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-C,
Columbus, Ohio, called at 10:00 a.m. on Monday,
April 15, 2019.

VOLUME IX

VOLIOINE IZ

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Monday Morning Session,

April 15, 2019.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go on the record.

Good morning. The Public Utilities Commission has set for hearing at this time and place Case No.

16-395-EL-SSO, being In the Matter of the Application of The Dayton Power and Light Company for Approval of its Electric Security Plan.

My name is Gregory Price. With me is
Trish Schabo. We're the Attorney Examiners assigned
to preside over this hearing. This is our final day
of hearing in this matter. Let's begin by taking
appearances, starting with the company.

MR. SHARKEY: Jeff Sharkey from the law firm of Faruki, PLL. I have with me Chris Hollon, also with the Faruki firm, and Mike Schuler, he is Regulatory Counsel for the Dayton Power and Light Company.

MR. SETTINERI: Good morning, your
Honors. Mike Settineri on behalf the Retail Energy
Supply Association, 52 East Gay Street, Columbus,
Ohio 43215, with the law firm of Vorys, Sater,
Seymour & Pease.

MR. OLIKER: Good morning, your Honor.

On behalf of IGS Energy, Joe Oliker, also Mike
Nugent, 6100 Emerald Parkway, Dublin, Ohio 43016.

2.1

MS. KYLER COHN: Good morning. On behalf of Ohio Energy Group, Jody Kyler Cohn, Mike Kurtz, and Kurt Boehm, 36 East Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

MR. MICHAEL: Good morning. On behalf of Dayton Power and Light residential consumers, the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel, by Bill Michael.

MR. DRESSEL: Good morning. On behalf of the Ohio Manufacturers' Association Energy Group, Brian W. Dressel, Kimberly Bojko, with the law firm Carpenter, Lipps & Leland, 280 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

MS. WHITFIELD: Good morning. On behalf of the Kroger Company, Angela Paul Whitfield and Steven W. Dutton, with the law firm of Carpenter, Lipps & Leland.

MR. MC NAMEE: On behalf of the Staff of the Public Utilities of Ohio, I'm Thomas McNamee, the address is 30 East Broad Street, 16th floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

The purpose of today's hearing is to

Proceedings - Volume IX 1523 hear rebuttal testimony filed by the Office of 1 2. Consumers' Counsel. Mr. Michael, will you call your witness? 3 MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, we call Ross 4 5 Willis. 6 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Willis, please 7 raise your right hand. Do you swear the testimony you're about to give is the truth, the whole truth, 8 9 and nothing but the truth?

10 MR. WILLIS: I do.

11 EXAMINER PRICE: Please be seated, and 12 state your name and business address for the record.

THE WITNESS: My name is William Ross Willis, business address is 65 East State Street, 7th Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

16 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. Please 17 proceed, Mr. Michael.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 18

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20 William Ross Willis,

2.1 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 2.2 examined and testified as follows:

23 DIRECT EXAMINATION

24 By Mr. Michael:

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Q. Mr. Willis, do you have before you what

was previously marked as OCC Exhibit 1000?

A. I do.

2.1

- Q. Can you identify that document, please?
- A. Yes. That is my rebuttal testimony.
- Q. And was that prepared by you or at your direction?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And, Mr. Willis, do you have any corrections to that testimony, or additions?
- A. I do; I have two. First one is on page 9, Footnote 9. I have a couple sentences I'd like to add.

"The loss for the four investor-owned utilities under the jurisdiction of the PUCO would be 38.68 percent, or 2,137,369,072. DP&L's share is 4.9 percent, or 271 million. Duke's share is 9 percent, or 497 million, FES' share is 4.85 percent, or 268 million, and Ohio Power's share is 19.93 percent, or 1.101 billion."

I have one more correction, and that is on page 12, line 16. "(P)", I'd like to strike that so the sentence would end with "last resort." And that's all.

Q. Mr. Willis, were you deposed in connection with this testimony?

- A. I was, on Friday.
- Q. And did you make those corrections or additions at that time?
 - A. I did.

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- Q. And, Mr. Willis, with those additions, were I to ask you the same questions that appear in your rebuttal testimony, would your answers be the same?
 - A. They would.
- MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, I move for the admission of OCC Exhibit 1000, subject to cross-examination.
- 13 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.
- 14 Mr. Sharkey.
- MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. As I

 mentioned to you off the record, the Dayton Power and

 Light Company has a motion to strike portions of

 Mr. Willis' testimony. It would start on page 8,
- 19 line 7. It would start with the word, "But".
 - So I'm not moving to strike the question -- or the answer to the word "No", but I move to strike the remainder of that answer.
- I move to strike everything on the next page, page 9, including the new portions of
- 25 | Footnote 9 that Mr. Willis just read into the record.

And then I'd also move to strike, on page 10, lines 1 and 2, and then on -- also on page 10, move to line -- I would move to strike the second clause after the word "No".

2.1

So I would move to strike the phrase,

"While there should be no OVEC coal subsidy charge to
be paid by consumers..." That phrase I'm moving to

strike.

If this motion to strike were to be denied, your Honor, I have a second motion to strike, a narrower piece of the same testimony on a different ground, but the argument as to that piece of testimony is that it's not rebuttal testimony at all, your Honor, it's, in fact, testimony that is supportive of the position that OCC took in its original testimony. It's simply an effort to supplement the record.

I have brought with me, if you'd like to see it, a copy of the Supplemental Direct Testimony of Matthew Kahal, which was admitted in the main portion of the hearing previously, in which he also asserts that the OVEC charges should not be recovered.

And if you look at page 8, your Honor, the question starts out, in my view appropriately,

"Do you agree with Mr. White that the Reconciliation Rider should not be charged to customers or marketers?"

2.1

That's a new issue that Mr. Willis is rebutting Matt White on. And the answer, "No", I believe that's appropriately within the scope.

But he then proceeds to argue in that answer that no customers should be paying the Reconciliation Rider. You can see that on line 9.

"It is an anti-competitive subsidy for any consumers," and then again, on the lines 16 and 17, OVEC -- "OCC does not support imposing the Reconciliation Rider on any customers."

If there's any doubt, your Honor, as to whether this is rebuttal testimony, or an effort to supplement the record, it's made pretty clear on the following page where the question is, "Do you agree with Mr. White...", and it goes on, and the answer is "Yes."

Pretty clear, your Honor, that this testimony is not rebutting Mr. White's recommendation that the Reconciliation Rider be made bypassable, but it is arguing an issue that OCC has already had a chance to litigate, and it's not rebuttal testimony.

As I mentioned, I'd be happy to provide

to you the prior testimony of Matt Kahal on this issue, if you'd like to see it.

