do those come from the -- from the outside consultant as well?
- A. That is correct. So the entire information set is tied together. They do all things in a consistent manner.
- Q. And for the period through 2018, you use the forward curves for those energy inputs, correct?

A. That is correct.

2.0

2.1

- Q. Those fuel inputs.
- A. That is correct. Once again, that's just for the units we have information for. But for OVEC we rely on their projections, which they use -- may use the same information on the market, but we don't really know.
- Q. And for the rest of the -- you talked yesterday about this supply-demand curve you use for the rest of PJM as a component of your analysis -- of your model. Do you remember that?
- A. I wouldn't call it the "supply-demand curve." We have the PJM units. We also have the PJM weather points and demand situations. We have, we call it "base model" which we use, we run maybe once a year, maybe quarterly, to simulate the first distribution of power prices. And afterwards, we calibrate on a daily basis based on how the market move, both at the level and also at the volatility. So, yes, we simulate the PJM units. We also simulate the PJM load. So that's if that's what you're referring to as "supply-demand," then yes. That is used for solving the power prices.
- Q. And when you are using that base model, you said you do that -- you do that annually. Is

that base model analysis done for any -- a certain period of time into the future or is it done -- how is that -- how is that done?

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- A. Once again, the simulation model you are referring to which we call the "base model," is used for generating the hour-by-hour, scenario-by-scenario power price distribution, so.
- Q. Indefinitely into the future? That's what I am trying to determine. Is it something that's a simulation indefinitely into the future?
- A. No. We typically do only for the -- for the part that you have market information for because once again, I come back and emphasize, that is only used to generate the distribution but the distribution has to match the market. When I say "market," I mean forward market, future market, and option market.

So come back to your point, if I don't have the prices for a particular timeframe, then I'm not predicting prices. Once again, the model I am talking about is a model that it generated the probabilistic distribution. That distribution on the expected level has to meet the criteria of what the market is and option distribution same way. So, in other words, you can run that for one year, two year,

up to five years. But no matter how many years you run, we are not predicting the prices. We are just generating the distribution that will match the market you see now both at the forward-price level and the volatility.

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- Q. And for the period after the forward -- after the observable market beginning in 2019, how do you develop the base model distribution?
- A. The base model distribution will be used -- will be using, for example, the -- hypothetically speaking, if you don't give me any information on the option side, and we don't have any special kind of information about the volatility structure beyond 2018, we would take the hour-by-hour, scenario-by-scenario distribution of 2018, and use that as the foundation for all the future distributions, but the future distribution would have to be -- give us back whatever fundamental curve level that we are giving.

In other words, the volatility structure you cannot predict but, however, if someone give me a fundamental curve, and we can make sure whatever of distribution I have, from the basis of 2018 distribution, would give me back all the on-peak prices and off-peak prices for all the future years

based on the fundamental curve that I would get.

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- Q. Would you agree with me that your model utilizes projections of on-peak and off-peak prices that are either in the observable market or -- or forecasted monthly in the fundamental curves?
- A. The market is identified as on-peak market and off-peak market. That's how the market is transacted. So the model has to reflect that. So, in other words, if you tell me the around-the-clock price is 30, I can't be having confidence if I'm just giving back 30. I want to make sure the model also know that on-peak is 45, off-peak is 25, which I'm just -- don't take my math there, I'm just giving an example.
- So, in other words, just making the model consistent with \$30 around-the-clock is not good enough. You have to match both the on-peak price and off-peak price individually on a monthly basis.

 That's why you have on-peak prices and off-peak prices as inputs.
- Q. Now, the cost of goods sold is an output of the model; is that correct? If you look at IGS-POD-01-003, you'll see that on pages, I believe it's page 6 and following.
 - A. Yes. I see that.

Q. Actually, it's not page 6. It's page 11.

Can you explain to me what cost of goods sold means
as used on page 11 through 16?

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A. Yes. From my perspective that's just the cost of generation projected. But I want to qualify that by saying if you have a business who does not hedge anything, who does not buy fuel, who does not do any other hedging, so you just buy your fuel on the spot, then with the model output is exactly what it is. It's called the cost of goods sold.

But if you have hedges, for example, you buy fuel and in the future you use this fuel for this production, then there's some sort of adjustment, which I'm not an accounting expert, so I don't know.

In other words, I bought it at 10, in the market it becomes 5, we dispatch at 5, but we don't trick ourselves saying okay, now, the model spit out 5, that's what's my cost of goods; no, I bought it at 10. So you realize the loss. It could be the other way around. Yesterday I talked about you realize the gain. So that's why I'm not -- once again, that's beyond my expertise.

Q. Are you saying that your model reflects these gains and losses in the -- experienced by Duke in the purchase and use of fuel to produce energy?

A. No, no, that's not what I'm saying. I am saying just the opposite. I'm saying if this is accounting paper, that's what it means. The model does not have that information about people bought coal at what contract or what price. The model simply look at the market as of the day when the model has been run. Whatever the market is, the model will say I don't know if you have fuel or not. I'm just saying you just dispatch the unit based on the information you see on the day or the time when the model is being run.

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So that's I'm trying to make sure I don't trick myself saying okay, now, this is strictly from the model. I mean, in some instances, yes, because you don't have enough adjustment required because nothing is hedged, but other situations, if there is hedging, once again I don't know, I am just telling you there could be, I don't want to trick myself into that because I am not an accounting expert.

Q. Now, in developing the projected generation output megawatt-hours, does your model -- has your model accounted for the increase in production costs that may be experienced as a result of the new carbon rules in developing that generation output by unit?

A. Once again, I did not make this particular model. My team members did, but I'm confident, 99.99 percent confident that yes, we do.

MR. OLIKER: Could I have the question, just the question read back?

(Record read.)

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MR. OLIKER: Thank you.

MS. KINGERY: I would just like to insert a caution here again on confidentiality. We are keeping assumptions that we rely on in the confidential record, so we don't want to go any further on this particular line in the public record.

THE WITNESS: Thanks.

- Q. Do you know how the model predicts what carbon reduction requirements would be in the future?
- A. Once again, I can only give you basically on the advice of counsel, I can give you the concept. The concept would be, as I previously have stated, the fundamental curve does not just include the power curve. It's the entirety of all the commodities that consider all that environmental regulation factors. By that I mean they also have a price on a per ton basis of CO-2. If that's what you mean. So the model has not only the cost of the fuel, it also has the cost of CO-2. So all things are modeled. That's

why I take pride in this model.

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This model is a combination of mathematical financial theory and operational features. So we take all that and factor them in and compute just as you are computing the real cost of the unit of the entire cost, all the components, all the way from fuel, from the chemical costs which we call the "variable cost of the chemicals," and also in this particular case you are referring to the CO-2, yes. That's the -- that's the conceptual. I'm not giving anything away because everybody knows that.

- Q. Are you saying the fundamental curves as I understand what you're saying the fundamental curves that you are provided include a price for CO-2?
- A. That's correct. That's my understanding. I can check, but I'm 99 percent sure.
- Q. But am I correct that you haven't -other than including that price that the
 fundamental -- that the consultant has developed for
 CO-2 for the period 2019 to 2024, you haven't
 specifically adjusted the generation output of the -of Duke's units or the base model for that matter to
 reflect a reduction in the output of particular units

because of increases in production costs for those units?

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A. That's incorrect. That's just the opposite of what I said. I said the model took it into consideration. The model also took into consideration that because -- as a result of the CO-2 a lot of other things might happen. Once again, I don't want to put the words into the consulting firm's mouth, but I think that's pretty reasonable to say.

Because of the CO-2-related regulations, a lot of other things would happen. Retirement, for example, and a lot of other things, for example, sudden increases of load, economic growth which I don't know, and transmission issues or lack of transmission. All of those things might, for example, make the power prices go up more than the CO-2 price which, once again, I don't take my word for that. I am just giving an example.

Or they would totally change the pattern. They would totally change the pattern of the on-peak and off-peak prices. I think that should be pretty clear. The CO-2 might change the on-peak/off-peak price patterns which will have an impact on the -- on the generation, but the projection would reflect all

of the above. So once again, no, actually, we have taken that into consideration.

- Q. Mr. Zhang, I am going to provide you with a copy of the deposition transcript from your deposition on October 1.
 - MR. BERGER: May we approach, your Honor?

 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.
- Q. This is a difficult area because we are not all technical experts such as yourself, Dr. Zhang.
- A. Sure.

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- Q. But when I took your deposition on page 38, I asked you the question "And how did you -- how does the model, if you know, project what the carbon-reduction requirements," which I repeated "carbon...reduction requirements would be in the future?" Do you remember? Do you recall that?
 - A. Where is it? Which line?
 - O. On line 5. You --
 - MS. KINGERY: And just for the record, I would note when you repeated it, you said "carbon-emission reduction requirements," not sure that it matters, but.
- 24 A. Yes, I see that.
- MR. OLIKER: Why don't you just read his

answer too, Tad.

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- Q. Yes. And your answer was "I don't think the model, the CBM, has the requirement in there. If there is a reduction criteria, it would have been reflected in the curves which is input into the model." Was that your answer?
- A. That was my answer. By the way that's what I just told you. So all the output changes would be determined by the curves which I just told you. So I was just telling you this answer is the model doesn't, for example, model, for example, superficially impose a reduction. So the curve of all of the fuel changes, of all the power prices and the CO-2 would give us an indication, the model would say, oops, it's no longer economic because of the CO-2, but the model doesn't say, okay, now I have to cut it by 25 percent, no. My model, our Duke model does not do that; the fundamental model does. That's why they have different curves because of the CO-2 regulation. That's exactly what I mean, yes.
- Q. Okay. And have you reviewed specifically the CO-2 prices in the model?
- A. Once again, I did not make a model run, but I have a general idea of the CO-2 prices.
 - Q. Okay.

2979 1 Α. I think it's probably in the 20-, 2 40-dollar range, which --3 MR. OLIKER: You may want to put that in the confidential. 4 5 THE WITNESS: I think everybody knows 6 that. 7 MR. OLIKER: Okay. 8 MS. BOJKO: Could you put your mic closer 9 to vou. You're trailing off. 10 THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm sorry. MS. BOJKO: Thank you. 11 12 Once again, you did not review the 13 models -- the fundamental curves for purposes -- you 14 didn't specifically evaluate the fundamental curves. 15 I think you stated earlier you were not personally 16 involved in that evaluation. Once again, I emphasize that's not my 17 18 My job is do what I do, but I trust that Duke 19 have the professionals that they have the necessary 2.0 expertise, they have the best interest of the 2.1 customers in mind where they would spend time with 22 the consulting firm, they would appropriately examine 23 all the assumptions, make sure they are reasonable. 24 When we receive the curve, they will look at the

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curves just to make sure all things are correct.

that's just not my -- my point. So I am not personally involved in the determination of the curves.

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MR. OLIKER: At this point, your Honor, I would move to strike his answer because the witness does not have the capacity to testify what somebody else would do.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled.

- Q. Dr. Zhang, you're not familiar, are you, with the different costs of operation at the two OVEC plants, Kyger Creek and Clifty Creek?
- A. No. I do not have the detailed knowledge. I only have general knowledge. Once again, because we have the base model where we model MISO and we also model PJM. So they have the -- generation units are public information, you know that, right? So in terms of heat rate, the average heat rate, all those information, they are publicly available. In that sense, I would say I have general knowledge, but I don't claim that I know the details, no, I do not.
- Q. You're talking about historic heat rates there, not their forecasted heat rates; is that correct?
 - A. I don't think there is a big difference,

plus/minus 5, 10 percent.

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- Q. And you haven't evaluated the fuel costs that are incorporated into OVEC's forecast to determine whether they are consistent with the fuel costs that are reflected in the fundamental curves, have you?
- A. No. I emphasize fundamental curve is one set.
 - O. Is what?
 - "fundamental curve," you just mean power curve. When they give us the fundamental curves, it's all the curves tied together. We have the fuels, not just, for example, NYMEX, they have all the fuels we have our plants burning. They have the gas. They even have capacity. So all things are in there. So that's why we call them kind of a it's a package. They don't want to pull things around and just give us power curves, then we will be tricking ourselves because the assumptions are disconnected. No, they have the whole thing tied together.
 - Q. Who has the whole thing tied together? The consultants?
 - A. The consulting firm, yes. When Duke receives the curves and, once again, I may be

repeating myself too much, they don't give us just one curve. They give us the whole set of curves including fuel, for example, coal, gas, everything. So that's why I kind of keep saying this because that's the only way you make everything consistent.

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- Q. But I think you earlier stated you rely on OVEC's information and that OVEC's information that's provided to you includes their estimate of fuel costs.
- A. Once again, you know, I think I have a pretty good memory. When I told you that, I said two things. No. 1, is I'm pretty sure what the production run, the short-term and medium-term, the three-year, two-year. I'm very confident we entirely rely on their projections. For longer term, I remember I said that they may or may not have provided us information. It's subject to check, but I don't know.

Then I said, second thing I said I'm pretty sure all the curves are reflected, including the fuel costs, the CO-2 costs. I may not have said it in that kind of pattern, but I think that's what I made clear. Short-term, medium term, yes, they give us. But longer-term I said is subject to check. So they may or may not have.

But I'm pretty confident our guys and my team, just because we just did a transaction and we did it a number of transactions in the past, and I know when we do variations, how we check all the curves to make sure, so that's why I kind of know. But for this particular model run, I was not personally involved, but I'm pretty confident.

- Q. Do you see -- would you turn to page 36 of your transcript of your deposition.
 - A. Sure.

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Q. Do you see on page 36, at line 3 where I asked you "And how does fuel cost relate to costs of goods sold"?

If you go down to line 18 of your answer there where -- where you said "So the reason, once again, I'm not the person to answer this is because he may be using other things. For example, for OVEC, we do not have the fuel costs; rather, we just have a projected number on a dollar-per-megawatt-hour basis from OVEC, I believe." Do you -- do you have more knowledge today regarding this subject matter than you did when you testified at your deposition?

A. No. I don't believe so. I have the same knowledge. Let me say two things. For example, I say the "For example, for OVEC, we do not have the

2984 fuel costs" from them, that's true, we don't have. 1 2 And we have the projected dollar number from OVEC, 3 which means this is for the medium term. And I also had other places, I don't know 4 5 where it is, but I said I don't know where it's from, 6 but it's subject to check. I have the same 7 understanding, once again only for the medium term, 8 maybe up to three years, maybe up to five, which, 9 actually, on that I'm not positive, maybe just three 10 years. But beyond that, I said it's subject to check because I don't know. 11 12 But I'm pretty sure we have the fuel 13 curves and the CO-2 curves in the fundamental curve 14 as one set. They should be tied together whenever 15 the model run is done. No matter for this purpose or 16 for the transaction we just had done. 17 Thank you. That's all I MR. BERGER: have in the public record, your Honor. 18 19 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 2.0 EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Hussey? 2.1 MS. HUSSEY: Thank you, your Honor. 22 23 CROSS-EXAMINATION 24 By Ms. Hussey:

Okay. Dr. Zhang, I would like to go

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Q.

through a couple of issues with you that you discussed with Mr. Berger. You discussed that the model has the cost of CO-2 included in the fundamental curves, so the price for CO-2 would be included therein. So when you discussed the CO-2 cost, specifically what are you talking about?

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- A. I believe the information I was talking about is the CO-2 curve. So kind of -- they make that as a treatable commodity. Whether or not and how is that done, I don't know, but they have the CO-2 cost on a per-ton basis based on the reduction requirement and all other things which is the information that I have seen before, I have seen before, yeah.
- Q. Okay. So we are talking about the costs associated with CO-2 emissions?
 - A. That's right.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you.

So, to your knowledge, do environmental-control investments in generating units have an impact on the cost of generation?

A. That's a very difficult question. I would say, yes or no. So yes, in the sense it may have impact on the -- are you talking about the fixed costs, right? Or the variable cost?

Q. Why don't you answer both for me if you are able to do so.

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A. Yeah. First of all, you need to spend money, you have the investment, that's the capital, and also there is O&M related because you have to, you know, stop, make outages, all those kind of things.

But it also has impact on a variable part which once you have the equipment installed, you have certain chemicals you need to put in there for it to work, no matter is FGD or SCR. So, as a result, that number could be very small, 20 cents, a dollar, which I don't know. So in that sense, yes, it has impact, but specifically I don't know. I'm not the right person to answer that, yeah.

- Q. Okay. And is it accurate to state that the CBM provides an economic valuation of Duke's generation into the future?
- A. I would say -- I wouldn't say it's economic valuation. It's only the model, the CBM model, is not -- in terms of the generators, we are not trying to evaluate how much is it worth, for example, if someone come and buy it.

But, rather, just on a kind of an hour-by-hour, month-by-month basis what kind of cost

we're projecting, just on the generation side, the variable part, just fuel and all the other variables, and also the revenue that you get from the market.

So it's not really taking into consideration of tax issues and all the interest, all the other cash flow, discounting, so that's why I wouldn't call it a valuation model. It's a model that projects based on optimization on hour-by-hour basis.

- Q. Okay. Then would it be accurate to say the model determines what margins can be realized from the OVEC generation during the modeling period?
- A. I would say for the margins to be expected, yes.
- Q. Okay. And forgive me, we've talked about several different documents, but what was the period of time that was actually modeled?
 - A. You mean for OVEC?
 - Q. For OVEC.

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- A. Oh, actually I just know it's for a very long term. It covers up to 20 -- from 2015 to 2018 and 2019 up to, I don't know, 2025. I don't know the specific term for this one. I'm not involved in this.
 - Q. Okay. So specifically to your

understanding then you've modeled through 2025, 2024?

MS. KINGERY: Objection. The witness
just said he didn't know.

A. I didn't know. I was given this. I can see this. I guess I can read this right here. So '25, yeah.

Q. Okay.

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MS. KINGERY: Let the record reflect that he just read the piece of paper. He said he didn't know and he was just reading what was on the piece of paper.

EXAMINER PIRIK: We can let the witness answer if he can.

- Q. And to your knowledge was this only modeled through 2024 or was it modeled through 2040 which is what the company has proposed for the rider that's associated with it?
 - A. I said I don't know.
 - Q. You don't know. Okay. Thank you.

And we just discussed the period that was actually modeled. Were you asked to model any shorter or longer periods of time for these units?

A. As I have said before, we model this every day in our production run so we don't really do specific special runs for this necessarily. And our

daily transaction includes all of the units we have including this particular, I don't know, is this the PPA or contract, it's all modeled in our production run. So every day, after the market closes, the model will be run.

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But also for planning purposes and budgeting purposes, they also take a particular run of any particular day, but they don't anything special. So that's why I'm saying they don't really necessarily value this kind of in a special way. It is in there, yeah.

- Q. Okay. And forgive me if I wasn't clear, I'm asking about the term for the model. So were you asked to model any shorter period of time than what you modeled or any longer period of time than what you actually modeled?
 - A. You mean for this particular case?
 - Q. For this particular, yeah, for this --
- A. Yeah, it's longer than our production run.
- Q. And you were -- were you asked to model that longer period of time?
- A. We were asked to provide the output for a term that is longer than the production run every day, that is correct, yeah.

Q. Okay. How frequently do you or your team look back and determine how well the model performed?

- A. Our team do that on their own from time to time.
 - Q. Okay. Do you --

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- A. The corporation has a quarterly back-testing requirement, yes.
- Q. Okay. So corporate policy would be a quarterly review?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. But you do that, from time to time, based on what you feel might be necessary, your team?
 - A. Based on, I think, the front office requirement, and also sometimes just our people, professionals, they want to check whether or not, for example, the patterns have changed, the output would be consistent with the market change.

For example, if the coal price went up, if the model is showing that we are producing more, then they would say, okay, something going on. Then they would check, so that's what I mean.

Q. Thank you.

And have you previously performed any analysis regarding the deviation experienced from the models -- or, excuse me, the deviation from the

models that have been run to project margins from electric generation?

- A. For?
- Q. For this particular --
- A. No.

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- 6 Q. -- these OVEC units.
 - A. No. This -- we just provided the model runs. We were not updating the model runs if that's what you are asking.
- Q. What about a look-back, though, is what I am asking. In the past have you performed any analysis to perform how -- see how well this model has performed?
 - A. You mean for this particular longer -- long term?
- Q. No, for past quarters.
- A. Yes, we have.
- 18 Q. Okay.
- 19 A. Yeah.
- Q. And to the extent that it is not confidential, what were the results associated with that analysis?
- A. So far, since the implementation of the policy, we have not had violations, so within the level of tolerance.

Q. Okay. And can you explain what the level of tolerance is or if it's a certain percentage threshold?

THE WITNESS: Is that okay?

MS. KINGERY: I actually don't know whether that's public or not. I would say it's probably better to wait until the confidential record.

MS. HUSSEY: That's fine.

- Q. Dr. Zhang, are you familiar with the proposed Clean Power Plan?
- A. No.

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- Q. Okay. Assuming that additional environmental controls become necessary for the OVEC units in the relatively near future, would you expect the results yielded by your model to change?
 - A. Can you repeat that again?
- Q. Sure. I am asking you to make an assumption.
- A. Sure.
- Q. So assuming that additional environmental controls become necessary for the OVEC units in the near future, would you expect the results yielded by your model to change?
- A. Most likely, yes. But I can't really say

for sure because if that requirement changes --

- Q. I'm sorry. Could you repeat that last bit?
- A. If, for example, the requirement changes --
 - Q. Okay. Thank you.
- A. -- the market might also change. So that's why I'm saying most likely, yes. But also depending on how the other things will change, the market might make changes also, so.
- Q. Okay. And would the model need to be redesigned in any way?
 - A. No.
- Q. Okay. Would inputs need to be added or changed?
- 16 A. Yes.

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Q. And I'm just looking for a "yes" or "no" answer here. I don't need you to elaborate because I think that will be most likely confidential, but in the wake of the proposed Clean Power Plan, which I understand you aren't necessarily familiar with, in light of the fact that carbon or CO-2 regulations have been proposed, have you done any analysis of how your model will need to be changed -- excuse me, how the inputs will need to be changed?

A. As I said before, when we have the fundamental curves, they give us the entire set of the curves which included the CO-2 prices. So the model already has the function of taking into consideration all the cost components. It's just a matter of, for example, mercury, we have no cost in there but there is a calculation, and as soon as you have the cost information in there, the model would take in.

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Same thing for CO-2. Even for now, if we look at our model, the model actually does a CO-2 calculation cost, but it just treat it as zero because it is zero. But the functions are there.

To come back to your question, no, you do not change the model because the model has been upgraded over the 15 years to reflect all those features, but you do need to change the input if there is a new set, yes.

- Q. Okay. So assuming -- and I am asking you to make the assumption that CO-2 prices spike, that would be reflected already in the fundamental curve and thus the output would likely -- or, the results under your model would change subject to the change for the upward change in CO-2 costs?
 - A. Most likely. Once again, it depending on

all the other things, for example, what kind of 1 2 impact would that have on the power curve because it 3 would stretch out the retirement, all those things. When I say "retirement," I don't mean my retirement, 4 5 I mean the retirement of the units. So that's why I said "most likely," but I don't know. I'm not the 6 7 expert on the fundamental curves. 8 MS. HUSSEY: Okay. Thank you. That's 9 all I have. 10 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 11 EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Bojko. 12 MS. BOJKO: I have no questions. Thank 13 you. 14 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Boehm. 15 MR. K. BOEHM: No questions. 16 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Oliker. 17 MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor. 18 Before I get started, parameters of 19 confidentiality, because there's been a discussion 2.0 earlier about if we are talking trends versus actual

confidentiality, because there's been a discussion earlier about if we are talking trends versus actual numbers, I want to know where the line is before I set my questions.

MS. KINGERY: Trends in what?

MR. OLIKER: If I am talking about

25 increases in specific years as opposed to actual

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numbers, is that confidential, or decreases?

2 MS. KINGERY: If you're talking about

3 general questions, I think that's not confidential.

4 If you are talking about what the assumptions are in

5 running the model, so upward assumptions in fuel

6 costs, so inputs.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: I think he is also asking about directional, up, down, jump, lower, those types of directional terminology.

MS. KINGERY: Right. So those, I think, we've said are confidential if we're talking about things that are inputs to the model or outputs from the model. But not if we're talking about what ended up in that cash flow line.

MR. OLIKER: Okay.

MS. KINGERY: So the cash flow line was okay to talk about direction or numbers. But the rest of the analysis we weren't going to talk about direction.

MR. OLIKER: So if I talk about output or market prices at all and their direction, then that would be confidential.

MS. KINGERY: Correct.

MR. OLIKER: Just wanted to clear that up before I get started.

2997 1 EXAMINER PIRIK: That's very good. 2 MR. OLIKER: Thank you. 3 CROSS-EXAMINATION 4 5 By Mr. Oliker: Good morning, Dr. Zhang. 6 Ο. 7 Α. Good morning. 8 Just a few questions. My name is Joe 0. 9 Oliker and I represent IGS Energy. Α. 10 Hi, Joe. Just, I think you've talked about this 11 12 before, but the commercial business model, it's a 13 mathematical model, correct? 14 Actually, I said it is not just a mathematical model. It's a combination of Stochastic 15 16 calculus and operational features. 17 Q. But it's all based on calculations, it's 18 all numbers, right? 19 No. The process is simulations, yeah. Α. 20 Q. Okay. And you are not an expert on PJM 2.1 rules, correct? 22 A. No, I am not. 23 Q. Okay. 24 A. Generally aware of it, but, no, I believe 25 not.

MR. OLIKER: Jeanne, questions about any of the assumptions specifically are confidential?

MS. KINGERY: Yes, assumptions.

MR. OLIKER: Okay.

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- Q. I think this was talked about earlier, I just want to be clear, the commercial business model does not place any limitations on the amount of output that a generation unit can produce, correct?
- A. I don't know what you mean, it's physical limit.
- Q. For example, it assumes relationships between market prices and cost of production, but it doesn't assume any limitations on specific amounts of megawatt output, correct?
- A. Not anymore. In the past, when there it was before MISO Day 2, the model had the so-called market depth assumptions, meaning, for example, the off-peak hour, the company can sell cannot sell more than 2,000 megawatts, for example, in a particular hour, but now since the PJM, really has the market depth is really infinite. It always clears, so no matter how, right, so that's why you don't have up to the limit of the full capacity. That's the limit, yeah.
 - Q. Okay. So I think we're really -- I think

you said what I was saying. So if the model assumes there is a margin between cost of production and the clearing -- and a market price, the unit will clear. It doesn't assume any other factors would prevent a unit from dispatching, correct?

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A. Once again, you know, if you are talking about this generally, I would say that's not entirely true because there is a commitment decision first.

And I say that because if you are talking about a model in our units, there is a forward and back-and-forth looking. The model does not look at it as oh, this hour, I am making money, and so, hence, I'm going to run. No.

example, for one unit, I don't want to mention the name, but the next 172 hours, and is saying if I run for the next 172 hours we will make money. Or if I turn it off in hour 173, the cost of start-up can be recovered. The model will take that into consideration to make the commitment decision first. Then, once the unit is committed on an hour-by hour-basis, the model will kind of set the megawatt level based on the incremental cost.

So, for example, if the model is already committed, but on an off-peak hour, you are losing

money, the model would not turn the unit off. The
model would say I would have to ramp this down, as
far down as I can, based on the speed -- by the way,
the model does also model the ramp rate on a
per-every-5 minute basis. The model will push it
down to the lowest level it can based on the speed of
ramping.

So I just want to make sure you don't think that our model is turning the unit off and on, no. We don't do that. It's much more sophisticated than that. It's a dynamic optimization model.

- Q. Thank you for that answer, Dr. Zhang, but I don't think that answered my question.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. My question is, for example, if -- if
 Ohio had specific limitations on the amount of output
 that a coal plant can produce, your model would not
 reflect those limitations, correct?
- A. Our model is capable of doing that.
- 20 Actually, we -- can I --
 - Q. But your model doesn't do it now, correct?
- A. We don't require it to be now.
- Q. Thank you.
 - A. But we did do that for North Carolina in

their national -- I don't know the term, what is it, something legal. We do studies for them. If you have a hard cap on CO-2 or on SO-2, the model that you have -- by the way, we have that capability. It can be turned on, yeah.

Q. You might -- you might not want to lose that capability.

You said this earlier, I think, you are not an expert in environmental rules at all, correct?

- A. No. I am generally aware of it, but no.
- Q. And historically, when Duke Energy Ohio owned its generation fleet and now when the generation fleet is in Duke Energy Corporation's possession, the commercial business model has been the tool that Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Corporation has used to estimate the margins of the midwest generation fleet.
- A. Actually, I don't quite get that question.
 - Q. Okay. Let's break it up into parts.
 - A. Yeah.

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Q. Until very recently, Duke Energy Ohio owned several generating assets, mostly coal, but there was also the Duke Energy North America gas assets, correct?

- A. No. So the reason I hesitate is because there is a transfer, so.
 - O. I understand that.

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- A. You know what I mean? DEO versus DECAM.
- Q. Let's take it more globally. There is generating assets that are currently owned by Duke Energy Corporation, but they used to be owned by Duke Energy Ohio. Now, the commercial business model would be the tool that is used to estimate the cash flows, the margins of those generating units, correct?
 - A. It could.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. It could have been, yeah. But they also -- once again, I hesitate. A lot of time we invite outside firms to conduct assessment of margins of our units and all that. So I don't want to -- yeah, so. It could. It could have, yeah.
- Q. And I think you touched on this, you agree that Duke Energy Corporation has entered in a definitive purchase agreement to sell the midwest generation fleet to Dynegy?
 - A. I'm aware of that.
- Q. And although the sale included Duke's profitable gas assets, you agree that Duke has

written -- taken an accounting impairment in that sale of over a billion dollars?

MS. KINGERY: Objection. This witness has already said he is not an accounting expert and he most certainly was not subpoenaed to talk about the issue that Mr. Oliker is raising at this point.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll allow the question.

- A. Once again, I read it in the news just as you have, but I don't know how the number is being calculated, so that's -- that would be my answer.
- Q. And only if you know, you would agree that an impairment is when the forecasted cash flows of a unit will not recover the embedded cost of a unit.

MS. KINGERY: Again, I am going to object. Dr. Zhang has stated repeatedly that he is not an accountant and he's -- he's here as an economist and as the architect of the CBM.

MR. OLIKER: I just want to know if he knows.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled. If he knows.

A. Actually, I wouldn't be able to tell you that because the accounting rules are becoming more and more complicated.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I think my

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remaining questions are probably better left for the confidential transcript.

Thank you, Dr. Zhang.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Kingery.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Kingery:

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- Q. Dr. Zhang, I believe you were asked yesterday by Mr. Berger about whether Mr. Dougherty had provided you with a different set of assumptions on which he wanted you to run or somebody in your department to run the CBM, and you had indicated that, no, he you don't run the CBM on different assumptions. Is there any circumstance in which you would use different assumptions?
 - A. I don't quite --
- Q. Do you ever change the assumptions on which the model runs?
- A. If, for example, someone is telling me there is a situational change and they want me to evaluate what that change will be, what kind of impact will that have, then, yes, I would call that a test CBM, test run, yes, we do that. But we don't do that for any official estimation of variations.

- Q. Would it distort the integrity of the output if you were to change the assumptions on which it runs?
 - A. Absolutely, yeah.
- Q. A few minutes ago you were asked by

 Ms. Hussey about Mr. Dougherty's request for a run of
 the CBM and how long he had requested that it be run
 for. Do you recall that line of questioning?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And were you personally involved with receiving that request from Mr. Dougherty?
 - A. No.
- Q. And did you hear from any of your direct reports who might have run -- performed the run, about what that request was?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. So you were personally aware of the time period that he requested at that time.
 - A. No. I just know there was a request.
 - Q. Okay. But you did not at the time hear he's requested for X period of years?
- A. That's correct. I want to emphasize, you know, our practice at Duke Energy, especially I think in the midwest, are what we call the "everything follows from the cost -- the policy and control,"

it's basically we have a process that is basically implemented so that we don't rely on particular individuals, so to avoid bias, any bias that people may have. So if people want to have information from the CBM, they can have confidence just go to the model themselves, the interface, or go to the people who run the model to make requests, they know everything will be in sync.

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MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor. He went well beyond the scope of the question and gratuitously added a whole bunch of policy information that wasn't requested by Ms. Kingery.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled.

MS. HUSSEY: Your Honor, briefly, I just wanted to clarify, I object just to the extent that I don't believe I brought Mr. Dougherty's name up whatsoever when I asked you those questions. I just want to make that clarification for the record.

Thank you.

EXAMINER PIRIK: We'll have recross.

Q. And last question. Yesterday, there was some talk with Mr. Berger about the accuracy of -- of the CBM, and I believe I heard you say that the goal of the CBM is not forecasting or predicting. Do you recall that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. If it's not intended to forecast or predict the future prices or -- or volumes or the margins, what is it intended to do if it's not forecasting?
- A. Okay. I think the main purpose is to tell you what is what action you should take today because you have access to the market. Even though I am talking about for the next three years, but I can actually transact today on the market. So the model give you what your position should be on all the commodities. So which means even though I don't know what exactly will happen, but I know what people are transacting at for the next three years. So I can actually lock in my margin, if I want to. That's purpose No. 1.

Purpose No. 2 is to give you the fair assessment that a particular time, based on a particular set of inputs, what is the unbiased, most reasonable expectation you should have.

Q. So let me see if I understand. So rather than saying I believe that three years from now the margins will be X, what the model would say is -- and I think you've used the term "probabilistic," so what the model would say is what is most likely is X.

- A. That's right.
- Q. And that's why you've said that it's not predicting the future.
 - A. That's correct.

5 MS. KINGERY: Okay. Thank you for that clarification.

I have nothing further, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

Mr. Berger -- staff?

MR. BEELER: Nothing. Thank you.

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12 RECROSS-EXAMINATION

13 By Mr. Berger:

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Q. Dr. Zhang, saying that something is most likely in the future, you don't think that that's a forecast?

- A. No. That's not a forecast.
- 18 Q. Okay.
- A. Can I give you -- once again, give an example?
- Q. I'm not going to ask for an example right
 now. I guess you and I just have a difference in
 viewpoint of what a forecast is.
- A. I think I am -- I insist. I think this is really important.

MR. OLIKER: I don't think that was a question.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: I think we need to focus on the questions. Go ahead, Mr. Berger.

MR. BERGER: Thank you.

- Q. In terms of whether Mr. Dougherty,
 Dr. Zhang, conducted a production run or a CBM test
 run, did you confirm with your -- your directors that
 it was, in fact, just a production run and not a CBM
 test run?
- A. Two things. No. 1 is it's probably not my direct report because once again, you know, my direct reports have people working for them, so this is probably someone who work for my direct reports.

Having said that, I have confidence that we have the process control in place so whoever is making the model run, it doesn't matter if it's A or B. They have done the same thing that he is supposed to do. That's No. 1.

No. 2, I don't think anyone can come to us and give us a set of inputs. I told you before, he can only say I need this. And if we don't have the necessary market information, we will go for the market fundamental information. So that's why I'm saying that.

No. 3, he did not make that model run. He just requested the information from the model, but he did specify the term.

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- Q. Well, and my question was simply did you confirm with somebody, whether it's a direct report or somebody who works for a direct report, that it was, in fact, just a production run? Did you confirm that?
- A. Okay. Can I emphasize if it is a production run, it's in the system. You can repeat the run. Nobody is changing anything so I don't need to confirm. You know, once again, I am not a big shot like Mr. Chuck Whitlock, but if I were to check every run, do you know how many pricing deals we do on the retail side?

Every day, thousands of them. And also, all the other model requests that we have, every day, 10, 20, 30. Then I would not be able to do anything else, even if I spent my entire time on it, I probably would make mistakes — will be making mistakes, so that's why we have the process in place, policy in place, so that everybody follow the same thing.

They don't have to report to me oh, by the way someone asked me to do this. No, they don't

have to do that. I have confidence that whatever they do is in the books and they are following the books.

- Q. And in terms of that, "following the books" means if there is a CBM test run that you earlier referenced does happen, to test a situation that somebody wants to know about, well, what would be the effect of this -- if this was, in fact, the case rather than what's in the model.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. All I am trying to ask is whether you know that, in fact, the run that was done was simply a production run and not a test run.
- A. Okay. First of all, it is longer than five years. It cannot be production run because a production run only covers five years. If it goes beyond five years, it's not a normal production run.

But, however, I wouldn't call it a "test run" because a test run, as I just indicated, meaning someone is discussing the potential change with me or with my team. They want to see what impact that would have.

