BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

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In the Matter of the : Application of The Dayton :

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

for Approval of its

Electric Security Plan. :

In the Matter of the :
Application of the Dayton :

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

for Approval of Revised :

Tariffs.

In the Matter of the :
Application of the Dayton :

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

for Approval of Certain :

Accounting Authority.

In the Matter of the :
Application of the Dayton :

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

for the Waiver of Certain:

Commission Rules. :

In the Matter of the :

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

Power and Light Company : to Establish Tariff Riders:

- - -

PROCEEDINGS

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

McKenney, Hearing Examiners, at the Public Utilities

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

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

March 22, 2013.

VOLUME V

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1191 1 Friday Morning Session, 2 March 22, 2013. 3 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Good morning. 5 Public Utilities Commission has set for hearing at this time and place, Case Nos. 12-426-EL-SSO, et al., 6 7 being in the Matter of the Application of The Dayton Power & Light Company for Approval of its Electric 8 Security Plan and related matters. 9 10 My name is Gregory Price, with me is Bryce McKenney, we are the examiners assigned to 11 12 preside over today's hearing. 13 Let's begin by taking Constellation's first witness. 14 15 MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you, your Honor. 16 First we would like to have marked as Constellation 17 Exhibit No. 1 the direct prepared testimony of David 18 Fein. EXAMINER PRICE: So marked. 19 2.0 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 21 MR. PETRICOFF: And with that we'd like 22 to call Mr. Fein to the stand. 23 (Witness sworn.) 24 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Please be seated and state your name and

1 business address for the record.

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THE WITNESS: Sure. My name is David

Fein, that's spelled F-e-i-n. My business address is

10 South Dearborn Street, 47th Floor, Chicago,

Illinois, 60603.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Mr. Petricoff.

_ _

DAVID I. FEIN

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Petricoff:

- Q. Mr. Fein, on whose behalf do you appear?
- A. I'm appearing on behalf of Exelon Generation, LLC and Constellation Energy, Inc.
- Q. Can you explain the relationship between Constellation and Exelon?
- A. Yes. Constellation and Exelon Generation are both subsidiaries of Exelon Corp. Constellation Energy being the licensed CRES provider in Ohio, and Exelon Generation is the parent company to Constellation and engages in the wholesale sale of electric power.
 - Q. And your testimony is being offered on

1193 behalf of both Exelon and Constellation? 1 2 That's correct. 3 Do you have before you what has been Ο. 4 marked as Constellation Exhibit No. 1? 5 Α. Yes, I do. And is that your direct prepared 6 Ο. 7 testimony? 8 Yes, it is. Α. 9 And did you prepare the answers or have 10 the answers prepared under your supervision? Yes, I did. 11 Α. 12 If I were to ask you those questions Q. 13 today, would your answers be the same? 14 Yes, they would. Α. Are there any changes or amendments that 15 Q. 16 you'd like to make to this testimony? 17 Α. No, there are not. 18 MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, at this time the witness is available for cross-examination. 19 2.0 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 21 Ms. Bojko? 22 MS. BOJKO: No questions, your Honor.

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

EXAMINER PRICE: Consumers' Counsel?

MR. BERGER: Just a brief question.

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Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Berger:

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Q. Good morning, Mr. Fein. My name is Tad Berger, I'm with the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel.

In your testimony you take exception to the position that the Consumers' Counsel's taking that the competitive enhancement costs should be placed upon the suppliers rather than upon -- rather than in a nonreconciliable charge. Would you agree with me that CRES providers could pass these costs on to their customers to the extent that the market will bear?

- A. Yes. It's possible that they might have to pass such costs through if the OCC's proposal is adopted.
- Q. And would you agree with me that the competitive enhancement costs are designed to benefit CRES providers in providing service to their customers?
 - A. No, I would not.

MR. BERGER: Thank you. That's all I

23 have.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Mr. Williams?

1195 1 MR. WILLIAMS: No questions, your Honor. 2 EXAMINER PRICE: FES? 3 MR. HAYDEN: As fun as that would be, I 4 think we'll pass. 5 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Darr? MR. DARR: No questions, your Honor. 6 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Yurick? 7 MR. YURICK: No questions, your Honor. 8 9 Thank you. 10 EXAMINER PRICE: Major? MAJOR THOMPSON: No questions. 11 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Boehm? 13 MR. BOEHM: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER PRICE: Company? 14 15 MR. SHARKEY: Yes, thank you, your Honor. 16 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION 18 By Mr. Sharkey: 19 Mr. Fein, as you know, my name is Jeff 20 Sharkey and I represent The Dayton Power & Light 2.1 Company. I want to ask you a couple more questions 22 about Exelon and Constellation. 23 As an initial matter, you said that 24 Exelon was a wholesale provider, correct? 25 A. When we use the term "Exelon," we're

referring to Exelon Generation Company, that's correct, a wholesale supplier and an owner of generating assets.

- Q. When I refer to "Exelon" during the day, I'm going to be referring to the Exelon Generation, LLC who is appearing in this case and Constellation NewEnergy who you're appearing on behalf of, okay?
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. Exelon, then, has bid in auctions in Ohio previously?
- A. Exelon Generation or predecessor companies, Constellation Energy Commodities Group, yes.
- Q. And it intends to bid in competitive auctions in the future?
- A. We certainly hope to have those opportunities, yes.
- Q. And Constellation you mentioned was a CRES, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And does Constellation have customers in DP&L's service territory?
 - A. Yes, they do.
- Q. Okay. If you'd turn to page 3 of your testimony, line 10, I see that you've defined The

Dayton Power & Light Company for purposes of your testimony as "DPL." Do you see that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Through the day I'm going to be referring to The Dayton Power & Light Company as "DP&L" because DP&L's parent is DPL and that's going to avoid some confusion, okay?
 - A. No problem.
- Q. So if I refer to in your direct where it says DP&L, I'm just trying to eliminate confusion in the record between the entities.
 - A. Understood.
- Q. Okay. Turn then, if you would, to page 6, line 13 of your testimony. You make a recommendation there that "DP&L should be required to transfer its generation assets no later than December 31, 2016," correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, it's true, isn't it, that you don't know whether DP&L has liens on its assets that would preclude it from transferring its generation assets?
- A. I'm not familiar with the particulars of that. I understand that that's an issue that was raised I think through depositions, but I'm not familiar with the particulars of that.

- Q. So you don't know whether or not there are liens out there that prohibit DP&L from transferring its generation assets.
- A. I understand that that's the position the company has taken, that as a result of certain liens that have been in place for some time that that somehow prevents a transfer happening any sooner than that.
- Q. And you haven't reviewed the lien documents to know what restrictions they place.
 - A. I have not.

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- Q. It's also true, isn't it, that you haven't done any analysis to determine whether DP&L could receive financing on commercially reasonable terms to effectuate a separation of its generation assets as you proposed?
 - A. I have not conducted such an analysis.
- Q. Okay. In the next sentence on that page you propose that neither DP&L nor its affiliates should be permitted to participate in competitive auctions in DP&L's service territory until DP&L separates its generation assets, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Your sentence actually says that those entities shouldn't participate in competitive

bidding processes, but you actually mean only competitive bidding processes in DP&L's service territory, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. Okay. You say in line 21 of your testimony that Duke has a similar process in place for it, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Do you understand that Duke agreed to implement those procedures as part of a stipulation?
- A. Yes. That was adopted by the Commission, yes.
- Q. Are you aware of the fact that in the AEP case the Commission permitted AEP's affiliates to bid into auctions?
- A. The Commission handled that matter slightly different in that case, yes.
- Q. It permitted AEP's affiliates to bid into auction, right?
 - A. Its affiliates, yes.
- Q. It's true, isn't it, that your testimony does not include any analysis of whether there would be competitive injury if DP&L or its affiliates were permitted to participate in competitive auctions?
 - A. If by "analysis" you mean some sort of

study or something like that, no. My testimony speaks to it from a matter of policy and proper competitive bid structure.

- Q. You'd also agree with me that it's possible that at auction DP&L or its affiliates may offer the lowest price.
 - A. Certainly possible.

- Q. So excluding DP&L or its affiliates from bidding into those auctions may lead to a higher auction price.
 - A. Anything's possible, yeah.
- Q. Turn, if you would, then, to page 9 of your testimony. Starting at the top of that page and running for several other pages you propose certain changes to DP&L's competitive bidding process, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. You understand that DP&L proposes to use Charles River Associates as its auction manager?
 - A. I am aware of that.
- Q. And you're aware that CRA has operated auctions in the FirstEnergy and Duke service territories?
 - A. Yes, I am.

- Q. Okay. And Exelon or its predecessors have participated in those auctions?
- A. I think that's possible information that they have, yes.
- Q. Okay. You'd agree with me that those auctions were operated appropriately?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Then starting at the bottom of page 9, the answer's really on page 10, you make a recommendation DP&L's competitive bidding process should be established so that it would go one year faster.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. You don't sponsor any analysis regarding whether or not shortening the period by one year would impinge upon or adversely effect DP&L's financial integrity, do you?
 - A. No, I do not.
- Q. Then on page 10, line 20 you state that "DP&L should use a laddered approach as the ESP rate blending decreases for contracts," and then you list some durations on the following pages, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. You understand that starting in year 2 DP&L proposes to offer 12-, 24-, and 36-month

products at auction?

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- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And you would agree with me that those are, in fact, laddered products?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And for 2014, for example, you recommend that DP&L offer a 36-month contract but not 12- and 24-month contracts.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. It's true, isn't it, that other bidders may prefer to have 12- and 24-month products available to bid on?
 - A. Yes, it's certainly possible.
- Q. Okay. And the presence of 12- or 24-month products in the auction doesn't preclude Exelon from bidding on the 36-month products, does it?
- A. No. I believe the way the auction is being proposed is bidders can bid on multiple products.
- Q. And you don't sponsor any analysis that shows that customers would receive lower prices if your proposal was adopted, do you?
 - A. No, I don't.
 - Q. Please turn, then, to page 13 of your

testimony, line 9. I apologize, line 19.

A. Yes.

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- Q. You state there that DP&L has two extremely large customers that are being served pursuant to contracts --
 - A. Yes.
- Q. -- correct? And you recommend that those customers be included in the competitive bidding process that DP&L implements?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know whether the Public Utilities
 Commission of Ohio has approved those contracts?
 - A. I presume they did.
- Q. Okay. Do you know whether those contracts have terms that permit them to be terminated?
- A. I'm not familiar with the terms of the contracts.
- Q. Are you aware of any facts suggesting that those customers are incapable of understanding the contracts that they signed?
 - A. No, I'm not.
- Q. Are you aware of any facts that suggest that those customers were forced or coerced into signing those contracts?

- A. No, I'm not aware of any facts of that nature.
- Q. Please turn, then, to page 18 of your testimony. Starting on line 5 you state that "The competitive bidding process manager and/or DP&L should not be allowed to develop a 'reservation price' as a part of the competitive bidding process," right?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. What is a "reservation price"?
- A. It's basically, it's almost akin to not only a starting price but a price that would be developed if prices somehow were in excess of that that the auction could not clear, and as CRA has proposed this type of mechanism, it's a price that's developed in conjunction with the utility which seems inappropriate as you're moving to a competitive bid structure, that the utility presumably should be indifferent to the supply choice of customers who would be involved in setting a price like that.
- Q. It's true, isn't it, that FirstEnergy and Duke had reservation prices in their auctions?
 - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And you agreed those auctions were operated successfully and appropriately?

1 A. Yes.

Q. Turn then, if you would, to page 19 of your testimony. From page 19 of your testimony through page 40 of your testimony, if you want to page through those, my question is: Did you propose numerous changes to DP&L's proposed master SSO supply agreement? Correct?

A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. As an initial matter it's true, isn't it, that you are not aware of any rule or statute that DP&L's MSA agreement would violate?
 - A. No, I'm not.
- Q. Turn, if you would, to page 25. Starting at the bottom of 25 and continuing on to page 26 you address certain matters relating to a independent credit requirement and mark-to-market collateral requirements that are in DP&L's MSA, right?

A. Right.

- Q. And you believe that those two collateral requirements are repetitive, create unnecessary overcollateralization?
- A. That's a good summation of my testimony, yes.
- Q. Okay. As an initial matter, you agree that DP&L's proposal regarding collateral

requirements is similar to what was used in Duke's auction?

A. It is similar, yes.

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- Q. And, in fact, you submitted testimony in the Duke proceeding that was supportive of the competitive bidding process that was implemented by Duke, didn't you?
- A. I submitted testimony in support of the stipulation on comprehensive settlement in that case which it included certain issues regarding their competitive bid process.
- Q. But your testimony specifically supported the competitive bidding process that was being implemented, didn't it?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You understand that the independent credit requirement is set at the close of bidding based upon a formula?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And then the mark-to-market collateral requirement will initially be set at zero and require the posting of collateral only if there are subsequent changes to market prices?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. So assuming there's no changes ever to

market prices during the term of the bid product, there would be no mark-to-market collateral requirement as you understand it.

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- A. Yes. If over the four-year term there were no changes, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. And what -- do you understand how the independent credit requirement collateral amount is calculated?
- A. I do. And, you know, it's -- well, I'll wait for your next question.
- Q. How do you understand that it's calculated?
- A. It's calculated based upon a little bit of a formulaic process at the end as outlined in the MSA.
- Q. Do you understand that the ICR is intended to protect DP&L in the event of a CRES provider's default?
- A. I don't think it would be a CRES provider.
 - Q. I apologize.
- A. A bidder in the auction. I understand that that's the intent of it, yes.
- Q. Thank you for the correction. A slip of the tongue when I referred to a "CRES provider."

- A. That's all right.
- Q. Turn, if you would, to page 31. You propose certain changes there to DP&L's notional quantity language, right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And, in fact, if you flip to page 32, there's a footnote 6 where you quote the language you're describing as a notional quantity language, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you agree with me that similar language was included in both Duke's and FirstEnergy's MSAs?
 - A. Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Fein.

THE WITNESS: Yes. Yes, sir.

EXAMINER PRICE: Excuse me, Mr. Sharkey.

A question just occurred to me. How much of a benefit is it to suppliers that the utilities across the state have uniform master service agreements, if everybody offered up the same agreement, would that be a benefit to suppliers?

Would it have any significance, or would it be of minimal benefit to suppliers?

THE WITNESS: A uniform agreement would

be of benefit but more so if, say, for example, we conclude this case and all the Ohio utilities are all conducting auctions. The state of New Jersey, for example, you have one auction for all utilities, it goes over a period of days, so there uniformity has to occur. It certainly makes it easier and some states have attempted to do that and to try to have a uniform agreement for all of these auctions, so it's certainly a benefit.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Thank you.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor.

Q. (By Mr. Sharkey) Mr. Fein, turn, if you would, to page 42 of your testimony. You recommend there that the Commission deny DP&L's request for a nonbypassable alternative energy rider associated with DP&L's Yankee Solar Facility, right?

Thank you, Mr. Sharkey.

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. You understand that facility is owned and operated by DP&L?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You do not sponsor any testimony regarding whether that feature was sourced through a competitive bidding process, do you?
 - A. I do not.

- Q. And you don't sponsor any testimony to determine whether that facility was used and useful on or after January 1, 2009, do you?
 - A. No, I do not.

- Q. And you don't sponsor any testimony regarding whether or not that facility was needed as a resource planning process, do you?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. Turn, if you would then, please, to page 43 of your testimony. You recommend there that the Commission reject DP&L's request for a switching tracker, don't you?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. But it's true, isn't it, that you don't sponsor any testimony regarding whether the switching tracker satisfies the elements of Ohio Revised Code 4928.143(B)(2)(d)?
 - A. No, I don't.
- Q. Then regarding DP&L's request for an SSR, you understand DP&L has requested an SSR as a nonbypassable charge in this rider?
 - A. Yes, I'm aware of that issue.
- Q. Okay. You don't sponsor any testimony regarding whether or not DP&L should be permitted to recover an SSR?

- A. I did not submit any testimony on that issue.
- Q. Turn then, if you would, to page 45 of your testimony. Starting at the top of that page and continuing through I believe the remainder of your testimony you address competitive enhancements, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. You understand that DP&L Witness Seger-Lawson proposes certain competitive enhancements?
 - A. Yes, I do.
 - Q. And you support those.
 - A. I do.
- Q. You propose additional enhancements above and beyond those which she proposed?
- A. Both additional and what I would describe as maybe further clarifications of what she proposes in her testimony.
- Q. As to the additional changes that you propose, it's true, isn't it, that you're not aware of any rules that DP&L is violating by having not implemented those mechanisms?
 - A. No specific rules, no.
 - Q. And it's true, isn't it, that you don't

1212 sponsor any testimony regarding how much it would 1 2 cost to implement your various proposals? 3 No, I do not. Α. 4 Okay. And there's no analysis in your 5 testimony regarding whether the benefits of your various proposals exceed their costs? 6 7 Α. No, there's no such analysis. But, as Mr. Berger alluded to earlier, 8 Ο. you, nonetheless, want the Commission to order DP&L's 9 10 customers to pay for those costs? Yes. As customers will be beneficiaries 11 12 of CRES providers being better able to provide 13 service. MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, Mr. Fein. 14 15 Your Honors, I have no more questions. 16 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 17 Mr. McNamee? 18 MR. McNAMEE: Thank you. 19 2.0 CROSS-EXAMINATION 21 By Mr. McNamee: 22 Good morning, Mr. Fein. Q. 23 A. Good morning. 24 I believe you previously indicated that

Exelon Generation, whatever the exact designation of

that is, participates in wholesale auctions.

- A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. It's true, isn't it, that Exelon Generation would intend to participate in future auctions for DP&L load whether or not DP&L itself is permitted to participate in those auctions?
- A. Would we like the opportunity to? Yes. If that was your question, yes.
 - Q. That wasn't my question.
 - A. Oh.
 - Q. The question was --
 - A. Will you?
- Q. -- would the presence of DP&L as a potential bidder in a future auction for DP&L SSO load, would that cause Exelon to participate or not? Would it have an effect on their participation?
- A. It would have an effect and it would be something to consider. If that was to be allowed, we're unaware of any jurisdiction in the U.S. that conducts competitive auctions that would allow the incumbent utility owning generation assets to participate in a similar type of procurement event.

MR. McNAMEE: Thank you. That's all.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Petricoff, redirect?

MR. PETRICOFF: Could I have one moment

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1214 first, your Honor? 1 2 EXAMINER PRICE: You may. 3 Let's go off the record. 4 (Discussion off the record.) 5 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the 6 record. 7 Mr. Petricoff. MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you, your Honor. 8 9 10 REDIRECT EXAMINATION By Mr. Petricoff: 11 12 Mr. Fein, the Bench asked you the 13 question about whether uniformity in master supply agreements would be a good thing. Would it be even 14 15 better if the uniform master supply agreement 16 contained the additions that you're suggesting for 17 credits and notational accounting? 18 We certainly believe those improvements Α. 19 to the MSA would be preferred in some sort of uniform 20 master agreement, yes. And when we say "improvements," what 21 22 would be the benefit to the public if your 23 suggestions on the master supply agreement were 24 adopted?

You know, I describe in general terms the

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recommendations would, while at the same time protecting DP&L, could lead to better and more competitive auctions if you are adding greater clarity to certain terms in the contract, which a number of the recommendations are; if you reduce what I describe as overcollateralization, meaning that a potential bidder would not have to post as much collateral which comes at a cost.

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You know, in general terms, those are the reasons why we made these recommendations, the reasons why, you know, we've taken great pain to try to improve upon these contracts that are based on our experience in other auctions in other states which have adopted these recommendations. So that is why we . . .

Q. And, in your opinion, if you're forecasting what you think the closing price would be in the auction, are we more likely to have a lower closing price if we had a master supply agreement that adopted your suggested changes, or a uniform one that matched what Duke used?