EXAMINER PRICE: I recall the testimony.

Mr. Michael, response?

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MR. MICHAEL: Thank you. I'd like to begin with the motion to strike on page 8. And, your Honor, I think it's pretty clear, as Mr. Sharkey concedes, that Mr. Willis is in fact rebutting Mr. White's testimony.

He certainly gives an explanation that addresses the Reconciliation Rider not only as proposed to be charged to all customers, but marketers as well.

So I think if past is prologue, your

Honor has given witnesses the opportunity to explain
themselves and give the answers subject to

cross-examination.

And as I first mentioned, Mr. Willis takes on, as Mr. Sharkey concedes, Mr. White's point head on by answering no, and then he gives an explanation for why not only does he not believe that Mr. White -- that he does believe that Mr. White is wrong, but goes on to expound upon that. And if Mr. Shark wants cross-examination on that, it's fine.

EXAMINER PRICE: But his explanation

begins with the term but -- "No. But," and then goes on to agree with Mr. White.

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MR. MICHAEL: I guess I don't read that similarly, your Honor. I'm obviously open to having my main -- my mind changed.

EXAMINER PRICE: There's nothing on page 8 that talks about bypassability versus non-bypassability. It simply says we don't like the Reconciliation Rider.

MR. MICHAEL: And I also would add if I might, your Honor, very quickly, this case is kind of a unique circumstance.

As we recognized before, we have the case currently on appeal before the Ohio Supreme Court, and the Consumers' Counsel would just like to make it abundantly clear that just because we are disagreeing with Mr. White that the Reconciliation Rider should be made bypassable, we certainly don't want to leave any impression whatsoever that we in any way, shape, or form, support the Reconciliation Rider.

So I think the public interest would be served, just for the clarification and protecting of residential consumers, that the Consumers' Counsel does not support the Reconciliation Rider at all.

1 And given the unique procedural 2 circumstance of this case, I think having that testimony in there would be beneficial, and simply 3 clarify and not leave the door open for any sort of 4 5 misunderstanding about what the Consumers' Counsel's 6 position is. 7 EXAMINER PRICE: Anybody else care to 8 weigh in on this? 9 Mr. Sharkey, final word? 10 MR. SHARKEY: Sure, your Honor. Two 11 points; one just to clarify for certainty, the scope 12 of the motion. 13 It does not include Footnote 6 on page 8, but does include Footnote 7, 8, 9 and 10. I 14 15 should have said that originally. So just to 16 clarify. 17 And very briefly, to respond to 18 Mr. Michael's argument. First of all, Mr. Michael 19 did not address the Q and A on page 9. It says, "Do 20 you agree with Mr. White, " and the answer was, "Yes." 2.1 MR. MICHAEL: I was going to get to that 22 part. I wanted to address this one first. I 23 apologize for interrupting. 24 EXAMINER PRICE: Why don't I let -- why

don't you finish your response, then Mr. Sharkey can

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respond wholistically to your arguments?

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MR. MICHAEL: So page 9, entirety of that track, Mr. Sharkey?

MR. SHARKEY: Everything on that page, including the addition that was read in orally from the stand.

MR. MICHAEL: Okay. Well, again, your Honor, I would say regarding this particular aspect of Mr. Willis' testimony, I would rely on the fact of the unique procedural aspect of this case and the Consumers' Counsel's desire to make it abundantly clear that the Consumers' Counsel opposes the Reconciliation Rider in its entirety.

And to the extent Mr. Willis is describing in his testimony that to the extent the PUCO maintains its current position that the Reconciliation Rider should be in effect, it should be paid by all consumers, and this portion of Mr. Willis' testimony, I think, just makes the record clear.

I think it's in the public interest to have the record clear that Mr. Willis' testimony on the bypassability issue in no way, shape, or form means that the Consumers' Counsel supports the Reconciliation Rider in any way, shape, or form.

So for those reasons, I would request that your Honor subject the testimony by Mr. Willis to cross-examination, but not strike it from his testimony.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: And you would agree,
Mr. Michael, that the testimony part begins
at 10, where he references testimony by Kevin
Warvell, is an out-of-court statement made for the
purpose of proving the truth of the matter asserted?

EXAMINER PRICE: So it's hearsay, it should come out, which will be Mr. Sharkey's followup motion in the event he does not win this one.

MR. MICHAEL: Yes, I would.

MR. MICHAEL: And, your Honor, I would like to be heard, if for no other reason than record purposes, in response to such a motion.

EXAMINER PRICE: This is your chance.

MR. MICHAEL: This is my chance, okay. Good one.

So I would assert, your Honor, that exception to the hearsay rule, it's a market report by a gentleman intimately involved in that market, which is an exception to hearsay.

I would also argue that it could potentially be a public record that's kept in the

normal course of the bankruptcy proceeding, and therefore also is an exception to the hearsay rule.

EXAMINER PRICE: And your last -- you care to address the clause on page 10?

MR. MICHAEL: Yes, your Honor, I would.

And I would -- my comments would be consistent with

my previous comments.

Once again, right there, the Consumers'

Counsel, who is the statutory representative of

Ohio's residential utility consumers, would like to

make it abundantly clear, and have in the record,

that it is not supportive of the Reconciliation Rider

in any way, shape, or form.

But to the extent we are addressing Mr. White's suggestion on bypassability, we don't want that to be misinterpreted as supportive of the Reconciliation Rider in any way.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

19 Mr. Sharkey, final word.

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20 MR. SHARKEY: Sure, your Honor. I'll be relatively quick.

The Q and A on page 8, your Honor,
already asked the question, so just by argument, it
will be short.

The question and the additional word

"No", I believe, is appropriate, but then he immediately puts in the word "But" and goes on to an issue where he's arguing that the Reconciliation Rider should not be paid by any consumers. So it rapidly shifts after the word "No" into, I think, an impermissible area. Everything on page -- the next page, page 9, is plainly not rebuttal testimony.

2.1

And as to the argument by OCC's counsel, that if they want to make the record clear they don't support the Reconciliation Rider in any way, shape, or form, that's already done in the testimony of Mr. "Kahal" or "Kahal" -- I forget how it's pronounced -- and can be handled on brief. There's nothing in this testimony that required that to be done.

I'd also add, your Honor correctly guessed that the second motion to strike I would have, if my initial motion to strike is denied, the testimony of Mr. Warvell is purely being introduced for out-of-court statements that he made, and it's just blatantly hearsay, your Honor. It doesn't follow to any of the exceptions.

EXAMINER PRICE: You would agree,

Mr. Sharkey, that the clause on page 10 is harmless
and does simply signify that OCC generally opposes

1 | the Reconciliation Rider, wouldn't you?