But this is not a test run. Test run, once again, you are trying to figure out what kind of technical change that you want to have on fuel and

3012 1 other things. And Mr. Dougherty, he cannot do that. 2 And he is not really in the business of doing it. 3 It's only the operation people, fuel guys, they do that to test the water of a particular new strategy. 4 5 So he would have to only be able to make the request. 6 So that's really two things. No. 1, if 7 it was beyond five years, it is -- it is not a normal production run, for the term is out of the five-year 8 9 window. But the five-year window is the same. 10 But for the five year and beyond, it's a 11 It's not a production run, but it's a run 12 that's based on the inputs of the corporation. It's 13 not a test. So that's why I want to emphasize the different -- there is a difference. It's not a test 14 15 run. 16 Thank you. That's all I MR. BERGER: 17 have on the public record on redirect. Thank you. 18 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. 19 Ms. Hussey. 2.0 2.1 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 22 By Ms. Hussey: 23 Mr. Zhang, you just spoke with 24 Ms. Kingery about a probabilistic model, and I wonder 25 if you can draw the comparison for me. Would you say

that the information that we have in IGS-POD-01-003, which you have before you which I believe is OCC Exhibit 4a, would be akin to a snapshot in time of what you expect to happen over the term that's reflected here?

A. That's fair, yeah.

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- Q. And do you know exactly when this snapshot, so to speak, was taken?
 - A. I don't know the exact dates.
 - Q. Okay. Approximately when, do you know?
- 11 A. Actually, I don't know the exact dates,
 12 no.
 - Q. I'm sorry, I didn't hear that.
 - A. I don't know the exact dates.
 - Q. Okay. So if one of the inputs into this model significantly changes, would you expect the results yielded by your model would likewise change?
 - A. Most likely, yes.
 - MS. HUSSEY: Okay. Thank you. No further questions.
- 21 EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Bojko.
- MS. BOJKO: No questions, your Honor.
- 23 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Boehm.
- MR. K. BOEHM: No questions, your Honor.
- 25 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Oliker.

3014 1 MR. OLIKER: Just very briefly, your 2 Honor. 3 4 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 5 By Mr. Oliker: Mr. Zhang, you spoke with Ms. Kingery 6 about the use of the model estimating the future to 7 8 transact today, correct? 9 Yes. The purpose No. 1, yes. 10 Q. Okay. And so, let me ask you a hypothetical. Assuming Duke Energy Ohio were to sell 11 12 its generating assets for \$2.8 billion, but it 13 believes that the necessary forecasted cash flows for 14 those generating assets to recover their fixed costs 15 is \$3.8 billion. Would you agree Duke has made a 16 decision today that its generating assets have a 17 negative cash flow of a billion dollars? 18 Α. You lost me. 19 MS. KINGERY: I impose -- interpose the 2.0 normal objection that it's assuming facts not in the 2.1 record. 22 EXAMINER PIRIK: It's a hypothetical. 23 Α. So can you repeat that again? 24 MR. OLIKER: Could you read it back, 25 Karen?

Q. Maybe I will just ask it again, maybe it will be quicker. Dr. Zhang, would you agree if Duke sold its generating assets for \$2.8 billion, but the amount of cash flow necessary to cover all the fixed costs of those generating assets was \$3.8 billion, would you agree that Duke has made a decision today, in a transaction today, that shows that those generation assets have a negative cash flow of a billion dollars over their life?

- A. Once again, you say "cash flow" because discounted versus undiscounted, you know.
 - Q. Take the hypothetical either way.
 - A. Yeah.

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 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ KINGERY: I would just note again this is outside the scope of the --

EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled.

A. When you say "cash flow," it typically means the flow at the time, right? So when you -- are you talking about just right now? Because when you say re -- \$3.8 billion to recover, is that right now 3.8 billion or over time? So that's why I keep saying, you know, I don't really know, because I don't know what you are trying to get at on this one, because I cannot really say all the future costs, summed together, 3.8, compare with the cash, 2.8

billion today. That's not a comparable.

- Q. Assuming a discount factor is built in.
- A. Then there is \$1 billion short.

MR. OLIKER: Okay. Thank you. That's all the questions I have, your Honor.

Thank you, Dr. Zhang.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Kingery.

MS. KINGERY: Thank you. Just one.

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RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Kingery:

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- Q. Dr. Zhang, I am still a little bit confused about the difference between a forecast and a prediction of the future. I believe you were talking with Mr. Berger and you had an example that you were going to provide.
- A. Yes, sure. So when you have a particular set of information today, you want to see what's going to happen, for example, one year from now or five years from now, the best we can do is what is the most likely scenario that you believe will transpire which we call either the expected or the P50. So there are other situations that are also likely to happen, but it would be more or less, but this is the most likely.

- Q. And that is what is -- that's the output from the model.
 - A. That's true. That's right.

MS. KINGERY: Okay. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Staff?

MR. BEELER: Nothing, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Go into the confidential

record.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Berger.

MR. BERGER: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

15 By Mr. Berger:

- Q. Dr. Zhang, the weather simulation part of your model is based on (Confidential)
- weather data at (Confidential) locations in order to develop a forecast of weather; is that correct?
 - A. Approximately (Confidential), yeah.
- 21 Q. And the forecast is developed for -- it 22 forecasts weather on an (Confidential) going 23 forward; is that correct?
- A. I want to say again it's a simulation, not a forecast. That's why you have many scenarios,

3018 1 yeah. 2 Ο. It simulates weather on an (Confidential) basis going forward, correct? 3 That's correct. Α. 4 5 Q. Okay. And if you look at IGS-POD-01-003 --6 7 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Berger, do you think 8 you can say OCC Exhibit 4a? 9 MR. BERGER: OCC Exhibit 4a. Thank you. 10 Q. And do you see the change in generation volumes reflected between 2018 and 2019 of 11 12 approximately a (Confidential) - percent (Confidential). Do you see that? 13 14 Α. What page are you on? Q. The first page. 15 16 The first page, okay. Α. 17 Q. Do you see that (Confidential), 2018 to 2019? 18 Α. Yep, I see that. Is it your understanding that the primary 19 Q. 2.0 reason for that (Confidential) is the change from the 2.1 forward-market prices in the observable market, to 22 the fundamental energy prices in that -- that were developed by Duke's outside consultant? 23 2.4 That's largely true, yes. The Α. 25 fundamental curve covers 2019 and beyond. And the

power price is (Confidential) because of the CO-2 regulated issues which I am not an expert of, there was a pattern change between (Confidential), yes.

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- Q. That -- is that your belief or did you specifically evaluate it, that that was the reason for the change?
- A. That's the factual change based on the input we have. That's the same thing I believe happened in late part of 1999, okay? We did not have the comprehensive model. I was just starting to work.

Someone asked me from the operation side just like you ask me. I was telling them 2000, that then Cinergy would be producing 64 million megawatt-hours and where everybody told me you are stupid, you are just a professor from Duke because I taught at Duke and just got in. Because we — the maximum we have ever produced was 59 million. And back in 1999 was a horrible year. Are you telling me that 2000, I said that's all the information I have on the market. The best predictor is whatever I see on the market. Guess what happened? We produced 6.5 — 65.6 million megawatt-hours.

So if that's what you are trying to get

at, then I don't think we know because the input drives the output. The input is determined by a comprehensive review of all the people, Duke and the consulting firm, so we produce a set of curves that give us the pattern which determine this output change.

- Q. Yeah, my only question to you was whether you had specifically evaluated that that was the reason for the -- for the (Confidential) in the output.
 - A. Oh, you mean, I personally did the --
- Q. Did you personally review the model run to determine that the cause was the change in fundamental prices? Change from forward prices to fundamental prices?
- A. Okay. For this particular one, I only have the general understanding but I have seen the curves before. There are many other assessments that were done by our team for other purposes including the asset transaction. So, once again, as I said about an hour ago, I am 99.9 percent sure --
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. -- that was the reason.
- Q. Okay.
- A. Yeah.

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25 Q. And in terms of that being driven by the

fundamental forecast reflection of an (Confidential) in prices caused by CO-2 requirements, CO-2

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- emission-reduction requirements, are you equally sure that's the reason for those fundamental curves being increased at that point in time?
 - A. The power price has shifted and also, as
 I just stated, the pattern between (Confidential) and
 (Confidential) also shifted.
 - Q. I understand. But are you equally sure that that was the reason for that (Confidential) in the projection of fundamental prices versus where the forward curves indicated they were at that point in time?
 - A. I think I'm pretty sure.
 - Q. But not 98.9 percent sure?
 - A. Once again, I was not the person who dig in the -- digging in the hour-by-hour information, but.
 - Q. You did not communicate with anybody, with the outside consultants specifically regarding the reason for this change, correct?
- A. No. But also I trust them. They are professionals. They know what to do. Can I add to that? Duke does not make -- make a request to have particular curves for a particular purpose. You know

that, right? So we use the curve for everything for buy and for sale.

- Now, would you agree with me that if you look at the numbers for 2016 on that first page of Exhibit 4a, do you see the generation volume for (Confidential)?
 - Α. Yes, I do.

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And relative to the -- to Duke's Ο. installed capacity, would you agree with me that that is approximately (Confidential) percent of the megawatt hours that these units can produce in a year?

MS. KINGERY: Objection. Mr. Berger referred, I believe, to "Duke's installed capacity." MR. BERGER: I'm sorry.

- Relative to OVEC's installed capacity which is shown on this page.
- You mean relative to the megawatt level that we are contracted at, right?
- Ο. Yes.
- Okay. So, once again, my math is not that good in my brain, but I think that's pretty close. You take (Confidential) megawatts -- (Confidential) megawatts and multiply by (Confidential), which is taking out the outages, multiply by 8,600 hours, that's about (Confidential), 2.4 something like that, right? It's about (Confidential) percent, 25

3023 1 yes. Okay. And Duke's share of that 2 Q. projection would be about (Confidential) 3 megawatt-hours. At 9 percent? Maybe I have got the 4 5 number wrong here. MS. KINGERY: Mr. Berger, I believe the 6 7 witness just provided an answer to that calculation 8 in his last response. 9 Ο. Can we do -- do you have a calculator 10 with you? 11 Α. No, I do not. Okay. If we took the (Confidential) megawatts 12 Ο. of capacity and multiplied that by, is it 8,760 hours in 13 14 a year? 15 MS. KINGERY: Your Honor, should I 16 provide the witness with a calculator? EXAMINER PIRIK: That would be -- if you 17 18 have one. 19 Α. 8,760. 2.0 8,760, that would be --Q. 21 That's typical. Go ahead. Α. That would be (Confidential), would that be --22 Q. would that be megawatt-hours? 2.3 24 Yeah. Can you multiply that by .9 to Α. 25 make sure you take into consideration the forced

outages?

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- Q. Okay. So that's (Confidential) megawatt-hours; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. So it's about (Confidential) percent.
- Q. And the projected production is (Confidential), so that's about (Confidential) percent, correct? I think you indicated it's about (Confidential) percent.
- A. Yeah. So my brain is not as good as a calculator, sorry.
- Q. And then Duke's share of that would be -would be 9 percent of that production, its share of
 the entitlement; is that correct?
- A. I'm probably the wrong person to ask, but
 I'm generally aware that's 9 percent, yes.
- Q. Okay. And that --
 - MS. KINGERY: Your Honor, if I might add one clarifying objection. I don't know quite how to do this but, I think the (Confidential) megawatts of capacity is already our 9 percent share, so you don't have to take another 9 percent.

THE WITNESS: He is trying to get back to
the total. You want to divide by 9 percent. Is that
what you are trying to do? Because you cannot
multiply 9 percent anymore. It's in the --

3025 otherwise. 1 My question really is if -- is why -- if 2 9 percent of (Confidential) is -- no? 3 A. It's not 9 percent. 4 Q. It's not 9 percent. Duke's share is not 5 9 percent? 6 7 Duke's share is 9 percent. It's Α. 9 percent of -- (Confidential) divided by 9 percent, 8 which comes back to (Confidential). 9 Q. Oh, okay. 10 Α. Okay? 11 But that's the megawatts -- that's the 12 Q. 13 total megawatts in terms of megawatt-hours, 9 percent of the (Confidential) million megawatt-hours --14 15 No, no. (Confidential) million megawatt-hours is already taking into consideration --16 17 Oh, that already takes into consideration. 18 Α. Yes. Otherwise, it would be 19 2.0 (Confidential) megawatts, okay? Ο. Okay. 21 2.2 Maybe (Confidential). Α. 23 Q. And so, the generation volumes that are shown here, the (Confidential), is only (Confidential) percent 24 2.5 of what Duke is entitled to utilize, correct?

A. So --

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Q. It's only (Confidential) percent of what Duke is entitled to use, right?

A. I believe Duke is entitled to use the whole thing. That's just what's being projected economically. Duke can use every hour, but based on the information we see, we don't want to use every hour because we will be losing money. We only want to use half of the time when we actually make money. That's what that says.

MR. BERGER: Thank you. That's all I have on the confidential record.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Hussey.

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16 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

17 By Ms. Hussey:

Q. Dr. Zhang, I previously asked you if your team had performed any analysis regarding the deviation experienced from the models you guys had run to project margins from the OVEC units. Do you recollect that?

A. Yes.

Q. And I believe when I asked what the results had been, you indicated that there had been

no violation, correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And can you explain to me what you mean by no violation?
- A. Duke Risk Management corporation has established a tolerance level for deviations for load is plus/minus (Confidential) percent. Of generation on an individual basis, when I say "individual," individual generators is plus/minus (Confidential) percent.
- Q. Okay. I'm sorry, could you repeat that?
 Plus minus 10 percent per individual generators?
- A. Yes, yes, yeah. But not every hour, you know that, right? That's for on a monthly aggregated level plus/minus (Confidential) percent.
- Q. And you mentioned that you had previously performed this analysis about the deviation. Do you know how long ago you performed the last round of analysis?
- A. Probably for Q1, Q2, 2014. By the way, I don't do that personally. Once again, there's a process.
- Q. So I mean your team then.
- A. That's right.
- Q. And when you say for Q1, Q2, 2014, the look-back period was for those two quarters then?

A. That is correct, yes.

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- Q. Do you know how far back in the past you've looked -- you've reflected upon this model and done that type of analysis?
- A. For validation purposes by external parties, they did it in early years, and our risk management team did another type of test, and also prior to 2006. This process, on a quarter-by-quarter basis, was implemented starting 2006. But, before then, they had a different type of test. Now they do a quarterly test.
- Q. Okay. And do you have any reason to believe that the threshold that you mentioned will change in the future, the plus or minus (Confidential) percent and then plus or minus (Confidential) percent for an individual unit?
 - A. Potential that they have violated?
- Q. No, no. If the company plans to change those threshold levels and, I'm sorry, I don't recollect the term that you used. "Tolerance," I believe maybe.
 - A. Yeah, that's right, yeah.
- Q. Do you have any reason to believe that the company might change those levels in the future?
 - A. I haven't heard about it.
- MS. HUSSEY: Okay. That's all the

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      questions I have. Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Bojko.
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                  MS. BOJKO: No questions.
                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Boehm.
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                  MR. BOEHM: No, nothing.
                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Oliker.
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                  MR. OLIKER: Just very briefly, your
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              Thank you.
      Honor.
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                  CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)
      By Mr. Oliker:
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             Q.
                  Dr. Zhang, just a few more questions.
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      You do not personally know if the commercial business
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      model considers any (Confidential) that is
      applied to external PJM resources?
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                  That's not entirely true. There is a
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      database that's publicly available that may be one or
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      two years old, but it do have the general information
      in there.
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             Q.
                  Dr. Zhang, you said you're not familiar
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      with PJM's rules, correct?
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                  No. I am generally aware, but I'm not an
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      expert on the rules, not at all.
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                  And you are not familiar with how they
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      apply to internal PJM resources versus external PJM
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- A. Once again, I'm generally aware, but no,
- Q. Okay. Thank you.

And in 2019, you discussed this a little bit with Mr. Berger, the CBM projects a (Confidential) in OVEC's generation output, correct?

- A. That's what's shown here, yes.
- Q. Okay. And the increase is largely related to a (Confidential) contained in the EVA forward curve, correct?
- 12 A. I believe so.
- Q. And that (Confidential) is largely driven by carbon regulations, correct?
- 15 A. I believe so.
 - Q. And although you're not an expert on environmental regulation, it's your testimony that you believe environmental regulations that are intended to reduce power plant carbon emissions is going to result in two coal plants, Clifty Creek and Kyger Creek, producing 50 percent more power.
 - A. That's incorrect. That's not what I believe. That's what a lot of professionals both at Duke and the consulting firm, they produced a set of input. I simply take that set of input in an

unbiased way and use that in the model to make the
projection using this coherent set of information.

That's not -- it doesn't really matter whether I
believe or not believe. I am really not -- really
not there to say. That's not really up to me. Up to
me, you know.

- Q. Have you ever heard of the laugh test? Sir, you don't have to answer that.
 - A. Sure.

MR. OLIKER: No more questions, your

Honor.

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12 EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Kingery?

MS. KINGERY: Thank you.

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15 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

16 By Ms. Kingery:

- Q. I wanted to clarify one thing. You talked about the risk tolerance level and you said that it's at (Confidential) percent considered with per -- well, I have forgotten exactly what your words were, I think it was an individual generator basis. Were you talking about, when you said that, about the generating station as a whole or is it per unit within the station?
- A. Generally we take all the units together

and also that's on an aggregated monthly basis.

Q. Okay.

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- A. We are not talking an hour-by-hour.

 MS. KINGERY: Okay. Great.
- A. And also I want to add, when I say the "tolerance level," it means you know with a given set of input what it is the output do. So, in other words, if my price inputted is 30, so the realized is close to 30, that's when you apply the so-called tolerance. I don't mean the price at \$30, the actual price is \$100 then you are within (Confidential) percent, I said this before, and nobody has the magic box.
 - Q. Right.
- A. And I also want to add on one thing about the gentleman here mentioned the laugh test. When I just got out of school from Duke, that's what I used to think. I used to think other people are stupid, I called them stupid, they called me stupid too because of the laugh test.

Just give an example, I was produced -projecting 650 million megawatt-hours. People called
me stupid because they said the maximum was 56, 57.
They said there's no way. Then I also, in the
simulation, we pulled the gas price of \$11.50, I
remember very clearly, on the per BTU. People are

thinking you are an idiot. The market is \$3.50. You are telling me there is one particular case, one particular scenario it's \$11.50. I said that's what probabilistic means. Guess what? Pretty soon we saw that.

So that's why, Joe, once again, I

understand where you are coming from, but I
wouldn't -- I wouldn't call that necessarily, you
know, the laughing test or whatever, so. It's not
that simple. Otherwise, you know, we don't need to
file PODs to do modeling. Sorry.

- Q. If it were that simple, we could all do what you do.
 - A. That's right.
- Q. But we can't.

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- MS. KINGERY: All right. I don't have anything more. Thank you.
- 18 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
- 19 EXAMINER PIRIK: Staff?
- MR. BEELER: No questions.
- 21 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you, Mr. Zhang.
- MR. OLIKER: Do we have rebuttal or, not
- 23 rebuttal, redirect on the confidential?
- 24 EXAMINER PIRIK: Oh, on the confidential.
- MR. OLIKER: Yeah.

Duke Energy Ohio Volume XI 3034 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes, I quess we do. We just did the direct. Mr. Berger, do you have anything else? MR. BERGER: No, I don't. Thank you. EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Hussey. MS. HUSSEY: Nothing, your Honor. EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Bojko.

MS. BOJKO: No.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Boehm.

MR. K. BOEHM: No.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Oliker.

MR. OLIKER: Just one question, I think.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Oliker:

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Would you agree that if coal plants -the amount of coal plants that are in operation today stay in operation and there are not significant amounts of coal retirements, it's mathematically impossible for all coal plants in the PJM system to produce (Confidential) power and, yet, comply with EPA's proposed regulations?

MS. KINGERY: Objection. The witness is not an expert on the EPA proposed regulations.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled.

And once again, if you are that ideal to 1 2 hold one factor constant -- to leave everything else 3 constant, just changing one thing, yes, that's possible. But that's not how the economy or how the 4 5 market moves. Everything changes as a chain reaction, which I'm not at all claiming that I am 6 expert on, but I don't think you can hold everything 7 8 constant and just change one thing. That would be my 9 position. 10 MR. OLIKER: Thank you, Dr. Zhang. That's all I have. 11

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

MS. KINGERY: And I had just one more

question, your Honor.

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16 RECROSS-EXAMINATION

17 By Ms. Kingery:

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A. The tolerance level we were just speaking of, would that tolerance level within Duke Energy become moot once the assets are sold to Dynegy?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. Exceeds the

scope of redirect.

A. Once again --

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll allow a very brief

answer.

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                  Once again, I don't know. Probably.
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                  MS. KINGERY: Okay. Thank you very much.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Staff.
                  MR. BEELER: Nothing. Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Now, thank you,
      Mr. Zhang.
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                  THE WITNESS: Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: We will go in the open
      record.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: We will take a break
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      until -- well, a 15-minute break before we begin our
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      next witness.
                  (Recess taken.)
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: On the record.
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                  Mr. Mierzwa, would you please raise your
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      right hand.
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                  (Witness sworn.)
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.
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                  MR. SERIO: OCC would like to call Jerome
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      Mierzwa to the stand, please.
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1	JEROME D. MIERZWA
2	being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was
3	examined and testified as follows:
4	DIRECT EXAMINATION
5	By Mr. Serio:
6	Q. And, Mr. Mierzwa, do you have in front of
7	you what I would like to mark for purposes of
8	identification as OCC Exhibit No. 45.
9	(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
10	A. Yes, I do.
11	Q. And can you identify that document,
12	please?
13	A. That is my direct testimony in this
14	proceeding.
15	Q. And can you give us, just for the record,
16	your business address.
17	A. My business address is 10480 Patuxent
18	Parkway, Suite 300. It's in Columbia, Maryland
19	21044.
20	Q. And the document you have in front of
21	you, OCC Exhibit 45, was that prepared by you or
22	under your direct supervision?
23	A. Yes, it was.
24	Q. And do you have any corrections to make
25	to that testimony?

- A. Yes, I have several corrections to that testimony.
- Q. Okay. If you would like to go through those.
- A. On page 1, line 4, the word "Vice" should be entered in before the word "President."
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. Okay. Page 11, line 1, it says "...thus improving service reliability." It should say "Thus, service reliability has improved."
- Q. Could you repeat that? On line 1, it should now read what?
 - A. "Thus, service reliability has improved."
- Q. Okay.
 - A. On page 13, beginning at line 23, after the word "Yes," all the text should be deleted all the way through to line 1, on page 14, up to the word "In addition," and then the following word "the" should be capitalized.

I believe there is one more change. Yes. On page 22, line 7, after the word "excluded," there should be a comma, the next word should be an "and" with the lowercase "a," and the comma after the "and" should be deleted. And that's all the changes I'm aware of.

- Q. Okay. The change that you made on page 13, carry-overing to page 14, can you explain why that change was necessary?
- A. That change was necessary because at the time I prepared my testimony, I relied on certain data responses, and after the preparation of my testimony, additional data responses were received to show that statement was not completely accurate.
- Q. And when you were deposed by the company in this proceeding, did you make these corrections to your testimony at that time also?
 - A. Yes, I did.
- Q. And if I was to ask you the same questions today, would your answers be the same?
 - A. Yes.

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- MR. SERIO: Your Honor, Mr. Mierzwa is available for cross-examination.
- EXAMINER PIRIK: I'm not sure I understand the change on page 22, before we go to cross. Could you restate that for me?
- THE WITNESS: Yeah. Starting at line 7

 it -- after the word "excluded," the period should be deleted and a comma inserted and the next word "and," the "a" should be lowercase, and then the comma after "and" should be deleted.

1 EXAMINER PIRIK: So it still says 2 "excluded." 3 THE WITNESS: Yes. EXAMINER PIRIK: Okav. 4 5 Ms. Hussey. MS. HUSSEY: No questions, your Honor. 6 7 MS. SPILLER: Oh, your Honor, I'm sorry. We did actually have a motion to strike portions of 8 9 Mr. Mierzwa's testimony, please. 10 EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. MS. SPILLER: The first one, if I may, 11 12 your Honor, the attachment, JDM-Attachment 1, the 13 article that is attached to Mr. Mierzwa's testimony as well as the associated text which references this 14 15 article on page 4, line 17, carrying over to page 5, 16 line 5. This is not a document that Mr. Mierzwa has 17 authored. It is not a document that he relied upon 18 for purposes of his testimony in this case. It's 19 simply a report that indicates what he believes to be 2.0 a description of issues that he attached to his 2.1 testimony. We believe that this particular document 22 constitutes nothing more than hearsay and should be struck from the record as well as the associated 23 24 testimony. 25 Similarly, with regard to Mr. Mierzwa's

testimony that appears on page 21, the question and answer that begin on line 15 and conclude through line 23. In this particular portion of Mr. Mierzwa's direct testimony, he's simply reiterating the opinions of another OCC witness. This is — this is not relevant to the issues on which Mr. Mierzwa is testifying in this case; at best, it reflects cumulative and thus unnecessary evidence.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there any other motions?

Okay. Mr. Serio, response?

MR. SERIO: Yes, your Honor. The document is a report by NRRI. It's a treatise from an organization. Mr. Mierzwa did indicate he looked at the report, he read it, and it coincides with his views.

And most importantly, your Honor, the same document was attached to the witness —— to the testimony of OCC Witness Effron in the recent AEP ESP proceeding 13-2385-EL-SSO, and the document was accepted by the Attorney Examiner as an attachment to Mr. Effron's testimony.

So we think it is relevant. It supports his conclusions and he's available to answer questions about it.

1 Regarding the second motion, with the 2 testimony of Mr. Kahal that is referenced in the 3 testimony of Mr. Mierzwa, Mr. Kahal was available for cross-examination and the company had an opportunity 4 5 to ask him any questions about his recommendation. Mr. Mierzwa is simply accepting Mr. Kahal's 6 7 recommendation and incorporating that into his 8 finding. He's available to be cross-examined about his conclusions. 9 10 However, to the extent that there is 11 cross-examination on the specific numbers that 12 Mr. Kahal provided to Mr. Mierzwa, that opportunity 13 was last week when Mr. Kahal was -- was available as 14 a witness. EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. 15 16 The motion will be denied. 17 Ms. Hussey, I don't recall whether you 18 said you were going to cross. 19 MS. HUSSEY: No questions, your Honor. 2.0 EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Bojko. 2.1 MS. BOJKO: No questions, your Honor. 22 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Boehm. 23 MR. K. BOEHM: No questions, your Honor. 24 EXAMINER PIRIK: Duke. 25 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Spiller:

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- Q. Good morning, Mr. Mierzwa.
- A. Good morning.
- Q. You are offering -- you are offering opinion only on two aspects of Duke Energy Ohio's proposed electric security plan, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And those two aspects concern rider DCI and rider DSR, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And in connection with preparing your testimony in this case on behalf of the OCC, you did not review all of the testimony that the company filed in -- in connection with its application, correct?
- A. I did not retest the only testimony I read was generally that associated with the two issues which I address. I may have read additional testimony searching to see if the issue I address come up further, but generally that's correct.
- Q. And so, you would agree with me, sir, that within the direct testimony of Don Wathen and Peggy Laub is discussion about the two issues on which you're offering testimony, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And in forming your opinions in this case, sir, you also reviewed certain discovery responses that were exchanged between the parties, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And the discovery responses that you reviewed were those that were provided to you by the OCC, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And there are also Commission decisions that you have reviewed and relied upon for purposes of forming your opinions in this case, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, sir, can you tell me how you determine which Commission decisions were relevant to your work in this case?
- A. I think some of the testimony of the company mentioned some of the other -- some of the other proceedings which I took a look at.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. And counsel may have informed me of other testimony or cases to look at.
- Q. But beyond what you may have read in the company's filing and what the OCC's attorneys may

have told you, am I fair in assuming that you didn't conduct any additional individual review of the Commission's dockets?

- A. I did not conduct an independent review.
- Q. And one of the Commission decisions on which you relied for purposes of your work in this case was the Commission's decision in an AEP ESP proceeding, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And I believe you reference that in your testimony. It's the case filed under 11-346, correct?
- A. Correct.

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- Q. Okay. And, sir, do you have a copy of that with you at the witness stand today? If not, I am happy to provide one for you.
- A. I have a copy of certain pages from that order.
- 19 Q. Okay.
- A. Pages 42 through 47, around 68 through 21 69.
- EXAMINER PIRIK: Could the Bench have a copy, please?
- MS. SPILLER: Certainly, your Honor.
- 25 And, your Honor, I believe that the Bench took

1 administrative notice of this decision.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you.

Q. And, sir, we'll get to those particular portions of the AEP stipulation in a moment.

You did not, for purposes of your work in this case, review the Commission's decision in the FirstEnergy ESP proceeding in which distribution investment riders were approved for the FirstEnergy operating companies, correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. But you know, sir, having acknowledged that you reviewed the testimony of Don Wathen and Peggy Laub, that they referenced that FirstEnergy decision in their testimony, correct?
- A. I don't recall reading that. I may have read it. I just don't recall.
 - Q. Well, I thought you just told me you looked at the company's testimony and the cases cited in that testimony to determine what to review for purposes of your work.
- A. I referred -- I'm sorry, I looked up some of the cases referenced. I did not look up all the cases.
- Q. So if Ms. Laub was discussing the

FirstEnergy decision regarding distribution investment riders in her testimony, you just chose to ignore that particular case?

- A. I didn't look up that case.
- Q. Is there a particular reason, sir, that you focused only on the AEP case and not the FE case?
 - A. No particular reason.
- Q. No one suggested to you not to read the FE case?
 - A. No.

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- Q. And so, am I to conclude, sir, that although you knew the company had referenced the FE decision in connection with our -- with the company's proposed rider DCI, you simply determined, without looking at it, that that decision was not relevant to your work.
- A. I just -- I did not look under the proceeding. I didn't make a determination whether it was relevant or not.
- Q. Well, you don't know whether or not it was relevant without having reviewed it, correct?
- A. Well, if it was mentioned, I know there was another proceeding. I did not look it up. So it was relevant, but I did not look up the case. I assume there were other cases that were relevant,

too, I just didn't look up every case.

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- Q. And, Mr. Mierzwa, you have testified in regulatory proceedings before today, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you would agree with me that you address matters concerning natural gas and water, correct?
- A. Primarily I address those matters. I also address electric fuel cost proceeding issues.
- Q. And that was one case in which you testified in Louisiana, correct?
- A. I believe there is more than one case.

 Just complete -- there was one case that I testified in, Cleco, and we are just completing another case now.
- Q. But your work here in Ohio, with respect to regulatory matters, has involved those proceedings related to natural gas companies, correct?
- A. Yes. We generally do the GCR audit work for staff.
- Q. And before today you've not testified in Ohio in connection with a standard service offer in the form of an ESP, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And, sir, in your direct testimony you

identify your conclusions as well as the bases for those conclusions, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And you believe, Mr. Mierzwa, that the company's proposed riders DCI and DSR should be rejected because both of those riders are contrary to sound ratemaking principles, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And, in fact, sir, you believe that riders in general are contrary to sound -- they are contrary to sound ratemaking principles, correct?
 - A. Generally, yes.
- Q. And so, to the extent that the Ohio
 Commission has approved such riders, you believe that
 it is engaging in unsound ratemaking principles,
 correct?
 - A. I would not have approved those riders.
- Q. So you would disagree with the Commission to the extent that they approved those riders, correct?
 - A. Those riders I would not approve.
- Q. And, sir, there is an article attached to your testimony, correct?
- A. That's correct.
 - Q. You are not the author of the document,

1 are you?

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- A. No, I am not.
- Q. And you did not rely upon that document to form your opinion that riders are contrary to sound ratemaking principles, correct?
- A. No. I relied on that article to support my position.
- Q. And so, in that respect, the article is something that you found after you formed your opinions in this case, correct?
- A. Yes, but my opinions on riders were formed well before this case.
 - Q. Okay. So the article didn't form your conclusions in this case, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And, Mr. Mierzwa, with respect to riders or cost trackers, you believe that those should be used only to recover costs that are substantial, unpredictable, and beyond the utility's control, correct?
- A. That's correct. And also to avoid a dire financial situation.
 - Q. Okay. And we'll get to that. So even if such costs are substantial, unpredictable, and beyond a utility's control, you still oppose recovery via a

rider mechanism unless that rider is necessary to protect the utility from dire financial situations, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And so, sir, you would agree that it is contrary to sound ratemaking principles to approve a cost tracker or rider where that rider is not necessary to protect a utility from dire financial consequences, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And so, you would not agree with the Ohio Commission should it approve a cost tracker that was not necessary to protect a utility from dire financial consequences, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you believe, Mr. Mierzwa, that rider DCI, if approved, would reduce Duke Energy Ohio's incentives to control costs, correct?
- A. Yes, it would reduce incentives to control costs.
- Q. And you believe that to be the case because you believe that Duke Energy Ohio's cost recovery under rider DCI would be automatic, correct?
- A. Yes. There's been no review procedure proposed, and I believe Ms. Laub uses the word

"automatic" in her testimony.

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- Q. And do you believe that the Ohio

 Commission conducts reviews of cost trackers before
 authorizing the costs that may actually be recovered
 through those trackers?
- A. I don't know to the extent which it reviews those.
- Q. And you certainly would agree with me that a regulated utility such as Duke Energy Ohio can only charge rates as determined and approved by the Ohio Commission, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And do you believe that the Ohio Commission approves unreasonable rates?
 - A. Not that I'm aware of.
- Q. Mr. Mierzwa, if a utility knew that its distribution capital costs would be reviewed by the Commission or its staff in a rider proceeding, would you agree that it would have an incentive to control costs?
- A. It would have a greater incentive to control costs depending on the extent of the review.
- Q. Okay. But in this case you're not familiar with the extent to which the Ohio Commission or its staff reviews cost trackers, correct?

A. That's correct. There's no -- there is no review procedure proposed in this proceeding.

- Q. You've mentioned, sir, that you have reviewed and relied upon the AEP ESP II decision for purposes of forming your opinions in this case, and I'll tell you the "ESP II" reference simply comes from the fact that this was the second ESP that AEP had filed. You know that is Case 11-346, correct? I just want to make sure we are talking about the same decision, sir.
- A. I'm not -- I just don't recall if that's the first or second one.
 - Q. Okay. But the document that you have before you, it was one docketed under Case 11-346, correct?
- 16 A. That's correct.

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- Q. And having reviewed that decision, you are aware that the Ohio Commission approved a distribution capital investment rider for AEP, correct?
 - A. It approved the rider based on the circumstances and facts presented in that proceeding.
- Q. Okay. And it reviewed the rider with an ROE of 10.2 percent, correct?
- A. I don't recall.

Q. And, sir, I believe you've indicated -- well, strike that.

You got the -- certain portions of the AEP decision in front of you, correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And I believe you've indicated that you have pages what, 42 through 47, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And those are the pages of the decision concerning AEP Ohio's capital distribution investment rider, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And on page 42 of this decision, in paragraph 9, there is a recitation of the company's proposal that includes a return on common equities of 10.2 percent, correct?
 - A. I'm sorry, did you say 10.2?
 - Q. Yes, sir.
- 19 A. Yes, I see that.
- Q. And having read the decision, you're not aware of the Commission altering that return on equity, are you?
- A. I did not review this case -- or this
 order to look for any further discussion of return on
 equity.

- Q. Okay. And, sir, you were not involved in AEP Ohio's ESP proceeding docketed under Case 11-346, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And you've not reviewed the evidentiary record in that decision, have you, or in that case?
- A. I can't say, as I sit here now, whether I looked at any other documents or not. I certainly didn't review everything in that proceeding because there are hundreds of documents in that proceeding.
- Q. And, sir, have you reviewed the subsequent filings that AEP Ohio has made with respect to their annual work plans associated with their distribution capital investment rider?
 - A. No, I have not.
- Q. So you're not aware of the structure that the Ohio Commission has established with respect to the ongoing distribution investment efforts of AEP Ohio, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, sir, I believe you've indicated that you have before you another portion of the AEP ESP decision, correct?
 - A. Yes, I do.
 - Q. Pages 68 through 69, I believe you said?

A. Yes.

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- Q. But, sir, those were not portions of the AEP decision that you read for purposes of performing your -- for purposes of drafting your direct testimony in this case, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Mr. Mierzwa, you believe that Duke Energy
 Ohio is also seeking to automatically recover costs
 through rider DSR, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you form that opinion after having read the testimony of Direct Energy -- or, Duke Energy Ohio witness Peggy Laub, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And so, you understand the company is proposing rider DSR as a tracking mechanism, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. The company proposes to create a regulatory asset that will be debited or credited to reflect incremental costs from major storms that are either less than or greater than a baseline, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And that baseline, for purposes of tracking storm costs, is the amount included in the company's base rates, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And the company has further proposed that they would not seek to adjust rider DSI -- DSR outside of a base rate case unless the balance of the rider exceeded \$5 million, correct?
 - A. I'm sorry. Could you repeat that?
- Q. Sure. The company further proposed that they would not seek to adjust rider DSR outside of a base rate case unless the balance of the rider exceeded \$5 million, correct?
- A. The rider is established at zero now.