MR. SHARKEY: Objection, your Honor. Calls for speculation.

EXAMINER PRICE: Overruled.

A. I believe that reducing uncertainty and

risk in a bidding process is really all that suppliers are wanting to do. Risk comes with a cost and with these recommended changes and clarifications we believe that can reduce risk and can result in a more competitive process which ultimately would benefit ratepayers who remain on the standard service offer.

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- Q. Now, Mr. Sharkey asked you a question concerning the, I guess for lack of a, well, maybe this is the correct term -- let me start up this way: Could you describe again the term "laddering" when used in dividing out load for an auction?
- A. Sure. Laddering means either in a single auction or in a series of auctions purchasing contracts of varying lengths so that, in this instance the term of the ESP is I guess proposed, it would be four years, and over that four-year period you're not going out one day buying everything, that you're buying different types of products over the term to sort of blend the price together to hopefully get at, you know, the best possible price by mixing either shorter term or longer term or some mixture thereof over the term of the contract.
- Q. Now, the company has suggested laddering of 12, 24, and 36, and you've suggested a laddering

of I guess three 36-term auctions. What's the advantage of three 36s over the 12, 24, and 36?

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A. It's an advantage of locking in a price, you know, seeking a longer term price of what's available in the marketplace today as this is a good time for consumers, electric rates are pretty much at, at least in the last probably decade, lowest prices they've been, so our recommendation in this case is to take advantage of that and we recommend a modification of the company's laddering proposal in order to potentially take advantage of that.

examiner price: Do you have an opinion -- I'm going to ask you to engage in speculation, so Mr. Sharkey probably will find this objectionable, but if you have simultaneous auctions on the same day so all things are being equal, what do you think would result in the lowest price, a 12, a 24, or a 36-month product?

THE WITNESS: It really depends. I mean, it depends on what the, you know, the market view is then. So it varies. You know, if we're talking about present day or in the, you know, not-too-distant future, I think they'd be fairly comparable where, you know, the experts say the market is going.

Longer term you potentially could have some additional risks, just of time, that you have to factor in and, you know, that's, the degree of that in this day is probably not as great as it was, say, prior to 2008 when prices were much more volatile.

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EXAMINER PRICE: It's not your opinion, then, the 24-month contract is optimal for achieving the lowest price.

THE WITNESS: You know, I think if I knew for certain the answer to that, I'd be doing something different today, but, you know, I think it's hard to -- it's hard to know what will happen. I think if you read most of the literature, the forecasts for prices over at least the next couple years is pretty flat and pretty stable.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Petricoff.

MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) Mr. Fein, Mr. McNamee from the staff asked you a question concerning the effect on the bidding if, in fact, DP&L, the utility as opposed to a nonregulated generation company, if DP&L the utility bid in the DP&L auction. Why do you believe it would have a negative effect?
 - A. We believe it would have a negative

effect and it's just bad policy in that if, for instance, in this case where not only would the utility in sort of an unprecedented way be allowed to compete in that auction, they could compete with the added benefit, again, under the proposal that's pending in this case, of receiving significant revenues purportedly associated with the generating assets in the form of the SSR, which other potential bidders in the auction, you know, don't have that other revenue stream that can potentially subsidize their participation in such a procurement.

- Q. Then my final question to you, counsel for the Consumers' Counsel asked you whether you thought the benefits from the data enhancement would benefit only the competitive retail electric suppliers, and you gave the concise answer "no." Would you like to expand on that and explain why you were able to answer that in a single word?
- A. Yes. I answered it that way because while many of the recommendations on the competitive enhancements are designed to eliminate fees and charges for accessing data and information which you really don't see in many market structures, you really don't see that type of cost.

I mean, those costs get borne by

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consumers already either directly or indirectly, a supplier has to recover their costs, they don't have a captive customer base with which to do that.

So, and the recommendations that seek greater data and information is designed to allow suppliers better information to better predict a customer's usage which, in turn, is going to allow them to present a more competitive price.

So we believe that beneficiaries ultimately are going to be the consumers for a more competitive marketplace if you have more suppliers with better information to meet their needs.

So, you know, we believe that, you know, consumers are the ultimate beneficiaries. It certainly makes our ability to do business easier, which is a good thing, and it will help stimulate greater competition in the marketplace.

MR. PETRICOFF: No further questions.

Thank you, Mr. Fein.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Recross, Ms. Bojko?

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

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Berger?

MR. BERGER: No, your Honors.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Williams?

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1221 1 MR. WILLIAMS: No. 2 EXAMINER PRICE: FES? 3 MR. HAYDEN: No. 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Darr? 5 MR. DARR: No. EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Yurick? 6 7 MR. YURICK: No questions, your Honor. 8 EXAMINER PRICE: Major? 9 MAJOR THOMPSON: No, sir. EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Boehm? 10 MR. BOEHM: No. 11 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey? 13 MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. Thank 14 you. 15 16 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 17 By Mr. Sharkey: 18 You explained to Mr. Petricoff that you 19 believed that eliminating certain proposals or 20 changing certain proposals in DP&L's MSA would reduce 2.1 risks to competitive bidders, correct? 22 Α. Correct. Some of those proposals would, in fact, 23 24 though, impact shift risks to DP&L or its customers 25 or shift costs to DP&L and its customers, wouldn't

they?

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A. I don't believe that any of the recommendations would shift any costs to customers at all. And as to shifting risks or costs to the company, I would also disagree with that.

As outlined in my testimony, it's our belief that some of them lead to overcollateralization that are proposed. Some of them actually are designed to put the company -- DP&L on equal footing with potential bidders with making certain changes reciprocal in nature in the event, for example, DP&L had a credit downgrade or suffered some financial strain.

So in that regard I would disagree with that.

- Q. Let's focus on costs first. You make a number of proposals, for example, that DP&L provide additional information or engage in certain steps in your testimony, don't you?
- A. Are we referring to the MSA still or are we now talking --
- Q. The MSA and the competitive bidding process as a whole.
 - A. Okay. I'm sorry.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, I'll object,

it's a compound question. Can we break this up and take the MSA separately from the enhancement? I object, it's a compound question.

EXAMINER PRICE: We'll ask Mr. Sharkey to rephrase and to break up the question.

- Q. Do you propose that DP&L provide additional information as a part of the competitive bidding process alterations?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And do you propose, for example, that DP&L provide additional information under the MSA?
- A. I don't believe under the MSA we make any recommendations for additional information. I certainly have about eight or nine recommendations for the type of data that's provided to potential bidders in the auction, but I believe all that would be contained in the bidding rules, not in the MSA per se.
- Q. Regarding the additional costs associated with auction, do you know whether DP&L has requested a rider that would permit DP&L to recover the costs associated with operating the competitive bidding process from customers?
- A. Yes, I am aware that the company has proposed such a rider to cover its auction-related

costs.

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- Q. So if your proposals were implemented, that would mean that assuming DP&L's rider was approved, additional costs could be shifted to customers, right?
- A. If those customers remain on SSO service and the recommendations resulted in additional costs, yes, it's a bypassable rider, so only to the extent that customers are on SSO service would they be assessed those costs.
- Q. And you also recommend that DP&L eliminate its mark-to-market collateral requirement, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And whether you think it's excessive or not, you would agree with me that eliminating that rider would increase risks to The Dayton Power & Light Company, I called it a rider but it's a collateral requirement.
- A. I wouldn't agree that it -- excuse me, I wouldn't agree that it increases risks as a result of the other collateral requirements that are placed on potential bidders underneath the agreement.
- Q. Having more collateral would reduce your risk as a utility sponsoring an auction, wouldn't it?

A. In the absence of other credit protections or collateral, yes, but as I outline in my testimony, we believe that there's overcollateralization, so I'm having trouble agreeing with your statement.

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- Q. Well, it's true, isn't it, that even with the independent credit requirement and the mark-to-market collateral requirements that the risks to DP&L could exceed the amounts posed under both of those collateral requirements?
- A. I'm having trouble agreeing with you because of other credit-related provisions in the agreement that are imposed on potential bidders that, in our experience, are excessive compared to what we see in our auctions around the country.
- Q. Well, my real point is that although you propose to reduce costs and risks to wholesale providers, some of those costs and risks will end up being borne by the utility or customers under your proposal, won't they?
- A. Only to the extent that you have a potential event of default or there isn't some other way that some other supplier doesn't step up and take on the obligations of a bidder who might be experiencing financial difficulties.

Q. So absent those options, the answer to my question was yes.

A. Yes.

Q. And you don't sponsor any analysis that shows or even suggests that there would be a lower price at auction if your various recommendations were implemented.

A. I don't present a numeric analysis, no.

MR. SHARKEY: No further questions, your

Honors.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

I just have one follow-up question.

MR. McNAMEE: I have one. I have one.

EXAMINER PRICE: Oh, Mr. McNamee. I'm

sorry.

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MR. McNAMEE: I'm here in the corner, easy to forget.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. McNamee:

Q. Mr. Fein, in answer to one of the questions from Mr. Petricoff you indicated that the participation of utility-owned generation in an auction for serving the customers of that same utility was "unprecedented." I think that was your

1 word.

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And that's not exactly right, is it?
- A. In my experience in restructured competitive markets it is unprecedented to have a utility-owned generation or an entity that owns legacy ratepayer funded generation participate in a competitive auction in the restructured markets that I'm familiar with.
- Q. Are you aware, Mr. Fein, that AEP generation would be permitted to participate in the future AEP SSO auction here in Ohio?
- A. As I understand the AEP proposal, or the Commission's order in that case, that would not be AEP the utility but it would be an affiliate.

MR. McNAMEE: Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: So just to be clear, when you say it's unprecedented, you're talking about the utility-owned generation being bid by the utility, not necessarily utility-owned generation that is being bid by an affiliate as part of the wholesale source with the utility.

THE WITNESS: To tie it up in a clip, it would be a utility still owning generating assets to participate, and that issue becomes, you know, more

pernicious if at the same time they are receiving some sort of stability rider or transition payment.

EXAMINER PRICE: In any event, your recommendation is that DP&L's affiliates not be permitted to bid into the auction either.

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

EXAMINER PRICE: But you'll acknowledge this does have the net effect of eliminating one competitor to Constellation from the bidding process.

THE WITNESS: It would potentially, and we come at that recommendation due to the really lengthy transition that we see on getting to a competitive environment in the DP&L service territory.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. If you could turn to -- are you done, Mr. McNamee?

MR. McNAMEE: I am done.

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EXAMINATION

By Examiner Price:

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Q. If you could turn to page 13, Mr. Sharkey asked you a question about your question and answer that begins on 17 and the answer begins on 19 regarding the two large commercial customers that have reasonable arrangements.

Are you recommending that the terms of the reasonable arrangements be altered or are you recommending that the power that would be provided under the reasonable arrangements be sourced through the competitive auction?

- A. I'm recommending that as a result of these customers being considered SSO customers underneath a reasonable arrangement, that the load associated with it should be part of the competitive auction.
- Q. And then any difference, delta revenue, between the competitive auction price and the price provided to customers would then be recovered from all other customers.
 - A. Correct.
- EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you, you're excused.
- 18 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
- MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, at this time
 we move for admission of Constellation Exhibit 1.
- 21 EXAMINER PRICE: Constellation Exhibit
- No. 1, any objections?

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- 23 (No response.)
- EXAMINER PRICE: Seeing none, it will be admitted.

1230 1 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 2 EXAMINER PRICE: And we will take a 3 10-minute break. 4 Go off the record. 5 (Recess taken.) 6 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Let's go back on the 7 record at this time. FES, do you want to call your witness. 8 9 MR. ALEXANDER: FES would call Roger Ruch 10 to the stand. 11 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Ruch, please 12 raise your right hand. 13 (Witness sworn.) Thank you. 14 EXAMINER McKENNEY: 15 Please state your name and address for 16 the record. 17 THE WITNESS: Sure. My name is Roger D. 18 Ruch. I am employed by FirstEnergy Service Company. 19 My business address is 76 South Main Street, Akron, 20 Ohio, 44308, and I am here to testify on behalf of 21 FirstEnergy Solutions. 22 MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I would like 23 to have the public version of Mr. Ruch's testimony 24 marked as FES Exhibit 13 and the confidential version

of Mr. Ruch's testimony marked as FES Exhibit 13A.

1231 EXAMINER McKENNEY: It will be so marked. 1 2 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 3 4 ROGER D. RUCH 5 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 6 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION By Mr. Alexander: 8 9 Mr. Ruch, do you have any changes to your 10 testimony? 11 I do, I have one change. It's on 12 page 16, line 8. The word "first" on line 8 should 13 be changed to "second." No further -- no other changes. 14 15 Q. Mr. Ruch, with the change that you just identified, if I asked you the questions contained in 16 17 your testimony, would your answers be as they appear in the exhibit? 18 19 They would. Α. 20 MR. ALEXANDER: With that, your Honor, I 2.1 would tender Mr. Ruch for cross, and move the 22 admission of FES Exhibits 13 and 13A. 23 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you, 24 Mr. Alexander. 25 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record

1232 for a moment. 1 2 (Discussion off the record.) 3 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Let's go back on the 4 record. At this time we'll move to 5 cross-examination. 6 Mr. Petricoff? 7 MR. PETRICOFF: No questions, your Honor. 8 9 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Ms. Bojko? MS. BOJKO: No questions, your Honor. 10 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: OCC. 11 12 MS. YOST: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Williams? 13 MR. WILLIAMS: No questions, your Honor. 14 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Darr? 15 16 MR. DARR: No questions. 17 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Yurick? 18 MR. YURICK: No questions at this point, 19 your Honor. 2.0 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Major? 21 MAJOR THOMPSON: No questions, sir. 22 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Boehm. 23 MR. BOEHM: No questions, your Honor. 24 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey? MR. SHARKEY: Yes. Thank you, your 25

1 Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Sharkey:

Q. Mr. Ruch, as you know, my name is Jeff Sharkey and I represent The Dayton Power & Light Company in this matter.

As an initial matter, the subject of your testimony is whether DP&L's proposed ESP is more favorable in the aggregate than an MRO, correct?

- A. Correct.
- Q. Turn, if you would, to page 5 of your testimony, and I'm looking in the confidential version.
 - A. Okay.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, we might have some people here who are not on the confidentiality or have not signed the confidentiality agreement, and then, also, let me ask, is any of the material, because we have confidential and we have attorneys eyes only, I wonder how to advise my clients whether they can stay or not stay.

Would any of it be on the attorneys eyes only?

MR. SHARKEY: I believe that this would

have been sourced from some of the attorneys eyes only information.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, can we have a minute here.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

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

Mr. Sharkey, you can continue.

- Q. (By Mr. Sharkey) So, Mr. Ruch, on page 5 there's a box at the bottom that identifies certain adjustments you make to Mr. Malinak's calculations of the benefits of the ESP, correct?
 - A. Correct.

- Q. And there is -- in the box at the top a line that says "As filed Exhibit RJM-1 (Second Revised)" and a line that says \$119.98 million, do you see that?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And the \$119.98 million is Mr. Malinak's calculation of the amount of the benefit DP&L's ESP has over an MRO.
- A. From a price quantitative standpoint, correct.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey, before you continue it does say confidential, there's "confidential" before and after those that the numbers you're quoting are confidential. Should we move to confidential at this time?

MR. SHARKEY: The numbers that are confidential are the numbers that are in sort of a highlighted gray, at least on my version, your Honor.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Okay, sorry, I see that now.

MR. SHARKEY: So when I ask about those numbers we'll move to a confidential transcript.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you, I apologize. Continue.

- Q. (By Mr. Sharkey) Your chart then has a column that says "Incremental" and has under that column six separate numbers and then a total, right?
 - A. Correct.

- Q. And what's shown there is the effect of each of the line item changes that you make to Mr. Malinak's number, right?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. So let's, just as an example, start with adjustment 1 SSR revenue. And you show an adjustment to Mr. Malinak's figure of \$687 million, right?

1 A. 687.5, correct.

- Q. We'll talk about that adjustment in a little more detail later, but just so we understand the chart, the reason that you include this as an adjustment is that you assumed that the SSR would be available under an ESP but not under an MRO.
 - A. For purposes of this test, correct.
- Q. Okay. And suppose, for example, that the Commission were to conclude that DP&L was not entitled to any SSR under either an ESP or an MRO, then this line item on your chart would be deleted, right?
- A. To the extent that the corresponding line items in Mr. Malinak's exhibit were deleted, yes.
 - Q. Then --

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, I'm going to move to the confidential portions of my questions.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Let's move to the confidential portion of the transcript at this time. If anyone has not signed a protective agreement with the company, please step out of the room if you have not signed a protective agreement.

(Confidential portion excerpted.)

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17	(Open record.)
18	Q. (By Mr. Sharkey) Your first proposed
19	adjustment to Mr. Malinak's numbers relate to the
20	SSR, right?
21	A. Correct.
22	Q. You assume that the SSR would be
23	available under an ESP but not under an MRO?
24	A. I assumed for purposes of the test that
25	the it would be appropriate to include the cost of

the SSR for the ESP side of the test but not for the MRO side of the test.

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- Q. Okay. Do you know whether the MRO statute authorizes the Commission to make certain adjustments to DP&L's SSO rates if there's an emergency that threatens DP&L's financial integrity or if the results would result in a taking?
- A. I understand that there is discretion within the MRO statute. I put forth my position based on the understanding that the comparison of the ESP versus MRO for purposes of the ESP statute is to market and I do not believe that nonbypassable charges would be appropriate to include in that comparison because they would be above and beyond market.
- Q. Well, it's true, isn't it, that you don't sponsor an opinion on whether DP&L would need the SSR to maintain its financial integrity?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. You do not sponsor an opinion as to whether denial of the SSR would constitute a taking, do you?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. One of the reasons that you reached your conclusion that a stability charge should not be

considered on the MRO side of the comparison is your understanding of the Commission's decisions in the AEP and Duke ESP cases, right?

A. Correct.

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- Q. You understand that neither AEP nor Duke asserted in their cases that the Commission should consider a stability charge on both the ESP and MRO sides of the comparison?
- A. What I understand is that in each of those cases the stability charge was presented in the ESP versus MRO test and the Commission had in front of it to review the treatment of a stability charge, and the treatment that was presented was to include it as a cost on the ESP side of the equation and to not include it as a cost on the MRO side.

In their conclusions the -- in each case, specifically as I refer to on page 7 in my testimony, line 13, the PUCO considered the costs associated with the rate stability rider in the AEP case of 388 million in the quantitative analysis, and in my opinion they determined that that treatment was appropriate.

Q. You don't know what the Commission thought when it was reviewing the proposals made by AEP and Duke, do you?

A. I don't know specifically what their thought process was, but when presented with a stability charge, I think it's reasonable that they would review that type of a charge and determine how it should be treated in this test and what the intent of the statute was and they concluded that it was treated as a cost.

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If it was included on the MRO side, there wouldn't be a cost, and they concluded that there should be a cost and that it was appropriate treatment.

- Q. But you do agree that neither Duke nor AEP in their submissions included a stability rider on both the ESP and MRO sides of their comparison.
- A. I agree, they did not specifically present the stability charge on the MRO SSO.
- Q. And you agreed with me the Commission decided those cases based on how they were presented to it.

MR. ALEXANDER: Objection, your Honor. Calls for a legal conclusion as to the method by which the Commission makes its determinations.

MR. SHARKEY: I'd agree fully that it's inappropriate for him to be speculating as to how the Commission reached its conclusion. It's the subject

of his testimony, your Honor.

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that?

EXAMINER PRICE: He opened the door.

MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, Mr. Ruch's testimony cites the language in a Commission order.