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: I wouldn't fight hard on that one, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Good. So we'll take that last one first.

We're going to deny the motion to strike on page 10, lines 7 through 8. It's harmless, and I think it just does allow OCC the opportunity to clarify their position on the Reconciliation Rider.

We'll grant the motion to strike as to page 8, lines 7 through 8, with the exception of the word "No", and page -- on line 7, as Mr. Sharkey indicates, it is not rebutting Mr. White's testimony, it's simply supplementing OCC's previous opposition to the Reconciliation Rider.

For the same reason, we'll strike OCC's testimony beginning on the page 1 -- line 1, page 9, through line 2 on page 10, including the footnotes, both for the reasons that it is clearly not rebuttal testimony, it's simply OCC supplementing the record, and because the record -- and because the language includes impermissible hearsay.

This is clearly an out-of-court statement made for the purpose of -- made to assert the -- made for the truth of the matter asserted, and

it is not, by any stretch, a market report or a public record; therefore, it is hearsay and will be stricken on that grounds, as well as not impermissible rebuttal testimony.

2.1

MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, could you please repeat what was stricken on page 8, please?

EXAMINER PRICE: Sure. Page 8, after the -- line 7, after the word "No", through line 17. And if I indicated earlier, on page 10 the motion to strike will be denied as to line 7 through 9.

MR. SETTINERI: And on page 9, did you strike the entirety of the answer in 15?

EXAMINER PRICE:

MR. SHARKEY: And just so our record is clear, your Honor, you're also striking the new portion of Footnote 9 Mr. Willis read into the record earlier?

Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: All of Footnotes 7, 8, and 9 and 10.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, just bear with me. Sorry. On page 10 it was only lines 1 and 2 that were stricken, the footnote, but the motion is denied as to the answer in 16, correct?

1 EXAMINER PRICE: That is correct.

MR. SETTINERI: Thank you.

MR. OLIKER: Is that all your --

MR. SHARKEY: That's all of my motion.

MR. OLIKER: I have a motion as well,

your Honor.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Please proceed.

MR. OLIKER: Sorry I didn't disclose this one before we started, but it will start on page 3, lines 18 through 20 -- and this will all be for the same reasons. Also on page 4, I believe it is 18 through 20 as well, on page 5, lines 12 through 20, and page 6, lines 1 through 7, page 11, 9 through 20, all the way to the end of page 14, line 2.

These statements in the testimony relate to the unbundling and allocation of costs to the Standard Service Offer. This is not a new issue.

If you even go back to the Stipulation, itself, on page 9, under bullet D, it says, "There will be an evaluation of costs contained in distribution rates that may be necessary to provide a Standard Service Offer service. Any reallocation of costs to the Standard Service Offer as a result of this evaluation will be revenue neutral to DP&L."

1538 Mr. White --1 2 EXAMINER PRICE: Is that the full 3 footnote? 4 MR. OLIKER: That is in the body of the 5 Stipulation. 6 EXAMINER PRICE: Is that the full 7 sentence? 8 MR. OLIKER: I can read it again, if you 9 want. 10 EXAMINER PRICE: I thought there was a 11 specific reference in that sentence to the AIR case. 12 I feel like you're leaving that out. 13 MR. OLIKER: I did not mean to. It. 14 says -- but it does say when DP&L filed its 15 distribution rate case, identifies the case number 16 15-1830-EL-AIR, there will be an evaluation of costs 17 contained in distribution rates. It may be necessary 18 to provide Standard Service Offer service. 19 And then it says, "Any reallocation of costs to the Standard Service Offer as a result of 20 2.1 this evaluation will be revenue neutral for DP&L." 2.2 Mr. White submitted testimony in an 23 earlier phase of this proceeding supporting that

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to the Standard Service Offer, and the only additional matter that has been added to this case is the proposal to have a rider to make that possible.

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And OCC reviewed the testimony of Mr. White earlier in the phase regarding the Stipulation, the reasons for the unbundling of the costs and the allocation of the Standard Service Offer.

What we're seeing now is an opportunity to rebut the testimony that he submitted in the earlier phase that they simply did not do.

There's nothing in here that is germane necessarily to the creation of a rider, to take -- about that process, it's simply policy testimony and why they don't agree with it in content.

EXAMINER PRICE: Maybe OCC wisely understood that a rider couldn't be created in the AIR case, so there was no need to rebut his testimony, because the Stipulation proposed to do something that couldn't be done. It's only because he's proposing the rider now is their testimony relevant.

MR. OLIKER: That would be a legal matter, I believe, your Honor, and not appropriate for testimony.

1540 1 EXAMINER PRICE: That's not a legal 2 matter, it's a strategic matter. They had no need to raise this because the Stipulation couldn't 3 accomplish what you wanted it to accomplish. 4 5 MR. OLIKER: That's the OCC's position. 6 EXAMINER PRICE: I'm asking you. 7 Hypothetically, what is the position? MR. OLIKER: I would not believe that 8 9 would be their position, your Honor. I would never 10 do that. 11 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Michael. 12 MR. MICHAEL: I think that's an 13 excellent summary, your Honor, and I think the motion 14 to strike should be rejected. 15 I may have additional reasons; however, 16 I don't know that they are necessary, and I think it 17 would be appropriate to proceed with Mr. Willis' 18 cross. 19 EXAMINER PRICE: Anybody else care to 20 weigh in on this? 2.1 Mr. Oliker, you may have the final word. 22 MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, OCC simply had 23 an opportunity to present this testimony in an 24 earlier phase; they didn't do it.

This isn't rebutting anything. Similar

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to the testimony that was stricken to bolster their case on the Reconciliation Rider, that's what they are trying to do here.

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And it's clear, Mr. White submitted several pages of testimony regarding the imposition of additional costs on the Standard Service Offer, on a policy basis, and OCC simply did not address that testimony, and now they are trying to get a second bite of the apple.

EXAMINER PRICE: Well, since the creation of the rider is simply a legal question, are you saying we should disregard all of Mr. White's testimony beginning on page 9, line 21, through page 10, Line 21? After all, it's not proper to testify as to a legal matter.

MR. OLIKER: I think there's a difference that Mr. White is a lawyer and he's licensed in Ohio.

EXAMINER PRICE: What you're saying, though, it's a matter for briefs, not a matter for testimony?

MR. OLIKER: And it is also already in the record, and they did not move to strike it.

