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1
        BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO
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    In the Matter of the
    Commission's Review of its:
    Rules for Competitive
4
    Retail Natural Gas Service:
5
    Contained in Chapters : Case No. 12-925-GA-ORD
    4901:1-17 through
    4901:1-34 of the Ohio
6
    Administrative Code.
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    In the Matter of the
    Commission's Review of its:
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    Rules for Competitive
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    Retail Electric Service
    Contained in Chapters : Case No. 12-1924-EL-ORD
    4901:1-21 and 4901:1-24 of:
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    the Ohio Administrative
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    Code.
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                          PROCEEDINGS
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    before Ms. Katie Stenman and Ms. Mandy Willey,
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    Attorney Examiners; and Mr. Christopher Rhodes and
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    Ms. Deborah Gnann, Staff, at the Public Utilities
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    Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-B,
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    Columbus, Ohio, called at 10 a.m. on Monday,
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    August 6, 2012.
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Monday Morning Session,
August 6, 2012.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: All right. Let's get started. We are here for the workshop in the Matter of the Commission's Review of its Rules for Competitive Retail Natural Gas Service Contained in Chapters 4901:1-27 through 4901:1-34 of the Ohio Administrative Code, Case No. 12-925-GA-ORD; and in the Matter of the Commission's Review of its Rules for Competitive Retail Electric Service Contained in Chapters 4901:1-21 and 4901-1-24 of the Ohio Administrative Code, Case No. 12-1924-EL-ORD.

My name is Katie Stenman, and with me is Mandy Willey, Christopher Rhodes, and Deborah Gnann, and we will be moderating and providing technical support for the workshop today.

Before we get started I would just like to give a brief overview of why we are here and what we are hoping to accomplish. The workshop is being held in response to the issuance of the Commonsense Initiative as well as updates to Section 121.82 of the Revised Code which required the Commission to evaluate its rules against a business impact analysis and provide such analysis to the Commonsense

Initiative. In incorporating the CSI requirements into our rule review process, the Commission has determined that a workshop is appropriate.

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The purpose of this workshop is to get your feedback on the CRNGS and CRES rules. Other Staff will outline some of its proposals. I want to emphasize that this is also your opportunity to give feedback on the current state of the rules.

Any recommendations on how the rules could be bettered are appreciated, and I want to emphasize that anything you hear today either from Staff, myself, or Ms. Willey is only a recommendation. It is not the final issuance of rules for comment by the Commission. The Commission will issue a proposed set of rules as it always has shortly after this workshop. We will utilize the same comment and reply comment process that we've always used.

I'm sure you've noticed there's a court reporter present today, and she will be transcribing your comments. However, nothing said today in this workshop will be considered binding on the parties. Your first set of recommendations will come in your comments.

If you have a comment or a concern

regarding one of the rules we've discussed, you can either come up to the podium or there is a roaming microphone and TJ is back there with the roaming microphone so just raise your hand and he will pass it around to you.

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At the conclusion of Staff's brief proposals we will also open up the floor for any general recommendations that you may have regarding the state of rules.

We do have a large audience today, and we would like to give everyone an opportunity to speak so please try to limit your comments to a reasonable length.

And before we get started does anyone have any procedural questions?

All right. To start the discussion we'll be highlighting a few of the issues we are looking into in reviewing the rules. In particular we are looking to harmonize the CRNGS and the CRES rules. As more marketers enter the market place providing both gas and electric service, it's more likely that they will be needing a common set of rules that are easy to understand. That's just something that we're looking to do as we review the rules.

Also from a procedural perspective we are

planning to update the rule with a rule requiring that all motions be filed by an attorney and incorporate pro hac vice rules and requirements that went into effect January 1 of 2011 with the Ohio Supreme Court.

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However, in an effort to ease the burden on out-of-state companies who do not have in-state counsel we're recommending that a new rule be added governing the protective orders. Specifically the rule would allow Exhibit C3, 4, and 5 to be automatically protected if filed under seal for a period of six years from the date of the certificate for which they are provided. A marketer seeking to extend protection beyond six years would need to have an out-of-state attorney file a motion for an extension.

However, the rule would provide an automatic approval process for any motion for protective order beyond the C3, 4, and 5 exhibits to be automatically approved on the 31st day after filing. Any action of the Commission or an Attorney Examiner would be able -- Attorney Examiner would be able to suspend the automatic approval process. However, without any suspension it would go automatically.

Any comments, thoughts, or recommendations regarding the automatic protective process the Staff is proposing?

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All right. At this point I would turn the presentation over to Ms. Willey and some of our Commission Staff.

EXAMINER WILLEY: Thank you. At this point we are going to cover topics within the CRNGS and the CRES rules that Staff is considering looking at. We will proceed by topic, not in any particular order, and the way this will work is we'll have Staff give a very general summary of thoughts that they have on the topic. And after that, we will take feedback from the audience.

The first topic that we will begin with is marketing and solicitation.

MR. RHODES: Thank you. My name is Chris Rhodes. I'm the senior counsel for the Service Monitoring and Enforcement Department. As Ms. Stenman had said earlier, one of the things we are trying to do is trying to make the CRNGS and the CRES rules more consistent not just in procedural but also in substantive ways so that we do away with many of the barriers of getting into the market as well as making it easier for individuals who are already in

both markets.

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So what we plan to do is go through, take a look at many of the rules, as many of you are familiar with already, there are several parallels already in place, so what we would like to do is try and solidify those parallels and make sure we have consistent application of the rules so that you don't wind up having to train staff for two different rules or come up with two different kinds of forms or two different processes for them.

Does anybody have any comments on how we can better achieve that?

Howard.

MR. PETRICOFF: Yes, thank you.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Hold on. Let's get a microphone.