What his question asks is the method by which the

6 Commission reached that ultimate decision.

Mr. Ruch's already testified he doesn't, you know, work at the Commission, how would he possibly know

MR. SHARKEY: I fully agree that Mr. Ruch wouldn't know that, doesn't have the basis for understanding whether the Commission considered items that weren't presented to it, but he has offered the opinion in response to my questions that he thinks that the Commission reached a conclusion as to a methodology that wasn't presented to it so I think I'm entitled to ask him about it.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: The objection is overruled. The witness can answer the question.

THE WITNESS: Can you repeat the question, please?

MR. SHARKEY: Can you reread it, please? (Record read.)

A. Again, I would say that there's a stability charge and that stability charge was put

forth as a cost to the ESP side of the equation, it was not put forth as a cost to the MRO, but when you look at appropriate treatment of a charge, I think it's reasonable to give a similar option.

- Q. Sir, you would agree with me that the Commission in those cases reached a conclusion based upon how those cases were presented, wouldn't you?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Turn, if you would, to page 10, line 18 of your testimony. You say there, quote, "Even if the Commission determined that an SSR was appropriate under an MRO, which I disagree with, the SSR should not be included on the MRO side of the comparison."

Did I read that accurately?

- A. You did.
- Q. Okay. You were assuming there for the sake of argument that an SSR was appropriate under both an MRO and an ESP, correct?
- A. No, I was not making that assumption. I was saying that I would disagree that it should be on the MRO side but if for some reason it was deemed to be included there, I do not believe it would be appropriate to pull that nonbypassable charge back into this test on the ESP side and include it as a cost of the MRO.

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Q. I understand that you're not claiming that the SSR should be included in the MRO test but this is a point where you're making an assumption for the sake of argument, even if it were to be included you still think it should not be counted on the MRO side of the test, right?

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- A. Yes. Based on that assumption, correct.
- Q. Under your assumption one of the results that would apply under the MRO statute was that the SSR would be approved, right?
 - A. Under that assumption, yes.
- Q. Okay. So it's your view that the relevant comparison between an ESP and an MRO is an ESP that is expected -- strike that. Let me start over.

But your view that the relevant comparison is an ESP to the expected result they would otherwise apply under the MRO statute excluding any nonbypassable charges that may be included or approved under the MRO statute?

A. Again, I believe that the comparison should be to a competitively bid market price, and I believe that nonbypassable type charges distort that and I believe that the intent is to compare to a default market price, and to the extent that you

include things that are above and beyond a market price, I believe you're now comparing an ESP to itself and it defeats the purpose of the test.

The test is to compare to a market option. And so I believe that it should be compared to the results of -- as described in 4928.142 of a CBP type process.

- Q. So it is your view that the Commission should not compare the ESP to the expected results that would otherwise apply under the MRO statute under these assumptions.
- A. To the extent that that includes nonbypassable above-market charges, yes, that is my position.
- Q. Before you prepared your testimony did you review the MRO statute?
 - A. I did.

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- Q. Are you aware of any language in the statute that says that the comparison should be from an ESP to the expected results that would otherwise apply under the MRO statute but excluding any nonbypassable charges that might be included or approved under the MRO statute?
- A. The specific language, no, but the intent of the test as I understand it is to compare to

market, and I believe that's been confirmed in other recent cases, specifically the AEP and Duke cases.

- Q. Let me ask you, then, about your second adjustment.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. Your second adjustment is to change the end date used by Mr. Malinak?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. That adjustment results in a 11.7 million-dollar change to the ESP versus MRO test.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Without going through all of the details here, that adjustment results in -- strike that.

That adjustment, in fact, does not change the results of your comparison one way or the other, does it?

- A. When you say it doesn't affect the results of my comparison, what do you mean by that?
- Q. It doesn't change the results whether or not that 11.7 million-dollar adjustment is made.
- A. If you were just to isolate it exclusively, you mean, all else constant?
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. Well, it's an incremental amount of a

cost of the ESP above and beyond the MRO, so when you consider the next step after you look at quantitative costs and you consider the nonquantifiable benefits to get to the overall more favorable than aggregate test, I believe everything that is there is appropriate to consider.

- Q. My simple question is this: You conclude that DP&L's ESP fails the MRO test by, I'll stay on the public transcript here, by substantially more than \$11.7 million, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. So whether or not the Commission agrees with that adjustment, it would not affect the ultimate conclusions that you reach.
 - A. From a quantitative price standpoint, no.
- Q. Okay. And it's also substantially less, that adjustment, than Mr. Malinak's 119.9 million-dollar benefit, correct?
 - A. Individually on its own, yes.
- Q. Okay. The third adjustment you propose relates to blending percentages under the MRO statute, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. It's your view that the blending percentages used by Witness Malinak are inconsistent

with the MRO statute, right?

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- A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. You understand that Mr. Malinak proposes an initial 17-month blending period under the MRO statute of 10 percent, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Yeah. You would agree with me that for the first 12 of those months 10 percent is a statutory figure?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And for the next five of those months the figure that he uses is 10 percent, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you would agree with me that 10 percent is not more than 20 percent, right?
 - A. Twould.
- Q. Your fourth adjustment has to do with incremental switching, right?
- A. Correct.
 - Q. You understand that Mr. Malinak assumed a switching percentage of 62 percent for the entire term of both the ESP and the MRO?
- A. T do.
- Q. And you further understand that

 Mr. Malinak testified that that treatment was

appropriate in his view because he assumes that the switching tracker would be approved under both an ESP and an MRO?

- A. I understand that's his view.
- Q. And he expressed a view that, thus, if the switching tracker was approved under both, incremental switching would have no effect on the results, right?
- A. I understand that's his opinion. I don't agree with it, but I understand that's his opinion.
- Q. Sir, I am going to hand you a copy of your deposition transcript.
 - A. I have one.
- Q. Okay.

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MR. SHARKEY: Your Honors, may I approach?

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Yes, you may.

- Q. If you would turn, please, to page 53.
- A. Okay, I'm there.
- Q. Okay. We were talking there about this very subject and on line 1 I ask you this question:
 "But I've asked you to assume that the Commission agrees with Mr. Malinak. And under that assumption do you agree with Mr. Malinak's conclusion that there is no need to account for incremental switching in

conducting the ESP versus the MRO test? If you haven't studied the question you can tell me 'I don't know' or 'yes' or 'no.'"

Answer: "Yes, I would agree."

Did I read that accurately?

A. You did.

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- Q. Your fifth adjustment has to do with the switching tracker itself, doesn't it?
 - A. Yes, it does.
- Q. It's true, isn't it, that you've not done any analysis to determine whether DP&L could maintain its financial integrity without a switching tracker?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And it's also true that you haven't done any analysis to determine whether DP&L could provide reliable service under an MRO without a switching tracker, right?
- A. When you define "reliable service," are you using the same definition that you did in the deposition which would be periodic and prolonged outages due to distribution?
- Q. For this purpose you haven't done any studies of whether DP&L could provide reliable service under any circumstances no matter how you define reliable, service, correct?

1 A. Right.

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- Q. Then your sixth adjustment has to do with DP&L's alternative energy rider in the Yankee Solar Facility, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Were you here when Jeff Malinak was on the stand?
 - A. Yes, I was.
- Q. Okay. Did you hear him testify that he included an adjustment for that facility in the written text of his testimony but not his chart and that he agreed that the adjustment should be made?
 - A. I did.
- Q. So as to at least adjustment 6, you and Mr. Malinak appear to be in agreement.
- A. We are in agreement that he included it in his testimony, however, he does not include it in his 119 million favorable impact.
- Q. As you understood Mr. Malinak's position, he agreed that the \$3.3 million that you subtracted out should be removed from the 119.9 million, he just didn't include that number on his chart because he wanted his chart to look clean, I think was his testimony.
 - A. That's fine. I agree with that.

Q. Okay. Let me ask you some questions about nonquantifiable benefits and costs. I'll start with nonquantifiable benefits. You understand that DP&L Witness Malinak offers an opinion that a faster transition to market rates in DP&L's ESP as compared to the MRO constitutes a nonquantifiable benefit?

THE WITNESS: Could you read back the question for me, please?

(Record read.)

- A. I do understand that he presents that position. I don't necessarily agree with that position, but I understand it.
- Q. You understand that in the Commission's decision in the AEP ESP matter the Commission concluded that an MRO for AEP would be \$386 million more favorable for customers solely with respect to the price test, right?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. And you further understand that the Commission concluded in AEP's case that there were nonquantifiable benefits associated with AEP's ESP proposal, right?
 - A. I understand that.
- Q. And you further understand that the Commission concluded there that those nonquantifiable

benefits exceeded the \$386 million figure, right?

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- A. I understand that's how they concluded it. I don't agree with that conclusion, but I understand that's how they concluded it.
- Q. You would agree with me, wouldn't you, that DP&L's ESP would have nonquantifiable benefits as compared to an MRO?
- A. Well, the three nonquantifiable benefits that Mr. Malinak has put forth in his testimony, first is a faster transition to market and with respect to that item I guess it depends on what you're comparing to as faster transition to market. If you're comparing to an MRO, the position that I put forth is this is a -- this would be a second time MRO for DP&L and therefore the blending provisions wouldn't apply and, therefore, it wouldn't be faster than that.

And then, secondly, if you're comparing to other EDUs in Ohio, it's beyond the time period of getting to full market than any of the other EDUs.

- Q. Sir, would you take a look again at your deposition, page 67.
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. Line 6, I asked you the question: "Okay.

 But in that instance if you were comparing an ESP to

that MRO, do you agree that DP&L's ESP application would have nonquantifiable benefits?"

Answer: "Yes, I agree that would create a nonquantifiable benefit."

Did I read that accurately?

A. You did.

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question about your position that this is -- that a subsequent MRO filing by Dayton would be a second filing. Is it your position, then, hypothetically the General Assembly envisioned, when they passed this, that the utility would come in on day one, file an MRO, come in on day two, withdraw the MRO, come in on day three, file a new MRO, and avoid blending percentages entirely. It was just the mere filing and withdrawal that would get them out of that statutory requirement. That's your position?

THE WITNESS: No, that would not be my position. I don't think that -- that would be a loophole type of process to me.

EXAMINER PRICE: How would that be different from where Dayton's at; they filed an MRO and they withdrew it?

THE WITNESS: Well, they filed a MRO, Witness Herrington said it wasn't a scam type MRO, as

I would characterize what you just described maybe, in his deposition, and 4928:142 particularly says for a first time applicant. That's how I'm interpreting, that this would be a second time applicant.

EXAMINER PRICE: Fair enough. Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Sharkey) Regarding your first filed argument that Attorney Examiner Price was asking you about, are you aware of any language in the statute that says that the first filed MRO, as long as the MRO was filed in good faith and wasn't a sham, shall have the following blending percentages?
- A. I'm using my interpretation of 4928.142(D) first sentence that says "The first application filed under this section by an electric distribution utility as of July 31st, in whole or in part," and then it goes on to say "should follow these blending percentages."
- Q. Did you have in front of you a copy of Ohio Revised Code 4928.142(D)?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. And you were reading it as you were preparing your answer to my prior question, weren't you?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And you can't point to me -- to any

specific language in that statute that suggests that it applies differently regarding whether or not the Commission concludes that the first filed MRO was a legitimate filing or not, can you?

- A. No.
- Q. It's a creation that you've come up with yourself?
- A. I think in any filing the Commission would have discretion as to the appropriateness of the filing.
- Q. Not my question. My question is: Was that a standard that you came up with yourself?
- A. It's my layman's review of the statute and the terms that are there.
- Q. Let me ask you a question about nonquantifiable costs of an MRO, particularly the MRO that you propose. As an initial matter you understand that DP&L has requested the SSR and the ST in its ESP case, right?
 - A. Could you repeat the question?
- Q. Sure. You understand that DP&L's ESP application includes a request for a service stability rider and a switching tracker, right?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And you understand that DP&L has

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requested those items to allow it to preserve its financial integrity. Right?

- A. I understand that's their position.
- Q. Okay. And do you understand that DP&L has already made decisions to implement certain cost cuts to allow it to attempt to maintain its financial integrity?
- A. I understand that from my participation in this hearing that there have been some budget cuts, I don't know to what extent they've moved forward with implementing.
- Q. You were here when Mr. Jackson testified regarding certain decisions as to the 2013 budget and O&M cuts?
 - A. I was.

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- Q. Okay. You also heard Mr. Jackson testify that making those O&M cuts creates risks to the reliability of DP&L's system, right? I'm not asking that you agree they create risk, I just asking you heard Mr. Jackson testifying to that.
 - A. Generally I recall that.
- Q. Okay. Turn then, if you would, to page 5 of your testimony.
- MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, I'd like to go back on the confidential version of the transcript.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: At this time we'll move back to the confidential portion of the transcript. If you have not signed a protective agreement, please step out of the room. (Confidential version excerpted.) 2.1

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                     (Open record.)
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1265 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. McNamee? 1 2 MR. McNAMEE: No questions. 3 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Redirect? 4 MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, could I 5 request a five-minute recess, please? EXAMINER McKENNEY: At this time we'll 6 take a five-minute recess. Let's go off the record. 7 (Recess taken.) 8 9 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Go back on the record at this time. 10 Redirect, Mr. Alexander? 11 12 MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you, your Honor. 13 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 14 15 By Mr. Alexander: 16 Mr. Ruch, do you recall some questions 17 from Mr. Sharkey about your adjustment 4, the 18 shopping levels adjustment? I do. 19 Α. 20 And do you recall a question from 2.1 Mr. Sharkey about an assumption to assume the 22 switching tracker on the MRO side of the test, what effect that would have on your adjustment 4? 23 24 I do. And during my deposition that --25 those questions came up. I said I hadn't looked at

it that way. I have since looked at it further and my conclusion upon looking at it further is a switching tracker would have no impact on adjustment No. 4, the \$64 million. It would stay in effect irregardless of the switching tracker.

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, I'm going to object and move to strike. He was obligated to include anything he might have wanted to include in his prefiled testimony. We haven't had a chance to review his work or depose him on this subject.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Alexander.

MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, Mr. Sharkey asked Mr. Ruch to assume that the switching tracker would be included on the MRO side of the test which is something Mr. Ruch rejects. In his deposition at page 59, line 25, Mr. Ruch says I haven't considered this. There was a five-page discussion of this in his deposition where the counsel and Mr. Ruch went back and forth discussing this in great deal.

As Mr. Ruch just testified he looked into it in more detail after his deposition because he did not agree with the initial assumption that the switching tracker should be included on the MRO side of the test.

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honors, in fact, I've

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got page 53 of his deposition, line 7, where I pose the question and I, in fact, suggested to him then, page 53, line 7 after I posed the question, and you can't see this because you weren't present, but there was a pause, a lengthy pause, and I added in the sentence starting at line 7 "If you haven't studied the question, you can tell me 'I don't know' or 'yes' or 'no.'" And he said that he agreed with my suggestion of Mr. Malinak's position that adjustment would not be necessary if the switching tracker was present.

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MR. ALEXANDER: If you look at page 55, line 12, the miscommunication that had taken place is discussed where Mr. Ruch says that he thought he was referring only to the switching tracker. Then there's another five pages of discussion on this, eventually reaching page 59, line 25, where Mr. Ruch says he hasn't done the analysis.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: The objection is overruled.

Mr. Alexander, you may continue. Well, the witness may answer the question.

EXAMINER PRICE: Can I have the question back?

(Discussion off the record.)

Q. (By Mr. Alexander) Mr. Ruch, do you recall questions from Mr. Sharkey regarding potential harm to customers?

A. I do.

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- Q. When you were testifying regarding harm to customers, what were you -- how did you define "harm to customers" in those answers?
- A. I define harm to customers specifically with the assumption, which I haven't studied, I don't have any basis to agree or disagree with, that there would be prolonged outages as a result of the shortfall.
- Q. And that was the definition in front of Mr. Sharkey?
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. You also testified regarding nonquantifiable costs to DP&L's customers. Who were you referring to in those responses?
- A. Again, the same thing. With the assumption that there were outages that occurred, would that result in a cost? Yes.
 - Q. Do you agree with that assumption?
 - A. Could you repeat the question?
- Q. Sure. Do you agree with the assumption that there will be periodic and prolonged outages if

1269 Dayton Power & Light -- let me strike that question. 1 2 MR. ALEXANDER: No further questions. 3 Thank you. 4 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Recross? 5 Mr. Petricoff? MR. PETRICOFF: No questions, your Honor. 6 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Ms. Bojko? 7 MS. BOJKO: No questions, your Honor. 8 9 EXAMINER McKENNEY: OCC. MS. YOST: No questions, your Honor. 10 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Williams? 11 12 MR. WILLIAMS: No questions, your Honor. 13 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Darr? MR. DARR: No questions. 14 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Yurick? 15 16 MR. YURICK: No questions. 17 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Major? 18 MAJOR THOMPSON: No questions, sir. EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Boehm? 19 2.0 MR. BOEHM: No questions, sir. 21 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey? 22 MR. SHARKEY: No questions. EXAMINER McKENNEY: Staff? 23 24 MR. McNAMEE: No questions. It's 25 unanimous.

1270 1 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Ruch, you are 2 excused. 3 Mr. Alexander. 4 MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I move for 5 the admission of FES Exhibits 13 and 13A. EXAMINER McKENNEY: They will be so 6 7 admitted. 8 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 9 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Now let's go off the 10 record. (Discussion off the record.) 11 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the 13 record. Would the company like to call its next 14 witness? 15 16 MR. SHARKEY: Yes. Thank you, your Honor. The Dayton Power & Light Company calls Dona 17 Seger-Lawson. 18 19 (Witness sworn.) 20 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 21 Please state your name and business 22 address for the record. THE WITNESS: My name is Dona 23 24 Seger-Lawson, business address is 1065 Woodman Drive, 25 Dayton, Ohio, 45432.

1271 1 EXAMINER PRICE: Please proceed, 2 Mr. Sharkey. 3 4 DONA R. SEGER-LAWSON 5 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 6 examined and testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION 7 By Mr. Sharkey: 8 9 Ms. Seger-Lawson, do you have before you a copy of your second revised direct testimony? 10 T do. 11 Α. 12 Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to 13 it? I do. 14 Α. 15 Q. What are they, please? 16 On page No. 9, line 7, the date 17 March 1st, 2012 should have been December 1st, 18 2012. On page 10, line 13, the witness name 19 20 should have been Aldyn Hoekstra instead of Teresa 2.1 Marrinan. 22 On page 16, line 3, the date April 14th, 2010, should have been April 19th, 23 24 2011. 25 On page 3 -- I'm sorry, page 20, line 3,

1272 the date September 1st, 2012, should have been 1 December 1st, 2012. 2 3 MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry, can repeat that? 4 THE WITNESS: Page 20, line 3, the date 5 should be December 1st, 2012. MS. BOJKO: Thank you. 6 7 Α. And then I have a change on Emily Rabb's testimony. 8 9 We'll come to that in a moment. Ο. A. All right. 10 With those changes and corrections are 11 12 the answers to the questions posed in your second 13 revised direct testimony true and correct? 14 Α. Yes. Do you also have before you a copy of the 15 Q. 16 direct testimony of Emily Rabb? 17 Α. I do. 18 And do you now sponsor the testimony of Ms. Rabb? 19 2.0 I do. Α.

- Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to the testimony of Ms. Rabb?
- A. I have just one change. On page 13, line
 19, it says "December 1st, 2012," it should say
 "Upon approval of the competitive retail

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enhancements."

Q. With those changes and excluding
Ms. Rabb's description of her qualifications,
education and such, if you were asked the same
questions that are in this testimony, would you give
the same answers?

A. Yes.

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, DP&L will designate Ms. Seger-Lawson's prefiled direct testimony as Exhibit 9, Ms. Rabb's as Exhibit 10, and move for their admission and I would tender her for cross.

(EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

EXAMINER PRICE: We will defer ruling on the admission of exhibits until the conclusion of cross-examination.

