BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the : Application of The Dayton :

Power and Light Company : Case No. 16-395-EL-SSO

for Approval of its : Electric Security Plan. :

In the Matter of the : Application of The Dayton :

Power and Light Company : Case No. 16-396-EL-ATA

for Approval of Revised :
Tariffs. :

In the Matter of the : Application of The Dayton : Power and Light Company :

for Approval of Certain : Case No. 16-397-EL-AAM

Accounting Authority : Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code: \$4904.13.

PROCEEDINGS

before Mr. Gregory Price and Ms. Patricia Schabo,
Attorney Examiners, at the Public Utilities
Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-A,
Columbus, Ohio, called at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday,
April 2, 2019.

VOLUME VII

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1 Tuesday Morning Session, 2 April 2, 2019. 3 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go on the record. 4 5 Good morning. The Public Utilities 6 Commission of Ohio has set for hearing at this time 7 and place Case No. 16-395-EL-SSO, being in the Matter of the Application of The Dayton Power and Light 8 9 Company for Approval of its Electric Security Plan. 10 This is our seventh day of hearing in 11 this proceeding. My name is Gregory Price. With me 12 is Patricia Schabo. We are the Attorney Examiners 13 assigned to preside over today's hearing. 14 Mr. Sharkey, would you care to introduce 15 your next witness. 16 MR. SHARKEY: Yes. The Dayton Power and 17 Light calls Gustavo Garavaglia to the stand, please. 18 (Witness sworn.) 19 EXAMINER PRICE: Please be seated and 20 state your name and business address for the record. 2.1 THE WITNESS: Good morning, your Honor. 22 Good morning, everyone. My name is Gustavo Garavaglia. I received a Bachelor of electric 23 24 engineer from The State University --25 EXAMINER PRICE: Just your name and

Proceedings

1111 business. 1 2 THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm sorry. Gustavo Garavaglia, One Monument Circle, Indianapolis, 3 Indiana. 4 5 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey will have 6 some questions for you. 7 8 GUSTAVO GARAVAGLIA 9 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 10 examined and testified as follows: 11 DIRECT EXAMINATION 12 By Mr. Sharkey: 13 Q. Do you have before you the October 11, 2016, direct testimony of Craig Jackson? 14 15 Α. I do. Okay. And have you had the opportunity 16 Ο. 17 to review and study that testimony? 18 Α. Yes. 19 And other than Mr. Jackson's professional Ο. 20 background and credentials, do you adopt that 2.1 testimony as your own sworn testimony? 2.2 Α. Yes, I do. 23 Okay. Can you summarize for the Q. 24 Commission both your educational background and your

career background since you've graduated from

college.

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A. Sure, absolutely. So I received a
Bachelor of electrical engineer from The State
University of Campinas in Brazil. After that, after
I graduated college, I also had the postgraduate
certificate from the Getulio Vargas Foundation in
Brazil in business administration. And after that, I
also studied for final certificate called -- called
CFA which means charter financial analyst which is
one of the most prestigious financial certifications
in the world.

With regards to my career, I joined AES
Corporation nine years ago in Brazil. In Brazil we
owned two distribution companies, AES Eletropaulo and
AES Sul and also owned generation company, so I
worked for the three companies in Brazil. I joined
AES, as I mentioned, over -- a little bit over nine
years ago right after college, and then I spent six
months -- I would say three or four years after I
joined AES, I spent six months in our Global
Headquarters in Arlington, Virginia, working with the
mergers and acquisitions team.

And then I went back to Brazil. In

Brazil I would say my -- most of my activities were I

would say almost all in finance, financial planning

and analysis, risk management, and mergers and acquisitions.

After five -- five years in Brazil, I moved to Panama, Central America, where I was the head for AES of transactions and development for the region which includes Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean, head office based in Panama. And during this period -- I stayed four years in Panama. During this period I was promoted to be also the head of financial planning and analysis and risk management for AES in the region.

And in January of this year, 2019, I accepted to be the CFO for DP&L, DPL, and other AES companies in the U.S.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you very much. Your Honors, I have got no more questions.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Oliker.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

21 By Mr. Oliker:

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Q. Good morning. And for my first question
I just have to clarify, is it Garavaglia or
Garavaglia?

A. It's Garavaglia, and it's an Italian last

name. My grandfather was Italian. Italy, yeah.

- Q. Okay. Thank you. That's very helpful. Turning to your testimony, what documents have you brought with you today?
 - A. I brought Craig Jackson's testimony.
 - Q. Have you brought any other documents?
 - A. No.

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- Q. And what documents did you review before providing your testimony today?
- A. I reviewed the Amended Stipulation by the Commission. I reviewed one of IGS testimony as well.

 And I'm also witness to the DMR-E case which we filed in January; and so, of course, I reviewed my testimony and Jeff Malinak's testimony in this case.
 - Q. And which of the IGS testimonies did you review?
- A. I think it was Ed Hess's testimony, but I am not 100 percent sure.
 - Q. Okay. Do you remember the subject of that testimony?
 - A. I have vague memory. It's been maybe three months that I -- or that I've read it.
- Q. Based on your memory, what was the subject of the testimony you reviewed?
- 25 A. I think challenging some of the reasons

- for the DMR or challenging the position by AES on the bill.
- Q. Okay. And have you reviewed any Commission orders from the PUCO?
- A. Yes. I reviewed the order that resulted in the Amended Stipulation.
- Q. And what about the order authorizing the distribution rate increase?
 - A. No, I haven't reviewed this one.
- Q. Have you reviewed any documents from the distribution rate case?
- 12 A. Not that I recall.
- Q. Okay. Have you -- I think you said you reviewed Jeff Malinak's testimony; is that right?
- 15 A. For the DMR-E case.
- Q. Okay. But have you reviewed Jeff
 Malinak's testimony in this case?
- 18 A. I don't remember. I don't think I have.
- 19 Q. And a few questions about your
- 20 background. Am I correct you started in the utility 21 industry in 2010?
- 22 A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And you moved to Virginia. What year was
- 24 that?

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25 A. This was in 2013, May 2013.

- Q. And what were your responsibilities in 2013?
 - A. I was part of the mergers and acquisitions/portfolio management team so basically responsible for evaluating the opportunities for AES to divest from -- from a couple assets in the world.
 - Q. When you say divest, are you saying that your responsibility was to evaluate assets that AES should sell?
- 10 A. Yes.

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- Q. And did you evaluate DPL Inc. at the time?
- A. No. I think the acquisition by AES of

 DPL was in 2012, so when I was there, the acquisition

 had been -- had happened already and when I was -
 while I was there I hadn't done any analysis on the

 DPL.
 - Q. What about DP&L?
- 19 A. No.
- Q. Okay. And how long were you in Virginia?
- 21 A. Six months.
- Q. And then where did you go?
- A. I went back to Brazil after that.
- Q. Okay. And then when did you come back to the United States after going to Brazil?

- A. I formally accepted my offer to be the CFO for AES in the United States in -- in November last year, so I more or less started some back and forth to the U.S. and Panama, but I officially started January 1, 2019.
- Q. And so in total is your experience addressing U.S. regulated utilities or U.S. utility matters in Virginia for six months plus your time since you started as the CFO for DP&L and Indianapolis Power & Light?
 - A. That's correct, yes.

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- Q. Okay. And am I correct you have no formal educational training in public utility regulation?
- A. So when I -- when I was working at AES in Brazil, as I mentioned, AES owned two distribution companies, one of them is the largest distribution company in Latin America serving 7 million customers or 20 million people. While I did not have any formal training, I, of course, was very much involved and had a lot of on-the-job training associated with regulatory environment, regulatory framework.
- Q. I think you went to answer both of my questions. My follow-up question is all of your public utility training is on-the-job training,

correct?

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- A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. Okay. And your background in public utility ratemaking largely stems from your education in corporate finance?
- A. Combined with my on-the-job training associated with ratemaking cases, yeah.
- Q. And I think you just said this, that your -- you first became involved in DP&L's affairs and matters in November of 2018 when you became the CFO, correct?
 - A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. And am I correct that you have not reviewed Sharon Schroder's testimony?
 - A. You are right. That's correct.
- Q. Am I also correct you have not reviewed any textbooks on utility ratemaking such as Bonbright "Principles of Utility Ratemaking"?
- A. That's correct. I haven't reviewed any of those textbooks.
- Q. Okay. You also haven't reviewed any treatises on utility ratemaking?
- 23 A. That's correct.
- Q. And your testimony does not provide an opinion regarding the test that the Commission

applies to determine whether the Electric Security
Plan is more favorable than a Market Rate Offer; is
that correct?

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- A. I don't understand the difference between the two of them. I think that's correct, yes.
- Q. And in your job capacity as the CFO, you are not involved in any of the engineering planning, for example, related to distribution lines; is that correct?
- A. What do you mean by "engineering planning of the distribution lines"?
- Q. For example, if DP&L is deciding whether to put a substation in a different location or to replace a transformer, that's not in your department, is it?
- A. So I'm not involved in discussions associated to the finding where new substations would be installed or the need for new substations. I do discuss the overall CAPEX spend of the company with -- with our senior management team for those investments.
- Q. So just so I understand your answer, you are involved in the finance side to determine whether there are funds available after other departments determine what they want to spend?

- A. Correct. As I mentioned, I don't necessarily decide where new substations will be located or where new even poles would be located. That's defined by the engineering team.
- Q. Okay. And you are familiar with the concept of the regulatory compact, correct?
- A. Maybe not on the regulatory term. If you can explain to me what that means.
- Q. From a high level, you would agree that the goal of economic regulation is to provide an opportunity for utilities to earn a fair and reasonable rate of return on their investment; and in return, they receive a monopoly and provide safe and reliable service?
- A. Safe and reliable service to the customers. Maybe the word monopoly is not as adequate as it could be.
- Q. Would you be more comfortable with a word like franchise?
 - A. No.

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- Q. What would you replace monopoly with?
- A. I'll try to explain why I am not
 comfortable with a monopoly word, and then we can
 pick a word to replace it. So the utility companies
 lives in Ohio or in the case of DP&L customers that

are served by the utility company have the ability or the choice to buy, for instance, in a different another suppliers, not only from DP&L. So to me at least it doesn't seem it is a full monopoly for DP&L over the energy supply for the customers.

- Q. Okay. So we're limiting monopoly to noncompetitive services such as distribution and transmission. Are you okay with the definition I provided with that clarification?
 - A. With regards to infrastructure?
- Q. Yes.
- 12 A. Yes.

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- Q. We are on the same page.
- 14 A. Okav.
 - Q. And DPL Inc. does not have distribution and transmission lines that it owns, correct? At least not directly.
 - A. Yeah. As you know, DPL Inc. is the owner of DP&L which owns distribution and transmission investments, so indirectly DPL Inc. owns distribution, transmission and distribution.
 - Q. The assets regarding the distribution and transmission lines are actually owned by DP&L, correct, and DPL Inc.'s ownership is residual?
- A. So DPL Inc. consolidates DP&L, so if you

look at DPL Inc.'s balance sheet, the assets of DP&L are included in DPL Inc.'s balance sheet.

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- Q. Yes. But that ownership is residual, is it not?
- 5 MR. SHARKEY: Objection, not clear what 6 residual means, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Please rephrase.

- Q. DPL Inc., if the assets of DP&L have been pledged to someone else, DPL Inc. has no right to call on those assets in a creditor priority line, correct?
- A. As I mentioned to you, DPL Inc. indirectly owns the assets of DP&L as the owner of DP&L. And the assets of DP&L are included in the DPL Inc.'s balance sheet. So I don't really understand the point you are trying to make.
- Q. Can DPL Inc. pledge DP&L's assets to someone else as collateral?
- A. I am not a lawyer, so I don't necessarily understand if DPL Inc. can do that or not.
- Q. Okay. And you would agree DPL Inc. is not a regulated public utility, correct?
- A. It is -- DP&L is a regulated public utility so DPL Inc. is not.
- Q. Okay. And sticking with the regulatory

compact, you agree that there is a different cost for obtaining equity and long-term debt to fund capital expenditures?

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- A. Yes. Usually there is a cost of equity component in the cost of debt component usually there.
- Q. And the combined cost of debt and equity is commonly referred to as the cost of capital, correct?
- A. Yes. They usually call it the weighted average cost of capital. It's a condition of the cost of debt and cost of equity.
- Q. And the cost of capital is what compensates the lender of debt or the investor of equity for the time value of money, correct?
- A. For the investment they are making based off of the risk/reward profile of each business, yes.
- Q. And based upon that risk/reward, the cost of equity is higher, correct?
 - A. That's usually the case, yes.
- Q. And that's due to the payment priority, correct?
- A. So that's our -- so equity is usually subordinated to that, so, yeah, that has priority over equity distributions.

- Q. Because equity -- equity holders are paid after secured and unsecured debt holders, correct?
 - A. That's usually the case, yes.

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- Q. Would you agree that when DP&L is obtaining equity or debt, its goal is to make sure it applies that capital toward an investment that would yield a return that is equal or greater to the cost of obtaining that capital?
- A. DP&L's ultimate goal is to make investments in the grid that provide safe and reliable service to its customers while making sure that DP&L is also receiving the reasonable return associated to those investments.
- Q. And by reasonable return, the return should be equal or greater than the cost of obtaining the capital, correct?
- A. That's correct. Otherwise the Company would be losing money and that's not the goal for any company.
- Q. You have some familiarity with credit ratings, correct?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And the testimony you have assumed also discusses credit ratings, correct?
- 25 A. That's correct, yes.

- Q. Am I correct you do not know whether

 Moody's applies a different methodology to regulated
 and unregulated utilities?
- A. I don't know the details on how Moody's determines that.
- Q. Have you reviewed Moody's credit rating methodology?
- A. What do you mean by Moody's credit rating methodology?
- Q. Would you agree that there is a standard methodology that is published by Moody's that describes the way they perform a credit rating analysis?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Have you reviewed that document --
- A. No, I have not.
- Q. -- since it was published?
- 18 A. I have not.
- 19 Q. Now, your testimony addresses the DMR, 20 correct?
- 21 A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. The DMR does not provide a return on physical plant that DP&L has invested, correct?
- A. So the purpose of the DMR is to, one, pay interest to DP&L and DPL Inc.; two, pay down debt to

- DP&L and DPL Inc.; and, three, position the DP&L for future investments in the grid including position the Company for future modernization of the grid.
- 4 MR. OLIKER: Could I have his answer read 5 back, please.
- 6 EXAMINER PRICE: You may. Can I have the question too.

(Record read.)

- MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, may I approach?

 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Mr. Garavaglia, I took your deposition in this case, did I not?
- 13 A. Yes.

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- Q. Has that document been put in front of you?
- 16 A. Yes.
- Q. And did you have a chance to review your deposition after it was taken?
- 19 A. Yes, I have.
- Q. And does the document in front of you appear to be a true and accurate copy?
 - A. Yes, it appears to be.
- Q. And turning to page 37, let me know if I read this correctly on line 22. "Sure. I understand what you said the DMR does, but I'm trying to

understand, am I correct that the DMR does not provide a return on physical plant that DP&L has invested?"

Going on to page 38, "The DMR does not provide any return for any specific -- yeah, that's right. Yes." Did I read that right?

- A. Yes, you do.
- Q. Thank you.

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9 MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, I would like to
10 object. The full answer, if you start on page 35,
11 line 16, it's essentially the same question.
12 Mr. Garavaglia gave the same answer. There's no
13 inconsistency here. It's selecting a narrow piece of
14 a line of cross that Mr. --

EXAMINER PRICE: On redirect it is perfectly fair for you to bring that up.

MR. SHARKEY: All right. Thank you, your labeled the state of the state

MR. OLIKER: Yeah. Thank you, your Honor.

Q. (By Mr. Oliker) In your testimony at page 5, it states that for purposes of financial integrity it is important for DP&L to maintain an appropriate capitalization level. In your view close to 50/50 debt to equity would be appropriate, correct?

A. That's not what we have in our current rate case.

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Q. And your current rate case has a target capital -- let me state that again.

Your current rate case utilizes a hypothetical capital structure of 52 percent debt to 48 percent equity?

- A. I wouldn't say it's a hypothetical capital structure. I would say it's a target capital structure.
- Q. What's the difference between hypothetical and target in your view?
- A. Hypothetical may mean that there is no goal or objective or for the Company to get there and in a target there is a -- as the word suggests, there is a target for the Company to get there.
 - Q. So it's an aspiration or a goal.
- A. It's a goal. I think aspiration is less obtainable than a goal so.
- Q. And at the time this testimony was originally submitted by DP&L back in 2016 -- let me rephrase that.

At one point over the last two years, would you agree DP&L's capital structure was closer to 33 percent equity and 66 percent debt due to the

economic impairments of the generation?

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- A. It may have, but two years ago we also did not have a rate case.
- Q. And I think you said this earlier, you did not review any of the documents from the distribution rate case; is that correct?
- A. I think I have answered that already, yes.
- Q. Yes, okay. But you learned through talking to colleagues regarding the capital structure authorized by the Commission in the distribution rate case, correct?
- A. That's correct. And as you know, the rate case was only applied in October or November of 2018, so two years, two or three years after this testimony was filed.
- Q. And the capital structure authorized by the Commission in the distribution rate case is important to you because it determines the rate of return that is applied to any of the riders that DP&L has proposed in this case, correct?
- A. Not only the riders but for the whole -- for the whole company.
- Q. And you are familiar with the concept of return on equity, correct?

A. Yes, I am.

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Q. And you believe that the currently authorized -- let's take a step back.

You are aware that the Commission approved a stipulation in the distribution rate case?

- A. Yes, I am.
- Q. And as part of that stipulation, DP&L was provided a 9.9 percent return on equity in the capital structure, correct?
 - A. I think it was 9.99.
- Q. Okay. I'll accept that clarification.

 And you believe that a 9.99 percent return on equity

 is reasonable, correct?
 - A. If the Company didn't think so, we wouldn't have signed the Stipulation.
 - Q. From a credit rating perspective, you agree that although return on equity can be important, funds from operation is a more important metric, correct?
- A. For the credit rating agencies, they look
 a lot to free cash flow, yes, operation of the cash
 flow.
- Q. Do they look at free cash flows for funds from operations?
- 25 A. It's funds from operations.

- Q. Free cash flow is funds from operations minus depreciation, correct, or minus capital expenditures?
- A. Minus investments, yeah, I agree. But, of course, return on equity at the end of the day plays a big role on your funds of operations, so you, of course, care about your return on equity associated to any rate case.
- Q. And return on equity is simply calculated by net income divided by the equity balance, correct?
- A. Yeah, that's the calculation, the accounting calculation, yes.
 - Q. And let me make sure. On page 18 --
 - A. Of my testimony or the deposition?
 - Q. Yes, of your testimony.
- EXAMINER PRICE: You can set the deposition aside for now.
 - A. I'm there.

- Q. Sorry. My apologies. I think it may be on a different page. I think it may be on page 11.

 My apologies. You say DPL Inc. has not made dividend payments since 2012. You agree that AES hasn't made any equity investments in DPL Inc. since the acquisition of DP&L, correct?
 - A. I do not agree with this statement.

- Q. And your -- the reason why you disagree is because you believe that the forbearance or foregoing the collection of tax payments is an equity injection, correct?
- A. For basically two reasons. The first one is DPL Inc. not paying dividend, yes, it could be seen as the company contributed equity to the DPL Inc. as we are keeping funds within the DPL Inc./DP&L complex and, of course, the fact that AES is foregoing any tax payments from DPL Inc. to AES is a significant contribution for the Company into the business.
- Q. But AES has given no cash to DPL Inc., correct --
 - A. There --

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- Q. -- other than what you just described?
- A. There has been no cash contribution from AES after 2012 which, as discussed, doesn't mean there hasn't been any equity contribution from AES as we discussed.
- Q. And DPL Inc. has given no cash to DP&L since 2012, correct?
- A. Not that I am aware of.
- Q. Okay. And you agree that neither DPL Inc. nor DP&L pays taxes directly to the Federal

Government. Those taxes are paid by AES, correct?

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A. So the DP&L and the DPL Inc. are consolidated at AES from a tax standpoint, so the flow of cash tax payments would be DP&L pays its cash taxes to DPL Inc. who consolidates its tax position. Putting the Stipulation aside for a second, DPL Inc. would pay cash taxes to AES, and AES would consolidate its cash positions and pay taxes to the government. So when AES foregoes tax payments from the DPL Inc. to AES, it means AES is getting less cash every year as a result of the agreement, and this cash is staying at the DPL/DP&L complex.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would move to strike when he said, so AES foregoes tax payments.

My question was simply does DP&L or DPL Inc. pay taxes to the federal government, and he did start to answer that in a very long-winded answer but then there was a lot more.

EXAMINER PRICE: I think his answer was helpful for the record. If you care to narrow it down to a "yes" or "no" question, I am sure we can elicit that answer.

- Q. So the answer is, no, neither DPL Inc. or DP&L pay taxes to the federal government?
 - A. As explained earlier, they do not pay

directly to the government; they pay to AES.

- Q. And am I also correct that even with the tax sharing forgiveness, DP&L has continued to pay its federal income taxes share to DPL Inc.?
- A. DP&L continues to pay its tax sharing to DPL Inc., correct.
 - Q. Okay. And --

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EXAMINER PRICE: One second. It's fair to say, however, that because of the reduction in federal income tax from the Tax Cut and Jobs Act, that the equity contributions AES is making in terms of foregoing tax payments have turned out to be less than was originally projected in your testimony; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, I would not characterize this way, if you may. So I think the ultimate purpose of having this clause as part of the stipulation was to make sure that the 100 percent of the DMR was kept within the DPL Inc./DP&L complex. So at the end of the day, it doesn't matter what's the actual tax rate for this purpose because all the cash stays within the complex.

And I can use a very quick mathematical example, if you will allow me to. So we have 105 of the DMR. In the part when the Stipulation was

signed, the tax rate was 35 percent. So we do a quick math 35 percent over 105, that's 36, 37 million dollars. So the DP&L would pay let's say \$37 million of tax to the DPL Inc., and the DP&L would remain with \$68 million of aftertax cash, right?

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DP&L would then use this proceeds as per the Stipulation to pay down the interest or position the Company for future investments. The \$37 million cash tax at DPL Inc. would be converted into the full 105 remains within the Companies.

When it changes to 21 percent, the mathematical remains the same. The only difference is now the DP&L instead of paying \$37 million to the DPL Inc., DP&L would be paying \$23 million, that's cash taxes to the DPL Inc., but the total 105 remains at the complex because then now DP&L would have 82, if my math works, of aftertax cash. DP&L would still use the total after the tax cash to pay down that, pay interest for future investments including upstream cash to DPL Inc. for DPL Inc. to make payments and also interest payments.

So at the end of the day, it doesn't really matter what the tax rate because the full 105 remains at the complex which is again the ultimate goal of this -- of this clause in this Stipulation.