MR. PETRICOFF: Howard Petricoff from the Retail Energy Supply Association, representing them. The -- first of all, I want to commend the Staff for putting this on because it really will make life easier. And the differences I think largely have to do with when the particular rules were -- were instituted.

But when you are going to match them up, it would be nice if you started with the more liberal

of the two. For example, in gas you have to reply in three days; in electric you have to reply to the Commission Staff in five days.

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So if you are going to harmonize them, take the more liberal date.

MR. RHODES: Thank you, Howard.

MS. RINGENBACH: From Direct Energy's perspective we also agree with the five days. I mean, we -- I think Staff knows I have sent e-mails saying there is confusion. When we get complaint responses, sometimes it says five days for a gas complaint so I think that would help across the board.

The other thing that we would like to see is in terms of renewals like contract renewals and not just contract renewals but the marketing solicitation and contract disclosure there are similarities but there's also a lot of differences so for companies that offer both, just our internal processes it would be nice to have a single process for all of those things.

MR. RHODES: Okay. Thank you.

MS. GNANN: Do you have suggestions with regards to, as Howard indicated, he was looking at the more liberal between the CRES and the CRNGS rule.

With contract administration and renewals did you have anything in particular you were thinking about?

MS. RINGENBACH: Yes, actually, and we'll put this in our comments. The gas contract renewal rules are pretty convoluted when you try to read them through, if it's less than six months but your termination fee is this or more than six months and there is one notice versus two notices, so we are actually going to put forward some direct -- file some comments that will help to simplify those rules and make them consistent with between electric and gas.

There's other things that we've seen in there that don't sort of keep up with the market, the requirement that you have to put a per kilowatt-hour or per Ccf charge. What if you don't have an offering that's based on that? So those are some of the things that we're going to put forward to try to make the rules consistent with each other and with the way -- where the market is going.

MR. RHODES: Are there any more comments?

MR. JONES: Yes, Dan Jones with Duke

Energy Ohio. I'm in our Supplier Support Center at

Duke Energy Ohio, and we've just seen unprecedented

activities in both gas and electric choice over the

last three years. And I'm also a member -- our company is a member of NSBE. I'm a cochair on a couple of committees there, and they have developed some marketing practices, rules that hopefully you are familiar with.

But just a couple of things that have come up in those marketing practices of NSBE that I don't see in the Ohio rules. In particular is door-to-door marketing, you know, about agents of companies, you know, having background checks before they are ever, you know, going out and soliciting and also times of day that door-to-door marketing can be done. I think the rules indicate that, you know, no -- no direct -- no door-to-door marketing after dark, for instance. But we've got, you know, several complaints at our call center about door-to-door marketers and, you know, it would be helpful to have some rules around that because there is really nothing we can refer to with regard to either gas or electric choice and door-to-door marketing.

Also the NSBE rules have things about, you know, direct mail, outbound call centers, and how they operate. I think, you know, you have got internet in our rules right now as you do internet enrollment.

Another thing that's in those NSBE rules is to notify the distribution company when you got these mass marketing techniques going on because when mailers go out to like 300,000 customers, we need to staff up our call centers because we just -- you know, the call volume just goes way up when these mailers go out and so forth. If we could just at least be notified of door-to-door marketing activities, of, you know, outbound call center activities, of, you know, 300,000 mailers going out for direct mail and so forth, that would be very helpful for our operations and also just to reduce customer confusion.

It's just not from a Duke Energy Ohio standpoint. I think it would benefit customers as well. So if there could be some requirements around notification of the utilities, we would really appreciate that and maybe take a look at the NSBE marketing rules to incorporate some of their concepts.

MS. GNANN: Dan, with regards to -- and the rules state -- we separate in both CRNGS and CRES the difference between marketing and solicitation and enrollment. Some of what you've just referenced are actually under the enrollment rules. If you look

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under the competitive retail natural gas rules, you will see a lot of the issues you just raised including the door-to-door solicitation piece. That presently, enrollment, does not exist on the CRES rules.
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Now, that is something that we might look at just because we are seeing more door-to-door solicitation in that industry now as compared to the last time the rules went out. Any comments on that?

MR. JONES: Just one other thing, another type of marketing -- well, it's in the United States, it may not be in Ohio yet, is network marketing, basically the Amway technique of having a down line to sell electricity or gas. I'm assuming that in the State of Ohio currently that that would be illegal because you are not a certified entity, you know, to hold a meeting and have a down line of, you know, representatives that are out there selling electricity.

MS. RINGENBACH: A couple of comments on that. One of the things we saw is the current rule --

EXAMINER STENMAN: Could you restate your name so we are consistent in the transcript.

MS. RINGENBACH: Teresa Ringenbach with

Direct Energy.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

MS. RINGENBACH: So one of the things we have seen in the rules they refer to direct solicitation and then within that there is a reference to door to door. We think that there should be a separate definition for door-to-door solicitations.

The other thing is there should be a separate section. It's embedded currently within direct solicitation. There should be a separate section for door-to-door solicitations just beyond direct solicitation.

We agree with the comments on the NSBE.

There should be things in there that talk about requiring criminal background checks done by independent third parties. There should be times of day related to door to door.

The other thing that's in the rules today is for door-to-door solicitation a signature is all that's required and then there is a certain percentage of a follow-up third-party verification. We think there should have to be a third-party verification on every sale done door to door. And when I say door to door, we refer to door to door the

same way that you sort of do within the rules which is residential, at their residence.

MR. RHODES: Okay.

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MS. RINGENBACH: And we also think the agent should no longer be present when the third-party verification is signed. And we consider a third-party verification a recording of the customer responding to each of those questions that currently they just have to respond to at the door.

MR. RHODES: Okay.

MS. RINGENBACH: As far as network marketing, our company does do network marketing. It is legal in the State of Ohio, we've done a lot of research on this, so to the extent that the Commission or Staff wants to talk about how that's done or why we -- why it's legal, we can certainly walk you through any rules that we feel should be in place surrounding that.