Ms. Yost.

MS. YOST: Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Yost:

Q. Hello, Ms. Seger-Lawson.

A. Hi.

Q. I would like to have you turn to the very bottom of page 11 of your testimony. Are you there?

1 A. Yes.

Q. Just briefly, line 21, there's a question posed, it says "Has the company eliminated any rates," and turn to the top of page 12 is the answer, you indicate: "Yes, the company is proposing to eliminate its rate stabilization charge, RSC, effective January 1, 2013."

That charge is still currently in place, correct?

- A. Yes, that charge is currently in place per Commission order that we continue our current rates until such time there's an order in this case.
- Q. And how is the amount of the, I want to call it the RSC. When I say "RSC," you understand I mean rate stabilization charge?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. How is the amount of the RSC allocated among DP&L's customers?
- A. The RSC was not allocated among customers. It was developed based on 11 percent of the then-existing generation rate.
- Q. And the RSC does not contain a customer charge, correct?
 - A. It does not.
 - Q. What is your understanding of the purpose

of the RSC?

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- A. The RSC was a POLR charge that was developed based on the 2005 case.
- Q. And when would the company propose to eliminate the RSC charge in this proceeding?
- A. I think the company would follow the Commission's orders and since they ordered us to maintain our current rates until such time as there's an order in this case, we would modify our rate at that time.
- Q. And you were involved in the MRO application that was filed in 2012, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And in the company's MRO application it requested a nonbypassable charge, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And do you know that charge to be known as the ESSC?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And what does that stand for?
 - A. Don't recall off the top of my head.
- Q. And the ESSC was a request in the amount of \$73 million annually, correct?
- A. That's correct.
 - Q. And the company requested that the

nonbypassable charge be allocated the same way that the current nonbypassable charge RSC is allocated, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And the MRO application did not request a customer charge in regard to the ESSC, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. I'm going to switch back now to talk about the RSC charge that's currently in place.

 Residential customers currently pay approximately

 41 percent of the RSC charge, correct?
 - A. That sounds about right.
- Q. And the company has not had any problems collecting the \$73 million revenue from its customers, correct?
- A. Not sure what you mean by "problems" recovering it.
- Q. Ms. Seger-Lawson, to your left-hand side there should be some exhibits there. If you could locate what has previously been admitted into evidence as OCC No. 13.
 - A. Yes, I see it.
 - MS. YOST: Charlie, do you have a copy?
- MR. FARUKI: Probably.
 - MS. YOST: Your Honors, do you have your

copy? I have extras.

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- Q. Ms. Seger-Lawson, were you able to locate OCC Exhibit 13?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And have you seen this exhibit before?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And, in fact, you're indicated as the witness responsible for the answer, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And we just discussed that the company was permitted to collect \$73 million from its customers on a nonbypassable basis annually, correct?
- A. Well, as this chart shows, the RSC was originally designed to collect \$76 million but it's diminished over time based on sales.
- Q. So in -- so just to clarify, was the RSC charge established as 11 percent on the generation rate and that number was never specifically -- and the total amount was never specifically indicated?

 Is that correct?
- A. The RSC was designed to be 11 percent of the then-existing generation rate and when it went into effect, based on billing determinants at that time, the total value we knew was about \$76 million.
 - Q. Thank you.

I want to talk about now the company's proposal to have a service stability rider known as the SSR. That rider now includes a customer charge, correct?

- A. Yes, the company has proposed a customer charge aspect of the SSR.
- Q. And Mr. Parke designed the rates for the SSR, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you are Mr. Parke's supervisor, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you reviewed his proposal?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you are not aware of any other nonbypassable charge authorized in an ESP for any Ohio EDU that has a customer charge, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Why was a customer charge included in the SSR?
- A. I think that's covered by Mr. Parke's testimony.
 - Q. Do you have an opinion of why you -- well, you agreed that a customer charge should be included in the SSR, correct?

1 A. Yes.

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- Q. Why did you agree that a customer charge should be included in the SSR?
- A. As Mr. Parke testified, the company proposed a customer charge in order to minimize the impacts across all customer classes. Of the entire ESP, I should have said.
- Q. Wouldn't you agree if the rates were designed to minimize the impact of -- on all customer class -- all customer -- all customers would have received the same amount of increase on their monthly bills?
- A. No, I would not. The ESP effects different classes differently based on whether you're a shopper or nonshopper, and the customers that are nonshopping receive the benefit from the competitive bid and, therefore, when we looked at the rate design, we looked at the total bill impact and developed a customer charge based on those results.
- Q. And you did not do a revenue distribution allocation for the SSR, correct?
 - A. No, we did not.
- Q. But you talked about you did a total bill impact for all customer classes, correct?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. In making your recommendation that the SSR include a customer charge, would you agree that the main focus was trying to make sure that the total bill impact was not significant for a given group of customers?
 - A. Yes, that was the intent.
- Q. And at the time that you recommended the inclusion of a customer charge, you did not recall thinking that the total bill impact for low use residential customers was significant, correct?
 - A. No, I did not.
- Q. And at your deposition you did not know whether you had an opinion about what percentage of an increase in the total bill would be significant, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And adding that customer charge to the SSR increased the total bill for low use residential customers, correct?
 - A. Yes, it does.

EXAMINER PRICE: Could I ask what you mean by "low use"?

THE WITNESS: It's her term, not mine.

EXAMINER PRICE: Well, but you answered

25 it.

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1 THE WITNESS: I guess I would say, I don't know, anyone less than 750, 750 kilowatt-hours 2 3 is usually what we're looking at for a typical bill. 4 MR. BOEHM: Excuse me. Could I ask you 5 to keep your voice up a little bit, Dona. THE WITNESS: Yeah. 6 7 EXAMINER PRICE: If 750 is typical, I assume you mean that's kind of the median residential 8 customer bill. 9 10 THE WITNESS: Actually, our average usage is closer to 8 or 900 kilowatt-hours. 11 12 EXAMINER PRICE: So 750 would be below 13 average but not -- that's not the 25th percentile or usage or 20th percentile, it's just something 14 15 below average. 16 THE WITNESS: Right. 17 MS. YOST: Your Honor, at this time I 18 would like to mark as OCC Exhibit 15 the redlined 19 second revised direct testimony of Dona R. 20 Seger-Lawson, please. 21 EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked. 22 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 23 MS. YOST: Your Honor, may I approach the 24 Bench and the witness? 25 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

- Q. (By Ms. Yost) Please let me know when you're ready to proceed.
 - A. Okay.

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Q. Do you recognize OCC Exhibit 15 to be the redlined version of your second revised direct testimony that has been filed in this proceeding?

MR. McNAMEE: I didn't get one. Are there more around here somewhere?

MR. ALEXANDER: Here.

MR. McNAMEE: Thank you.

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

And could you please turn to page 7, and the strike through on page 7 indicates the testimony that was in your original draft that was filed with the Commission, correct?

- A. This redlined document shows the changes from my October 5th testimony compared to my December 12th testimony.
- Q. I'm sorry, what was the date of your original testimony you indicated?
 - A. October 5th testimony.
 - Q. Thank you.

So on page 7 starting with line 5 your original testimony indicated that, actually I'll

start at the top of line 4, "...DP&L's estimate is that proposed rates will result in a per-bill increase for a typical residential customer that uses 750 kilowatt-hours of electricity a month by 97 cents, or 87 percent from current rates for the first period." Correct?

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- A. No. It says 97 cents or .87 percent.
- Q. Sorry, I left out the point. Yes, thank you.

And this increase of .87 percent or 97 cents per month was the increase that your analysis had determined that a typical residential customer that uses -- that used 750 kilowatt-hours of electricity would see on their bills each month, correct?

- A. I don't understand the question.
- Q. Your original testimony indicated that the increase of .87 percent, or 97 cents, per month was the increase that your analysis had determined that a typical residential customer that used 750 kilowatt-hours of electricity would see on their monthly bills, correct?
- A. From what? I still don't understand the question.
 - Q. Well, your testimony indicates that this

would be the result of the per-bill increase.

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- A. That was from the October 5 filing, yes.
- Q. Right. From current bills is what you're indicating there, correct?
- A. In this testimony it was from the then-current rates which were, I think, I can't remember if it was the October 1st date that we used.

The 97 cents was a change from the then-current rates to the proposed filing that was made on October 5th.

- Q. And the current increase you have now in your second revised testimony indicates that that increase that the customers would see would be \$2.81, or 2.61 percent of an increase, correct?
- A. Yes. And that's the change from the then-December rates to the proposed rates that are in the case. There was a fuel change, a fuel rate that actually went down from the October date to the December date.
- Q. It's also a result of the increase of the SSR, correct?
- A. It's a result of all of the changes that we made in the filing.
 - Q. And one of those changes was that the SSR

request had increased, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And it was with your testimony in your October filing that you determined that a customer charge should be included in the SSR, correct?
- A. Yes, I believe the customer charge aspect of the SSR was included in the October 5th filing.
- Q. And what we see now from your original testimony is that a typical residential customer that uses 750 kilowatt-hours of electricity, that increase has tripled, correct?
 - A. Not quite, but yeah.
- Q. Maybe my math is wrong, but if you take .87 percent, times it by three --
- A. I guess I was looking at the 97 cents.

 97 times three wouldn't be 281, it would be something slightly higher than that.
- Q. But we can agree that three times .87 equals 2.61, correct?
 - A. I haven't done that math, but -
 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's move on to the -
 THE WITNESS: Okay.

 EXAMINER PRICE: -- next point here.
- Q. And with your second revised testimony you did not go back and do any analysis whether the

customer charge should be removed, correct?

A. I'm sorry, what was that question?

MS. YOST: Would you read that back,

please?

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EXAMINER PRICE: Please.

(Record read.)

A. That's correct.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Seger-Lawson, so the record is clear, when we're talking about the previous increase versus the increase, how much of the delta are we talking about is attributable to the fuel adjustment decrease that occurred last quarter between October 1st and December?

THE WITNESS: I don't know that off the top of my head, I'd have to go back to look at it.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: There may have been one other rate that decreased too, between that time period.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Thank you.

- Q. (By Ms. Yost) And back to page 7 of your second revised testimony.
 - A. You're looking at the redlined?
- Q. No. I'm sorry, your second revised non-redlined.

1 A. Okay.

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Q. Page 7. Starting with line 1, the very end of line 1 states "Although the amount of the increase or decrease will ultimately depend upon the results of the CBP, using a placeholder for the CBP result DP&L's estimate is that the proposed rates will result in a per-bill increase for a typical residential customer that uses 750 kilowatt-hours of electricity a month by \$2.81 or the 2.61 percent from current rates for the first period."

My question to you is: SSO customers, specifically a typical residential customer that you reference here in your testimony on page 7, lines 1 through 5, they could see a much larger increase depending upon the results of the CBP, correct?

- A. They could see a larger increase or a decrease based on the results of the competitive bid.
- Q. Could you please turn to page 13 of your testimony. On page 13 and it continues on to page 14 you indicate that there are six competitive retail enhancements that the company is proposing in its application.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And are these six enhancements enhancements that CRES providers have recommended to

the company?

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- A. Yes. Through the original filing of our MRO and settlement discussions we had subsequent to that, CRES providers shared ideas with us and suggested there should be certain adjustments to our billing system.
- Q. And these are six of the ideas that CRES providers indicated the company is willing to implement; is that fair to say?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And did OCC ever recommend competitive retail enhancements?
 - A. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. Did IEU ever recommend any competitive retail enhancements?
 - A. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. And did OEG ever recommend any competitive retail enhancements?
 - A. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. You would agree with me that the competitive retail enhancement that the company is proposing benefit the CRES providers, correct?
- A. I would say that the majority of them benefit the CRES providers. There are a few that are direct benefits to customers.

Q. On page 15 of your testimony, question 1, excuse me, the question starting on line 1 indicates "Does the company or its shareholders benefit from these competitive retail enhancements?" And your answer is "No," correct?

A. That's correct.

- Q. Would you agree that the CRES providers are the main beneficiary of these enhancements?
- A. CRES providers and some are beneficial to customers, yes. Directly beneficial to customers.
- Q. I'm sorry, would you agree that the CRES providers are the main beneficiary of these enhancements?
- A. I'd have to go through each one to see, you know, which ones would apply to customers and which ones would apply to CRES providers and look at the cost of each. So I'm not sure when you say "main beneficiary," I'm not sure how to define that.

MS. YOST: Your Honor, may I approach?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

- Q. Do you have a copy of your deposition?
- A. No, I don't.
- Q. Could you please turn to page 42, starting on line 7, Question: "Would you agree that the CRES providers are the main beneficiary of these

enhancements?"

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2 Answer: "Yes, probably."

Did I read that correctly?

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, I'd ask that the whole answer be read.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Yost, please read the whole answer.

Q. "But I guess I said 'customers' because item No. 1 talks about eliminating the minimum stay and return to firm provisions in our tariff, and I think customers would benefit from that.

"Also, in item No. 3, implementing an auto-cancel feature so that we would cancel the supplier charges when we cancel our customer bill, I think that would help customers be less confused."

Did I read that correctly?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And in 2012 the company implemented some competitive retail enhancements, correct?
- A. Yes, in 2012 the company implemented bill-ready billing.
 - Q. And why did the company do that?
- A. It was part of the stipulation in the merger case.

MS. YOST: Your Honors, just a few

minutes, I think I may be wrapping up here with my questions.

EXAMINER PRICE: Take your time.

- Q. On page 10 of your testimony, lines 8 through 11, indicates that the company plans to phase out the maximum charge provisions in the current generation tariffs.
 - A. Yes, I see that.
- Q. Do you know how much that charge was for -- in 2012?
 - A. I do not.

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- Q. Do you know what customer classes pay for that subsidy?
- A. That charge was developed originally, and maybe even prior to this, but as far as my knowledge, in the 1991 rate case and so it would be in the base distribution and generation rates that we have in today and any new riders that we've implemented since 2000, there's a max charge provision in those and so I'm not sure, I'm not sure how to answer your question as far as what the level of the max charge is.
- MS. YOST: I'm sorry, could you read back my question, I thought I asked --
- EXAMINER PRICE: Please.

1 (Record read.)

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A. I'm sorry, I didn't answer that, did I?

So it would be difficult to tell which

customers pay for that. So originally in the 1991

rate case that max charge provision would have been

spread to the other tariff classes for base

generation rates and distribution rates, but then the

new -- in the new riders any difference that's not

paid for by max charge customers gets picked up

through the other tariff classes based on the true-up

aspect of those riders.

So I don't -- I can't say exactly how it's being recovered from customers.

MS. YOST: Thank you. I have no further questions.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Before we take Mr. Boehm's questions I have a question I've been asking every Dayton witness and nobody will answer it. But before I forget, you are in charge of federal and state regulatory operations; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: So are you familiar with

Dayton's FERC filings?

THE WITNESS: Some of them. I've been

more focused on PUCO work in the last several years.

EXAMINER PRICE: The wholesale rates that you charge your affiliate DPLER, are they subject to a FERC-approved wholesale tariff?

THE WITNESS: I know that we have a wholesale market-based rate authority from FERC. I don't know if that affiliate transaction is covered by that or if it would require a separate filing. I don't know that.

EXAMINER PRICE: You don't know. Thank you.

Mr. Boehm?

MR. BOEHM: Yes, and to correct the record, Mr. Alexander was right, he graciously acceded to my working my way into the order of cross. I didn't want to imply anything else.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Boehm:

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- Q. And if I call you "Dona," I hope you'll forgive me.
 - A. That's fine.
 - Q. It's simpler than --
- A. Yes. It's a mouthful.
- 25 Q. -- Ms. Seger-Lawson, okay.

Dona, will you agree with me that for many, many years now not only the commercial and the industrial class have been entitled to shop, but the residential class has been entitled to shop on DP&L's system as well; haven't they?

- A. Yes, they have.
- Q. Okay. And like the industrial class, and the commercial class to a lesser extent, if the residential class customers had been shopping, they would have been saving a considerable amount of money particularly over the last, say, five or six years; is that correct?
- A. It's hard for me to know that. It depends on what prices they're offered through the competitive market.
- Q. Okay. If you would assume that the prices they have been offering are not much different, particularly if they're aggregated, than the prices being offered to commercial customers, you would agree there would have been a substantial savings, would you not?
- A. I'm not sure how to answer that. I don't know -- I don't know what the price would be that they would receive.
 - Q. Let's try it this way, then. If you were

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to put the DP&L residential load out for bid, would you expect the bids to come in above or below the costs of serving those customers or the rates for serving those customers that DP&L now has?

- A. In today's market I would expect that price to be lower.
 - Q. To be lower.

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And notwithstanding this fact that the residential customers could have achieved these savings, most of them haven't been shopping; isn't that right?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And I think Mr. Hoekstra, and it doesn't really matter to me which of the two estimates he uses, has estimated the residential shopping rate, and I'm referring to page 6 here of his testimony, or the residential switching as of August 30th, 2012, as 24 percent. 24.7 percent, I think that was the kind of actual plus projected, and the nonresidential switching rate at 84 percent. Do you see where I am on page 6?
 - A. I don't have his testimony, but --
 - Q. Okay.
- A. I have another set of switching statistics from September that were --

1 Q. Okay.

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- A. -- filed with the Commission.
 - Q. We can use those probably. What are those?
 - A. Residential switching as of September 30th of 2012 was 24 percent.
 - O. Yeah.
 - A. Commercial was at 75 percent. Industrial was at 94 percent.
 - Q. 94 percent, okay. That's fine, we'll use those.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. So not withstanding the fact that the residential customers could have achieved some shopping -- savings particularly in the last few years, and I just want to keep that general, they haven't been shopping; is that correct?

MR. SHARKEY: Let me just object, your Honor. There's no factual basis to demonstrate that the savings could have been had over the last few years. I believe Ms. Seger-Lawson said she didn't know whether or not if current market conditions were, say, the same the last two years.

EXAMINER PRICE: We'll sustain the objection.

Q. Let's try it another way, Dona. Would you agree that there has been a dynamic in this case in discussions among the parties that for the most part the company's preference in the blending rate is that they would like to have the blend between the competitive bid rate and the company's otherwise tariffed rate to be blended more slowly over more years, whereas the preference of the OCC and the staff has been to want to blend it more quickly over a shorter period?

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MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, I'd object. I believe he's referenced settlement negotiations that may have happened. I don't object to

Ms. Seger-Lawson answering the question excluding settlement negotiations, but I think that's what

Mr. Boehm was talking about.

EXAMINER PRICE: I didn't realize there were settlement negotiations before you said that. I thought that was clear from the record so far.

MR. BOEHM: I wasn't necessarily referencing settlement negotiations but discussions.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Seger-Lawson will only refer to her knowledge based on knowledge of nonsettlement discussions.

Q. (By Mr. Boehm) Do you have any knowledge

1 of that, Dona?

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THE WITNESS: Could I have that question.

(Record read.)

- A. I would say that the company's financial integrity issue would cause the company to want to blend more slowly, and the OCC and the staff's position is to blend quicker.
- Q. And that's exactly to another point that I'm getting at. Would you agree that, all things equal, all other things being equal, if the company were required to blend the rates more quickly and over a shorter period of time, and I understand the testimony of the staff is that they would like three years, I think the company's position is, what, four, in four and a half?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. That if, in fact, the blend were to be done more quickly and over a shorter period of time, the company would take the position that they would need a greater SSR to keep themselves financially sound. That would be your position; wouldn't it?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And the reason for that would be that the switching, which would in the future be

mostly in the residential class -- isn't that true?

- A. The future switching?
- Q. Yeah, would be in the residential class.