EXAMINER PRICE: He opened the door, then. Your motion to strike is denied in all

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     respects.
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               MR. OLIKER: Okay.
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               EXAMINER PRICE:
               Cross-examination, Kroger?
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               MS. WHITFIELD: No, your Honor.
               EXAMINER PRICE: OMAEG?
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               MR. DRESSEL: No, your Honor.
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               EXAMINER PRICE: OEG?
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               MS. KYLER COHN: No, your Honor.
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               EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Settineri?
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               MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, given that
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     the testimony contains some general statements, with
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     your discretion I would appreciate going after
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    Mr. Oliker, as he may answer some of the questions I
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    may have.
               EXAMINER PRICE: No, you're friendly to
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     the Dayton Power and Light, you need to go before Mr.
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     Oliker. And you need to make sure you're not asking
    Mr. Willis -- I'm sorry, no, you are friendly to --
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     you're in opposition to Mr. Oliker, you should go
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     before him. I understand we have three sides.
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               MR. SETTINERI: Yeah, I just understand
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     this is an OCC witness on rebuttal, which I didn't
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     know if the rules apply to that.
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               EXAMINER PRICE: I would like the
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signatory parties to go as a group, and then the
nonsignatory party. To put it more clearly, I'd like
the signatory parties to go as a group, and then the
nonsignatory party, even though OCC is adverse to
everybody.

6 MR. SETTINERI: Can we go off the record briefly?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(Discussion off the record.)

10 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the

11 record. Mr. Settineri.

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MR. SETTINERI: Yes, your Honor, just a

short -- a few short questions for the witness, if I

may.

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16 CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Settineri:

Q. Mr. Willis, at page 6 of your testimony you state, at lines 2 and 3, that, "Currently, DP&L's standard offer is generally among the lowest generation rates available for customers." Do you see that?

A. I do.

Q. And as to that statement, you're not aware of all rates that customers pay the CRES

1544 1 suppliers; is that correct? 2. Α. No. 3 Q. And you're also not aware of all rates that residential customers pay to their CRES 4 5 suppliers for generation, correct? 6 A. Correct. 7 MR. SETTINERI: No further questions, 8 your Honor. 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 10 Mr. Sharkey? 11 MR. SHARKEY: No questions, your Honor. 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Oliker? 13 14 CROSS-EXAMINATION 15 By Mr. Oliker: Q. Mr. Willis, just a few questions for you 16 17 this morning. Your testimony covers two subjects, 18 correct; the Reconciliation Rider, and Mr. White's 19 proposal for unbundling rates? 20 Α. Yes. 2.1 Q. You are not taking a position on whether 22 a switching fee should be imposed when a customer 23 returns to the SSO, correct?

I am not taking a position.

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Q. And you are not taking a position on

whether it is appropriate for DP&L to assess a \$150 historical usage fee to CRES providers?

- A. I am not taking a position.
- Q. And you oppose the Reconciliation Rider in any form regardless of whether it's bypassable or nonbypassable, correct?
 - A. That is correct.

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- Q. Am I correct that you generally oppose the bypassable Reconciliation Rider because you believe it can cause rate shock?
- A. We oppose the Reconciliation Rider because we believe it's a -- a subsidy to subsidize uneconomic 1950s coal plants, and it's not in the best interest of consumers.

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, I'd move to strike on the same grounds, it's not rebuttal testimony. It's just the same grounds I just argued and you just granted on portions of his testimony.

EXAMINER PRICE: Certainly was friendly, wasn't it, Mr. Oliker, on this issue? We'll grant it.

MR. OLIKER: I would ask that the witness answer my question, though. He did provide an answer, but I asked him about rate shock, and he talked about the uneconomics of coal plants, which is

1 really irrelevant to that question. So I'll ask it 2 again.

EXAMINER PRICE: If you're limiting your question as to the issue of bypassability versus non-bypassability, then I'll allow it, yes. If you're just asking generally about the Reconciliation Rider, then it's to be stricken.

MR. OLIKER: I'll ask it, and you can judge for yourself.

By Mr. Oliker:

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Q. Now, am I correct, Mr. Willis, that you oppose a bypassable Reconciliation Rider because you believe that it could cause rate shock to the full service customers?

MR. MICHAEL: Object to form, your

Honor. I'd like Mr. Oliker to provide a description

of rate shock. I'm not clear what he means by that.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Willis is a regulatory expert and is very familiar with the art term rate shock. He can answer accordingly.

Overruled.

MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor.

THE WITNESS: It could be rate shock, as if -- if it was bypassable and the Reconciliation Rider was only placed on the Standard Service Offer,

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then those customers would likely leave to a
marketer, and the fewer people that are left to pay
that bill, it could potentially cause rate shock.

By Mr. Oliker:

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- Q. Mr. Willis, you have not made any projections of the level of charge that would be needed for a bypassable Reconciliation Rider, correct?
 - A. No.
- Q. And, in fact, you cannot think of any level of a Reconciliation Rider that would cause rate shock?
 - A. That's not the purpose of my testimony.
 - Q. But the answer is no, correct?

 MR. MICHAEL: Object, beyond the scope.

EXAMINER PRICE: I think it's a fair question for him to ask him. He should answer the question directly.

Let's have the question back, and please give a direct answer to the question.

(Question read back.)

THE WITNESS: No.

- 23 By Mr. Oliker:
- Q. And you have not done any analysis to determine whether \$1 a month, \$3 a month, or \$5 a

month would cause rate shock for a customer, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. You agree, though, that making the Reconciliation Rider bypassable would be a benefit for shopping customers?
- A. It would be a benefit for shopping customers, and a detriment to the SSO customer.

EXAMINER PRICE: You mean benefit for shopping customers, or it would be a benefit for the marketer community?

THE WITNESS: For the marketers, for the CRES providers.

- By Mr. Oliker:
- Q. And when asked that same question in
 your deposition, you did not indicate that it would
 be a benefit for CRES providers, did you?

MR. MICHAEL: Objection. If he wants to show him his testimony, he's free to do so, if he's trying to impeach. But to ask him about what the transcript shows, I think is an inappropriate question.

EXAMINER PRICE: I find it highly unlikely that you phrased the question exactly the way the Bench did, but if you can prove that up with his deposition, that would be fine.

1 MR. OLIKER: We'll hold off for a 2 second, your Honor.

By Mr. Oliker:

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- Q. When you say on page 6 that DP&L's SSO is among the lowest generation rates available to customers, in this statement you're saying that in comparison to the SSO rate of other utilities, DP&L's SSO rate is among the lowest, correct?
- A. It's among the lowest rates for the major cities that -- that's recorded in the Utility Rate Survey.
- Q. Mr. Willis, I'm just trying to understand, on page 6 of your testimony, is the comparison that you performed a comparison of utility SSO rates?
- A. I referenced the -- what I'm referencing is the Utility Rate Survey that's published by the Public Utilities Commission, and it's for nonshopping rates, and it lists the cities which would encompass all of the different utilities.
- Q. And because you look at nonshopping rates in comparison to Standard Service Offer rates of utilities, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Okay. And on page 10 you state that,

"Denying IGS's proposal to spare only Marketer customers from paying the charge would allow for a competitively neutral non-discriminatory outcome."