 I'm not sure of the language -- I'm not sure that
 they propose to adjust in the base rate. It was my
 understanding it would be adjusted outside of a base
 rate case.
- Q. And that's what you believe the company's proposal to be, correct?
- A. That it would be adjusted outside the base rate case, yes.
 - O. In all circumstances.
- A. Well, if there was a balance in the account at the time of the base rate case, I believe the company wanted to amortize that cost through the base rates.
- Q. And so, the company would not

automatically recover that regulatory — the balance in that regulatory asset outside of a base rate case and without Commission review, correct?

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- A. If the amount was less than 5 million, that's correct.
- Q. Mr. Mierzwa, would you agree with me that Duke Energy Ohio cannot control the storms that affect its service territory?
 - A. I would generally agree with that.
- Q. And it can't predict the damage that is actually caused by a storm that damages its service territory until the event is over, correct?
 - A. I would also agree with that.
- Q. And, sir, you do not dispute that Duke Energy Ohio is entitled to recover its storm costs, do you?
- A. No, I do not. I'm sorry. Their prudently-incurred storm costs.
 - Q. So you do not dispute that Duke Energy
 Ohio is entitled to recover its prudently-incurred
 storm restoration costs, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. But you believe the company must recover these storm restoration costs only through base rate proceedings, correct?

A. No. I think they can recover through a separate filing.

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- Q. So we could do it through the rider DSR as proposed in the case.
- A. Through a separate filing, and I think subject to the provision that all parties could review those costs, and there would be more than the limited review that's currently proposed, yes.
- Q. So while you originally told me that cost trackers or rider reflect unsound ratemaking principles, you are now saying the company could use a separate rider for purposes of recovering its storm costs?
- A. My comments on riders, one of the reasons they were unreasonable is because it was a generally limited review. If there was a thorough review, then, yes, it can be done that way.
- Q. So do they or do they not reflect unsound ratemaking principles in your opinion?
 - A. My reference was to riders generally.
- Q. Okay. But your reference in this case is also to riders DCI and DSR, correct?
 - A. Right.
- Q. And you predicate your opinions in this case with regard to riders DSR and DCI on your belief

that cost trackers reflect unsound ratemaking principles, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And if the company were forced to recover its incremental storm costs only through base rate proceedings, that would invite potentially back-to-back rate cases depending on the whims of mother nature, correct?
- A. If that was the only avenue open to the company, yes.
- Q. And rate cases cost money to prosecute, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you don't know whether Duke Energy
 Ohio's customers would react favorably to more
 frequent rate cases, do you?
 - A. No, I don't.
- Q. Mr. Mierzwa, you do not dispute that Duke Energy Ohio is entitled to recover its prudent distribution capital investment, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, sir, if we could turn, please, to page 5 of your testimony.
- A. I have it.
- Q. And you're indicating in the portion of

your testimony, the question and answer, sir, that begins on line 19, you believe that the collection of costs through riders can lead to increases in revenue collected by the utility, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And, sir, for purposes of that statement, would you agree with me that incremental O&M costs are -- are not recovered under rider DCI?
- A. It's my understanding there would be incremental O&M savings.
- Q. You believe that there are simply incremental O&M savings projected in connection with the capital improvement projects that Duke Energy Ohio has identified under rider DCI?
 - A. Based on my review of discovery, yes.
- Q. And, sir, you were not here for direct -- or, for the live testimony of Marc Arnold, correct?
 - A. No, I was not here.
- Q. And so, you don't know whether the company has acknowledged there would be incremental O&M costs under rider DCI, correct?
- A. My review of the discovery in this case says there would be incremental savings. They never mentioned incremental costs.
 - Q. And this, again, is the discovery that

the OCC gave you to review, correct?

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- A. Correct. And the issue was addressed in that discovery.
- Q. Again, but this was the discovery that the OCC gave you to review, correct?
 - A. I received my discover from the OCC, yes.
- Q. Sir, as a general proposition, would you agree with me that incremental O&M costs are incurred by a company in between rate cases?
- A. There are changes in O&M costs between rate cases. I'm not sure what you mean by "incremental." They go up. They go down. So I am not sure what you mean.
- Q. Well, in a base rate case, there is included, in base rates, O&M costs, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And until those rates are adjusted through the next base rate proceeding, any increase in those O&M costs are absorbed by the utility, correct?
- A. Any increases are absorbed by the utility and any decreases are realized by the utility.
- Q. Sir, on page 6 of your testimony, please, you begin, about mid-page, a discussion about the distribution capital investment rider or rider DCI,

correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And you mention, on line 13, the company's rider DR-IM, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And given that you included a reference to this rider in your testimony, you would have gone and reviewed that rider, correct?
- A. Prior to preparing the testimony, I did not review that rider because it was excluded from this proceeding. Subsequent to my deposition, I looked at the rider.
- Q. Okay. And that's the company's rider through which it recovers infrastructure investment costs related to its SmartGRID deployment program, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And did you review the history of the SmartGRID proceeding?
- A. I briefly reviewed the history of the proceeding. I didn't review every detail.
 - Q. And what did you review, sir?
 - A. Just the type of costs that were included in the rider. The proposed results of the rider.
 - Q. Okay. There's a portion of your direct

testimony, sir, that relates to various surveys,
correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And you indicate that the company's reliability indices are improving, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. But at the time you drafted your testimony and formed these opinions, sir, you had no understanding as to the company's SmartGRID program, correct?
- A. I did not review the SmartGRID program prior to my testimony.
 - Q. Okay. So you did not have an understanding of that program when you drafted your testimony, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And you don't know whether reliability —
 the reliability improvements that you note in your
 testimony are the result of the company's SmartGRID
 program, do you?
 - A. They could be the result of many things.
 - Q. But you don't know whether they are the result of the company's SmartGRID program, do you?
 - A. Not in itself, no.
 - Q. And you don't know what commitments Duke

Energy Ohio has made with regard to reducing SAIFI under its SmartGRID program, do you?

- A. I know they have commitments. I don't have the exact numbers at this time.
- Q. Sir, you didn't know those commitments at the time you drafted your testimony, did you?
 - A. No, I did not.

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- Q. And you don't know when the company will complete its deployment of its SmartGRID program, correct?
- 11 A. Not exactly. I think it's pretty -- it's coming up pretty soon.
 - Q. And again, you didn't know any of that when you drafted your direct testimony in this case, did you?
 - A. No. Because those costs were excluded from this case.
 - Q. And you have not performed any independent analysis of customer expectations for purposes of your work in this case, correct?
 - A. No. I relied on Duke's surveys in this case, the J.D. Power surveys.
 - Q. Do you believe that the Ohio Commission, in reviewing the company's rider DCI in the context of an ESP, will look only at the surveys, customer

surveys?

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- A. The Commission will look at anything they think is relevant.
 - Q. Thank you.

Having reviewed the distribution capital investment rider in the AEP case, you know that that rider does not include O&M savings, correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And, sir, for purposes of your work in this case you've not reviewed the programs that Duke Energy Ohio has identified for inclusion under rider DCI, correct?
- A. No. I believe OCC Witness Williams addresses those programs.
 - Q. Sir, on page 23 of your direct testimony you reference here a Commission filing that concerned Duke Energy Ohio storm costs associated with Hurricane Ike, correct?
- A. That's correct.
 - Q. And that was a rider that was initially approved in the context of a base rate proceeding, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, sir, for purposes of your opinions in this case that rider DSR should be rejected, are

you aware that the Commission's staff has recommended to Dayton Power and Light that it proposes a storm tracker?

- A. I knew there was a reference to somewhere in the proceeding that staff had proposed a storm tracker. I don't remember which company it was. I know staff has proposed revisions to the company PSR storm rider that I think we can it -- I would agree with.
- Q. I'm sorry. You are talking about a staff recommendation to Duke Energy Ohio's proposed DSR?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Sir, I was asking you whether you were aware that Commission staff has proposed that Dayton Power and Light, another electric distribution utility here in Ohio, that it propose a storm tracker?
- A. I said I know staff proposed one -- a company adopted. I don't recall as I sit here today which company it was.
- Q. Okay. Well, we know that AEP Ohio has a storm tracker, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know whether the FirstEnergy distribution utility have a storm tracker?

A. Offhand, no.

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- Q. And you know that Duke Energy Ohio, in the context of this proceeding, is proposing a storm tracker, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. To your knowledge are there any other electric distribution utilities in Ohio?
- A. I've not done an inventory of electric distribution companies in Ohio.
- Q. Now, Mr. Mierzwa, you agree with the Ohio Commission that electric distribution utilities should proactively and efficiently replace their infrastructure, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the reliability indices that you mention in your testimony, sir, those are a measurement of outages that have actually occurred, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And would you agree with me that replacing aging equipment before it fails will not affect reliability indices?
- A. If you change your equipment before there is an outage, even if it's not aging, it would affect the -- the reliability indexes.

3069 1 MS. SPILLER: Thank you. 2 One moment, please, your Honor. 3 Nothing further. Thank you. EXAMINER PIRIK: Staff? 4 5 MR. BEELER: Nothing, your Honor, thanks. EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Serio? 6 7 MR. SERIO: Can I have a few minutes, 8 your Honor? 9 EXAMINER PIRIK: We will wait for you. (Discussion off the record.) 10 EXAMINER PIRIK: We will go back on the 11 12 record. 1.3 Mr. Serio. 14 MR. SERIO: Thank you, your Honor. 15 think I just have one question. 16 17 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 18 By Mr. Serio: 19 Counsel for Duke asked you if you 20 reviewed discovery that was forwarded to you by OCC. 2.1 Do you recall that? 22 Yes, I do. Α. 23 Ο. And is it your understanding that OCC 24 forwarded all discovery responses to you and then you 25 went through the discovery and determined which --

which questions were appropriate for your subject areas, correct?

A. That's correct.

MR. SERIO: That's all I have, your

Honor.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

Ms. Hussey.

MS. HUSSEY: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Bojko.

MS. BOJKO: No questions.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Boehm.

MR. K. BOEHM: No questions.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Spiller.

MS. SPILLER: Nothing, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Staff?

MR. BEELER: Nothing.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you, Mr. Mierzwa.

MR. SERIO: Your Honor, OCC would move

19 for the admission of Exhibit No. 45 which is

20 Mr. Mierzwa's testimony. And just to clarify for the

21 record, when he filed his testimony, he did file a

22 public and a confidential version. As a result of

23 previous rulings by the Bench, the information that

24 was initially marked as confidential is no longer

25 deemed to be confidential so the document that he

filed as a confidential piece of testimony is the complete piece and that's no longer confidential and that is what's identified as OCC Exhibit 45.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

Are there any objections to admitting this document?

MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor. Again,
Duke Energy Ohio would renew its motion to strike.

As Mr. Mierzwa indicated with respect to the
attachment, he did not review it for purposes of his
work. He formed his opinions and then happened to
find the report later.

Mr. Mierzwa is here as an expert witness, so the basis for his opinions must be those that are perceived by him or admitted into the evidence in this case. There's been no foundation laid with respect to this particular article. It's not one that he authored. There have been no facts introduced into this case concerning that particular article. There's been no foundation whatsoever and, at best, that article is hearsay. It's also irrelevant to the testimony in his case.

So we would renew the motion to strike both the attachment and the testimony that appears on pages 4, line 17, through page 5, line 5. Thank you.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Serio.

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MR. SERIO: Your Honor, he did review the document. He had made his opinion about riders. document which is a treatise is a document that confirmed his belief. He attached it to his testimony in order to make access available to It's consistent with his views on riders everyone. as he indicated in his testimony. And as I indicated previously, the Examiner in the American Electric Power case allowed it into the record, and the Commission has the benefit of the NRRI report and its determinations regarding the particular rider in AEP, and it would only be appropriate since the company is relying on references to the AEP rider in this case that the Commission have the same information available to it.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Let me just note for the record, again, what happened in another proceeding doesn't affect what we actually do in this proceeding. However, in light of the fact that it is a treatise from the National Regulatory Research Institute, we will allow it to continue to be attached to his testimony. The objection is noted for the record, and the document will be admitted.

(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

3073 1 MR. SERIO: Thank you, your Honor. 2 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you, Mr. Mierzwa. 3 Your next witness can take the stand. MR. BERGER: I think he is in the 4 5 restroom. He will be here in a minute. 6 EXAMINER PIRIK: Okav. 7 MR. BERGER: Can we have 5 minutes, your Honor, before he takes the stand? 8 9 EXAMINER PIRIK: That will be fine. 10 MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, I would also note that consistent with the Bench's 11 12 instructions previously, we had -- Duke Energy Ohio 13 had proposed redactions to Mr. Wilson's testimony and 14 that was prior to rulings on various --15 EXAMINER PIRIK: We will go off the 16 record. 17 (Discussion off the record.) 18 EXAMINER PIRIK: We will go on the 19 record. 2.0 Mr. Berger. 2.1 MR. BERGER: Yes, your Honor. At this 22 time OCC calls James Wilson to the stand. I note 23 that we previously marked Mr. Wilson's testimony as 24 OCC Exhibits 43 and 43a because of the reference that 25 was made to certain documents that are already

3074 1 included in his testimony as attachments. 2 EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. 3 (Witness sworn.) EXAMINER PIRIK: Please be seated. 4 5 MR. BERGER: Your Honor, at this time, as I noted, we have already marked Mr. Wilson's 6 7 testimony, both the public and the confidential 8 versions. It's my understanding that with respect to 9 the confidential version that we are going to, at 10 this point in time, review that or do you want me to introduce Mr. Wilson as a witness? 11 12 EXAMINER PIRIK: I think you should go 13 ahead and introduce him and then we will do it right before we start with cross. 14 15 MR. BERGER: Okay. 16 17 JAMES F. WILSON 18 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 19 2.0 DIRECT EXAMINATION 2.1 By Mr. Berger: 22 Mr. Wilson, did you cause -- will you Q. 23 please state your full name and business address for 24 the record?

James F. Wilson. Wilson Energy

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Α.

- Economics, 4800 Hampden Lane, Suite 200, Bethesda,
 Maryland 20814.
 - Q. Mr. Wilson, your confidential testimony has been previously marked as OCC Exhibit 43a. Was this testimony prepared by you or under your direct supervision?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you have any changes, additions, or corrections to make to that testimony at this time?
- A. Yes. The same changes as at the time of the deposition.
- Q. Would you please go over those with us, please.
 - A. Yes. Exhibit JFW-1.
- EXAMINER PIRIK: Would you turn on your microphone, please.
- A. Exhibit JFW-1 which is on page 8, is replaced, subtle change to the -- to one of the lines. On page 18, line 4 --
- 20 EXAMINER PIRIK: I'm sorry. I don't -21 are we looking at page 8 of the testimony?
- THE WITNESS: Yes.
- MR. BERGER: Page 8 of the testimony or?
- THE WITNESS: Yes. Exhibit JFW-1.
- 25 EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay.

3076 1 MR. BERGER: Okav. 2 EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. 3 (By Mr. Berger) I note, Mr. Wilson, we Q. are on the public record, so if you have any 4 5 references to confidential, you can point to confidential exhibits, but you can't reference any 6 7 information on them that's confidential. 8 Α. Okay. 9 The correction in your -- in your exhibit. You made a correction in your exhibit? 10 Α. 11 Yes. 12 EXAMINER PIRIK: Is that correction in 13 the body of the chart? 14 One of the lines changed subtly. Α. 15 EXAMINER PIRIK: Can we go off the 16 record? 17 (Discussion off the record.) 18 EXAMINER PIRIK: We'll go back on the 19 Mr. Wilson, thank you for making the 2.0 statement with regard to the chart on page 8. 2.1 will get copies of those so that all the parties will 22 have the benefit of that during your review of your 23 testimony. So any further changes? 24 MR. BERGER: That's what I was about to 25 ask Mr. Wilson.

- Q. (By Mr. Berger) Any other changes to your testimony?
- A. Yes. On page 18, line 4, the "7 million" is changed to "5 million."
- Q. Mr. Wilson, is that -
 EXAMINER PIRIK: We will go off the record.

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(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER PIRIK: Let's go back on the record. The Bench has decided, prior to doing the changes to Mr. Wilson's testimony, since there are areas in his testimony that have been alleged confidential that we will go through those areas so that the witness will have the benefit of the Bench's ruling.

So, at this time, I would call upon Duke. I don't know any other way to do this since -- since we don't know what the latest proposed redactions are then to ask the company to go page by page. I know you provided everybody copies on Friday with further open information and that was very helpful. So why don't we go through page 7.

MS. SPILLER: Certainly, your Honor. I believe the dollar figures on line 5, the first dollar figure on line 7 would be open consistent with

the Bench's ruling with regard to OCC 4. I think again that's simply information from the cash flow lines.

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The megawatt-hour on average, I will tell you I am not sure what the denominator may have been, so that's when we may need some additional input from the OCC as to how that was calculated. If the denominator was confidential, then I suspect that number would need to remain confidential as well.

On the question and answer, I guess it would be Question 12, Answer 12, again, I believe that the language here could be released consistent with the Bench's ruling regarding OCC Exhibit 4.

Again, if that cash flow line is open and the years are open, I think this information has already been released into the public.

Exhibit JFW-1, the chart that appears at the top of page 8 -- thank you, Joe -- it looks to me like the bar graphs are simply -- although the legend doesn't necessarily coordinate in color, that these are a depiction, in bar graph, of the cash flow line. And then, again, an analysis of those particular numbers using a net present value. And, again, if the cash flow lines are released into the public, I believe it would be consistent to release this

particular exhibit as well.

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The next redaction that I show, your
Honor, is on page 12, a couple of numbers, one in
line 18 and the other in footnote 8. The footnote,
that particular generation allocation is for 2016, a
forecasted number, which we believe is confidential
consistent with the rulings regarding OCC Exhibit 4.
And given that the number in the body of the text on
line 18 is derived from that confidential number, we
believe that that — the number in the text,
preceding the word "percent" in line 18 should remain
confidential as well.

Page 14, line 2, again, this is a number that I believe could be released at this point given the Bench's ruling on OCC Exhibit 4. Again, a number derived from the cash flow line that has been released into the public.

Page 17, the numeric references on lines 15 and 17, similar with my -- the comments made just now, again release would be appropriately consistent with the Bench's ruling on the cash flow line.

And it looks like the text on the bottom of page 17, again, this is consistent with prior portions of Mr. Wilson's testimony. Again, generally discussing the cash flow line that has been released

into the public. So I believe that those would not need to be redacted.

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Carrying over to top of page 18, we had initially proposed redaction of -- of the first word in line 2 as well as the dollar figure in line 4.

Again, given that the cash flow line has been released, this information similarly could be released.

With respect to the proposed redactions in Question 27 and the Answer 27, we believe that this information should remain confidential. Again, these are both directional words, if you will, while they are primarily directional words indicating forecasted information for outer years, and we believe that consistent with the rulings on OCC Exhibit 4, this confidential information should remain as such.

The same would hold true with the text in lines 14 through 17. Again, this is forecasted information, forecasted assumptions, all of which have previously been given confidential treatment in this particular case.

Footnote 14, the proposed redactions that the company had suggested, we would renew again today consistent with the rulings on OCC Exhibit 4. This

is forecasted information.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Spiller, on page 18, I do have a question. On line 16, I just want to be sure that we're -- that the last two words in that line, are they proposed redacted or not?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, we would believe so because, again, these are future energy costs, and if you did release those, I think you would certainly be -- one, it would be directional and give at least the amount of the -- related to the assumption. So, yes, we would propose redaction of those final two words on line 16.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay.

MS. SPILLER: Page 19, your Honor, there is Exhibit JFW-2. This particular document is predicated based upon the bar graph upon forecasted information. So we believe that consistent with prior treatment of forecasted information, this graph should be confidential as well.

The text that appears on line 4, the two words that we have proposed redaction of, we believe that redaction should remain. Again, directional information that would be reflective of forecasts as well as assumptions that were made in respect of

those forecasts.

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Page 20, the text that appears on lines 1 through 5, the company had proposed revisions to the redactions initially submitted by Consumers' Counsel. The particular redactions that the company has proposed as reflected in the red boxes, we would, again, request confidential treatment of those. This is information as to future events, forecasted events, directional in respect to what is potentially — directional in respect of what those forecasts would indicate.

Page 20, line 9, the dollar information that appears on line 9 we believe should remain confidential, consistent with the confidential treatment given in OCC Exhibit 4 with respect to future capacity prices.

Page 20, the text that runs from line 13 through line 18, the company had proposed some revision -- modest revision to what was originally filed by the OCC. We would renew the request for confidential treatment here. Again, this is information reflective of forecasted information, assumptions related to those particular forecasts and the outcome from that forecasting process. So consistent with prior rulings, seeking confidential

treatment of the designated words.

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Page 21, lines 3 through 8, the particular words that the company has proposed redaction of here again reflected in the red boxes, we would continue -- strike that.

If I can look at page 21 in its entirety, lines 3 through 15, the company has proposed some revision to what was originally identified as confidential. The proposed revisions reflected in the text in the red boxes, we would request confidential treatment of this particular language. Again, reflecting future forecasted events, assumptions, in connection with those particular forecasts.

Page 22, if I may, it looks like, your Honor, on line 4, I believe that the three words at the end of the line can be open. It looks like, your Honor, based upon the exchange that occurred with Dr. Zhang during his examination, so it looks like, your Honor, based upon the rulings in connection with Dr. Zhang's examination, the text on lines 4, 5, and 6 can be released into the public.

And then the balance of the text for which the company sought confidential information in this particular answer, 31, we would renew the

request for confidential information, again consistent with prior rulings. This concerns particular projections, confidential and proprietary projections utilized by Duke Energy Ohio.

Page 23 --

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EXAMINER PIRIK: Could you hold on just a minute?

MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: With regard to line 6.

MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: The Bench is -- we would like to have that open. However, I do want to point out that in SEJ-5, those certain words in that line are not open. So if we are opening them up in this line, we want them open in SEJ-5. Like I said, we would prefer to have them open.

MS. KINGERY: Your Honor, if they were said in the open record this morning by Dr. Zhang, then obviously they would be open. But I guess since we are not looking at it right now, it might be easier if we kept them confidential for now and then we can open it if need be.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I just want the two to be consistent.

MS. SPILLER: No, understood.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I think we walked a fine line with Mr. Zhang.

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MS. KINGERY: If you give me a moment, I can try and look.

you have to do the proposed redactions, we would ask for you to seriously consider, based upon the line that we drew with Mr. Zhang, that you open up those words in SEJ-5, and do likewise here. But, again, if you would just keep us informed with your proposed redactions on those. I think we can move on from there.

MS. KINGERY: Okay. We will confirm that.

MS. SPILLER: Certainly, your Honor.
Thank you.

Page 23, your Honor, the information for which the company had requested confidential treatment previously, we would renew that request here. This information is all confidential forecasted information or words that describe the results of that forecasted information in a directional manner. Again, as forecasted, proprietary information, we would -- we believe this information should remain redacted consistent with

prior rulings of the Bench.

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Page 24, the redactions for which the company is seeking confidential treatment are on line 2 as well as line 13. Again, your Honor, consistent with prior comments, this — this afternoon, we would request confidentiality of the information that's in the boxes on lines 2 and 13, forecasted, proprietary, confidential information.

Page 25, the company had proposed some revisions based upon the -- or, subsequent to the OCC submission redactions on line 7, two redactions on line 8, two on line 10, and then two on line 12, and by "two redactions," I'm indicating the number of boxes on those lines. We would similarly request confidential treatment of this information, forecasted information is reflected in the proposed redactions.

JFW-3, the box or chart that appears on page 26. Again, this information, as confirmed by the dates at the bottom of the bar graph, is all future information, forecasted. The sources of this include the OVEC power cost projection or the billable cost summary as it's been referred to in other instances in this proceeding. That information has already been afforded confidential treatment.

Consequently, this exhibit should similarly be afforded confidential treatment.

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Moving forward, your Honor, I think the next spot that I see redactions as proposed by the company subsequent to the submission of Mr. Wilson's testimony appear on page 30. Numeric figures or words on lines 3, 6, and 7. We would propose confidential treatment of that information and this is consistent with my prior comments with respect to Mr. Wilson's testimony on line 12 -- I'm sorry, on page 12. So, again, the forecasted information concerning generation allocated to the company is confidential and, as such, calculations derived from that confidential information should be similarly protected.

The same would hold true, your Honor, with respect to page 31, line 15. Essentially the same reason as that is a second -- or, another recitation of that particular bit of information.

And then it looks like the only other spot in the body of Mr. Wilson's testimony that I see, your Honor, is on page 43, line 17. Consistent with prior conversations today as well as the Bench's prior ruling, I believe this is simply a reflection of the cash flow line that's already been released

into the public. So it could be released as well,
your Honor.

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And then there are attachments as well. I believe many of these have already been addressed by the Bench. I will note that Attachment JFW-3, a discovery response, OCC Interrogatory 16-414, the response to that, which is page 2 of that particular discovery response, is one that may merit some revision based upon the examination today of Dr. Zhang. So we simply need to confirm consistency between the proposed redactions here and what was ruled upon in connection with that exam.

EXAMINER PIRIK: We're looking at page 3?

MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry. Page 3 of which

exhibit?

EXAMINER PIRIK: Page 3 -- I don't know. Can you say again where we are?

MS. SPILLER: Sure. It's JFW-3, it's Attachment JFW-3, the attachments to Mr. Wilson's testimony. The beginning of this attachment is a discovery response, OCC Interrogatory 16-414.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay.

MS. SPILLER: And it looks like this is one, your Honor, there had been discussion earlier today with reference to Ms. Jackson's testimony.

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1 | Well, the words, some of the words.
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2 MR. BERGER: Did you say page 3 of the attachment?

MS. SPILLER: I am looking at JFW-3. The cover of that is the discovery request and then the response — the company's response begins on page 2 of JFW-3 — oh, I'm sorry. It looks like JFW-3 is 54 pages. So let me do it this way. JFW-3, page 49 of 54.

MR. BERGER: Thank you.

MS. SPILLER: Is OCC Interrogatory

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MR. BERGER: Thank you.

MS. SPILLER: Page 50 of 54 is the company's response and we simply need to align the redactions here with what was addressed earlier this morning.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. Page 52 of 54 of JFW-3, is that an exhibit in the record already?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, we'll have to go back and check that.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I think the final three pages of that attachment, 52, 53, and 54 have items on it -- while they may be subject matters that we've found confidential, at least on the last page, I

don't think we've ever had that item redacted. So I just want to confirm your proposed redactions on those three pages and why.

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MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor. On page 52 of 54, the proposed redactions, again, this is information that has been, certainly on the first redactions there, the numeric information, is information that I believe has previously been afforded confidential treatment.

Certainly with respect to the company's activities in OVEC, this is not —— I'm sorry, in PJM, this is not information that is published. This is confidential information. It's information that the company certainly takes care to protect. And this information is not available through the PJM website or otherwise put into a public domain. So information that is offered and compared in a base residual auction is confidential.

I would further note this information concerns future years. So although the auctions may have already occurred, again this is information that has not yet been realized and I would suggest to remain confidential.

The question, we proposed redaction of the one word in question or subpart a., because that

is a directional word concerning the confidential information — oh, I'm sorry, your Honor, it looks like OCC Exhibit 30. We did rule on the redactions and it looks like, based upon what we've prepared in Mr. Wilson's testimony, that the proposed redactions to OCC Interrogatory 16-417 as attached to his testimony are consistent with the ruling from the Bench in respect of OCC Exhibit 30.

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And then, your Honor, the final attachment, page 54 of 54, this is one that we can withdraw the request for confidential information of the Pnode identifier.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there any responses to the request for protection?

MR. BERGER: Yes, your Honor. Just turning briefly to the testimony at page 20 -- actually, going back to page 18. There are some words on line 11 that I don't think reveal any confidential information. The three words before the period, without any modifying information. The first two words that are proposed to be redacted in the sentence also don't reveal any confidential information absent the directional modifier.

fifth, sixth, and seventh word and anything but

Actually, going back to line 6 there, the

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EXAMINER PIRIK: Well, I think you may be looking at a different version than the one we got on Friday.

MR. BERGER: Okay.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Because the one we got on Friday just asks for -- line 6, just asked for the third word from the end to be open on line 6.

MR. BERGER: Okay.

MS. SPILLER: I think that question can be open, Question 27.

12 EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay.

MR. BERGER: The whole question can be open?

MS. SPILLER: The question, yes, but the redactions in the answer, we believe, as proposed by the company, are appropriate.

MR. BERGER: Yeah. In terms of line 11, we would maintain that without -- as long as the fifth word in that line remains confidential, it doesn't reveal anything.

MS. BOJKO: Right. And we would support. The last two words in that line that are -- three words, those are common words used throughout and it doesn't reveal anything if you take the direction

1 away. 2 MS. SPILLER: But I'm not -- so 3 collectively you're proposing publication of the last five words in the sentence that ends on line 11? 4 5 MS. BOJKO: No. MS. SPILLER: Well, Mr. Berger just said, 6 7 I think, the fifth word. 8 MR. BERGER: The last three words in the 9 sentence that ends on line 11 with the period, and the first -- the first and third word as well. 10 11 EXAMINER PIRIK: Anything else, 12 Mr. Berger?

MR. BERGER: Line 17, the third word from the end of the line and the last word don't need to be redacted, I don't think. Again, on page 19, I don't think, on line 4 and 5, those two words need to be redacted at the end of the sentence.

18 EXAMINER PIRIK: They've already been open.

MR. BERGER: Oh, they are already open.

21 My mistake.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: That's okay.

MR. BERGER: On page 20, your Honor, at line 5, I don't think -- perhaps I'm wrong, but this

25 is talking about --

3094 1 EXAMINER PIRIK: The only two items in 2 that line that are proposed redacted are the last 3 word. MR. BERGER: The last word. 4 5 EXAMINER PIRIK: And the fourth-to-the-last word. 6 7 MR. BERGER: Okay. 8 EXAMINER PIRIK: Do you have any response to that? 9 MR. BERGER: Well, I don't think the 10 fourth-to-the-last word needs to be redacted 11 12 unless -- if the directional indicator is redacted. 1.3 On page 21 at line 7, the word that's five words from the end, I don't think that needs to 14 be redacted. 15 16 EXAMINER PIRIK: The only things in that 17 line that are proposed are the third and fourth word 18 in that sentence, and going to the end of the line, the third and fourth word from the end. 19 2.0 MR. BERGER: Okay. 2.1 EXAMINER PIRIK: Do you have a response? 22 MR. BERGER: No, I'm fine with that. 23 EXAMINER PIRIK: You're not objecting, 24 okay. 25 MR. BERGER: Again, you have a different

3095 1 сору. 2 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yeah. That's why I am trying to help you out. 3 4 MR. BERGER: I appreciate that. 5 On line -- I don't think on line -- on line 10 that the -- you have redacted --6 7 EXAMINER PIRIK: I believe line 10 is all 8 open now. 9 MR. BERGER: Oh, that's all open? Okay. Is that the same for line 11? 10 EXAMINER PIRIK: Line 11, the second word 11 12 and the fifth word to the beginning of the line, and then the two words after the words "have the" are 13 14 proposed redacted. 15 MR. BERGER: Okay. And on lines 13 and 16 14 --17 EXAMINER PIRIK: 13, the only word is the 18 third word from the end. And 14, the only word is --19 there's two items and they are the two items after 2.0 "also have." 2.1 MR. BERGER: Two items -- the three words after "also have"? 22 23 EXAMINER PIRIK: The two words after "also have." 24 25 MR. BERGER: Okay. I agree with that.

3096 I think on page 23 at line -- line 17, 1 2 are three words redacted on that line? 3 EXAMINER PIRIK: Proposed, yes. MR. BERGER: I think only the first of 4 5 those three words needs to be redacted. And then on 6 page 25 at line 9, are three words redacted on that 7 line? 8 EXAMINER PIRIK: Actually those are all 9 open. 10 MR. BERGER: The rest of that page is 11 open? 12 EXAMINER PIRIK: Just those three words 13 are open. There are proposals on the other lines. 14 Do you want to know what those are? 15 MR. BERGER: Yes, if you don't -- that 16 would be great. 17 EXAMINER PIRIK: Line 10, it's the 18 second, third, and fourth words as well as the words 19 in between "for" and "in." Line 11 is open. 2.0 MR. BERGER: So the words after "in" are 2.1 open? 22 EXAMINER PIRIK: They are open. 23 MR. BERGER: On line 10? 24 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

MR. BERGER: And then on line 11?

1 EXAMINER PIRIK: It's open. 2 Line 12, the first word and the words 3 between "run" and "in" are proposed. MR. BERGER: Everything else is open. 4 5 EXAMINER PIRIK: Is the third from the 6 end word open? 7 MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor. 8 EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. So the words 9 between "run" and "hours" are proposed redacted. 10 MR. BERGER: Okay. On page 30, I don't -- on line 6, I think we've been -- the company 11 12 proposed to redact this figure, this percentage 13 number in several places. I don't think that the 14 percentage of OVEC's entitlement relative to Duke's 15 total load is really confidential. It's in so many 16 annual reports, essentially it can be calculated 17 readily. I don't understand why that would need to 18 be treated as confidential. 19 MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, if I might, on 2.0 this point, speed this up a little bit. 2.1 EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Bojko. 22 MS. BOJKO: I believe I asked Mr. Wathen 23 on the stand and he did the calculation for us right 24 there on the stand. The number is different than 25 what's in this testimony, but he did the calculation

in the open record.

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MS. SPILLER: But I think the difference here is the number that is reflected on line 3, page 30 is an assumed number about future activities, and to the extent the percentage is derived from that future assumed number which should be confidential, that particular number should be confidential as well.

MS. BOJKO: We have the denominator, we can do any percentage off any number.

MS. HUSSEY: Your Honor, I understand what Ms. Spiller has indicated, but it's my understanding the company has characterized rider PSR as a hedge and, arguably, customers should be aware of the percentage of their load to which the hedge might actually apply. So I contend that this should be public information.

MS. SPILLER: But, again, I think it depends on the percent and numbers used to derive the percent. So here, if you disclose the percent that appears on lines 6 and 7, and given that line 5 is in the public record, you back in pretty quickly to future assumptions.

MR. BERGER: I don't have anything further, your Honor.

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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: But your last argument
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      also goes for page 31?
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                  MR. BERGER: I think that -- that figure
      is used in several places in the testimony, yes. If
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      you go to page 31.
                  MS. HUSSEY: 12, 30, and 31.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: 12, 30, and 31?
                  MS. HUSSEY: Yes.
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                  MR. BERGER:
                               Yes.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there any other
      objections?
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                  MS. BOJKO: Yeah, just quickly, your
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      Honor. On page 24, similar to our discussion
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      earlier, I don't believe the -- after the -- what are
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      we calling it, movement words, I don't believe that
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      the two items then redacted need to be redacted.
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     mean that's pretty common terminology that we have
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     been using throughout the hearing, as long as the
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     movement words are redacted. And then that would
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     do --
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Are we -- we're on page
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      24. Are you on line 13?
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                  MS. BOJKO: Oh, yes, I'm sorry.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: I just want to be sure
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      of the line. So the first two words at the beginning
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of the sentence you are not objecting to. It's the remainder of the proposed redactions.

MS. BOJKO: Right.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay.

MS. BOJKO: And then the similar argument, which I believe that Mr. Berger might have mentioned briefly, was on page 18, lines 11, with regard to the last three words in that sentence.

MS. SPILLER: I'm sorry, Ms. Bojko.

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MS. BOJKO: Yes. Line 11, the last three words in the sentence before the period.

MS. SPILLER: And I guess, just to be clear on this collectively between OMA and OCC, the discussion is only the last three words in the sentence that end on 11?

MS. BOJKO: I mean the Consumers' Counsel made different arguments than I did. I was drawing the Commission's attention to the last three words of that sentence similar to the argument I just had on page 24.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BERGER: I also pointed to the first and third words of the sentence.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Correct. Okay.

25 Anything else?

1 MS. BOJKO: Nothing further. 2 EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Spiller, do you have 3 any response to the objections? 4 MS. SPILLER: Briefly, your Honor, and I 5 am going to start, I think there was a comment that 6 transcended several pages of the document including 7 page 12, footnote 8. As well as later in the 8 document. Page 30, page 31. 9 EXAMINER PIRIK: Are you talking footnote 8 or line 18? 10 MS. BOJKO: We weren't talking 11 12 footnote 8. 1.3 EXAMINER PIRIK: I think we're talking --14 MS. SPILLER: But I think it all goes 15 together. 16

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay.

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MS. SPILLER: When we look at page 12, line 18 and the footnote 8, and if you look at page 30, again, the proposed redactions here, and page 31, the proposed redaction there, as I've indicated, certainly the numeric information in footnote 8 as well as the numeric information on page 30, line 3, that information has already been afforded confidential treatment.

And again, if you release the percentage

information, given that the information that appears on page 30, line 5, is in the public record, you readily back into that which has already been forwarded confidential information.

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And so, for that reason, we are asking that both the generation allocation number that appears in footnote 8 and line 3 be afforded confidential treatment as well as the other part of that equation or calculation which is the percentage information.