 That switching would result in the company getting

 less revenue from the residential customers.
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And that's because it's the company's expectation that the competitive bid numbers that are going to come in are less than the company's current rates; am I right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. Now, if, in fact, all customers had already switched last year, a year before, as they were entitled to do, right, they would all be essentially receiving the benefits of the market rate; would they not?
- A. If all customers had switched, they would be in the market, yes.
- Q. And isn't it true that in a sense what's happening now with the blending period is that the residential customers, having failed to go to the market, the Commission is moving the market to the residential customers?
- MR. SHARKEY: Object. It's a proposal made by DP&L and he's asking for a characterization

of what decisions the Commission has made or why.

2 EXAMINER PRICE: It was such an eloquent

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MR. BOEHM: It is.

5 EXAMINER PRICE: We'll overrule the 6 objection.

MR. SHARKEY: I hope it's not overruled on the grounds that the question was eloquent.

EXAMINER PRICE: You can answer if you know.

THE WITNESS: I may need the question again.

MR. SHARKEY: You just wanted to hear it again, didn't you?

(Record read.)

- A. I think that the Commission's position in our case and other cases is to go faster to market.
- Q. (By Mr. Boehm) Is there any benefit at all to the 94 or 96 percent of the industrial customers who have already switched, is there any benefit to them at all in having a shorter blending period?
- A. A shorter blending period? No. Those that have switched already are at market.
 - Q. As a matter of fact, Dona, if in fact the

company is successful in convincing the Commission that a shorter blending period for them means that they should recover more in their SSR costs, to the extent those are passed along in a nonbypassable charge to everyone, then the shorter blending period will cost industrial customers more than a longer blending period; isn't that true?

MR. SHARKEY: Can I hear that question again, your Honor. I think I wanted to object to it, but --

MR. BOEHM: It was pretty eloquent.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's have it back

again.

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(Record read.)

MR. SHARKEY: No objection.

- A. I think you're making the assumption that the SSR is simply related to blending period and I don't --
 - Q. I'm sorry, could you --
 - A. Yeah.
 - Q. You're sort of soft-spoken.
- A. I think that you're assuming that the SSR is only related to switching and I think that's a bad assumption. I think that the SSR is a financial integrity charge that the company needs for all the

reasons that are listed in Dr. Chambers' testimony.

- Q. But I thought you agreed with me, Dona, that, with respect to the switching, the more switching and the faster the switching, the more money that the company would need in its SSR to keep it whole.
 - A. That's true.

- Q. Okay. So to that degree, essentially, the switching, the speed of the switching, and the rate of the switching, to the extent that it's shorter and faster, benefits the residential customers far more than the industrial customers; isn't that true?
 - A. I think that is true.
- Q. And, as a matter of fact, those residential customers just by switching are going to, for the most part, going to get a rate decrease, aren't they? A net rate decrease?
- A. Just -- I'm not sure I understood the question.
- Q. The residential customers who have not switched thus far, when they switch, is it not the expectation of the company that those residential customers, leaving aside the SSR, will by virtue of that get a rate decrease?

- A. When they switch --
- Q. Yeah.

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- A. -- did you say? Customers that have not switched and are going to switch in the future?
 - Q. Yeah.
 - A. Would they get a decrease?
- Q. Yeah.
 - A. I think based on market prices today that's true.
 - Q. And to the extent that their rates are, that they haven't wholly switched yet but their rates are a proportion of the market rate and the current rate, their rates will go down; isn't that true?
 - A. The blending aspect of our plan decreases the rate over time.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Have there been marketing efforts in DP&L's service territory, to your knowledge, to recruit residential customers?
 - A. Yes, a lot of them.
 - Q. By other providers, other CRESs?
- A. By many CRESs, yes.
- Q. By DP&L ER?
- 25 A. Yes.

Q. Does anybody have an idea why the residentials are not switching?

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- A. I don't have an opinion on that.
- Q. Okay. I think your -- let me ask you,
 Dona, if, in fact, the Commission should find in this
 case -- this is only partially related to what I've
 been asking you about -- that the costs for the SSR
 should be allocated as the industrials have urged
 pursuant to a cost-of-service study and on a demand
 basis, would your office, would DP&L be able to
 conduct such a cost-of-service in a relatively short
 order?

MR. SHARKEY: Object, your Honor, I believe that's compound. He's suggested there was a cost-of-service study and a demand basis.

MR. BOEHM: What I've proposed, your Honor, is if the Commission orders that there will be a cost-of-service study and the cost-of-service study should be done on a demand basis, then would DP&L be able to in short order achieve that result.

EXAMINER PRICE: Overruled.

You can answer if you know.

A. I think, as Nathan Parke testified yesterday, the costs that are made up of the -- the SSR is made up of cannot readily be developed into a

cost-of-service study. A cost-of-service study, in my mind, is a traditional base distribution or base generation rate case and the SSR is the financial integrity charge that covers costs, financial and business risks, the economic environment, DP&L's infrastructure, the regulatory environment that we're in, and the competitive environment and I don't know how to do a cost-of-service based on that.

- Q. And I understand that that's the company's position, but if the Commission should find that these are, in fact, wholly related to capacity costs and, therefore, that it's appropriate that they should be assigned on a demand basis, you could do that, couldn't you?
- A. I could do a rate design based on a demand basis, yes.
 - Q. Yeah.

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MR. BOEHM: Just a moment, your Honor.

- Q. Oh, and you would agree, Dona, that the existing RSC, when that RSC was developed, it wasn't developed pursuant to any class cost-of-service study; am I correct?
 - A. It was not.
- Q. And, therefore, to the extent that the SSR is a blending of demand and energy costs on top

of the existing RSC, that also would not be a rate that's based upon a class cost-of-service study.

- A. The SSR rate design was not based on a class cost-of-service study.
- Q. Okay. Now, I did notice from the testimony of Witness Emily Rabb that -- and you're adopting that testimony, are you not?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. I did notice that with respect to the CB or -- or, I'm sorry, with respect to the competitive bid rates, that the Commission did propose to -- or that the company did propose to assign those based on a cost-of-service study. Am I correct? I'm referring to page 5 of Ms. Rabb's testimony and lines, I guess roughly 12 through 20.
 - A. On page 5, lines 12 through 20 --
- Q. It's addressing principally the street lighting and private outdoor lighting but I'm looking at line 15, at the very end of the sentence it says, and running over to 17, "This adjustment properly assigns those capacity costs to only the tariff classes that cause the capacity costs to be incurred." Right?
 - A. Yes. That's correct.
 - Q. Somebody did a cost-of-service study

there and you're assigning capacity costs, right?

- A. I personally wouldn't call it a cost-of-service study, but we assigned the costs based on how the costs were incurred.
- Q. And capacity costs are demand related, are they not?
 - A. Yes, they are.

MR. BOEHM: I think I have no further questions, your Honor.

Thank you, Ms. Lawson.

EXAMINER PRICE: Before we go to

Mr. Pritchard I have two questions, one to follow up

on Ms. Yost.

Just to be clear for the record, what is the residential customer charge the company's proposing in the SSR?

THE WITNESS: I don't know if I have that in front of me. And that's because I don't sponsor it, Nathan sponsored it.

EXAMINER PRICE: I missed my chance.

21 THE WITNESS: Sorry.

22 EXAMINER PRICE: That's okay, I can find

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24 THE WITNESS: I don't think I have the tariff in front of me.

1308 EXAMINER PRICE: I can find it. Thank 1 2 you. 3 And the 94 percent industrial switching 4 that you mentioned in response to Mr. Boehm, is that load? 5 THE WITNESS: That was based on sales. 6 7 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. The remaining 6 percent, are those your reasonable arrangement 8 customers or are there a mix of reasonable 9 10 arrangement and some other customers? If you know. THE WITNESS: I don't know. 11 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Thank you. 13 Mr. Pritchard? Oop, Mr. Alexander. MR. ALEXANDER: I'm sorry, your Honor, 14 15 the chart may be a little stale at this point. 16 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION 18 By Mr. Alexander: 19 Ms. Seger-Lawson, good afternoon. 2.0 Α. Hi. 21 I see you have some documents with you 22 today. What do you have with you up on the stand? I have a copy of my second revised direct 23 24 testimony. A copy of the direct testimony of Emily 25 Rabb. I have a copy of the redlined version of my

second revised testimony. I have a copy of the rate blending plan.

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I have a copy of the December 12th application. A copy of 4928.143. I have a copy of the Commission's opinion and order in case 10-505-EL-FOR, DP&L's long-term forecast report. A copy of the proposed nonbypassable AER tariff. A copy of DP&L's November 7th, 2012, memo that addresses the Yankee cost.

A copy, partial copy, of the opinion and order in Case No. 11-346, which is the AEP case. A copy of a data request relating to the cost of the competitive retail service enhancements. A copy of all the tariffs that I sponsor.

I have a copy of the company's or, I'm sorry, the Commission's opinion and order in Case No. 08-1094-EL-SSO and a copy of the stipulation in that case.

I have a copy of the Ohio Administrative Code 4901:1-35-03. I also have other copies of the Ohio Administrative Code. I have a copy of Schedule 10 from our filing and the workpapers and schedules that I sponsor.

More copies of tariffs and schedules for the CB rate. Schedule 6 that I sponsor, and a copy

of the proposed reconciliation rider tariff. Maybe I have two copies of this, Ohio Revised Code 4928.142. Oh, that's 142.

I have Schedule B-6 from Case No. 08-1094 which is our cost of debt. I have workpaper 12-2 from this case. Switching statistics from the Commission's website. Another schedule that I sponsor.

- Q. What was -- I'm sorry, what was the name of that last schedule?
- A. Another schedule that I sponsor, it's the gross revenue conversion factor.

Ohio Revised Code 4928.20. That's it.

EXAMINER PRICE: You must have a much more organized house than I have.

- Q. Is that everything?
- A. Actually, I do have other stuff in here.

 I have certain sections of Bill Chambers' testimony,

 I have a data request relating to level of PIPP

 customer bills, and a copy of the state policy, and a

 copy of Section 4928.17.
 - Q. Anything else?
 - A. No, that's it. Cough drops.
- Q. You're responsible for Dayton Power & Light's state regulatory activities over the last

several years?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And your testimony references, at page 16, line 3, a 2010 LTFR case, and it's Case No. 10-505. Can we agree to refer to that as the 2010 LTFR case?
 - A. Okay.
- Q. And DP&L's 2010 LTFR case included a discussion of the Yankee Solar Facility; is that correct?
- A. Yes, the 2010 LTFR is the case where the company sought the Commission's designation of the need for the Yankee Solar Facility.
- Q. And construction of the Yankee Solar Facility began in December of 2009, correct?
 - A. I actually don't know when it began.
- Q. Did you review the 2010 LTFR case cited in your testimony, specifically DP&L's application filed in that case?
 - A. Yes, I did.

MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I'd like to have an exhibit marked for identification.

For the parties, there are copies available if anybody needs them but I doubt we'll be on this exhibit very long.

1312 1 EXAMINER PRICE: How do you want this 2 marked? 3 MR. ALEXANDER: Fourteen. 4 EXAMINER PRICE: FES Exhibit 14, so 5 marked. 6 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 7 Ms. Seger-Lawson, I've handed you what's been marked as FES Exhibit 14 for identification 8 purposes. Have you seen this document before? 9 10 Α. Yes, I have. And what is this document? 11 12 Α. This is a copy of the company's 2010 13 long-term forecast report as submitted on April 15th, 2010. 14 Could you please turn your attention to, 15 16 unfortunately there are no page numbers at the bottom 17 of this document, so it's the section discussing Ohio 18 Administrative Code 4901:5-5-06, page 4. 19 MR. ALEXANDER: And if I may approach the 2.0 witness, I'd be happy to show her this copy. Your 21 Honor, would that be acceptable? 22 EXAMINER PRICE: Sure. Yes. 23 Page 4 of 5-5-06? 24 THE WITNESS: I think I have it. 25 MR. ALEXANDER: That's correct, your

Honor.

THE WITNESS: I have it.

- Q. (By Mr. Alexander) Refer to the first full paragraph on this page, the sentence beginning with "As announced." I'm just directing your attention to that, I'm not going to have a question about that sentence yet. Have you had a chance to review that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Ms. Seger-Lawson, did you review this document on or about the time it was filed in 2010?
- A. I worked with the person who developed this document.
- Q. And does reviewing this document refresh your recollection as to whether or not construction of the Yankee Solar Facility began in December of 2009?
 - A. Yes, that sounds right.
- Q. And the Yankee Solar Facility was operational in March of 2010; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And Dayton Power & Light filed its 2010 LTFR application on April 15th, 2010, correct?
 - A. I believe so, yes.
 - Q. Dayton Power & Light ultimately entered

into a stipulation in the 2010 LTFR proceeding; is that correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And the stipulation in the 2010 LTFR proceeding was accepted by the Commission on April 19th, 2011?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And Dayton Power & Light's request for recovery for the Yankee facility is based on that stipulation?
- A. DP&L's request for cost recovery of the Yankee facility is in this case, in this ESP case we're in right now.
- Q. And that request is based on the stipulation reached in the 2010 LTFR case, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And it's Dayton Power & Light's position that the finding of need in the 2010 LTFR case satisfies the need determination in Ohio Revised Code 4928.143(B)(2)(c).
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And the capital cost for the Yankee facility as of December 31st, 2011, was \$3.3 million, correct?
 - A. Approximately 3.3, yes.

- Q. And you don't know whether there have been any additional capital expenditures at the Yankee facility since December 31st, 2011.
 - A. I don't know that.
- Q. And Dayton Power & Light has not provided a revenue requirement for the Yankee facility in this proceeding, correct?
- A. That's correct. We have asked for a waiver of that so that we can file it within six months of this case being over.
- Q. So Dayton Power & Light proposes to submit the revenue requirement within six months of the decision in this case?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And that revenue requirement will determine the amount of the costs which would be imposed on Dayton Power & Light customers for the Yankee 1 facility.
- A. I believe the statute says that the company could establish a nonbypassable charge for the life of the generation facility, and we would develop a revenue requirement for the life of the facility.
- Q. And the revenue requirement will determine the amount of the charge, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And Dayton Power & Light anticipates that the filing anticipated six months from now will also include information regarding how the entire rider AERN will be charged.
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And the filing which Dayton Power & Light anticipates making six months from now will not include any information other than revenue requirement data, correct?
- A. It would provide all the cost support for the revenue requirement so that parties could do a prudency review of all the costs that we have incurred.
- Q. The filing which DP&L anticipates making six months from now will not include any information on the state of Ohio's solar market, correct?
- A. I don't believe so. The Commission has already found the need in our long-term forecast report, and as I read the section of 4928.142(B)(2)(c), there's no additional requirement to determine if it's still needed later after it's been built.
- Q. Ms. Seger-Lawson, my question was the filing which DP&L anticipates making six months from

now will not include any information regarding the state of Ohio's solar market, correct?

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A. I think I already answered that. I said that's correct, because there's no additional requirement to determine later if there's still a need for the facility. The need was found in the 2011 long-term forecast report because at that time when the facility was built there were insufficient RECs in the market.

EXAMINER PRICE: I think he's looking for a "yes" or "no" answer if you can --

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ ALEXANDER: I think I got it that time, your Honor. I'll just move on.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

- Q. Dayton Power & Light's position is that if the Commission approves a placeholder rider as requested in the application, the only issue left for determination is the amount of cost recovery to be included into rider AERN; is that correct?
- A. Prudency review, yes, and calculation of the cost in the application of the rates.
- Q. And Dayton Power & Light anticipates that the Commission will weigh the costs and benefits of the Yankee 1 solar facility when deciding whether or not to approve this placeholder rider.

- A. I think that they'll probably weigh the costs and benefits when we file the cost support.
- Q. So it's DP&L's position that the costs and benefits of the Yankee 1 solar facility will be made in the proceeding anticipated six months from now?
 - A. Yeah, that's when we're filing our costs.
 - O. If DP&L -- strike that.

DP&L is only planning to submit cost and revenue requirement data in the proceeding six months from now; is that correct?

- A. I think I've already answered that. Yes.
- Q. And Dayton Power & Light is not anticipating providing any information on the state of Ohio's solar market in the proceeding six months from now; is that correct?

MR. SHARKEY: I'm going to object, your Honor. Asked and answered. He's asking about a case repeatedly that's yet to be filed. It's both asked and answered and irrelevant.

EXAMINER PRICE: We'll grant you the asked and answered. Sustained.

MR. ALEXANDER: I was confused, I was trying to make sure I heard the previous answers correctly, Mr. Sharkey, so I will withdraw the last

question. I thought it was asked and answered as well.

- Q. If the only information which will be provided is the revenue requirement and cost information, how does DP&L expect the Commission to weigh the costs and the benefits of the Yankee 1 facility in the proceeding anticipated six months from now?
- A. The company's proposal is that we're seeking a placeholder tariff in the nonbypassable AER in this case because we felt like we've met all of these requirements that are in the Ohio Revised Code, there's a requirement that the generation is placed in service after January 1st, 2009, which Yankee has been; sourced through a competitive bid, which it was; obviously newly used and useful; the Commission has found a need in the long-term forecast report per the rules.

So we're asking the Commission to find that Yankee does meet this definition of 143(B)(2)(c).

- Q. So really it's DP&L's position that the only issue in the proceeding six months from now is the prudency of the costs incurred.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And DP&L is reserving the right to seek cost recovery for additional facilities other than Yankee 1 in rider AERN; is that correct?
- A. We've left open the opportunity if the company were to file -- were to build an additional generation facility that meets all the requirements of that section.
- Q. And DP&L has not presented any evidence in this ESP proceeding regarding the current availability of solar RECs in Ohio, correct?
- A. There isn't a requirement to provide any information about solar RECs in Ohio today. That requirement has already been met by the 2010 LTFR. The Commission found a need for the facility because in 2009 when that facility was built, there was a need for solar RECs in Ohio. That need was determined back then. There's nothing in the Ohio Revised Code that says an additional request for a need is there.

MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I move to strike the Ohio answer. My question was limited to just what was provided in this proceeding.

EXAMINER PRICE: Can I have the question and answer back again, please?

(Record read.)

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EXAMINER PRICE: We're going to deny the motion to strike. It was somewhat of a broad answer and she was trying to explain why they had not provided it.

But I will ask the witness to be careful that you're listening carefully to counsel's questions and answering the question and only the question that he asks.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

Q. (By Mr. Alexander) And, Ms. Seger-Lawson, I understand your position, I'm just trying to understand what was presented in this proceeding for the next series of questions.

So has DP&L presented any evidence in this ESP proceeding regarding the current availability of solar RECs in Ohio?

A. We have not.

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- Q. Has DP&L presented any forecast in this proceeding regarding the future availability of solar RECs in Ohio?
 - A. We have not.
- Q. Has DP&L presented any evidence in this ESP proceeding regarding DP&L's need for in-state solar RECs?
 - A. We have not because the need has already

been found for the Yankee facility.

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Q. Has DP&L presented any forecast in this proceeding regarding DP&L's future need for -- let me withdraw that question.

DP&L has not presented any evidence in this ESP proceeding regarding the revenue requirement for Yankee 1, correct?

- A. The company provided in this case the supplement to the ESP application that was filed on November 8th, 2012, with the capital costs associated with the Yankee facility.
- Q. My question related to the revenue requirement of the Yankee facility. Has DP&L presented any evidence in this proceeding regarding the revenue requirement for the Yankee facility?
- A. We have not calculated a revenue requirement but we have provided some aspect of the costs.
- Q. DP&L has not presented any evidence in this proceeding of the O&M costs for Yankee 1, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. DP&L has not presented any evidence in this proceeding regarding any projects other than Yankee 1 it may seek to include in rider AERN.

A. I'm sorry, I didn't hear the question.

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

(Record read.)