EXAMINER PRICE: That's helpful. Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) But the big difference is now AES is contributing less equity than it would have been if the tax rate was 35 percent because, all else being equal, with a 21 percent tax rate AES is paying less taxes, correct?
- A. But I think the goal is not -- we are not trying to -- my view not trying to define who's contributing more or less. We are -- what really matters right now is the same amount of cash is remaining at the complex, so the complex is help -- it doesn't matter for the Company or the DP&L or DPL Inc. where this cash is coming from. What matters is that this cash is remaining within the complex and the complex will be better in the future with the DMR.
- Q. The difference between 21 and 35 percent, that's about 14 percent times 105, right?
 - A. Yes.

2.1

- Q. That's the reduction in AES's tax bill, correct? 14 percent times 105 million?
- A. But, again, the full 105 remains at the complex, so I really don't see the point. So there is no change in the cash position of DP&L and DPL

Inc. as a result of the change in the income tax rate.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would move to strike. I asked a question about what the reduction in AES's tax bill was, and he didn't answer that question. He said something totally different.

EXAMINER PRICE: I am going to grant the motion to strike this time.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Now, my question is the reduction in AES's tax bill is 14 percent times

 105 million, correct, as a result of the Tax Cut and Jobs Act? Is that correct?
 - A. I'm thinking.
 - Q. Okay.

2.1

- A. I am going to answer your question. If the Stipulation didn't exist, you are 100 percent right. As the Stipulation exists, the full cash remains at DPL Inc. and DP&L. Does that answer your question?
- Q. And if at the time the Stipulation was passed there was an assumption that AES is going to contribute an equity investment, equal to the foregone tax payment of that additional 14 percent times 105 million, now, the signatories to the Stipulation and the Commission would have an

expectation that that's the amount of money that AES is going to be contributing to DPL Inc.; is that correct?

MR. SHARKEY: Objection.

2.1

- A. I do not agree with this statement. Sorry.
- Q. Well, the Commission could be within its rights to determine that AES said it would contribute tax sharing payments based upon, you know, 35 percent tax rate, and when the tax rate goes down, instead of giving the tax break to AES, let's give the tax break to customers and reduce the size of the DMR, correct?

MR. SHARKEY: Objection. He is asking questions about the scope of the Commission's powers which I think are beyond the expertise of this witness.

EXAMINER PRICE: Can I have the question back again. That's not the way I heard it but I could be wrong.

(Record read.)

EXAMINER PRICE: I think he can answer the question to the best of his knowledge.

A. So to the best of my knowledge, and as I explained before, the purpose of this clause was to make sure that the 105 remained at the complex,

right? So with the change in tax law, this scenario doesn't change, so the full 105 remains at the complex. So if the Stipulation were to say something different, the result of that would be that at the end of the day the total cash that the complex would have would be more than 105 which is not what's determined by the Stipulation. Do you understand what I am getting?

- Q. Well, if we -- if we could reduce the DMR by 14 percent times 105, if AES simply provided cash to make up the difference, then all of the expectations of the parties would remain the same, would they not?
 - A. I don't think so.
- Q. Now, DP&L has divested its generation assets; is that correct?
- A. Divested or shut down.
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. Let me -- let me reanswer this one. So DP&L has transferred the generation assets to another legal entity in DPL Inc., and this company has shut down or exited the generation assets.
- Q. Okay. And as a regulated distribution utility that owns distribution and transmission assets, if DP&L believes that its distribution

business is not earning a sufficient rate of return,

DP&L can file a distribution rate case to increase

its rates, correct?

- A. That's usually how it works, yes.
- Q. And likewise DP&L could file an application before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to increase its transmission rates if it believed it wasn't earning a sufficient rate of return, correct?
 - A. That's also correct.
- Q. And looking at DP&L's distribution rates in a vacuum, you believe that those rates sufficiently compensate DP&L for the provision of distribution service, correct?
 - A. Can you repeat that question, please?
 - Q. Sure. Looking at DP&L's distribution rates in a vacuum, you believe that those rates sufficiently compensate DP&L for the provision of distribution service?
- 20 A. What is in a vacuum means?
- Q. Could you turn to page 47 of your deposition.
- A. I'm there.

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- Q. And starting on page 47, line 12,
- 25 "Question: Sure. Looking at DP&L's distribution

rates in a vacuum, do you believe that those rates sufficiently compensate DP&L for the provision of distribute service?

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"Answer: The answer is yes, and that's why we signed the -- we agreed with the rate case last year." Did I read that right?

- A. Let me read. I learned from past experience so.
 - Q. My question is did I read that right?
- A. You read it right. I want to have the right to read what is above. Yes, correct. You are right.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. And turning back to the testimony that you are sponsoring today or assuming, am I correct that there are financial projections in many exhibits attached to the testimony, correct?
 - A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. And the projections, although they are confidential in large part, you agree that these projections assume zero financial impact one way or another from the distribution investment rider otherwise known as the DIR?
- A. Yes. At the time the -- the testimony was filed, we didn't have the DIR, so neither the

investments nor the revenue associated to it were included.

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- Q. And as we are looking at the distribution financial projections you provided in this case, they contain capital expenditures for purposes of maintaining the grid to provide safe and reliable service and to grow the grid as new customers join; is that correct?
- A. Yes, that's correct. When we -- when we filed this testimony, we still didn't have the grid mod plan so it was included in here so it was basically T&D investments to the grid.
- Q. And are you familiar with the energy efficiency portfolio mandates?
 - A. I don't have the details.
- Q. And because you don't have the details, you do not know whether the Commission has authorized DP&L to earn shared savings of \$7 million a year aftertax until 2020.
 - A. As I mentioned, I don't have the details.
- Q. And because you don't know those details, would you agree that you can't identify any assumptions for shared savings in your financial projections?
- 25 A. That's correct.

- Ο. Okay. Okay. Earlier we talked about an example with a distribution substation. And now changing lenses to the transmission side, am I correct you were not involved in any of the engineering issues for the transmission and business, your involvement is related to providing financial advice regarding the amount of the investments?
- That's correct. Similarly to the Α. distribution example I gave, I don't -- I don't participate in discussions around new transmission substations or new transmission poles would be located. It's more in the how are we going to fund those investments, do we have any cash to fund those investments.
- Ο. Okay. And your testimony discusses DP&L's refinancing that occurred in August of 2016; is that correct?
 - Α. Yes, yes.

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- And at that time DP&L still owned Ο. generation assets, correct?
 - Α. That's correct, yes.
- Q. And if DP&L's generation assets were cash flow negative at the time of the refinancing, then that would have had a negative impact on the 25 refinancing, correct?

EXAMINER PRICE: Can I have the question back again.

(Record read.)

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- A. So financing is -- ratings are usually based off of the company's credit rating which, as we discussed, are very much driven by the free cash flow -- of the -- I'm sorry, of the operations of cash flow of the company. So if a portion of the company has negative cash flows, it reduces operation of free cash flow, so it has an impact on the financing of the company.
 - Q. And the impact is negative, correct?
 - A. If the cash flows are negative, yes.
- Q. Okay. And am I correct that the first time you reviewed the August 2016 refinancing arrangement was at your deposition?
- A. I didn't fully review the document. I read one of the clauses that you -- that you showed me during my deposition. I think it was Section 7.
- Q. So I will restate the question. So the first time you reviewed a portion of the August 2016 refinancing arrangement was at the deposition.
 - A. That's correct, yes.
- 24 Q. Okay.
- MR. OLIKER: And can we go off the record

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     a second?
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.
                 (Discussion off the record.)
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the
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     record.
                              Thank you, your Honor.
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                 MR. OLIKER:
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                 (By Mr. Oliker) Mr. Garavaglia, do you
            Ο.
    have in front of you IGS Exhibit 1001 which contains
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     a credit agreement dated August 24, 2016?
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                 MR. SHARKEY: I am just going to object
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     to questions being ask of the witness about a
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     document he has testified that he has never seen
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     other than what was shown to him at deposition.
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Oliker.
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                 MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, he cites to this
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     document in his testimony and --
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: Show me where.
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                 MR. OLIKER: I'm sorry?
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                 EXAMINER PRICE:
                                  Show me where.
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                 MR. OLIKER:
                              He cites to it on page 24 as
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     well as on page 10 when he talks about the covenant
     package that, among other things, prevents the
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     Company from raising debt to modernize the
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     transmission and distribution system. He says
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     something similar again on 24.
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EXAMINER PRICE: Well, you haven't established that his basis of knowledge was that document so why don't we take a shot at that and then we will go from there.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And, Mr. Garavaglia, you're familiar with -- you reviewed Craig Jackson's testimony before assuming, correct?
 - A. Yes, I have, yes.
- Q. And you are aware of the negative covenants that Mr. Jackson cited to in the testimony regarding DP&L's ability to borrow money?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And those covenants were contained in a formal document with creditors, correct?
 - A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. And that document was entered into in August of 2016, correct?
- 18 A. That's correct.
- Q. And to your knowledge, is the document that is marked as IGS Exhibit 1001 the document that contains the negative covenants that Mr. Jackson referred to in the testimony?
 - A. That's correct.
- MR. SHARKEY: Objection, your Honor. He hasn't established that Mr. Garavaglia has personal

knowledge of the document. He has established he has not even seen it other than his deposition.

MR. OLIKER: That's what I just asked, if that's the document that was referenced in the testimony.

EXAMINER PRICE: What I don't think you've asked him yet is the reference in the testimony based solely on the document or upon something else.

MR. OLIKER: Happy to do that, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) So can you turn to page 10 of your testimony where it references a covenant package that, among other things, prevents the Company from raising debt.
- A. To modernize the transmission and distribution system during the term of the loan?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And --
- A. Because I think that's one of the most important pieces of the phrase so that's why I am just highlighting it.
- Q. And your understanding of that
 provision -- well, first, do you agree that page 10,

- line 7, referencing the covenant package, that covenant package is related to a formal document, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And have you had the opportunity to review that document?
- A. As I -- as I answered to you a couple questions ago, I haven't reviewed the whole document. I have reviewed the Section 7 of this document with you during my deposition.
- Q. Okay. And to be clear, the covenant package that's referenced on page 10, that is also discussed in IGS Exhibit 1001, correct?
 - MR. SHARKEY: Objection.
- 15 A. Yes.
 - EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained. He has no familiarity with the document. He already said that.
- MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, he just -- then

 I would move to strike page --
 - Q. You haven't reviewed the document that describes the covenant package you discussed in your testimony, correct?
- A. I think that's the third time I'm
 answering this one. I haven't reviewed the whole
 document. I have reviewed Section 7 during my

1 deposition with you I think last week.

MR. OLIKER: Well, I am in quite a conundrum here. Either I can ask him about a document that we talked about earlier, or he's giving statements in testimony without having any direct knowledge. We either have to strike the testimony --

7 EXAMINER PRICE: I don't accept your

8 | hypothetical as an either/or.

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MR. OLIKER: I'm sorry?

EXAMINER PRICE: I don't accept your assertion as either one or the other.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Mr. Garavaglia, do you have direct knowledge regarding the covenant package on page 10 of the testimony?
 - A. I think I can talk about it.
- Q. What is the basis for your direct knowledge?
- A. I have reviewed Section 7 and also on the job speaking with my colleagues.
 - Q. So am I correct you have reviewed Section 7 of IGS Exhibit 1001?
 - A. Yes, I have.
- Q. And you believe Section 7 relates to the covenant package that is identified on page 10.
- MR. SHARKEY: Objection, your Honor. He

continues to ask questions about a document that he's -- Mr. Garavaglia testified he only --

EXAMINER PRICE: He just tes -- he just a second ago acknowledged that was his understanding that's where it came from. He didn't say I learned this from advice of counsel or I learned from Mr. Jackson. He added I also learned it from the document. He opened the door. You had me on foundation until he opened the door.

Go ahead and ask your questions, Mr. Oliker.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Now, the credit agreement that is marked as IGS Exhibit 1001, to be clear, you have reviewed Section 7, and you believe that's the section that's titled "Negative Covenants," correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And I am trying to streamline this conversation, based upon your review of the document, recognizing you are not a lawyer, there are restrictions on the ability to borrow additional funds on DP&L, but under Section 7.01 "Indebtedness," there are exceptions, correct?
- A. If my memory is not failing, there are exceptions, very limited, in providing very, very

little flexibility.

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- Q. And, for example -- I'm sorry. I didn't mean to --
 - A. No, for the company.
- Q. And, for example, one of the exceptions relates to the \$200 million revolver that is identified under Section (b); is that correct?
- A. So can I read again what's included in my testimony page 10, letter (c)?

"A covenant -- a covenant package that, among other things, prevents the Company from raising debt to modernize -- modernize the transmission and distribution system during the term of the loan."

The revolver you mentioned, the Company already has the revolver in place. Revolvers are not meant to be long-term debt. They are meant to help through short-term working capital needs.

- Q. And the \$200 million revolver has a payback time period of between 12 and 24 months, correct?
- A. Usually that's the -- that's the case, yes.
- Q. Okay. And under Section (c) there is
 another exception that permits borrowing up to
 \$100 million after the consummation of the separation

transactions for improvement of any fixed or capital assets; is that correct?

MR. SHARKEY: I am going to object. He didn't read the entirety of the clause. That's a pretty lengthy clause.

MR. OLIKER: He can disagree with me.

EXAMINER PRICE: The witness can take as much time as he needs to review Section (c), and then he can answer the question.

Do not feel pressured to -- we're here all day.

THE WITNESS: Give me one second.

Section (c) you mean of 7.01?

O. Yes.

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A. And -- I'm not a lawyer. There are a lot of defined terms but I think you really want to talk about that. I think I have a couple of points to make. The first one is -- so Section (c) it also says the following: "Indebtedness of the Borrower incurred to finance the acquisition, construction or improvement of any fixed or capital assets, including Capital Lease Obligations and any Indebtedness assumed in connection with the acquisition of any such assets or secured by a Lien on any such assets prior to the acquisition thereof, and extension,

renewals and replacements," and here it comes, important piece, "of any such Indebtedness that do not increase the outstanding principal amount thereof."

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- Q. Is there anything else you have?
- And, again, the time DP&L issued this Α. debt, it was issued in the junk market, so it provides those restrictions, negative covenants. was a short-term relatively expensive debt floating rate so not ideal for a utility. And when you go back to my testimony, when it says that prevents the Company from raising debt to modernize transmission and distribution system, here you talk about the potential \$100 million, and I'm sorry, but we just filed the distribution modernization plan in December which is essentially exactly to modernize the grid, and we are planning to invest \$576 million in the grid to modernize the grid and associated to that we'll be erasing \$425 million of debt. So this agreement does not allow us to modernize the grid as is stated in my testimony.
- Q. And in this case your grid modernization proposal is not before the Commission; is that correct?
- A. When I filed this case?

Q. In this case, there is no revenue requirement, correct, for grid modernization?

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- A. In -- under the projections included in the 2016, there's no revenue requirement. There are also no investments associated to the grid mod.
- Q. And, for example, the Commission could simply conclude that it doesn't like smart meters and decide that the grid mod budget just doesn't make sense, correct?
- A. I don't think I can talk for the Commission, but they launched last year the PowerForward Initiative, so I believe they would be looking for investments in the SmartGrid world.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let me put it a different way, do you believe it's realistic to do any portion of grid modernization with \$100 million in borrowing ability in this document?

THE WITNESS: No, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And under Section (h), there's also an exception to "other unsecured indebtedness in an aggregate principal amount not exceeding \$25 million," correct?
- A. That's what's written here and I think it goes to the same points. I don't think 25 million is enough for the company to modernize its grid.

- Q. And on page 7 --
- A. Of my testimony?
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. Give me one second.

EXAMINER PRICE: Are you done with the --

MR. OLIKER: Credit agreement?

EXAMINER PRICE: -- credit agreement?

MR. OLIKER: Yes, I am for now

potentially.

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A. Okay.

the capital markets, right?

- 11 Q. Your testimony says on page 7, line 9,

 12 "in a worst case, a utility may be unable to access

 13 the capital markets altogether to refinance existing

 14 obligations or to finance required capital

 15 expenditures." You cannot, however, identify any

 16 examples where a public utility was unable to access
 - A. The capital market as a whole, at least not that I am aware of, but as mentioned in 2016, at least the investment grade market was not there for DP&L, and we needed to access the general market with less favorable terms than what we would expect.
 - Q. And the current interest rate that DP&L is paying on its long-term debt is approximately 4.8 percent?

A. As of today, I would say between's 4.5 and 4.8.

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- Q. And that rate is a monthly floating rate but you do not know the factors that influence how the rate can change.
- A. Actually after my deposition, I checked. It's -- it's labor, one-month labor plus 200 base points.
- Q. And I think you just said this, but you didn't know that answer before your deposition.
 - A. I didn't know during my deposition, yes.
- Q. And in your testimony when you refer to achieving a more favorable capital structure, you are referring to either adding equity to the balance sheet or reducing debt, correct?
- A. Those are the two ways that usually a company pursues to improve its -- its capital structure, to reduce debt to the balance sheet or increase equity.
- Q. And you are familiar with what is known as an economic impairment charge, correct?
- A. Yes, I am familiar with this -- with this term.
- Q. And that is the reduction of the book value of an asset to reflect its fair market value,

correct?

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- A. That's pretty much it, yes.
- Q. And an impairment charge results in a dollar-for-dollar reduction to the equity balance on the balance sheet, correct?
 - A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. When DP&L takes an economic impairment, does it have to tell the -- the Securities and Exchange Commission?
- A. I'm not a lawyer, but usually I think we need to issue an 8-K, or it was included in the 10-Ks or the 10-Qs.
- Q. And do you know the size of the impairment charge that DP&L reported in its 8-K in 2016?
 - A. I don't recall the exact number. You can help me but maybe 500 million range.
 - Q. Okay. And the impairment charge that DP&L incurred resulted in the capital structure tilting more toward debt, correct?
 - A. Yes. As we discussed earlier, when it -when it's equity impairment, your equity reduces, and
 when your equity reduces, your debt-to-equity ratio
 deteriorates, or it's more inclined, so it's debt
 based on this accounting increment.

Q. And an impairment results to a reduction in net income as well, correct? You can deduct it as an expense.

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- A. So impairments goes against -- it's an expense in your income statement, so it reduces your net income, that's correct.
- Q. DP&L took another impairment in 2017, didn't it?
 - A. I'm not aware of this one.
- Q. Do you know of any impairments that DP&L took subsequent to the one identified in your testimony?
- A. Being very transparent, I think we discussed this in my testimony. I think you mentioned something around \$100 million, but I didn't have time to check.
- Q. If DP&L did take an economic impairment in 2017, that would have reduced DP&L's net income and federal income taxes, right?
- A. So if that's the case, as I explained, impairments in expense, that goes into the income statement and reduces net income and as every expenses, expenses provide tax shields. If you allow me to, I think -- sorry. I was also hearing you talking about impairments with Mr. Malinak's

testimony, and to me at least, I had the impression that the way you talk about impairment is also like a good thing. And I really wanted to, if you allow me to for 30 seconds or so, just give my opinion.

EXAMINER PRICE: I don't think that's going to work.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

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EXAMINER PRICE: However --

THE WITNESS: Very quickly.

EXAMINER PRICE: However, Mr. Sharkey will have a chance on redirect to address why impairments are not a good thing.

THE WITNESS: Yeah.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Okay. And to follow up on that question, if DP&L's net income was reduced in 2017 as a result of \$100 million economic impairment, and that reduced the amount of taxes that DP&L would have been passing on through the tax sharing payments and that thereby reduced the amount of tax forgiveness that AES was providing, you agree that an economic impairment ultimately results in less of a contribution from AES?
- A. I think we -- we had similar discussions in the past, and I think what really matters here is the amount of cash that remains at the DP&L Inc. and

DP&L complex. So, again, impairment might have this one time -- it is not that we are creating tax out of the blue. It is just a timing thing because you would have tax benefit over time anyways as a result of the depreciation of the assets. But, again, impairment means that it's less than it was one year ago.

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EXAMINER PRICE: I think in all fairness,
Mr. Oliker, now that you have given your caveat, why
don't you go ahead and answer his question directly.
Will the impairment result in less of an equity
infusion by AES for that one year?

Q. Assuming there was \$100 million impairment.

EXAMINER PRICE: From an accounting basis, nothing else.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. From an accounting basis, the tax forgiveness for AES that specific year would have been higher if no impairment would have happened.

- Q. Thank you. And to be clear the need to recapitalize the balance sheet is at least partially the result of the generation asset impairment charge that was recorded in 2016.
- A. As a result of the impairment in 2016, as

we talked about, the debt to equity were more inclined towards debt, so it deteriorated the cash structure of the company.

Q. So the answer is "yes"?

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- A. So the answer is "yes."
- Q. And you agree that the equity balance at the end of the year is ultimately calculated by taking the existing equity balance and adding net income but net of the dividend.
- A. Yes. So retained earning for the current year is what you had in last year plus whatever net income you have this year minus any dividend that is upstream to the parent company.
- Q. And the DMR is simply attributed as revenue on the income statement, correct?
- A. As per the Stipulation, the DMR is treated as revenue in the income statement, yes.
- Q. And, therefore, the DMR results in an increase to net income relative to a situation without the DMR, all else being equal?
- A. All else being equal, net income is higher with DMR than without DMR.
- Q. And any amounts added to the income statement from the DMR, and by amounts I mean revenue, that are not dividended up to the parent

become rate obtained earnings, correct?

- A. Not only revenues from the DMR but all revenues that make up to that income that are not distributed up to the parent increase retained earnings.
- Q. So the answer is "yes" but plus all the revenue that's left over after paying expenses.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And retained earnings are ultimately converted into equity, correct?
 - A. If not distributed up, yeah.
- Q. Okay. And you would agree that the DMR provides revenue that is greater than DP&L's total annual interest payments by approximately 3-1/2 times the total quantity?
- A. So the pretax DMR is 105. DP&L pays between 27 to 30 million dollars. So, yeah, approximately -- approximately three times, yeah, the interest payments only.
 - Q. About 3-1/2 times?
- A. Yeah, 3-1/2.
- Q. Okay. And isn't it true that
 approximately 65 to 70 percent of the DMR revenues
 are used to service or reduce debts of the DPL Inc.
- 25 level?

A. So money is fungible as you know. The DMR from the cash management perspective is strictly separate in different accounts within the Company, and it's used to its three main purposes as I discussed earlier. So the 105, I think the matter you are trying to get, is to DPL Inc.'s interest expense where -- is in the range of \$70 million.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Back on the record.

Please continue.

- A. So I think that answers your question.
- Q. To be clear, we could do the math as \$20 million of interest of DPL Inc. and divide that by the 105 and we can derive that 65 percent or so of the DMR goes to DPL Inc.'s debt, correct?
- A. Not necessarily. As I mentioned to you, money is fungible in the collection of the DMR revenues plus all other revenues DP&L help paying interest expenses in DPL Inc. And I think one piece of information that can help you, thinking through this process, since we signed this Stipulation, we have collected approximately \$140 million of DMR. This was from November 2017 to today more or less, so we have paid all the interest that you have

calculated already.