Regarding this conclusion, am I correct that you believe a bypassable Reconciliation Rider would distort competition by requiring SSO customers to pay for a category of costs that shopping customers are permitted to avoid?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And generally, from a competitive standpoint, you agree that shopping customers' and SSO customers' rates should be comprised of comparable cost components?
- A. With respect to the Reconciliation
 Rider.
- MR. OLIKER: May I approach?
- 17 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
- 18 | By Mr. Oliker:
- 19 Q. Mr. Willis, did I take your deposition 20 in this case?
- 21 A. You did.
- Q. And was that deposition in the presence of a Court Reporter?
- 24 A. It was.
- Q. And were you under oath?

Α. I was.

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- And did you have an opportunity to Q. review your deposition transcript?
 - Α. I did.
- 5 Q. And has that document been placed before 6 you?
 - Α. It appears to be.
 - Ο. And can you turn to page 21? And let me know when you're there.
- 10 A. Okay.
- 11 Q. Let me know if I read this correctly on 12 line 6.
- "Okay. And generally, from a 14 competitive standpoint, you would agree that shopping customers' and SSO customers' rates should be comprised of comparable cost components?" "Yes." Did I read that correctly?
- 18 Α. Yes.
- Thank you. And on page 10 you say that, 19 20 "Under a bypassable rider, the subsidy charge will 2.1 increase for the remaining customers as more customers leave to avoid it." 2.2
- 23 You have not done any calculations of 24 the size of the Reconciliation Rider based upon any 25 particular level of shopping; is that correct?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. But you would agree that when a customer does in fact shop, it's safe to assume that they expect their generation rate will be established by the agreement between them and their supplier?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Would you agree that the Reconciliation Rider relates to generation?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Would you agree that if the Reconciliation Rider is nonbypassable, a shopping customer will always have an unpredictable and unknowable generation component in their bill unrelated to their contract with their supplier?
- A. So will the SSO customer. It will be neutral.
- Q. But the answer is yes, they will have an unpredictable component if they shop?
- A. Yes, as will the -- as will the SSO customer. It will be neutral.
- Q. Now, switching gears to unbundling. You oppose the proposal to create a rider that would unbundle and allocate additional costs that are necessary to support the Standard Service Offer, correct?

A. Yes.

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Q. Okay. And on page 3 you state that, "IGS's proposal is just another way to make SSO customers pay more."

Do you agree that Mr. White's unbundling proposal would increase the SSO rate potentially, but also decrease the distribution rates that SSO customers pay?

- A. Well, it wouldn't lower the distribution rate, it would credit all customers, and then charge the SSO customers for what all customers were paying through the distribution rate.
- Q. So then -- thank you for that clarification.

Would you agree that Mr. White's proposal would potentially decrease the amount that SSO customers and shopping customers pay for distribution service?

A. Yes.

Q. Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: Could I have that question and answer back, please?

(Question and answer read back.)

EXAMINER PRICE: How?

THE WITNESS: Well, there would be a

credit, but then that credit that was given to all distribution customers would then be charged just to the Standard Service Offer customers.

EXAMINER PRICE: So how would both shopping and nonshopping customers pay less for distribution service?

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THE WITNESS: There would be a credit, but then there would be a charge. So at the end of the day the SSO customer would be paying a lot more.

EXAMINER PRICE: Is there any circumstance under which the net effect of the two credits would have the SSO customers paying less?

THE WITNESS: No.

MR. OLIKER: For what, though? I'm not sure.

EXAMINER PRICE: For distribution service.

Now, Mr. Willis, if the Commission did a study -- did the evaluation to the Cost-of-Service Study, and it turned out that the costs of supporting shopping customers was greater than the cost of supporting SSO customers, such that the shopping customers would receive a charge on the second rider, and the nonshopping customers receive a credit, in that instance SSO customers could in fact pay less

for distribution service?

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THE WITNESS: Well, right now all -- all costs to administer and support Choice is being recovered through the distribution rate.

EXAMINER PRICE: And if those costs were solely allocated to shopping customers, cost of billing changes, costs of receiving phone calls, and the customer service center for data related to shopping, if those costs were solely allocated to the shopping customers, it's at least hypothetically possible that SSO customers would receive a net credit?

13 THE WITNESS: Yes.

14 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

15 | By Mr. Oliker:

Q. Mr. Willis, would you agree that reducing the amount that shopping customers pay for distribution service would be a benefit to shopping customers?

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

(Question read back.)

THE WITNESS: No.

24 By Mr. Oliker:

Q. Could you turn to page 25 of your

deposition? And let me know if I read this correctly.

On line 7, "Would you agree that reducing the price that shopping customers pay for distribution service would be a benefit to those customers?" Answer: "To shopping customers."

Did I read that correctly?

- A. Yes. But I thought your question was to all customers.
- Q. No, I don't believe I said that. But if that's what the record reflects, then I think we're on the same page now, anyway.

On page 4 you state that, "Mr. White's proposal violates cost causation principles."

Under principles of cost causation, the goal is to assign costs to the individuals that cause such costs, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And that is a principle -- that is, cost causation -- that has been developed by the National Association of Regulatory and Utility Commissioners, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And it goes back even as far as
 Bonbright's Principles, correct?

A. Yes.

2.1

- Q. And it is typical in ratemaking that we seek to assign costs to the cost causers, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And on page 5, line 12, you say that, "DP&L's SSO should not be unbundled from one charge into two charges to customers."

When you say one charge in this statement, you're referring to the bare bones energy and capacity rate for the SSO, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And when you say two charges in that statement, you're referring to the bare bones capacity and energy rate, and adding another charge that allocates costs associated with providing the SSO as recommended by Mr. White, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. And sticking with the statement on page 5, lines 12 and 13, when you say DP&L's Standard Service Offer should not be unbundled, you understand that Mr. White is talking about unbundling costs from distribution rates, not necessarily costs that are already in the Standard Service Offer, correct?
 - A. Correct.

Q. Okay. And can you turn to page 13 of your testimony? You indicate that the -- that the basis for Standard Service Offer customers not paying for the overhead associated with the Standard Service Offer, you say that the Standard Service Offer is a safety net, and that customers can receive the Standard Service Offer if their supplier defaults.

Do you know of any supplier ever defaulting?