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And DP&L has not presented any evidence in this proceeding regarding the lead times for construction or implementation of planned electricity resource options.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And DP&L has not presented any evidence in this proceeding regarding the cost-effectiveness of Yankee 1 as compared to alternatives such as purchasing solar RECs from the market, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. DP&L has not presented any evidence in this proceeding regarding cost effectiveness of other projects which may be included in rider AERN, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And DP&L has not presented any evidence in this proceeding regarding a detailed description of the impact upon rates of the proposed surcharge; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct, because we've also asked

for a waiver of all the Ohio Administrative Code that you're walking through right now.

- Q. DP&L is the entity that built Yankee 1; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And Yankee 1 did not result from an RFP for the construction of a new solar facility; is that correct?
- A. The Yankee 1 was developed through competitive bidding processes, yes.
- Q. I understand the construction of Yankee 1 was competitively bid; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. But Yankee 1 did not result from an RFP for the construction of a new solar facility; is that correct?
- A. I'm not sure if there was a single RFP or how the -- how the competitive bidding was done.
- Q. Let me try and clarify this. I apologize. There was some loose language, I'll try and clarify it.

When we reference "competitive bidding," you're testifying about the construction of the facility itself, correct?

A. Yes.

- Q. And when I reference an RFP, I am referencing an RFP for in-state Ohio solar RECs and the provision of those in-state Ohio solar RECs?
- A. We've issued many RFPs for in-state Ohio solar RECs, yes.
- Q. And my question is was the construction of Yankee 1 related to an RFP for in-state Ohio solar RECs?
 - A. No.

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- Q. And has DP&L submitted the competitive bid records for Yankee 1 in this ESP proceeding?
- A. No, we have not. I had assumed that that would be through the prudency review.
- Q. And I believe you may have mentioned this in passing. You are sponsoring a request for waiver of Ohio Administrative Code 4901:1-35-03(C)(9)(b); is that correct?
- A. 4901:1-35-03(C)(9)(b). I'm not sure if that's what you said or not but I had to read it.
- Q. Well, let's agree that it's on page 4, line 15 of your testimony.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And can we agree to define that as "the rule," to speed this along?
 - A. Okay.

Q. The rule requires that any application for a rider like the AERN include certain specified information; is that correct?

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- A. The rule requires any electric utility that is seeking a nonbypassable charge under Ohio Revised Code (B)(2)(b) or (c) meet certain requirements.
- Q. And DP&L is seeking a waiver of the rule to obtain additional time to develop a revenue requirement for the charge?
- A. A revenue requirement and to extend the prudency review, yes.
- Q. And less customers are taking generation service from Dayton Power & Light today than were taking generation service in 2010, correct?
 - A. Yes, fewer customers are on SSO today.
- Q. And did you review the PUCO docket regarding solar resources currently available in Ohio before submitting your testimony?
 - A. I did not.
- Q. As switching increases, DP&L's solar REC obligation decreases; is that correct?
- A. As DP&L's SSO load decreases, its solar REC obligations decreases, but because there's a three-year rolling average, it decreases slower than

the pace of switching.

- Q. Could you please turn your attention to page 6, line 13 of your testimony. Where you reference, quote, "fixed," end quote, rates, are you referring to base generation rates?
 - A. I'm sorry, page 6, what line?
 - O. Line 13.
- A. Yes, I'm referencing DP&L's base generation rates.
- Q. So assuming the Commission approves

 DP&L's proposal, only the base generation rate would

 be fixed and phased out through the blending

 schedule?
- A. The rates that would be phased out through the blending schedule are covered in page 8 of my testimony. So that would be the base generation rates, the fuel rider, the RPM rider, and the TCR-B.
- Q. Ms. Seger-Lawson, do you have your deposition in front of you?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Could you please turn your attention to page 97, line 21.
- MR. ALEXANDER: Has the Bench been previously provided with copies?

EXAMINER PRICE: We have.

Q. Please let me know if I read this correctly. Question: "Your testimony at line 13 references 'rates' plural. Is it only the base generation rate or are there other rates which are fixed as well?"

Answer: "It is just the base generation rate because the company's proposal is that the environmental investment rider, which is also fixed, be included in the base generation rate. So assuming the Commission approves our plan as filed, it would just be the base generation rate that would be fixed and phased out through the blending schedule."

Do you see that?

A. I think you're taking that out of context.

MR. SHARKEY: Object, your Honor. I believe that her answer to his last question was entirely consistent. She had to his immediately prior question, said the reference to rates on the page we were looking at was the base generation rates.

He asked her yet another question as to which rates were, I don't know the exact terms of his language, but his subsequent question was not the

1 same as this question here.

> EXAMINER PRICE: Let me have his original question back before it was read into the record.

MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I've got it here if it would be helpful.

(Record read.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Your objection's overruled, but the record is what the record is and the Commission will decide whether or not this was impeaching the witness or not when we review the record.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor.

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THE WITNESS: I think, I'm confused. I'm sorry.

- Q. (By Mr. Alexander) The question which was pending is did I read that correctly.
- Your question in the deposition is which Α. rates were fixed. Your question just now is which rates are being phased out.
- If I did misspeak there, it was not intentional and I apologize. The question was meant to be which rates are intended to be fixed.
 - Α. Okay.
- And with that clarification, which rates are intended to be fixed, what would your answer be?

A. DP&L's base generation rates with the EIR included, because that's what the company's proposal is.

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- Q. Okay. And when you say the words "phased out through the blending schedule," what do you understand those words to mean?
- A. As a competitive bid is blended in, DP&L's standard service offer rates would be phased out.
- Q. And you had testified regarding some additional riders, rider -- an environmental rider I believe, there were several listed in your previous answer as far as you referenced page 8. Would those riders also be phased out over time?
 - A. Yes, they would be.
- Q. And would those riders also be considered to be the fixed riders that you are referring to on page 6, line 13?
- A. Page 6, line 13, it says "Some of the rates that make up DP&L's most recent SSO price are fixed and do not change." That's referencing the base generation rate with the EIR included. It's not a rider, it's a rate.
- EXAMINER PRICE: Is that the only rate that's fixed, the base gen plus the EIR?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: So when you say "some of the rates," you meant, in your head you were thinking the base generation rate plus the EIR are fixed.

THE WITNESS: Exactly. Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Alexander) So once a hundred percent CBP is reached, the base generation rate will be eliminated entirely.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the variable rates, such as the fuel rider, are intended to be closed out as of the effective date of the hundred percent competitive bid?
- A. Yes. All the rates that are on page 8, lines 14 through 18, those are all phased out as part of the blend and they would go away at a hundred percent unless there was a deferral balance in the fuel rider, the RPM rider, or the TCR-B that we still needed to collect.
- Q. And any remaining amounts in the variable rates under Dayton Power & Light's proposal would be rolled into the reconciliation rider.
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And Dayton Power & Light is proposing to

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completely eliminate all minimum state provisions of its tariffs?

- A. Yes. That's one of the competitive retail enhancements.
- Q. And turning our attention to Ms. Rabb's testimony, Dayton Power & Light seeks to include in the reconciliation rider amounts associated with the fuel rider, the RPM rider, the TCRR-B, AER, and the CBT rider; is that correct?
- A. On page 8, lines 11 through 18 of my testimony, the company is proposing that if any deferral balance of the fuel rider, the RPM rider, TCR-B, AER, or CBT rider exceeds 10 percent of the base amount of those riders, it would be rolled into the reconciliation rider.
- Q. Please mark that page and also turn your attention to Ms. Rabb's testimony, page 10, line 12.
 - A. Okay.

- Q. There are, in your testimony, page 8 -- what was that citation you just gave?
 - A. It's Emily Rabb's testimony, page 8.
 - Q. Ms. Rabb's testimony, page 8, thank you.
 - A. Lines 11 through 18.
- Q. So, okay, back to the original question.

 Thank you for that, page 8 I think was the cite, I

had said page 10. Thank you very much.

So when you said "in my testimony" in your previous answer, were you referring to Ms. Rabb's testimony?

A. Yes. Sorry.

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Q. Thank you, I was confused there for a moment.

And so the question was DP&L seeks to include in the reconciliation rider the fuel rider, the RPM rider, TCRR-B, AER and CBT; is that correct?

- A. The company's proposal is that if any of those riders have a deferral balance that grows beyond 10 percent of their base cost, then that amount that's over 10 percent would be put into the reconciliation rider.
- Q. And the amount to be put into the reconciliation rider is just the difference or the amount in excess of 10 percent; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And the amount under the 10 percent cutoff would stay in its original rider; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. The fuel rider is a kilowatt-hour charge; is that correct?

1 A. Yes.

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- Q. And the RPM rider is a kilowatt-hour charge for residential customers; is that correct?
 - A. For residential customers, yes.
- Q. And the RPM rider is a demand and energy base charge for noncommercial tariff classes, correct?
 - A. I'm sorry, you said RPM rider?
 - Q. Yes, I did.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the TCRR-B is a demand and energy charge, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the AER charge is an energy-only charge, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the reconciliation rider would be billed on a cents-per-kilowatt-hour basis?
 - A. Yes, energy.
- Q. And Dayton Power & Light has not done an analysis of what the impact would be from switching from riders with a demand energy component to a pure kilowatt-hour charge, correct?
- A. That's correct. The intention is to continue to recover those costs in those riders. The

only reason that we've proposed anything over

10 percent would be put into the reconciliation rider
is if we're experiencing what we call the death
spiral from the rate.

- Q. Does DP&L charge CRES providers for consolidated billing?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. No other electric distribution utility in the state charges for consolidated billing; is that correct?
- A. Not to my understanding. I think that Duke charges for consolidated billing.
- Q. Are you referring to Duke's bill-ready billing charge?
- A. I can't remember if it's bill-ready billing or rate-ready billing.
- Q. Are you aware of whether or not Duke currently has a functioning bill-ready billing system?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. And do you know whether or not Duke has any charge for rate-ready consolidated billing?
- A. I know that they have a billing charge,
 I'm not sure what it's for.
 - Q. And does Dayton Power & Light charge CRES

providers for dual billing?

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- A. Yes, it does.
- Q. No other electric utility provider in the state charges for dual billing; is that correct?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Does Dayton Power & Light currently have customers who receive their bills electrically rather than through ordinary mail?
- A. I believe we have some sort of a electronic bill presentment. But I think that a bill is still sent to the house as well.
- Q. And Dayton Power & Light has an EDI provider who is responsible for preparing customer bills; is that correct?
- A. No. The EDI provider handles the transactions between the utility and the CRES provider.
- Q. Does DP&L have a third-party provider who is responsible for preparing customer bills?
- A. I believe we've outsourced the printing of the bills, if that's what you're asking.
- Q. That was what I was asking. Thank you.

 And does this third-party provider charge

 Dayton Power & Light the same amount -- strike that

 question.

Does the third-party provider also mail the bills?

A. I don't know that.

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- Q. And does the third-party provider charge
 Dayton Power & Light the same amount for
 electronically billed customers as it does for
 customers who receive a bill through ordinary mail?
- A. I think that all customers still receive a bill through ordinary mail. They have an opportunity to look at their bill on line, but I don't believe that that takes the place of the hard copy of the bill.
- Q. Dayton Power & Light requires customers who shop to install an interval meter if they are above a hundred kW?
 - A. Yes, we do.
- Q. And Dayton Power & Light does not require SSO customers to install an interval meter if they are between 100 and 200 kW, correct?
- A. We require any customer over a hundred kW to install an interval meter.
 - Q. SSO customers as well?
 - A. Oh, SSO customers? I'm sorry, no.
- Q. So when you said "We require all customers who are over a hundred kW to install an

interval meter," you're referring only to customers who switched and are shopping with a CRES provider.

A. That's right.

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- Q. So SSO customers between 100 and 200 kW are not required to install and interval meter?
- A. No, that's because they're part of the -there's no need to identify their load separately,
 they're part of the SSO load that is provided by DP&L
 and so we have all of the load measured together on
 an hourly basis. There's no need to separate them
 out.
- Q. Does any other electric distribution utility require customers who are between 100 and 200 kW demand to install an interval meter?
- A. I'm sorry, I didn't quite hear the question.
- Q. Does any other electric distribution utility require customers who are between 100 and 200 kW demand to install an interval meter?
 - A. I don't know.

MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you very much, Ms. Seger-Lawson.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: I think we're going to take a lunch before we take Mr. Pritchard's questions

1339 but I just have a couple questions while they're 1 2 fresh my head about Yankee. 3 THE WITNESS: Okay. 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Yankee was completed 5 when, 2010? THE WITNESS: March of 2010. 6 7 EXAMINER PRICE: March of 2010. And the company presently uses the output 8 of Yankee, the solar, to meet its renewable 9 10 requirement; is that right? THE WITNESS: It does, and those solar 11 12 RECs go into our AER rider at zero cost. 13 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. So currently 14 you're not recovering anything from --15 THE WITNESS: Currently we're not 16 recovering anything. 17 MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I could not 18 hear when you asked about the date. 19 Ms. Seger-Lawson, did you say 2011 or --2.0 THE WITNESS: '10. 21 MR. ALEXANDER: -- 2010? 22 THE WITNESS: '10. 2007 they have. 23 EXAMINER PRICE: Dayton is asking to --24 for a placeholder rider here and then will come in 25 with a revenue requirement for Yankee. At that

point, assuming the Commission approves the rider, will Dayton continue to use all of the SRECs to meet Dayton Power & Light's SSO solar energy requirement?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I believe so.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Dayton has no plans to provide any CRES providers a pro rata share based upon their share of the load of those solar energy — of those renewable resources, solar renewable resources.

THE WITNESS: No, we don't have any plans to do that.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, could I have that answer read back. I couldn't hear.

EXAMINER PRICE: Please.

(Record read.)

MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: So shopping customers who will be paying a nonbypassable rider will receive no benefit from paying that nonbypassable rider; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: I think that they would get the benefit of renewable energy just in general in Ohio.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Thank you.

At this time we'll go off the record and

1341 we will return from lunch at 2:30. 1 2 (Lunch recess taken.) 3 4 Friday Afternoon Session, 5 March 22, 2013. 6 7 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go on the record. Mr. Pritchard, waiting patiently. 8 9 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION 11 By Mr. Pritchard: 12 Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Seger-Lawson. Good afternoon. 13 Α. Earlier this morning there were several 14 15 questions regarding the reconciliation rider. Do you 16 remember those generally? 17 Generally, yeah. Α. 18 And at page 8 of Ms. Rabb's testimony is where the proposal that if certain riders exceed 19 20 10 percent of the base recovery rate, that DP&L 2.1 proposes to move the amount in excess of 10 percent 22 into the reconciliation rider, correct? 23 A. Yes, that's correct. 24 Earlier I believe you referred to the 25 base recovery rate as also the base cost. Is the

10 percent number going to be compared on a revenue basis?

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- A. No. The 10 percent would be compared to the base cost of that rider. For example, if TCR-B, I'm going to make something up, was 1 cent, if the deferral balance would generate -- if recovery of the deferral balance would generating one-tenth of 1 cent then the amount over one-tenth would go into the reconciliation rate.
- Q. I believe that I followed what you said.

 Just to go through the steps and be -- so I fully understand, if you're going to look at the rate and then determine what revenue -- if the rate would exceed 10 percent, the underrecovery rate would cause the rider to go up by 10 percent, you would move a certain amount of dollars from the rider, for instance the RPM rider, you would move a certain amount of dollars from the RPM rider to the reconciliation rider, correct?
- A. That's correct. The deferral balance of -- the dollars from the deferral balance would go into the reconciliation rider.
- Q. And, again, to determine the dollars, we're not looking at just the base dollar amount of the rate. For instance, if the forecasted cost of

1343 the RPM rider was \$10 million and the underrecovery 1 2 balance was \$2 million, would you simply just move 3 \$1 million over or would you have to look at the individual rates themselves? 4 5 We would just move the \$1 million over. 6 Your example was better than mine. Yeah. Yeah. 7 So, again, we're comparing the revenue dollars, correct? 8 9 The dollars that we're seeking to 10 recover. 11 Q. Thank you. 12 MR. PRITCHARD: Your Honor, can I mark an 13 exhibit. 14 EXAMINER PRICE: You may. 15 MR. PRITCHARD: I believe IEU-Ohio is up 16 to 22. 17 EXAMINER PRICE: The exhibit will be so 18 marked. (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 19 2.0 MR. PRITCHARD: May I approach, your 21 Honor? 22 EXAMINER PRICE: You may. 23 Q. (By Mr. Pritchard) Ms. Seger-Lawson, I've 24 handed you what has been marked IEU-Ohio Exhibit 22.

A second ago we said that we could -- you said that

you could compare the dollar amount -- the base dollar amount of the rider with the base, or with the dollar amount of the underrecovery balance to determine what amount would go or be moved into the reconciliation rider.

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Subject to check, would you agree with me that this is a schedule from DP&L's February TCRR and RPM true-up application?

- A. Yes, it appears to be that.
- Q. And would column D, line 38, represent the base revenue amount of the TCRR rider?
- A. Yes; column D, line 38, would be the base amount of the TCRR rider.
- Q. And Column E, line 38, would be the underrecovery balance, correct?
- A. Yes, that's correct. The deferral balance.
- Q. And so if my math is correct, to the extent -- or, strike that.

For the record, would you identify what the base amount of the rider in column D for the TCRR rider is?

- A. Yes. The base amount in column D, line 28, is \$21,640,037.
 - Q. And, for the record, would you identify

the underrecovery balance in column D, line 38.

- A. You mean column E, line 38?
- Q. Yes.
- A. Yes. It's 8,437,046 -- I think that's 6, or a 5. I believe it's a 5.
- Q. And so if my math is correct, to the extent that the \$8.4 million exceeds 10 percent of the \$21 million, so roughly my math would you -- you would take 8.4 million minus 2.1 million and so you'd be moving roughly \$6.2 million or \$6.3 million from the TCRR to the reconciliation rider?
 - A. Yes, that's how it would work.
- Q. And for the purposes of the reconciliation rider is this current underrecovery balance, would that be eligible to be moved into the reconciliation rider?
- A. Perhaps. And the reason I say "perhaps," the company also has a proposal in this case to split the TCRR into a bypassable and nonbypassable charge. To the extent the Commission would approve that, part of this deferral balance would go with the TCRR nonbypassable charge and so we would have to make that measurement again to look at the TCR-B remaining costs.
 - Q. But to the extent that the TCRR-B costs,

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the current TCRR-B underrecovery balance would exceed the current TCRR-B base rate by 10 percent, the current dollars in these two amounts, once you segregated out the TCRR-B and the TCRR-N part of this balance would be eligible to move from the bypassable rider to the nonbypassable RR?

- A. It may be. I would have to first take the deferral balance, the 8.4, and split it into TCR-B and TCR-N and make that same calculation for the TCR-B portion that's remaining.
 - Q. Thank you.

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And would you -- could I look at column D, line 53, and get the current base rate for the RPM rider?

- A. Column D, line 53.
- O. Correct.
- A. Base amount is 4,078,445.
- Q. And Column E, line 53, does that column represent the underrecovery balance?
- A. Yes. Column E, the unrecovered or the deferral balance is 1,073,712.
- Q. Thank you. So, again, if my math is correct, you would take 1,073,000 minus roughly 4 million and there would be roughly \$600,000 eligible to be moved from the RPM rider to the

reconciliation rider?

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A. I think you said -- I think you said

1 million minus 4 million. I think what you meant
was 400,000.

O. Yes.

A. Yes. 600,000 then would be moved to the RR.

examiner price: Let me ask a follow-up question. On the question of if the Commission decides to split the TCRR, can you just identify for the Bench, it doesn't have to be exact, which types of charges would be part of the nonbypassable? For example, 23, network integration transmission service charge, would that be part of the nonbypassable?

THE WITNESS: Yes. That's one of them.

The majority of the charges would be nonbypassable.