The requirement that we tell the EDU what we're -- when we're marketing who we are marketing to is a huge concern for our company because we do consider the utility to be a competitor in many respects. Some states have required that we actually provide that information to the Commission Staff so that they can staff up. We prefer that it be an

option to the utility or if it gets beyond that and it's a requirement, that we not be required to tell them in advance but only the day of.

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MR. RHODES: Any other comments?

Barth.

MR. ROYER: Barth Royer on behalf of
Dominion Retail. We definitely endorse the idea of
making the rules as uniform as possible. That's one
of our No. 1 items on our list. And we agree with
Howard that the least restrictive of the rules should
be adopted in cases where there are currently
conflicts. And this is the kind of thing, I think,
you know, maybe a workshop process of people
particularly interested in this subject might -might facilitate, you know, getting together, going
through these, and seeing where we are on the various
ones. I don't think there would be substantive
issues involved, but it might just be a useful way to
approach it.

With -- we agree with the comments on door-to-door marketing, that we believe -- and I would agree with Teresa, those should be a separate -- a separate rule specific to door to door, not a subset of another section.

One issue that has not been mentioned is

the environmental disclosure requirements on the electric side. As a part of a broader proposition, we would like to see as many of the processes that are contemplated by the rules go -- go paperless to the extent possible.

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And in that context we would -- we would believe that if by providing the environmental disclosure information, making it available on the website, and providing the opportunity for customers to -- to receive -- receive direct mailings or responses to phone calls or things of that nature, we could satisfy that requirement.

This is something that as a practical matter we get almost no inquiries about ever, and the requirement to do these mailings quarterly is burdensome and expensive, and we think this might be a better approach to that.

MR. RHODES: Any more comments with regard to marketing and solicitation?

MS. DiNICOLE: This is Lori DiNicole from FirstEnergy Solutions. First, we want to echo just a couple of things that we have heard here. We do believe that door to door should be a separate section, and it should apply to residential customers at their residences.

We also agree with the comment about environmental disclosures that, you know, it seems kind of environmental unfriendly to be sending these out.

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Also there -- nobody, I believe, has discussed the CRES rule about sending the signature back to the customer in the direct mail scenario so we think that's just kind of a really burdensome process to have -- when we send out these tear-offs, to get it back, scan it, and then send it back with a disclosure statement, and we would also like some clarity if we send out the disclosure statement with the initial marketing materials, there's no requirement to fulfill beyond that.

MR. RHODES: Yes, sir.

MR. MURPHY: Jeff Murphy with Dominion
East Ohio. Door-to-door solicitation has been an
issue for us. Generally the complaint levels are low
but nonetheless would suggest a couple of aspects
that could be considered. One is prohibit certain
activities such as where a representative would imply
that they are in some way affiliated with the
retail -- pardon me, with the incumbent utility or
endorsed by the incumbent utility. Those are some of
the more common elements of the complaints that we

deal with so we would suggest that those particular aspects be tightened up.

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We also note that with respect to some of the provisions as the natural gas companies have gone down the path of standard service offers, that one of the concepts is a competitive monthly variable rate as opposed to a posted monthly variable rate and in the existing rules there is an indication that the suppliers have to provide a clear and understandable explanation of the factors that would cause prices to vary. And one of the questions we just generally have is whether or not those particular provisions would apply to competitive MVR prices.

MR. RHODES: Thank you. Any more comments?

MR. PETRICOFF: Howard Petricoff again for RESA. One other item in terms of looking at the solicitation, right now, we don't have a really good operating definition on the electric side for small commercial. We do on the gas side; it's 500 Mcf and that's a good number. It's four or five times a residential. But on the electric there isn't one. We just use the default method of saying if it's not mercantile, it's small commercial. And 700,000 kilowatt-hours is very large and some of the

protections that are there are truly for small commercials and at 5 to 7 hundred thousand kilowatt-hours those are fairly large companies so that should be -- that should be reviewed.

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In terms of just following up on the environmental disclosure, the statute does not require the detail that we have now in the rule about a pie chart and the way it's sent out, and I'll note that Illinois just revised theirs. These are even stricter. You have to have colors. They designated colors, but they have now gone to an internet posting for it and that might be a good suggestion.

MR. RHODES: Thank you, Howard.

MS. RINGENBACH: So Teresa Ringenbach with Direct Energy. Two comments, one, Illinois passed a law, but it hasn't been signed by the governor yet, so I just want to be careful in case somebody comes out and says this hasn't been signed yet. That allows you to put their environmental disclosures on the internet, and basically you just have to tell the customers where you can find it.

And one of the reasons behind that is getting accurate e-mail addresses from customers isn't that easy so while I remember five years ago we did insert e-mail addresses as part of this not for

the annual but for the quarterly environment disclosures, it's just not -- it's still not an effective way of sending this out. You still wind up sending a lot of mailings. It's easier just to tell the customer where to find it on the website.

And the other comment is to Jeff Murphy's comment on the MVR. I know we have the exit the merchant function rules that are separately out there. I think it would be easiest just to clarify that certified retail natural gas suppliers still have to comply with all the consumer protection rules regardless of whether you are an MVR assigned customers or just receiving those customers through a direct solicita -- I don't want to say direct solicitation but through normal channels where they contract with you.

MR. RHODES: Thank you, Teresa. Are there any more comments with regard to marketing and solicitation rules?

Okay. Thank you.

EXAMINER WILLEY: At this point we will move on to our next topic and some of these topics in our next topic we have outlined did come up in the previous topic of marketing and solicitation, but we're just going to go over those again in case there

is additional feedback and Staff does have some additional comments on those and that topic is customer enrollment and third-party verification.