A. Well, FirstEnergy Solutions has filed for bankruptcy.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would move to strike his response. I asked him if a supplier has ever defaulted, not --

EXAMINER PRICE: He gave his understanding that filing for bankruptcy is technically a default under the Ohio law.

18 By Mr. Oliker:

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- Q. Mr. Willis, when you're referring to a supplier defaulting, you're referring to the supplier sending their customers to the SSO, correct?
- A. That's -- I believe that's what the statute requires.
- Q. And FirstEnergy Solutions has not sent its customers to the SSO, correct?

A. I don't believe it has.

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2 Q. And in fact, you don't know of any
3 supplier ever defaulting, correct?

4 MR. MICHAEL: Objection, asked and 5 answered.

6 EXAMINER PRICE: He hasn't answered yet.
7 Overruled.

THE WITNESS: Again, FirstEnergy has -FirstEnergy Solutions has filed for bankruptcy.

By Mr. Oliker:

Q. Could you turn to page 29 of your deposition? Let me know when you're there. And on line 14, let me know if I read this correct -- maybe I can ask the question this way. And I'm referring to your testimony.

It's on page 13 where you say, "And marketer customers benefit from the Standard Service Offer because they have a safety net in case the supplier they have chosen defaults."

"Do you know whether a supplier has defaulted as you describe on page 13 in your testimony?" Answer: "No."

Did I read that correctly?

A. Well, again, if you go on page 28, I think my answer was, "Well, FirstEnergy is in

bankruptcy."

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2 MR. OLIKER: Move to strike.

HEARING EXAMINER PRICE: Strike that

last comment. If you need additional clarification

or context, Mr. Michael will ask you that on

redirect.

By Mr. Oliker:

- Q. But I did read the question correctly, and the answer?
 - A. You did.
- Q. Thank you. And to close the loop on some of that, you agree that FirstEnergy Solutions has not sent all its customers back to default service, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you would agree that competitive retail electric service providers must incur their own overhead costs to serve their customers?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And on page 13 you make the statement on line 6, "All costs that DP&L incurs to provide services to or on behalf of Marketer customers and DP&L standard service customers are appropriately assigned to the distribution function of DP&L."

25 And you believe that distribution rates

should recover the costs of any services that are necessary to facilitate a customer's decision to shop, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. You don't know whether DP&L recovers all of the costs associated with the shopping through its distribution rates?
- A. No.

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- 9 Q. But you have participated in
 10 distribution rate cases in the past on behalf of the
 11 Commission Staff, correct?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. And in fact, you've signed off on Staff
 Reports?
- 15 A. Yes.
- Q. And you recognize that distribution rates are comprised of a revenue requirement?
- 18 A. Yes.
- Q. And as a part of that revenue
 requirement, there's an allowance for operation of
 maintenance expense?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. And the total authorized revenue
 requirement may be offset by other revenues collected
 by the distribution utility?

A. Yes.

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Q. And one of the revenue streams that may offset the revenue requirement may be the fees that CRES providers pay.

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm sorry, that's vague. Can you restate it? Are you saying all costs, some costs? You just said costs. I'm not sure whether you're saying all the costs are being offset by fees, some of the costs. Could you be more clear?

11 By Mr. Oliker:

Q. Mr. Willis, if there's a revenue stream provided by CRES providers to DP&L, whatever amount of revenues that are paid will offset the revenue requirement, correct?

MR. MICHAEL: I'm going to object, your Honor. I'm not sure that talking about ratemaking in an ESP case on rebuttal testimony is germane to this.

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm going to ask you to rephrase the question, I still don't understand. I still think your question is vague.

You say the revenue -- are you saying that marketer -- are you asking whether marketer fees offset the entire distribution revenue requirement?

MR. OLIKER: I'm not making that -- I'm

not asking that question, I'm simply asking how
whatever fees are paid are treated in the ratemaking
process.

EXAMINER PRICE: So you're asking him if they are offsetting, in some small part, the distribution revenue requirement?

MR. OLIKER: I don't know if we're talking about a small part or a large part here, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Neither do I, that's why I'm asking if you'd be more clear.

MR. OLIKER: And I don't think it

matters for purposes of this line of questioning,

whether it's small --

EXAMINER PRICE: I think it's misleading if you don't make it matter.

MR. MICHAEL: And I think it's irrelevant because it's not a rate case.

EXAMINER PRICE: It's certainly relevant. He's talking here about distribution costs. The question is relevant, it's just the way he's phrasing it is misleading the record.

MR. MICHAEL: I agree with that, too.

24 By Mr. Oliker:

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Q. Without getting into the question of how

much of the revenue requirement is offset by fees, to the extent that suppliers are paying switching fees and historical usage fees to DP&L, would you agree that all of the costs that DP&L incurs to provide services to or on behalf of CRES provider customers, are not currently being recovered through distribution rates?

MR. SHARKEY: And I'm going to object, your Honor. I refrained from objecting earlier because you jumped in, but --

EXAMINER PRICE: Sorry.

MR. SHARKEY: I was happy to sit quitely.

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But we're getting into issues regarding whether or not DP&L's charges to CRES providers are lawful or permissible. That's beyond the scope of this rebuttal testimony.

I think he's trying to put into the record, through an OCC witness, testimony that's certainly beyond the scope, and irrelevant here.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Oliker.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I'm sticking with lines 6 through 8 of his testimony where there's a statement about how costs are recovered, which is clearly contrary to fact, when he's saying that all

the costs associated with utility shopping should be recovered through distribution rates, and I don't think that's true.

I think that there's actually some points of contention about a \$150 historical usage fee, a switching fee, and I think it's helpful for development of the record.

EXAMINER PRICE: Which tariff, their generation -- their supplier tariff, or their distribution tariff, are the fees you're referencing?

MR. OLIKER: The switching fee is actually mentioned in D34, but it's also talked about in G8. The historical usage fee is in Tariff G8.

They are both in contention in this case, your Honor.

I mean, there's questions of whether you're talking

about the fee level, how it's applied, but -EXAMINER PRICE: I'll allow the

18 question.

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MR. MICHAEL: Could you repeat it,

20 please?

21 (Question read back.)

22 THE WITNESS: Yes.

23 By Mr. Oliker:

Q. And to be clear, that's because those
fees are a credit to -- not getting into the question

of how much of the cost it covers is, but because those fees are reducing the otherwise applicable revenue requirement?

A. To the extent that the switching fees are a distribution -- is a distribution tariff, and there's other fees that DP&L incurs that's not being recovered through the distribution rate, it's -- there are -- there's costs to administer the auction, itself. Those aren't recovered through the distribution rate.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I move to strike his response about the auction and the distribution rate. I simply asked him about -- a followup question about the fees suppliers are paying, and those fees reducing the otherwise applicable revenue requirement.