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And on top of that between DPL Inc. and DP&L, we've paid \$338 million dollars of debts including \$60 million at DP&L. So, again, money is fungible. What I can tell you is that the DMR funds are being used for the three main uses determined by the Stipulation.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I don't believe he answered that question, and then he provided a lot of other information not related to what I asked, so I would move to strike his answer.

EXAMINER PRICE: I have yet to give this witness his warning, and so I will give you your belated warning and deny the motion to strike.

Please answer counsel's questions directly and only counsel's questions. If you believe additional information or context was warranted, Mr. Sharkey will ask you that on redirect.

And so why don't we -- Mr. Oliker, please restate your question and I am sure the witness will give a concise answer directly to that question.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And would you agree that the DMR -- the majority of the DMR is used to pay off debt at DPL Inc.?
 - A. So the DPL Inc. has more debt than DP&L.

- The DMR is meant to support debt of both companies as DPL Inc. has more debt than DP&L. I think your statement -- I don't know what majority means, more than 50 percent, yes.
- Q. Okay. And if DP&L's existing distribution cash flows and transmission cash flows are sufficient to cover DP&L's interest expenses and other expenses, correct? Sorry, and that's without the DMR.
 - A. Without the DMR?
- 11 Q. Yeah.

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- A. Can you repeat this question, please.
- Q. DP&L's existing distribution transmission cash flows without the DMR are sufficient to cover its interest expenses and other obligations.
 - A. Including?
 - Q. Including O&M expense, capital expenditures.
 - A. Are we talking hypothetical?
- Q. No. I am asking about their actual cash flows that they have today.
- A. So without the DMR, right, DP&L's I would say base revenues, they do cover interest expenses at DP&L level. They probably cover O&M expenses when I think about -- did you also ask about the capital

investments? When I think about capital investments without the DMR, DP&L would likely need to reduce capital investments at the company upstream more cash for DPL Inc. so DPL Inc. could make its debt service obligations.

- Q. Okay. And we'll come back to that a little later in the confidential section, but if DP&L didn't provide a dividend, it would be able to meet all of its ongoing financial obligations that we've just been discussing, correct?
 - A. In the hypothetical --
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. -- scenario? Again, in this hypothetical scenario for some reason DP&L does not upstream cash to the DPL Inc., then in this scenario, the base revenues for DP&L would be enough for the Company to pay its interest obligations, O&M, and what I call -- what I call the base capital investments on T&D. It is not enough for grid mod as we filed in December last year or future growth in transmission as well.
- Q. Okay. And by growth you are referring to numbers -- physical numbers that were not included in the testimony you provided in this case, right?
- A. That's correct. In 2016, we did not have those numbers, yes.

- Q. Thank you. And we've talked a little bit about the debt that exists at DP&L. As we sit here today, that number is about 595 to 93 million?
 - A. That's correct, yes.

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- Q. You would agree that the quantity of debt at DP&L is sized as if DP&L owned generation and distribution and transmission assets.
 - A. I'm sorry. Can you repeat this one?
- Q. Would you agree that the debt that exists at DP&L is sized as if DP&L owned distribution, generation, and transmission assets?
- MR. SHARKEY: I am going to object. It's just vague. It is not clear what that question means.
- EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained. I didn't understand it either.
- MR. OLIKER: Sure.
- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) The Stipulation contains
 provisions regarding DP&L's generation asset
 transfer, correct?
- 21 A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. And under the Stipulation DP&L transfers
 the -- the generation assets plus the non-debt
 liabilities, correct?
- A. That's correct, outside of the DP&L, yes.

- Q. So implicit in that fact is that no debt is transferred with the generation assets, correct?
 - A. No financial debt was transferred, yeah.
- Q. And are you saying that none of the debt that -- that resides at DP&L was used to fund the construction of the generation assets?
- A. So the -- well, the DP&L's generation assets, I think there were many, many years ago, maybe 50 years ago, and I don't think any of the debt resided in DP&L today were used to finance those constructions.
- 12 Q. Do you know?

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- A. I don't know. I mean, this one we talked about the one issue in 2016 certainly was not.
- Q. And do you know if the generation assets were fully depreciated when they were transferred?
 - A. I don't know the information.
- Q. And do you know what a pollution control revenue bond is?
- 20 A. No.
- Q. Does DP&L have pollution control revenue bonds, if you know?
 - A. I don't know what that is.
- Q. And the Stipulation provides for the transfer of the non-debt liabilities. What are

non-debt liabilities?

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A. I don't think I have a detailed explanation for it, but my understanding is it's probably most -- mostly like closure costs associated to closing the plants.

EXAMINER PRICE: Environmental cleanup?
THE WITNESS: Yeah.

- Q. And the entity that DP&L transferred its generation assets to was AES Ohio Generation, correct?
 - A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. And as soon as the generation assets were transferred, that reduced volatility at DP&L and resulted in more stable cash flows, correct?
- A. When DP&L transferred the generation assets to AES Ohio Generation, it did reduce the volatility of the cash flows at DP&L, yes.
- Q. And if the DMR did not exist, credit rating agencies would see the transfer of generation assets to another entity as favorable relative to retaining those assets.
- A. I think it depends on the expected future cash flow to the generation; but, yes, I think you -- in this particular case I would say that the volatility associated to the generation asset at DP&L

probably were -- was viewed less credit from a credit standpoint from the rating agencies.

- Q. And you've reviewed the Stipulation in this case, correct?
 - A. Yes, I have.

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- Q. And does the Stipulation provide that AES Corporation will use the proceeds of the generation asset sale?
- A. I don't recall the words. I think the memory I have is we -- we would be using the proceeds to pay down debt.

12 EXAMINER PRICE: And did you?

THE WITNESS: Yes, yeah. 100 percent of the net proceeds of the assets were used to pay down debt.

16 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) But the Stipulation says that the proceeds of the sale will be used to pay down debt at both DPL Inc. and DP&L, correct?
- A. I don't have the Stipulation here with me, but I think that's what's written.
- Q. And the assets have actually been sold today, but all of the proceeds went to burn down debt at DPL Inc., correct?
- 25 A. So the assets were sold and the net

proceeds were used to pay down debt at DPL Inc., that's correct, yes, reducing the leverage of the whole complex.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, could we go off the record?

EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.

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(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Back on the record.

Mr. Oliker, before you move to a new topic I had a couple questions for the witness regarding the Stipulation you mentioned earlier. In the event that the DMR was eliminated by the Commission, Dayton would need to cut back spending on O&M and capital expenditures; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Unfortunately, yes. DP&L would need to treat more cash to DPL Inc. so it could make its debt service and, as a result, would need to reduce its investments in O&M expenses.

EXAMINER PRICE: And one way Dayton could save money would be to not follow through with the Stipulation provision implementing non-commodity billing; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Repeat this.

EXAMINER PRICE: One way Dayton could save money, O&M capital expenditures, would be to not

implement the Stipulation provision providing for non-commodity billing improvements; is that correct?

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THE WITNESS: That's correct, yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: And Dayton could save money, capital expenditures and O&M, by not implementing the two-year supplier consolidated billing program; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: That's also correct.

EXAMINER PRICE: And neither of those, eliminating both of those programs, would have no impact on safety and reliability of the distribution system, would it?

THE WITNESS: That's correct, yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Oliker.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Mr. Garavaglia, what is non-commodity billing, if you know?
- A. So it is the possibility for our customers to supply energy and generation from companies from different -- from DP&L.
 - Q. Did you say "generation"?
 - A. The generation component of the bill.
- Q. Do you know if DP&L currently has the capability to list the generation charges of alternative suppliers on its bill?

- A. Can you repeat that question, please?
- Q. Do you know if DP&L currently has the capability to list the generation charges of retail electric suppliers on utility consolidated bill?
 - A. I think so, yeah.
- Q. And do you know if the upgrades needed to implement non-commodity billing are O&M expenses or capital expenses?
 - A. By upgrade, what do you mean?
- Q. I think you had a conversation with the Attorney Examiner a minute ago about non-commodity billing.
 - A. Yeah.

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- Q. And the costs associated with implementing non-commodity billing. Are those capital expenses or operational and maintenance expenses?
 - A. I don't know the answer.
- Q. And are you familiar with how the costs associated with non-commodity billing are collected pursuant to the Stipulation?
- A. The costs associated, no, I don't recall this one.
- Q. Do you know if the Stipulation identifies how the costs associated with non-commodity billing

are collected?

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- A. I think it does. I just don't remember how it is.
 - Q. Okay. And are you familiar with what is known as supplier consolidated billing?
 - A. Can you give me your view of that?
 - Q. To your knowledge does the Stipulation address the supplier consolidated billing?
 - A. It is included in there, yeah.
 - Q. And does the Stipulation contain provisions regarding how costs related to supplier consolidated billing would be collected?
 - A. I don't remember exactly.
 - Q. Okay. And do you know if the investment -- let me say that again.

Do you know if the costs that DP&L would
have to incur to implement supplier consolidated
billing would be capital costs or operation and
maintenance costs?

- A. As I -- as I told you, I don't know this question.
 - Q. And, therefore, you are not aware of whether implementing supplier consolidated billing has a cash flow impact on DP&L.
- 25 A. I don't know for sure.

- Q. And, likewise, you are not aware of whether the implementation of non-commodity billing would have a cash flow impact on DP&L.
- A. So as I discussed with Attorney Examiner, in an event in which there is no DMR, the DP&L would need to look into every -- every single expense and prioritize those expenses. And, of course, those that are -- that do not impact SAIDI or CAIDI of the company would be the first one we would be looking into potentially reducing.

Q. And --

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EXAMINER PRICE: And that assumes for sake of argument that in the event there is no DMR stipulation exists in any event, that one or more parties or the Commission may simply dispense with the Stipulation if there is no DMR.

THE WITNESS: Correct, yes.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And in your prior answer when DP&L is looking to reduce its expenses, it's goal is to ensure that revenues goes down -- revenues stay the same, but expenses go down, correct, to create more cash flow?
 - A. Generate more future cash flow, yes.
- Q. And so the expenses that DP&L would not be focusing on are the ones that are a wash from a

revenue perspective.

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- A. Depending on timing, timing is important component as well.
- Q. Right. But that's how the prioritization would work, correct?

MR. SHARKEY: I'm sorry. It is not clear what the question relates to, so objection.

EXAMINER PRICE: If you can rephrase.

- Q. In the prior organization process you referred to which assumed DP&L is trying to funnel more cash up to its parent through dividends, it's seeking to identify expenses that it can reduce without raising revenues, correct?
- A. I think on top would be looking into making sure our efforts are where they should be and No. 1 priority would be to -- with the limited resources we have to keep providing as safe and reliable service to the customers as possible. I think these would be No. 1 priority. Then after that, we would look into what else can we do, right, and timing of recovery and so on and so forth.
- Q. Turning to page 15 of your testimony -MR. SHARKEY: I note that lines 7 through
 13 on that page have been designated as confidential.
 - Q. Actually go up to page 14 when it says

"Why are you adjusting FFO in the aforementioned calculations." Do you see that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Actually before we go there, I wanted to follow up something from earlier. You've mentioned, I think, in some of your responses "the complex"; is that correct?
- A. When I am referring to the DP&L and DPL Inc., I usually just say the complex.
- Q. Okay. And you are referring to them as the companies on a consolidated basis, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. And go to page 14. You indicate that you've made some adjustments to the funds for operations calculations in your testimony; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- MR. SHARKEY: Just interject so everybody knows lines 8 through 17 have been designated as confidential by the Company.
- Q. And without talking about the numbers that are confidential, would you agree mechanically that you've eliminated the generation for the cash flows from your adjustment? And I think it says that in the bottom of 14.

A. Yes.

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Q. And the reasons for that are contained on 15. There's two where it says the energy margins and capacity prices are subject to significant market volatility, which is largely uncontrollable by the Company and then under 2 it says these cash flows have a finite lifespan that could be dramatically reduced in the event unknown federal legislation is passed, (e.g. the Clean Power Plan).

And regarding the second point, do you know if the Clean Power Plan has been repealed or rendered a dead letter?

- A. I don't know the status of the Clean Power Plan.
- Q. And when you say that, are you not familiar with the particular proper noun Clean Power Plan, or do you have any familiarity with the current state of federal regulations on CO-2 emissions?
- A. I am not familiar specifically with this one. I know there is I would say global trend to reduce carbon emissions, so I don't have the specifics of this one.
 - Q. Okay.

EXAMINER PRICE: In any event the exact status of the Clean Power Plan is a legal question

subject to a lot of dispute, but certainly a legal question.

MR. OLIKER: Okay.

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- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And to be clear, the financial projections in your testimony are based upon a view of DP&L that includes the ownership of generation, distribution, and transmission, correct, although you discounted the generation cash flows in many parts of your testimony?
- A. That's correct. In 2016, we owned three pieces.
- Q. Okay. And you've mentioned grid modernization from time to time today. You agree that if DP&L does not undertake grid modernization, it can still provide safe and reliable service?
- A. So I like to think of safe and reliable over -- over a period of time. So I think what I can -- my answer would be if you think about today, maybe next two, three years, the answer would be yes. Over a longer period of time, I don't know what safe and reliable would mean and grid mod my -- my view it would play a big role on that so nothing less than the grid modernization today could have an impact in the future on safe and reliable service to the customers.

- Q. But you don't know today, right?
- A. As I mentioned, I don't know today.
- Q. And today DP&L is providing safe and reliable service without grid modernization, correct?
 - A. Today that's the case, yes.
- Q. Okay. And you're familiar with what is known as the customer average interruption duration index, correct?
 - A. That's the CAIDI, correct.
 - Q. Is it commonly known as CAIDI?
- A. CAIDI, yeah, CAIDI. Sorry for my bad pronunciation. Working on that.
- Q. And are you familiar with system average interruption frequency index?
- 15 A. SAIFI.

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- Q. Is that SAIFI?
- A. SAIFI. Not that good, sorry.
- Q. I am worse at that one than you. I'll forgive you. And are you aware if there are minimum service requirements applicable to Ohio distribution utilities involving the acronyms we've designed CAIDI and SAIFI?
- A. Yes. I understand there are regulatory I
 will say parameters associated to those operation
 indicators.

Q. Do you know if the Public Utilities

Commission of Ohio can fine a distribution utility

for failing to achieve their metrics under CAIDI and

SAIFI?

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- A. I don't know the details of exactly how it works. But, of course, the better your indicators are the better you should be.
- Q. If the Commission did have the ability to fine a distribution utility for violating their CAIDI and SAIFI metrics, you agree that would provide an incentive to maintain a reliable service in accordance with the metrics.
- A. An economic incentive, yes, but, of course, that's not exactly why we want to have our operator indicators better than what the regulatory targets expect.
- Q. Okay. And do you know if the Commission can transfer a distribution utility's defined service territory to another entity for failure to provide safe and reliable service?
 - A. I don't know the answer to this question.
- Q. We have -- am I correct that to the extent the DMR is not authorized, one potential outcome would be for there being insufficient dividends from DP&L to DPL to service the debt at the

DPL Inc. level and that could result in the filing of bankruptcy by DPL Inc.?

- A. I don't think this would be the most probable scenario but that's one interpretation, yes.
- Q. Is the most probable scenario for the creditors of DPL Inc. to agree to a reduction on the total principal that is owed to them?
- A. No. I think the most probable scenario would be to have DP&L reducing its investments in O&M to put more cash to the parent so the parent could service its debt service.
- Q. And if DPL -- assuming for a second that -- strike that.

On the subject of bankruptcy, the only public utility that you are aware of that has gone through bankruptcy is PREPA in Puerto Rico, correct?

- A. That's the information I had during my deposition last week. I did some study after that, and I think there is also PG&E in California which is also under bankruptcy process.
 - Q. What about Energy Future Holdings?
- A. Is it the one you discussed yesterday with Mr. Malinak?
 - Q. Yes.

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A. I heard about this one, yes, I did.

- Q. Do you have any familiarity with the process that Energy Future Holdings went through when it declared bankruptcy?
 - A. Beyond what I heard yesterday, I do not.
- Q. Okay. And PG&E has actually been in bankruptcy twice at least, correct?
- A. I don't know about the past. I know that there is bankruptcy today.
- Q. And with PG&E their issues are largely related to natural disasters, correct?
 - A. That's -- that's my understanding, yes.
- Q. Although back in the Enron area, PG&E went bankrupt for different reasons, correct?
 - A. Yeah. I don't know.

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- MR. SHARKEY: Objection.
- A. I don't know about the other one you are mentioning.
 - Q. Okay. And the PREPA bankruptcy you are familiar with was complicated by the national disasters that occurred in Puerto Rico regarding hurricane, correct?
 - A. So PREPA filed for bankruptcy before the Maria Hurricane, so the financial situation of the company was in very bad. Of course, the natural disaster that happened in Puerto Rico further

deteriorated the situation of the company, but it was not the root cause of the bankruptcy.

- Q. And PREPA was an example of an actual public utility owning distribution, transmission, and generation assets going into bankruptcy, correct?
 - A. That's correct, yes.

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- Q. And likewise PG&E is an example of an actual utility that owns distribution, generation, and transmission assets going into bankruptcy, correct?
- A. I don't know PG&E's structure. I don't know if it's integrated or not, but they are a utility. I'm just not sure if they own generation as well.
 - Q. And in the PREPA case that you've some familiarity with, you agreed that the debt holders ultimately agreed to accept payment of approximately 67.5 cents on the dollar?
 - A. I think the debt holders agreed to a haircut under that. I don't know the exact number.
 - Q. And a haircut is a reduction from the principal, correct?
 - A. Yes, yeah.
- Q. And another possible outcome that could exist in a bankruptcy case is that debt holders can

exchange their debt for an equity interest?

- A. That's one of the potential that comes out of the bankruptcy process.
- Q. And earlier I think you mentioned that the total amount of debt that exists at DPL Inc. is approximately \$900 million, correct?
- A. That's not the consolidated debt including DP&L. Including DP&L it's \$1.5 billion but only if you look at DPL Inc. the total debts is likely below \$900 million.
- Q. And isn't it true that without the DMR,

 it is likely that the \$900 million in debt that

 resides at DPL Inc. is greater than the entire value

 of DP&L?
 - A. I don't know the answer of this question.

 I think valuation depends a lot on people's view and discount rates and so on and so forth.
 - Q. Can you turn to page 131 of your deposition.
 - A. 131?

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- Q. Yes. Let me know when you are there.
- A. I'm there.
- Q. On line 10, "Hypothetically speaking, if there's no distribution modernization rider, do you believe that the debt that exists at DPL Inc. is

1 greater than the value of DP&L?

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"Objection. Calls for speculation. You can answer if you know.

"THE WITNESS: I haven't run a scenario for that, but if there is no DMR -- again, valuation depends. Each person has different views and different parameters, but very likely DP&L's level wouldn't be equal to the debt at DPL Inc." Did I read that correctly?

- A. And I think that's what I answered to you 30 seconds ago.
- Q. Okay. And in a bankruptcy process, you are aware that a bankruptcy court may hold an auction to sell off the debts for the benefits of creditors?

 Sorry. Let me restate that.

You agree that a bankruptcy court may hold an auction to sell off the debtor's assets for the benefit of creditors?

- A. I think that is one of the potential outcomes of a bankruptcy process.
- Q. And if DPL Inc. were to enter into a bankruptcy and creditors agreed to take 50 cents on the dollar, you would agree that this would result in a beneficial outcome because it would delever DPL Inc.?

A. Every --

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EXAMINER PRICE: Can I have that question again, please?

MR. SHARKEY: I am going to object, your Honor, on vagueness. Did you say if DPL declared bankruptcy would be a beneficial outcome or actions of bankruptcy that particular negotiation would be a beneficial outcome which is vague what he is asking about.

MR. OLIKER: And if the witness wants to clarify, that's fine. I am simply asking about whether the delevering would be beneficial.

EXAMINER PRICE: Why don't you rephrase along those lines to be more clear.

Q. (By Mr. Oliker) If DPL Inc. entered into bankruptcy and creditors took 50 cents on the dollar, you would agree that that would result in beneficial delevering of DPL Inc.'s capital structure.

mean actually now that I listen to it again. When you say creditors take 50 cents on the dollar, you discussed two scenarios before. One is creditors reduce the outstanding debt obligation, take a haircut, and you've also discussed creditors taking an equity stake in the company instead of debt. And

I am not sure which of those two scenarios you are discussing now.

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MR. OLIKER: We'll get to the second one later, but right now, we are talking about taking 50 cents on the principal of debt.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

MR. OLIKER: And I can maybe restate it because the record is probably not that clear now.

Q. Mr. Garavaglia, in the event of a DPL Inc. bankruptcy, if creditors were to take 50 cents on the dollar on the outstanding debt principal, you agree that would result in beneficial delevering of the capital structure at DPL Inc.

MR. SHARKEY: I am going to object, your Honor. It's still not clear whether he is talking about the bankruptcy in its entirety or just the delevering after there has been a bankruptcy. The question is vague.

EXAMINER PRICE: Overruled.

A. I am not going to talk about the creditors taking 50 cents on the dollar. I am just going to answer your question. So the purpose of the DMR is exactly to reduce leverage at DPL Inc. which benefits the two companies, so the lower the debt at the DPL Inc. level the better. So if there is less

- debt at DPL Inc., both DPL Inc. and DP&L would be in a better position.
- Q. Correct. And switching the hypothetical to something the Attorney Examiner alluded to, if DPL Inc. were to file bankruptcy, you agree that if creditors exchanged their debt for equity in DPL Inc., that would also result in beneficial delevering of the capital structuring of DP&L Inc.
- 9 MR. SHARKEY: Same objection as before, 10 your Honor.
- 11 EXAMINER PRICE: Overruled.

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- A. We should meet the terms for the -- this conversion of debt to equity.
 - Q. Let's assume that creditors exchange
 100 percent of the debt that exists at DPL Inc. for
 100 percent equity.
- A. Okay. So one for one. Okay. Got it.

 This is a little bit more complex, I guess, for

 several reasons. So I think the first one in this

 cenario, of course, AES would not be owner of DPL

 Inc., right? Just want to confirm.
 - Q. Yes.
- A. Okay. So I -- I don't know how the
 lenders in the position of owning of the DPL Inc.
 would operate DP&L. They certainly would be looking

at getting their money back at some point, so I don't know how they would even treat investments in the grid at DP&L. They could even further reduce investments at DP&L so they could send more cash to DPL Inc. and as a result get their pay back even sooner. So that's one. And, two, a change of control at DPL Inc. could trigger events at DP&L that could not be beneficial for DP&L in the future.