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MS. GNANN: Well, that was pretty well explored but I just want a feedback on Teresa's earlier comment. There was a lot of response on the door-to-door solicitation and so she had proposed expanding the third-party verification area and just wanted to see whether there was any additional feedback from anyone else on that -- on that suggestion. It presently -- I don't know if you are familiar with it. It presently requires us -- it requires the companies, the gas companies -- actually the CRNGS suppliers to have available 50 percent. It's a very -- I think it's a very confusing third-party verification rule so this would be something I think more comparable. What you're suggesting is what is done in other industries. one is pretty old.

Jeff.

MR. MURPHY: Jeff Murphy with Dominion East Ohio. We would second the motion as it were to expand it to 100 percent verification.

MS. GNANN: Any comments on the rules as they exist on the telephone solicitation? Any

thoughts on that or the internet? Not solicitation, enrollment.

EXAMINER WILEY: Is there any additional feedback on customer enrollment or third-party verification even if it's something Staff didn't discuss? If you have any recommendations or comments, we could take these at this time.

Go ahead.

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MR. MURPHY: One of the provisions in the enrollment section deals with the customer's ability to request an actual meter reading between transfer of service. We would recommend that those be made more consistently with the minimum gas service standards, the provisions for that that a customer may request an actual meter reading if they have had estimated bills for two or more cycles or that the service has not been read previously within the prior 70 days. So we would recommend that rather than requesting a reading upon transition of service that those rules again be more consistent with the minimum service standards for the natural gas companies.

EXAMINER WILLEY: Thank you. Are there any additional comments on customer enrollment, third party-verification at all?

MS. DiNICOLE: Lori DiNicole from FES.

1 With respect to the CRES rules there is a requirement 2 that you send the electronic enrollment within three 3 calendar days. We would request that we move that to 4 five business days. Just with the increased 5 competition it's pretty burdensome to try to get 6 those out in a timely manner and I believe that 7 making that change would also help eliminate the 8 telephone enrollment requirement that we stage 9 enrollments three to five calendar days. It would be a lot easier to treat all enrollments in a similar 10 11 manner and so anything that we can do to get rid of 12 that extra telephone staging enrollment would help.

EXAMINER WILLEY: Thank you.

Any additional comments?

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MS. GNANN: Can I just?

Back on that, Lori, I'm sorry, I missed that last point on telephone enrollment. Just could you go over it.

MS. DiNICOLE: Yeah. For the CRES rules, I'm trying to find the exact reference, but there's a requirement that you can't send -- that you send telephone electronic enrollments no sooner than three calendar and no later than five calendar days after sending the customer the written contract. And so by holding, you know, certain enrollments but not

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holding, for example, the tear-offs, you know, it overly complicates the process. And it would be nice if we could just batch them all in the same manner.
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MS. JEUNELOT: Michele Jeunelot with AEP
Ohio. I just have one comment and that is in regards
to under telephone enrollment there is a note that
says the transaction must be with a customer of
record. We would like to see that added as well to
mailings, direct solicitation, and internet
enrollments. That should be with the customer of
record.

MS. RINGENBACH: In that situation -EXAMINER WILLEY: I'm sorry. Could you
just identify yourself for the record.

MS. RINGENBACH: Teresa Ringenbach,
Direct Energy. When it comes to customer of record
versus authorized customer, it can get a bit wonky if
the utility isn't telling us who the customer of
record is. We don't actually know that when we are
signing up the customer. We rely on the customers to
tell us so especially for internet enrollments or
direct mailings we might mail to Joe Smith but Mary
Smith who is authorized to make decisions is not
necessarily the customer of record, so if we go down
that path, then I think it should include

requirements that the utilities give us that information.

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EXAMINER WILLEY: Thank you. Are there any additional comments on this topic?

All right. I don't see any. Does Staff have any additional feedback on this topic?

MR. RHODES: No.

EXAMINER WILEY: All right. It looks like we don't have any so we will move on to our next topic which is customers' due dates and bill issuance.

MR. RHODES: Again, with regard to customer -- the due dates and the bill issuance, we are again taking a look at the rules with regards to CRNGS and CRES in trying to come up with a uniform process. I know that much of this is automated.

Many of these processes are software based so it would probably be a lot helpful -- a lot more helpful for the companies if there was one software program or one set of parameters for which to issue all bills, especially as you get into a new market or get out of a market, I guess, is also a possibility.

Do we have any comments at this point with regards to customer billing and the issuance of bills? I know that we have probably covered a little

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bit of this already this morning.
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Okay. Yes, Jeff.

MR. MURPHY: One of the chal --

EXAMINER WILLEY: I'm sorry.

MR. MURPHY: Jeff Murphy with Dominion

East Ohio. One of the challenges that companies -incumbent utilities face is the administration of

multiple rates obviously for individual suppliers and
while that's certainly a part of the marketplace we
would recommend that in the rules there be a

provision that would permit the incumbent utility to
impose reasonable limits on the maximum number of
rates per supplier or -- and/or the minimum number of
customers billed under a particular supplier rate in
order to make the administrative aspects of the
program more efficient and feasible.

EXAMINER WILLEY: Thank you. Are there any additional comments? All right. I don't see any. Does Staff have any additional feedback on this topic?

MS. GNANN: The other part of these rules have to do with the payment allocations.

This keeps going out.

Okay. That is something that I think we were contemplating to do in another workshop on the

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partial pay issues and just payment priority issues because they are also in these rules so I don't know if there was any discussion on that but there will be another workshop on August 31 specifically on that topic for the -- on the electric side.
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EXAMINER WILLEY: Before I move on one more opportunity, any other discussion on this topic?

Mr. Petricoff.

MR. PETRICOFF: Just concur -- EXAMINER STENMAN: Please use the

microphone.