EXAMINER PRICE: We'll allow it. Can I have the answer back, please?

(Answer read back.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Motion to strike will be granted. If you can answer the question more directly.

23 By Mr. Oliker:

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Q. I think you said this in your earlier answer, Mr. Willis, I'm simply trying to synthesize

it down so the record is clear.

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But to the extent the fees for switching are coming in, fees for historical usage fees, those fees, because they are a credit in the ratemaking process, they would reduce the otherwise needed amount of revenues that have to be recovered through distribution rates from all customers?

A. I'm not sure that the historical usage fee is a distribution tariff. I don't know that it is. I know that the switching fee is. But when you say historical data collection, I don't know that that's a distribution tariff.

EXAMINER PRICE: You don't know that the \$150 historical usage fees are being used to reduce the distribution revenue --

THE WITNESS: I don't know that. It may be, I don't know.

By Mr. Oliker:

- Q. You don't think DP&L is just keeping the money, do you?
- A. Well, you're -- if you're asking me if it's -- if it reduces the revenue requirement, that is a distribution -- the revenue requirement in the rate case is for all distribution customers.

I don't know that these historical usage

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fees -- I don't know if that's a distribution tariff.
I don't know. It may be, I don't know.
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Q. So you just -- you haven't looked at it?

MR. MICHAEL: Objection, asked and
answered, argumentative.

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm sorry, asked and answered, sustained.

By Mr. Oliker:

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Q. And just to follow up on what you said a minute ago, the fact that the usage fee is considered a generation tariff versus a distribution tariff, that may not be the deciding factor on whether or not a request for operation and maintenance expenses includes -- in the distribution case, includes the back office costs to provide those services?

EXAMINER PRICE: Can I have that question back again?

(Question read back.)

MR. MICHAEL: Object to form.

EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained.

By Mr. Oliker:

Q. Mr. Willis, if DP&L classified the historical usage as a generation tariff, it still may be collecting an allowance for operation and maintenance expenses through their distribution

rates, correct?

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- A. I don't know.
- Q. Okay. And your definition of a subsidy is forcing customers to pay for something that they wouldn't otherwise be responsible for, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And if CRES offerings must include categories of costs that the SSO is permitted to avoid, you would agree that the SSO could have a competitive advantage?

EXAMINER PRICE: Can I have that question back again?

(Question read back.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Aren't you assuming a fact not in evidence here, Mr. Oliker? There's no evidence that CRES providers have -- in this record, that CRES provider's costs have to include costs that are not recovered from SSO customers.

MR. OLIKER: I think he earlier stated that CRES providers do have overhead costs. Matt White also testified to this in his own testimony, and he's testified that he doesn't believe the overhead costs for the SSO should be recovered through the SSO rate.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: May I have the question again?

(Question read back.)

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MR. MICHAEL: I want to object to form, your Honor, and I also want to object that it's misleading the record.

I mean, IGS's business and its overhead is what it is. They are not required by anybody other than their own economics and dollars and cents to include whatever it is that they include in their price. So I think it's a misleading question.

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm going to sustain the objection. The difficulty I'm having is you say the CRES provider offer must include costs. There's no requirement that they include anything. They set the price according to the market. Sustained. By Mr. Oliker:

- Q. Mr. Willis, if IGS doesn't recover its overhead cost, it will go out of business, correct?
 - A. Likely.
- Q. Okay. And therefore, it is likely that CRES provider has to include its overhead costs on top of the market price for energy and capacity?

MR. MICHAEL: I'm going to object, your Honor, it's beyond the scope. And I'm not sure it's

anywhere tangentially related to Mr. Willis' testimony.

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But Mr. Oliker's client and the marketers are unregulated. They price it based on the market and what their own economics are.

MR. OLIKER: And part of the economics are overhead costs. It's simply going from policy determination, the impacts of what Mr. Willis is recommending.

EXAMINER PRICE: I don't agree, because there's always a concept of lost leaders. It's not necessarily the case that you are recovering -- you're not recovering anything.

You may have overhead costs that are not in your commodity price, but you're more than making up by selling other ancillary product to that customer.

Wal-Mart does not necessarily cover their overhead on every single item they sell, sometimes they have items on sale to bring people into the store.

You may have a low energy price that doesn't cover your overhead, it doesn't mean you're not selling the customers a lot more.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, that -- that

assumes that we're not allowed to compete on a straight commodity basis.

EXAMINER PRICE: That doesn't assume that at all. Objection sustained.

5 | By Mr. Oliker:

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- Q. And, Mr. Willis, you agree that there are, in fact, costs that are necessary to support the Standard Service Offer, you just believe that they should be recovered through distribution rates from all customers, correct?
- 11 A. All costs to support Choice should be 12 recovered through the distribution rate.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would move to strike. I asked him about costs to support the Standard Service Offer, and he talked about costs to support Choice.

EXAMINER PRICE: Standard Service Offer is a Choice, is it not?

MR. OLIKER: Then I'll have to impeach.

20 By Mr. Oliker:

Q. Can you turn to page 42 of your deposition transcript, line 13?

"So maybe just to circle back on the unbundling, you agree that there are costs that are necessary to support the Standard Service Offer, you

1 just believe that they should be recovered through 2 distribution rates from all customers, correct?" Answer: "Yes." Did I read that correctly? 3 4 MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, I generally 5 don't like to object to an attempt at impeachment 6 because I think the record speaks for itself and the 7 Commission is capable of determining whether a 8 witness was impeached, but I am going to object to this one. 9 10 Mr. Oliker is asking the PUCO to draw a 11 conclusion that simply isn't there. As your Honor 12 pointed out, Standard Service Offer is a Choice, and 13 Mr. Willis' testimony is perfectly consistent with 14 what he says here, and there's no conclusion that can 15 be drawn otherwise, this is a different question. 16 EXAMINER PRICE: The record speaks for 17 itself, and the Commission is perfectly capable of 18 deciding whether the witness has been impeached. 19 Overruled. 20 MR. OLIKER: If I could have one minute, 2.1 your Honor. 2.2 (Pause.) 23 MR. MICHAEL: Are we going off the 24 record, Joe?

MR. OLIKER: I just asked for one

1574 1 minute. 2 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the 3 record. (Discussion off the record.) 4 5 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the 6 record. 7 MR. OLIKER: I have no more questions, 8 your Honor. 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 10 Mr. Michael, redirect? 11 MR. MICHAEL: We have no redirect, your 12 Honor. 13 14 EXAMINATION 15 By Examiner Price: 16 Q. Mr. Willis, I wanted to clear this up in 17 my mind at least. Historically the Commission has 18 collected the majority, if not all, of the costs of Choice from all ratepayers. Do you believe that's 19 20 because all ratepayers benefit from the Choice 2.1 Program? 2.2 A. They do benefit. 23 Q. And do you believe that all ratepayers 24 benefit from the Standard Service Offer? 25 A. Yes.