With respect to the comments from OMA and OCC regarding page 18, line 11, I would simply indicate that disclosure of this information, particularly the first and third words on line 11 as proposed by the OCC is indicative of assumptions that have been made, assumptions as to future events and confidential forecasted information, assumptions that certainly, in other respects in this proceeding, have been afforded confidential information.

It looks like, your Honor, with respect to page 23, line 17, I believe the OCC had proposed release into the public record of the two words that appear before the period. Again, line 17, I simply indicate that we believe that the proposed redaction is consistent with our request for redaction of

assumptions in connection with forecasted material and we would just view that as part of the -- part of the assumption.

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And then a similar response, if I may, with respect to page 20, line 13, I believe a comment from OMA proposing release of the fourth, sixth, and seventh words that appear on line 13. The OMA's proposal would be, I believe, to simply leave redacted the first two words in line 13. Although some terminology may be common when used in this context, it would reveal assumptions that have been made.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. The last one, you're saying, page 20.

MS. SPILLER: I'm sorry. Page 24, your Honor, I believe. I'm sorry. Page 24, line 13. I believe this was a portion of the testimony addressed by Ms. Bojko.

EXAMINER PIRIK: And your arguments are again? I was still looking at page 20, looking for words.

MS. SPILLER: And I apologize for that.

Again, Ms. Bojko has indicated that all but the first two words in that particular language that appears on 13 is common, it's been referenced. Generally that

may be an accurate statement, but I believe disclosure here would be indicative of assumptions. And so, this is information that was considered as part of assumptions regarding forecasted information, so we believe that that information should remain confidential.

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MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, just to be clear those are all listed -- those phrases, items, assumptions, whatever you want to call them, are all listed on the OVEC analysis, so I don't see the secrecy of that.

MS. SPILLER: Well, I think they're -simply listing something doesn't mean that it was
considered. And here, if you don't redact the
information, you indicate that you've expressly
considered something for purposes of your assumptions
and, again, it would be indicative of your thought
processes and methodologies; that's the only point we
are indicating.

MS. BOJKO: This is not Duke -- I mean this is somebody else's testimony, so it's not the same.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. I'm not going to go through and specifically go through what each word and each item is that you've requested. What we'll

do is go ahead through each page and grant or deny it. On those pages where there has been some objection, we will clarify as to what we're granting or denying. So when I say "grant," essentially going back into the transcript, you'll see what you had requested and then you'll give us a proposed redacted version and we'll look at it from there to be sure it's consistent with what the ruling is.

MS. SPILLER: Okay.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay? Your proposal on page 7 will be granted.

Your proposal, and although I had to take the proposal with regard to the item on page 12, line 18, as well as the same reference on page 30 and 31, we are going to grant protective status for that. Although, realizing that the parties, in their arguments, mentioned that perhaps it was referenced in previous testimony. We will -- we are open to reconsidering that ruling based on the parties looking into the transcripts and actually seeing what that information actually was. So we would be open to that. Although, those arguments need to be made before the end of the day tomorrow so we can close the record at the conclusion of the hearing.

Page 18 is the next page. I believe Duke

clarified that the word they had proposed on line 6 is now open. With regard to the arguments on line 11 -- oh, the item on line 7 is granted.

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MS. SPILLER: I think that can be open as well.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Oh, it's open as well.

MS. SPILLER: It should be consistent

with the cash flow disclosure.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. Okay. So those two items on line 6 and line 7 will be open.

On line 11, the first two proposed redactions on either side of the word "to" will be granted. Those are the ones that were previously argued about.

And with regard to the two words at the end of that sentence, on either side of the word "and" we will deny protective treatment of those.

The rest of the items on that page -- oh, we still have another one on line 17. The proposal, the word -- the last word in that sentence will be open, and the third to the last word in that sentence will be open.

MR. BERGER: Did you say line 17?

EXAMINER PIRIK: Line 17, yes. The second to the last word will be closed consistent

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      with the arguments made by OCC.
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                  MS. SPILLER: So the final -- and I'm
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      sorry, your Honor, I was looking at a different line.
      So line 17, the last two words in the sentence, open?
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: I believe OCC's
      argument -- well, clarify your argument.
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                  MR. BERGER: You're ruling according with
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      our argument which was the --
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: That's what I thought.
                  MR. BERGER: -- last word and the third
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      from the last word should be open.
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                  MS. SPILLER: Okay. Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. Everything on the
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      page as proposed by the company is granted.
                  Page 19, the proposed redactions are
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      granted.
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                  20, with regard to line 5, OCC had
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      recommended that the -- proposed that the word after
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      the word "coming" be in the open record. We agree,
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      so the motion for redaction of that will be denied.
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                  The remainder of the proposals on that
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      page will be granted.
                  Line 20 -- or, page 21, those proposed
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      redactions are granted.
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                  Likewise, page 22, those proposed
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proposals are granted.

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Page 23, OCC has recommended that on line 17, the last two words of that sentence be in the open record. We agree, so the redaction will be denied. The remainder of the proposed redactions on this page will be granted.

Page 24, line 13, we find that the words between "in" and "among" should be open, so the proposed redaction is denied. The remainder of the page is granted.

Page 25, the proposed redactions are granted.

Page 26 -- well, there weren't any arguments on this page. The Bench notes that in the center of the box there's some language right beside the \$10 amount, and that was actually mentioned by Duke counsel in stating what the -- what the chart is. Is there any reason why those -- those words can't be in the open record?

MS. SPILLER: I think that's fine, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. So just with regard to that one piece of the chart that will be denied.

Page 30, I already ruled on two of the

items on this page. With regard to the item on line 3, that will be granted.

3 Likewise, page 31, we already ruled on that.

And finally, with regard to the attachment. For the most part the items in the attachments and the redactions should be consistent with what we had already ruled on in other -- per other exhibits and we'll look forward to seeing those proposed redactions.

As far as what may be first-time redactions proposed on JFW-3, pages 52 and 53, we will grant those redactions.

I believe that covers everything. Did I miss anything?

MR. BERGER: No, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. All right.

MS. SPILLER: I don't believe so, your

Honor. Thank you.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I think we should take -- I'm sorry, Mr. Wilson, but I think we should take our lunch break now and come back at, you know, 5 after 1, or 5 after 2, 2:10. Come back at 2:10.

(Thereupon, at 1:11 p.m., a lunch recess

25 was taken.)

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3110 1 Wednesday Afternoon Session, 2 November 5, 2014. 3 EXAMINER PIRIK: We'll go back on the 4 5 record. 6 7 JAMES F. WILSON 8 being previously duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and further testified as follows: 9 DIRECT EXAMINATION (Continued) 10 11 By Mr. Berger: 12 Q. Mr. Wilson, I think we previously marked 13 your testimony Exhibit 43a. And after we discussed 14 the confidential issues, do you have any further changes, additions, or corrections to your testimony 15 16 at this time? 17 Α. No, I don't. 18 0. And with the corrections you've 19 previously described, is your testimony in Exhibit 2.0 43a and 43 true and correct to the best of your 2.1 knowledge, information, and belief? 22 Yes, it is. Α. 23 Ο. And if I were to ask you the same 24 questions contained in that testimony today, would 25 your answers be the same?

3111 1 Α. Yes. MR. BERGER: Your Honor, there was the 2 3 additional -- the revised exhibit that's shown -- or, revised Exhibit JFW-1 on page 8 which, as I 4 5 understand it, we are not treating as confidential. 6 I would suggest we mark that as Exhibit 43b. 7 EXAMINER PIRIK: Rather than mark it as a 8 letter because we're reserving that for confidential 9 information, we can mark it as 43.1. 10 MR. BERGER: 43.1? Okay. 11 EXAMINER PIRIK: And that will be the 12 errata for the chart on page 8. That will be the 13 change -- correction. (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 14 15 MR. BERGER: Thank you. 16 And, Mr. Wilson, is Exhibit 43.1, which Ο. 17 is your revised page 8 reflecting your revision to 18 Exhibit JFW-1, is that true and correct to the best 19 of your knowledge, information, and belief? 2.0 Α. Yes. 2.1 MR. BERGER: Thank you. With that, your 22 Honor, the witness is available for cross-examination 23 and I will hold my motion to admit his testimony

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

until the end of his examination. Thank you.

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Τ	M	ls.	Hussey?				
2	M	IS.	HUSSEY:	Thank	you,	your	Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Hussey:

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Q. Mr. Wilson, I have just one question for you. If you could turn to page 4 of your testimony. And are you there?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. Beginning on line 10, there's a question presented and it says: "The stipulation that resolved all of the issues in Duke Ohio's ESP II proceeding called for Duke Ohio to transfer its ownership interests in generation," and then a parenthetical, "(Stipulation and Recommendation in Case No. 11-3549-EL-SSO, page 25)." Then the question reads: "Did this provision apply to Duke's interest in OVEC?"

And on line 15, the first word is "No," and then you go on to opine about Duke Ohio's position. My question is does the "no" that's the first word of line 15, is that your opinion or is that your categorization of what Duke's opinion was?

A. Well, and this was discussed on deposition, all I'm really doing here is noting that

3113 the language in the stipulation when it talks about 1 2 the contractual obligations, and the ICPA is a 3 contractual obligation, it says that -- that they shall be permitted to remain, without approval, to 4 5 the extent that, and then there was some conditions. 6 So I guess may answer was saying there is 7 not an unconditional obligation to transfer. They can remain if certain conditions are met. They 8 basically can remain if it's, you know, impossible, 9 10 or something, to transfer them. This is just a background Q and A to note -- to make that 11 12 observation. 13 0. Okay. So, by your response, you're basically providing background then. 14 Yes. That's what I intended to do here. 15 Α. 16 MS. HUSSEY: Okay. No further questions. 17 Thank you. 18 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. Mr. Boehm. 19 2.0 MR. K. BOEHM: Thank you, your Honor. 2.1 22 CROSS-EXAMINATION 23 By Mr. K. Boehm: 24 Good afternoon, Mr. Wilson. Ο. 25 Α. Good afternoon.

Q. My name is Kurt Boehm. I represent the Ohio Energy Group. On page 7 of your testimony.

MR. K. BOEHM: And I just want to confirm, I think this number is not confidential, but the number on page -- or, on line 5 of page 7, that's not confidential, correct?

EXAMINER PIRIK: That's open.

MR. K. BOEHM: That's open. Okay.

Thanks.

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- Q. You state, beginning on line 4 of page 7, "Under Duke Ohio's estimate, the cumulative net cost to customers of Duke Ohio's OVEC entitlement over the ESP Period would be \$22 million"; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. The ESP period is three years?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. So just simple math, if we divide the 22 million divided by the three years, the average cost of the OVEC entitlement per year would be 7.33 million; is that correct?
 - A. That's roughly correct.
 - Q. Now, on page 30, line -- line 4, you -- 4 and 5, you cite Duke Energy's 2013 annual report and Form 10-K, and you state that the total end use consumption by Duke Ohio's customers of

\$24.6 million -- I'm sorry, 24.6 million megawatt-hours per year; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, this might not be math that you can do in your head, but if we take the 7.33 million annual cost of the OVEC entitlement and we divide that by the 24.6 million megawatt-hours per year, would you accept my math that the number you come up with is is 29.8 cents, approximately 30 cents per megawatt-hour?
 - A. That's ballpark, yes.
- Q. Now, the -- I looked up on Duke's website the typical residential bill and it stated that the typical -- they use a thousand kilowatt hours per month as the typical -- or, 1 megawatt-hour per month is a typical residential bill. Does that sound about right to you?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So would you agree with me that the -if -- if Duke's projections are correct, the typical
 residential household would be facing about 30 cents
 per month from the OVEC entitlement if it's approved,
 correct?
- A. That sounds right if those pieces fit together right, yes.

3116 And that's consistent with your statement 1 Ο. that the impact on customers' bills would be very 2 3 small, correct? 4 Α. Yes. 5 MR. K. BOEHM: Thank you. Those are all the questions I have. 6 7 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. 8 Mr. Oliker? 9 MR. OLIKER: No, thank you, your Honor. EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Petrucci? 10 MS. PETRUCCI: No questions. 11 12 EXAMINER PIRIK: Duke? 13 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. 14 CROSS-EXAMINATION 15 16 By Ms. Spiller: 17 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Wilson. 18 A. Good afternoon. Q. You testified in the recent ESP 19 20 proceeding, correct? 2.1 Α. That's correct. 22 Q. Rendered testimony in that case in 23 approximately June of this year? 24 Α. Yes. 25 Q. And in that case, sir, like here, you

offered testimony on the utility's proposal with regard to its OVEC contractual entitlement and the rider's estimated net costs or benefits as determined by the information provided by the utility in discovery, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And you know that both AEP Ohio and Duke Energy Ohio have contractual entitlements in OVEC, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And, sir, the acronym "OVEC," to your knowledge, stands for the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And with regard to AEP Ohio and Duke Energy Ohio, the percentages may differ for those entities under the ICPA, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And the ICPA is the Intercompany Power Agreement between OVEC and various sponsoring companies, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, the OVEC-owned assets from which AEP
 Ohio and Duke Energy Ohio have a contractual
 entitlement to the output are the same assets,

correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And those two OVEC-owned assets are Kyger Creek and Clifty Creek, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. They are both coal generating stations,
 correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And given your work in the AEP Ohio ESP case, you know from its filing that with regard to the OVEC-related proposal that's similar to what Duke Energy Ohio is proposing here, correct?
 - A. I'm not sure I got the question in that.
 - Q. Sure. I'll restate it. With the AEP Ohio proposal -- strike that.

The testimony on which you provided comment in the AEP Ohio case concerned AEP's Ohio proposed rider PPA, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And certainly in the context of the AEP ESP proceeding, the PPA concerned AEP's Ohio contractual entitlement in the OVEC-owned assets, correct?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. And that proposal is similar to what Duke

Energy Ohio is proposing in this case under its rider PSR, correct?

- A. There are similarities, yes.
- Q. Mr. Wilson, you are not an attorney, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And you are not familiar with Ohio law regarding the interpretation of contracts, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. But in this particular case you've offered testimony regarding Duke Energy Ohio's ESP stipulation docketed under Case 11-349, correct?
- A. Well, we just discussed that. It's background material, yes.
- Q. But, sir, you are offering testimony with respect to Duke Energy Ohio's obligations under that document, correct?
- A. I'm not sure. I think my testimony speaks for itself. I observed what the stipulation says.
- Q. Well, sir, in observing what the stipulation says, you're offering an opinion as to what that document says, correct?
- A. I don't really think I'm offering an opinion or interpretation. I'm just observing that

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that document says the contractual obligation can remain if, you know, certain problems exist that prevent it from being transferred. I'm just observing that by way of background for my testimony.
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- Q. And we'll get to whether we will get to the background for your testimony. But in connection with the ESP stipulation that you cited beginning on page 4 of your testimony, you had conversations with the attorneys about what the stipulation said with respect to the transfer of owned or contractual generation, correct?
- MR. BERGER: Objection, your Honor. Is she asking the witness for conversations he had with attorneys? Is she asking for attorney-client privilege?
- MS. SPILLER: He's already said this,

 Mr. Berger.
- MR. BERGER: He has already said what?
- MS. SPILLER: Well, he's already
- 20 acknowledged that this -- that these conversations
- 21 occurred.
- MR. BERGER: In an earlier question
- 23 today?

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- MS. SPILLER: In his deposition.
- MR. BERGER: Well, would you reference us

to his deposition so we can confirm that?

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MS. SPILLER: Sure. It's on page 23.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I am going to overrule the objection. Just so you are aware, if there's anything confidential, attorney-client, but with regard to the facts of the case and exactly how you came about your testimony, general conversations are not a problem.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Spiller) And, Mr. Wilson, in connection with Duke Energy Ohio's proceeding in this case, you had conversations with the attorneys about what the ESP stipulation said with respect to transfer of owned or contractual generation, correct?
- A. We had conversations about the stipulation. I don't remember exactly the substance of them.
- Q. Sir, do you have your deposition before you?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. If you could turn to page 23, please.

 MS. SPILLER: Does the Bench need a copy?

 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.
- Q. And, sir, at your deposition you were placed under oath by a court reporter, correct?

A. Yes.

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Q. Okay. And on line 6 I asked you "And, Mr. Wilson, for purposes of your work in Duke Energy Ohio's pending ESP proceeding, what caused you to search out the stipulation and recommendation in its current ESP?"

Your response, beginning on line 10,

"Well, there were conversations with the attorneys
about what the stipulation — what the stipulation
said with respect to transfer of owned and
contractual generation. And consequently, I wanted
to understand what it said, so I asked for a copy of
it and was provided a copy of the stipulation." Did
I read that correctly?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And the attorneys to whom you refer, were those OCC attorneys?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And were there other attorneys outside off the OCC involved in those conversations?
 - A. No.
- Q. And as a result of your conversations, what was your understanding of what the stipulation said with regard to the transfer of owned and contractual generation?

MR. BERGER: Objection, your Honor. That's attorney work product. It's reflecting the impressions of counsel for purposes of litigation. And I don't think that is -- should be permitted to be revealed. All he did here in his testimony on page 23 was acknowledge that he had conversations. None of those communications were discussed. MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I will note that Mr. Wilson has revealed there were conversations about a specific -- specific subject matter. was no objection whatsoever and I believe that to the extent there is any work product, that that privilege has been waived. MR. BERGER: Your Honor, all he did was acknowledge the subject was discussed. He never said what the communications were. It's the

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acknowledge the subject was discussed. He never said what the communications were. It's the communications that are protected, not the fact that there was a communication. If we were to have a privilege log, we could identify what the subject matter of a privileged document is without identifying what he communicated.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I think general questions with regard to how he came about the information that's in his testimony, however -- is fine. However, specifics as to what was discussed

with counsel would be crossing the line. So I think you just need to be careful about questioning him about how he arrived at his conclusions in his testimony, whether it was through his own reading of the stipulation or through advice of counsel.

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MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Spiller) Mr. Wilson, after you had conversations with the OCC attorneys regarding the ESP stipulation and what it said concerning the transfer of owned or contractual generation, you then asked for a copy of the ESP stipulation, correct?
- A. Well, not exactly. I wanted to understand what the status was of the OVEC generation and because I understood there was an obligation to transfer assets. The attorneys said the stipulation addresses that. And then I wanted to see the stipulation. So it wasn't a lot of conversation and interpretation going on.

By way of background I wanted to understand where the OVEC entitlement -- what its status was according to, you know, under -- in light of the transfer. And I was told the stipulation answers that, so I got a copy of the stipulation.

Q. Well, sir, let's go back to page 23 of your deposition. And I am not going -- I am not

going to reread the question on line 6 again, but 1 2 your answer on line 10 was "Well, there were 3 conversations with the attorneys about what the stipulation said with respect to transfer of owned 4 5 and contractual generation. And consequently, I 6 wanted to understand what it said, so I asked for a 7 copy of it and was provided a copy of the 8 stipulation." Did I read that correctly, sir?

- A. Yes. And that's consistent with what I just explained.
- Q. And so, you read the ESP stipulation filed under Case 11-354, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And do you have a copy of that document with you, sir?
- A. I believe I do.
 - Q. Do you have the entire document, sir?
 - A. I have, without attachments, through page 44.
- Q. And, sir, you've used the word

 "contractual generation" with respect to transfer

 requirements under the ESP -- the current ESP

 stipulation, correct?
- A. I believe I said "contractual obligations."

- Q. Sir, do we need to go back to your deposition? Page 23. Again, your answer that begins on line 10 --
 - A. Just a moment.
 - Q. Yes, sir. Do you have that?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Line 10, "Well, there were conversations with the attorneys about what the stipulation said with respect to transfer of owned and contractual generation," correct?
- 11 A. Yes.
- Q. And, sir, the contractual generation, as you've used that term, is generation that is under contract, not owned by, but under contract to Duke Energy Ohio, such as, in your opinion, the OVEC generation, correct?
 - A. Well, I used -- I don't believe I used "contractual generation" in my testimony. And contractual generation is a phrase that you used multiple times, and I used it in that one instance, but I'm generally talking about contractual obligations, yes.
 - Q. Well, sir, what I just read to you from your deposition was your testimony, correct?
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. Those were not my words, were they?
- A. No.

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Q. And, sir, when you use the term "contractual generation," you're referring to generation that is under contract, not owned by, but under contract to Duke Energy Ohio, such as, in your opinion, the OVEC generation, correct?

MR. BERGER: Objection, your Honor. He answered this question.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled.

- A. Yes.
- Q. And, sir, did you read the entire ESP stipulation for purposes of providing your testimony regarding the current ESP stipulation?
- A. I believe I skimmed much of it. I read sections of it that were relevant.
- Q. Okay. And you would have included what you thought to be the relevant sections of the ESP stipulation in your testimony, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you did not perform any technical or specialized analysis in the field of economy for arriving at the testimony that appears beginning on page 4, line 15 of your testimony, correct?
- A. Correct.

- Q. And you would agree with me, sir, that your statements regarding the current ESP stipulation merely reflect what you believe the parties to that document intended, correct?
- A. I'm not interpreting intention. All I did was cite some plain language.
- Q. Okay. And, sir, specifically what you cite is one clause to one sentence, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. You did not refer in your testimony to the entire sentence in which that clause appears, correct?
 - A. Yes. The rest was not relevant.
- Q. The rest of the sentence was not relevant to you?
- A. That clause was the only part that referred -- referred to obligations which was what I was looking for, yes.
 - Q. So you believe that in interpreting a contractual document that only parts of a sentence should be reviewed?
- MR. BERGER: Objection, your Honor. She is asking for a legal opinion.
- MS. SPILLER: No, I'm not.
- 25 EXAMINER PIRIK: I would just ask that he

refrain from voicing a legal opinion and just with your own perception.

THE WITNESS: Can you reread the question, please?

(Record read.)

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- A. No. I don't have an opinion about that. That's a very vague, broad question about that. I can't have an opinion about it.
- Q. Well, sir, somehow you determined that the rest of the sentence was not relevant to the testimony that you're providing in this case, correct?
 - A. That was my impression, yes.
- Q. So you just selected certain words in order to restate what you believe transfer obligations under the current ESP stipulation to be, correct?
- A. I cited the portion that I felt was relevant to a question that I wanted to provide as background, and the rest was referring to something different, so I didn't cite the whole sentence, correct.
- Q. And so, for purposes of background, sir, is it your testimony here in this case that Duke Energy Ohio has certain transfer obligations in

respect of its contractual entitlement under the ICPA?

- A. The language there is very clear that it is not required to be transferred if certain conditions are present.
- Q. And, sir, I am going to try again. Are you offering in this case your opinion with respect to what Duke Energy Ohio is required to do in respect of its contractual entitlements under the ICPA?
- A. I don't believe I am offering an opinion.

 I believe I'm just pointing out what the stipulation says by way of background.
- Q. Okay. And, again, just so we are clear, you are not in this case intending to provide the Commission with any testimony as an expert witness with respect to the current ESP stipulation or Duke Energy Ohio's obligations under that stipulation, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Thank you.
- Mr. Wilson, would you agree with me that the ESP stipulation under Case 11-3549 contained a definition of "generation assets"?

MR. BERGER: Objection.

A. Yes.

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- Q. And you would agree with me that the word "OVEC" or the "Ohio Valley Electric Corporation" does not appear in the ESP stipulation, correct?
 - A. That's my understanding, yes.
- Q. And the phrase "contractual generation" also does not appear in the stipulation, does it?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Okay. We would be able to read the document and ascertain whether it does, correct?
 - A. I will take your word for it.
- Q. Thank you.

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- Mr. Wilson, you were not involved in Duke Energy Ohio's ESP proceeding filed under Case 11-3549, were you?
- A. Which case again?
- Q. It's the case, sir, the current ESP, the stipulation that you have there handy.
 - A. No.
- Q. Mr. Wilson, you would agree with me that the OVEC assets, Kyger Creek and Clifty Creek, are not owned by Duke Energy Ohio, correct?

MR. BERGER: Objection, your Honor. He just testified he is not offering an opinion on the subject matter. He has merely provided this information as background citing to the stipulation.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled.

- A. Duke Energy Ohio owns 9 percent of OVEC, and OVEC and its subsidiary own power plants.
- Q. So the answer to my question is "No, Duke Energy Ohio does not own Clifty Creek and Kyger Creek," correct?
 - A. Directly own?
 - O. Correct.
 - A. Do they directly own them?
- 10 Q. Yes, sir.

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- 11 A. No, they don't. They own OVEC that owns
 12 them, yes.
 - Q. They own a percentage of OVEC, correct?
- 14 A. Correct.
 - Q. And you discuss, sir, on page 5 of your testimony, beginning actually on the end of line 4 carrying over through line 6, you discuss the process under the Intercompany Power Agreement or ICPA for transferring entitlements, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And, again, sir, is your reference here simply for purposes of background?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. You are not offering any testimony to the Commission in respect of transferring requirements

under the ICPA, are you?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. Did you review the ICPA transfer provisions for purposes of forming your opinion on this particular page?
 - A. No. I had reviewed them earlier.
 - Q. So your -- I'm sorry. Go ahead.
- A. I had reviewed them earlier, but not at the time of this testimony.
- Q. Okay. And so, you are familiar with what those transfer provisions require, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you know that if an affiliate of a sponsoring company is not creditworthy, the ICPA precludes the sponsoring company from transferring its contractual entitlement under the ICPA, unless that sponsoring company agrees to an unlimited indemnity, correct?
 - A. I don't remember the details, no.
- Q. Would it refresh your recollection, sir, if we showed you the ICPA?
 - A. If you wish.
- Q. I would be happy to.
- MR. BERGER: Again, I would object in that he only provided information regarding the

stipulation as background. He does not discuss the terms of the ICPA and its transfer provisions otherwise in his testimony.

EXAMINER PIRIK: The objection is noted for the record.

> MS. SPILLER: May I approach, your Honor? EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you.

- Mr. Wilson, I have handed you what has Ο. been previously marked in this case as IEU Exhibit 5 and admitted into the record. Is that the ICPA you had reviewed previously?
 - Yes. It's one of them. Α.
- Okay. And in the definitional section Q. there is a definition of a "permitted assignee," correct?
- Α. Yes.

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- And that definition, sir, is relevant 0. with respect to the transfer obligations under Section 9.182, correct?
 - I believe so.
- And the definition provides that a Q. permitted assignee is one that meets credit requirements as set forth in the definition.
- 25 Alternatively, if the permitted assignee does not

meet the credit requirements, the transfer by the sponsoring company can occur if the sponsoring company agrees to remain liable for all rights and obligations under the ICPA, correct?

- A. I haven't quite found that.
- Q. There is a part (a) and part (b) to the definition, correct?
 - A. Yes. I see it now, yes.
 - Q. Was my interpretation correct, sir?
 - A. I don't know.

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- Q. Sir, do you believe that a permitted assignee is one that either has a specific credit rating as required by the ICPA or one that has a sponsoring company willing to provide an unlimited indemnity?
- A. I don't see the -- okay. I see the credit rating. What was the other part?
- Q. That if the permitted assignee does not have the credit rating, this would be under part (b) of the definition.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. That the sponsoring company agrees to remain liable for all obligations and respons -- and responsibilities under the ICPA.
 - A. It says "obligated" and it also allows

for an affiliate. You've not quite got all the details.

- Q. The affiliate is the sponsoring company, correct?
- A. No. "A sponsoring company or its Affiliate" it says.
 - Q. Keep reading.

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MR. BERGER: Your Honor, is this necessary? I mean, the provision speaks for itself as we've said many times.

MS. SPILLER: Oh, your Honor, I am happy to move on.

- Q. Mr. Wilson, would you agree with me that the ICPA sets out the provisions pursuant to which a transfer of the ICPA interests may occur?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And I would ask you to assume,
 Mr. Wilson, that John Brodt, the Chief Financial
 Officer for OVEC, has testified that if an affiliate
 is not creditworthy or the sponsoring company -sponsoring company is not willing to provide an
 unlimited indemnity, then the ICPA precludes
 transfer, absent unanimous consent of the other
 sponsoring companies. With that assumption in mind,
 would you have reason, having reviewed the ICPA, to

disagree with Mr. Brodt?

A. No.

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- Q. Mr. Wilson, would you agree me that Duke Energy Ohio has proposed, under rider PSR, to sell all of the energy and capacity associated with its contractual entitlement in the OVEC-owned generating assets into the wholesale markets?
 - A. Into the PJM wholesale markets, yes.
- Q. And it further proposes, sir, to provide all of the net benefits to its retail customers, correct?
- A. The "benefits" is kind of a vague term and there were various benefits described. I think what you mean is the revenues minus cost.
 - Q. Yes, sir.
- A. Yes.
 - Q. So the energy and capacity associated with Duke Energy Ohio's 9 percent entitlement under the ICPA will not displace any of the supply procured in the company's proposed SSO supply auctions, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And the energy and capacity associated with Duke Energy Ohio's 9 percent entitlement under the ICPA will not be used as a source of supply under

competitive retail electric service offers, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. As proposed under rider PSR, Duke Energy Ohio will not be providing retail generation service directly to end-use customers in its service territory, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And customers in Duke Energy Ohio's service territory will still maintain the right to choose if rider PSR is approved, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And when I say "the right to choose," that's the right to choose their competitive generation supplier, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Mr. Wilson, you have referred in your testimony to documents that you have called the "OVEC analysis," correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And this document reflects a forecast of future events, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you would agree with me, sir, that
 the accuracy of any forecast cannot be known until
 the events described in that forecast actually occur,

correct?

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- A. Yes. Although if you provide a range of different forecasts, it's possible in advance to have an opinion on which are more plausible than others.

 It's not simply accurate/inaccurate. But yes.
- Q. And in your testimony, sir, is it fair to say that you criticize the OVEC analysis as prepared by the company because it relies upon a variety of assumptions?
- A. Well, I am much more specific than that.

 I don't criticize it for just relying on assumptions.

 Every analysis, every forecast relies on assumptions.
- Q. You're critical of this analysis, correct?
 - A. Yes, I am.
 - Q. You call it highly speculative, correct?
- 17 A. Yes.
 - Q. You indicate that the analysis performed by the company relies upon uncertain assumptions that include energy, capacity, environmental, and other regulations, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And one of your assumptions relates to the company's -- strike that.
- One of your criticisms relates to the

company's assumptions regarding future capacity prices, correct?

> Yes. Α.

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- 0. And these would be capacity prices in PJM's capacity market, correct?
 - Α. Yes.
- Q. Sir, I would like to talk a little bit about that capacity market, if we may. The PJM capacity market is designed to assure adequate availability of resources that can be called upon to ensure the reliability of the electric grid, correct?
 - Α. Roughly, yes.
- 0. Sir, that's a lawyer's definition of the PJM market, would you accept that?
 - Α. Okay.
- And this wholesale capacity market will Ο. form the basis for the capacity prices that retail customers will pay in Duke Energy Ohio's service territory, correct?
 - Α. Yes.
- 0. And, Mr. Wilson, you are involved in 22 various matters before the FERC, correct?
 - Α. From time to time, yes.
- 24 And you have been involved in matters 25 concerning the market design of the PJM wholesale

market, correct?

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- A. I think we're talking about the capacity market.
 - Q. Yes, sir.
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And, in fact, since PJM proposed the reliability-pricing-model-capacity construct in 2005, you prepared numerous affidavits, reports, and analyses of RPM and RPM-related issues, correct?
 - A. Yes, I have.
- Q. And the affidavits, sir, that you have filed include those on behalf of consumer groups, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And public interest organizations, correct?
- 17 A. Yes.
- Q. And certainly, sir, in connection with your work before the FERC and in matters involving the PJM capacity market, you regularly keep abreast of the activities occurring at the PJM level, correct?
 - A. Some activities, yes.
- Q. And you're aware of reports made by PJM as well as its independent market monitor, correct?

- A. Yes. I wouldn't say I've read every report, but I do follow much of what's going on at PJM.
- Q. And is it fair to say, Mr. Wilson, in connection with the work in which you've been involved concerning PJM's wholesale capacity market, that you don't always disagree with PJM?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. You believe that PJM misunderstands how major new resources are developed and offered into the PJM capacity market, correct?
 - A. Try that again.
- Q. Sure. You believe that PJM misunderstands how major new resources are developed or built and offered into the -- into RPM?
- A. There have been times when the manner in which they have characterized that has been something that I disagreed with. There has been disagreement at times, yes.
- Q. And you believe that power plants will be built independent of RPM and then offered into RPM with the belief that they will clear, correct?
- A. Not -- that's not quite how I put it. I know what you are getting at, and I can explain it if you wish, but, no, I never quite put it like that.

- Q. Sir, you also believe that PJM's 1 day in 10 resource adequacy is too conservative, correct?
 - A. It's very conservative, yes.

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- Q. And this 1 day in 10 resource adequacy standard is one in which PJM manages the grid, and under which the expected frequency of having to curtail firm load due to inadequate capacity should be no greater than once every 10 years, correct?
- A. I -- it's more complicated than that. That's not quite right, no.
- Q. So you believe that the 1 day in 10 standard is not one under which the expected frequency of having to curtail firm load due to inadequate capacity should be no greater than once over 10 years -- every 10 years?
 - A. That sounds about right, put it that way.
- Q. And when you say that standard is too conservative, you believe that more than one outage over a 10-year period is acceptable, correct?
- A. Well, this is highly uncertain. So if you plan for 1 day in 10 years, you may go 30 years without an outage due to resource adequacy, or you may have 3 in 3 consecutive years, it's all probabilistic. What's acceptable should be to plan based on a criterion that makes a reasonable tradeoff

between reliability and its cost, and then accept the outcomes which, again, might be no -- no outages in 30 years, or 2 or 3 in a 3-year period because it's uncertain.

- Q. And, sir, you have recently filed an affidavit in support of the PJM load group with regard to PJM's request to change its tariff regarding the reliability pricing model variable resource requirement curve, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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Q. And the VRR or variable resource requirement curve is the downward sloping curve supporting PJM's objective of attracting and maintaining sufficient capacity, correct?

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, at this point I'm just trying to see where the cross-examination is going anywhere near his testimony besides things he may or may not have filed at FERC, and I don't see how it's relevant to this case.

MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, I will get there quickly, but Mr. Wilson is quite critical of the company and its assumptions concerning capacity prices. And so, I believe the events at PJM and his involvement in those events is relevant to his testimony in this case.

3145 1 EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll allow you to 2 continue. 3 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. And, sir, did I provide a reasonably 4 Q. accurate definition of the VRR curve? 5 I believe you did. 6 7 Q. Okay. And that's also known as the 8 "demand curve, " correct? 9 Α. Yes. 10 Q. And if I remember my economy classes correctly, where supply and demand cross is the 11 12 established price, correct? 13 Α. Yes. And in connection with this -- the PJM 14 15 request to change its tariff regarding the VRR curve, 16 you know that PJM retained The Brattle Group to 17 perform an analysis, correct? 18 Α. Yes. 19 And The Brattle Group used a Monte Carlo 2.0 Simulation for purposes of arriving at its opinions, 2.1 correct? 22 MR. OLIKER: Objection. Now, we are 23 talking about somebody else's testimony in a 24 different case that's not before us, and The Brattle 25 Group is simply not here. I don't think it's

appropriate to pull their testimony in through
Mr. Wilson.

MS. SPILLER: I am not asking for Brattle Group's testimony. I am asking about -- I will get to Mr. Wilson's affidavit in a moment here.

A. Yes.

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- Q. And you believe that that Monte Carlo Simulation should be rejected because it's oversimplified, correct?
- A. I lodged a number of criticisms of it.

 Oversimplification, I think the main issue is that it doesn't get at the core structure of the problem.
- Q. Mr. Wilson, do you believe that the current PJM capacity market or capacity construct appropriately functions to allow wholesale capacity prices to rise and fall?
- A. Appropriately functions. It does function to allow prices to rise and fall, yes.
- Q. And you believe that these changes are to be expected, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And so, volatility should be expected in wholesale capacity prices, correct?
- A. Well, we haven't defined "volatility"

 but, yes, prices should rise and fall as supply and

demand change.

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- Q. And, Mr. Wilson, you are aware of several matters proceeding before the FERC and involving PJM that concerns the wholesale capacity market, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You're aware that demand response as a capacity resource is the subject of litigation right now, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. The FirstEnergy companies have filed a complaint asking that demand response be excluded from the PJM base residual auctions, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And, in fact, they are asking that base residual auctions that have already been conducted, be redone, correct?
 - A. They have, yes.
- Q. And there is an acknowledgment that these proceedings could be protracted because of the litigation uncertainty, correct?
 - A. Which proceedings?
- Q. Those with respect to FirstEnergy's emergency complaint as well as Order 745.
- A. That those could be protracted?
- 25 Q. Yes, sir.

A. Because of --

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- Q. Ongoing litigation.
- A. Okay. I mean, that is the litigation.
- Q. Right. They are either going to settle, or they will be litigated, correct?
- A. Okay. You are talking about a lot of different things at the same time. I am not sure which one you're referring to right now.