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MR. PETRICOFF: I just want to concur with the last item. There is the Rule 21-14 that has a sort of reciprocal side of the payment allocation and I suspect that there will be great attention paid to review of that in light of the recent decision in the FirstEnergy case so I think you are right, a placeholder is probably the right thing to do here until that gets worked out.

MR. RHODES: Howard, actually they have set the hearing on the workshop on that. It is going to be August 31. It is an order that is issued in accordance with Case 12-2050 so we've -- you know, mark your calendar for that one.

MR. PETRICOFF: We'll be here.

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                 EXAMINER WILLEY: Thank you. Any
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     additional feedback on this topic?
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                 Yes.
                 MR. JONES: Yes. Dan Jones with Duke
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    Energy Ohio. I want to say what Jeff Murphy had
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    mentioned there with regard to number of rates in our
    billing system, we definitely support that. You
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     know, I think there is a reasonable -- you know, as
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     far as amounts of rates that a supplier can commit
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    because we are starting to see, you know, to the
    hundredth of a cent, you know, 5.12 cents, 5.13
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     cents, 5.14 cents, how much of these should a utility
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    be able to install in its billing system so I think
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    we want a reasonable number.
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                 I can't tell you as I sit here today what
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     that number is, but we would appreciate some
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     consideration around that as far as especially these
     ready rates that we have to load into our system.
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    And when the meters are read, you know, the bills get
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     generated so if some thought could be put around
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     them, we would really appreciate it. Thank you.
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                 EXAMINER WILLEY: Thank you. Any other
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     comments?
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                 MS. RINGENBACH: This is Teresa
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    Ringenbach, Direct Energy. I appreciate that the
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     into their system, but the other piece of this you
    have customers who are in contracts that renew or
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     continue, and they continue at the same rates.
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    Meanwhile you are out there competing in the market
     and creating new products for customers, so as you
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    consider this, also consider the fact that you could
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    be limiting the number of products put out into the
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    market so we don't want to do anything that's going
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    to limit competition in an attempt to accommodate the
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    utilities' billing systems.
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                 MS. GNANN:
                             Teresa, just a follow-up,
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    when Jeff proposed it, he was looking at kind of a
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    balance between number of products offered, number of
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    customers per product. Any response on that?
                 MS. RINGENBACH: I would not limit it to
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    number of products offered. If it comes down to
     there has to be at least X number of customers on a
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     certain rate code, right, I think that's something
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    that we could consider. But a consideration of ways
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utilities don't want to build a million rate codes

EXAMINER WILLEY: Thank you. Any other comments?

to inhibit the market is not something that we would

25 Yes.

be supportive.

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MR. JONES: Yes, Dan Jones, Duke Energy
Ohio. You know, one of the other methods that is out
there is bill ready billing for suppliers. Duke
Energy Ohio plans to have that operational by no
later than September 30, 2013, so it's a little ways
off but that would help us out, you know, more
suppliers using the bill ready billing technique when
we get there.

EXAMINER WILLEY: Thank you. Any other comments or feedback from Staff?

All right. Seeing none we will move on to the next topic which is certification renewal, applications, and contract administration.

MS. GNANN: I think in this area, again, same general comment, looking at possibly to parallel them. Earlier on there was a fair amount of discussion on the renewal aspect of these rules on the contract administration. I don't think actually on the earlier -- on the certificates, the applications, the renewals that we're looking at making any changes in those. They are pretty well what they are. But on the contract administration and contract renewals, that's a fairly good-sized section.

Any additional comments that we got --

than we have already gotten from earlier this morning with regards to that -- those two rules?

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MR. PETRICOFF: Howard Petricoff again for RESA. In following up part of the rules on the contract items is document retentions, and we have rules on document retentions. And I want to echo a theme that was earlier espoused by Barth Royer on going paperless. That certainly fits in with the CSI mandate from the General Assembly. Electronic records are much better, and to go to the electronic records some changes will have to be made there. For example, we have to probably have a rule that will allow for scanned signatures and maintaining the records that way. And that's one idea that I think we would like to see with the contract administration.

EXAMINER WILEY: Thank you.

Mr. Royer.

MR. ROYER: Thanks. Barth Royer,

Dominion Retail. In the same section, it's not

directly to the certification piece, but those rules

also incorporate or encompass the requirement to

notify the Commission of material changes, and if you

eyeball those, they are different. What's material

for one is not material for different -- entirely

consistent with what's material for the CRNGS rules versus the CRES rules, something that would be picked up, I guess, in trying to make the rules uniform but that's a particular area of a problem because -- because both sets of rules talk about not limited to so the idea is maybe you have to -- currently you have to supply with both.

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EXAMINER WILLEY: Thank you.

Any additional feedback?

MS. DiNICOLE: Lori DiNicole, FirstEnergy Solutions. With respect to the section in the CRES rules that talks about the contract renewals where there is one set of rules for no termination fees, one set for termination fees 25 and under, one for 25 and over, we generally think that the piece in which affirmative consent is required doesn't really add any value because at that point it's not an auto renewal clause.

In addition, having the fee limit set at 25 doesn't really take into account inflation or where the markets are really at, and so we would be in favor of not having any limit on the fees and with just sending the customers one notice as opposed to two in any situation. It gets kind of confusing for the customers to keep getting multiple notices, and

so anything we can do to limit that customer confusion and that extra process would be good.

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MR. MURPHY: Jeff Murphy with Dominion

East Ohio. A couple of aspects regarding the

certification process. One has to do with the

notification to the Commission of a material change

in business. We would recommend that the Commission

consider having suppliers provide that notice to the

Commission and the incumbent utility at least 30 days

prior to the material change, not within 30 days

after it occurs.

We would also recommend that suppliers be required to notify customers of any change in name and provide that notice to the utility in advance as well.