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- Q. And by triggering events are you referring to credit rating action or something else?
- A. Yeah, not -- I mean when -- if DPL Inc. at some point declares bankruptcy, this will be affect DP&L credit ratings.
- Q. My question is more -- I believe you mentioned that credit -- creditors accepting
 100 percent equity in DPL Inc. could trigger other actions at DP&L. What were you referring to there?
- A. Some of the agreements at DP&L may have change of control clauses that may give the right to the lenders or credit holders of those agreements to call on the debt that they have at DP&L which in the scenario DP&L would likely be at the very bad rating -- rating by the rating agencies. It would be hard for the DP&L to refinance at better terms in the market.

Q. Do you know if any of the agreements at DP&L contain change of control clauses?

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- A. I haven't reviewed them, but I believe they do have.
- Q. And isn't it also possible if creditors exchanged their debt for equity, that could result in a credit upgrade for DP&L simply as a result of the delevering of the capital structure of DPL Inc.?
- A. Again, I don't know how the lenders would operate the DP&L.
- Q. Assuming they operate it the same way as it is currently being operated today, if not better.
- A. So we know -- we know the DMR, of course, the lenders would be looking to get their money back, right? I think that's the fundamental of this thing. So I really don't know how -- they would be looking into upstreaming cash from DP&L to DPL Inc.
- Q. And the lenders could also either sell all of their equity interest in DP&L or the bankruptcy court could auction off DP&L to the highest bidder.
- A. This could be an outcome of the bankruptcy process, yes.
- Q. Are you familiar with an entity known as Vistra Energy?

1192 Can you repeat that? 1 Α. 2 Q. Vistra. 3 No, I don't think I am. Α. 4 Ο. What about Dynegy? 5 Α. Not familiar, I have heard about them. 6 Do you know if Dynegy was acquired by Q. 7 anyone in the past 18 months? I don't know. 8 Α. 9 Ο. What about FirstEnergy Solutions? I have heard about it. 10 Α. 11 Do you know if FirstEnergy Solutions has Ο. 12 been in bankruptcy or --13 EXAMINER PRICE: Relevance? 14 MR. OLIKER: What? 15 EXAMINER PRICE: What's the relevance to 16 that question? 17 MR. OLIKER: The bankruptcy court 18 agreement, I believe Mr. Alexander can correct me, 19 entails creditors emerging from the bankruptcy owning 20 FirstEnergy Solutions. 2.1 EXAMINER PRICE: FirstEnergy Solutions is not a public utility in this state. 22

MR. OLIKER: No, but it's an example of creditors potentially owning a bankrupt entity and operating it.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Well, you can go to

Braniff Airlines or any other company in the entire

world if you want that example but let's try to

narrow this to public utilities, if you can.

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MR. OLIKER: To be clear, your Honor, DPL Inc. is not a public utility.

EXAMINER PRICE: I understand.

MR. OLIKER: That's what we are talking about.

EXAMINER PRICE: We are talking about the impact on a public utility. FirstEnergy Solutions does not own a public utility in this state.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) One of the metrics you identify is funds from operations to debt, correct?
- A. That's the most common that the rating agency look to rate any company.
- Q. And if lenders exchanged their debt interest for 100 percent equity, that would tilt the FFO-to-debt calculation in favor of where it is today for DPL Inc., correct, all else being equal?
- A. In the short term, that's a simple math so FFO first year, for instance, would remain the same. Debt would be lower so the -- if the denominator is lower, the result would be higher.
 - Q. The calculation would be infinite because

- there would no debt at DPL Inc., correct?
- 2 A. Not actually because DPL Inc.
- 3 | consolidates DP&L's debts.
- Q. So then it would be the same as DP&L's,
- 5 correct?

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- A. Very much, yes.
- 7 Q. Okay. Can you turn to page 23 of your 8 testimony.
 - A. 23?
- 10 Q. Yes.
- 11 A. Sure.
- Q. Actually I apologize. I think I have the wrong page. I am -- it's on page 25.
- 14 A. Okay.
- Q. You reference a 5.29 percent cost of debt.
- 17 A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. Do you know if that's the cost of debt that's utilized in your financial projections?
- A. This is the weighted average cost of debt included in the projections.
- Q. And I ask because underneath where it says the 5.29 percent and above it, there's a reference to "I believe the coupon associated with this issue will be approximately 6.6 percent and

after including financing costs," and I am trying to determine whether the financial projections assumed 5.29 percent cost of debt or 6.6 percent?

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- A. I think I can help you with this one. So the time we filed this testimony we assumed that this debt we talked about before, the one issued in August 2016, was going to be refinanced when the Company were to go to investment grade, so it could go 30-year zero so we exchanged this by a new one 30 year with a 6.6 percent coupon. And the weighted average cost of debt of the whole entity would be at 5.29 because they have other debts that are also less expensive than the 6.6. Is that clear?
- Q. And by the whole entity you mean DP&L, correct?
 - A. DP&L, correct, yes.
- Q. And so then if I can follow that through, does that mean that the financial projections in the testimony are based off 5.29 percent in all the interest that was calculated from that?
- A. So the interest calculation in the financial projections, they were based off of each debt's interest rate. The 5.29 percent is what we had assumed we would get in the rate case so as a weighted average cost of debt for the company.

Q. Okay.

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- 2 A. Is that clear?
 - Q. So I think what you said is a portion of the debt assumed 6.6 percent, a portion assumed the lower cost debt.
- A. Yes.
 - Q. But on a weighted basis --
- 8 A. Yeah.
 - Q. -- you largely get to the same results --
- 10 A. Yeah.
- 11 Q. -- of 5.29 percent times the outstanding debt balance.
- 13 A. Yes.
- Q. And this testimony does not explicitly
 address the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation or the
 Reconciliation Rider because it was filed before the
 Stipulation, correct?
- 18 A. That's correct, yes.
- MR. OLIKER: And can we go off the record
- 20 for a second?
- 21 EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.
- 22 (Discussion off the record.)
- 23 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the
- 24 record.
- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) You're familiar with

DP&L's interest in the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation?

A. Yes, I am.

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- Q. And you are generally familiar with the Reconciliation Rider, correct?
 - A. Yes, I am.
- Q. And that entails -- well, first, DP&L has a purchase power agreement with OVEC, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And under the proposed Reconciliation
 Rider, DP&L would sell the power from OVEC into the
 wholesale market, and if the market-based revenues
 are less than the costs paid to OVEC, the difference
 would be flowed through the Reconciliation Rider,
 correct?
 - A. And the other way around is also true. So if the -- if the DP&L makes a profit as a result of this transaction, this also flows through the Reconciliation Rider.
- Q. And DP&L has been purchasing power from OVEC and reselling it in the market for several years now, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And every year since 2010 would you agree that the market-based revenues have been less than

the cost paid to OVEC?

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- A. I don't know back to 2010 but last couple of years, yes.
- Q. Okay. And you would agree that if we were to put DPL Inc. aside for a second and acted like DPL Inc. didn't exist, even without the DMR and without any Reconciliation Rider, DP&L would have an investment grade credit rating?
 - A. DP&L?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. So if DPL Inc. doesn't exist. In this hypothetical scenario, I think you are right. I think DP&L -- DP&L's capital operation divided by debt would reach investment grade ratings as of today. I don't know about the future but, yeah, as of today.
- MR. OLIKER: Could I have one minute,
 your Honor? I might be ready for the confidential
 section.
- EXAMINER PRICE: You may. Let's go off the record.
- 22 | (Discussion off the record.)
- EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the
- 24 record.
- Mr. Oliker.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Turning to page 23 of your testimony, you reference a significantly excessive earnings test?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Have you read the statutory provision you cite in this portion of your testimony which is 4928.143(E) and (F)?
 - A. Are you asking if I have read the Code?
 - O. Yes.

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- A. No, I haven't read the Code.
- Q. All right. Are you relying upon your counsel then for a portion of this response?
- 13 A. I am relying on conversations with lawyers and other folks on that.
 - Q. Have you reviewed any of the Public Utilities Commission's orders on significantly excessive earnings?
- 18 A. Not on the topic.
- Q. Okay. Do you know if the Public
 Utilities Commission has ever found that a public
 utility had earned significantly excessive earnings?
- 22 A. Not that I am aware of.
- 23 Q. Okay.
- EXAMINER PRICE: Can I have the last two questions back?

(Record read.)

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EXAMINER PRICE: When you say not that you are aware of, you have not looked at every SEET decision the Commission has issued; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: That's correct, yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: So there may be ones that you are not because you have not looked at them?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And I would like to ask a hypothetical. A lot of our discussion, I think, has been what you called the complex which is the combined financials of DP&L and DPL Inc. Let's assume for a second that DPL Inc. has access to the debt market. And someone at DPL Inc. thinks that travel by hot air balloon is going to be the thing of the future, and they invest \$2 billion to get a \$2 billion loan into assets for hot hair balloon travel.

It turns out people want to stick with airplanes and that -- those assets are written down to zero. But the debt remains of \$2 billion on DPL Inc.'s debt.

In that scenario, would you agree that it's likely that DP&L would likely ask the Commission to increase the size of the DMR?

MR. SHARKEY: Objection. It's widely

speculative with hot air ballons and air travel and what would happen in the future at DPL Inc. I think it's wildly speculative.

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EXAMINER PRICE: If he made it about time travel, I might have considered my options differently. Nonetheless objection is sustained.

MR. OLIKER: And the basis, your Honor?

EXAMINER PRICE: Although we allow

hypotheticals here, they are generally built on some actual factual basis. That's lacking in your hypothetical here today.

MR. OLIKER: Okay.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Well, let's put aside the hot air balloons. If there was any additional investment that DPL Inc. made that turned out to be uneconomic and if it happened to result in the addition of \$1 billion of debt on DPL Inc.'s balance sheet, would that put DP&L in a position in your view where it would ask for more money under the DMR or some other type of rider?
- A. So if DPL Inc. invests in something related to the DP&L --
- Q. No. If DPL Inc. invests in something unrelated to DP&L and that results in the addition of more debt, in this example a billion dollars of debt

on DPL Inc.'s balance sheet without the revenue to support that debt, would DP&L then need to ask for a bigger DMR?

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- A. I'm sorry. I think this is highly speculative. I don't even know if legally the bylaws of the DPL Inc. permits or allows DPL Inc. to invest that broadly.
 - Q. Let's assume that it could.

MR. SHARKEY: Objection, your Honor. The question is getting increasingly and I think so speculative that I think it's an improper hypothetical.

EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Does AES Corporation have any limitations on what it can invest in?
- MR. SHARKEY: I am going to object to establish personal knowledge there.
- MR. OLIKER: I asked him if he knows. He can simply says he doesn't know.
- EXAMINER PRICE: Why don't you phrase it that way.
- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Well, do you have knowledge of the limitations on what AES can invest in?
- A. I don't know what's included in AES's

bylaws.

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Q. Do you agree the bylaws can be changed?

MR. SHARKEY: Objection. It's speculative.

EXAMINER PRICE: That's outside the scope too. Sustained.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Are you familiar with what's known as corporate separation requirements in Ohio?
- A. I've learned so many terms in the last couple of months. If you can just explain to me what it is. I am sure I know what it is. If you can help me on this one, it would be good.
 - Q. Do you know if DP&L is required to have a formal plan to separate its competitive and noncompetitive services either legally or functionally?
- A. And by competitive and noncompetitive services, are you talking about generation assets?
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. So I know the Stipulation required DP&L to separate out generation assets from DP&L, which assets were transferred to different legal entity called AES Ohio Generation.
- Q. And do you know if there is a document

called a corporate separation plan that sets forth the protective measures that DP&L has put in place to prevent cross-subsidies between noncompetitive and competitive services?

- A. I don't have this amount of detail.
- Q. Okay. And you -- you are familiar with the entity known as sPower that was acquired by AES Corporation, correct?

MR. SHARKEY: I am going to object, your Honor.

A. Yes, I am.

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MR. SHARKEY: Questions related to AES and AES acquisitions are so far afield and I believe irrelevant to this proceeding.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, Mr. Hess submits testimony on sPower and some of the impact that this proceeding may have had on that acquisition. I am simply asking for background on whether the witness knows anything about it.

MR. SHARKEY: The fact Mr. Hess discusses it doesn't make it relevant.

EXAMINER PRICE: That's a fair point.

Does he discuss sPower in his testimony, this

witness?

MR. OLIKER: He discusses AES in his

1 | testimony, and he discusses DPL Inc.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Objection is sustained.

MR. OLIKER: And the acquisition of spower, your Honor, occurred after this testimony was filed.

EXAMINER PRICE: All the more reason why he is not an appropriate witness to ask a question if it occurred after he filed his testimony. It's obviously outside the scope of his testimony.

Objection is sustained.

MR. OLIKER: And, your Honor, are we applying the federal rules of cross-examination or state rules?

EXAMINER PRICE: We are applying the Public Utilities Commission's rules, Mr. Oliker.

MR. OLIKER: Okay. Are we going to limit cross-examination for purposes of the case to the scope of the direct testimony?

my ruling. Let's move on. You began to hit the random portion of your cross-examination where nothing appears to be relevant to the case at hand. Let's move on. And let's ask our questions in a more timely manner, Mr. Oliker.

Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And am I correct that you

responded to discovery in this case?

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- A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. And were you here yesterday during the cross-examination of Jeffrey Malinak?
 - A. Yes, I was here.
- Q. And did you respond to discovery that was directed at Jeffrey Malinak's testimony?

MR. SHARKEY: Objection. The particular discovery, in fact, asks for DP&L's view.

EXAMINER PRICE: I believe -- why don't we discuss the particular -- I believe we are talking about one that was partially admitted. Why don't we stick -- what is it, IGS 1002? I think he was a designated witness for at least one of those responses. Do you have a copy of IGS 1002?

MR. OLIKER: I can give him one, your

Honor. May I approach, your Honor?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And do you have a copy of IGS's Tenth Set of Discovery which was previously marked as IGS Exhibit 1002?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And under Question 10-4, am I correct that you are the designated witness that was

responsible for responding to a question regarding Jeffrey Malinak's testimony?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And that is because in the event of financial stress on DP&L, you would be in a better position to know how DP&L would respond than Jeffrey Malinak because he doesn't work for the company, correct?
- MR. SHARKEY: I am going to object. It is calling for work product why Mr. Garavaglia was the witness as opposed to Mr. Malinak.
- EXAMINER PRICE: I am not even sure why
 you are asking the question, Mr. Oliker.
 - MR. OLIKER: I'm trying to understand why he is the witness that's responsible for a question directed at Jeffrey Malinak.
 - MR. SHARKEY: Interrogatories aren't necessarily -- they are directed to the Company, and if you read, the interrogatory itself quotes a piece of Mr. Malinak's testimony, but then it asks three questions about DP&L's position. The fact that he quoted Mr. Malinak's testimony doesn't necessarily mean that Mr. Malinak's the best person to identify the Company's position.
- 25 EXAMINER PRICE: Fair enough.

MR. OLIKER: If that's the answer, that's fine.

3 EXAMINER PRICE: That's your answer.

MR. OLIKER: So it wasn't quite clear up to that point.

Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And earlier when we talked about an asset transfer from DP&L to AES Ohio Generation, do you know the purchase -- let me restate the question.

The generation assets were transferred from DP&L to AES Ohio Generation, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And then some of those assets were sold off to an unaffiliated third party?
 - A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. Do you remember the purchase price?

 MR. SHARKEY: I will instruct the witness you can answer "yes" or "no" whether he knows. The purchase price itself, I believe, is confidential. I may be wrong about that, your Honor, but I believe.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's start with do you know and we will go on from there.

- A. Yes, I know.
- Q. Which assets were sold off to a third party?

A. Miami Fort and Zimmer and also all the merchant beacon generation assets which are -- I don't know the name of all of them.

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Q. Okay. And do you know if the total sales price for those assets was \$240 million?

MR. SHARKEY: I object, your Honor. I believe the purchase price is confidential, and we are checking that by pulling up his DRM-E testimony. Mr. Hollon is working on it now. I ask we not read the numbers into the public record.

MR. OLIKER: I am reading the Dayton Daily News article on my computer and that's why.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's defer -- well,

Dayton Daily News is not an acceptable source of

information because it's hearsay but let's run down

the question whether or not this is or is not

confidential, and then we can go from there.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ HOLLON: It's treated as confidential in the DRM-E testimony.

MR. OLIKER: I understand that's the case, but it doesn't necessarily mean it should be confidential.

EXAMINER PRICE: I understand that, and we can take up those arguments. Why don't we do ask that question in the confidential portion and then we

can raise the issue and you can raise the very point that can't be too confidential if it's in the Dayton Daily News and we can move on from there. We can move into the public transcript, if necessary.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Okay. And just structurally before we get there, was there one sale regarding the generating assets or was there sales to different buyers, if you know?
- 10 A. My understanding is that it was for different buyers.
- Q. Okay. And are the identities of the buyers confidential?
 - A. I don't know if they are. I certainly don't know the name of all the buyers.
 - O. You do or do not?
- 17 A. I do not.

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- Q. Okay. But you do know -- do you know the sales prices for each of those individual sales?
 - A. No.
- Q. Do you know the total amount?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Do you look at any of the Moody's investors rating action other than the ones for DPL Inc. and DP&L?

A. When?

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- Q. Past five years.
 - A. I look at some.
 - Q. What do you look at?
 - A. I don't remember all of them but certainly for our other utility in the United States.
 - Q. Do you look at the Moody's rating actions for any other utilities or independent power producers other than within the AES family?
- 10 A. I think I quickly look at PG&E. Not that 11 comes to mind.
- Q. And would your answer be the same for Standard & Poor's and Fitch?
 - A. Yeah.
 - Q. And am I to understand then you did not review any of the Oncor rating actions that were referenced yesterday?
 - A. I heard you discussing, yes, but I haven't seen them before or reviewed them before.
- MR. OLIKER: Okay. And this may be, your
 Honor, a good time to go to the confidential section.
- EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Mr. Sharkey, I
 will accept your representation everybody in the room
 is subject to a confidentiality agreement or part of
 the Staff.

1212 1 MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. The room 2 is good. 3 MR. PRITCHARD: Your Honor, before we go to the confidential section, should we revisit 4 5 whether Mr. Oliker could ask his question in the 6 public domain? I can confirm that they have reported 7 to the SEC that it is public and happy to confer with the Company before we close the public record and 8 9 have to move it. 10 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey? 11 MR. SHARKEY: You confirmed what is a 12 public number filed with the SEC, Matt? 13 MR. PRITCHARD: The peaker asset sale, 14 that was the specific number. 15 THE WITNESS: The Miami Fort and Zimmer or just peaking assets? 16 17 MR. PRITCHARD: The peaker. 18 EXAMINER PRICE: You don't get to ask 19 questions. 20 MR. SHARKEY: I suggest we go off the 2.1 record, your Honor? 22 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's -- no. I 23 appreciate your attempt to help, Mr. Pritchard. But 24 let's let Dayton have a chance to -- DP&L have a 25 chance to research this and present argument.

doesn't sound good for Dayton, but if it turns out that the number is not confidential, then you will be allowed to cite it in your briefs which is all you really need it for. So let's go to the confidential portion of our transcript. (CONFIDENTIAL PORTION EXCERPTED.)

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1237 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey, redirect? 1 2 MR. SHARKEY: Very brief, your Honor. 3 4 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 5 By Mr. Sharkey: Q. You discussed a number of times for 6 7 purposes of the DMR the \$105 million. Is that money being deposited into a separate account? 8 9 Α. That's correct. 10 Q. Has all of that money been used to either 11 pay interest or pay down debt at either DP&L or DPL 12 INC.? 13 A. That's correct, yes. 14 Q. And has any of that money been used for 15 any SmartGrid investments? 16 Α. No. 17 MR. SHARKEY: No further questions, your 18 Honor. 19 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 20 Mr. Boehm, recross? 2.1 MR. BOEHM: No, your Honor. 22 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Alexander? 23 MR. ALEXANDER: No, thank you, your 24 Honor. 25 EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Bojko?

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

2 EXAMINER PRICE: Consumers' Counsel?

MR. MICHAEL: No, thank you.

4 EXAMINER PRICE: RESA? You are with IGS.

I was thinking you were with RESA.

Mr. Oliker?

MR. OLIKER: Just briefly, your Honor.

8 Thank you.

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10 RECROSS-EXAMINATION

11 By Mr. Oliker:

Q. Mr. Garavaglia, to follow up on the conversation with your counsel, earlier I think we established many times that in your view revenues are fungible, so although the DMR revenues are designated to be applied toward debt and interest, from an income statement perspective, all of the revenues that DP&L collects for all of its businesses are used to finance all of its operations and its capital expenditures, so all else being equal, with the DMR those revenues are higher; is that correct?

MR. SHARKEY: Object. That's a compound question, I believe.

24 EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained.

MR. SHARKEY: It's a series of

- statements, and he is not clear what he is asking is this correct.
- MR. OLIKER: I was trying to summarize,

 but I can take it by the numbers.
- 5 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's do it by the 6 numbers.
- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) So to follow up on your counsel's question, you stated several times earlier today that all of the revenues that DP&L collects are fungible from an operational perspective; is that correct?
- 12 A. That's correct.
- MR. OLIKER: Thank you. Those are all the questions I have, your Honor. Thank you, Mr. Garavaglia.
- EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. Please step down. You're excused.
- 18 Mr. Oliker.
- MR. OLIKER: I would move for the
 admission of IGS Exhibit 1007C, 1008C, and 1009C,
 withhold 1010, which I believe is from Ed Hess's
 testimony, and move IGS Exhibit 1011C, 1011.
- EXAMINER PRICE: We already admitted 7, 24 8, and 9 -- 7 and 8.
- MR. OLIKER: So I guess -- thank you for

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     that clarification. So 9 and 11.
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: Any objection to the
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     admission of IGS 1009C and 1011C?
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                 MR. SHARKEY: No, your Honor.
                 EXAMINER PRICE: Seeing none, they will
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     be admitted.
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                 Let's break for lunch. Return at
     2 o'clock and take Ms. Schrader -- Schroder.
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                 Off the record.
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                 (Thereupon, at 1:00 p.m., a lunch recess
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     was taken.)
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Proceedings

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1241
                                 Tuesday Afternoon Session,
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                                April 2, 2019.
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the
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     record.
                 At this time we will call Ms. Schroder
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 7
     for cross-examination.
                 (Witness sworn.)
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: Please be seated and
10
     state your name and business address for the record.
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                 THE WITNESS: My name is Sharon Schroder.
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    My business address is 1065 Woodman Drive, Dayton,
    Ohio 45432.
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: Please proceed,
    Mr. Oliker.
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                 MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.
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                       SHARON R. SCHRODER
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    being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was
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     examined and testified as follows:
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                       CROSS-EXAMINATION
22
    By Mr. Oliker:
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            Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Schroder.
24
            A. Good afternoon.
25
            Q. A few questions to start about your
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- background. How many times have you testified
 generally speaking?
- A. Written or oral?