MR. BERGER: Your Honor, I am going to object at this point. Counsel has not provided any clear tie-in between her discussion of PJM market, FirstEnergy's response to various PJM guidelines, rules, and Mr. Wilson's testimony. I think she should direct her questions to the scope of his testimony.

MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, again, this witness has criticized Duke Energy Ohio and their assumptions in regards to capacity, so this is — we are close to the end of this conversation, but, again, I think this is important groundwork with respect to a witness who is being critical of the company and their assumptions in regard to the wholesale market.

MR. BERGER: Then I would ask she point Mr. Wilson to the specific portion of his testimony

where she asserts he criticizes the capacity forecast. I'm not saying that he doesn't. I am just saying she should reference him to that portion of his testimony so that we can all be on the same page regarding the scope of the testimony she is questioning him about. Thank you.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Spiller, we have allowed quite a bit of leeway with regard to the questioning, but it has gone on for a while, so I am interested in moving on to actually ask questions with regard to his testimony. If you can wrap it up in the next couple of questions.

MS. SPILLER: Sure. Happy to do that, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Spiller) Mr. Wilson, would you agree with me that the PJM capacity market is in uncertain times right now?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And we don't know what will become of PJM capacity prices in the future, do we?
- A. Well, like any prices, they are always uncertain.
- Q. Okay. Sir, you state in your

 testimony -- I am just looking for the reference.

 One moment, please. But you indicate in your

testimony that you believe Duke Energy Ohio's SSO customers are protected from the volatilities of the market, correct?

- A. Yes. They are insulated from the volatility of the day-ahead and realtime market.
- Q. And, on page 12, you similarly believe that shopping customers could be insulated from the volatility of the market depending on their contractual preferences, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And, sir, again, the market that forms the bases of the SSO prices as well as CRES offers is the wholesale market, correct?
 - A. The wholesale market?
- 15 Q. Yes.

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- A. That's very vague. I mean I just don't see any point to that question. I don't get the question, no.
- Q. Well, sir, the SSO supply will be procured pursuant to competitive auctions, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And these are wholesale auctions,
- 24 A. Yes.

correct?

Q. So the wholesale suppliers will be

procuring their energy and capacity to serve the SSO load from the PJM markets, correct?

- A. Or they may own it, yes, and they may -- they may rely on imports also.
- Q. But it's certainly fair to assume that at least some portion of the supply provided to SSO customers will be based upon the PJM wholesale market prices, correct?
- A. Do you mean day-ahead and realtime prices? I'm not --
 - Q. In capacity --
- 12 A. Capacity?

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- 13 Q. Yes, sir.
 - A. Could you ask the question again?
 - Q. SSO suppliers are going to bid into an SSO auction, correct?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. There will be an auction clearing price,
 19 correct?
- A. An SSO auction clearing price, yes.
- 21 Q. These suppliers then will have a
 22 contractual obligation to provide capacity and energy
 23 consistent with the number of tranches that they've
 24 won under the SSO auction, correct?
- 25 A. Yes.

And that capacity will probably come from 1 0. 2 PJM, correct? 3 Α. Yes. And so, the SSO auction winners are going 4 5 to be responsible to PJM to buy the capacity, 6 correct? 7 To provide the capacity, yes. 8 0. And so, there will be a cost with respect to that obligation, correct? 9 They will have to either already own it 10 Α. or acquire it. 11 12 Q. And if they acquire it, they are going to 13 pay the PJM base residual auction price for the capacity, correct? 14 Not necessarily, if they acquire it on a 15 Α. 16 bilateral basis. 17 If they acquire it from PJM, they will Q. 18 pay the base residual auction price, correct? 19 Α. If they acquire it from --2.0 MR. BERGER: Objection, your Honor. 2.1 Capacity is not acquired from PJM. 22 THE WITNESS: No. MR. BERGER: It's acquired from --23 24 EXAMINER PIRIK: We will let the witness 25 do the testimony.

- A. No. They don't acquire it from PJM.
- Q. PJM will supply the capacity, correct?
- A. No. PJM is just a regional transmission organization. They don't have capacity. They are just sort of a market-maker.
- Q. Sir, there will be an arrangement between the SSO auction winners in PJM for purposes of each -- of the auction winner's obligation to supply capacity, correct?
- A. They will be obligated to provide capacity to PJM, yes.
 - Q. And they will be paid for that, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you would expect them to be paid consistent with the base residual auction price, correct?
 - A. Not necessarily.
- Q. So you think PJM is going to pay a supplier something other than the clearing price for capacity.
- A. Okay. The capacity that clears in the base residual auction that was offered and cleared in the base residual auction will be paid the base residual auction price. Capacity that clears in incremental auctions will receive a different price.

And capacity that's acquired by an SSO provider, for instance, on a bilateral basis, will pay whatever price that SSO provider agrees with that bilateral provider. And an SSO provider that owns generation, there really isn't any price at all for that particular capacity.

- Q. Do you know whether any current SSO auction suppliers own their own generation that is used to supply the SSO load?
 - A. I don't know. I suspect some do.
- Q. Do you know whether their own generation is being used to supply the SSO load?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. And you didn't inquire of that for purposes of your work in this case, correct?
 - A. No.

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- Q. And so, if an SSO supplier is not using their own owned generation for purposes of meeting their SSO supply obligations, they will either acquire that capacity from PJM or they will acquire it through a bilateral, correct?
- A. I'm not sure what you mean by acquire it from PJM, but, yes, they can certainly acquire it from bilateral.
 - Q. And would you expect that bilateral price

to reflect the market conditions for capacity?

- A. At the time of the bilateral agreement, it probably would, yes.
- Q. And CRES suppliers you would expect to incorporate the wholesale capacity prices their offers, correct?
 - A. Not necessarily.
- Q. You think CRES suppliers will simply ignore what the capacity market prices may be when pricing their offers?
 - A. No.

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- Q. So how is the wholesale capacity price then relevant to CRES suppliers' offers?
- A. It depends on their circumstances and their portfolio. They may have already made capacity arrangements. They will take into account the market value of the capacity that they may already hold, but the market value of that capacity may be different than what occurred at some prior time in a base residual auction.
- Q. And, Mr. Wilson, would you agree me that SSO suppliers that may be using their own generation to supply the SSO load, would have an opportunity cost associated with that capacity because they could have otherwise sold that capacity into the RPM?

- A. But RPM occurs before the SSO auctions generally.
 - O. Correct.

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- A. So they've already missed the opportunity to sell it into RPM. So there's no opportunity cost at the time of the SSO auction.
- Q. Mr. Wilson, I would ask you to assume that Teresa Ringenbach has testified on behalf of Direct Energy in this case and has discussed the terms and conditions of offers, competitive retail supply offers extended by her company, and those include variable pricing terms. Would you agree with me, sir, that a variable pricing term is one that would be predicated upon the then-current market prices for energy and capacity?

MR. BERGER: I'm sorry, I didn't hear the question.

MR. OLIKER: And, your Honor, I would also object to the extent he doesn't have that contract in front of him at all and he may or may not be familiar with those contracts. I don't know if he has the capacity to answer the question.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Spiller.

Q. Mr. Wilson, are you familiar with a variable pricing contract?

- A. I don't know -- I'm not familiar with that term, no.
- Q. You don't know what a variable pricing contract is.
- A. It could be a lot of different things. I would like to see the contract to know what it means in a particular context.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Berger asked for that question to be read. Karen, could you reread that, please.

(Record read.)

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MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, may we approach?

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you.

Q. Sir, you have before you what has been marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 8, a document that's already been introduced into evidence in this case. It is a supply -- competitive supplier's contract. It is one, if you look at paragraph 7 of the exhibit, refers to the pricing conditions that would happen upon a renewal if, in fact, a new fixed price contract is not entered into.

Would you agree with me that under the provisions of that contract, the contract, if no

action is taken by the customer, will automatically renew as a variable price contract with pricing based upon the then-current wholesale prices for energy and capacity plus an adder?

- A. Are you referring to the language that says upon renewal, Duke -- Direct Energy will charge you for all electricity billed by your EDU at variable price per kWh based upon generally prevailing market and business conditions for electricity in the PJM market at the applicable load zone for that period plus an adder of up to 10 cents per kWh. Are you asking me if it says that?
 - Q. Yes, sir.

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- A. That's what it says.
- Q. And so, you would agree with me that under that contract, under the variable pricing provision that the then-current PJM prices for energy and capacity would be flowed through to the customer.

MR. BERGER: Objection, your Honor. The language says what it says. I would say that the language is unclear as to exactly what the customer would pay, and I don't think Mr. Wilson, given the vague terms of the contract, should be -- can reasonably be asked to testify that it means what Ms. Spiller is saying it means.

3159 1 EXAMINER PIRIK: Sustained. 2 MS. PETRUCCI: Your Honor, was this 3 exhibit admitted under seal? 4 MS. SPILLER: No, it's on the website. 5 MS. PETRUCCI: Thank you. Mr. Wilson, would you agree with me that 6 Ο. 7 wholesale capacity prices will change in the future? 8 Α. Probably. 9 Well, sir, you know there are several initiatives under way at PJM that will affect the 10 capacity price, correct? 11 12 Α. If there are changes made, then, it would 13 affect the capacity prices, yes. 14 And those changes could include a Q. 15 capacity performance payment, correct? 16 A capacity performance payment. I'm not 17 sure. 18 You know that PJM is exploring a capacity Q. 19 performance initiative, correct? 2.0 Α. Yes. 2.1 And you know that this initiative is 22 underway because of the winter 2014 operations issues 23 related to generation performance and the increased 24 dependency on natural gas, correct?

Those --

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MR. OLIKER: Objection.

Q. If you know.

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MR. OLIKER: Mischaracterization.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Oliker.

MR. OLIKER: Mischaracterization of what the proposal is.

- A. Those are some of the motivating factors, yes.
- Q. And if an entity is a capacity performance resource, it would receive an increased payment, correct?
 - A. Not necessarily, no.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Just so the witness knows, when someone objects, you probably should wait until I rule to answer.

THE WITNESS: Sorry.

- Q. Sir, you would agree with me that as a result of this initiative, wholesale capacity prices for the 2017-2018 planning year to change, correct?
- A. It's possible that something coming out of this initiative could affect capacity prices for 2017-'18.
- Q. And you would agree with me that the initiatives concerning demand response in Order 745 could affect capacity prices, correct?

- A. They could, yes.
- Q. And, sir, you, on page 8, carrying over to line 9 of your testimony, again are critical of the company's analysis, particularly assumptions that it has made regarding topics that include environmental regulation, correct?
 - A. No, not really.
- Q. So you think the company's assumptions with respect to environmental regulations are correct?
- A. I don't believe I evaluated assumptions on environmental regulations.
 - Q. So environmental regulations were not at all relevant to your work in this case; is that a fair statement?
- 16 A. No.

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- Q. Sir, you've not studied the impact of environmental regulations on generation supply in PJM, have you?
 - A. Studied? I'm interested in it. I've seen reports on it. I follow it. I wouldn't say I've performed a study, no.
 - Q. Well, sir, given that you've followed it and you are interested in it, you know that we have yet to know what will happen with respect to the

EPA's carbon -- proposed carbon rules, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. We don't know when those rules will be issued, do we?
 - A. No.

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- Q. We don't know what the individual states will do in connection with their own state implementation plans, do we?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And we don't know whether the next president of the United States will further influence or have an affect on the outcome of those rules, do we?
 - A. We don't.
- Q. So, at this point, we don't know how the final carbon rules will at all affect coal generators such as Clifty Creek and Kyger Creek, correct?
 - A. Agreed.
- Q. And, Mr. Wilson, you have reviewed the OVEC annual -- strike that.
- Have you reviewed the OVEC annual reports for purposes of your work in this case?
- A. Portions thereof, yes.
- Q. So you are aware that the generating assets have installed FGDs and SCRs, correct?

- A. Yes. I'm aware they have made some environmental upgrades.
- Q. Okay. And that they are well situated at this point to comply with MATS, correct?
 - A. I'm not familiar with the detail.
- Q. You wouldn't dispute what's in the content of the OVEC annual reports in respect of the ability of those units to comply with MATS, would you?
 - A. No.

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- 11 Q. And, Mr. Wilson, you believe that the 12 analysis -- strike that.
 - You believe that the modeling utilized by Duke Energy Ohio for purposes of the OVEC analysis is too simplified, correct?
 - A. Well, I observed, in the data that was provided, some patterns that reflected that something very simplified had gone on, and I explain that in my testimony.
 - Q. And you understand how the modeling was performed, correct?
 - A. I've seen the descriptions of how the modeling was performed which, in some cases, seem inconsistent with the results that were provided.
 - Q. And you were not here for the examination

of Dr. Ben Zhang and the commercial business modeling tool from which the OVEC analysis was derived, were you?

A. That's correct.

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Q. Mr. Wilson, you don't believe OVEC -- strike that.

You don't believe that Duke Energy Ohio's 9 percent entitlement in the OVEC-owned assets is sufficient to enable it to control the daily operations of OVEC, do you?

- A. Well, as I explained, they are entitled to 9 percent, on any day they can call to have that 9 percent or to not have that 9 percent, so they have some amount of control over OVEC operation through their 9 percent entitlement.
- Q. Sir, I'll go back. You don't believe that Duke Energy Ohio's 9 percent contractual entitlement in the OVEC-owned assets is sufficient to enable it to control the daily operations of OVEC, correct?
- A. To control the daily operations, when they ask for or don't ask for their 9 percent, that can have some impact on the daily operations.
- Q. So you believe that they can control the daily operations.

MR. BERGER: Objection, your Honor. He has answered this twice now.

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- A. The question is just overly broad and vague.
- Q. Sir, if we go to page 47 of your deposition. Line 7, I asked you: "Do you believe that that 9 percent ownership is sufficient to enable Duke Energy Ohio to control the daily operations of OVEC?"

Line 10, Answer: "Not to control the daily operations, but they do request or not request at any time their portion of the output." Did I read that correctly?

MR. BERGER: Your Honor, I would object to her offering this as impeachment. He said exactly this answer on the -- on the record twice now and bringing in the deposition for this purpose is inappropriate. I would move to strike the question.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor --

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. I am going to overrule the objection. The witness has an opportunity to read it and if he feels this needs to be clarified, he can do so.

A. "Control the daily operation" is a vague term that it's easy to answer yes or no to. As I've

explained, they have a 9 percent entitlement. On any day they can ask for it and they can not ask for it.

And when they do or don't ask for it, that's likely to have some impact on OVEC's operation. Does that control the daily operation? It has an affect on it.

Maybe it controls a piece of it.

- Q. Sir, you had an opportunity to -- during your deposition, ask me if I was stating a question that you didn't understand, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- 11 Q. And you didn't ask me to restate this 12 particular question, did you?
- A. I went on to clarify my result -- my answer.
 - Q. Okay. And you also had an opportunity, sir, to review your deposition and provide any corrections, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And you didn't change this particular answer, did you, sir?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Duke Energy Ohio, to your knowledge, does not have any direct involvement in the fuel contracts entered into by OVEC, correct?
 - A. Not to my knowledge, no.

Q. And you would agree that the -- strike that.

Duke Energy Ohio employees do not operate the OVEC plants, do they?

A. No.

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- Q. And you would agree with me that coal prices are stable as compared to the cost of other fuel sources?
 - A. Relatively stable, yes.
- Q. With respect to your comments on page 12 concerning SSO customers and whether they are exposed to market volatility, you've not reviewed any Ohio SSO auction results that were conducted after the polar vortex in early January, 2014, have you?
- A. I've seen the prices. I've seen the news reports, yes.
- Q. Okay. So do you know how those auction clearing prices compare to the auction clearing prices for those auctions that occurred prior to the early January, 2014, polar vortex?
 - A. They trended upward.
- Q. Would you agree with me, sir, that in the First Energy territory that trend upward was about 8 percent?
- MR. OLIKER: Objection.

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1	A. I don't know.
2	EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled.
3	A. I haven't made that calculation, no.
4	Q. You've seen the reports and acknowledge,
5	subsequent to the polar vortex, prices are trending
6	upward?
7	A. They had. I don't know if they still
8	are. The forward prices went up and have drifted
9	back down, so I wouldn't be surprised if that will
10	happen with the SSO also.
11	Q. And you understand, sir, that there's
12	more than one SSO auction that Duke Energy Ohio is
13	proposing in this case, correct?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. A series of auctions, correct?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. And with every auction there will be a
18	different auction clearing price, correct?
19	A. Correct.
20	Q. And you would expect that those that
21	any clearing price in an SSO auction would
22	incorporate the risks that the auction participants
23	believe to exist, correct?

A. They might, yes.

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Q. And you don't anticipate that an auction

participant would include any risk premium in their offers?

- A. No. I didn't say that.
- Q. Well, sir, I believe you said they might, correct? I'm just trying to understand.
 - A. They might, yes.
- Q. So do you believe -- let me back up. Do you believe that SSO auction participants incorporate risk premiums into their offers?
 - A. They might, yes.
- 11 Q. It's fair to say, sir, that you don't like the idea of a cost tracker?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Sir, if you could turn to your direct testimony on page 10. Do you support the use of cost trackers in the regulatory environment?
- 17 A. There are circumstances where they are appropriate, yes.
 - Q. And appropriate where a utility doesn't have the opportunity to control the costs?
 - A. They are typically approved for costs that are outside the utility's control, yes.
 - Q. And I believe --
- A. Among other circumstances.
- Q. And you've indicated that a cost tracker

would be appropriate for something such as fuel, correct?

- A. They have been used for passing through fuel cost, yes.
- Q. And so, you believe a utility, such as Duke Energy Ohio, would have greater opportunity to control its fuel costs than to control the costs that it receives under the ICPA, correct?
 - A. No.

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Q. Strike that. Let me reverse that.

Do you believe that Duke Energy Ohio has less availability to control its fuel costs than it does to control the costs that it receives from OVEC under the ICPA?

- A. That's not an appropriate -- let me try it again. It's not making any sense to me. Try it again.
- Q. Well, sir, you believe that a tracker is appropriate in instances where a utility cannot control its costs, correct?
- A. A cost tracker can be appropriate for costs that are largely outside of the utility control, yes.
- Q. And one such instance would be a fuel tracker, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. So you believe that a utility's ability to control its fuel costs -- you believe that a utility cannot control its fuel costs, correct?
 - A. To a great extent, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. But you believe that Duke Energy Ohio, with a 9 percent contractual entitlement in OVEC, can control OVEC's cost, correct?
- A. The OVEC sponsoring companies and the OVEC owners, collectively OVEC, are responsible for its fixed costs, and also call on the output and determine when it does and doesn't run. So, collectively, they very much control the asset.
- Q. How about individually, Duke Energy Ohio and its 9 percent interest, do you believe that's sufficient for Duke Energy Ohio to control the costs of OVEC?
- A. They control a little portion of it and they influence the -- they participate in the management and the ownership, so they have some amount of control.
- Q. Sir, I'll go back to my question. Do you believe that a 9-percent interest is sufficient for Duke Energy Ohio to control the cost of OVEC?
 - A. They, as a 9-percent owner, they should

participate in the management. They should, along with the other owners, pressure management to reduce costs and to operate efficiently. As a 9-percent sponsoring company, they should ask for the output when the output is valuable in the market and not ask for it when it isn't. So they should play their role in ensuring that OVEC operates efficiently.

- Q. And you don't know whether or not the company is doing that today, do you?
 - A. No, I don't.

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- Q. And you don't know what the company would do if rider PSR were approved, do you?
- A. Well, as I point out, if rider PSR were approved, they would have no particular incentive to pressure OVEC management to reduce costs or to operate efficiently, and they would have no particular incentive to call on the output when the output is valuable and not call on it when it's not valuable. So if the rider were approved, I would have a lot of concern about whether they would appropriately exercise the amount of control they do have over the OVEC asset.
- Q. And, sir, what facts do you rely upon to make this suggestion that Duke Energy Ohio, if rider PSR were approved, would simply sit back and do

nothing as a board director for OVEC?

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MR. BERGER: Objection, your Honor, that's not what he said. He only indicated they lack the incentive to do so. The financial incentive, I believe he was talking about. Thank you.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. I will allow the witness to respond as he sees appropriate.

- A. I mean, it's clear, with the rider in place, it would have no impact on them whether OVEC's costs rose or were controlled and fell, and it would have no impact on them whether the asset was used efficiently in the market or inefficiently and, based on that, it's hard to see where the incentive would come from for them to operate efficiently.
- Q. Mr. Wilson, will OVEC receive -- strike that.

If rider PSR is approved, will the amounts due and owing from Duke Energy Ohio under the ICPA to OVEC at all change?

- A. Would their entitlement quantity change?
- Q. Would any obligations that Duke Energy
 Ohio has under the ICPA to OVEC change if rider PSR
 were approved?
 - A. No.
 - Q. And you know that the company is

proposing, as part of rider PSR, to bid all of its entitlement of the energy and capacity into the wholesale markets, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And, sir, on page 9 of your testimony, at the bottom, you suggest that the OVEC operation, because of the owner -- because of the number of sponsoring companies under the ICPA is inefficient, correct?
- 10 A. It potentially introduces inefficiencies,
 11 yes.
 - Q. Do you know whether those inefficiencies exist today?
 - A. I suppose those inefficiencies exist to some extent today, yes.
 - Q. And on what do you base that statement, sir?
 - A. Well, it's already the case today that some of the sponsors use the OVEC asset to self-supply, while others do not. Some are in MISO, while some are in PJM. So those circumstances, I think at least to some extent, are already there today.
 - Q. Sir, you have not attempted to quantify this alleged inefficiency with respect to the costs

assigned to the sponsoring companies by OVEC, correct?

A. No.

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Q. And, sir, you certainly understand -- strike that.

Do you know that Duke Energy Ohio has, in the past, co-owned generating assets with other utilities?

- A. I can imagine that they have.
- Q. And you believe that those co-ownerships also create inefficiencies?
- A. Not necessarily, no.
 - O. But this one is different?
- A. Well, I would have to look at the nature of the agreement. This is a very awkward agreement with sponsoring companies separately who are identified who are in different market areas, some who are self-supplying and some who are involved in the market. Multiple owners, large and small shares, participating as sponsoring companies, separate in a way from their ownership. That's a very unusual and awkward arrangement, yes.
- Q. Sir, you know that this arrangement was approved by the FERC, correct?
- A. Correct.

- Q. Do you believe that the FERC would have approved an unreasonable contract?
- A. I'm not going to have an opinion on that.

 I don't know if they evaluated it or not.
- Q. Do you suspect that the FERC approved it without reading the contract?
- 7 A. I -- of course, they read the contract, 8 yes.
 - Q. Thank you.

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- Mr. Wilson, on page 25 of your testimony.

 Strike that.
- If we could stop on page 20, sir. On
 line 7, you are referencing new gas-fired generation
 that's entering the capacity markets, correct?
- 15 A. Yes.
 - Q. And you've indicated capacity prices in the \$120 per megawatt-day range?
 - A. Yes.
- 20 Q. And that is the capacity price for the current -- strike that.
- 21 That is the capacity price that cleared 22 for the 2017-2018 base residual auction, correct?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. And you understand, sir, that there is generation expected to retire between now and 2019,

correct?

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- 2019, yes. Α.
- And the majority of that is coal Q. generation, correct?
 - Α. Yes.
- And is it your understanding that that coal generation will be replaced with natural -- or, with gas-fired generation?
- Not exclusively, but through PJM's 10 reliability pricing model capacity market on a three-year forward basis they clear offers for 11 12 capacity. And so, generally, when there are 13 retirements, it usually means some new resources 14 clear which may be gas-fired generation and other 15 types of generation and demand response, 16 historically, which may be on the load side in the 17 future.
 - Okay. And if it's on the load side, that 0. demand response would not participate in the base residual auctions in the capacity market, correct?
 - Α. No.
 - No, that's incorrect? Q.
- 23 Α. Uh-huh.
- 24 If demand response is on the load side, 0. 25 it will participate in the base residual auction as a

capacity resource?

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- A. Yes. It looks like a modification to the VRR curve. That's one approach to it.
- Q. And would you agree with me that the less coal generation, the higher the dependency on gas-fired generation?
 - A. Not necessarily.
 - Q. What else would be -- why not, sir?
- A. There's wind. There's imports that might be various fuels. I mean, it's most likely that as coal retires, there will be a significant amount of new gas-fired generation, yes.
 - Q. And is wind a dispatchable resource?
- A. It can be.
- Q. And the imports that you talk about, are those imports coming from MISO?
- A. And other regions.
- Q. Do you know whether MISO has projected to be short for the 2015-2016 calender year?
 - A. I haven't seen their most recent updates.
 - Q. And if MISO is short, you would expect them to use their own capacity resources for themselves first, correct?
- A. If those resources are committed to another region, no.

- 1 0. Do you believe today, Mr. Wilson, that 2 there is uncertainty about future supply conditions? 3 Α. Always. And does this uncertainty in future 4 5 supply conditions create uncertainty and risk for 6 suppliers? 7 Α. For suppliers, yes. 8 Now, on your testimony, sir, page 25, 0. 9 line 5, you are referencing again the OVEC analysis indicating that it calls into question whether the 10 OVEC plants are economic and whether they should 11 12 instead be retired or repowered, correct?
 - Α. Correct.
 - Ο. You don't know -- strike that.

15 Are you suggesting that the OVEC units should be retired?

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- Α. I'm suggesting that the information calls into question, raises that question, yes.
- Are you aware that there are currently no Q. plans to retire the OVEC generating assets?
 - Α. I am.
- Q. Are you aware that the majority of the OVEC-owned generating units were running during the polar vortex in January this year?
 - Α. That's my understanding, yes.

Q. Sir, I would like to reference both to

page 12 and page 30 of your testimony. And there is

some confidential information. I don't need to talk

with you about that. We'll talk about the other

information that's not been redacted.

But in your footnote on page 12, as well

as on line 30 -- I'm sorry, page 30, line 5, you make

reference to Duke Energy Ohio's total sales, correct?

A. Yes.

- Q. And the number you have there is 24,557 gigawatt-hours, correct?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And that's information, sir, that you obtained from Duke Energy Ohio's annual report, correct?
- 16 A. Correct.
- 17 Q. And, sir, if we may --
- MS. SPILLER: I'm sorry, your Honor, if
 we may approach.
- 20 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.
- MS. SPILLER: I believe we are on Duke
- 22 Energy Ohio Exhibit 26.
- 23 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.
- 24 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- Q. Mr. Wilson, do you have before you what's

3181 been marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 26? 1 2 EXAMINER PIRIK: Could the Bench have 3 another copy? 4 MS. SPILLER: Oh, sorry. I don't know. 5 Α. You don't have a copy? 6 0. 7 I have a copy of the 4th Quarter 2013 Α. 8 Statistical Supplement. 9 And we have asked that be marked as Duke Ο. 10 Energy Ohio Exhibit 26. 11 Α. Okay. 12 And does that, sir, look like a summary Q. 13 of the 2013 annual report? I don't know. 14 Α. 15 Q. And, well, sir, let's go to page 18. 16 MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, there hasn't 17 been any foundation for this document yet. 18 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. We will need to 19 have a foundation. 2.0 MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, I am 2.1 getting there. 22 Do you have page 18, sir? Q. 23 Α. I do. And these are the operating statistics 24 25 for Duke Energy Ohio Electric, correct?

3182 MR. OLIKER: Objection, again. Has she 1 2 shown that the witness has seen the document before? 3 MS. SPILLER: I'm getting there. EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. I'll allow some 4 5 leeway here. MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. 6 7 Is there a question? 8 Yes, sir. Is this the Operating Q. Statistics for Duke Energy Ohio - Electric? 9 10 Α. That's the title on the page. 11 0. And the numeric information under 2013, 12 total gigawatt-hour sales --13 MR. OLIKER: Objection. She still has 14 not demonstrated that the witness has ever seen this 15 document. 16 Sir, does this information reflect the Ο. 17 same information that you would have reviewed for 18

- purposes of your testimony on page 12 and page 30? Information from the annual report.
 - I see the same 24,557 number here, yes. Α.
- Ο. And that reflects total gigawatt-hour sales, correct?
 - Α. Yes.
 - For calendar year 2013? Ο.
- 25 Α. Yes.

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Q. Okay. And, sir, would you agree with me that there's a notation at the bottom of this page that indicates that the sales include both Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky's retail sales?

- A. Okay. I see that.
- Q. And so, the number that you reference in your -- in your testimony, the 24,557 gigawatt-hour sales, is not exclusive to Duke Energy Ohio, is it?
 - A. Apparently.
 - Q. Apparently it's not exclusive?
 - A. Apparently, yes.
 - Q. Thank you.

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Mr. Wilson, you're aware that OVEC is ——
is implementing or has implemented a continuing
improvement process, correct?

- A. I remember something with that, yes.
- Q. Cost-saving initiatives, if you will?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you have no reason to believe that if rider PSR is approved, that those cost-saving initiatives would cease, do you?
- A. Well, as I explained, if the rider is approved and if other sponsors and owners of OVEC, especially, also have similar arrangements approved then those would be entities that are passing all

those costs through to customers and would have no particular incentive to continue, as in their role in OVEC governance and in their role also as sponsoring companies, to pressure OVEC to reduce costs.

- Q. Well, sir, let's be clear. We keep -you keep talking about passing on costs. The
 company's proposal is to pass on the net benefits,
 correct?
- A. They will pass on all the costs netted after netting market earnings, yes.
- Q. And you would agree with me, as a general matter, that a financial hedge can provide rate stability for retail customers, correct?
 - A. It can, yes.
- Q. And you would agree with me, under the company's proposed rider PSR, as market prices increase, the benefits under the rider would be greater?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Page 37 of your testimony, sir. Now, the Question 50 and Answer on this particular page, you suggest that Duke Energy Ohio's affiliation with unreg with unregulated entities in PJM is of concern under its proposed rider PSR, correct?
 - A. Could you ask the question again?

Q. Sure. I am just generally summarizing your statement here, but you indicate that Duke Energy Ohio's affiliation with other entities that participate in the PJM markets raises a concern, in your mind, with respect to rider PSR.

- A. Well, yes. If there's -- if there is other generation that's affiliated with Duke Ohio and is participating in the market, then that can give Duke Ohio, as a sponsor -- as an OVEC sponsor, an incentive because they are passing through all the costs and revenues and incentive to manage that resource in a way that benefits the affiliate, yes.
- Q. And how do you use the term "affiliate" in that response, sir?
- A. Well, an affiliated generation, another party who can potentially benefit from the actions of Duke Ohio and within the corporate family, they would potentially recognize that, in their actions in the marketplace.
- Q. And so, an "affiliate," as you have used it, sir, in your testimony is one that would be associated with Duke Energy Ohio by way of corporate ownership, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. And, sir, you understand that Duke Energy

is in the process of selling the Midwest Commercial Generation to Dynegy, correct?

- A. I understand that, yes.
- Q. And as of the effective date of Duke Energy Ohio's ESP on June 1, 2015, will it have any affiliate -- any affiliates who participants in PJM's base residual auction?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. You've not looked at that for purposes of forming your opinions in this case?
- A. No.

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- Q. Page 40 of your testimony, sir. You indicate, beginning on line 15, that the proposed rider PSR would make Duke Energy Ohio's portion of the OVEC generation unavailable to competitive suppliers, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Do you know whether competitive suppliers today have access to Duke Energy Ohio's OVEC entitlement?
- 21 A. No.
- Q. You don't know?
- A. I don't know.
- Q. Okay. And given that Duke Energy Ohio is proposing to sell all of the energy and capacity

associated with this contractual entitlement into PJM, that energy and capacity is no more or less available to competitive suppliers, correct?

A. Than what?

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- Q. Than today.
- A. I don't know about the circumstance today so I am not in a position to make any comparison.
- Q. The rider PSR will not affect whether that energy and capacity that's sold into PJM is more or less available to competitive suppliers, will it?
 - A. No. I disagree.
- Q. You believe that if rider PSR is approved, the energy and capacity will not be available to competitive suppliers?
- A. If the rider is approved, the resource will be sold in the PJM markets, and it won't be available to competitive suppliers. Under an alternative arrangement that resource might be available to competitive suppliers to include in their portfolio.
- Q. But you don't know whether that's the case today, do you?
- A. No, I don't. In my testimony I don't make comparisons to the status quo. I make comparisons to alternatives.

- Q. And you don't know whether or not Duke Energy Ohio's capacity entitlements under the ICPA have already been bid into the base residual auction through the 2017-2018 planning year, do you?
- A. I believe we do know that through discovery.
- Q. Would you agree with me that a capacity resource cannot be committed -- strike that.

Would you agree with me that a capacity resource could only be committed once?

- A. You mean sold and committed under RPM, yes. Of course, that obligation is transferable; a different party can take it on.
- Q. For purposes of your work in this case, you've not conducted any independent modeling, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you're certainly familiar with dispatch modeling, having done it in connection with other projects or assignments, correct?
 - A. Not -- I have been involved in it, yes.
- Q. Well, you are familiar with the process, sir, correct?
- 24 A. Yes.

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Q. And how it can be done, correct?

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- Q. And have you done it before, dispatch modeling?
- A. I have been involved in projects that involve dispatch modeling, yes.
- Q. Sir, in your testimony you identify the CME Group as a source for future energy prices, correct?
 - A. Forward prices, yes.
- Q. That is not the only source of forward energy prices, is it?
- 12 A. Yes.
 - Q. It's the only source?
- 14 A. It's not the only source, yes.
- 15 Q. Thank you.
 - And you would agree with me those forward prices probably change on a daily basis?
 - A. They -- yes, some of them do, yes.
 - Q. And we won't know the accuracy of CME's forward prices until those prices are actually realized, correct?
- A. Correct. Well, by "accuracy," I think
 you're -- I mean, a forward price is the price today
 that parties are willing to transact for that future
 delivery month. And I think by "accuracy," what you

mean is that price close to the actual value in that future month, such that if the price is accurate, neither party has particular regrets when the month comes. I think that's what you mean by that.

Because one interpretation of accuracy, it's an accurate price if it accurately reflects the prices that the parties were willing to transact today.

It's not a forecast.

Q. And, sir, you have not attempted to forecast the capacity prices for the 2018-2019 planning year and beyond? Strike that.

You have not, for purposes of your work in this case, forecasted the capacity prices through 2040, correct?

- A. No. Correct, yes.
- Q. And, in fact, you have not attempted to forecast any capacity prices for purposes of your work in this case; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.

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MS. SPILLER: One moment, please, your Honor.

- Q. Mr. Wilson, you've indicated you've reviewed the ICPA, and you know that the FERC has approved that, correct?
- A. Correct.

- Q. Did you review the filings at the FERC in connection with the ICPA approval process?
- A. There was the cover application. I think I may have reviewed that.
- Q. But did you review the -- the entire -- did you review all the filings that were made in that docket, sir?
 - A. No.

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- Q. And you've indicated what you believe to be inefficiencies with respect to OVEC's operations given the structure and nature of the sponsoring companies, correct?
- A. Not so much the structure and nature of the sponsoring companies, but the fact there are multiple sponsors and multiple owners and the nature of the ICPA in that it allows the various different types of sponsors to independently ask for their output, yes, introduces inefficiencies.
- Q. And I believe you've also referenced, sir, some sponsoring companies being in PJM and others in MISO?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know whether Duke -- strike that.

 You've indicated that it would not

 surprise you that Duke Energy Ohio had co-owned

1 generating assets with other utilities, correct? 2 Α. In the past, yes. 3 And do you know whether, during that Ο. period of co-ownership, Duke Energy Ohio was situated 4 5 in MISO, while its co-owners, AEP and DP&L, were in PJM? 6 7 I don't know, no. Α. 8 MS. SPILLER: I don't have any further 9 questions. Thank you, your Honor. EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. 10 Staff? 11 12 MR. BEELER: Nothing, thank you. 13 EXAMINER PIRIK: Why don't we take a 10or 15-minute break and we'll come back for the 14 redirect, and then we will go to Mr. White once we're 15 16 concluded with the witness. 17 (Recess taken.) 18 EXAMINER PIRIK: Go back on the record. 19 Mr. Berger. 2.0 MR. BERGER: No redirect, your Honor. 2.1 EXAMINER PIRIK: And I understand there was no confidential that anyone needed. So I think 22 23 we're all set. Thank you very much. 24 With regard to exhibits, OCC.

MR. BERGER: Yes. We would move OCC

Exhibits 43, 43a, and 43.1. Exhibit 43, of course, is subject to the confidential markings that are going to be circulated.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

MR. BERGER: Thank you.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: Duke?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, based upon the testimony of Mr. Wilson, I would move to strike that portion of his testimony that begins on page 4, line 10, carries over through line 6. This is where he discusses the ESP stipulation.

He indicated that this was background.

However, in his -- in his testimony, this isn't tied in elsewhere with respect to his testimony, and it's simply him taking portions of a stipulation and putting it in here without adopting or applying to it any expertise analysis, any sort of specialized review based upon his expertise as an economist, so I think it should be struck from his testimony.