1 Q. And do you believe the costs of -- other 2 than the ones directly that support the Standard Service Offer, such as the occupants and the 3 consultants, you believe the other costs should be 4 5 collected from all ratepayers because everybody benefits? 6 7 A. Yes. 8 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. You may 9 step down. 10 (Witness excused.) 11 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Oliker -- Not Mr. 12 Oliker. Mr. Michael? 13 MR. MICHAEL: We renew our motion for the admission of OCC Exhibit 1000. 14 15 EXAMINER PRICE: Any objections? 16 MR. OLIKER: Subject to the prior motion 17 to strike IGS made. 18 EXAMINER PRICE: It will be admitted 19 subject to the motions to strike. 20 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 2.1 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Oliker, you had 2.2 a --23 MR. OLIKER: I had an evidentiary 24 matter. I wanted to bring up IGS Exhibits 3, 4, 25 and 5 regarding credit ratings from Moody's Investor

Service that were initially marked as exhibits, and then request for administrative notice was taken.

And I wanted to make sure that I've properly preserved that, given some issues that have come up

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in another case.

But simply wanted to succinctly state that it's important to recognize that Mr. Malinak, in his direct testimony, references Oncor Electric Delivery on pages 34 and 35 of his testimony, in the tables themselves.

He clearly states under "Notes and Sources" that he derived that information from credit ratings from Moody's. It says it right there in the Notes and Sources.

He did not change this reference when he took the stand, or indicate in his direct testimony that he got the information from anywhere else other than Moody's, therefore he's represented that he relied on Moody's credit ratings for 2014 and 2015.

Given that representation, it would be appropriate to either admit the three exhibits containing Oncor's credit rating in 2014 and 2015, or take administrative notice of the document.

Mr. Malinak also relies upon statements from Moody's throughout his testimony. It would be

prejudicial to selectively permit the introduction into evidence of Moody's credit rating reports in the record when DP&L believes it suits its need, but to exclude Moody's credit ratings when it hurts DP&L's case.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey, care to respond?

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MR. SHARKEY: First, your Honor, it wasn't clear to me if this was part of an offer of proof, or a request for reconsideration. I wasn't clear what it was.

EXAMINER PRICE: Me neither, but -let's assume, first, it's a reconsideration, second,
it's an offer of proof.

MR. OLIKER: And I would request also that the exhibits be moved in, and I think I said in the beginning that if the exhibit will not be moved into the record, I would -- or take administrative notice, I would offer them as a proffer.

MR. SHARKEY: Well, to the extent it's a proffer, your Honor, we have no response. The -- but to the extent it's a request for a reconsideration, your Honor, all the arguments I guess -- first of all, I can't recall from the hearing whether Mr. Malinak was asked about these specific documents

or not. My recollection is that he wasn't, but I just don't recall.

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MR. OLIKER: I will represent to you that he was asked, and I think one of the issues was although he could talk about them a little bit, he said he hadn't seen the specific documents before, which came as quite a surprise given that he cited Moody's as the source, which is what he was shown --

EXAMINER PRICE: I believe, didn't he -it was Moody's secondhand through Bloomberg, or
another market compilation.

MR. OLIKER: He had said that, but that wasn't what his testimony said. His testimony in writing said the source was Moody's.

EXAMINER PRICE: That's not my recollection, but the record will be what the record will be. Go ahead, Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: Sure, your Honor. I believe that these documents are still outside the scope. They weren't cited to or relied upon by Mr. Malinak.

It's prejudicial, and it would be too late now for Mr. Oliker to have new arguments and grounds that he should have been -- those arguments should have been made at the time when Mr. Malinak

was on the stand.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Oh, he did make them.

MR. SHARKEY: He made argument; I don't recall him making these arguments, your Honor, I believe these arguments are new.

And if they were to be admitted into the record we, the company, would be deprived of our opportunity to do any further examinations of witnesses as to the materiality of these documents.

And, you know, in addition, Mr. Malinak, as I understand it, had said that he had never seen these documents, hadn't relied on them specifically. So I believe the original rulings were correct, anyways.

EXAMINER PRICE: My concern,

Mr. Oliker -- I'm willing to take administrative

notice as to what the actual credit ratings were at

the time those were issued.

My concern is that you're trying to bring in, to the company's prejudice, a lot of the other textual analysis that is prejudicial to the company as limited probative value in this case.

So if you can accept simply the actual credit rating, and not the textual analysis accompanied in those notices, I will take

administrative notice of that.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I think the difficulty I have with that is you have, several times in this hearing, in both the direct testimony and in the actual statements made by witnesses from DP&L -- they have said what Moody's will do and why they would do it.

I think in their direct testimony, even in Mr. Malinak's testimony, you got direct quotations from Moody's and their reasoning for taking certain actions.

examiner PRICE: You had every opportunity to cross-examine them on documents that you could properly bring in. There was no foundation for these particular documents.

So does it mean you're rejecting my kind offer to take administrative notice of those?

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, unless it is --

EXAMINER PRICE: Don't worry about it.

I will take administrative notice of the actual

21 credit ratings of those documents, the rest of the

22 documents are out.

MR. OLIKER: Will you accept my proffer for the reasons previously stated?

25 EXAMINER PRICE: Your proffer is noted.

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1	MR. OLIKER: Thank you.
2	EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. Let's go
3	off the record and talk about briefing schedule.
4	(Discussion off the record.)
5	EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the
6	record.
7	After discussion off the record, we will
8	have initial briefs filed on May 15th, and reply
9	briefs filed on May 30th.
10	As we, I believe, noted at our
11	prehearing for the second phase of this case,
12	anything that any matter in the briefs that
13	duplicates or goes beyond the actual second phase of
14	this case, it will be disregarded by the Commission.
15	With that, we are adjourned. This case
16	will be submitted on the record.
17	(Thereupon, the hearing was
18	adjourned at 11:34 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Monday, April 15, 2019, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

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Court Reporter and Notary

Public in and for the State of Ohio.

My Commission expires August 11, 2021.



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

Summary: Transcript Volume IX - In the Matter of the Application of The Dayton Power and Light Company for Approval of its Electric Security Plan; In the Matter of the Application of the Dayton Power and Light Company for Approval of Revised Tariffs and In the Matter of the Application of The Dayton Power and Light Company for Approval of Certain Accounting Authority Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Section 4904.13, hearing held on April 15, 2019. electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Grubaugh, Valerie