 EXAMINER SCHABO: Mr. Oliker, could you

 turn your mic on.
- 6 Q. Both.

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- A. Both. At the PUCO or at FERC?
- Q. Could be anywhere.
- A. I would say approximately nine times total between both the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio. That would include both written and oral combined with three of those being oral testimony.
- Q. And one of those cases you identify is the SECA or the S-E-C-A case?
- A. Yes. That's one listed here in my background.
- Q. What was that case about? I know it was a long time ago.
- 20 A. It was.
- Q. Based on your memory as you sit here today.
- A. So there were several pieces of written testimony that I provided in that case into which I believe were from 2005. And at a high level those

cases pertained to the timing and the nature of joining an RTO. Dayton as well as several other transmission owners were eliminating their through and out transmission rates when they joined PJM or MISO, the Midwest ISO, and transitioning the terms and conditions of their open access transmission tariff to the one of the RTO, moving from their individual tariffs to the RTO tariffs, removing their through and out transmission rates and putting in place instead transitional transmission rates.

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- Q. And from a high level, that was a case about cost causation and the rates that DP&L was paying for transmission?
- A. It was in part about cost causation.

 Excuse me. And it was in part about who pays, not necessarily Dayton, but the cost allocation of certain transitional costs to customers throughout the PJM and MISO region.
- Q. And when you say "who pays," that's because rate design is a zero sum gain; if somebody pays less, somebody else pays more?
- A. I wouldn't use those terms, zero sum gain, no.
- Q. How would you -- how would you rephrase that?

A. I don't -- I don't think it's always true that if one pays more, one pays less.

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- Q. Only in the instances where there is a fixed revenue requirement and there is a rate design change somebody pays more and somebody pays less?
 - A. I think at a high level that's accurate.
- Q. Okay. In the EL05-121-000 case, that was another transmission rate case, correct?
- A. I wouldn't characterize it as a transmission rate case, no.
- Q. What would you -- not a transmission rate case but it involved transmission issues, correct?
 - A. It did involve transmission issues.
- Q. And that case you testified in favor of modifying the manner in which costs are allocated to different transmission zones to better reflect principles of cost causation, correct?
- A. I don't remember exactly my testimony in detail. I don't recall that I was proposing a rate design but instead was outlining concerns with two proposals that others were proposing as it related to cost-of-service issues and cost assignment or concerning cost shifts between the two proposals.
- Q. And from a high level, was your position that DP&L's zone was not the true beneficiary of

transmission costs incurred in other parts of PJM?

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- A. No, I don't think that was exactly it. I think much of the testimony was designed to outline the two competing proposals at hand at that time and the differences between the two and sort of the arbitrary nature of the bright line that was being used in terms of voltage to assign costs to various parties and that that was arbitrary.
- Q. And by arbitrary you mean it didn't follow principles of cost causation, correct, or benefit?
- A. In part that it wasn't tied to anything specific aside from a voltage level of service.
 - Q. Okay. And your testimony discusses the three-part test, correct?
 - A. Yes. That's right.
 - Q. You agree that the first prong of the test goes to whether there was substantial bargaining?
 - A. The first prong there is too that the outcome is the product of serious negotiations among knowledgeable parties, yes.
 - Q. And you agree that your testimony also discusses the Reconciliation Rider.
- 25 A. Yes, it does discuss the Reconciliation

Rider.

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- Q. And when you were referring to the Stipulation being the product of reasonable bargaining, you are referring to the collective terms of the Stipulation; is that correct?
 - A. I'm sorry. Can you repeat that?
- Q. When you are referring in your testimony to the Stipulation being the product of bargaining of knowledgeable parties, you are referring to the collective terms of the Stipulation is what the parties were bargaining for, correct?
- A. That's part of what I am referring to there, yes. Partly that it's the collective terms but more so focused on that first prong, that the settlement negotiations involved a diverse group of parties and that those parties were all represented by experienced representatives.
 - Q. And nobody was excluded, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And am I correct that the Stipulation has two sets of individuals that sign the document?

 There are the supporting signatory parties and then there's a second classification for nonopposing parties?
- 25 A. I think I would characterize this was

actually three different groups. Numerous parties signed as signatory parties as you mentioned. Others signed as nonopposing parties as you mentioned. But there was a third category that still others had informed DP&L that they didn't intend to oppose, but they also didn't intend to sign.

- Q. And would you put those parties, if you had to put them in a bucket, closer to the signing nonopposing parties?
 - A. Can you repeat that?
- Q. Those parties that you just referenced, they are similar to the parties that signed but said they would not oppose, but they just simply took no action.
- A. I'm not sure I would characterize it that way since they didn't sign, no.
- Q. Okay. Fair enough. And the Stipulation also contains some footnotes, correct, which we've had a lot of talk about in this case?
 - A. Yes. I see a couple.
- Q. Do you have the Stipulation in front of you, Ms. Schroder?
- 23 A. Yes.

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Q. Before we proceed what other documents did you bring with you?

- A. I have my testimony with typical bills,
 Jackson now Garavaglia's testimony, Malinak's
 testimony, Stipulation, the testimony of PUCO Witness
 Nicodemus, several interrogatories from this round
 from IGS, as well as my resume due to some of the
 questions that came up in the deposition.
- Q. Great. Thank you so much. That will hopefully make things much easier. Okay. Now, going to the Stipulation, we said there are some footnotes in which parties provided nuances on their positions regarding specific provisions of the Stipulation, correct?
 - A. Can you repeat that, please?
- Q. Would you agree that, for example, could you turn to the section of the Stipulation on the DMR.
 - A. Yes, I'm there.

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- Q. And under the DMR there's a footnote where certain parties provided nuances on their position regarding that element, correct?
 - A. I see one as footnote 1.
 - Q. And what does that footnote say?
- A. "IGS, RESA, and Ohio Manufacturers'

 Association Energy Group ('OMAEG') do not support but

 agree not to oppose Section II.2 of the Stipulation

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taking into consideration the Stipulation as a package. IGS', RESA's, and OMAEG's non-opposition shall be relied upon in any other forum or proceeding."
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Q. Okay.

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EXAMINER PRICE: "Shall not be."

THE WITNESS: Did I say "shall be"?

EXAMINER PRICE: Yes. Trying to slide that into the record.

THE WITNESS: Thank you for the correction.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And, now, can you turn to Section X of the Stipulation. I believe these are party specific provisions.
- 15 A. I found Section X "Individual Signatory
 16 Parties."
 - Q. Is that the title of that section?
- 18 A. It is.
- Q. And under that section are there
 provisions that are related to specific Intervenors
 in this case?
- A. Yes. In this section there are
 provisions that will expire when the DMR expires.

 And they are listed there by individual parties with
 various section numbers.

- Q. Okay. That was my first question. Are all of the provisions under Section X explicitly tied to the existence of the DMR?
- A. I'll clarify that the full sentence there that I was reading from earlier, "The provisions in this Section shall expire when the DMR expires, or when an equivalent economic stability charge intended to provide financial stability to DP&L or DPL Inc., whether proposed in this case or another future proceeding, expires" and then there's a footnote.
- Q. And just to clarify and follow up on that, your answer indicated that the provisions that follow underneath will exist so long as the DMR or some other equivalent type of charge exists similar to what you just stated.
- A. I'm not an attorney, so I don't want to give a legal interpretation of the Stipulation. It stands as it reads but that's my interpretation.
- Q. And the parties that are listed under individual signatory parties are the City of Dayton; is that one of them?
 - A. Yes, that's one of them.
- Q. And Edgemont, Ohio Partners for Affordable Energy; is that another one?
- 25 A. It is.

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- 1 Q. So is Honda.
- 2 A. Yes.

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- Q. So is the Ohio Hospital Association?
- 4 A. Yes.
 - Q. So is People Working Cooperatively?
- A. Correct.
 - Q. Okay. And from a high level, do each of the provisions we have just mentioned regarding individual signatory parties contain some type of financial benefit, whether it's \$2,000 for residential energy education, some other financial benefit in --
- MR. IRELAND: Objection, your Honor.
- 14 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

which I think is off limits.

- MR. IRELAND: The Stipulation speaks for itself, and I think we are getting close to a discussion about individual benefits that were negotiated for as part of the overall negotiation
- 20 EXAMINER PRICE: We'll give Mr. Oliker 21 some leeway and allow this question.
- MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.
- A. Can you repeat that for me, please?
- Q. I can ask maybe this way to streamline,
 do each of the individual signatory party provisions

identified under Section X contain some type of financial transfer in some form understanding that there are different quantities?

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- A. I would agree that some of them provide financial benefits coming from shareholders as a commitment but others other commitments and other benefits in this section are not tied to financial amounts specifically. I don't see any financial specific amounts, for example, on page 33, Section 4 regarding Honda.
- Q. Okay. And the Automaker Incentive that's referenced for Honda under Section IV.1.a.ii, is that a monetary incentive?
 - A. Can you point me to again where you are?
- Q. Under 4a where it says "DP&L agrees that Honda may avail itself of either the Automaker Incentive under Section IV.1.a.ii. or the Ohio Business Incentive." What is the Automaker Incentive?
- A. I found where you were. Can you repeat that question, please?
 - Q. What is the Automaker Incentive?
- A. The Automaker Incentive as stated there on page 10 is available to single site customers with megawatt demand of 4 megawatts or greater. And it

lists those that qualify and leading into that the economic development incentive will be equal to 0.0040 per kWh for all kWh.

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- Q. And so if we wanted to calculate the Automaker Incentive, and I think this is on page 9 under ii, assuming there was a megawatt amount 10 megawatts, it would simply be 10 megawatts. If you assumed a perfect load factor, you would do 10 megawatts times 24 times 365 times the 4 mills?
- A. I will admit I am not going to try to do the math.
 - O. I don't have numbers.
- A. It is a simple equation similar to as you described. It's actually usage, not demand per month, and the actual usage for that customer as it's measured would be multiplied times this incentive rate that's listed on page 90.
- Q. And that would be a monetary reduction to that customer's bill, correct?

20 MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.

EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

MR. ALEXANDER: The question is vague in that it assumes the remainder of the Stipulation goes into effect as written because the Stipulation has many parts, all of which affects the Honda's bill,

and individual provisions can't be taken away from the Stipulation as a whole. The question is vague.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Care to narrow it down to all of the things being equal?

MR. OLIKER: Sure. Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And I'm simply trying to understand all else being equal, does -- the Automaker Incentive, is that a credit to a customer's monthly bill, or can you explain how that works?
- A. I don't know exactly how it would show on a bill, and I don't know factually the amount of that bill. But, for example, it is a credit versus a charge on that customer's bill, but as I said, I don't know if it's itemized or listed that way or if it's an offset to something else. I don't know.
- Q. What is the funding for the Automaker Incentive? Where does the credit come from?
- A. Can you clarify what you mean? I am not sure what you mean by where does it come from.
- Q. Ultimately if we were to do the exercise we just talked about, which is taking the usage and multiplying it by the incentive level, that will create a monthly revenue requirement that has to be credited to the recipient of the incentive, correct?

1255 1 MR. ALEXANDER: Objection. 2 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds? 3 MR. ALEXANDER: Vaque. There is no revenue requirement in the ESP. 4 5 EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained. 6 (By Mr. Oliker) Maybe I can state it this Ο. 7 way, the incentive that DP&L identifies on page 9 for the Automaker Incentive, does the funding come from 8 shareholders or is there a mechanism in this case 9 10 that provides the funding for the incentive? 11 MR. ALEXANDER: Objection. 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds? 13 MR. ALEXANDER: Assumes facts. Tt. 14 assumes there has to be funding for this incentive from shareholders or some other metric. As we 15 16 discussed in the previous objection, there is no 17 revenue requirement in the ESP. 18 MR. OLIKER: I am asking for the basis 19 for the incentive, where does the money come from. 20 EXAMINER PRICE: Do you recover credits 2.1 given to customers under the Automaker Incentive from 22 your Economic Development Rider? 23 THE WITNESS: Yes, we do. That's 24 correct. On page 10, No. 2, it clarifies that "The

costs of these programs will be recovered through

DP&L's nonbypassable Economic Development Rider, consistent with how those costs are allocated and recovered through that rider currently."

- Okay. And the economic improvement Ο. incentive is also eligible for the same type of 4 mill credit under the Stipulation?
- I would agree on page 9 the first Α. Yes. section of the different types of economic development incentives there are various types. the first one described there on page 9 is economic improvement incentive.
- Ο. And turning to -- can you go to the signatory party section. It's at the end of the document.
 - I'm on page 39. Α.
 - Q. Yes.
- Α. Okay.

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Do you agree that other than the Staff of Q. the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio and the 20 Dayton Power and Light, all of the parties listed as 2.1 signatory parties either received a financial 2.2 incentive in the form of the economic development 23 incentives we just discussed or the specific signatory party incentives we discussed or had a 25 footnote taking a nonopposing position of the DMR?

1257 1 MR. IRELAND: Objection. 2 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds? 3 MR. IRELAND: I think we are now invading the area of negotiation and what certain parties 4 received or didn't receive. 5 EXAMINER PRICE: Well, what they received 6 7 is certainly fair game. It's what their motivations were or conduct in settlements would be --8 9 MR. OLIKER: And I am not seeking that. 10 EXAMINER PRICE: -- would be off limits. 11 Overruled. 12 MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I am going to 13 object to compound. He asked three different 14 questions in there. EXAMINER PRICE: I'll sustain that one. 15 16 Ο. (By Mr. Oliker) Well, I can ask it from a 17 different angle maybe that's not a compound. Can you 18 identify anybody other than the Staff that's listed 19 as a signatory party that did not receive a financial 20 incentive or have a footnote on the DMR? 2.1 MR. ALEXANDER: Objection. 2.2 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds? MR. ALEXANDER: Vaque as to what is a 23 24 financial incentive. 25 MR. OLIKER: I think we've been using

that term for the past 10 questions.

EXAMINER PRICE: Well, and some of the provisions actually use the word incentive so I think that's fairly clear. Overruled.

- A. Your definition of incentive was regardless of the source --
 - O. Yes.

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- A. -- is that correct? And you were in Section X?
- Q. I was referring to Section 10 or I believe also Section 11.
- A. As far as in Section X, not all those signatory parties are listed there in Section X.
 - Q. And that's because a portion of the parties were listed under the economic?
 - A. No. I wouldn't say they are not in Section X because they are in a different section. Those are just different benefits throughout the Stipulation that -- it wouldn't necessarily be that you are in one or the other.
 - Q. Okay. Let's -- I think my question got thrown off by your clarification on which section I was referring to. So my original question asked whether all of the individuals that signed the signatory parties -- or, no, actually let me state

this this way, my question was can you identify any specific party that signed the Stipulation as a signatory that did not receive a financial incentive either in Section IV, the Economic Development Rider, or the individual party section, X, other than the Commission staff and exempting the footnote in the DMR for those parties?

MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.

EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

MR. ALEXANDER: Vague, compound.

EXAMINER PRICE: She can answer if she

knows.

- A. I see financial incentives in both those sections that refer to all the parties in the Stipulation, so all the parties received financial benefit in some fashion as a package which is I believe why we have the settlement as it stands.
- Q. But they also received direct financial benefits as individuals, correct?

20 MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.

21 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

MR. ALEXANDER: At this point we've changed from financial incentives to financial benefits. I still don't know what that term means.

25 And to use the Automaker Incentive Mr. Oliker

referred to earlier, there are currently three parties that are -- three customers who qualify for that incentive. To the extent their usage changes and they no longer qualify, they would no longer be eligible for that incentive, and so to use these financial incentive or financial benefit phrases, it's vague, and I don't know how the witness could possibly answer that question.

EXAMINER PRICE: Actually I believe the witness introduced the term benefit, and as to the other issues you are raising about whether or not they will continue to have to qualify for those, that's an appropriate matter for redirect.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: You can answer if you

know.

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MR. OLIKER: Could you reread the question.

EXAMINER PRICE: But honestly, Mr.

Oliker, you can lead the witness. Why don't you ask
the question you are trying to get to by leading the
witness. It might expedite matters.

MR. OLIKER: I was trying to but I got objections over that when I tried to summarize but I will do my best.

1 EXAMINER PRICE: Just go one by one.

2 MR. OLIKER: We will.

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- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Now, coming down to the signatory parties, first, City of Dayton is a signatory, correct?
 - A. Yes, I do.
 - Q. Is DPL Inc. an intervenor in this case?
 - A. I don't know.
 - Q. If you don't know, that's fine.
- A. I don't know.
- Q. The City of Dayton, it received financial compensation in some form under Section X, correct?

MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.

14 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

MR. ALEXANDER: It is now the third different definition, financial incentive, financial benefit, to financial compensation.

EXAMINER PRICE: Well, he is trying to find a definition that will be acceptable to you.

Overruled.

MR. OLIKER: Eventually a blind squirrel will find an acorn.

A. Section X under the City of Dayton there are various benefits there, many of which would be for residents of the city of Dayton, directly or

indirectly.

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Q. And there were specific dollar set-asides for the City of Dayton under Section X; is that correct?

MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.

MR. MICHAEL: I mean, it is part of the settlement. It is what it is.

MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, this is now the fourth different definition, and the settlement Section X speaks for itself. I don't know what is gained by asking the witness to --

MR. MICHAEL: He can brief that point.

EXAMINER PRICE: I acknowledge what -your point, and perhaps when we are done with this
exercise, it will all tie back together for
Mr. Oliker. I am willing to give him some leeway.

MR. OLIKER: It's hard. I haven't been able to get very far into it to make the point.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) So you agree DP&L will provide \$50,000 annually for residential energy education for the City of Dayton?
- A. On page 27 the \$50,000 you are referring to is provided for residential energy education and reduction programs in the City of Dayton but that's not a financial payment to the City of Dayton, as I

understand it, so that was my clarification earlier, that many of the benefits in this section in the City of Dayton are not paid to the City of Dayton. They are incentives for the residents within the City of Dayton, for example, education programs, also, you know, payments for -- that would be supporting energy upgrades for small and micro businesses within the city.

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So those are payments to small micro businesses within the city or residents or to the benefit of the residents in the city getting that education, not to the City itself.

- Q. And DP&L shall contribute \$565,000 to Edgemont and Ohio Partners for Affordable Energy each year, correct?
- A. Similar to the City of Dayton response, I just stated was that it's not clear to me who this money is paid to. So to be clear, the \$565,000 commitment of shareholder dollars is to the benefit of customers that are at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty line or customers that are at risk of losing their service and that's split between DP&L's Gift of Power program and the Community Action Partnership. So those benefits go to those organizations for those customers, not to Edgemont.

- Q. Does the Stipulation provide for an audit of how those funds are used?
- A. Are you referring to the funds in that section?
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. I'm not sure.
- Q. Okay. And I think we earlier established Honda can take advantage of the Automaker Incentive, do you agree with that, among other potential opportunities?
 - A. At the time of the Stipulation, yes.
- Q. Okay. And the Ohio Hospital Association
 will --
 - EXAMINER PRICE: Honda is not a signatory party, correct? They are a nonopposing party. I thought we were just dealing with signatory parties.
- MR. OLIKER: True. That's what happens
 when I go one by one.
 - EXAMINER PRICE: You have got to do it in the order of the signatory parties. For example, the next one up after City is Retail Energy Supply

 Association. I'm asking the question here. They get the benefit of competitive retail market enhancements of non-commodity billing which is paid for half by ratepayers; is that correct? Under Section IX.

THE WITNESS: Yes, that's accurate.

EXAMINER PRICE: And they get the benefit of a pilot supplier consolidated billing program which is paid half by ratepayers; is that correct?

5 THE WITNESS: The supplier consolidated

6 billing?

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EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Yes. In addition, there is also an amount that DP&L has committed it will provide toward the CRES provider portion of their costs.

12 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

13 Thank you, Mr. Oliker.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And you would agree that RESA has a footnote under the DMR?
- 16 A. Footnote No. 1.
- 17 Q. Yes.
- 18 A. Yes, RESA is part of that footnote.
- Q. Okay. And going back to something you
 just said about customers paying for RESA provisions,
 did this Stipulation contemplate an evaluation of
 costs embedded in distribution rates that may relate
 to the Standard Service Offer?
- A. I'm sorry. I got stuck at the beginning of your question. You referred to something I said

about customers paying for RESA, and I didn't follow that.

Q. Did this stipulation contemplate customers -- let me restate the question.

Does this Stipulation contemplate the evaluation of Standard Service Offer costs embedded in distribution rates or proposed full recovery in distribution rates?

- A. Can you repeat that, please?
- Q. Does this Stipulation contemplate the evaluation of Standard Service Offer costs embedded in distribution rates?
- A. No, not exactly. On page 9, it did mention that there will be an evaluation of costs contained in distribution rates. That might be necessary to provide Standard Service Offer service and that that evaluation would happen in DP&L's distribution rate case that was pending at the time.
 - Q. Okay.

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EXAMINER PRICE: And there is also a footnote on page 38, footnote 10.

THE WITNESS: I see page 38 that you are mentioning, footnote 10.

EXAMINER PRICE: Uh-huh. That relates to what people can argue -- parties can argue in the

distribution case.

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THE WITNESS: I see that where it says "IGS and RESA are not prohibited from advocating for unbundling or changes to SSO rate or supplier tariffs in that proceeding" referring back to the distribution rate case 15-1830-EL-AIR or any other distribution rate case.

EXAMINER PRICE: Yes, exactly.

- Ο. (By Mr. Oliker) And to the extent that no costs related to default service are unbundled for distribution rates in that case, does that mean all of the billing costs for SSO customers would be recovered through distribution rates?
- Can you repeat the end of that, all the Α. billing costs for?
- For Standard Service Offers would be Ο. through standard distribution rates.
- Α. I don't think it follows that they necessarily would be in distribution rates if they're not charged to the SSO.
 - Q. So DP&L simply might not recover that?
 - That's always possible. Α.
 - Q. Do you think that's the case though?
- I don't think that we tracked the cost Α. 25 that specifically to know. We can't see the

difference of our billing costs to know that we don't track it. So specifically to know which billing costs are for providing a bill to an SSO customer or provide a bill to a customer who has a retail electric supply -- supplier, and so we can't tell.

- Q. But the Stipulation does propose to track and allocate half of the costs associated with supplier consolidated billing to CRES providers, correct? Not all but only half.
- A. I'm flipping back to that section. Can you repeat that again, please?
- Q. Maybe I can state it this way, distribution rates will only pick up half of the costs associated with supplier consolidated billing; is that correct?
- A. No. I don't think that would be exactly right. I think I see it slightly differently, that what this is referring to in terms of the half is certain costs that will be tracked that are related to the implementation of a pilot program, not necessarily an ongoing billing cost.
 - Q. Okay.

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EXAMINER PRICE: In addition, the ratepayer share is recovered through the Regulatory Compliance Rider rather than through distribution

rates; is that correct?