MR. BERGER: Your Honor, I think
Mr. Wilson -- if you are looking for a response, I
don't know.

EXAMINER PIRIK: No. I would be looking for a response. I was just trying to get it marked exactly what she's talking about. You can go ahead.

MR. BERGER: Yes. As Mr. Wilson 1 2 explained, his testimony on these pages was simply 3 background, establishing why we are here, discussing 4 the OVEC asset and the proposed PSR in that the 5 company has asserted that the contractual obligation was not transferred -- to point out the contractual 6 7 obligation was not transferred and to point out the 8 language from the stipulation related to the circumstances under which it is -- can be retained. 9 10 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. 11 MR. BERGER: Thank you. 12 EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there any other 13 objections to the testimony? 14 Ms. Spiller's motion to strike and 15 objection will be noted for the record. However, the 16 motion to strike is denied, and the testimony will be 17 admitted. 18 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 19 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. 2.0 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Oliker --2.1 MR. SERIO: Your Honor, before we get 22 there -- we can do this off the record. 23 (Discussion off the record.) 24 EXAMINER PIRIK: We're back on the 25 record.

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                  MS. SPILLER: Duke Energy Ohio would move
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      for the admission of Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 26.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there any objections
      to Duke 26?
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                  Hearing none, it will be admitted into
      the record.
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                  (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Oliker.
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                  MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.
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      Interstate Gas Supply, Inc., or IGS Energy would call
      Matthew White to the stand.
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12
                  And IGS Energy would mark Mr. White's
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      testimony as IGS Exhibit 10.
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                   (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. White, would you
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      please raise your right hand.
17
                  (Witness sworn.)
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. You may be
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      seated.
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3196 1 MATTHEW WHITE 2 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 3 examined and testified as follows: 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 By Mr. Oliker: Mr. White, I think your microphone isn't 6 Ο. 7 on yet. Good afternoon, Mr. White. 8 Α. Good afternoon. 9 0. Would you please state your name for the 10 record. Matthew White. 11 Α. 12 Q. And who are you employed by? IGS Energy. 13 Α. 14 And what is your address? Q. 6100 Emerald Parkway, Dublin, Ohio 43016. 15 Α. 16 Q. Thank you. 17 A document has been placed in front of 18 you marked as IGS Exhibit 10. Can you please 19 identify what that document is? 2.0 Α. Direct Testimony of Matthew White on 2.1 behalf of Interstate Gas Supply, Inc. 22 That was a document prepared by you? Q.

> Α. Yes.

Do you have any changes to make to that

25 document?

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3197 1 Α. No. 2 If asked those questions again today, 0. 3 would your answers be the same? 4 Α. Yes. 5 MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would move to 6 admit the testimony subject to cross-examination. 7 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. 8 Ms. Hussey? 9 MS. HUSSEY: No questions, your Honor. 10 EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Bojko? MS. BOJKO: No questions, your Honor. 11 12 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Serio? 13 MR. SERIO: Thank you, your Honor. 14 15 CROSS-EXAMINATION 16 By Mr. Serio: 17 Good afternoon, Mr. White. Q. 18 Α. Good afternoon. 19 Am I correct in your testimony that 0. 20 you're alleging that Duke is engaging in 2.1 discriminatory behavior? 22 Α. Can you point --23 Yes, page 4 of your testimony. 0. 24 Yeah -- yes, I do say that. Α. 25 Q. Okay. And how long has this been going

on to your knowledge?

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- A. So, for the -- specifically for the ability to -- where Duke is billing for a utility affiliate and itself, and not billing -- not allowing other -- other competitive participants in the market to bill?
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. I'm not sure how long it's been going on.
- Q. Has IGS, or any other marketer to your knowledge, filed a complaint against Duke with the Commission alleging this behavior?
 - A. Not to my knowledge against Duke.
- Q. Are you familiar with Revised Code
 Section 4905.26?
 - A. Not off the top of my head. You would have to refresh my memory as to what that specific statute says.
 - Q. Would you accept, subject to check, it's the complaint statute?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, you are an attorney, correct?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. And you have appeared in PUCO proceedings as an attorney, correct?
- 25 A. Yes.

3199 And some of those proceedings have 1 0. included rate cases, correct? 2 3 Yes. Α. So you understand the concept of burden 4 5 of proof in proceedings before the PUCO? I'm generally familiar with that concept. 6 7 Q. And is it your understanding that in a 8 proceeding like the one we are in today, an ESP 9 proceeding, that the applicant or Duke has the burden of proof? 10 Yes, that's generally how it works in a 11 12 rate case proceeding. 13 0. Okay. But this is not a rate case 14 proceeding. It's a -- it's an ESP case, but they also have the burden of proof here, correct? 15 16 Yes, generally, yes. Α. 17 Now, did Duke propose supplier Q. 18 consolidated billing in this proceeding? Α. 19 No. 2.0 Q. Did Duke propose a retail price adder in 2.1 this proceeding? 22 Α. No. 23 0. Did Duke propose a retail auction in this 24 proceeding?

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Α.

No.

Q. Am I correct that all three of those items were proposed either by IGS or other CRES providers?

A. Yes.

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Q. To the extent that those three items, supplier consolidated billing, the retail price adder, and the retail auction, are proposed by either IGS or other CRES providers, then would you agree that IGS or the other CRES providers have the burden of proof with respect to those three items?

MR. OLIKER: Objection to the extent it calls for a legal conclusion, but if Mr. White has an opinion, he can answer.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I would agree.

Mr. White, do you have an opinion?

- A. My opinion is it's -- it's not been established in the law whose burden of proof it is.
- Q. So you don't believe that the applicant of an issue before the Commission in an ESP proceeding has the burden of proof.
- A. As a general principle, an applicant in a rate case proceeding who files an application has the burden of proof, but I would not necessarily agree that this is the same instance.
 - Q. So you're not agreeing that the applicant

in an ESP proceeding has the burden of proof?

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MR. OLIKER: Mr. Serio, would you like to put the statute in front of him? It might help us rather than just going off the cuff here.

Q. Okay. We will dig that up and we will get back to it.

On page 4 of your testimony, you also talk about value added. I think it's in line 19 and 20. You indicate that Duke's proposal to restrict CRES supplier billings diminishes the customer's ability to receive value-added products. And my question is what -- what is the value or how do you quantify the value that you allege Duke diminishing?

THE WITNESS: Could I have that question

(Record read.)

read again? I'm sorry.

A. So what I'm referring to in my testimony are products and services that are beyond just the commodity of product and service. It would be a product and service that adds additional value to the customer including, for example, energy efficiency smart — product or service, a smart thermostat product or service, distributed solar, or any product or service that did not necessarily relate to the electric commodity.

- Q. So the value isn't something that can be quantified in any way, correct?
- A. Not necessarily. They -- those products and services do have probably a dollar value, yes.
- Q. Is there anything attached to your testimony or anywhere in the -- in this proceeding where you indicate with some kind of data that customers perceive value in those noncommodity topics or items that you're talking about?
- A. I didn't attach any study, no.

 MR. SERIO: Could I approach, your Honor?

 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

MR. SERIO: I am going to hand Mr. White a copy of the Ohio Revised Code and I am looking at section 4928.143(C)(1). If you could take a look at that, please.

A. Yes.

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- Q. And would you agree with me that that section of the Code indicates that the burden of proof in an electric security plan proceeding is on the applicant?
- A. It says the burden of proof in this proceeding shall be on the electric distribution utility.
 - Q. And the electric distribution utility is

the applicant, correct?

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- A. The -- to the extent that Duke filed an ESP application in this case, then yes.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you this: If Duke did not propose consolidated supplier billing, the retail price adder, or the retail auction, then they can't meet the burden of proof, correct?
- A. Duke made proposals that relate to those proposals. So the proposals that were made in my testimony -- the suggested modifications that I make in my testimony relate to the actual proposals that Duke made.
- Q. And my question to you is, who has the burden of proving that supplier that consolidated supplier billing, the retail price adder, or the retail auction is reasonable for the Commission?
- A. I don't think that's a decision that's been made by the Commission at this point.
- Q. Okay. If the Commission hasn't made the decision, in your opinion who has that burden of proof?
- A. In my opinion the decision of the Commission is whether or not the modifications I propose in my testimony are reasonable is the burden that should an applied.

- Q. You understand that the concept of burden of proof is that someone has to go forward and prove a point, correct?
- A. My understanding is there is a large, different spectrum of burden of proof. Each burden of proof is -- is -- there's not just one burden of proof.
- Q. Right. But I'm talking about the burden of proof in utility proceedings before the Public Utilities Commission.
- A. Okay.

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- 12 Q. In an electric security plan proceeding, 13 if the company does not propose an item, who has the 14 burden of proving that that item is reasonable?
 - MR. OLIKER: Objection. Asked and answered several times.
- EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll allow it one more time.
- A. My opinion is I -- my opinion is that's up to the Commission to decide.
- MR. SERIO: Your Honor, that's a nonanswer. I mean, he said the same thing three times, but that's a nonanswer.
- EXAMINER PIRIK: I think he answered the question.

Q. On page 5 of your testimony you indicate that "Duke has not demonstrated that distribution ratepayers are not unduly subsidizing Duke's affiliate or unregulated products and services." Do you see that?

A. Yes.

- Q. What evidence can you point to in the proceeding that shows that Duke is subsidizing its affiliate or unregulated products at the expense of distribution ratepayers?
- A. I discuss that in my testimony. I would refer to my testimony.
- Q. And can you point to what in your testimony is the evidence that you are referring to?

 MR. OLIKER: I just object to the extent

he mischaracterized what Mr. White says in his testimony. I think there's two different things going on with what Mr. Serio read and then what he asked the witness to answer.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Serio.

MR. SERIO: I asked for evidence. The witness said it is in his testimony. I would like him to show me where specifically in his testimony, so we can explore it.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Can you just clarify

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what you are asking him to show you?

MR. SERIO: Sure.

A. On lines 5 and 6, you indicate Duke has failed to demonstrate that they are not subsidizing the affiliate because it's your position that Duke is subsidizing its affiliate, correct?

MR. OLIKER: That's a mischaracterization of his testimony.

- A. I can point -- I mean, without reciting my testimony verbatim, so there is evidence in my testimony. But just off the top of my head, the fact that Duke bills for its utility, that I am aware of there is no cost that it's charging or it's not clear that they are allocating appropriately the cost for the billing of the affiliate. Those are two of the -- two of the pieces of evidence that I presented in my testimony.
- Q. Let me ask you this way: Is there any evidence in your testimony that quantifies the amount of the subsidization that you allege is occurring?
- A. I don't place a dollar amount in my testimony on that, largely because we haven't gotten the data from Duke to make that dollar amount available.
 - Q. You indicated in your testimony that you

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had asked questions but didn't get answers from Duke.

Do you know if you moved to compel Duke to provide responses to that information?

- A. I do not believe we filed a motion to compel specifically on those discovery requests.
- Q. Now, on page 5 of your testimony, you talk about some of the items where the SSO does not reflect the full cost of providing SSO service. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And is there anywhere in your testimony that you provide any kind of quantification for any of those cost items that you allege are being subsidized by the distribution customers?
- A. I did not place a dollar amount on it in my testimony.
- Q. Now, am I correct that the subsidy that you are alleging at the bottom of page 5 is different than the subsidy you are alleging at the top of page 5?
- MR. OLIKER: Give the witness a moment just to look at his testimony.
- MR. SERIO: Sure.
- A. To the extent you are referring to the subsidy that is -- that Duke is currently -- giving

towards its affiliate by billing for its affiliate, yes, that's different than the subsidy I was talking about.

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- Q. Okay. So with regards to the subsidies on page 5, lines 14 through 20, has IGS or any CRES provider, to your knowledge, filed a complaint with the PUCO alleging that a subsidy is occurring?
- A. I'm not aware of any complaint that's been filed. For subsidies that are going from distribution rates to support the costs going into distribution rates to support the SSO service that is not being recovered through SSO service, I'm not aware of a complaint that relates to that.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you.

Page 6 of your testimony, line 16 and 17, you talk about new products and services. Can you give me an idea of what kind of products and services you're talking about there?

MR. OLIKER: I would just advise

Mr. White to be careful to the way he answers that

question if it involves proprietary information.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

A. I think I list in my testimony certain products and services including, but not limited to, "electricity bundled with energy efficiency, demand

response, direct load control, smart thermostats, distributed solar generation and other forms of on-site generation, micro-grids, battery storage technology, products bundled with loyalty rewards and products bundled with home protection, to name a few."

- Q. Are any of those products offered today in the Duke service territory by IGS or any CRES provider to your knowledge?
 - A. I believe some may be.

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- Q. And do you know if any of those services or products are offered by IGS or any CRES provider in any other distribution territory in Ohio other than Duke?
 - A. Yes, I believe some of them are.
- Q. And to the extent they are being offered in other service territories, do you know if they are being offered in the AEP service territory?
- A. Yes, I believe some of those products I listed are being offered in the AEP service territory.
- Q. Are there any products you list at the bottom of page 6 and the top of page 7 that are offered exclusively in the Duke service territory by either IGS or any CRES provider to your knowledge?

A. That I don't know. There could be, but I just don't know.

- Q. If you know, are there any products or services listed on pages 6 and 7 of your testimony that are only offered in service territories where an EDU has a purchase of receivables program?
 - A. Can you repeat the question, please?
- Q. Sure. To the best of your knowledge, looking at those services at the bottom of page 6, top of page 7, to the best of your knowledge, are any of those offered only in service territories in Ohio where the electric distribution utility has a purchase of receivables program?
 - A. I don't know the answer to that question.
- Q. Now, on page 7 of your testimony you indicate Duke's proposal to prohibit billing for CRES nonelectric products would limit the CRES supplier's ability to offer those products. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Doesn't a CRES supplier have the ability to offer any products they want to today?
- A. A CRES provider can offer a product that it likes to, but it cannot necessarily bill for that product jointly with distribution service and generation service.

Q. So it's not that Duke's ability is limiting your ability to offer the products. What it does is it limits your ability to offer the products with a consolidated bill.

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- A. It restricts the value that we can provide to customers and the value of those products and services because they are not able to receive those products and services via a consolidated bill like Duke offers it utility affiliate to provide through a consolidated bill.
- Q. Is there any analysis or customer surveys attached to your testimony that would support your claim that customers won't get as much value if they are not getting a consolidated bill for the value-added products that you talk about?
- A. We've marketed in other utility service territories where there is no consolidated bill and almost categorically customers prefer a consolidated bill. They are much less likely to enroll in a product where you cannot have a consolidated bill.
- Q. Other than you stating that, is there anything in your testimony that shows numbers, surveys, any kind of analysis that demonstrates that customers want that consolidated bill and feel that there's that value added?

A. No, other than IGS's experience in multiple utility markets, there's no specific numbers listed in my testimony.

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- Q. Let me ask you a question. In a rate proceeding, if a company files for an increase but doesn't attach any supporting documentation, in your opinion does that meet the company's burden of proof?
- A. That -- there is a lot of variables attached to what the company is applying for, that I can't answer that question as a yes or no.
- Q. The company files an application, they have testimony that includes no schedules, no surveys, no analysis, but simply says we need a \$50 million rate increase because we need it. Does that meet the company's burden of proof in your opinion?

 $\mbox{MR.}$ OLIKER: Object to the relevance.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Serio?

MR. SERIO: Well, he is making a lot of allegations and he is raising a lot of items where our experience says we need this, and it's going to come down to whether they have met the burden of proof. And my question is would he accept the utility having that minimal information versus the amount of information that IGS or the CRES providers

are offering. I would like to see how consistent they are in what they consider the amount of evidence necessary to meet the burden of proof in a proceeding.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I am going to sustain the objection. I think we've discussed burden of proof earlier.

- Q. (By Mr. Serio) On page 11 of your testimony you have further discussion about Duke billing for some of its affiliates. Do you see that on lines 8 through 11?
 - A. Yes, I discuss that.

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- Q. You indicate it's not clear whether Duke is allocating for billing these services. Does that mean it's possible that Duke is billing and you just don't know it?
- A. I know that Duke is billing for its affiliate.
- Q. Right. But it says here it's not clear if Duke is allocating costs for billing these services. So is it possible that Duke is allocating costs for billing these services?
- A. We've tried to get that out of Duke in discovery and there was minimal information given to us regarding that topic. From what I remember, there

were no significant costs allocated to its affiliate for these services. And Duke certainly hasn't demonstrated its allocated fully embedded costs as it is required to do so under the statute.

- Q. When you indicate there is no evidence, what were you relying on?
 - A. Discovery responses from Duke.
- Q. And are any of those discovery responses attached to your testimony?
- A. No. But I think my attorney got them in as exhibits in this case.
- Q. Now, on page 17 of your testimony, you start talking about supplier consolidated billing. And I believe you indicate there that purchase of receivables would have to occur, correct?
 - A. Can you point me to where that's said?
- Q. Sure. At the top of the page you talk about the CRES supplier purchasing receivables from the utility.
 - A. Okay, yes.

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- Q. Now, if a CRES provider purchased receivables from a utility, would they purchase those at 100 percent?
- A. I think that would have to be worked out.

 I think in a market such as Texas that's what CRES

providers do when there's supplier consolidated billing. But I think that would have to be worked out in a collaborative process once the Commission orders that Duke provide the supplier consolidated billing option.

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- Q. If the CRES provider purchased receivables at 100 percent, that means that all of the bad debt from the utility is going to the CRES provider, correct?
- A. On the initial purchase there could be other mechanisms like uncollectible expense riders that would be available, but if that's the case, yes, then all the bad debt would go to the CRES provider.
- Q. And if all the bad debt goes to the CRES provider, how does the CRES provider collect the bad debt?
- A. The CRES provider would initiate collections much like the utility does today.
- Q. So if -- if the CRES provider, under that scenario, is unable to collect the bad debt, then the CRES provider would eat the bad debt, correct?
- A. Again, that's a detail that -- for the distribution receivables, that would be a detail that I would recommend working out in a collaborative process after the Commission has ordered Duke to --

to implement consolidated billing.

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- Q. So you're not making any recommendation as to how the receivables issue should be handled?
- A. I'm making a general recommendation that the CRES provider purchase the receivables from Duke. The details of what happens to that bad debt, I am not making a specific recommendation.
- Q. Now, on page 18 of your testimony, you indicate "Under supplier consolidated billing, CRES providers would still be subject to the same billing requirements in the rules and statutes today." Can you specify which rules and statutes you're talking about?
- A. I can -- it's my understanding, without being able to specifically list the rules and statutes to the numbers, it's my understanding that there are requirements as far as bill formatting, certain items that must be contained on the utility bill. Those kind of standards that would apply also to the supplier consolidated billing.
- Q. But there's nowhere in your testimony where you identify all the particular rules and statutes that you would recommend also applying to a CRES provider if they were to do consolidated billing, correct?

A. Like I said, I did not list the specific rules and standards, but it's my understanding that public -- and I've reviewed these -- these rules, that the Public Utilities Commission has rules specifically that dictates the requirements for utility billing, and I would suggest that those rules would apply to a CRES provider that's conducting supplier consolidated billing.

- Q. Right. But we don't know which one you're talking about, just that they should apply.
- A. I could probably point them out if you gave me the utility rules.
- Q. Are you talking about the Administrative Code?
 - A. Sure, yeah.

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MR. SERIO: May I approach, your Honor?

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

MR. SERIO: I am going to hand the witness a copy of the Ohio Administrative Code. And if he can identify for me the specific rules and regulations he is referring to.

- A. Let me note this is a very large book and we've been here a long time, so.
- MR. OLIKER: Mr. Serio, do you have any hints for the witness or do you want him to find it

himself?

to the CRES provider.

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2 THE WITNESS: Yeah, if you can assist me.

MR. SERIO: I just would like to know which ones the witness wants to apply there, and he just indicated he could identify them, so I think it's important for both the Commission and customers to know, if consolidated billing is going to occur, what specific rules and regulations would also apply

THE WITNESS: If I had a laptop, it would probably be easier. I looked at this -- I haven't used a book in a really long time.

MR. OLIKER: Do you mind if I let him use my laptop.

MR. SERIO: He's welcome to use a laptop.

I'm sorry that I'm such a lag.

MS. SPILLER: Joe, it's old school. I prefer old school.

A. For instance, and again, this is not an exhaustive list necessarily, but I would imagine 4901:1-10-22 titled "Electric Utility Customer Billing and Payments."

Q. Rather than make you spend time up there, am I correct that you would agree with me that it would be important for the Commission to know which

specific rules and statutes you would want to apply to supplier consolidated billing?

- A. I would -- I believe that it's up to the Commission to decide which of their statutes they would like to apply to utility consolidated billing.
- Q. On page 19 of your testimony, lines 9 and 10, you indicate that the current SSO service discourages customer engagement and encourages customers to view service as a commodity-only product over which they have no control.
- MR. OLIKER: Joe, before he answers that, do you mind if I grab my laptop?
 - MR. SERIO: Go ahead.
- MR. OLIKER: Unless you want him to use it again later.
 - Do you need the question again?
- Q. Page 19, lines 9 and 10, you are saying the SSO discourages customer engagement, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And is there any kind of analysis or surveys attached to your testimony that shows that customers believe the SSO discourages their engagement?
- 24 A. Yes.

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Q. There is. And can you point to that?

A. On line -- on page 19, I discuss -- I discuss the different analyses I did with respect to the number of customers in the market and the number of customers that are taking SSO service versus the number of customers that are affirmatively enrolled in SSO -- or, with a CRES provider, and provide a chart that lists the number of customers that are on the SSO service, roughly the amount of customers that are on aggregation, and the number of customers affirmatively electing a CRES product.

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- Q. So am I correct in your analysis you are assuming that any customer on SSO service or being served through aggregation is not engaged?
- A. I'm extrapolating from that data that since a large majority -- or, the majority of the customers are on -- the majority of the customers are still on SSO service and SSO service is one product in the market. They are vastly more products in the market available to customers than SSO service. And I am making -- making the conclusion that it's indicative that at least some, but likely a large percentage of those customers that have power on SSO service are not engaged in the market.
- Q. And you are basing that purely on the numbers, correct? You don't have any kind of surveys

to back that up, do you?

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- A. I didn't attach a survey to my testimony.
- Q. I mean, it's very possible that customers on the SSO service are very engaged and just make the conscientious decision to take SSO service over a CRES service, correct?
- A. I would characterize that as highly unlikely.
 - Q. But there's no survey information attached to your testimony that would support that conclusion, correct?

MR. OLIKER: Asked and answered.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled.

- A. I did not attach a survey to my testimony.
- Q. On page 20 of your testimony, lines 18 through 22, you indicate that you can conclude that the markets have done a good job of encouraging shopping for commercial/industrial customers but not for residential customers. Can you tell me what the electric markets have done in marketing to commercial and industrial customers different than what they've done to market to residential customers?
- A. I would say that certain commercial/industrial customers have -- have energy

buyers dedicated specifically to informing themselves about -- about the energy markets. They are aware of the pricing of products that are available to them in the market. They are aware of their options; whereas, residentials customers are less aware of their current pricing and their options.

- Q. Right. But that's something that the customer themself is doing, correct?
- A. The decision to have a default rate was a legacy policy decision, and the customer, most customers are there's a significant portion of customers that when that was their only option when they enrolled in electric service, that is that's the option that they remain on, and so you can't necessarily say that the customer has affirmatively elected to remain on that service.
- Q. Can commercial and industrial customers take SSO service if they want to?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. So it's a default service for all customer classes, correct?
- A. SSO service is available for all customers.
 - Q. And to the extent that it's available for all customers or all classes, when an EDU talks about

the SSO, they never only talk to the industrial and commercial customers and ignore residential customers, correct?

- A. When the EDU talks to?
- Q. Yes.

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- A. I don't know what the EDU does when it talks to customers.
- Q. Okay. When you say the "competitive electric markets," who or what is the competitive electric market?
 - A. Can you please point me?
 - Q. Yes. Line 18 on page 20.
- A. Line 18. The -- there's no -- competitive electric markets are the regulatory construct adopted by the Commission --
 - O. And --
 - A. -- in the state legislature of Ohio.
- Q. Does the electric market, set up by the Commission, treat commercial and industrial customers different with regard to the ability to have the SSO as a default option?
- A. There are different standards required of residential customers as far as contracting, verification and other standards, so there is different treatment of residential and

commercial/industrial customers.

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- Q. That wasn't my question. My question was when it comes to the default service, has the Commission, in its rules, done anything that would say that industrial and commercial customers are treated differently than residential customers?
- A. To the extent that they can both choose SSO service, they are the same, but there are different standards that are required, and switching fees and other things that are applicable to residential customers.
- Q. Now, on page 21 of your testimony you indicate that in the recent AEP ESP proceeding you proposed the Commission do the retail auction with the retail price adder, correct?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And does your testimony detail how the retail price adder would work or how the retail auction would work?
 - A. In the AEP case or --
- Q. In this case.
- A. No. I don't go into the specifics in this proceeding.
- Q. Do you provide any -- any supporting information for the retail price adder or the retail

auction in this proceeding beyond what you provided to the Commission in the AEP ESP proceeding?

A. No.

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- Q. And just so the record is clear, that AEP ESP proceeding was Case No. 13-2385-EL-SSO, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. On page 22 you talk about the Commission unbundling costs that Duke incurs in distribution rates that are required to support SSO service, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Are you aware that Duke had a rate case back in 2012?
 - A. Yes. Distribution rate case, yes.
- Q. And did IGS participate in that rate case and raise the question of unbundling costs that are buried in distribution rates that support SSO service that shouldn't be there?
- MR. OLIKER: Objection to the relevance.

 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Serio.
 - MR. SERIO: Your Honor, it seems to me he is asking the Commission to do something here that IGS had an opportunity to do just two years ago, and I think it's reasonable to find out if they did anything about it, and if not, why not.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll overrule.

A. In the electric rate case I am not aware of IGS filing testimony on that topic.

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- Q. Do you know why IGS did not pursue unbundling costs in distribution rates that are used to support SSO service?
- A. One of the factors is IGS is relatively -- was relatively new to the electric market then. Another factor may have been that the competitive markets are evolving and at that point that was not part of our -- part of our thinking, but that has become part of our positions now.
- Q. So you're saying that the idea that distribution rates need to be unbundled is something that has only developed with IGS since the 2012 Duke electric rate case.
- A. It's an idea that's been around for -for a long time in unbundled markets in other states
 and that's why other states have unbundled specific
 costs that are recovered through distribution rates
 that support default supply service, including
 Pennsylvania, New York, and Illinois.

But from an IGS perspective at that time in 2012, we had recently just gotten into the markets. I don't even know if we filed any testimony

in that 2012 distribution rate case. So we just did not take that position.

- Q. Am I correct that other CRES providers share IGS's belief that Duke's distribution rates should be unbundled to support SSO service?
- A. Generally, yes, I believe there are other CRES providers that do take that position.
- Q. Do you know if any of those CRES providers participated in the 2012 Duke distribution rate case on the electric side to raise that issue?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. And on page 23 of your testimony, you list some of these specific items that you think should be unbundled, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And did you -- were you able to identify the amount of money involved with any of the items that you list on page 23?
 - A. I do not list dollar amounts.
- Q. Okay. Just so we're clear, I counted six separate items. The first one would be legal expenses on line 4, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. The second one is allocating Duke employee costs for the time that Duke employees use

3228 1 on the SSO. Yes. 2 Α. 3 Ο. The third one is Duke infrastructure, 4 correct? 5 Α. Yes. Ο. The fourth is the cost of working 6 7 capital? 8 Α. Yes. 9 Fifth is the customer call center? Ο. 10 Yes. Α. And sixth is a portion of overhead 11 Ο. 12 expenses. Those are the individual items you're 13 talking about. 14 MR. OLIKER: Joe, could you read the last 15 one? 16 Sure. The last one would be overhead Ο. 17 expenses on line 10. 18 MR. OLIKER: Okay. Thanks. 19 Α. Yes. 2.0 So you agree with me, you listed Q. Okay. 2.1 six items and only six, correct? 22 Α. I don't think that list is necessarily an all-inclusive list. Those are the -- those are the 23 24 costs that I list in my testimony. 25 Q. And was IGS able to establish, in this

proceeding, the amount of money that is involved in any one of those six items?

- A. We do not -- we do not -- we do not list a specific cost, but we recommend that the Commission establish a proceeding or order that Duke -- or order that Duke establish a proceeding to -- to determine those costs, similar to what other states have done.
- Q. On page 23 -- I'm sorry, page 24 of your testimony, you list a number of charges that CRES providers have. Do you see those, lines 6 through 12?
 - A. Did you say 24?
 - Q. On page 24, yes.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Does your testimony -- I'm sorry.
- 16 A. Those are the supplier fees charged to
 17 CRES providers.
 - Q. And does anywhere in your testimony list the amount of the fees that CRES providers are charged?
 - A. I discuss -- in my testimony I cite to Tariff Sheet 52.3, that's a public document.
 - Q. And that's the only thing that you're citing to for these fees?
- A. That's where the supplier fees are listed

in the Duke tariff.

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MR. OLIKER: Joe, just to -- I think this is an exhibit that's already been admitted.

Mr. Ziolkowski.

Q. But I guess my question to you is: All the fees that you are talking about are listed on that tariff sheet, correct?

MR. SERIO: Okay.

- A. With respect to that specific question, I believe those are the charges that I'm talking about, but I don't have that tariff sheet in front of me.

 But I believe when I made that list I included the -- all the charges on the tariff sheet.
- Q. Did you do any kind of analysis to quantify the amount of fees that CRES providers get compared to the costs that you think are embedded in base rates that shouldn't be there that you list on page 23?

MR. OLIKER: Object to the relevance.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Serio?

MR. SERIO: I am trying to get an idea of the magnitude of the costs in the two different bundles that he is referring to, to see if they offset each other or if the difference is sufficient that it warrants any Commission action.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, these are two completely different things. We are talking about creating competitive parity of the SSO price and CRES prices. Now he is talking about something else which isn't necessarily embedded in CRES prices. We are conflating two entirely different things.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll allow the question, but I am really not sure where you are going with this. I am not sure how this relates to this specific case.

- A. Okay. I can just explain. So what I am talking about in the question you are asking, I'm saying that the competitive parity is even more skewed in favor of the SSO to the extent that there's also supplier fees that Duke charges us to make available our products in the market and that we have to pay, but the SSO does not pay any costs to make to make that product available in the market. So there wouldn't be an offset. It would actually these fees would be in addition to the additional costs that the SSO recovers through distribution rates. The costs are recovered through distribution rates to support the SSO.
- Q. To the extent that the SSO is a default service, that's a service that's available to all

customers, correct?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And all customers pay the charges that you list on page 23 as part of their distribution costs, correct?

MR. OLIKER: Could you please clarify what charges you mean, Joe, on 23?

- Q. The charges on page 23, lines 4 through 10, the six items.
- A. Those costs are the costs that are utilized to support the SSO specifically, but are recovered through distribution rates. So all distribution customers, even those customers that aren't taking SSO service are paying those costs that are directly supporting SSO service.
- Q. Even if a customer is taking CRES service, the customer is eligible to use a default service if they choose to, correct?
- A. They are eligible to use that service but they should also pay for the cost of that service.
- Q. And do they not pay the cost of that service through their distribution base rates?
- A. The SSO customers pay for the wholesale commodity costs and they do not pay for the noncommodity costs required to support SSO service

under — unlike CRES customers whose prices reflect not only the wholesale commodity costs, but also the noncommodity costs required to support that service, including call center costs and the other costs I've listed in my testimony.

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- Q. Is there a single customer in the Duke service territory that is eligible to shop that is not paying distribution base rates?
- A. I believe that all customers are paying distribution rates.
- Q. So all customers are eligible for the SSO, all customers pay distribution rates, correct?
- A. All customers pay distribution rates and not all customers are -- yeah, all -- I take that back. I don't know how you characterize PIPP customers, but.
- Q. Can you identify a customer of Duke that is not eligible for the SSO?
- A. Again, I don't know how you characterize PIPP customers. I don't know if they're SSO customers or they're not SSO customers. But excluding that distinction, then all customers are eligible to take SSO service.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you.

 On line -- on page 24, line 16, you

indicate that presumably Duke charges CRES suppliers the fees in order to recover costs. Do you know for a fact that's why Duke charges the costs?

- A. I would assume it's either they charge the fees to recover costs or they're using it to keep -- they are keeping it themselves. I would assume those fees are somehow recovered in costs --
 - Q. Do you know if --
 - A. -- or alleged costs.
 - Q. I'm sorry.
- 11 A. Or purported costs.
 - Q. Do you know if the fees that Duke charges cover all the costs that Duke incurs in providing services to CRES providers?
 - A. No.

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- Q. On page 25 of your testimony, at the bottom of the page, you indicate the Commission encourages customers to remain on SSO service. Do you see that?
- 20 MR. OLIKER: What's the line number?
- Q. Page 22, line 25, carrying over to line 1, page 26.
- A. I'm sorry. Can you repeat that again?
 - Q. You're indicating there --
- 25 A. I meant the page number.

- Q. Page 25.
- A. 25.

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- Q. Line 22.
- A. Line 22. Okay.
- Q. And page 26, line 1.
- A. I say "By encouraging customers to remain on SSO service, the Commission is effectively adopting a policy that discourages engagement in the retail electric markets."
- Q. So your testimony is the PUCO, today, encourages customers to stay on the SSO instead of shopping.
- A. My testimony today is that the SSO service is -- is encouraging customers to not engage in the retail electric markets.
- Q. But that's not what your sentence at the bottom of 25 and 26 says. It says that the Commission is encouraging customers to remain there.
- A. It says the Commission is effectively adopting a policy and that policy is the provision of SSO service. And so, my testimony is that the provision of SSO -- the current construct of SSO service, where all customers are assigned to that service by default, is effectively discouraging customer engagement in the retail electric markets.

- Q. Is it your testimony that the Commission has a policy that favors SSO service over shopping?
- A. My testimony is that the current the current SSO construct that's been approved by the Commission effectively discourages engagement in the retail electric market.
- Q. I understand that. My question to you was is it your testimony that the Commission has a policy that favors the SSO over shopping?
 - A. No, that's not my testimony.
- Q. Okay. And you're familiar that the Commission has its Apples to Apples site in order to help customers shop and compare different products, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you're familiar that the Commission has a call center and does outreach to customers to encourage customers to be educated to shop, correct?
- A. Yes. I am aware of customer education initiatives undertaken by the Commission for customer choice.
- Q. Are you aware of anything in any of the Commission initiatives to educate customers where they indicate to customers that the SSO is a better option and you are encouraged to stay with the SSO

rather than shop?

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- A. I'm not aware of that and that's not what I testified to.
 - Q. Do you believe that the Duke retail electric market is a robust market?
 - A. No.
 - Q. And the Duke retail market has a purchase of receivables program, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Do you believe that AEP has a robust retail electric program?
- 12 A. No. Particularly with respect to 13 residential customers, no.
 - Q. And does AEP currently have a purchase of receivables program?
 - A. No, although they've proposed one in their previous case -- or, their SSO case.
 - Q. You indicated in your testimony, on page 20, you said there's 30 suppliers listed in the Apples to Apples chart for Duke, correct?
 - A. Excuse me. Yes, that's what I say.
- 22 Q. Is there a minimum number of CRES
 23 suppliers that need to be in a market in order for it
 24 to be considered competitive or robust?
 - A. I don't think the amount of CRES

suppliers in a market is sufficient in -- any number of CRES suppliers in a market is sufficient to indicate whether there is robust competition in that market.

- Q. So is it possible with only three providers you could have a competitive and robust market?
- A. It would depend on multiple characteristics of the market.

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- O. And what would those be?
- A. Whether all products are treated equally in the market, whether any -- any of the products can exercise undue market power, whether customer -- customers are engaged in the market and actively aware of the products and services that they receive or actively aware of the products and services available to them in the market, to name a few.
- Q. Is it your opinion that the standard service offer prevents the electric market in the Duke territory from being competitive?
- A. It's my opinion that the standard service offer, particularly for the residential customer class, limits the competitiveness, significantly limits the competitiveness of the retail electric markets.

- Q. And would that be true of all four electric distribution utilities in Ohio or just Duke?
- A. Yes, that would be applicable to the extent that Duke's SSO is the same as the SSOs of other utilities in Ohio.

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- Q. And to the extent that the SSO is based on an auction product, and you would agree that the four SSOs are similar, correct?
 - A. They are largely similar, yes.
- Q. You talk about customer acquisition costs that CRES providers have that the SSO doesn't, correct?
- A. Can you point to me in that testimony where I discuss that?
- Q. Well, let me ask it this way: Are customer acquisition costs one of the items that CRES providers believe they have to pay that are not associated with the SSO?
- A. There are no customer acquisition costs to the SSO, and CRES providers do have customer acquisition costs.
- Q. Is there any quantification anywhere in your testimony of the customer acquisition costs that marketers face?
 - A. There is no quantification, I believe, I

don't know -- and I don't know if I specifically
discuss customer acquisition costs in my testimony.
I just don't know. So if you could point me to that
portion where I'm referring to customer acquisition
costs.