There's actually schedules in our filing that identify all the items that would be in the nonbypassable charge.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Q. (By Mr. Pritchard) And moving on from this schedule to a different one. In questioning earlier you identified customers switching statistics as of September.

A. Yes.

Q. And I'm not sure if those statistics have the overall switching rates or if they were just broken down by customer class. Do you have the overall switching rates?

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- A. As of September, based on sales, it was at 60 percent. 60.44.
- Q. And seeing that a majority of customers have switched as of September, did DP&L include any bill impacts in its filing for switching customers?
- A. No, we did not. And the reason is it's very difficult to do a typical bill for a switched customer because we don't have access to what those customers are paying their CRES provider. So we would have to make a lot of assumptions in order to determine what the customer's total bill is and what the total bill impact would be.
- Q. And for the bill impacts that were provided for SSO customers, did DP&L include the impact of the switching tracker?
- A. No, we did not. And that's because the level of the switching tracker is unknown until such time as we can measure an increase in switching over the 62 percent that was included in the filing.
- Q. Does DP&L include as part of its application and testimony forecasted switching

statistics?

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- A. We did, but we didn't want to base any forecasted rates based on those forecasts, because it is a forecast, and we knew that there would be controversy over what switching levels, projected switching levels would be, and didn't want to propose rates that were based on forecasted switching.
- Q. Is the forecasted switching the only number that DP&L would need to know to estimate the impact that the switching tracker would have on bill impacts?
 - A. Wait a second.

We would need to know what the switching levels would be. We also would need to know what the distribution sales would be and we would also need to know what the competitive bid rate would be in order to calculate that.

Q. Thank you.

And moving from -- or, moving to page 5 and 6 of your testimony, you're sponsoring a waiver of the Commission's rule that requires TCRRs to be fully bypassable, correct?

A. Yes. We're seeking a waiver of the rules that require the TCRR to be bypassable because we've proposed a nonbypassable TCRR like other utilities

have in Ohio.

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- Q. And you believe that good cause exists because the PUCO has granted similar treatment for what you just referred to as the other utilities?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Are you aware of what case or what cases the Commission granted that treatment for other utilities?
- A. I don't believe I have that in front of me.
- MR. PRITCHARD: Your Honor, can I mark another exhibit?
- EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
- MR. PRITCHARD: This would be IEU-Ohio
 Exhibit 23.
- EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked.

 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
 - Q. Ms. Seger-Lawson, I've handed you what has been marked as IEU-Ohio Exhibit 23, an opinion and order from the FirstEnergy ESP case. Would you turn to page 11, paragraph 15. And would you review paragraph 15 and let me know when you're done reviewing that paragraph.
 - A. Okay. Okay. I've reviewed it.
 - Q. And this paragraph represents that

FirstEnergy will split a transmission rider to recover nonmarket based charges such as NITS through the rider NMB, correct?

A. That's what it says.

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- Q. And is it your understanding that this is one of the instances where the Commission granted similar treatment to what you have requested for another utility?
- A. Yes. I believe that FirstEnergy and Duke both have nonbypassable TCRRs.
- Q. And will you turn to page 6 of the order. And at the bottom of page 6 it starts the section "Summary of the Stipulation." If we keep flipping the pages till we get back to page 11, we are -- page 11 was what we just referenced was part of the PUCO Commission's summary of the stipulation in that case, correct?
 - A. It appears so, yes.
- Q. And will you flip to page 58 of the order. And here the Commission indicates that the stipulation as modified was approved, correct?
 - A. That's what it says.
 - Q. Thank you.

MR. PRITCHARD: Your Honor, I'd like to mark another exhibit as IEU Exhibit 24.

1	EXAMINER	PRICE:	So	marked.
2	(EXHIBIT	MARKED	FOR	IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. I've handed you what has been marked as IEU-Ohio Exhibit 24. Would you turn to page 45 and review the second full paragraph on that page, specifically the first couple sentences.
 - A. Okay.

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Q. And let me know if I am reading this correctly. The first sentence of the second full paragraph says "This Stipulation is submitted for purposes of this proceeding only, and is not deemed binding in any other proceeding, and except as otherwise provided herein, nor is it to be offered or relied upon in any other proceeding, except as necessary to enforce the terms of this Stipulation."

A. I believe so, yes.

Q. And do you still have the opinion and order marked as IEU-Ohio Exhibit 24?

Did I read that correctly?

- A. I thought it was 23.
- Q. Sorry. And the caption on both of these cases is the same, correct? They're both in 12-1230-EL-SSO.
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
 - Q. And when you flip to the very last page

of the stipulation, IEU-Ohio Exhibit 24, the electronic time-stamped page, this indicates that this document was filed on April 13th, 2012, correct?

A. Yes, at 5:13 p.m.

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- Q. And I believe a second ago you indicated that the Commission had granted similar treatment to Duke's -- or, similar treatment to DP&L's TCRR request in Duke's case; is that correct?
 - A. That's my understand, yes.
- Q. Do you know what case the Commission granted that treatment through?
 - A. No, I don't.

MR. PRITCHARD: Your Honor, can I mark another exhibit as IEU-Ohio Exhibit 25.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Would you turn to page 4 of this opinion and order.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Under Roman numeral III, Summary of the Stipulation, the first sentence indicates that a stipulation was filed in this case on April 26th, 2011, correct?
- A. Yes.

- Q. And if we turn to page 7, paragraph 8, would you review paragraph 8 and let me know when you're finished reviewing paragraph 8.
 - A. I've reviewed it.

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- Q. This paragraph states that Duke will implement a nonbypassable rider to collect NITS charges paid for by Duke; is that correct?
 - A. That's what it says.
- Q. And if we started on page 4 where it says Summary of the Stipulation and continue turning pages, this paragraph on page 7 is part of the Commission's summary of that stipulation, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

MR. PRITCHARD: Your Honor, I'd like to mark another exhibit as IEU-Ohio Exhibit 26.

EXAMINER PRICE: It is so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Ms. Seger-Lawson, would you compare the case caption on IEU-Ohio Exhibit 25 and IEU Exhibit 26.
 - A. Yes; it's the same case.
- Q. And the date stamp on IEU-Ohio 26 indicates that it was filed April 26th, 2011?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. Will you turn to page 2 of this

stipulation.

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- A. Okay.
- Q. Would you review the first two full paragraphs in the middle of this page.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. And the first full paragraph starts off, let me know if I'm reading this correctly, "This stipulation is a reasonable compromise that balances diverse and competing interests and does not necessarily reflect the position that any one or more Parties" -- sorry, "any one or more of the Parties would have taken had these issues been fully litigated. This Stipulation represents an agreement by all Parties to a package of provisions rather than an agreement to each of the individual provisions included within the Stipulation. The Signatory Parties' agreement to the Stipulation, in its entirety, shall not be interpreted in a future proceeding before this Commission as their agreement to only an isolated provision of this Stipulation.

"Except for purposes of enforcement of the terms of this Stipulation, neither this Stipulation, the information and data contained therein or attached, nor the Commission's entries and orders on the Stipulation shall be cited as precedent

in any future proceedings for or against any Party."

Did I read that correctly?

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A. Yes, you did. Just because other people agreed to it in a stipulation doesn't mean the company can't propose it in this case.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Seger-Lawson, if you could turn to the signature page, perhaps you can show me where Dayton signed the stipulation. Page 13.

THE WITNESS: We did not. It was signed by Duke Energy Ohio, OCC, OEG -- I'm sorry, and the PUCO.

EXAMINER PRICE: Staff.

THE WITNESS: PUCO staff, yes, I'm sorry.

- Q. One more question on the TCRR for you.

 Are you aware of any portion of DP&L's application or testimony that proposes any method for backing out the transmission charges from shopping customers'

 CRES contracts to ensure that customers do not get billed twice for transmission service?
- A. No, but the company proposed this in its original MRO filing which was in March of 2012 and if the parties were drafting contracts for a CRES service anytime thereafter, they should have known that this is the proposal the company would be coming

forward with. It shouldn't be a surprise to anybody because they've known at least since March of 2012 that the company was going to propose a nonbypassable TCRR.

- Q. Is it possible that customers and CRES providers could have entered into contracts before you filed your MRO application?
- A. Yes. And I would encourage those customers to go back to their CRES provider and work out something as obviously provisions have changed since that contract was filed.
- Q. Moving on to a new subject,

 Ms. Seger-Lawson. A couple questions about POLR for
 you. Is any part of the service stability rider
 related to POLR service?
 - A. No, it's not.

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- Q. As part of DP&L's application and testimony DP&L has not submitted any analysis or study regarding DP&L's costs and risks associated with POLR service, correct?
 - A. The SSR is not a POLR charge.
- Q. But you have not proposed in any part of your application or testimony any analysis or study regarding DP&L's costs and risks of POLR service, correct?

A. No, we have not.

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- Q. Does DP&L specifically account for its POLR costs?
 - A. No, we do not.
 - Q. Was the last time DP&L conducted any analysis of its costs or risks in Case
 No. 05-276-EL-AIR?
 - A. I believe that the rate stabilization charge was established in the 05-276-EL-AIR case as a POLR charge and there was testimony in support of that in that case.
 - Q. To your knowledge, has DP&L done any analysis of the costs or risks associated with POLR service since that case?
 - A. I'm not remembering if we did anything in the last -- in the '08 case, if there was anything in there about POLR charge. I don't recall.
 - MR. PRITCHARD: Your Honor, may I approach the witness?
 - EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
- Q. I'm handing you a response to OCC interrogatory --
- EXAMINER PRICE: Do you want to show counsel first.
- Q. Could you take a minute and review that

interrogatory response.

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- I'm sorry, what was the question?
- Since the 05-276 case, has DP&L performed Ο. any subsequent analysis of the costs and risks of providing POLR service?
- As this data request states, which is data request OCC 21st set, question 360, that the company has not performed subsequent analysis in the magnitude of costs and risks of providing POLR service since the '05 case.
- So this refreshes your recollection; that's your testimony now that you have not done that?
 - I believe that's true. Α.
- Q. DP&L is not seeking a POLR charge in this proceeding, correct?
 - That's correct. Α.
- Moving on to a new subject. DP&L has 0. prepared an analysis regarding the projected results of filing a distribution rate case, correct?

MR. PRITCHARD: Actually, your Honor, can we move to the confidential portion of the transcript. I believe some of my questions might --

24 EXAMINER PRICE: We will now go to the

confidential portion of the transcript. Anybody who 25

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       is in attendance who does not presently have a
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       protective agreement with the company should excuse
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       themselves.
                    (Confidential portion excerpted.)
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11	(Open record.)
12	(Off the record.)
13	EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the
14	record and we are on the public portion of the
15	transcript.
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17	CROSS-EXAMINATION
18	By Mr. Petricoff:
19	Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Seger-Lawson.
20	A. Good afternoon.
21	Q. All these questions I'm going to ask you
22	are public and this is rated PG, open to everyone.
23	I looked at your testimony and I note
24	that you joined the regulatory operations division of
25	Dayton Power & Light in 1992.

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And, basically, you have been with the regulatory operations division or section ever since then?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And then subsequently you became the director of the --
 - A. Right.
 - Q. -- regulatory section.

Now, in 1992 when you came, in looking at the record, that appears to be the last base rate case that Dayton has filed; is that correct?

- A. The last base rate case was filed in 1991 and it resulted in a three-year phase-in, so the rates were implemented in '92, '93, and '94.
- Q. And at that time, '92, '93, '94, Dayton was at that point a franchise electric supplier offering bundled service to its customers?
- A. It was an electric utility in the 1990s that was fully bundled, yes. There wasn't competition then.
- Q. So there was no shopping and the rates that were established by the Commission covered generation, transmission, as well as distribution.
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. And that part of the rate that was established in that 1991 case that was phased in, that included compensation to the company for metering, bill preparation, printing bills, accounting for receipts, and collection efforts.
- A. Yes, presumably it was a bundled case so it would have included all the costs of the company at that time.
- Q. And, if you recall, the costs of metering and billing, both bill preparation and postage to send the bill out, and accounting for the billing coming back, for residential customers would those have been in the customer charge?
- A. Yes, they would. I believe they would have been, yes. At least some of them. I know that there's a schedule in that case, sad that I know that, but there's a schedule in that case where we justified the customer charge and that amount was higher than what the customer charge ended up being in that case.

Q. Okay.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, may I have this marked as RESA Exhibit No. 1. And may I approach the witness?

EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked,

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and you may approach the witness.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Preinternet days.

MR. PETRICOFF: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Did you get it on

microfiche?

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MR. PETRICOFF: But it was okay, I loaded the toner into the mimeo machine and printed it out. It was just fine.

Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) You had mentioned before that you recall there was a sheet that showed items and since this is a bygone era, it may be worth just a question or two so that people can understand what we're looking at.

We are looking at the Staff Report from that rate case, and when it says on page, the second page on here, it has account numbers, those are from the Uniform System of Accounts?

- A. Yes, that's what I would --
- Q. And in doing a traditional cost of service rate case in that era you would have specific costs that would be in these account numbers.
- A. Yes. There are specific costs that were justified in the '91 rate case. Many of those costs have changed significantly since 1991.

Q. Right. And it's your recollection, now that we're looking at this, that basically the cost of the metering, bill determination, bill preparation, postage, collection, for residential customers those would have been picked up in the customer charge, although, as you pointed out, the stipulation that finally established the case was a different number than this. This was the staff recommendation.

A. Yes. Those costs would have been included in the customer charge but, as I said, those costs also changed since then. For example, postage has changed significantly since 1991. The cost of bill print has changed.

The company has made a number of additional enhancements to its billing system that all cost money. Number one being the whole change to customer choice, that was a major change to our billing system.

- Q. We'll come to those --
- A. Okay.

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Q. -- in a minute. But I want to -- we're going to take this chronologically so I'm just going to build this up from the bottom.

So, basically, in the last base rate case

all the costs for billing went in the rates at the time that they, or I guess within the parameters of the test year and those are being -- in fact, those rates are still being collected now in the base rates that are paid by all customers now.

- A. I think your original question was are all of our costs being covered by the customer charge, and I guess I would say no.
 - O. Oh.

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- A. Because the customer charge, as I said earlier, is lower than the amount that is on this sheet.
- Q. Right. At this point I'm -- in that case let me ask the other question.

Basically, the costs from that rate case that covered DP&L's meter, billing, postage, and accounting for -- and collections for the revenues coming back were established and put into the base rate.

- A. Yes, except, as I said, those costs have all changed significantly.
 - Q. Right.
- A. We implemented a new billing system I think in 1995. We implemented customer choice in 2001.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Seger-Lawson, he's going to get to that. I think you're being overly responsive at this point.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Just try to focus on his questions. I'm sure that he's got a big buildup and --

MR. PETRICOFF: We'll look at all them, I will assure you.

EXAMINER PRICE: Anything that he misses Mr. Sharkey will pick up on redirect.

MR. SHARKEY: I hope.

Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) So, basically, going back, because we're going to sort of follow these costs all the way through from '92 to today, customers are -- shopping customers as well as nonshopping customers are paying these base rates which included what was determined to be the costs for metering and billing at the last rate case.

A. Yes, except for, as I said before, the

charge is not --

Q. And the company for any time from 1991 to the present, if they thought that the revenues were insufficient, could have filed a new rate case and

established new rates.

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- A. I disagree with that. Every case that we've had since this time the company and the staff and the other parties to those stipulations all agreed that we would have frozen distribution rates. So the first time we could change our distribution rates would be 2013.
- Q. Okay. But those agreements to postpone it were all voluntarily entered into by the company?
 - A. They were results of stipulations.
- Q. All right. And the company, if they thought that it was not in its best interest, would not have entered into these agreements.
- A. I'm sure there were a lot of issues and a lot of consideration going into whether or not to sign a stipulation.
- Q. But the company did decide to sign the stipulations.
- A. Probably not solely based on the fact that there was a distribution rate case in there, but, yes, the company did decide to sign the stipulations.
- Q. Okay. In following through, then, in looking at the development of the billing and metering expense, the next thing I saw in going

through the record that would have followed would have been your -- would have been your -- well, actually, I'll do that.

In 1999, this is when you were with the regulatory operations division, that's when Senate Bill 3 was passed, correct?

- A. Yes, in 1999 Senate Bill 3 was passed.
- Q. And Senate Bill 3 is the one that now establishes the right for customers to shop.
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And in order for customers to shop, then there have to have been significant changes that were made to the data and billing and, for that matter, interface in terms of scheduling power by Dayton Power & Light to accommodate power now coming from the competitive electric retail suppliers, correct?
- A. Yes. And prior to that in 1995 we implemented a new billing system, we went from an old legacy system to the newer system in 1995 and I think that was several years of layering in new customers and then we implemented customer choice in 2001, yes.
- Q. But 1995 was, those improvements to your billing system were still in the era where you were only offering bundled service, correct?
 - A. Yes. But we didn't have a distribution

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rate case to recover any incremental costs from that new billing system.

- Q. And wouldn't there be savings that came from the new billing system as well? I mean, wouldn't there be labor reductions when you introduce computerization?
- A. It's hard to tell what the costs and benefits of that would be.
- Q. Okay. Now let's go -- so the Senate Bill comes through, and in order to save time maybe we will pick up where Mr. Pritchard left off, there was a transition case, 99-1687-EL-ETP, in which transition costs were presented to the Commission in a stipulation to help Dayton meet the financial requirements of going into the, if you will, the shopping era. Is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And were part of the 600 and I think it was 82 million dollars in transition costs, were some of those moneys available for Dayton to improve the interfacing and computer systems and other adjustments that would be necessary in order to accommodate shopping?
 - A. I don't recall.
 - Q. Okay. Now moving forward from that, the

next item that I saw in going through the records, there were a series of complaints and a ATA case having to do specifically with billing that was filed, the complaint was by Dominion Retail and Green Mountain. Do you recall those cases?

A. I do.

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- Q. And the ATA case. And was there a settlement in those proceedings? Well, first of all, were those proceedings consolidated? Do you recall?
- A. Yes, those proceedings were consolidated and there was a stipulation settling those cases.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. And that's what established the 20 cents per bill charge that I'm sure you're getting to.

EXAMINER PRICE: The settlement was extremely well supported by staff.

THE WITNESS: It was supported.

- Q. I do have a copy of that, we'll refer to that as The Brilliant Decision.
- EXAMINER PRICE: I didn't write the decision.
- MR. PETRICOFF: Oh, you didn't write the decision?
- 24 EXAMINER PRICE: No.
- THE WITNESS: He testified in support of

1 the stipulation.

witness?

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EXAMINER PRICE: I testified on the stip.

MR. PETRICOFF: Oh, you testified, okay.

Well now you know why it was a brilliant decision, we had good material to work with.

I would like to have, your Honor, marked RESA Exhibit No. 2 a copy of that stipulation and recommendation in the 03-2405-EL-CSS consolidated case.

EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. PETRICOFF: And may I approach the

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

- Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) Take a minute or two and look at the stipulation and then we're going to work our way through.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Maybe a few preliminary questions before we work our way through the stipulation. And that is, after Senate Bill 3 went through and we started into the shopping area there were certain services that remained exclusively franchised by the state to Dayton Power & Light for its service territory; is that correct?

- A. I'm not sure what you mean by "franchised."
- Q. Well, let me ask specifically. At that point, after Senate Bill 3, Dayton was still the only entity that would do the metering, a CRES couldn't go out and do the metering.
 - A. Right.

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- O. Is that correct?
- A. I believe that's still the case today.
- Q. Right. And, similarly, a CRES couldn't do the actual distribution to the customer; that would have to be done by Dayton Power & Light.
 - A. Provide distribution service?
 - Q. That's correct.
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. So those remained monopoly services with the company. The competitive retail electric supplier, though, could provide generation and that was considered a competitive service?
- A. I believe in the very beginning generation was competitive, transmission and distribution was still provided by the utility.
 - Q. Right.
- A. And then at some point, I can't remember when it was, 2003 or '4, when the transmission became

also part of the service, that was supplied by CRES providers.