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THE WITNESS: Yes. I see that, page 24 about middle of the top paragraph, "DP&L's 50 percent share will be recovered in the Regulatory Compliance Rider (RCR)."

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And if the cost of recovering supplier consolidated billing was treated the same as the cost of recovering utility consolidated billing, would you agree that all the costs would be recovered through a nonbypassable charge and none would be recovered from CRES providers?
- A. No. I haven't done that type of evaluation. We don't track costs separately like that, so in terms of the ongoing costs or set-up costs of any billing system, all of those would be considered distribution costs. So what this section is referring to is a pilot program of which part of it would be recovered in a rider.
- Q. And the distinction you are making there one is a rider, and one is in the base rates, correct?
- A. The distinction is broader than that.

 Not only that it would be potentially in distribution rates and distinguishable from other distribution

services but that this is a pilot versus setting up a billing system that would be used for ongoing purposes.

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- Q. Okay. And going down below Edgemont
 Neighborhood, People Working Cooperatively, they -EXAMINER PRICE: It's AEP's fault.
- Q. They received \$200,000 annually to fund PWC's programs; is that correct?
 - A. Can you repeat that again, please?
- Q. They receive \$200,000 annually for their programs, correct?
- A. As a subsection of this part, there's some restrictions back to what we talked about earlier on page 27, that the provisions in this section expire when the DMR expires and so forth. During that time period, PWC would receive \$200,000 annually to fund programs which assist DP&L's low income, elderly, and disabled customers.
 - Q. So the answer is "yes."
- A. The answer is, yes, that they would receive that money to benefit those programs for those customers.
- Q. Okay. And going down again, Kroger

 Company is the next company that's listed, correct?

 I think they qualify for the Ohio Business Incentive?

A. At the time of the Stipulation, Kroger did qualify under Section -- on page 9 beginning on page 9, Economic Development Rider and the Economic Development Incentive.

Q. And they also received --

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MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, can I have that last question and answer reread, please, your Honor?

EXAMINER PRICE: Sure. Can we have the question back, please.

(Record read.)

MR. OLIKER: Are you okay, Trevor?
MR. ALEXANDER: Yes. Thank you.

Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And then on page 11 also Kroger, it says "To partially offset the costs of this Stipulation and rate design modifications, within ten days of an Order by the Commission authorizing DP&L to file tariff sheets to collect the Distribution Modernization Rider." Then it says DP&L will pay \$160,000 to Kroger; is that correct?

MR. PRITCHARD: Objection, your Honor. I think at this point it's duplicative. I mean, we're literally jumping around different parts of the Stipulation and having either Mr. Oliker or the witness just read the Stipulation back and forth to

each other. You know, I didn't join Mr. Alexander's objection earlier, but at this point I don't see what we're getting other than reading the Stipulation.

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MR. OLIKER: I tried to do this in the short form, and then I had to do it by the numbers.

EXAMINER PRICE: I guess what

Mr. Pritchard is asking is the relevance of this line

of questioning, and whether it's probative value is

outweighed by the cumulative nature of this question.

MR. OLIKER: I would say that we're getting close given that the length of the discussion we're almost to the end of it now that we've come this far and that we have not been able to short circuit this a little quicker simply by one question, that I think I should be entitled to the question.

MR. PRITCHARD: My point is we've come this far, and we haven't done anything other than read the Stipulation back and forth. I don't -- maybe I missed something, but I don't recall anything in this line of cross other than what's in the Stipulation. It is what it is.

MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I would join IEU's objection and note the danger of this. In the last question and answer, the witness used phrases which were very similar to but not quite the actual

programs referenced in the Stipulation. I think we knew where she was going, but it wasn't exactly right and this is the danger of asking someone to paraphrase what's in a lengthy written document live on the stand in response to the question.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Oliker, what are you trying to establish here?

MR. OLIKER: I would simply like the witness to admit that all of the signatory parties received monetary compensation in return for signing as a signatory party?

EXAMINER PRICE: Including RESA and IGS.

MR. OLIKER: I would say that, yes.

are looking for a pattern that doesn't exist.

Ms. Bojko's clients received certain benefits and have a footnote, are not a signatory party. They are a nonopposing party. One of Mr. Alexander's clients signed and received a benefit but no footnote. The other client signed as nonopposing and received a benefit. So what -- we are trying to get -- I think what everybody is trying to ask you what are you trying to establish that's probative value today?

connection between the monetary benefits in the DMR. The footnotes may come to another level of insulation that parties were seeking. I can't speak for them today. I can only speak for my own company.

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MR. PRITCHARD: He just reiterated my objection. None of what he said can't be made on brief by just citing the Stipulation. This isn't adding anything to the record, your Honor.

Mr. Pritchard's cogent objection. But I do have a question for the witness unrelated to this topic, but it does relate to consolidated billing. IGS was a signatory party, and they were able to participate in the supplier consolidated billing pilot program. Is the Commission to infer that since they are no longer a signatory party that they are no longer a participant or potential participant in the supplier consolidated billing program?

THE WITNESS: I think it's unclear to me. The first sentence on page 21 of that section talks about that "DP&L agrees to work with Staff, RESA, and IGS to determine the parameters of a two-year pilot supplier consolidated billing program for any CRES provider that is qualified and interested." So at least by that language I'm not sure if based on that

they would be still involved to determine the 1 2 parameters along with Staff and RESA because it lists them there or if that removes them now that they are 3 removed from the Stipulation or if they would 4 5 participate because they are a member of RESA or if 6 they wouldn't participate in determining the 7 parameters but that they still potentially could be a qualified and interested CRES provider, so I'm not 8 9 sure.

EXAMINER PRICE: But as a member of RESA, they are supporting the Stipulation. One can infer that whatever their role as a member of RESA is it has nothing to do with the Stipulation.

THE WITNESS: I agree. As a member of RESA, they are supporting the Stipulation.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And to follow up on that, you previously worked for a CRES provider, correct?
 - A. Yes, I did.

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- Q. And you have some familiarity with RESA's decision-making process to take positions, correct?
 - A. Some familiarity, uh-huh.
- Q. And do you agree IGS cannot individually decide what RESA does?
- MR. IRELAND: Objection.
- 25 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

1 MR. IRELAND: Speculation.

MR. OLIKER: Asking if she knows.

EXAMINER PRICE: If you know.

- A. I don't remember all the rules in the bylaws. I know that certain suppliers can be very influential, especially those that are participants in a particular state. So, for example, when I was a member of DPL Energy and we did not do retail electric service or provide a retail electric service in Pennsylvania, I would have little to no influence on what might happen in Pennsylvania. However, I might have more influence in what might occur within Dayton.
- Q. But generally there was a voting process, correct?
 - A. I don't remember exactly the voting. I just recall that certain members had different types of varying levels of influence and different leaders within that organization could as well.
 - Q. Okay.

21 EXAMINER PRICE: And DPLER was sold to

22 IGS.

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THE WITNESS: Correct.

EXAMINER PRICE: Including my account.

MR. OLIKER: I'm sorry?

EXAMINER PRICE: Including my account.

MR. OLIKER: We may come to that later

but.

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- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) The Stipulation, since we are on the subject of supplier consolidated billing, there's a few ways an entity can participate, could be through RESA, or the supplier consolidated billing program could be opened up to people that are not in RESA, correct?
- A. What exactly are you referring to when you say participate?
- Q. The pilot envisions a limited amount of participants, correct?
 - A. As it's outlined here, yes.
 - Q. Do all of the participants have to be RESA members?
- A. I think based on the beginning of that sentence that I was reading earlier, that was my request for the clarification about participation. I think it is limited in who can participate in determining some of the parameters. But as I stated earlier, it's not clear to me exactly what's intended by who decides who is a qualified and interested CRES provider.
- Q. And there is the possibility that a

supplier consolidated billing pilot doesn't move forward at all, correct? And maybe I can help you, Ms. Schroder. There have to be interested CRES providers that are willing to pay for half of the costs of the supplier consolidated billing program for it to move forward, correct?

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- A. I'm not sure. I think that it may be that if the Commission wanted that to move forward it would have ordered it so that may not be the case.
- Q. And if CRES providers perceive the costs to be too high, isn't it possible that supplier consolidated billing may not move forward as a pilot if there wasn't sufficient interest and willingness to pay?
 - A. I think that's possible.
 - Q. And, likewise, if it was ultimately determined that suppliers had to purchase DP&L's distribution receivables at zero discount rate, that that may result in too much risk to want to participate.
 - MS. BOJKO: Objection. That calls for speculation. She can't speak of the risk tolerance of CRES providers.
- MR. OLIKER: I asked if it was possible.

 EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained.

Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Okay. We'll come back to that one. Can you turn to page 9 of your testimony. Let me know when you are there.

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- A. I'm here, uh-huh. Sorry. I'm there. I didn't know if you could hear me.
- Q. Okay. And under the question where it asked "How does the Amended Stipulation allow DP&L to continue to provide safe and reliable service," you say the Stipulation does so in two principal ways.

 Am I correct that you have identified here from a high level what those ways are and then other parts of your testimony further delve in more detail of what you've identified in this first and second points on page 9?
 - A. I think generally that's accurate, yes.
- Q. And in your testimony you identified that DP&L Inc. shareholders have made substantial financial commitment. In this section you are referring to AES Corporation forgiving tax sharing payments, correct?
- A. I'm not seeing that. Can you point me where you are in my testimony?
- Q. On page 10, line 5, where you say "DP&L Inc.'s shareholders have made substantial financial commitments."

- A. Okay. I'm there.
- Q. And in this section you are referring to AES Corporation foregoing tax sharing payments and dividends, correct?
- A. That's part of what I am referring to here in this section. In this answer I start out by saying "First" and go on to talk about the commitments as you mentioned in the form of agreeing not to receive dividends during the ESP term, foregoing the collection of contractually-required tax-sharing payments throughout the DMR term, so instead, those funds can be directed toward paying down the debt, and there's also an agreement to commence a process to sell certain coal-fired generation assets and to use those proceeds or any proceeds from that to further reduce the debt.
- Q. Is the use of proceeds from the AES Ohio Generation sales to pay down debt, is that a commitment from AES?
- 20 MR. IRELAND: Objection.
- 21 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?
- MR. IRELAND: Legal conclusion.
- 23 EXAMINER PRICE: She's a regulatory
- 24 expert. She can give her nonlegal regulatory expert
- 25 | answer.

A. Can you repeat your question, please?

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- Q. I think in your preceding response to me you indicated that AES Ohio Generation would be sold, and the proceeds would be used to pay down debt. And my question is is that a commitment from AES?
- A. At the beginning of your question, I am not sure you characterized what I said exactly so that's why I am flipping back in my testimony as well as looking at the Stipulation to confirm. But I mentioned agreeing to commence a process to sell certain coal-fired generation assets and to use any proceeds to further reduce debt.

And when I say that, I am referring to page 4 of the Stipulation, Roman numeral II, part 1, AES/DPL Contributions, Section E, which begins "AES Corporation will use all proceeds from any sale of the coal generation assets to make discretionary debt repayments at DP&L and DPL Inc."

- Q. Okay. And can you explain why that provision of the Stipulation references AES Corporation?
- A. I don't know. I know that during the time of this Stipulation, it wasn't clear the timing of the generation. Separation had not occurred, and it may not have been clear who might own those assets

at the time, so I think part of the intention may have been to be very clear that AES Corporation as the ultimate parent would ensure that any proceeds from the sale would be used toward discretionary debt repayments at DP&L and DPL Inc.

- Q. And to follow up on that, do you know if the sale proceeds flowed back to DP&L at all?
 - A. I don't know.

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Q. We established earlier they didn't but.

EXAMINER PRICE: I wasn't sure what she
meant. That's fine. In fact, the sale proceeds were
used to pay down debt.

THE WITNESS: They were.

- Q. And, Ms. Schroder, you have not done any analysis to determine whether DP&L can pay its ongoing interest and debt service obligations in the absence of the authorization of the DMR? You've relied on other individuals for that conclusion?
 - A. Can you repeat that, please?
- Q. You have not personally done any analysis to determine whether DP&L can pay its ongoing interest and debt service obligations in the absence of the authorization of the DMR.
- A. I haven't done a personal evaluation of that. I've relied on other witnesses so that's my

understanding, that without the financial support from the DMR and the extension of such that the Company won't have adequate levels of cash to perform maintenance and capital investment activities.

- Q. Okay. And can you identify any amount of annual interest that DP&L has paid on its debt obligations in any years since 2015?
 - A. Can you repeat that?

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- Q. I can restate it. Can you identify any amount of interest that DP&L has paid on its debt obligations in any years since 2015?
 - A. No. I don't know.
- Q. And have you reviewed any projections of DP&L's total annual interest payments?
 - A. No. I have not reviewed.
- Q. And on page 10, you say "The DMR is targeted toward putting DPL Inc. and DP&L on a path towards achieving and maintaining an investment grade credit rating." Am I correct you are not familiar with the lowest grade that any credit rating agency considers investment grade?
- A. When you say page 10, were you on my testimony or the Stipulation?
 - Q. Your testimony.
 - A. Can you repeat your question, please?

- Q. I can read it to you from page 10, line

 12. "The DMR is targeted toward putting DPL Inc. and

 DP&L on a path towards achieving and maintaining

 investment grade, i.e., not in the junk bond category

 credit rating." Am I correct that you are not

 familiar with the lowest grade that any credit rating

 agency considers to be investment grade?
 - A. I'm not familiar with that as I sit here today. I typically would be looking at a chart to clarify that for myself.
- Q. And you have not worked for a credit rating agency?
 - A. I have not.

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- Q. And on line 10 -- page 10, line 17, when you state "witness Malinak explains why those funds are needed to allow DP&L to maintain its financial integrity and thus provide safe and reliable service," you were relying upon Witness Malinak for purposes of conclusions regarding credit rating agencies; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, that's right.
- Q. And on page 10, line 14 and 15, when you say that "DPL Inc. and DP&L need the DMR to maintain access to reasonably priced debt," you have not done any analysis of what it would cost DP&L from an

interest perspective to borrow money without the DMR.

- A. I haven't done any such analysis.
- Q. Okay. And am I correct the Stipulation does not specify what percentage of the DMR funds are to be applied between DP&L and DPL Inc.?
- A. The Stipulation doesn't specify the amounts. It only specifies on page 5 what the cash flow from the DMR will be used to do but not in any particular amounts. I'm aware that the -- that this is an audit that the PUCO has oversight, and within that audit those types of percentages may be reviewed.
- Q. And on page 10, line 6, where you refer to AES agreeing to not receive a dividend, do you know if DPL Inc. will have sufficient cash flows to provide a dividend to AES in the absence of a DMR?
 - A. You were on page 10?
 - Q. Yes.

- A. Can you repeat that?
- Q. In the absence of the DMR, do you know if DPL Inc. would have sufficient cash flows to provide a dividend to AES Corporation?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Do you know if AES -- restate that.

 Do you know if DPL Inc. would have

sufficient cash flows to provide a dividend to AES with a DMR?

- A. I don't know.
- Q. Okay. Your Stipulation discusses reducing DP&L's total long-term debt. Are you familiar with the amount of total long-term debt that DP&L held at the time you drafted this testimony?
 - A. You are referring to my testimony?
 - O. Yes.

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- A. I'm not familiar with the level of debt.
- Q. Okay. And are you familiar with the term
 Pollution Control Revenue Bond?
 - A. No, only in as much as you've asked the question a couple of times.
 - Q. And when the Stipulation talked about transferring generation assets, do you know what the non-debt liabilities are?
 - A. No, I don't know.
 - Q. Okay. This is on page 22, line 7, when you say the amount of the Stipulation ensures the availability to consumers of adequate, reliable, safe, efficient, nondiscriminatory, and reasonably priced retail electric service, for purposes of this statement am I correct that you are relying upon the Stipulation, the testimony of the financial

witnesses, and the bill impacts of the overall package?

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- A. That sounds like something I might have answered in a deposition but, yes, I think that's accurate.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. And I think you have indicated that the Stipulation does not permit DPL Inc. to use the DMR fund to invest in generation assets, correct?
- A. I'm not sure that the Stipulation has any type of restriction or requirement about that.
- Q. Let me ask it from this way, could -could DPL Inc. use the DMR funds to invest in
 generation assets?
- A. No. The cash flow from the DMR is used for the three purposes listed on page 5 that we articulated and none of these three are investing in generation.
- Q. And there's nothing in the Stipulation that binds AES Corporation in any way on what it does with generation assets; is that correct? The Stipulation is simply silent?
- A. I think it's a broad way to say what it binds AES. There are a number of commitments from AES. But there's nothing in the Stipulation that

requires AES to -- or that prohibits them from investing in generation.

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- Q. Okay. And your testimony references the Stipulation, references the distribution rate case, correct?
 - A. It does in several places, yes.
- Q. And there are certain connections between what's happening in this case and what was anticipated to happen in the distribution rate case; is that correct?
- A. For example, on page 14 there's a connection there, describes the Decoupling Rider and it says "All other matters relating to the Decoupling Rider, including but not limited to cost allocation, term and rate design, shall be addressed in the pending distribution case, Case No. 15-1830-EL-RDR or in the next Energy Efficiency Portfolio case" so that's an example where it mentions the rate case.
- Q. What's the Decoupling Rider, if you know? From a high level.
- A. From a high level it was established in this ESP for certain purposes that it was proposed to have a different methodology in the distribution rate case.
- Q. And is one of the purposes of the

Decoupling Rider to mitigate the impact of fluctuations in total throughput on the amount of revenue DP&L collects?

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- A. I am not sure I would characterize the purpose of that. It was part of the settlement negotiations in the distribution rate case, so the ultimate outcome of the Mayor, which it was proposed, was a result of the settlement discussions.
- Q. Putting the purposes aside, do you agree that the result is what I just stated?
 - A. Can you repeat what your result was?
- Q. Does the Decoupling Rider reduce fluctuations in the total amount of distribution revenue that DP&L collects?
- A. It may to some extent. It's -- it's only applicable to certain rate classes, certain tariff classes, so not all.
- Q. And I think you mentioned the energy efficiency at some point; is that true?
- A. That was within that same paragraph about the Decoupling Rider. It mentions recovery that was currently at the time recovered through the Energy Efficiency Rider.
- Q. And the Energy Efficiency Portfolio Plan is mentioned from time to time in the Stipulation,

correct?

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- A. It is in that paragraph.
- Q. Do you know if DP&L received shared shavings in its energy efficiency case?
- A. I don't know if it always does. I know that we have the opportunity to.
- 7 Q. Is the opportunity \$7 million after-tax a 8 year?
 - A. I don't know the exact number of the cap.

 EXAMINER PRICE: The Commission order in that case speaks for itself.

MR. OLIKER: It does.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Okay. And am I correct also that you -- although I don't think it's listed on your testimony, you did submit testimony in the distribution rate case?
- A. I did in the distribution rate case supporting the settlement, and I think that's probably because the timing of that -- I am not sure. The timing may not have been lined up. That may be why.

EXAMINER PRICE: You are saying you may
have submitted it after you filed this testimony?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

25 EXAMINER PRICE: Since this case first

went to hearing months before the D case, that's very
likely.

THE WITNESS: Yes, that's right. I didn't submit testimony in the application for the distribution rate case, only testimony regarding the settlement in the distribution rate case.

- Q. Right. I wasn't meaning to suggest you would have left it off deliberately. So you have some familiarity with the distribution case?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And there was a settlement in that case, correct?
 - A. Yes, there was.
 - Q. And you sponsored that settlement? You submitted testimony sponsoring the reasonableness of that settlement?
 - A. I submitted testimony in that similar to this one which would be supporting the Stipulation regarding the three-prong test.
- Q. Okay. And you would have then reviewed components or filings with the distribution rate case in order to prepare that testimony?
 - A. Perhaps.
 - Q. The application, for example?
- 25 A. I may not have reviewed the entire

1 application.

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- Q. But portions of it?
- 3 Portions of it, more focused on the Α. settlement and the Stipulation itself.
 - Ο. Okay. We may come back to that. you also talk about in your testimony the Reconciliation Rider, correct? In this case, I am not referring to the distribution case at this point.
 - Yes, I found that. Α.
 - Q. And at the time you prepared this testimony, it was your belief that the Reconciliation Rider would be bypassable, correct?
 - Α. At the time I submitted this testimony, that was the agreement among the parties who signed the Stipulation.
- And there was a bill impact for the 16 Ο. 17 Reconciliation Rider in your testimony, correct? 18 one of the exhibits.
 - An estimate of that, yes.
- 20 Ο. And that would be contained on, is it, 2.1 Exhibit A of your testimony?
- 2.2 Α. Yes, Exhibit A.
- And that is under Reconciliation Rider 23 Ο. 24 Increase/(Decrease), Column F, right?
- 25 Α. I'm looking at page 1 of 36, Exhibit A,

and I see that, yes.

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- Q. And this shows bill impairments for a residential customer based upon various levels of usage, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And would you agree that a typical residential customer uses somewhere between 500 and 1,000 kilowatt-hours per month?
- A. I would say I am more comfortable saying a typical residential customer usage would be about 750 kWh per month or 1,000 kWh per month.
- Q. Okay. Okay. So an apartment might be in the lower end, and a house could be on the higher end.
 - A. Sure.
 - Q. Okay. And for a 750 kWh customer a Reconciliation Rider was projected to be \$1.39 per month on a bypassable basis, correct?
 - A. Yes. That's right.
 - Q. And the way that you would calculate the Reconciliation Rider would be -- hold on. Let's go generally speaking as we go through these sheets for Exhibit A. Is the Reconciliation Rider calculated to be the same for customers with similar usage that are residential?

- A. What do you mean by calculated the same?
- Q. If we go to sheet 2 for residential heating, if we looked at somebody with 758 -- 750 kWh usage, they would have the same bill as a regular residential customer, right?
- A. I think at that time you would be correct regarding a customer, but 750 kWh between residential and residential heat, that may not be the same at different usages though.
- Q. Right. Okay. And can you walk me through the way these rates were calculated? Did you simply take total projected Standard Service Offer throughput and then spread the projected revenue requirement over that amount to determine a per kWh rate?
 - A. For the Reconciliation Rider?
 - Q. Yes.

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A. I wouldn't describe it as a revenue requirement as you were just stating, but I would agree that it's my understanding -- I didn't do this calculation, but it's my understanding at the time there was an estimate of the revenues from OVEC, the estimate of the costs from OVEC for this particular year, and then that total amount on a net basis would be divided by the total estimated amount of usage on

1295 a bypassable basis to come up with that rate. 1 2 MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, may I approach? 3 EXAMINER PRICE: You may. MR. OLIKER: What I have given to 4 5 Ms. Schroder is an exhibit from the application itself that was originally sponsored by Eric Brown. 6 7 I believe that's his name. This was in the application? 8 Α. 9 Ο. Yes. 10 EXAMINER PRICE: Do you want this 11 separately marked? 12 MR. OLIKER: Yes. I would like to --13 EXAMINER PRICE: Marked IGS 1012. 14 MR. OLIKER: Yes. (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 15 16 Q. And, Ms. Schroder, you --17 MR. IRELAND: What did we mark this as? 18 MR. OLIKER: 12, 1012. 19 MR. IRELAND: C? 20 MR. OLIKER: No. This is public. 2.1 Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Do you see the document 22 that's been marked as IGS Exhibit 1002 -- no, 1012? 23 1012? Α. 24 Ο. Yes, yes. 25 Α. Yes. I'm looking at that.