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Q. Let me ask you this: Is there anywhere in your testimony where you indicate IGS pays this much in customer acquisition costs and that's why it's not fair compared to the SSO? Is there anywhere that you indicate a number?

MR. OLIKER: Joe, could you give him a section of his testimony?

- Q. I am not referring to the testimony in any specific place. I'm asking does he include that anywhere in the testimony.
- A. I don't know if I discuss customer acquisition costs in my testimony.
- Q. Okay. Are customer acquisition costs a factor in comparing CRES service to the SSO?
 - A. I'm not sure I understand that question.
- Q. Your testimony is critical of the SSO and indicates that the SSO limits the competitiveness of the market. Is one of the factors that limits the competitiveness of the market the fact that CRES providers have costs customer acquisition costs

that the SSO does not?

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- A. Yes. I think that's one of the factors that would -- would favor the SSO in the regulatory construct currently offered in Ohio.
- Q. And is there anywhere in your testimony that you have any quantification of what those SSO costs -- I'm sorry, those customer acquisition costs would be so that the Commission could look at that and determine how much of a factor customer acquisition costs are?
- A. I don't think I discuss that in my testimony.
- Q. Now, am I correct that one of the criticisms that IGS and CRES providers have of the SSO is that if a customer goes on the SSO, they have to stay on it for a minimum period of time?
 - A. I believe that's one of our criticisms.

 MR. OLIKER: Joe, do you have a page?
 - A. Again, I don't know where.
- Q. I am not referring to anywhere in your testimony. I am just asking in general. Is one of your concerns that with the SSO, customers have to stay on it for a minimum period of time?
- A. Yes, that's one of the inequities between the treatment in the SSO and other competitive

products.

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- Q. Have you done any kind of analysis or quantification of the impact of requiring customers to stay on the SSO for a minimum period of time before they can switch to CRES service?
- A. I specifically haven't done any quantification of that.
- Q. Do you know if any CRES provider has done that type of analysis and provided it in the record of this proceeding?
 - A. I'm not aware of any.
- 12 Q. You're familiar with hedging as a strategy for minimizing risk, correct?
- MR. OLIKER: Is this a question about his testimony, Joe?
 - MR. SERIO: It's a general question based on his background as a marketer.
 - A. Yes.
- 19 Q. And you would agree with me that IGS
 20 hedges when they -- when they get involved with
 21 customers, whether it's through the SSO or whether
 22 it's through bilateral contracts with individual
 23 customers, correct?
- MR. OLIKER: Mr. White, to the extent you can answer the question without divulging proprietary

information.

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- A. Yes, generally our company does undertake hedging.
- Q. Generally speaking, when you engage in hedging, is there anything you do different for bilateral contracts than what IGS would do if they were involved in SSO provision of service?
- A. IGS does not serve SSO on the electric side.
- Q. Does IGS get involved in the comparable SSO on the gas side if you know?
- 12 A. IGS does serve SSO on the gas side or SCO on the gas side.
 - Q. And to the extent that IGS serves SSO on the gas side, is the hedging that you do on the gas side any different for the SSO than it is for individual customers?
 - MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I just object to the relevance at this point now that we are moving into the gas world.
- 21 EXAMINER PIRIK: Sustained.
- MR. OLIKER: Thank you.
- Q. Am I correct that IGS has acquired customers in the Duke service territory through bilateral contracts?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And IGS has been able to do that despite the fact that the SSO is in place today, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, am I correct that it's your belief that customers that are on the SSO or through aggregation may not be engaged similar to customers that choose to take service from a CRES provider through a bilateral contract?
- A. Yes. It's my -- my opinion that customers have -- who have taken -- who affirmatively elected a product in the market are more engaged in the market than a customer that has not affirmatively elected a product in the market.
- Q. So you would say that customers that stay on the SSO are doing so through inertia, correct?
- A. I believe there are a great number of customers that are.
- Q. Now, if I'm a customer and I sign up with IGS or another CRES provider and I sign up for a one-year contract, what happens when that contract expires?
- MR. OLIKER: Objection to the extent that question is vague, but if you can make sense of it, Mr. White.

- A. It would depend on the terms of the contract.
- Q. And does IGS have contracts where the term is that the contract would continue on a month-to-month basis following the expiration of the initial term?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And if a customer does nothing but stays on that month to month, would it be fair to say that you could say that customer is doing it through inertia?
 - A. Every customer is different.
- Q. But a customer that takes no affirmative action to get off of a month-to-month contract that expired is no different than a customer that takes no action and takes SSO service, correct?
- A. I would disagree with that. The customer that's taking an affirmative action into a rolling product has indicated they have entered into an agreement that has terms and conditions which are laid out to that customer at the time of the enrollment.

A customer on the SSO does not enter into any kind of agreement that lays out the terms and conditions, the nature of the pricing, or any other

kind of mechanism to indicate the type of service that it would be receiving on the SSO.

- Q. Other than electing the initial contract, is there any affirmative action on the part of the customer who then remains on a month-to-month contract?
- A. The customer who entered into an agreement at the time and is made aware of that, there's notice requirements upon the expiration of fixed terms. I mean, there's, you know, there's plenty of times when the customer is touched.
- Q. But does the customer have to take any affirmative action to remain on the month-to-month service?
 - A. No.

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- Q. So if the customer does nothing, they stay on that service, correct?
- A. Well, again, you're -- you're balling all contracts into one contract, one contract type. But for a customer that rolls onto a variable contract, generally speaking the customer remains on that variable contract. But there are also plenty of other contracts that are offered in the market that don't necessarily have those terms.
 - Q. Now, one last area. You're familiar with

the purchase of receivables program, correct?

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- Q. And would you agree with me that under the Duke purchase of receivables program, to the extent that marketers get 100 percent of receivables purchased, that means that all bad debt associated with shopping customers is paid for, correct?
- A. I believe that there is a discount rate in Duke, but I'm not 100 percent sure.
- Q. If the discount rate is zero, then that would mean that the 100 percent is recovered, correct?
- A. If the discount rate is zero, that would imply there's no bad debt.
- Q. Do you know what the discount rate is for Duke's POR program?
- A. Off the top of my head, no.
 - Q. Would you accept, subject to check, that it is zero, that 100 percent of the receivables are purchased by Duke?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So to the extent that 100 percent of the receivables are purchased, does that mean that Duke has no bad debt?
 - A. Again, I don't know. It could mean a lot

of things. It could mean the late fees recovered from customers, covers the bad debt. I don't know exactly how Duke sets its discount rate.

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Q. All distribution customers pay any uncollectible riders that Duke would have, to recover bad debt, correct?

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I object to the extent the witness has said he's not very familiar with the specific details of Duke's POR program, so this probably isn't an appropriate witness and I would hate to muddy the record.

Q. If you know, Mr. White.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I would say, you know, I'll overrule the objection. If he knows, then I will allow him to answer.

- A. I don't really discuss POR. It's not a topic in my testimony so I don't -- I don't know.
- Q. Have you, in your course of proceedings before the PUCO, ever argued in favor of purchase of receivables programs?
- A. I don't believe that I've specifically submitted testimony. Again, I don't know. I've submitted testimony but I'm not sure -- I don't think that I've submitted testimony in support of purchase of receivables programs. Specifically, that's not to

say my company hasn't.

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- Q. Did you participate in the Commission's retail market investigation, Docket No. 12-3151?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And as part of that participation, did you provide any oral testimony to the Commission during which you supported the purchase of receivables programs?
- A. Yes, I did provide that testimony in that proceeding.
- Q. So you are familiar with the purchase of receivables programs, correct?
- A. Generally, yes; not the specifics of Duke's discount collections process.
- Q. Would you agree with me that shopping customers that purchase electric retail service from CRES providers that that is not a regulated price by the PUCO, correct?
 - A. No.
- Q. Are you aware of any industry other than the utility industry where a priced deregulated commodity is guaranteed 100 percent recovery of bad debt?
- A. Again, I'm not testifying on purchase of receivables in this proceeding, but I'm not aware of

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      that scenario.
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                  MR. SERIO: That's all I have, your
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      Honor.
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                  Thank you, Mr. White.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.
                  Mr. Boehm.
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                  MR. BOEHM: Nothing, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.
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                  Duke.
                  MS. SPILLER: Oh, yes, your Honor. Thank
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      you.
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                         CROSS-EXAMINATION
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      By Ms. Spiller:
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                Good evening, Mr. White.
             Q.
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                Good evening.
             Α.
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                  You are a licensed attorney in the state
             Q.
      of Ohio, correct?
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             Α.
                  Yes.
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                  And you are providing testimony in this
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      case in your capacity as an attorney, correct?
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                  Among others, yes.
             Α.
                  Okay. And you believe it is helpful for
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      the Commission to have an expert witness -- strike
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      that.
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You believe that it is helpful to the Commission for an expert witness to have a legal background, as that can add a very unique perspective, correct?

- A. Yes, to the extent that a diverse background is helpful to the Commission, yes.
- Q. And you believe that that is helpful, correct?
- A. I believe, just like all different, diversity of backgrounds, that a legal background can be helpful, yes.
- Q. And you are the manager of regulatory and legal affairs for IGS Energy, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And in that role you both manage and participate in regulatory proceedings before the Ohio Commission, correct?
- 18 A. Yes.
 - Q. And, in fact, you are actively involved in regulatory proceedings on behalf of IGS before the Ohio Commission, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And in this case you were an attorney of record for IGS until the day before you filed your testimony, correct?

- A. I'll take your word for that.
- Q. Sir, do you recall having to file a notice of withdrawal on September 25, 2014?

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would just object to the relevance.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll overrule.

- A. I mean, I was the attorney of record. I know that we filed attorney -- or, a notice of withdrawal. I'm not sure of the exact date of when that was filed.
- Q. Okay. And as an attorney you are called upon, from time to time, to interpret and render legal advice in regard to Ohio statutes and Commission regulation, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you would agree with me, sir, that IGS believes there are legal issues in connection with -- with Duke Energy Ohio's ESP proceeding, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And despite your profession and your belief that a lawyer provides a unique perspective, you have not, on behalf of IGS, provided your opinions with regard to the extent of the FERC's jurisdiction, have you?

MR. OLIKER: Could you please clarify, Amy, just FERC's jurisdiction regarding what?

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- Q. Regarding the company's proposed rider PSR.
 - A. I did not put that in my testimony, no.
- Q. And despite your profession and your belief that a lawyer provides a unique perspective, you have not, on behalf of IGS, provided your opinions with regard to what Ohio law requires concerning a regulated utility being on its own in the competitive market, correct?
- A. I make legal claims in my testimony. I'm not sure if that's one of them.
- Q. Okay. Despite your profession and your belief that a lawyer provides a unique perspective, you have not, on behalf of IGS, provided your opinions with regard to whether any of the company's proposals include a subsidy to support an interest in competitive generation service, correct?
 - A. I don't testify to that topic, correct.
- Q. And those are topics, sir, you have -- strike that.

Those are topics, legal issues that IGS Witness Tim Hamilton addresses, correct?

A. I don't recall 100 percent what Tim

- Hamilton testifies to, but generally I believe he
 discusses those topics.
- Q. And Mr. Hamilton is not an attorney, is he?
- 5 A. No.

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- Q. Okay. Sir, if you could please turn to page 3 of your testimony.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. And there on line 18, Mr. White, you reference "The IGS family of companies," correct?
- 11 A. Yes.
- Q. And when you say "family of companies,"
 what do you mean, sir?
- 14 A. I mean companies that are affiliated with 15 IGS Energy.
- Q. And what do you mean by "affiliated with IGS Energy"?
- A. Companies that share a common ownership of IGS Energy.
- 20 Q. So the IGS family of companies that you identify in the parenthetical are those that have commonality in terms of parent ownership, correct?

 They have a common parent?
- A. Let me make sure. Yes.
 - Q. And, Mr. White, do the IGS affiliates

interact with each other by virtue of service
agreements?

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MR. OLIKER: I would object, your Honor, to the relevance to his testimony.

MS. SPILLER: It's relevant to his allegations with respect to Duke Energy Ohio and its interactions.

MR. OLIKER: The corporate separation requirements don't apply to CRES providers that don't have electric distribution utilities they are connected to.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Sustained.

- Q. Mr. White, do you know whether Duke

 Energy Ohio operates pursuant to Commission-approved
 service agreements?
- A. I know that Duke should operate under Commission-approved service agreements. I'm not -- to the extent they do, I'm not 100 percent aware of their internal operations.
- Q. Well, you're aware Duke Energy Ohio has service agreements that have been approved by the Ohio Commission, correct?
- A. I believe there are some service agreements that have been approved by the Commission that Duke has, yes.

- Q. And do you recall IGS being a party to Duke -- the Cinergy-Duke Energy merger proceeding filed under Case 05-732 pursuant to which the Commission approved service agreements?
- A. I do not, no. I was not working at IGS at that time.
 - Q. Okay. And who is Vince Parisi, sir?
 - A. He is an individual that works at IGS.
 - Q. And is he still general counsel?
- 10 A. No.

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- 11 Q. Okay. At one time did he serve as 12 general counsel?
- 13 A. I believe so, yes.
 - Q. And IGS Energy is a competitive supplier of retail natural gas and electricity, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And IGS Energy and/or its affiliates provide other products and services in the competitive arena, correct?
 - A. Can you repeat the question, please?
- Q. IGS Energy and/or its affiliates provide other products and services in the competitive arena, correct?
- A. Other than -- other than competitive electric and natural gas service?

- Q. Yes, sir.
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And I believe you discussed those with Mr. Serio; some of them are listed on page 3 at the bottom of your testimony, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And IGS Home Services, sir, do they provide home protection?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And that would be matters such as HVAC protection, furnace and air conditioning tune-ups?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. With respect to these noncommodity products and services that IGS Energy and/or its affiliates provide, would you agree that their competitors include other competitive retail electric service providers?
- A. Yes, other retail electric providers offer similar products in the market.
- Q. And do competitive natural gas service providers also offer similar noncommodity products and services?
 - A. Similar to what?
- Q. Similar to IGS and/or its affiliates.
- 25 A. Yes, there are -- I believe, sure, there

are some that offer similar products, not necessarily all, but some, yes.

- Q. And you would agree with me that in addition to other CRES and other CRNG providers, that there are other entities that would similarly provide items such as HVAC protection and smart thermostats, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And so, IGS Energy and its affiliates, their competitors are not only other CRES or CRNG providers, correct?
- A. For the noncommodity products I discuss, yes.
 - Q. Thank you.

Sir, I believe you have indicated you have been called upon from time to time to render legal advice in connection with Commission rules and regulations. Would the same hold true with respect to Ohio statutes that in your position as an attorney for IGS that you are called upon from time to time to render legal advice on statutory -- on statutes?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And you are aware, sir, that under
 Revised Code 4928.141, all Ohio electric distribution
 utilities are required to provide a standard service

offer of competitive generation service, correct?

- A. I believe there is a requirement that electric distribution utilities make available competitive retail -- or, standard service offer service.
- Q. And that is a standard service offer that would be made available to every customer in that electric distribution utility's service territory, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. And you understand, sir, that the standard service offer can be provided in only one of two forms, correct?

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, at this point I think I am going to object. I don't understand the relevance of this questioning and how this pertains to his testimony or anything in this case right now.

MS. SPILLER: Well, certainly with respect to relevancy, I think we've established in this proceeding we can ask any witness any matters that's relevant to the proceeding, but we have a witness who is asserting proposals with respect to a standard service offer and what they may potentially include, so I think what the law provides is, in fact, very relevant to this attorney witness.

3260 EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll overrule. 1 2 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. 3 I wouldn't characterize that the standard Α. service offer can be only offered in two forms. 4 There's two statutes under which the standard service 5 offer can be offered under, which is an MRO and an 6 7 ESP. Although, under those statutes the standard 8 service offer can take many different forms, as it has in Ohio previously. 9 Okay. But -- and you answered my 10 Q. The standard service offer will either be 11 12 within the form of a market rate offer, or MRO, or an 13 ESP, or electric security plan, correct? 14 It's approved under those statutes. Α. 15 Q. Thank you. 16 And Ohio law provides for what must be 17 included in an ESP, correct? 18 MR. OLIKER: Amy, would you rather give 19 him the ESP statute at this point? 2.0 Q. Sir, do you know? 2.1 I'd like to look at the statute before I 22 give specific testimony --23 MS. SPILLER: Sure. May we approach, 24 your Honor?

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

A. -- as to what's in the law.

THE WITNESS: Thanks.

- A. Can you reference me to a specific section in the statute?
 - Q. Sure, Mr. White. Under Section (B)(1).
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. This indicates what the electric security plan shall include, correct?
- A. Yes. It says "An electric security plan shall include provisions relating to the supply and pricing of electric generation service."
 - Q. And -- I'm sorry. Go ahead.
- A. "In addition, if the proposed electric security plan has a term longer than three years, it may include provisions in the plan to permit the Commission to test the plan pursuant to division (E) of this section and transitional conditions that should be adopted by the Commission if the Commission terminates the plan as authorized under that division."
- Q. So 4928.143(B)(1) identifies what must be included and in an electric security plan, correct?
- A. It is a -- yes, it says what shall be included in that plan.
 - Q. And then if we drop down, sir, to

paragraph (B)(2), this provides what may be included in an electric security plan, correct?

- A. Yes. (B)(2) says "The plan may provide for or include, without" -- "without limitation any of the following."
- Q. Okay. And then the following reflects subparts that run through section (a) through section (i), correct?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. Thank you.

And you believe that this statutory list as to what may be included in an ESP is not exhaustive, correct?

- A. I believe that there is -- that the provisions of (a), (b), (c), (d), do not include everything that -- that may be included in the ESP.
- Q. And when you say (a), (b), (c), (d), sir, just so we're clear with respect to the statute, is it your testimony that provisions (B)(2)(a) through (B)(2)(i) do not reflect the exhaustive list of items that may be included in an ESP?
- A. Again, I haven't -- I mean, I haven't taken a full read of all the -- of the entire statute. It's lengthy, but my general understanding is that there are things that are -- that are not

listed in that that have been included in ESPs in the past. So, to that extent, I believe that there is not -- it's not an exhaustive list.

Q. Okay. Thank you.

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Mr. White, are you familiar with the rules established by the Ohio courts with regard to contract interpretation?

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I object. I think at this point we are getting pretty far afield.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, again, this is an issue relevant to the case as indicated by Mr. Berger this afternoon. It's just a few questions.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll see where this goes. Go ahead.

- A. I'm generally familiar with principles and contract interpretation.
- Q. And you would agree with me, under those principles, all of the words of the contract are to be given their plain and ordinary meaning, correct?
 - A. Generally that is a principle.
- Q. All -- all of the words are to be read, correct?
- A. Generally, in a general, broad sense, that is a principle.

Q. Thank you.

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Mr. White, IGS was a party to Duke Energy Ohio's current ESP proceeding, correct?

MR. OLIKER: Amy, could you please clarify what you mean by "current ESP proceeding." The one we are talking about today or the one that will be in effect until this case is resolved?

- Q. The proceeding, sir, that was filed under Case 11-354, the ESP currently in effect.
 - A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Okay. And, in fact, you were one of the attorneys of record for IGS, correct?
 - A. I believe I was, but I'm not a hundred percent sure. I'll take your word for it.
 - Q. Would it help you to see the stipulation?
 - A. I will take your word for it.
 - Q. Thank you.

And you would agree with me that before IGS signs on to a stipulation, it takes care to ensure that that document reflects accurately all of the terms and conditions to which it is agreeing, correct?

- A. I would generally agree that we review the stipulation before we sign it.
 - Q. And you have no reason to believe that

that did not happen when IGS Energy signed on to the stipulation in Case 11-3549, do you?

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- A. I don't know. That was a while ago and I don't think I signed the stipulation, so.
- Q. And, Mr. White, you're not familiar with the commitments under the ESP stipulation docketed in Case 11-3549, so you don't know if your testimony in this proceeding is relevant to those prior commitments, correct?
- A. Can you tell me what specific commitments you are referring to in the stipulation?
- Q. Are you familiar with the commitments in the ESP stipulation?
- A. I'm generally familiar with some of the commitments, but I'm not -- I don't know, word for word, every word that's in that stipulation.
- Q. Would you agree with me, sir, that if the current ESP stipulation were relevant to your direct testimony in this proceeding that you would have referenced that ESP stipulation in your direct testimony?
 - MR. OLIKER: Objection.
- 23 EXAMINER PIRIK: Go ahead.
- MR. OLIKER: IGS has another witness who testifies about the stipulation, and now, she's

talking about this witness. I mean, it doesn't seem like it's the appropriate venue for these questions.

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MS. SPILLER: I would just like -EXAMINER PIRIK: I will go ahead and allow you to answer.

- A. Can you repeat the question, please.
- Q. Sure. Would you agree with me that if the current ESP stipulation docketed under Case 11-3549 was relevant to your direct testimony in this case, that you would have referenced that ESP stipulation in your testimony?
- A. That depends on your definition of "relevant." I mean, I don't testify to everything that would be relevant in a legal sense in my testimony. There's stuff that's relevant to my testimony that's not necessarily in my testimony. But it's a vague question so it's hard for me to answer that question.
- Q. Sir, what's your definition of "relevant"?
- A. I would adopt the legal definition of relevant, which I don't know off the top of my head. Sorry. It's a long day.
 - Q. Sir, would you agree with me that if you were testifying -- testifying about the stipulation

that was entered into in the last ESP, then you would have included it in your direct testimony?

- A. If -- if I was specifically testifying to the stipulation, then I would have included that stipulation testimony.
 - Q. Thank you.

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When you say stipulation testimony, what is -- is that testimony about the stipulation?

- A. If I was making a representation about the stipulation in the last ESP, I would have made that representation in my testimony, in my testimony.
 - Q. Thank you.

Sir, if we could turn to page 4 of your testimony, please.

- A. Uh-huh.
- Q. And you state on page 4 that the company's proposed ESP does not comply with Ohio law, correct?
 - A. Can you point to me?
 - Q. Sure. Line 3.
- A. Line 3. Yes, I made that statement.
- Q. And, in fact, you've gone on to allege
 that Duke Energy Ohio is engaging in discriminatory
 conduct, correct?
- 25 A. Yes.

Q. And making this statement as an attorney, you certainly took care to ensure there were facts upon which you could rely in your sworn testimony in claiming discrimination on the part of Duke Energy Ohio, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And the opinions that you have with regard to the alleged lack of compliance with the law and Duke Energy Ohio's alleged discriminatory conduct are all set forth in your direct testimony, correct?
- A. My opinions are set forth in my testimony.
 - Q. Thank you.

And one of the facts upon which you rely for this statement that Duke Energy Ohio is engaging in discriminatory conduct is that it is currently providing nonelectric utility service in the form of customer-sited lightning maintenance, correct?

- A. That is one of the facts, yes.
- Q. And although you reference this service of customer-owned -- customer-sited lighting maintenance as a service that is reflective of discriminatory conduct on the part of Duke Energy Ohio, you don't know what kind of lighting maintenance service this involves, do you?

- A. I know that it's to the extent that Duke represented in their discovery that it's customer-sited lighting maintenance. That's what I know.
- Q. And although you reference this service as one reflecting discriminatory conduct on the part of Duke Energy Ohio, you don't know whether the maintenance services that Duke Energy Ohio provides with respect to customer-sited lighting are services provided pursuant to Commission-approved tariffs, do you?
- A. I just want to be clear, just so you characterize my testimony correctly. The discrimination that I'm alleging is the fact that Duke is billing for that service and not allowing other CRES providers to bill for that service or similar services.
- Q. But you understand the customer-sited -- customer-sited lightening maintenance answer is one provided by Duke Energy Ohio.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And you believe that to be a basis for the claims of discrimination, correct?
- A. I believe the provision of that service coupled with the fact that Duke bills for that

service, but Duke will not -- or, is proposing in this ESP to prohibit CRES providers from billing for products and services that were similar to that product -- to that product and service, that is discriminatory and contrary to the law.

- Q. Do you know whether the customer-sited lighting maintenance service provided by Duke Energy Ohio are done pursuant to Commission-approved tariffs?
 - A. I believe there is a tariff, yes.
- 11 Q. And is this something, sir, that has 12 recently come to your attention?
- A. Yes. I believe that I've recently reviewed the tariff.
- MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, may we approach?
- 17 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.
 - Q. Mr. White, do you recall, on October 9, 2014, having your deposition taken in this case?
 - A. Yeah.
- Q. And at that time you were placed under oath, correct?
- 23 A. Yes.

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- Q. And if we could turn to page 40, please.
- 25 A. Okay.

	32/1
1	Q. Line 17, you were asked "Do you know
2	whether the maintenance services that Duke Energy
3	Ohio provides with respect to customer-sited lighting
4	are services provided pursuant to a
5	Commission-approved tariff?" You answered "No,"
6	correct?
7	A. I answered "no" and then I went and
8	reviewed the tariff
9	Q. And, sir
10	A after I made that answer.
11	Q. And did you review the tariff strike
12	that.
13	When did you review the tariff?
14	A. After you had brought it up in the
15	deposition.
16	Q. Did you review the tariff before you
17	signed your signature page and errata page to your
18	deposition transcript?
19	A. I believe it was after.
20	Q. Okay. And, sir, given that you strike
21	that.
22	Have you found all of the tariffs
23	concerning customer-owned lighting maintenance
24	services provided by Duke Energy Ohio?
25	A. I don't know. I asked someone who works

for me to look for those tariffs, and I believe she had provided that tariff to me to review.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, may we approach, please?

A. I don't know if that's an exhaustive list.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

- Q. Mr. White, we are handing you what has been marked as Duke Energy Ohio's Exhibit 18, the direct testimony of James Ziolkowski. As your attorney has remarked, this particular exhibit as well as its attachments have already been introduced or admitted into evidence in this case. We have put some Post-Its, just for ease of reference, and to expedite on tariff sheets. Would you look, please, at the Tariff Sheet No. 61.15.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Rate TL?
- A. Yes.

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Q. Is this the tariff, sir, you reviewed?

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, at this point I

would object that if there's any relevance to whether

there is a tariff or no tariff and it's just not

relevant to Mr. White's testimony which is about bill

access for noncommodity service. It doesn't matter

where those services are.

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MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, this is a witness who's alleging discrimination on the part of Duke Energy Ohio and part of the basis for his claim is Duke Energy Ohio providing a service. I think it's absolutely relevant whether the service it provides is one the Commission has approved pursuant to these riders.

MR. OLIKER: And alleging the Commission has authorized discriminatory treatment, then I don't think there is any relevance.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'm not real sure where this is going with regard to his testimony in particular, but I'll allow you to ask a couple questions.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Spiller) Mr. White, was rate TL the tariff that you found?
 - A. I believe so. I'm not 100 percent sure.
 - Q. If you could turn to Tariff 65.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Were you also presented, by one of your assistants, with rate SC?
- A. Again, I'm not 100 percent sure which tariff I saw. I know that I had asked her to look up

the tariffs. She sent me some tariff sheets, and I reviewed them briefly.

- And rate OLE, Tariff Sheet 68.2, do you Ο. recall if that was one that you briefly reviewed?
 - Α. I may have.

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- And would you agree me, sir, that these tariffs indicate that -- make provision for maintenance services provided by Duke Energy Ohio?
- Yes. Although, I will say in the Α. discovery response Duke sent back they did not distinguish between the three separate services. They only said there was one.
- 0. And am I correct in understanding, sir, that when you formed your direct testimony -testimony in this case, you were not aware of these publicly-available tariffs, correct?
- I was not aware that they were -- of Α. these tariffs, yes.
- Okay. And you don't know what costs associated with these tariffs may be included in Duke Energy Ohio's base rates, do you?
- I'm not sure, but regardless of the costs Α. there is still discrimination for billing and not having equal access to the billing services.
 - Q. And so, if Duke Energy Ohio is providing

these services pursuant to Commission-approved tariffs, it's your testimony that it is engaging in discriminatory conduct?

- A. If Duke is proposing, which they are in this ESP, to deny CRES providers the right to bill noncommodity charges on the bill similar to the same ones they are billing for their own services, then, yes, the proposal to deny CRES providers the ability to bill for noncommodity services is discrimination.
- Q. There's no -- is there any Duke -- strike that.

Is there any entity, other than Duke Energy Ohio, who currently bills for customer-sited -- customer-sited lighting maintenance?

A. I don't know.

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- Q. Do you know whether Duke Energy Ohio has refused every entity an opportunity to bill for customer-sited lighting maintenance on its utility bills?
- A. Duke Energy is making a proposal in this ESP to prohibit customer the CRES providers from billing for anything other than the commodity service on the utility bill. In my mind that is Duke saying we want to discriminate against CRES providers. They

are applying to the Commission to discriminate against CRES providers, and I testified that that should not be approved because it's contra -- contradicting Ohio law.

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- Q. And I believe you've indicated to

 Mr. Serio that IGS has not filed a complaint against

 Direct -- Duke Energy Ohio with respect to this

 allegation, correct?
- A. My testimony relates to Mr. Jones's proposal to prohibit CRES providers from billing for any noncommodity charges. I am testifying to the reasonableness of that proposal. My testimony is that it's not reasonable because it would be discriminating against CRES providers.
- Q. And Mr. Jones's testimony was filed on May 29, 2014, correct?
- A. I don't know the exact date, but that sounds about right to me.
- Q. Okay. And since that time, IGS has not thought it important enough to file a complaint against Duke Energy Ohio on this allegation of discrimination, correct?
- A. IGS, I think, didn't want to exhaust the Commission resources that -- during that time, given that there's already a lot going on and given that

- Mr. Jones has made the proposal to prohibit CRES providers from billing for noncommodity charges. We felt that issue could be and should be addressed in this proceeding.
- Q. You also indicate that on page 4 of your testimony and I believe again on page 8 of your testimony that Duke Energy Ohio is engaging in discriminatory conduct by allowing an affiliate, Duke Energy One, to include its charges on the utility bill, correct?
- 11 A. Yes

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- Q. And you claim that Duke Energy Ohio's distribution assets are used to support these unregulated noncommodity products and services, correct?
 - MR. OLIKER: Do you have a --
- MS. SPILLER: Page 5.
- MR. OLIKER: Do you have a line so I can
- 19 get there?
- 20 MS. SPILLER: That's the bottom of page 4
 21 carrying over to page 5, line 1.
- A. 4, 23. Yes, I make that statement in my testimony.
- Q. And, again, in making that allegation, you would have taken care to ensure there was a

factual basis to support the claim of discrimination; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And that care would have involved reviewing the discovery responses exchanged in this case, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And that would have involved discovery tendered not only by IGS but other participants in this case, correct?
- A. I did not review every discovery response tendered by all in this case.
- Q. Sir, you reviewed the discovery responses from RESA, correct?
- A. Generally, I know there was a lot of random discovery that came in because Duke originally objected to our discovery and then we sent a demand letter and there was a number of supplemental responses. So there was a lot of different discovery that went through and Duke answered their answers to discovery in different ways. And it just so happened a lot of the supplemental discovery came in the exact day the testimony was due. So it was kind of hard always to differentiate between what Duke's actual response was and what Duke's supplemental response

was.

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- Q. Sir, certainly the supplemental responses were in your possession prior to the time of your deposition, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And they were available prior to your live testimony, correct, today?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you did not make any changes to your direct testimony because of the supplemental discovery responses, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So fair to assume that you're still standing on the allegation of discrimination on the part of Duke Energy Ohio, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And fair to assume that you still would have taken sure and standing on that allegation that you had facts to support the claim, correct?
- A. Yes, and there are facts to support that claim.
- Q. And the claim of discrimination would
 exist if Duke Energy Ohio is providing an unfair
 advantage to its affiliate vis-a-vis that affiliate's
 competitors, correct?

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             Α.
                  Yes.
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                  MR. OLIKER: How much more time do you
 3
      have?
                  MS. SPILLER: It will be a little bit,
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      Joe.
                  MR. OLIKER: He has been going for a
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 7
      while, and I want to get an idea.
 8
                  MS. SPILLER: I don't know. 45 minutes.
 9
                  MR. OLIKER: Are you okay, Mr. White?
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                  THE WITNESS: Yeah.
11
                  MR. OLIKER: Okay.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Are the court reporters
13
      okay? Do you want to take just 5 minutes? We'll
      take -- we'll take a break once cross is finished.
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                  MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.
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             Ο.
                  (By Ms. Spiller) And, Mr. White, a claim
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      of discrimination, would it require that Duke Energy
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      Ohio is not requiring its affiliate, Duke Energy One,
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      to pay for the services that it receives?
2.0
             Α.
                  Even if there's a payment, discrimination
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      can exist.
22
             Q.
                  But do you believe that if an entity is
23
      paying for the services that it receives, that there
24
      is not discrimination?
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                  MR. OLIKER: Asked and answered.
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3281 1 EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled. 2 I mean, it would depend on the situation. 3 You're just throwing a hypothetical situation at me. I would need more facts. 4 5 MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, may we approach, please? 6 7 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 8 MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I would ask 9 that the following be marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 27. 10 EXAMINER PIRIK: The document is so 11 12 marked. 13 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. 14 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 15 Q. Mr. White, do you have before you what 16 has been marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 27 in 17 this case? 18 Α. Yes. 19 And this is a discovery response provided 2.0 by Duke Energy in connection with a request tendered 2.1 by IGS, correct? 22 Α. Yes. 23 Ο. And IGS asked Duke Energy Ohio to 24 identify the cost that it allocates to Duke Energy 25 One, correct?

A. Yes.

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question.

Q. And Duke Energy Ohio indicated it made those allocations consistent with the terms of the Commission-approved service agreements, correct?

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, here I would object to the discovery response. It actually just points to a docket and doesn't really answer the IGS

- A. And I believe I reviewed that docket. I went to the docket and it -- and it -- and then the service agreement refers to the cost allocation manual which Duke refused to produce in discovery.
- Q. Sir, if you thought that important, you certainly know there are opportunities for a motion to compel, correct?
- A. Yes, but unlike Duke, IGS is unable to recover its litigation costs through distribution ratepayers.
- Q. Are you speaking of outside counsel costs, sir?
- A. I am just saying IGS is not able to recover its costs through distribution ratepayers so we have limited legal resources to fight Duke in discovery.
 - Q. Well, we'll certainly move on from that

3283 1 interesting response. MS. BOJKO: Your Honor. Move to strike 2 3 counsel's commentary. 4 EXAMINER PIRIK: Denied. 5 MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, may we 6 approach, please? 7 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 8 MS. SPILLER: I would ask another 9 document be marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 28. 10 EXAMINER PIRIK: The document is so marked. 11 12 MS. SPILLER: Thank you. 13 MR. OLIKER: Amy, before we mark this, 14 this is already, I think, an IGS exhibit, to avoid duplication. 15 16 EXAMINER PIRIK: Do you know which one? 17 MR. OLIKER: I don't know off the top of 18 my head though. It's interrogatories 1, 2 and --19 MS. SPILLER: I'm sorry. It's what, Joe? 2.0 IGS 1 -- 1, 5, and 7. It's MR. OLIKER: 2.1 a bundle of interrogatory responses. It's IGS 5 or 22 6. EXAMINER WALSTRA: 5. 23 24 EXAMINER PIRIK: It's IGS 5.

MS. SPILLER: They are all 5, Joe.

3284 MR. OLIKER: It will be IGS 5. 1 2 second response in that list. For simplicity, maybe 3 we could present IGS 5. 4 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yeah. Rather than 5 marking a new exhibit, we'll use the IGS exhibit. 6 MS. SPILLER: Thank you. May we 7 approach, your Honor? 8 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 9 Ο. (By Ms. Spiller) Mr. White, just so we 10 are clear, with respect to the documents which we have been referring, I'm handing you what's 11 12 previously been marked as IGS Exhibit 5, a 13 compilation of discovery responses. IGS Interrogatory 02-001 --14 15 Α. Yeah. 16 -- through 02-007, correct? Ο. 17 Α. Yes. 18 Okay. And IGS Interrogatory 02-006 is 0. contained in IGS Exhibit No. 5 and it's the same 19 2.0 discovery response, sir, that we had just discussed, 2.1 correct? 22 MR. OLIKER: Amy, 6 is not contained in 23 that discovery response. We only moved 1, 5, and 7,

MS. SPILLER: Oh, all right.

I believe, into the record.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: No. I think 6 is in the document.

MR. OLIKER: It was and then we talked about -- we didn't talk about the other ones, and I thought we decided we would only move a portion of it into the record and that's what we gave the court reporter.

MS. SPILLER: So 1, 5, and 7 are in?

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

MR. OLIKER: I probably didn't give you an updated copy, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thanks.