In addition, the contract administration and renewal provisions discuss contract assignment, and in our view notices of contract assignment should be provided not only to the Commission but to the incumbent utilities and likewise should be provided at least 30 days in advance of the assignment becoming effective and that any written notices to be sent to customers regarding contract assignment should likewise be sent to the incumbent utility in advance so we can be prepared to respond to customer

inquiries.

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Lastly, with regard to the certification provisions with respect to suspension, recision, and conditional recision, we would ask that the Commission also notify the incumbent utility of any such actions that it may take along those lines in addition to the supplier so that the company can make the changes in the billing system should it be required to do so.

EXAMINER WILLEY: Thank you.

Any other comments? Mr. Royer.

MR. ROYER: Thank you. Barth Royer again on behalf of Dominion Retail. And just in response to Jeff's comments I understand where he is going with that, and I haven't thought this through entirely, but it strikes me that providing advanced notice of some of those items that are listed, at least currently, could be -- put the discloser at a competitive disadvantage and there could be situations where the -- where the change would be something that would require subject to some additional governmental approval so it wouldn't be certain that it would actually occur until after the fact. So, I mean, it's certainly something we can talk about, but I just have some preliminary concerns

along those lines.

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2 EXAMINER WILLEY: Thank you.

Mr. Petricoff.

MR. PETRICOFF: I was going to agree with Barth's last comment and then provide just a few examples. For example, if there is going to be a merger, you may not be able to disclose that 30 days in advance. In fact, that might even violate some securities law if you did. Something that would be a change in like the CEO of a company, that may not be known 30 days in advance. So there are some instances.

On the other hand, you know, if -getting the -- I understand why the utility would
want information in advance and be able to tell
their -- their call centers so this is something we
might be able to find a happy medium, but it probably
can't do this as a blanket 30 days in advance.

EXAMINER WILEY: Thank you.

MR. MURPHY: Jeff Murphy, Dominion East
Ohio again. Again, my provision with regard to the
30 days in advance, 30 days in advance of it becoming
effective, not becoming announced, if you will, so in
our experience with many, many suppliers that
timeframe has not been a problem, and frankly

suppliers have been very cooperative up to this point. So, again, the 30-day clock in my mind would begin or reference the date that it becomes effective, not the date that it might be known by a supplier so that may address some of the suppliers' concerns as well.

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EXAMINER WILEY: Thank you. Any additional comments? Any feedback from Staff?

MS. GNANN: I just wanted to follow up on something that, Lori, you raised earlier with regards to contract renewals again and you indicated on the notice issue you thought that there may be a need to expedite the number of notices and they are different in CRES and CRNGS as was stated earlier.

You also stated that you thought that the early termination liability limit was not in step with where the market was going, and I was wondering if people could give us a little more information with regards to that comment.

MR. ROYER: Well, in most instances with a --

EXAMINER WILLEY: I'm sorry.

MR. ROYER: Barth Royer, Dominion Retail.

In most instances Dominion Retail doesn't charge an
early termination fee so it wouldn't be an issue with

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respect to certain offers.
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EXAMINER WILEY: Any additional responses to Staff's comments?

MS. DiNICOLE: I don't know if I meant to say where the market is going, just we haven't done any specific study as to, you know, what the most common early termination fee is but just with limiting it, you know, across the board \$25 flat, it just doesn't necessarily -- it's not very flexible of a rule.

EXAMINER WILLEY: I'm sorry. Could you just identify yourself for purposes of the record. I know you already gave your comments.

MS. DiNICOLE: Lori DiNicole, FES.

EXAMINER WILLEY: Thank you.

Are there any additional comments or feedback on Staff's comments?

18 Yes.

MR. MURPHY: Jeff Murphy with Dominion
East Ohio. One last aspect to consider with regard
to overall certification is whether the Commission
should consider limiting certificates to one
participant or affiliate per company. We've had
experiences where an individual corporate umbrella,
if you will, is seeking multiple certificates.

1 And, frankly, the issue that it creates 2 more than anything else is customer confusion so, again, we understand the need for the market to 3 function, for suppliers to have different 4 5 representations perhaps in the market, but 6 nonetheless I will say that having an individual company with multiple corporate certificates can 7 8 create a significant amount of customer confusion. 9 EXAMINER WILLEY: Thank you. 10 Ms. Ringenbach. 11 MS. RINGENBACH: Just on that I'm not 12 sure where --13 EXAMINER WILLEY: Wait until you have the 14 microphone. 15 MS. RINGENBACH: Sorry. Just on that 16 point I would like to point out that there's --17

MS. RINGENBACH: Sorry. Just on that point I would like to point out that there's -- companies do things for a very specific reason.

Direct Energy actually has two entities currently licensed in Ohio. One is Direct Energy Business which focuses solely on business customers, nonresidential customers, and then Direct Energy Services which is focused solely on residential customers. And they are two wholly completely separate companies.

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So when we get into forcing affiliates to

1 all share one license, that sort of thing, I just 2 want to be careful because we do treat them as 3 completely separate entities. For instance, on the 4 gas side they have separate pools, that sort of 5 thing, so it's not as easy as a solution when it 6 comes to the way that specific companies are structured. It's just simply saying you all have the 7 8 same license; that also means you have to share 9 everything that you do underneath the utility umbrella too. 10

EXAMINER WILLEY: Thank you.

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Any responses, additional comments?

All right. Seeing none we will move on from that topic.

At this point we'll take any other comments, recommendations, or concerns that anyone would like to share today. And you are not limited by the topic -- the topics that we have already covered. If you want to bring up something, you know, related to those, you may do that now, but you are not limited by those topic areas, so at this time we'll take any feedback.

MR. MURPHY: Again, Jeff Murphy with Dominion East Ohio. One of the areas that existing rules address is that of complaints. One of the

challenges that we face just broadly is the coordination of complaint resolution occasionally with Commission Staff.