- Q. And you reviewed the other DP&L testimony that was originally filed in this docket, correct?
- A. Yes. I would have looked at all the testimony. I may not have looked at all the exhibits to all the testimony.
 - Q. And do you know who Eric Brown is?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. Did he file testimony in support of the application at one point in time?
 - A. I don't recall for sure, but I think so.
- Q. And was it a part of his testimony -- his testimony contained exhibits, correct?
- A. I don't really remember that, but as I am looking at Exhibit ERB-2.1, that makes sense, yes.
 - Q. Does that look familiar? I know it's been a long time.
 - A. The exhibit, no, does not look familiar.

 The fact that the exhibit has his name makes me think
 that he had testimony and that he had exhibits.
 - Q. But did you indicate you reviewed Eric's testimony at some point?
 - A. At some point, yes.
- Q. And do you remember if Eric provided
 estimates of what the Standard Service Offer load was
 going to be in a specific year? And if so, is that

contained in this document?

2.1

- A. I don't remember that, but I see at least on line 3 it's labeled as forecasted. And it says 2015 sales, so it appears at the time that this exhibit was done that 2015 SSO sales must have been a forecast.
- Q. Okay. And I guess my question is looking at your Exhibit A, do you think you used different total projected SSO load to calculate your numbers, or did you use numbers such as these? For -- I will direct your attention to column L, line 3.
- A. What do you mean by numbers such as these?
- Q. Well, do you think you used the same numbers as Mr. Brown identified here to calculate your bill impacts for purposes of what the SSO load was going to be?
- A. No. But to be clear, I didn't calculate either of these, although I am sponsoring the Exhibit A. I didn't calculate that myself. It was done under my direction, but just looking at the label on Eric's exhibit, it lists -- it lists 2015 SSO sales, and then in my testimony at the top, page 1 anyway, the year is 2017, so I don't think the numbers would be the same.

- Q. Do you think there's been large fluctuations in the Standard Service Offer since 2015 in the load?
- A. I don't know. The usage individually would be changing and the usage -- excuse me, and also the number of customers on or off the SSO would be changing, so they would -- I would expect them to be different, but I don't know by how much.
- Q. Okay. And coming to your projections on Exhibit A, do you know what year -- let me ask it differently.

Do you think you used historical SSO load to calculate Exhibit A, or did you project what the SSO would be?

- A. In Exhibit A?
- 16 Q. Yes.

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- A. I expect that this was an estimate for
 2017. I don't know what that was or if it was equal
 to the current or if it were a forecast, but it would
 have been a number used for 2017.
- EXAMINER PRICE: Why did you need both forecast and load to calculate the rate impact?
- THE WITNESS: In 2017?
- 24 EXAMINER PRICE: Yeah. Wouldn't that
- 25 have just been a rate-to-rate comparison?

THE WITNESS: It would have been used to take the estimated net cost of the Reconciliation Rider at that time and because it was bypassable there would have been an estimate of the bypassing kWh.

EXAMINER PRICE: Oh, I thought we were using this to calculate column G.

THE WITNESS: To come up with that rate.

- A. Sorry. G. We were talking about the Reconciliation Rider, I think; is that right?
- 11 Q. We were but --

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- A. So that's what -- it would have been used for that purpose at least for column H.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. Sorry. Excuse me. That would have been used for Column F, Reconciliation Rider.
- EXAMINER PRICE: But you would not have used the forecasted SSO load as column G.
- 19 THE WITNESS: No.
- 20 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.
 - Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Okay. And I think we can address this from this other direction. If we were to go to pages 1 through 12 related to 2017, correct?
- A. Pages 1 through 12 of Exhibit A, yes, 25 2017.

Q. Okay. And under Reconciliation Rider column F, am I correct that the assumption was that there would have been no change in the total rate so assumed it would be a charge in 2018?

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- A. In 2018, Column F reflects zero indicating there was no forecasted change from 2017.
- Q. Okay. And recognizing the numbers are confidential, were you in the room earlier today when we were looking through the original projections provided by Mr. Jackson?
 - A. Yes, I was in the room.
- Q. And there was a projection of whether OVEC would be a cost or charge in each year, correct?
- A. I'm not sure if that was done for each year and how much preciseness was done for each year, but I am aware of the discussion from earlier.
- Q. Would you agree that if -- well, let me ask this, do you anticipate any large fluctuations in the size of the Standard Service Offer load over the duration of the ESP?
- A. That's a difficult one. I am not familiar with any forecast that we've done yet with any detail to know. As I mentioned, it would be at least two components, the number of customers that are switching as well as their, you know, individual

- usage. You know, other factors like weather and things like that, I don't have any forecasts like that.
- Q. Has the Standard Service Offer load remained within 10 percent over the past -- plus or minus over the past three to five years that you know?
 - A. I don't know.

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- Q. And going back to Exhibit A, page 1, am I correct that a customer that has a thousand kilowatt-hours of usage would pay \$1.85 under the Reconciliation Rider?
- EXAMINER PRICE: I don't think your question is specific enough.
- MR. OLIKER: I can try to restate it, your Honor.
- EXAMINER PRICE: Yes. My point is are
 you saying the proposed Reconciliation Rider or
 Reconciliation Rider actually ordered by the
 Commission?
- 21 MR. OLIKER: Yes. I can restate that to 22 make that clear.
- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Now, Ms. Schroder, I
 think we've identified earlier the bill impacts on
 Exhibit A assumed the Reconciliation Rider is

bypassable, correct?

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- A. That's accurate.
- Q. And if a customer had a thousand kilowatt-hours of monthly usage, they would pay \$1.85 under the Reconciliation Rider as proposed, correct?
- A. The residential customer using a thousand kWh, we were estimating at that time on a bypassable basis would pay the Reconciliation Rider and have an impact of about \$1.85 a month.
- Q. At the time under column H, DP&L was projecting that the Distribution Modernization Rider would have a monthly impact of \$3.86 for a customer with 1,000 kWh usage, correct?
- A. Again, just a clarification, the residential customers using a thousand kWh, that's the estimate we had at that time, yes.
- Q. And would you agree that whatever total cost was assumed for the Reconciliation Rider in 2017, that amount would have to double for the bypassable rate associated with the Reconciliation Rider to get within 20 cents of the DMR.
 - A. Can you repeat that again?
- Q. Sure. If I were to -- for the cost of the Reconciliation Rider to go from \$1.85 to \$3.86 for a residential customer, would you agree that the

- total assumed cost related to the Reconciliation Rider would have to double from what you were projecting in Exhibit A, page 1?
- A. No. That -- that could be one potential that might cause that. The changes in the load, the estimated load, may cause a change in that price as well.
- Q. But all else being equal, would you agree the price would have to double?
 - A. All else being equal, yes.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. And on page 14 you state that DP&L cannot divest its OVEC interest.

 This is on line 6, I believe.
- A. You are on my testimony?
- 15 Q. Yes.

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- 16 A. 14?
- 17 Q. Yep.
- 18 A. Can you repeat your question, please?
- Q. Now that you are on that page, I can just state it this way, have you read the Inter-Company Power Agreement?
- A. No, I have not read the whole thing.
- Q. Do you remember which portions you've read?
- A. No. I am just aware of various pieces

that people reference from time to time.

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- Q. And does the Inter-Company Power

 Agreement control how decisions regarding OVEC are

 made by the sponsoring companies?
- A. I'm not sure what all is in it. I don't know.
 - Q. And do you know if DP&L has attempted to transfer its OVEC interest to an affiliate that holds an SAP credit rating of BBB-?
 - A. No. I don't know.
 - Q. Do you know if DP&L has made any proposals to the other OVEC-sponsoring companies to transfer its OVEC interest to an affiliate under any terms?
 - A. Can you repeat that?
- Q. Do you know if DP&L has made any proposals to transfer the OVEC-sponsoring companies -- do you know if DP&L has made any proposals to the OVEC-sponsoring companies to transfer its interest to an affiliate under any terms?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. And do you know whether the Inter-Company
 Power Agreement contains any provisions that permit
 the transfer of the OVEC interest without consent to

all parties to the contract?

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- A. Can you repeat that one again?
- Q. Do you know whether the Inter-Company
 Power Agreement contains any provisions that permit
 the transfer of an OVEC interest without the
 unanimous consent of all parties to the contract?
- A. I don't know. In my testimony what I state on page 14 is that it can't divest its interest in the facilities or make operational decisions regarding them without the unanimous consent of the other parties. So I'm aware of that. Any more specifics I don't know.
- Q. Are you relying on other people for that conclusion?
- A. I am relying on our attorneys who interpret that agreement that you mentioned earlier, yes.
- Q. And you say on line 15 -- sorry. It's page 14, line 15, I believe. "The Reconciliation Rider," and this is on page 14, line 15, "is reasonable and benefits customers for two reasons. First, the Reconciliation Rider will act as a hedge, and will protect customers from spikes in market prices." And as you sit here today, can you tell me at what price DP&L will purchase power from OVEC in

2019?

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- A. No. I am not familiar with what price.

 I'm also not sure that's exactly how it may be done,
 that DP&L would be purchasing; but, no, I don't know
 the price.
- Q. And would your answer be the same for 2020 or any other year of the ESP?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And would you agree that OVEC's generation assets are coal fired? If you know.
- A. I know that the two assets in which DP&L has the 4.9 percent contractual agreement and ownership in and the contractual ownership in our -- those two are coal fired.
 - Q. And when you indicate that OVEC may insulate from spikes in market prices, do you know of any particular customers that are on a locational marginal price product?
 - A. I don't know of any specific customers that are, no.
- Q. And the SSO is set by staggered and laddered auctions, correct?
- A. At least in part it's based on auctions.
- Q. Which part of the SSO is not based on auctions?

- A. At least in DP&L our standard offer rate, there is a portion of it that's for alternative energy, for example, and there is also a component that's bypassable that was agreed to in this settlement that recovers on fuel and there is also an uncollectible component. Those are not based on auctions.
- Q. And those additional components are not related to locational marginal price, correct?
 - A. At least not today.

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- Q. And the Stipulation provides for is it an annual update of the Reconciliation Rider?
- A. On page 13 of the Stipulation under the Reconciliation Rider section, Section a, Sub ii, it will be trued up and the rate allocation will be updated annually, although I note that's different than -- this was what was in the Stipulation, not necessarily the same as the outcome of the order.
- Q. Did the Stipulation provide for an annual update? I'm sorry. I missed that.
 - A. It did.
 - Q. Okay.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I am getting to
a close. I don't have significant amounts left, but
I do want to double-check some things, so we can

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either take -- we've been going for about two hours, take a break, if you would like, or I can take some time and look.
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EXAMINER PRICE: Not much of a choice.

How about the choice you continue without breaking?

We will take a break until 4 o'clock, at which time Mr. Oliker will resume his cross-examination.

We are off the record.

(Recess taken.)

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

Mr. Oliker.

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MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.

Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And this is on page 14, line 17, you say "the OVEC units have been used for years in order to provide service to customers, and it is reasonable that they pay any associated net costs." Regarding this statement, are you saying that DP&L has recovered OVEC costs through rates in the past?

A. No, that's not what I was saying there.

I think what I was saying is that several things
about the benefits of the Reconciliation Rider and
the recovery of OVEC is -- I list three reasons

there, that it's reasonable and that it benefits customers, but it's a recommendation so that it promotes rate stability, that it's been used to provide service to customers, and that our financial integrity should be further exacerbated, not that it's been in rates necessarily.

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MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I move to strike her answer which didn't answer my question until the very end. The beginning we talked about all of the other elements we've already addressed.

EXAMINER PRICE: I'll grant the motion to strike. You can answer his question more directly, please.

- Q. I can restate it. When you stated page 14, line 17, "Second, the OVEC units have been used for years in order to provide service to customers, and it is reasonable that they pay costs, any associated net costs," are you saying that DP&L has historically recovered OVEC costs through its rates?
- A. No, that's not what I was trying to say there. What I was trying to say is that the units have been used for years to provide service to customers and to provide benefits to customers for years. I don't know how or if those OVEC costs were in rates specifically.

- Q. And do you know if OVEC was used to provide electricity to the Standard Service Offer following the termination of the Department of Energy contract?
- A. It's my understanding that the 4.9 percent ownership that DP&L had access to did provide service, generation service, to customers throughout the years. It would have been, for example, one of the options, so if it were the least-cost option, I'm aware at a high level that in the past it was sort of a stacking across, and had it been the cheapest, it would have been used.
 - MR. OLIKER: May I approach, your Honor?

 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
- Q. Ms. Schroder, did I take your deposition in this case?
 - A. Yes, you did.
 - Q. And that deposition was under oath?
- A. Excuse me?

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- Q. Was that deposition under oath?
- 21 A. Yes, it was.
- 22 Q. And did you review your deposition?
- 23 A. Yes, I did.
- Q. And have I placed a copy of it in front of you, of that transcript?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Does it appear to be a true and accurate copy to the best of your knowledge?
- A. Without reading the whole thing, I am going to assume that it is.
- Q. Could you turn to page 71. Let me know when you are there.
 - A. I'm there.
 - Q. And on line 12 the question "Did OVEC serve the standard service offer following the termination of the Department of Energy contract, if you know?"
 - Answer line is a "I don't know." Did I read that correctly?
- 15 A. You did.
- 16 Q. Okay. And --
- A. Can I have clarification of that? I just
 want to clarify the reason I said I don't know then
 and I had furtherance now.
- 20 EXAMINER PRICE: No.
- 21 MR. IRELAND: We'll do that later.
- EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Ireland will address
 that on redirect. Good try though.
- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And do you know when the
 Department of Energy provided notice it would

terminate its contract with OVEC?

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- A. No, I don't know when the notice was provided, but I understand that in 2003 the U.S.

 Department of Energy officially terminated the Power Purchase Agreement with OVEC.
- Q. And do you know if the OVEC assets were nearly depreciated at the time the Department of Energy provided notice of its termination?
 - A. No, I don't know.
- Q. And on page 14, line 19 and 20, when you say "without OVEC recovery through the Reconciliation Rider, DP&L's financial integrity issues would be further exacerbated," have you personally done any analysis of how the rejection of the Reconciliation Rider would impact DP&L's financial integrity, or are you relying upon other witnesses for that conclusion?
- A. I have not done any personal study regarding our financial integrity without the Reconciliation Rider, and I relied on the analysis of the other two witnesses in this case, Malinak and Garavaglia.
- Q. Okay. And switching gears to the Supplier Consolidated Billing pilot, would you agree that if a CRES provider sends a bill to one of its customers under that pilot, and the bill is sent

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through the mail, that CRES supplier will incur
postage and paper costs for that bill?
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EXAMINER PRICE: What's the relevance of this question, Mr. Oliker?

5 MR. OLIKER: It goes to the cost 6 allocation, your Honor.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Which cost allocation?

MR. OLIKER: There is already half of the cost of the Supplier Consolidated Billing program to be paid by the CRES providers.

EXAMINER PRICE: I believe it's the costs -- I am not sure what you're saying. Are you supporting the cost allocation, or are you challenging the cost allocation?

MR. OLIKER: No. I am challenging it.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. You may proceed.

Q. (By Mr. Oliker) So I can try to restate the question. If the Supplier Consolidated Billing program does move forward, there are participants in the event that a CRES provider sends a bill to a customer in the mail, they are going to incur costs that -- their own costs, correct?

A. I don't know the nature of their costs; but, yes, I would assume there would be costs, and they would be theirs.

- Q. Okay. The paper would cost something, right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. The stamp would cost something?
- A. I would expect so, yes.
- Q. And whatever IT they had to use to put that all together, correct?
- A. I'm not familiar with the costs of the suppliers, but I do know that DP&L has similar costs, and so I would expect so, yes.
- Q. And if the CRES provider is paying the cost to send the bill to the customer, and DP&L is not sending a bill, couldn't it result in DP&L's costs going down?
- A. I don't know. I don't know if we track our costs so specifically as per bill, for example, versus the cost of the system and the ability to generate a bill.
- Q. Okay. And do you have the Stipulation provision talking about the Supplier Consolidated Billing proposal?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the Stipulation envisions CRES
 providers buying the receivables of DP&L; and by that
 I mean their distribution receivable, correct?

A. Can you repeat that?

- Q. Under the pilot will a CRES provider buy the distribution-related receivable at DP&L?
- A. What I see on page 22 it's not clarified in as much detail as what you just described but it lists there that DP&L and participating CRES providers will meet to determine a methodology regarding implementation, and within that paragraph it mentions the purchase of receivables at 100 percent without recourse.
- Q. And to your knowledge, many of the details regarding the manner in which the receivables would be purchased are to be worked out in the future?
- A. I'm not sure about many, but it appears by reading this that, for example, their credit and collection procedures as well as other type of implementation method of the transfer and the payment, all of those would be determined later.
 - Q. Okay.
- 21 EXAMINER PRICE: But the discount rate is 22 set in the Stipulation?
- 23 THE WITNESS: The discount rate is listed 24 here in the Stipulation.
- 25 EXAMINER PRICE: It is set at zero.

There will be no discount rate.

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THE WITNESS: It's listed as the purchase of receivables at 100 percent.

EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And that was my question.

 I think we got a little different answer in the deposition. Do you believe that -- first, have you reviewed Matt White's testimony?
 - A. I have.
- Q. And did you -- are you aware Matt White proposed a discount rate?
- A. I'm aware of that, and similar to what I mentioned earlier, sometimes I might have a different answer from my deposition because I've done research or had discussions since then.
- Q. So in order to impose a discount rate in the future, does the Commission have to modify the Stipulation?
 - A. Can you repeat that, please?
- Q. Okay. If the Commission -- in order for DP&L to provide for CRES providers to purchase receivables at a discount in accordance with the fashion Matt White proposed, would the Commission have to modify and approve the Stipulation?
- A. I don't know.

- Q. Okay. If CRES providers purchased DP&L's receive -- distribution receivables at a zero discount, is there a possibility that may result in DP&L's total uncollected receivables to go down?
 - A. You say there is a possibility?
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. I think there are other factors but that may be a possibility.
- Q. Okay. And to your knowledge, has DP&L to date taken any action to engage with retail suppliers to implement the Supplier Consolidated Billing pilot?
- A. I don't know if I would characterize it as implement the Supplier Consolidated Billing pilot, but I am aware that several DP&L employees have been working on an effort to determine the parameters of what would be in the two-year pilot -- Supplier Consolidated Billing pilot program.
- Q. And CRES providers have not been a part of those discussions, correct?
- A. I'm not sure. I haven't been a part of those discussions.
- Q. And do you know if DP&L has derived an estimate of the cost of implementing Supplier Consolidated Billing since this Stipulation was signed?

- A. I don't know. I know as part of those internal discussions, at least during those, there have been discussions regarding the nature of what would be required to implement, and so it's possible, but I don't know.
- Q. Okay. And switching gears, your testimony talks about modifications to the generation tariffs, also known as Tariff G8?
 - A. You are in my testimony?
 - Q. Yes.
- 11 EXAMINER PRICE: Do you have a page
- 12 reference?

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- MR. OLIKER: I am looking for it, your
 Honor. One moment.
 - A. I don't know if it helps, but I don't think it's in the testimony. I haven't found it. I don't think it's there. I think it's in the Stipulation.
 - Q. Maybe we can ask it this way, is there a DP&L witness that supports the changes to the generation tariffs?
- A. DP&L Witness Park proposed changes to the
 G8 that you mentioned in the application. There were
 no changes to that proposal in the settlement. And
 so the changes would stand in the Stipulation and

that's why I think it's not mentioned in my testimony, since it didn't change.

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- Q. And Mr. Park's testimony hasn't been put into the record, has it?
- A. I don't know exactly the nature of that.

 It was in the application, and it's part of the

 Stipulation.
- Q. And by it's part of the Stipulation, you mean the changes he was proposing.
- A. Yes. For example, on page 25 of the Stipulation, it talks about "DP&L agrees to the following Tariff changes," and it lists some tariff changes for G8 and those are ones that would have been modified from what was in Witness Park's testimony in the application. The others would be the same, and I believe that the way that the Stipulation reads in some legal terms would be that if it's not in the stipulation, it would be as it was proposed.
- Q. But your testimony is not offered as support specifically for those provisions, correct?
- A. Only inasmuch as my testimony supports the overall benefits of the Stipulation, that's part of the Stipulation because it was incorporated as part of Witness Park's testimony in the application.

- Q. Okay. And but you do know that one of the changes contemplated by the Stipulation was to collateral requirements for CRES providers, correct?
- A. I am looking for that piece of the -- in the redline tariff. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And directionally you do not know if the proposed new collateral calculation would increase the amount of collateral that a CRES provider has to post with DP&L?
- A. No. There are a number of factors involved in that calculation so I don't know which direction it might go.
- Q. Well, you also haven't done any calculations personally, correct?
- A. That's correct. I haven't done any calculations personally.
- Q. Okay. And although -- you're familiar with the switching fee, correct?
 - A. Yes, I am.

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- Q. And that is referenced in Tariff G8 but the actual switching fee and its parameters are discussed in Tariff D34, correct?
- A. Can you repeat that?
- MR. OLIKER: Karen, can you reread my question.

(Record read.)

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- A. There are parameters discussed in both G8 and D34.
- Q. Okay. But you would agree under DP&L's existing and proposed practice, the switching fee would apply in the following two scenarios: A customer switches from default service to a CRES provider or from a CRES provider to another CRES provider, correct?
- A. In those situations the switching fee would apply, and DP&L would charge it to the AGS.
- Q. And based on existing and proposed practice, DP&L does not assess a switching fee when a customer switches from a CRES provider to default service, correct?
- A. That's correct for several reasons, one of which is that there's not really an AGS to charge consistent with the process that we charge when there's a switch to another supplier. There is no AGS.

In addition, in D34 it's outlined that in the event that a customer returns to standard offer due to certain reasons, there will not be a switching fee charged and DP&L can't always tell the reasons why a customer is switched to standard offer service.

- Q. And has DP&L calculated the cost that it incurs to switch a customer from default service to a CRES provider?
 - A. Can you repeat that?
- Q. Has DP&L calculated the cost that it incurs to switch a customer from default service to a CRES provider?
- A. No. It hasn't -- we don't track our costs to that level of detail.
- 10 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record
 11 for one minute.
- 12 (Discussion off the record.)
- EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the
- 14 record.