- Q. (By Ms. Spiller) So, Mr. White, Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit No. 27 is the discovery response to IGS Interrogatory 02-006, correct? Duke Energy, it's just the single page, Duke Energy Exhibit 27.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And then you have before you what's been previously marked as IGS Exhibit 5. A portion of this document, Interrogatory Responses 02-001, 02-005, and 02-007, have been admitted into the record.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. And, sir, if you could refer to IGS
 Interrogatory 02-005.

A. Okay.

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Q. This response indicates that with respect to system upgrades, no such system upgrades were necessary in order for Duke Energy One to invoice and collect for any noncommodity service that is currently offered, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Thank you.

Mr. White, would you agree with me Duke Energy Ohio has not refused to include other CRES providers' charges on its utility bill?

- A. To the extent Duke is -- Duke is proposing, in its ESP proceeding, to prohibit CRES providers from billing noncommodity charges, I would take that as a refusal.
- Q. Today, is Duke Energy Ohio refusing to include other CRES providers' charges on the utility bill?

MR. OLIKER: Can you please clarify by "other charges," are you talking about noncommodity charges?

MS. SPILLER: Noncommodity.

MR. OLIKER: Then I would object that it misstates Mr. Jones's testimony.

25 EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll allow the witness

to answer to the best of his knowledge what his understanding is.

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- A. We have asked Duke, and Duke has not gotten back to us as far as whether or not we can include noncommodity charges on the utility bill.
 - Q. They haven't told you no, have they?
 - A. You can tell us yes right now.
- Q. That's not for me to do, I'm just the lawyer, so. They haven't told you no?
 - A. No. We haven't gotten a response.
- Q. So the claim of discrimination, is that a claim that you're asserting is I'm going on today or is that a claim that you believe will arise if the company's proposed ESP approved as filed?
- A. My claim of discrimination is primarily concerning the -- if it is approved, if Duke -- if it is determined by the Commission that CRES providers are unable to bill noncommodity charges on the utility bill, that applies to -- that discrimination applies to that and it applies to Duke's request to do that.
- Q. Now, if I understand your testimony, sir, IGS is opposed to Duke Energy Ohio's proposal that would prohibit CRES providers from including noncommodity charges on the utility bill, correct?

- A. Can you repeat the question?
- Q. Sure. IGS opposes Duke Energy Ohio's proposal that would prohibit CRES providers from including noncommodity charges on the utility bill, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you understand that that proposal was made by Mr. Jones in connection with Duke Energy
 Ohio's purchase of accounts receivable program,
 correct?
- A. Mr. Jones referenced, as a rationale, the purchase of receivables program as to why he cannot -- Duke is proposing to exclude the CRES providers non -- noncommodity charges, and I explained in my testimony why that's not a valid rationale.
- Q. But IGS does not oppose the company's proposed purchase of accounts receivable program, correct?
 - A. No.
- Q. No, that's not correct?
- A. I'm sorry. We don't. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. Sir, if you could turn to page 8 of your testimony.

A. Yes.

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- Q. Line 11, you indicate that Duke advertises these services on its website and advertises that these services are billed on the utility bill, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And is the "Duke" that you are referring to there Duke Energy Ohio?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And so --
- A. I mean, just to clarify, it is —— it is a joint web page, but when you go on to Duke Energy Ohio's services, there's a link to this particular noncommodity service that Duke Energy Ohio provides on their bill.
- Q. What noncommodity service are you referring to, sir?
- A. In my testimony the StrikeStop and the Underground Protection Service.
- Q. So is it your testimony Duke Energy Ohio provides those services?
- A. No. My testimony is Duke Energy Ohio offers those services on their bill and advertises them on their website.
- Q. So you're saying that Duke Energy Ohio

advertises StrikeStop on their Duke Energy Ohio website.

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- A. I'm saying that when you go to the Duke Energy Ohio website, there is a link to StrikeStop and Underground Protection Service which you can just click on from the Duke Energy Ohio website and then that is where they and present present that you can enroll in these services, and they will be conveniently billed on the Duke Energy Ohio bill. I don't know the proprietor of that website, but I'm assuming it's Duke Energy Ohio's website.
- Q. And when you went to find this, did you log on to www.DukeEnergy.com?
- A. I believe I did a Google search for -- I believe I found it on Google search.
- Q. And when you say "advertises," what do you mean?
- A. I mean, that it's, like I said, you go to the Duke Energy Ohio website, and you can click on other services that are available, and it links you to a site with Duke's branded logo that says you can enroll in these particular services and when they are billed on the utility bill.
- Q. And, sir, you've attached to your testimony the terms and services for the Duke Energy

One's StrikeStop program, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And you accessed this document from where?
- A. From linking through the website to the terms of service and then that's linked on the StrikeStop, the website.
- Q. And you have set forth on page 14 of your testimony -- I'm just looking for the reference.

 Sir, are you aware whether on the Duke Energy Ohio website there is also a link to every competitive retail electric service provider active in Duke Energy's service territory?

MR. OLIKER: Objection to the relevance.

MS. SPILLER: Well, he's indicating that

only affiliates are given access to the website.

A. I don't know. Sorry.

MR. OLIKER: That's not what he.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll overrule. Go ahead. He already answered it.

Q. Would you agree with me, sir, that if
Duke Energy Ohio provides on its website the
identification and a link to all of the competitive
retail electric service providers in its service
territory, that it is not discriminating against

those competitors in favor of its affiliates?

- A. Well, Duke is allowing all competitive suppliers to be able to go to that website, and the bill, in this instance Duke is excluding that ability only to its affiliate so I think that there's probably a distinction.
- Q. And when you say excluding -- when you say "excluding that ability only to its affiliate," is this the ability to be included on the utility bill?
- A. For the noncommodity products and services such as the StrikeStop and Underground Protection that I referenced --
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. -- that Duke Energy One provides.
- Q. Okay. Thank you.
 - On page 14, sir, just to be sure I understand your testimony, line 3, carrying through the balance of that particular answer through line 5, is it your position that Duke Energy Ohio's affiliates are receiving preferential access to Duke Energy Ohio's customer information which includes customer accounts and customer lists?
 - A. My position is that you can enroll in the Duke -- the services by simply returning a receipt --

receiving the mailer, the customer does not have to include any additional information on the utility bill -- or, to return it to Duke for them to get those charges billed on the utility bill.

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- Q. But my question is do you believe that Duke Energy Ohio is impermissibly giving customer account numbers and customer lists only to its affiliate?
- A. I believe that that's something that Duke has a requirement to demonstrate that it's not doing in this proceeding. I believe that there is some evidence that they may be given that you can simply enroll in that service by returning a mailer that Duke provides to you without having to provide an account number to Duke. And I believe that given that Duke hasn't been fully disclosing a lot of the information that we requested in discovery, as I noted in my testimony, there is a reason not to believe that they are not in compliance with corporate separation.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, may we approach, please?

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

MS. SPILLER: And we will, given

Mr. Oliker's indication, withdraw the previous Duke

3294 1 Energy Ohio Exhibit 28 which was part of IGS 2 Exhibit 5 in this case, and would ask that the 3 following be marked as Duke Energy 28. 4 EXAMINER PIRIK: The document is so 5 marked. (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 6 7 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. 8 Mr. White, do you have before you what 0. has been marked as Duke Exhibit 28? 9 10 Α. This is the IGS Interrogatory 02-004? Yes, sir. And this is one in which IGS 11 Ο. 12 had asked Duke to provide an answer to the question 13 as to whether it provides any of its affiliates with customer lists or account numbers, correct? 14 15 Α. Yes. 16 And Duke Energy Ohio answered that it 17 "only provides account numbers to affiliates or third 18 parties upon proper authorization from the customer 19 and consistent with Commission rules, " correct? 2.0 Α. Yes. 2.1 0. Now, Mr. White, you believe that because 22 Duke Energy Ohio can include one provider's 23 charges -- strike that. 24 Mr. White, if I understand your

testimony, is it IGS's position that Duke Energy Ohio

should include, on its utility bill, every CRES provider's charge for every nonelectric product or service that it may offer?

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

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

(Record read.)

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- A. It's our testimony that Duke -- or, excuse me, that the Commission should not approve Duke's request to exclude any nonelectric charges on the utility bill.
- Q. So, again, any CRES provider that offers a product or service in Duke Energy Ohio's service territory, under your proposal would be allowed to include the charges for that product or services on the Duke Energy Ohio bill.
- A. It would be up to the discretion of the Commission if they wish to limit the character and the nature of the charges that -- the noncommodity charges that the -- that could be billed on the Duke Energy bill by a CRES provider. But it's my belief that the Commission should not prohibit any nonelectric charges to be billed on the utility bill as Duke is proposing in this proceeding.
 - Q. And I appreciate the comments with

respect to the Commission, but I would like to focus on the IGS proposal. And, sir, is that a proposal that is rooted in competitive equity or fairness?

A. Yes.

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- Q. That if one competitor gets access, all should get access?
 - A. Generally, yes.
- Q. Okay. And you also, I believe, have indicated that your proposal is consistent with customers' desire for a single bill, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So, in your circumstance, for competitive products or services, Duke Energy Ohio is potentially providing access to its utility bill to CRES providers that offer competitive products and noncommodity products and services, CRNG providers that provide noncommodity products and services, and a non-CRES or non-CRNG provider that provides noncommodity products and services, correct?
 - A. That is not what my proposal would do.
- Q. Is your proposal then limited to only CRES providers?
- A. Our proposal is to reject Mr. Dan Jones's proposal. Effectively that would have the effect of allowing CRES providers to bill noncommodity charges

on -- CRES providers only to bill noncommodity charges on the utility bill. If the Commission wished to expand or restrict, you know, what those -- those CRES -- those noncommodity charges, the nature -- what the nature of those noncommodity charges should do or should be, then I would leave that to the discretion of the Commission, and if the -- I am not proposing it in this proceeding but, you know, it would be at the discretion of the Commission if they wish to open it up to even more providers outside of the CRES community.

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Q. Okay. But IGS's position is such that only CRES providers would be allowed access to a utility bill with regard to noncommodity products and services that are offered by more than just CRES providers, correct?

MR. OLIKER: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll overrule.

A. The effect of IGS's position would be that only CRES providers would be allowed to utilize the bill for noncommodity charges, only -- only providers that are set up to do the bill ready function.

Q. Thank you.

Mr. White, you don't know whether the company's systems can accommodate billings by every commodity -- by every competitive provider of nonelectric products or services, do you?

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- A. I know that Duke offers bill ready billing for CRES providers which enables CRES providers to list a number of charges on the utility bill. I know that Duke is able to exclude noncommodity charges from uncollectible accounts and from disconnect given that they do this also for their affiliate. I know that they already bill noncommodity charges for their affiliate. So it would leave me to believe -- I know that they -- according to your discovery response, they don't have any incremental cost to do that for their affiliate, so it would leave me to believe that Duke would have the capability to do this for CRES providers.
- Q. But you don't know that to be true, correct?
- A. Based on the information that I have, I believe that a -- I strongly believe Duke has the ability to do this.
- Q. You indicate, sir, beginning on page 15 of your testimony, there is a discussion there that talks about supplier consolidated billing, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Supplier consolidated billing is one in which the competitive supplier issues the bill and includes distribution and transmission charges of the local utility, correct?
 - A. On the bill, yes.
- Q. And keeping with the spirit of competitive fairness that you've identified, would you agree with me that under supplier consolidated billing, that the billing supplier should be required to include the charges of another competitive supplier with respect to the noncommodity products and services offered by that other supplier?

 MR. OLIKER: I'm sorry, that was a long

MR. OLIKER: I'm sorry, that was a long question. Could I have it read back again.

(Record read.)

MR. OLIKER: Thank you.

A. I would say that I would -- that would be up to the Commission's discretion. That said, there is a distinction between supplier consolidated billing and utility consolidated billing. In utility consolidated billing Duke is the single monopoly provider of distribution service and distribution billing. In a consolidated -- supplier consolidated -- and Duke gets cost recovery through

distribution ratepayers.

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In the supplier consolidated billing model, multiple CRES providers will have the ability to bill these distribution charges and issue a utility-consolidated bill, and they would not get cost recovery from distribution ratepayers for doing so.

- O. So is the short answer "no"?
- A. The short answer is I would leave that up to the Commission as to which -- whether they would like to make that requirement, and I gave them some facts as to what they could use to make that determination.
- Q. Okay. So if the Commission decides that under supplier consolidated billing, the billing supplier is not required to include the charges for noncommodity products and services offered by another supplier, that other supplier has to issue its own bill, correct?
- A. If the Commission decides as part of the supplier-consolidated billing that they don't -- that -- I'm sorry, I am just repeating your question so I understand it.
 - Q. Sure.
 - A. If the Commission decides as part of a

supplier-consolidated billing which they've

adopted -- which they have adopted that they are -
that if another provider wishes to put charges on the

bill, then -- and then they decide that's not

allowed, the Commission decides that's not allowed,

then that provider would have to go and use their own

bill, the answer would be "yes."

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- Q. Okay. So the customer gets potentially two bills, right?
- A. In that situation -- hypothetical situation there would be, yes.
- Q. Okay. And with respect to our other situation where we've talked about the IGS proposal of only CRES providers being allowed to include their charges for noncommodity products and services on the bill, to the extent a customer enrolls in noncommodity products and services from a CRNG or a non-CRES or a CRNG provider, that customer's also getting multiple bills, correct?
- A. If they enrolled separately in the contractual relationship with they entered into with either party, and it's spelled out that they would get separate billing, then they would get separate billing, yes.
 - Q. Thank you.

Mr. White, you know IGS is a participant in the Commission's investigation into the retail market, correct?

A. Yeah.

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- Q. Do you know whether supplier-consolidated billing is a topic of discussion in the statewide market development working group established under that case?
- A. I don't believe that was a topic of discussion, specific subgroup. I know we broke out into working groups. I don't believe that was a topic of discussion for one of the working groups. It may have been discussed informally, but I don't think it was one of the specific working groups that were formed.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. But I could be wrong.
- Q. And you mentioned, sir, in your conversation with Mr. Serio, some of the way things are done in other states, and I believe you also included Texas, correct?
 - A. Yeah, I may have referenced Texas.
- Q. And are you familiar with ERCOT, the Electric Reliability Counsel of Texas?
- 25 A. Yes.

Q. And ERCOT is the entity that actually facilitates retail registration and switching, correct?

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- A. In Texas, ERCOT, I don't know. I think they have to get certified at the Commission, too, but there is some level of certification at ERCOT as well for competitive suppliers in Texas.
- Q. And does ERCOT do all of the billing whether it's generation supply or other noncommodity products and services?
- A. No. In Texas the utility -- the competitive suppliers do all the billing like I am proposing here.
- Q. And so, in Texas does one supplier include the noncommodity products and services of other suppliers on its bill?
- A. I don't know. Most -- Texas, you have to -- you have to bill your own service. So if you are a CRES provider or competitive supplier in Texas, you have to have a bill. So it wouldn't make sense for a -- if a provider that has a bill to go and include its charges on some other bill.
- Q. Sir, you provide, beginning on page 18, your opinions regarding the unbundling of costs, correct?

A. Yeah.

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- Q. And you believe that under Revised Code Section 4928.143 it would be permissible under an ESP for the Commission to require Duke Energy Ohio to unbundle the costs related to SSO supply, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you understand -- do you agree with me that a distribution utility such as Duke Energy Ohio must provide an SSO for all retail customers?

MR. OLIKER: Asked and answered.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled.

- A. Could I just defer to the answer that I gave last time?
 - Q. Do you recall right now?
- A. Yeah. I think I read the statute, and they must make available an SSO to customers, yes.
- Q. So to the extent a shopping customer has a question about CRES offers or a CRES charge that appears on their bill and they call the Duke Energy Ohio call center and that call center rep spends time talking with that shopping customer, is that the sort of charge that you believe should be carved out and paid for only by SSO customers?
- A. I believe a portion of the customer care costs should be attributed to SSO customers, yes.

- Q. And carving out costs, as you suggest, and recovering them through a bypassable rider would result in an increase in the price to compare, correct?
- A. All else being equal, it would be -- it would be lowering the distribution rates and assigning those costs to the SSO price, yes.
- Q. And the price to compare is the price that customers can compare to CRES offers to decide on whether or not to shop, correct?
- A. I mean, the price to compare is a product in the market just like any other product that the customer enrolls in.
 - Q. I don't understand.
- A. They can compare their offerings to the price to compare or other CRES provider products.
- Q. And the price to compare reflects the price for taking standard service offer from the distribution utility, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. You were asked questions by Mr. Serio with regard to surveys or market analyses with respect to customers' preference for a single bill.

And I understand you've indicated they're not attached to your testimony. But, sir, you know that

IGS conducts market analyses, correct?

- A. I'm generally aware that our marketing department does analysis, yes.
- Q. Those analyses have not been discussed in your testimony, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And you believe that the current SSO structure discourages participation in Choice, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you believe that to be the case because in your opinion customers on the SSO have not chosen to be on the SSO, correct?
- A. I believe that there are significant number of customers on the SSO that have not made an affirmative -- affirmative choice to enroll in SSO service.
- Q. But you don't know whether customers have, in fact, made an affirmative election to remain on the SSO, do you?
- A. I don't know every single customer, but I believe that there's a significant majority of the customers that have not affirmatively chosen to remain on SSO service.
- Q. And on what do you base that, sir?

A. On my -- you can read my testimony, but on the fact that all customers -- all legacy distribution customers were automatically assigned to SSO. Any customer that enrolls into distribution service must go take SSO service for a period of time. The fact that, you know, there's a large percentage of SSO in Duke's service territory for residential customers holds a disproportionately high market share given the number of products that are available in the market, based on a number of those facts that I present in my testimony.

- Q. Sir, would you agree with me that the price of the company's SSO could be a determining factor for a customer on whether or not they switch?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you know how the company's SSO price compares to the CRES offers that are out there?
- A. After you -- I looked at some of the offers out there. Some of the offers are higher than the SSO; for example, we had an offer out there that was right at the SSO or might have even been a little bit lower. And, again, just because there's Price to Compare, it's not the same for every customer, so based on the average customer's SSO. It also was a renewable product, and it also had no cancellation

fees, and it was for a term of fixed year -- or, full year, and it was at the SSO price or slightly lower, and there's still -- we don't have over 50 percent of the market share.

- Q. The SSO structure that you describe is not unique to Duke Energy Ohio, is it?
 - A. No.

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- Q. And you've not attempted to quantify the degree to which the SSO structure has had a negative impact on shopping, have you?
- A. I don't put a dollar number in my testimony, no.
 - Q. Okay. And, sir, you have proposed, in this testimony, a retail price adder and then a retail auction, correct?
 - A. I made that proposal in the AEP testimony. I in my testimony there was a brief question and answer as to whether the Commission should adopt those proposals. And assuming the ruling is favorable in the AEP case, it's something I think the Commission should consider. The bulk of my testimony the Commission consider for Duke. The bulk of my testimony in this case was focused on an alternative proposal or, at the very minimum, the Commission should consider unbundling some of the

costs to support the SSO from distribution rates and charging them to the SSO price.

- Q. But just to be clear, you are proposing in this case that the Commission consider a retail price adder and a retail auction, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And you did not detail in your testimony in this case either how the retail price adder would work or how the retail auction would work, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. You simply referred back to testimony that you submitted in the AEP ESP proceeding under Case 13-2385, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. If I could talk for a minute about the retail auction, this is one that in your opinion would completely displace the wholesale auction for SSO supply, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you understand, sir, that in the company's current ESP, docketed under Case No. 11-349 that all the signatory parties to that stipulation agreed that for purposes of the company's next SSO, it would use a wholesale, full requirements,

descending clock auction for purposes of SSO supply.

- A. I don't have that stipulation in front of me.
- Q. I would be happy to hand it to you.

 MS. SPILLER: May we approach, your

 Honor?

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

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- A. Can you point me to the section?
- Q. Certainly, sir. Page 5. Actually, for purposes of entirety, page 4 begins "Section I, Term" discussing the term of the ESP. And then on page 5, about six lines down, it indicates that a competitive bidding process plan will be included in the company's next SSO application, that that plan that through that plan, Duke Energy Ohio will seek to procure, on a slice-of-system basis, the aggregate wholesale full requirements as SSO supply. Do you see that?
- A. It says it will "seek to procure." It doesn't mean the Commission can't modify that.
- Q. So you're asking the Commission to modify the agreement that all the parties to the stipulation made, correct?
- A. I wouldn't -- I mean, again, I am reading the stipulation for the first time in three years, so

I wouldn't necessarily agree to your interpretation of what you're saying as to what that stipulation says. I would need, you know, more time to read the stipulation in it's full context. It's 15 pages. I would not stipulate that that's exactly what the stipulation says.

- Q. Well, let's talk about the retail auction that you propose. It is one that would be open only to CRES providers, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And under your retail auction process, there's only one auction at the beginning of the company's proposed ESP, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And what happens under the retail auction that you're proposing is the Commission establishes an initial price, the floor, if you will, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And then the competitive retail electric service providers bid above that floor and the final auction price would be the highest dollar amount that the competitive retail electric suppliers are willing to pay to serve the SSO load, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And the delta between the floor and that

highest price is one that you believe should be returned to all distribution customers, correct?

- A. Again, I'm refreshing my -- I don't have my AEP testimony in front of me and that's where I spelled out the specifics. I thought -- in that case I testified that there should -- the Commission should order a retail auction and a lot of the specifics should be set forth in the collaborative, but generally that's how the mechanics of a retail auction would work.
- Q. Okay. With the incremental between the floor and that auction price, those dollars being returned to all distribution customers, correct?
- A. Yeah. I believe I think I said that should go to cover the costs of the auction and the price that -- yes, yes.
- Q. And this is true, although all distribution customers may not receive the SSO service, correct?
- A. Yes. But as I testified, all distribution customers support SSO generation service.
 - Q. Thank you.

And the auction price that forms the basis of the SSO rates is one -- the initial floor,

if you will, is one that you propose be established by way of a collaborative, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And given that there is only one auction at the beginning of the ESP term, new CRES suppliers that may enter the market after the effective date of the ESP would be precluded from participating in that SSO supply auction, correct?
- A. Again, I don't think that -- the initial auction, yes. I believe in my AEP testimony I discussed mechanisms by which CRES providers entering the market could -- could be eligible to serve newly enrolled SSO customers meaning SSO customers that -- that elected to take SSO service upon enrolling in distribution service with Duke.
- Q. So then, would I be correct in saying, sir, there would be a series of subsequent mini retail auctions as new CRES providers enter the market and new customers enter the Duke Energy Ohio service territory?
- A. Again, I'm not -- I can't remember exactly how I spelled it out in my testimony. I believe that's in the AEP case. I believe that's something that could be determined in a collaborative process but, you know, that's something that could

occur, yes.

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- Q. And you believe that this retail auction is necessary to allow for the establishment of a retail relationship, correct?
- A. I believe it would help create the direct retail relationship with the customer and competitive supplier.
- Q. But there's nothing now that prevents a competitive supplier from having a relationship with its customers, is there?
- A. As I discussed in my testimony in this proceeding, there's -- there's significant forces that discourage customer engagement into the competitive market based on the current construct of the SSO.
- Q. And under your proposed retail auction there would have to be contracts between the CRES providers and the EDU with respect to that SSO service, correct?
- A. There would have to be contracts between the CRES provider and the EDU. Again, there would have -- the -- again, there would have to be requirements that the CRES providers have to meet to participate in that, providing that SSO service, similar to the requirements, they have to do retail

auction on the gas side in Ohio today.

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- Q. Well, the distribution utility has the statutory default obligation to provide the SSO service, correct?
- A. There's a requirement to make available SSO service. The retail auction would still make available SSO service just like default service is made available on the gas side in Ohio today.
- Q. But you understand that certainly in Duke Energy Ohio's ESP and the wholesale auctions that are being proposed, that there is a master standard service offer supply agreement to be executed between Duke Energy Ohio and each successful auction winner, correct.
- A. Yes. And there will probably be similar agreements to serve customers in the retail auction that I'm proposing.
- Q. And you've not proposed to the Commission the content of the master SSO supply agreements that you believe would be appropriate for the retail auction, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. The retail price adder is another proposal that you made in the AEP case that, by way of short reference, you're including in this case as

well, correct?

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- A. Yes. I referenced it to the extent the Commission chooses to adopt that that proposal in that proceeding. The Commission should also consider it in this proceeding as it would apply equally to Duke.
- Q. And, Mr. White, with respect to the retail auction, is the AEP ESP proceeding the first proceeding in which IGS has made that proposal?
 - A. I believe it was not.
- Q. Did IGS Energy also make that proposal in connection with the investigation into the market?
- A. I believe we probably made something similar to that in the retail market investigation proceeding.
- Q. And did the company accept IGS's proposal in the retail market investigation proceeding with regard to the retail auction?
 - A. You mean the Commission?
 - Q. Yes, sir.
- A. They did not adopt a retail action at this time. They did not adopt that proposal, I think their words were, "at this time." Although, they did not foreclose the possibility of it in the future.
 - Q. So the retail price adder is one in which

you would propose the quantification of costs beyond commodity supply that are incurred in providing SSO service and then including those costs in the price to compare?

- A. Can you repeat the question, please?
- Q. Sure. Well, strike that.

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What is your retail price adder proposal?

A. As I recall, as it was presented in the AEP testimony, it would -- similar to the proposal I make in this case except that in this case I -- I limit the costs directly to direct costs recovered through distribution rates required for the SSO service.

So, you know, direct Duke costs in the -in the -- in the retail auction -- I'm sorry, retail
price adder proposal I made in the AEP case, I also
included avoided costs such as costs to -- required
for competitive suppliers to comply with regulatory
requirements that the SSO avoids because they are
assigned customers, and I -- I accounted for that in
the retail price adder proposal that I made in the
AEP case. I did not account for those costs in the
unbundling proposal I made in this case.

Q. And the retail price adder, that one that you propose be paid by SSO customers or wholesale

suppliers?

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- A. Wholesale suppliers.
- Q. Or if your retail action is adopted, would that be paid by the CRES providers?
- A. Yes. It would be the providers of the SSO service in either instance.
- Q. And in addition to the costs of -associated with Duke Energy Ohio's provision of the
 standard service offer, you would propose that the
 OCC's maintenance fee be included in the retail price
 adder as well, correct?
- A. That was a cost that I listed that the regulatory assessment that all -- that's paid to support regular activities, that was the cost -- included in one of the costs that I propose the Commission should consider in the retail price adder proposal that I included in the AEP case, although I did not specifically reference that cost in this proceeding.
- Q. Sir, just a few more questions. I believe you mentioned a minimum stay provision in your conversation with Mr. Serio? With respect to customers and their ability to switch providers.
- A. I referenced the fact that, for a period of time, customers must enroll in Duke SSO service

before they can -- upon enrolling in Duke distribution service they must take Duke SSO service before enrolling in a competitive offer. They must take Duke SSO service for a period of time.

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- Q. And that period of time is aligned to meter-reading dates, correct?
- A. I don't know what's the basis for that time, period of time.
- Q. Are you aware of any minimum stay provisions for customers in the Duke Energy Ohio service territory that would require them to stay on the SSO for, for example, 30 days, 60 days, 90 days?
- A. No. Other than being required to take SSO service immediately. Upon enrollment, I believe it's for at least one billing cycle, maybe more, but at least one billing cycle before they can switch.
- Q. You were asked questions from Mr. Serio regarding the robust and competitive nature of the retail market, and you had questions you had comments to him regarding concentration. With respect to concentration in a market, do you know what the Herfindahl Index or HHI Index is?
- A. I mean, I'm not specifically aware of that. I took some antitrust back in law school, several years ago, it may have been referenced, but

beyond that I have no specific knowledge of that index.

- Q. So you've not measured the HHI Index for the Duke Energy Ohio service territory, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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MS. SPILLER: One moment, please, your Honor.

- Q. Mr. White, just very briefly with respect to the adder or the unbundling of SSO cost, do you know whether the company's costs would vary depending on the amount of switching that -- the company's cost to provide an SSO would vary depending on the number of customers who switch?
- A. I -- it would be a per -- I would envision it's a per-customer fee. So it wouldn't actually -- it wouldn't actually increase or decrease on a per-customer amount based on the number of switched customers.
- Q. But do you believe that, for example, legal fees would be less if shopping in Duke Energy Ohio's service territory increased?
- A. I believe if you had 100 percent shopping and no default service, you couldn't incur any legal fees in these SSO cases.
 - Q. But that's not the current structure that

- we're under, is it? Duke Energy Ohio has a statutory
 obligation --
 - A. I believe as customers migrate, the cost of conducting these SSO cases will decrease.
 - Q. Sir, are you suggesting that Duke Energy Ohio can control its litigation fees in the context of an SSO proceeding?
 - A. To some extent they can.
 - Q. I can't control the number of intervenors, can I?
- 11 A. No.

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- 12 Q. Can't control the number of intervenor -13 I can't control the number of intervenor witnesses,
 14 can I?
- 15 A. No. But you can control the amount of discovery you produce.
- Q. I don't issue most of the discovery, do

 I, sir?
- 19 A. I don't know.
- Q. I can't control the amount of time that intervenor attorneys cross-examine Duke Energy Ohio witnesses, can I?
- A. You can control how long you cross me.

 (Laughter.)
- Q. Sir, all things considered, I think we

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      are being pretty efficient today, but I can't control
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      how much time intervenors spend crossing witnesses,
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      can T?
             Α.
                No.
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                  MS. SPILLER: Thank you.
                  Nothing further, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Oliker, could you
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      use a minute and take a quick bathroom break?
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 9
                  MR. OLIKER: Yeah, that would be great,
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      your Honor, and I think we could do it probably
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     pretty briefly.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: That would be good.
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     Let's take a quick break. I'm not going anywhere so.
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                  (Recess taken.)
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: We will go back on the
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      record.
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                  Mr. Oliker.
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                  MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.
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                       REDIRECT EXAMINATION
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      By Mr. Oliker:
                Mr. White --
22
             Q.
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             Α.
                Yes.
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                -- do you remember a line of questioning
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      from Duke's attorney about how it may be leveraging
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distribution assets to support competitive services of its affiliates?

A. Yes.

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- Q. What kind of service is the utility bill related to?
 - A. It's distribution service.
- Q. And is that the type of service you are relying on in your testimony on page 4, line 23 through page 5, line 1?
- A. Yeah. It's -- it's -- my basis is that it's distribution assets that Duke is utilizing to favor its competitive affiliate and discriminating against other competitors in the market.
- Q. Okay. And you also received some questions about when the timing of Duke's discrimination against competitors of Duke Energy One occurred. Do you remember that question?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Assuming that Dan Jones previously testified in this proceeding for Duke Energy Ohio that it does not currently allow CRES providers to use the utility bill for noncommodity service, do you have an opinion of when Duke's discrimination began?

MS. SPILLER: Objection. Misstates the

25 record.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled.

- A. I would say that Duke is currently discriminating against CRES providers and would continue that discrimination with Mr. Jones's proposal.
- Q. And do you remember a line of questioning from counsel for Duke Energy Ohio about CRES customers that may call Duke Energy Ohio about their utility bill?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Do CRES providers also receive calls from customers they serve regarding distribution outages?
- A. Yes, we get calls. We -- we have to take some -- some of those calls from distribution customers, and we refer them to -- to -- to the distribution utility much like, as I imagine, Duke does if they get called requesting generation charges on -- on their bill to our customers.
 - Q. Thank you, Mr. White.

Do CRES providers receive calls from their customers about distribution charges that appear on their bill?

- A. Yeah. Is that the same question?
- Q. I think the first one was about outages.
- A. Oh, yes. I'm sorry. Yes, we do. Again,

we refer them to the utility. Just like Duke, I'm sure, refers our customers to us about our generation charges.

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- Q. Would you agree -- let me rephrase that.

 Are CRES providers' call center expenses significant?
- A. Yes, call center expenses are significant costs.
 - Q. And do CRES providers get cost recovery through guaranteed cost recovery from the Commission for those expenses?
 - MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the leading form of this examination.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled.

- A. No. CRES providers must reflect their call center prices, their call center costs in their price, unlike the SSO which does not reflect that in the price.
- Q. Okay. Just one last question on this issue. Your recommendation regarding call center expenses, are you -- what portion of Duke's call center expenses are you recommending be allocated to the standard service offer?
- A. Not -- not a -- not the entire portion by any means. Just the portion that relates to

3326 generation service that Duke offers customers. 1 2 MR. OLIKER: Thank you, Mr. White. 3 No more questions, your Honor. EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. 4 5 I forgot to ask Mr. Beeler if he had any 6 cross. 7 MR. BEELER: I didn't. 8 EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Hussey? 9 MS. HUSSEY: No questions, your Honor. 10 EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Bojko? 11 MS. BOJKO: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Serio? 12 13 MR. SERIO: No, thank you, your Honor. 14 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Boehm? 15 MR. K. BOEHM: Nothing, your Honor. 16 EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Spiller? 17 MS. SPILLER: Briefly, your Honor. 18 19 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 20 By Ms. Spiller: 2.1 Ο. Mr. White, does the Ohio Commission set 22 the rates or prices for CRES supplier offers? 23 Α. No. 24 Have you reviewed Mr. Jones's live 25 testimony in this case?

A. No.

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- Q. And so, the question that your attorney asked you with respect to when this discrimination allegedly arose, you're relying simply on what he has told you, correct?
- A. It was a hypothetical, so I was just answering. If he did make that testimony, then it that the CRES providers are currently not allowed to bill on the utility bill, then I would say that's currently discrimination.
- Q. And you would agree with me that the transcript in this proceeding would bear out whether that hypothetical is actually proven out in the facts, correct?

A. Yes.

MS. SPILLER: Nothing further, your

Honor. Thank you.

18 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

19 Staff?

MR. BEELER: Nothing. Thank you.

21 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you, Mr. White.

22 With regard to exhibits. IGS.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor. IGS

would move for the admission of Exhibit 10.

25 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. Are there

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      any objections?
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                  MS. SPILLER: No, your Honor.
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                  MR. SERIO: No, your Honor.
                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Hearing none, it will be
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 5
      admitted into the record.
                  (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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 7
                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Duke.
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                  MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.
 9
      Duke Energy Ohio would move for the admission of Duke
10
      Energy Ohio Exhibit 27, the discovery response to IGS
      Interrogatory 02-006, and Duke Energy Ohio
11
12
      Exhibit 28, the discovery response to IGS
13
      Interrogatory 02-004.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there any
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      objections?
16
                  MR. SERIO: No, your Honor.
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                  MR. OLIKER: No objections, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: They will be admitted
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      into the record.
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                  (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
2.1
                  MS. SPILLER:
                               Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you, Mr. White.
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                  THE WITNESS: Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: We have one procedural
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      matter in order to allow the court reporters to
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finalize transcript III. We said that we would consider the protective ruling with regard to transcript No. III and the confidential portion of it. Duke had provided the parties with proposed redactions.

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 $\hbox{Are there $--$ I guess I would turn to Duke} \\$ $\hbox{first and see whether or not they would like to make} \\$ $\hbox{their argument.}$

MS. KINGERY: Certainly. So, the first item I am looking at is on page 734. And this is talking about an assumption and projections. It was a movement-type word such as we have redacted previously.

The next would be on page 735. I'm sorry. Does everybody have a copy of what we've proposed so I don't have to be more specific than that?

MR. OLIKER: I don't, but I am probably not going to fight you.

MS. KINGERY: Okay. 735, it's the third-to-last word in line 1, and the first word in line 2. And this is, again, a projection of market prices, and directional—and general—level—type words.

Later on that same page there are two

words on line 18. Again, these are talking about forecasts of market prices and roughly how much and what direction they might move. Same thing on line 19.

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Line 22 there is one word and, again, this is talking about a forecast of market prices.

This is an answer to the previous question and, again, it's an adjective giving a sense of quantity.

The next proposed redactions would be on page 738 and this is talking about projections of OVEC's costs to production and the assumptions underlying those projections, so that was line 1.

And then line 2, the identified words, and that's it.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. Are there any responses to the proposal?

Hearing none, the request for protection of the designated information will be granted.

MS. KINGERY: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I think the court reporters have a method for doing those redactions; is that true, Karen?

THE COURT REPORTER: Yes.

MS. KINGERY: I have them electronically done. All I have to do is hit "apply redactions" and it will be done.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Well, I would just ask Duke to work with the court reporters to be sure that the appropriate redactions are completed so that they can finalize the transcript. And we'll rule on the remainder of the transcripts later. Okay. I believe we're concluded for the night. We will adjourn until tomorrow at 9 a.m. (Thereupon, the hearing was adjourned at 7:25 p.m.)

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

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1	CERTIFICATE
2	I do hereby certify that the foregoing is
3	a true and correct transcript of the proceedings
4	taken by me in this matter on Wednesday, November 5,
5	2014, and carefully compared with my original
6	stenographic notes.
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9	
10	Karen Sue Gibson,
11	Registered Merit Reporter.
12	(KSG-5954)
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Case No(s). 14-0841-EL-SSO, 14-0842-EL-ATA

Summary: Transcript in the matter of Duke Energy Ohio hearing held on 11/05/14 - Volume XI - Public electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.