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So one of the things would suggest that perhaps maybe another offline discussion or what have you since the issue of complaints can be fairly complicated but would suggest not only that we do seek to harmonize the gas and electric rules but that we also look into some of the aspects of complaints handling, in particular that coordination between complaints received by the incumbent utility and complaints received by Staff.

MS. GNANN: Just to follow up, if I may, Jeff, could you say a little more what you mean by the coordination? In other words, if we are receiving complaints in a particular area, sharing that or vice versa or?

MR. MURPHY: One of the samples, for example, where a customer has called the Commission Staff to complain about a particular issue and maybe that is an issue that has received multiple types of complaints being issued. It would be helpful perhaps for Commission Staff to inform the company of the resolution of those complaints because oftentimes customers will call us initially. We, of course,

attempt to resolve the complaint at that point but then in some instances, of course, being unable to resolve the complaint, then we would forward the customers on to the Commission Staff.

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If we understood how the Commission staff had resolved a particular type of issue, it may lead us to be better able to respond to that kind of issue on the front end and thereby reduce workload to the Commission Staff. That's an example of the coordination that I'm referring to.

MS. JEUNELOT: Michele Jeunelot, AEP
Ohio. Actually we had the same comment about
customer complaints and being able to close them out
for coordination and adding on to the rules that
possibly say that we would get feedback as well for
complaints because sometimes we keep them open until
that customer complaint is resolved.

I have a couple other items to go
through. One is this is pretty much all from
customer feedback. Several places in the CRES rules
the term "generation service" is used and customers
call and they are concerned. You know, there is
always things with fine print and whatnot and
customers aren't sure if when they are quoted, let's
say for generation service, if that includes

transmission or not. And if that's something comparable to price to compare, to have something in the rules that is comparable would be helpful for customers to understand that.

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Another item, this could be under customer information, the 121.10 rules, we feel there should be some additional customer privacy information. There was a docket opened earlier which was presented on -- in January under the 11-27-GE-UNC and 11-5474-AU-UNC, customer privacy information, customer data interval information would be useful. As well as AEP Ohio has had times where customers will call in asking for specific account information, and at the time there are marketers, brokers, CRES providers on the phone, and we ask that customer for various Social Security-type information. like to see a rule put in place where if a CRES provider, marketer, or broker is on the phone as a three-way call and has engaged us, that they identify themselves so that way the customer is protected. will ensure that the customer is willing to share any personal, confidential information with that third party on the phone as well.

And, lastly, under opt-out disclosure, Section 4901:1-21-17(A), we've had a lot of customer

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     feedback that says their initial government
    aggregation letter, they don't identify it any
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     differently than junk mail, and we would like to see
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     something put in the rule that says the outside of
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     the notice is clearly marked important information
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     regarding your electric service. That way they will
    take time to open up that envelope and be aware that
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    this is important information they should read and
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     review and some have some great information in there
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     for them. That's all I have.
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MS. GNANN: Michele, may I ask a question, a follow-up? And that is when you were talking about the CRES provider being on a phone with a third -- with a three-way.

MS. JEUNELOT: Yes.

MS. GNANN: Again, could you give me some of the context for that?

MS. JEUNELOT: Well, a CRES provider will contact the customer saying we would really love for you to switch to us and, lastly, ask for the SDI information, you know, customer's maybe on a cell phone, they are out and about, they won't have it and, here again, they will be transferred. They will say give us one second. They will transfer the customer to us, and a customer will answer the phone

and say, you know, this is AEP Ohio and they will say, okay, and we'll say, well, you know, what can we help you with, and I was told to get my account information. And, again, we ask the customer some privacy information, what's your Social Security number, to prove they are a customer who can be of record or can make decisions on this account.

We share that information, and also they tell us -- you know, the third party speaks up, and it's just of concern to us that that customer's personal identification information is provided on that phone call, we want to make sure they are comfortable sharing that information with a third party.

MS. RINGENBACH: Teresa Ringenbach with Direct Energy. Actually on that last note, there were comments we were going to put forward which is there are many different marketing channels beyond door to door. There is retail channels. There's all sorts of other channels where the customers do not have their bill with them. The rules do allow us to have the customer give us authorization to request their account number.

A lot of suppliers just -- this is just typical selling, right, if the customer has to go

home and get their bill, you probably lost that customer, right? So these types of calls do occur.

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what we would like to see is some -something that a customer would know out in the field
that uniquely identifies them to the utility without
having to give the Social Security number beyond the
call so something that the utilities could think
through, whether that's -- I don't know if you guys
ask for a birthday when people call in, something
that they would know that we can provide to you that
we wouldn't have to actually give you the account
number but we could send all that information with
that unique identifier from the customer and then you
could send us back the account number, do the
enrollment that way. I think that would help get
around your issues without preventing new channels
from opening up in the market.

And from our company's perspective we were also okay putting limitations, whereas, if it was done through a door-to-door solicitation at their residence, you could not use that approach so there are things -- we are looking for ways to open up the market to channels other than what is currently the most effective one which is door to door, right? So anything we can do to allow us to grab those

customers instantly without actually having to be at their home where they have that bill is something we are open to.

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I had two other things that Direct would like to see. The first one is a lot of states have gone to posting complaint statistics online,
Illinois, New York, Texas does it. It's not a straight one-to-one comparison with the supplier.
It's more of like a ratio that's out there. I know in the past when we have asked for this, there have been concerns about confidential information being put out, that sort of thing. I would like Staff to look at what's being done in Illinois and Texas and see if there is a way to do that in Ohio.

The other thing is on marketing and reporting statistics so the sales stats that are put out with the Quarterly Market Monitor, that sort of thing, we want to see if -- Dominion has done this with some of their meetings. There is an actual pie chart that they put out with market share. It doesn't identify any single supplier, but it does tend to show if one supplier is holding the majority of the market.