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- MR. OLIKER: Can I have Sharon's answer read back?
- 17 EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.
- 18 (Record read.)
- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And do you have any
 reason to believe that the cost of switching a
 customer to a CRES provider and from a CRES provider
 to default service is different?
- A. As I mentioned, we don't track our costs in that level of detail, so I don't have anything to base that on.

Q. Okay. And one of the other provisions contained in Tariff G8 which was not modified is the cost for historical customer usage of \$150; is that correct?

- A. That's correct. That's part of G8 and it was not proposed to change in this case.
- Q. And do you know whether DP&L incurs costs to implement -- restate the question.

Has DP&L quantified the amount of costs that it incurs to provide historical usage?

- A. Not to my knowledge. I don't -- similar to before I don't know that it's tracked to that level of detail to quantify and maintain those types of tracking.
- Q. And a few years ago, Ms. Schroder, you worked for DPLER, right?
- A. I'm thinking how many. Yes, several years ago.
 - Q. What's your definition of several?
 - A. I left there in 2015.
- Q. Okay. And at that point in time, you advocated for reducing barriers to competition, correct?
- A. I'm not sure I was ever in a position to be advocating in such a way.

Q. When you were in the capacity of working for DPLER?

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Oliker.

MR. OLIKER: Yes.

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EXAMINER PRICE: The issue of switching fees and the issue of the \$150 customer usage data was brought up and fully litigated by Dayton -- by IGS and Dayton Power and Light in the distribution -- in the distribution rate case. Why is this not an improper collateral attack on issues that have already been litigated and decided by the Commission?

MR. OLIKER: If I remember that order, your Honor, a portion of the reasoning was that IGS should have pursued those issues in the ESP.

EXAMINER PRICE: I don't know. Is that true? Sounds like something I would write.

MR. OLIKER: I think that is something so --

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. That's a fair point. You can proceed.

Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Ms. Schroder, you have some familiarity with access to historical usage from your prior role of working for DPLER, correct, because that's a typical type of convention that would exist with other utilities?

A. Yes, I have some familiarity with that from that perspective.

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- Q. And do you know of any other utilities in Ohio that charge \$150 for historical usage?
- A. No, I don't remember their charges. I do remember there were different proposals for each, or at least for most that was different depending on who you were getting it from, depending on their capabilities, their systems, for example.
- Q. And oftentimes a supplier would request historical usage and -- to price a customer and ultimately not get the deal, right?
 - A. Can you say that again?
- Q. And oftentimes a supplier could request historical usage to try to provide a rate to a perspective customer and then ultimately not get the deal, right?
 - A. Yes, that's possible.
- Q. And more often than not that actually happens with electric customers, correct?
 - A. I'm not sure how often that happens.
- Q. And would you agree that it's possible that suppliers may see the \$150 historical usage request as a large burden that makes it difficult to price a customer, particularly in the small to

midsize commercial?

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- A. I don't know if suppliers would see it as such. I would hope that suppliers would see it as helping and supporting improved systems so it could be done cheaper.
- Q. And if suppliers were to forego the access to historical usage and to provide customers what we commonly call rack rates, would you agree that that could lead to imprecise pricing?
- A. I'm not sure the pricing methodologies of the different CRESs and how they might do individual versus what you are calling rack rate pricing.
- Q. But if a CRES provider prices a customer without their historical usage, all else being equal, would you agree that that price is likely to be less accurate than if they had the usage?
- A. I am not sure if the price would be as accurate. I can agree that the information that they are raising the price on may not be as accurate.
- Q. Okay. And since we are almost reaching the end, you indicated you had some familiarity with DP&L's distribution rate case?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Is IGS Exhibit 1006, which is the distribution rate case application, is that in front

of you?

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- A. The rate case application?
- Q. Yes.
 - A. No, it's not.

MR. OLIKER: May I approach, your Honor?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And does IGS Exhibit 1006 appear to be the distribution rate case application that you submitted testimony in? Understanding that it's -- I presented you with Volume 1 which is the first filing.
- A. Yeah. To clarify my testimony was not in the application but supporting the Stipulation, and as you mentioned this is Volume 1 of 14.
 - Q. And would this be one of the documents you may have looked at?
 - A. It likely was, yes.
- Q. Okay. And you don't see any reason why this isn't a true and accurate copy, do you?
- A. No. I don't have any reason to think that it's not.
- Q. Recognizing I have only given you an excerpt, can you turn to page 7 of 111. And it's the second to last page given that it's an excerpt.
- A. I was going to say I don't have that many

pages in here.

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- Q. And are you there?
- A. I'm at page 7, but I apologize. I just wanted to go back to see what page 1 is because it is clearly different than the application says 111.
- Q. It's an excerpt. I will represent that to you, Ms. Schroder. But does this page on page 7 under the title "Ring Fencing" state "There are a number of plans and regulations to which DP&L is subject and with which DP&L complies to accomplish ring fencing. Those include," and I will just list the five sections, Corporate Separation Plan, Cost Allocation Manual, Cost Alignment Allocation Manual, Merger Stipulation, and Ohio Regulations?
 - A. I see that.
- Q. Okay. And are you familiar with DP&L's corporate separation plan?
- A. At a high level, generally, yes. I've read it.
 - Q. You've read it?
- 21 A. I have.
- MR. OLIKER: May I approach, your Honor?

 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
- MR. OLIKER: And the document I presented to the witness is in the Matter of the Application of

- Dayton Power and Light Company for Authority to Amend
 Its Corporate Separation Plan, Case No.
- 3 | 13-2442-EL-UNC. And I would mark that IGS 1000 -- 4 | 1013.

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(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. And, Ms. Schroder, does this appear to be the document you just referenced containing the corporate separation plan which I believe is also referenced on the distribution rate case filing we just discussed?
- A. I'll clarify that the page -- I guess a couple of things. Starting with the Exhibit 1006, Book I-Application Volume 1 of 14. I don't recall seeing that page that you are referencing from. I don't recall that.

And then with regards to the Case No.

13-2442-EL-UNC, I am not sure that I have ever read
the application portion of this. And I have also -I am not familiar with the redlined version of the
Fourth Amended Corporate Separation Plan, but I will
say I have read -- what I have seen is a clean
version of the Fourth Amended Corporate Separation
Plan.

Q. Okay. So if we -- just to be clear, if you go to it's about halfway through where it says

Exhibit A and it's struck out and there is Exhibit B listed in what appears to be redlined?

- A. I'm sorry. Where are you?
- Q. Go halfway through the document.
- A. I'm sorry. Are you in the application or are you --
- 7 Q. I am at the actual corporate separation 8 plan.
 - A. Within the plan.
- 10 Q. Yes.

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- 11 A. Thank you. And I'm there on page 14 of the redlined version.
- Q. Well, now, I'm confused. Can we take a step back.
 - Can you tell me, did you say you reviewed the redlined version or the clean version?
 - A. I've read a clean version of the fourth.
 - Q. And does the clean version appear to start on about page 4 which is marked Exhibit A that says "Fourth Amended Corporate Separation Plan"?
 - A. I'm not sure we are in the same place, no. What I am looking at is the document you just handed to me that's in Case No. 13-2442, and I am looking at Exhibit B.
- 25 Q. Okay.

- A. And it says the -- excuse me, "The Dayton Power and Light Company Fourth Amended Corporate Separation Plan, December 30, 2013," and some of those items are redlined.
 - Q. And is that the document you read?
 - A. In the clean version, yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, can you just turn back to about page -- go to the very top and go to actually page 3. Does that appear to be the version you read that's titled "Exhibit A" that says "Amended Corporate Separation Plan"?
- A. I'm sorry. You said go back earlier in this application?
- 14 O. Yes.

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- 15 A. Okay.
- Q. Would you agree the application itself is really only the first and second page?
- A. I see it. So you are looking at Exhibit

 A now?
- 20 Q. Yes.
- 21 A. Yes. I'm there.
- Q. And is Exhibit A the document you think you read before?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And sorry this is a long way of

doing this but do you believe that Exhibit A is DP&L's currently effective Corporate Separation Plan?

A. Yes. I think this is the most recent one.

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- Q. Okay. And from a high level would you agree that the purpose of the Corporate Separation Plan is to prevent the subsidization of competitive services by noncompetitive services?
- A. I'm not familiar with it in that terms -those terms. I wouldn't characterize it this way. I
 know this Fourth Amended Corporate Separation Plan
 was -- was revised to try to clarify the new creation
 of AES US Services Company so that was the purpose of
 this one.
- Q. And there is a section under No. 7 that deals with financial arrangements; is that correct?

 MR. IRELAND: Which page are you on?

 MR. OLIKER: 7 of Exhibit A.
 - A. I'm there, page 7.
- Q. And that contains commitments such as "Any indebtedness incurred by an affiliate shall be without recourse to DP&L"?
- A. I see that section. I'm not familiar with it.
 - Q. Okay. And under 6 "DP&L will not pledge,

mortgage or use as collateral any of its asset for the benefit of any of its affiliates"?

- A. Again, I see where you are reading from.

 I am not familiar with this section.
- Q. Okay. Do you know if DP&L's corporate separation plan would prevent DP&L from making decisions for the benefit of its unregulated affiliates?
 - A. I don't know.

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- Q. Do you think that's the intent of the document?
- MR. IRELAND: Objection.
- 13 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?
 - MR. IRELAND: There is no foundation for this line of questioning. She's testified as to what her limited knowledge is with respect to the document, and so now asking questions about the intent of the Corporate Separation is clearly beyond what she knows about this document.
 - EXAMINER PRICE: She can testify as far as she knows or she does not.
 - A. Repeat it.
- Q. Do you know if the intent of corporate separation plans is to prevent the regulated distribution utility from taking actions for the

benefit of its unregulated affiliates?

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- A. No, I'm not sure.
- Q. Okay. Earlier, Ms. Schroder, I think you indicated you -- do you review any credit ratings of specific entities other than DP&L?
- A. I wouldn't say I review -- I wouldn't say
 I review any. I am aware of some. I follow some. I
 might see something in the news and read it. I
 wouldn't say that I review them.
- Q. Who do you -- whose ratings do you follow?
- A. AES, I usually track things that might be happening with other utility companies, DP&L, IPL someone that might influence -- not influence but someone who might be in the industry, if I were to see it on the news or something, I would read it.
- Q. Did you follow the bankruptcy of Energy Future Holdings?
- A. I recall reading articles from time to time but not with any detail.
- Q. Did you read any of the Moody's credit rating analysis of Energy Future Holdings?
- 23 A. No.
- O. What about Oncor?
- A. No. I wouldn't have read any of the

credit rating information about that, just news articles.

- Q. Did you follow any of the articles on the parent ratings of Energy Future Holdings or Oncor during the bankruptcy?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Are you familiar with the credit rating of any bankrupt entities that have subsidiaries that are regulated utilities?
 - A. No.
- Q. And when you mentioned you had followed what was going on with Energy Future Holdings, what was your understanding of that you are referring to?
- A. I recall seeing articles of some form of a utility company in Texas having financial distress, and it was interesting. That's about the extent of the details I recall.
- Q. And do you know if Vistra -- do you know who Vistra is?
 - A. I don't.
- Q. Do you know who Vistra Energy is?
- 22 A. No.
- MR. OLIKER: I believe those are all the questions I have, your Honor.
- Thank you, Ms. Schroder.

Proceedings

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                 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.
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                 MR. IRELAND: Nothing, your Honor, thank
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     you.
                 EXAMINER PRICE: No questions on
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     redirect?
                 MR. IRELAND: No.
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you, Ms. Schroder.
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     You may step down.
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                 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: Go off the record for a
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     minute.
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                 (Discussion off the record.)
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the
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     record.
                 At this time we would recall Staff
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    Witness Patrick Donlon.
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                 (Witness sworn.)
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: Please be seated and
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     state your name and business address for the record.
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                 THE WITNESS: Business address now or?
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: Business address now.
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                 THE WITNESS: Sorry. Patrick Donlon,
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     1306 Harran, H-A-R-R-A-N, Avenue, Columbus, 43235.
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: Off the record for a
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     second.
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1337 (Discussion off the record.) 1 2 EXAMINER PRICE: Back on the record. 3 Please proceed, Mr. Oliker. 4 5 CROSS-EXAMINATION 6 By Mr. Oliker: 7 Good afternoon, Mr. Donlon. Q. 8 A. Hello. 9 Ο. Just a few questions for you today. Have 10 you been in the hearing room the whole time? 11 Not the whole time but most of it. Α. 12 And am I correct that you were on the Q. 13 Staff at the time of the Stipulation? 14 Α. Correct. 15 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Oliker, your 16 microphone has turned off. There you go. 17 And your testimony discusses the Q. 18 three-part test and the MRO versus ESP test under 19 one -- 4928.142, correct? 20 Α. Yes. 2.1 Q. And regarding your background you are not an attorney, correct? 22 23 Attorney, no. Α. 24 And, therefore, you are -- your testimony Ο. relies upon your expertise in regulatory proceedings? 25

A. Correct.

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- Q. Okay. And you have read the MRO statute, correct?
 - A. Throughout my career, yes.
- Q. And do you have a copy of the MRO statute with you?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. Okay. We will come back to that once I find it. Okay. I've got it.
- MR. OLIKER: May I approach, your Honor?

 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
- Q. Mr. Donlon, I am not going to mark this
 as an exhibit but this is the statute you reference
 in your testimony, correct?
- 15 A. It appears to be.
 - Q. And we'll go into the analysis in a second, but am I correct that for purposes of your ESP-MRO test you have modeled the DMR on both the ESP side and the MRO side?
- A. I don't know if modeled is the right word but value equivalent.
- 22 Q. It would be a wash, right?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. And have you modeled the -- does your testimony address the Reconciliation Rider at all?

- A. Well, no, because as part of the Stipulation, it was bypassable so it wouldn't be in there.
 - Q. Okay. And --
- A. From a standpoint of the MRO-ESP quantitative.
- Q. Okay. Am I correct that for purposes of your testimony, you have assumed that the DMR would be permissible under Section 4928.142(D)(4) as a financial emergency to DP&L, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And would you agree that the DMR as proposed by DP&L is not, in fact, a component of the Standard Service Offer default rate?
- A. I think the first thing is I'm not sure -- since this came out of the Stipulation I am not sure it's as proposed by DP&L. I would say it's part of the Stipulation, so there's a question in the wording there.
- Q. And how do you believe -- well, let's take it one at a time. DMR is proposed in the Stipulation. It would not, in fact, be a component of the Standard Service Offer bypassable rate, correct? It's charged to everyone.
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. And specifically when you are relying on Section (D)(4), is it the section that says "Additionally, the commission may adjust the electric distribution utility's most recent standard service offer price by such just and reasonable amount"? Is that the section of the statute you are relying upon?
- A. That is what I referenced in my original testimony for cross, yes.
- Q. Okay. And in your testimony when you reference "the Company would be subject to higher interest rates," did you calculate the higher interest rates that the Company could be subjected to?
- A. Can you point where you are on the testimony?
- Q. On page -- page 4 and I'm referencing line 84 to 85.
- A. So we did not -- Staff did not calculate specific interest rates --
 - Q. Okay.
- 22 A. -- so.

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- Q. And did you review the August 24 credit agreement before admitting this testimony?
- A. The August 24?

Q. 2016.

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- A. Is that the one with the covenants and that piece?
 - O. Yeah.
- A. I don't remember if I did personally.

 Definitely I believe my staff did.
 - Q. Okay. And in your role at the Staff, did you from time to time review credit ratings for utilities including DP&L?
 - A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Did you review credit ratings for other 12 entities?
- 13 A. Yes.
 - Q. Which other ones did you review?
- A. All of them really for all four -- well,

 I guess how you want to break up the utilities,

 FirstEnergy's companies, AEP Ohio, Duke Energy Ohio,

 and DP&L as well as, I assume, the gas companies were
- the same thing, we met with financial institutions on a regular basis.
- Q. And were you following matters within -restate that.
- So you were relatively dialed in on things going on with the credit rating indices, correct?

- A. It wasn't my main focus, but it was definitely someone on Staff's main focus and something we did review and I participated in.
- Q. And has -- have you followed the manner in which Moody's or any other credit rating agency has handled other financially-distressed utilities outside of Ohio?
 - A. No.
- Q. And are you familiar with the utility or bankruptcy of Energy Future Holdings?
- A. No.
 - Q. Do you know who Vistra Energy is?
- 13 A. No.

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- Q. Okay. And so am I correct that before reaching the conclusions here in this case, DP&L did not -- or the Staff did not look to how credit rating agencies may have considered holding company bankruptcies in other states?
- A. Not in other states but we did have -- I am trying to think of the timing of this -- of the bankruptcies in Ohio, but I have dealt with two utilities in Ohio bankruptcies.
- Q. Are you talking about the thermal companies?
- 25 A. One thermal company and one pipeline

company.

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- Q. Yeah. And your testimony doesn't contain any independent analysis of or financial projections of DP&L's ability to provide safe and reliable service in the absence of the DMR, correct?
 - A. No, mine does not.
- Q. And you are familiar with the ratemaking process; is that correct, Mr. Donlon?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you would agree that customer-provided funds are typically applied as an offset to rate base through conventions such as ADIT?
- A. When they are specifically to a -- when they are applied to a specific project, yes.
- Q. Okay. And are you familiar with the term funds made of construction?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. What does that mean to you?
- A. Sorry. All I can think of is the four words. It's money that has been attributed to a specific customer funded by usually a -- no. I said that wrong. I'm sorry. It's funds that are provided by a customer usually for a specific project. It's often handled -- in gas companies it happens a lot where it's not feasible to run the pipeline all the

way out to the customers, so they pay the extra hundred feet or so or extra mile of the pipeline out to themselves.

- Q. And that's a way for the customer to front the funds to the Company to complete the project, correct?
- A. It's not really front. It's to allow them to actually get billed for that section that wouldn't be economical for the utility to build.
- Q. Okay. So thank you for that clarification. And are those funds usually treated differently than the normal rate base?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And there's not typically a return on those funds?
- 16 A. Right.

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- Q. Because the customer provided the capital?
- A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. And you are familiar with the Ohio
 Valley Electric Corporation and the Reconciliation
 Rider, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Do you think the Reconciliation Rider would be approved in a distribution rate case?

1 MR. McNAMEE: Objection.

2 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

MR. McNAMEE: Clearly a legal question.

EXAMINER PRICE: And we know he is not a

5 lawyer.

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MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, this witness has signed Staff Reports, you know, proposing disallowances from rate base. I think he is capable of answering this question.

EXAMINER PRICE: He is a regulatory expert. He could give his best nonlegal opinion on this question.

- Α. My nonlegal answer would be that I believe the Supreme Court has issued in the AEP case that it can be.
 - In a distribution rate case? Ο.
- Oh, sorry. I thought --Α.
 - I'll restate it, Mr. Donlon. Q.
- 19 I'm sorry. Answered a different Α. 20
- 2.1 Ο. Do you believe that the Reconciliation
- 2.2 Rider would be authorized in a distribution rate
- 23 case?

question.

- 24 Yes; yes, I do. I am trying to remember
- 25 now. I have testified to this in other cases, and I

would have to go back and look at the Code too to remember because I'm blanking on it right now as we sit here.

- Q. As you sit here today, you don't know?
- A. I know I have looked into this. I know I've answered this question in other cases and need -- I just am blanking on it right now what that is.
 - Q. Okay.

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A. I believe it's yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Donlon, even if the answer were no, the AEP Supreme Court case that you cite actually held there was no strict price test in the ESP-MRO case, did it not?

THE WITNESS: Yes, it would be in the aggregate, is one test in the aggregate.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And but regarding my question the answer is you don't know if a Reconciliation Rider would be permitted in a distribution case.

EXAMINER PRICE: I think his answer was he thinks it can be, but he can't remember his theory.

MR. OLIKER: And I am fine with that

answer, but I don't want to cut him off.

- A. No, it is, and obviously the Commission has ruled on it in the past. And that's where Staff is relying on following Commission precedent, and unfortunately after sitting here all day, I am blanking on what that precedent is.
- Q. And would you agree that within the first three years of the ESP, it is anticipated that there will be no grid modernization undertaken that would happen at a later date?
- 11 A. I think we can be assured of that at this point.
 - Q. Maybe a much later date?
- A. Well, it will be when it's ruled on since they filed the plan.
- MR. OLIKER: Okay. If I could have one minute, your Honor, that may be it.
- 18 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
- MR. OLIKER: I believe those are all the questions I have, your Honor.
- Thank you, Mr. Donlon.
- 22 EXAMINER PRICE: Redirect?
- MR. McNAMEE: No redirect, your Honor.
- 24 Thank you.

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25 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you, Mr. Donlon.

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1 You are excused.
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THE WITNESS: Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Oliker, are there

any exhibits we have not admitted that you would like

to move the admission?

6 MR. OLIKER: There are actually, your 7 Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

MR. OLIKER: I realize we may not have done that after Ms. Schroder.

11 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you for the reminder.

Your Honor, at this time, if we are still on the record, I would move for the admission of IGS Exhibit 1006, which was the distribution rate case application that we discussed. I would also move for the admission of the Corporate Separation Plan, IGS Exhibit 1013. I don't think I am missing anything else other than Moody's reports which I would be happy to revisit if you would indulge me.

MS. WHITFIELD: So, Joe, what are you doing with 1012?

MR. OLIKER: I think 1012, I will also move that one as well, if I didn't mention that.

25 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Any objection to

Proceedings

1349 admission of Exhibits -- IGS Exhibit 1012? 1 2 MR. IRELAND: No, your Honor. 3 EXAMINER PRICE: Seeing none, it will be admitted. 4 5 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 6 EXAMINER PRICE: We will take 7 administrative notice of IGS Exhibit 1006, the rate 8 case application. 9 As to IGS 1013, we will take 10 administrative notice of the most recent DP&L 11 Corporate Separation Plan. I'm not convinced that 12 the one in front of us, 1013, is the most recent, but 13 we'll just go ahead and take administrative notice of 14 the most recent one which I think would have been 15 filed in this docket anyways as part of your 16 application. 17 MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, I would have to 18 go back and check.

EXAMINER PRICE: I think the rules require it, but I'm not positive off the top of my head.

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MR. OLIKER: I think it was. We will take that, your Honor, under advisement. If it was filed, I don't think it was changed, but we should have the most recent version.

EXAMINER PRICE: It should be the most recent one. MR. OLIKER: I think that's a good point. EXAMINER PRICE: Any other issues? Okay. We will adjourn until 9 o'clock tomorrow, in which case we will take Witnesses White, Nicodemus, and then the two IGS witnesses in whatever order they prefer. (Thereupon, at 5:19 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.)

CERTIFICATE I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Tuesday, April 2, 2019, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes. Karen Sue Gibson, Registered Merit Reporter. (KSG-6722)

This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities

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Case No(s). 16-0395-EL-SSO, 16-0396-EL-ATA, 16-0397-EL-AAM

Summary: Transcript in the matter of the Dayton Power and Light Company hearing held on 04/02/19 - Volume VII electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.