We would like to see in addition to the normal market monitoring data that's put out with

sales statistics a pie chart showing whether or not, you know -- a pie chart showing without identifying an individual supplier the percent of market share held by individual suppliers.

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EXAMINER WILLEY: Thank you. Are there any additional comments?

MR. MURPHY: Jeff Murphy, Dominion. a couple of items that Staff may have already noted may be worth changing, specifically within 4901:1-28 talking about aggregation. The definition of eligible customer indicates that the customer would be ineligible if on the date that the ordinance or resolution were approved they were already receiving service by another supplier. Of course, the incumbent utility would have no way of knowing necessarily those particular dates so with regard to eligible customers, we would suggest instead rather than looking at the date that the ordinance or resolution passes, rather the date of the enrollment would be the point that the company would look at if the customer were served with an alternative supplier at that time, they would then be ineligible.

In addition, another item that we have not seen much activity on is 4901:1-33 which is the not-for-profit customer declaration of mercantile

status. A hot bed of activity elsewhere but not at Dominion so we would suggest that rule may no longer be necessary.

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And, lastly, there is a provision on -with respect to customer information in 4901:1-27-09
that talks about the natural gas companies being
required to inform customers of their right to opt
off customer lists four times a year. We would
recommend perhaps that that be reduced to two times a
year. Thank you.

MS. GNANN: Jeff, can I ask a follow-up question? The point that you made with regards to a customer signing up when an ordinance is passed, these CRNGS rules have been around for quite a while, and you've had a fair amount of activity of -- in the Dominion service territory so can your -- this is something that you have seen and it's been an ongoing problem for you?

MR. MURPHY: Actually at this particular point we actually look at the customer status at the date of enrollment. We do not comply with that particular provision because in most cases we don't know what the date of the ordinance is. Any additional NOPEC aggregation we had and every aggregation since then in working with the

aggregators, they seem very comfortable with the notion that as that enrollment file comes in from the aggregation, that we would look at the customer status, at the point the enrollment file came in because that creates significantly less confusion and was administratively more feasible for all of the parties.

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By the way that is the only rule, of course, with which we might be noncompliant.

MS. DiNICOLE: Lori DiNicole, FirstEnergy Solutions. I think I touched on this with some of my comments on enrollment and fulfillment go, but I just wanted to make sure I mentioned that we did also generally feel that across the board through these rules anywhere we could push calendar days to business days would be helpful, especially like with competition increases, and, you know, we are trying to get everything accomplished.

And I think we would also like to echo a comment I believe Howard made earlier to the extent gas rules and the electric rules to line up, to go with the more forgiving of the rules. That would be helpful.

EXAMINER WILEY: Are there any additional feedback, comments on anything we've talked about

today?

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MR. JONES: Dan Jones, Duke Energy Ohio. Just, I guess, to support what Jeff was saying over there with regard to, you know, when the enrollment comes in, that's the point in time where your system would know whether the customer has switched to an alternative supplier.

The other timing issue around governmental aggregation is we are required to provide the customer list to the authorized entity, whether it's the supplier-serving aggregation or to the governmental aggregator themselves. So at that point in time when that list is received and obviously things change after that list is provided but that's the list that the aggregator is using to do their mailings for the opt out and so forth so that's the information that the suppliers have to know whether or not customers are switched at that point in time. And supposedly, I guess, if they are switched already, they wouldn't be sending the opt-out notice to those customers.

So I just wanted to make sure we take that into consideration as well because that's what the aggregator is using is that governmental aggregation customer list to do the opt-out mailing.

EXAMINER WILLEY: Thank you.

Any other comments?

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MR. JONES: Sorry, Dan Jones, Duke Energy Ohio again. I just -- one of the other things that was mentioned were the three-way phone calls, and I guess to me it's a way to fish for the customers' account numbers is the way I look at it. And they are -- there are alternative ways to get the customer's account number. I don't know if all the utilities are doing this currently or not, but if you have a copy of the preenrollment list for either gas or electric, there are meter numbers that are on that preenrollment list, and we've set up a method whereby suppliers can submit the meter numbers that they want account numbers for.

So if they are at a kiosk at a mall and the customer doesn't have their bill with them, they don't know their account number, just by knowing the customer service address off the preenrollment list and the name matches up and so forth, they can sign the customer up at that kiosk.

And if they just send us in the certain specific information off of the preenrollment list, customer name, meter number, et cetera, we will return the account number based on a previously

arranged agreement that we have, that, you know, the supplier has, you know, gotten the customer's authorization to submit this request.

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EXAMINER WILLEY: Any other comments?

Does Staff have any additional feedback?

MS. GNANN: I just have to ask

prearrangement with the customer or with the supplier?

MR. JONES: It's with the supplier. The way — the way we look at that would be, you know, for anything that comes in either gas or electric, if it's an EDI transaction for enrollment, if it's an enrollment file for gas, the assumption is the supplier has the authorization to do that so it's no different than an enrollment or drop coming in. They are the authorized entity to make that request.

EXAMINER WILEY: Thank you.

Any final feedback from anyone in the audience or from Staff?

All right. Seeing none I would like to take this opportunity to thank you all for coming today and participating, and we would close today's workshop.

And I would also like to remind you that a Commission entry issuing the rules for comment will

be forth coming in the near future. Thank you. (Thereupon, the workshop was adjourned at 11:04 a.m.) CERTIFICATE I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Monday, August 6, 2012, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes. Karen Sue Gibson, Registered Merit Reporter. (KSG-5566)

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Case No(s). 12-0925-GA-ORD, 12-1924-EL-ORD

Summary: Transcript In the matter of the Commission's review of its rules for competitive retail natural gas services in Chapters 4901:1-17 through 4907:1-34. electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.