- Q. Okay. But CRES providers never did metering and CRES providers never had the authority to do consolidated billing for the utility company.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And along that line, if a customer signs up with a CRES supplier and the customer doesn't pay their CRES supplier a bill, for this example assume it's dual billing, there would be a bill from the utility for wires service and then a bill from the CRES for the generation, now generation/transmission fees, could the CRES turn the customer off? Could they shut their service off if they weren't paid?
- A. No. The CRES -- under the Commission's rules the CRES provider cannot shut off service to customers for nonpayment.
- Q. All right. And Dayton, of course, if it follows the Commission's rules, can shut a customer off for nonpayment if the customer doesn't take advantage of the opportunities to pay the bill or pay a revised bill.
- A. That's correct. But the CRES provider can drop the customer and the utility can not.
 - Q. Or cannot until they have gone through

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the steps for disconnection.

A. Right.

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- Q. Now, Dayton offers consolidated billing where the customer can get one bill that would have the CRES charges and the utility charges so they could basically repeat in a single invoice bundled service.
- A. Yes, DP&L provides rate-ready and bill-ready service.
- Q. Okay. What happens if the customer doesn't pay the CRES portion of the consolidated bill?
- A. I would have to review the payment posting priorities that are in place, but I believe if the customer pays part of their bill, there's a series of steps that we'd go to to find out what portion of the bill is being paid first.
- Q. We'll come back to that later, but you earlier had given me the answer that if the CRES isn't paid, while the CRES cannot shut off the customer, the CRES can drop the customer?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. If that happens, if you have a consolidated bill and the CRES drops the customer, how long do the CRES charges stay on the consolidated

bill?

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- A. I don't know off the top of my head.
- Q. But it's a limited period of time that Dayton will collect the past-due CRES bill and show it on the invoice?
- A. I believe so, because if that customer then picks up another CRES, we can only have one CRES on the bill at one time.
- Q. So at that point the, either the new CRES would be on or, if they reverted to standard service, because they had been dropped, there would only be a period of time in which the past-due CRES bills would remain on a consolidated invoice.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now we're ready to take a look at that.

 Now that we've established consolidated billing and dual billing, let's take a look and see what these rates are. If you would, let's turn to Roman numeral II, Billing Fees, on page 3 of the stipulation. And A is the 20-cent fee and it says "for rate-ready consolidated billing."
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And is the Commission's approval of this stipulation the basis for which DP&L charges the 20-cent per month consolidated billing fee today?

1 A. Yes.

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- Q. And what's covered by the 20 cents? How do the 20 cents get developed?
- A. Although this was a while ago, ten years ago, the 20 cents was developed based on the company's costs at that time. I believe there was a schedule that was in the case that laid out what the costs are, but essentially this 20 cents per bill is the cost of postage and bill print and administration of actually developing the consolidated bill.
- Q. But wouldn't the customer already be paying, as part of their -- we'll take that residential customer we talked about earlier. That residential customer, wouldn't they be already paying, as part of their customer fee, some amount of money for -- or an amount at the last determination by the Commission that covered the cost of metering, billing, printing, postage, and collection?
- A. Yes, because, as I said, postage has changed significantly in the last 20 years since 1991. I'm sure that postage has gone up probably 20 cents since then. I'm just guessing. But costs have changed since 1991 when the customers' rates were developed.
 - Q. And that schedule would have been put

together in the 2004 era, and I assume that the costs for electronic data interchange has also changed in the past ten years.

- A. Probably.
- Q. And unlike postage, hasn't EDI gone down per transaction during that period?
- A. I think that our current EDI charges are 11 cents instead of 12 cents.
- Q. And are those EDI charges, well, let's talk about those EDI charges. Does Dayton do its own electronic data interchange or do you outsource it?
- A. We have a vendor, as I understand it, I'm not a billing expert, but as I understand it we have a vendor that takes all the transactions that we send to it and also sends those on to CRES providers and receives transactions from the CRES provider and sends them to us.
- Q. Is Dayton alone in not having their own internal EDI among the Ohio EDUs?
 - A. I don't have any idea.
 - Q. Don't know, okay.

And is that contract that you have for the EDI service, is that something that is publicly bid?

A. I don't know.

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- Q. Okay. And then now let's move to paragraph B. Paragraph B is a \$5,000 setup fee that a CRES would pay in order to be able to do consolidated billing; is that a fair summary of paragraph Roman numeral II.B?
- A. Yes. There's a \$5,000 fee for the initial setup of a CRES provider's charges.
- Q. And that's a setup for rate-ready, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And at the time that you initially set it up, you could have as many rates as you wished for the 5,000?
 - A. What a deal. Yes.
- Q. But if you come up with some additional ones, if your business grows or products change, then you have to pay to add the new rate-ready rates.
- A. Yes. The thousand dollar change is if there's a change in structure, not just a change in the number.
- Q. Right. If you had a variable rate, for example, you wouldn't have to come in and change that.
- A. Right.

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Q. Okay. And those charges are in effect

1 today?

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- A. Yes, they are.
- Q. And last time I checked I thought I counted 28 CRESs that were signed up to provide service in DP&L.
 - A. I believe it's 29 now, yes.
- Q. Twenty-nine now, okay. And I assume that all of them paid the, at least the \$5,000 fee.
- A. Not necessarily, no. There would be some CRES providers who do their own dual bills and so they wouldn't pay this fee. Only if they're using rate-ready billing.
- Q. So they'd only pay the fee if they were doing rate-ready.
 - A. Yes. And it's a one-time fee.
- Q. Now, if you would look at subsection C, and subsection C is what sets up the 12-cent per bill charge if you were doing dual billing.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And in the case of dual billing, basically, the CRES is sending their own bill and this is basically just to interface with DP&L to get meter information?
- A. Yes. Because DP&L incurs a cost for the CRES provider doing a dual bill, and this is to cover

the EDI cost of doing that.

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- Q. And I think you were asked this earlier by Mr. Pritchard; as far as you know there are no other utilities that are charging for EDI?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Then, if you will, let's go to part D. Earlier you had told me that, you know, that Dayton had made -- had made agreements that it would not have a base rate case for some period of time. And in the stipulation I think there's an agreement that you won't have another base rate case till 2009.
 - A. I'm sorry, where are you looking?
 - Q. Yeah. Let's see, I was on -EXAMINER PRICE: Page 4, section D.
 - A. Oh, yes.
 - Q. I'm sorry, I said C, I misspoke. It's D.
- 17 A. D.
 - Q. Paragraph D. And, once again, that limitation has now expired so you could file a rate case at this point?
 - A. That limitation expired and then there was a 2008-1094-EL-SSO case that froze our distribution rates through 2012.
 - Q. And since 2012 has come and gone you are now available --

1 A. Yes.

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- Q. -- to file another rate base case if you wish.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And since this is the PG section we won't ask you if you're going to.

Okay. Let's see. Now, if you will, I want you to turn to Roman numeral III and this is where we talk, there is some discussion about how to do an additional upgrade to the billing system and how that's going to be arranged. And I think in the interest of time maybe I'll just ask you, do you recall the arrangements that are called for here on how to set up the process for determining the correct amount to be spent on the billing computer upgrades and how they were going to be charged?

- A. Yes, I remember there was a prudence review and staff was very involved in that.
- Q. All right. And the Commission basically went out and got a consultant to review your upgrade plans to determine whether they were prudent or not?
 - A. That's what I remember, yes.
- Q. And I believe that the -- in here it says, "in here" being in Roman numeral III, there's a date certain of December the 15th, which would only

have been a couple months later is when that report was supposed to be completed. Was the third-party prudence review reviewed, more or less, on schedule?

- A. I don't recall it not being, so it must have been.
 - Q. Okay.

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MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, if you will, we would ask that you take administrative notice that, in fact, the third-party report was filed in December of -- and it's on the record.

EXAMINER PRICE: Any objections? If not, we will take administrative notice.

(No response.)

MR. PETRICOFF: Okay.

- Q. Now, the next thing I see as we're going through the billing history here is that basically Dayton then filed in docket 05-792 a case to collect the amount that was spent on the billing computer upgrades. Do you recall that?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Okay. And do you recall the -- first of all, do you recall the amount of money that was authorized for the upgrades?
- A. I do not. These were the -- this was the computer programming associated with Electric Choice,

implementing Electric Choice.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, may I approach the witness? I have a copy of the opinion and order in 05-792 that I would like to show her.

EXAMINER PRICE: That opinion and order was brilliantly written, but yes, you may approach.

MR. PETRICOFF: Oh, yes, it was.

- Q. If you would, Ms. Seger-Lawson, if you -probably the easiest thing is just to turn to the
 order page at the back, I think you'll find it on
 page 15, if you would take a look at paragraphs 5,
 6 -- well, basically 5 to 10, but particularly
 paragraph 6, and tell me when you're ready.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Now that you have looked at this probably for the first time in a decade, is it true that the Commission basically authorized \$16 million for the billing computer upgrades?
- A. This says \$16 million minus the amounts paid by CRES providers.
- Q. Right. And that's a part I want to get to. The amount that was paid by CRES providers, that amount of money was the -- was what the company collected for the consolidated billing fees?
 - A. I don't recall.

1 Okay. And do you recall on the 2 \$16 million, was the company allowed to amortize it 3 over a period of time on the collection, and did they get carrying costs? 4 5 I'm sorry, what was the question? 6 If you recall, was DP&L given a period of 7 time in which it would amortize off this \$16 million, and were they awarded carrying costs? 8 9 I thought that we recovered that amount 10 over a five-year period. I thought the order would have said that but I don't see that in here, but it 11 12 was five years and, yes, carrying costs. 13 Ο. Okay, that's fine. MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, at this point 14 15 I would like to have marked RESA Exhibit No. 3, and 16 may I approach the witness? 17 EXAMINER PRICE: You may. 18 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 19 MR. SHARKEY: Howard, didn't we get 2.0 RESA 3? 21 MR. PETRICOFF: I didn't mark that as an 22 exhibit since it was just a Commission opinion, but I 23 would be glad to do so. 24 EXAMINER PRICE: It's not necessary. 25 MR. SHARKEY: No, not necessary, I just

assumed it was RESA 3.

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MR. PETRICOFF: No, because I thought that would just refresh her memory and, actually, it did and I think the record is now complete.

- Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) Okay, I've handed you what has been marked as RESA Exhibit No. 3 and ask you if you have seen this before or if you are familiar with this tariff page.
 - A. I'm generally familiar with it, yes.
 - Q. I'm sorry, you are familiar with it?
 - A. Generally, yes.
- Q. Okay. And, basically, this is the tariff that the company filed in order to collect the billing cost recovery rider which was the \$16 million we've just discussed.
- A. Yes, the \$16 million was the cost of reprogramming the billing system for Electric Choice.
 - Q. Right.
- A. It's not the same as the 20 cents per bill. The 20 cents per bill is an ongoing cost, we incur additional costs for every time that we issue a bill and the 20 cents per bill is for that amount. The \$16 million was for programming.
- Q. Right. This was for the capital cost improvements from the consultant's report.

A. Yes.

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- Q. All right. And you didn't recall whether or not the \$14,000 that's referred to in the opinion was basically the consolidated billing fees that had been collected thus far.
 - A. Yeah, I don't remember.
- Q. Yeah. But it's possible that that's what that -- that the consolidated billing fees were included.

MR. SHARKEY: I'm going to object, your Honor, it's just speculation at this point. She said she doesn't know what it is.

EXAMINER PRICE: Do you have a copy of the opinion and order still?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: Why don't you turn to page 8, and there's a small (c). Why don't you read those three paragraphs and see if that helps your recollection any.

THE WITNESS: It looks like the order required us to net any amount that we had received from CRES providers against the capital costs.

EXAMINER PRICE: That would be the consolidated fees.

THE WITNESS: Yes. I would still say

those are different numbers. Those are apples and oranges in my opinion. The \$16 million was capital costs and the costs per bill is ongoing O&M basically.

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- Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) But now that you've read this you would agree with me that the Commission did order you to take the money from the consolidated billing and apply it to the capital costs for the billing system improvements.
- A. Yes. Not that this was a poorly written order --

EXAMINER PRICE: This was Ms. Kingery's so I wasn't on there, so can you criticized it all you want.

THE WITNESS: I'm just joking.

EXAMINER PRICE: She's in the next room, though.

- A. I would say those are apples and oranges. I mean the \$16 million was the capital costs associated with reprogramming our system, and the per bill fee is an ongoing O&M cost.
- Q. Right. But you don't disagree with me that the Commission took the moneys from one end and ordered you to apply it to the improvements in the billing system?

EXAMINER PRICE: No, she just disagrees with the Commission decision.

MR. PETRICOFF: I'm sorry?

EXAMINER PRICE: No, she just disagrees with the Commission decision.

MR. PETRICOFF: That's fine.

Q. Let's move on. Actually, before we leave that, we might as well close out this so that this is part of the story.

The billing cost recovery rider now has been, the \$16 million has been completely paid off, correct?

A. Yes.

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- O. And that would have been in mid-2011?
- A. I recall that we recovered it sooner than the five-year period but I don't recall when it was complete. But we filed to withdraw the tariff at some point.
- Q. Right. Okay. Now let's take a look at -- so this is a copy of the charges for the \$16 million and I'm presenting it here because I want to make sure that I understand and have in the record order of magnitude what the last billing cost recovery rider cost -- or, what the assessment was to customers.

Am I correct that basically if I was a 750 kWh customer during the period of the billing cost recovery rider, I would basically have paid a mil a kilowatt-hour for this improvement, for the billing system improvement?

A. Yes, that's correct.

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- Q. All right. Now, to sort of foreshadow what's coming, you have made a recommendation in your testimony that we have another set of billing system improvements where the cost was estimated to be about \$2 million; is that correct?
- A. The six -- implementing the six competitive retail enhancements that I have listed on page 13 and 14 of my testimony, the company's estimate of making those capital improvements is \$2.5 million.
- Q. And order of magnitude, that would be -2-1/2 million would be roughly about 15 percent of
 16 million, so in terms of order of magnitude, if
 16 million was a mil a kilowatt-hour, are we looking
 at something like two-tenths of a mil if your six
 proposals are collected in the same fashion as the
 billing cost recovery rider, the old one?
- A. I can't say that. This 1 mil per kilowatt-hour that you showed me was based on only

the capital costs. The company is proposing to do a revenue requirement calculation for these six enhancements and we would need to know what the total cost would be and timing of implementation and we would -- I can't tell you what the charge would be at this time.

- Q. But isn't your overall estimate now from your testimony that the cost of the six enhancements would be 2 to 2-1/2 million? Actually it was 2 million and then if I remember correctly you were willing to put a cap on it at 2-1/2 million.
- A. I don't believe the company had proposed a cap to the charge. The company said, in my testimony, DP&L anticipates that these enhancements will require DP&L to incur approximately \$2.5 million in capital improvement and so, again, the next section on page 14 of my testimony, it says that the company seeks the authority to recover the revenue requirement on the implementation of these projects.

So not just the capital cost, but whatever the taxes and O&M and everything is associated with these capital improvements.

EXAMINER PRICE: It would also include a return on your investment.

THE WITNESS: Return on the investment as

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well.

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- Q. Right. Okay. Well, in that case do you have an estimate of what the -- at this point of what the total costs would be if the six enhancements were authorized?
- A. No, I don't, because we would need to implement them, we'd need to know what the actual costs are. This is the estimated cost. So I don't know at this time.
 - Q. Okay.

EXAMINER PRICE: And you've never prepared a bill impact on this just based on the estimate and some assumed amortization period?

THE WITNESS: No, I would assume the Commission would want to go through a prudency review of our costs and so all of that would have to happen before we could implement the charge.

EXAMINER PRICE: Probably a safe assumption.

Q. Fair enough.

In order to get, you know, an order of magnitude feel, though, if we -- well, first of all let me go back and ask the question.

Do you recall what the carrying cost was for the billing cost recovery rider?

- A. I believe it was the total cost of capital at the time.
- Q. And that would have been about 10 percent?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. In order of magnitude, is it fair to say that if the total project came in on the six enhancements that you are looking at at, let's say \$8 million, half of what this project was, that the relative impact then would be five-tenths of a mil?
- A. I don't know that I could make that comparison.
 - Q. Okay. Fair enough.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, at this time I'd like to have an exhibit marked as RESA Exhibit 4.

EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. PETRICOFF: And may I approach again?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

- Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) Ms. Seger-Lawson, have you seen this chart before?
 - A. Yes, I have.
- Q. This was a data response that was prepared by you or under your supervision?
 - A. Was it a data response?

Q. I believe so.

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MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor --

MR. FARUKI: Hold on a second.

THE WITNESS: Maybe you can tell me what data response it was.

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, could I consult with my witness, please? I believe it may have been prepared in settlement negotiations.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

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

MR. SHARKEY: Sorry for the interruption, your Honor.

Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) Just a couple of questions. I want to get on the record some feel for, because we've talked about that we have dual billing and a dual billing charge, we have a consolidated -- I'm sorry, a rate-ready consolidated billing charge and I want to get some feel for how much this is in use and what the relative revenue flows are.

Is it fair to say that for calendar year 2012 that there were basically a million rate-ready consolidated bills that were sent out by Dayton and

invoiced for that amount sent to the CRESs?

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- A. This shows that there were about a million bills for rate-ready that were sent out.

 This shows the company's cost at 35 cents per bill.

 And so that's not the amount we collected, but that's the amount that we -- cost that we incurred.
- Q. Actually, and I will probably not put this into evidence, I'm really much more concerned about getting into the record a feel for the consolidated rate-ready billing, but basically in 2012 there was 1.1 rate-ready consolidated bills and that there were 21,000 bill-ready bills, and that there were roughly -- there were 98,643 dual bills. To the best of your knowledge are those accurate?
- A. I agree with everything except for the last one. It's 98,683.
 - Q. I'm sorry, 680?
 - A. I just think you read the number wrong.
 - Q. Oh, entirely possible. 98,000 --
 - A. 683.
 - o. -- 683.

And so, basically, the revenue that you would have expected at that point would have been for the rate-ready billing you would have collected 20 cents a bill.

1 A. Yes.

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Q. And for the dual billing you would have collected 12 cents a bill.

A. Yes.

- Q. Now let's look at the bill-ready billing, and I don't think we had this discussion yet on the record so we need to do that, and that is how does -- can you distinguish for me the difference between rate-ready billing and bill-ready billing?
- A. Yes. Rate-ready billing is where the CRES provider provides their rates and DP&L programs them into their system and then when the customer's meter is read, DP&L issues a bill that has the company's charges on it as well as the CRES provider's based on the rate that we're provided.

And bill-ready billing is where the CRES provider calculates their own charges and sends it to DP&L via EDI transaction and that number is placed on the bill and the bill is sent out by the company.

- Q. Okay. And as far as -- well, let's see.

 And the bill-ready billing is something that's relatively new, isn't it?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. In fact, the bill-ready billing didn't become available until, what, June of 2012?

1 A. May of 2012.

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Q. Okay. May of 2012.

So although there are only 21,000 bills that were sent out, it was also only available for part of the year.

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And at this point is there -- if you use the bill-ready billing is there a charge? Do you pay the same 20 cents as you do in the rate-ready billing?
- A. Yes. So even though this shows that the company's cost is 35 cents per bill, the company is currently charging only 20 cents per bill.
- Q. And along that line neither of -- none of the cost data that we have now existed either in this record or the costs existing in the settlement case, the consolidated one -- one moment, please.

Anyway, at that point these were just cost numbers that you have -- that you had presented in the data response, these are not numbers that were filed with the Commission at any time either in this proceeding or in the prior cases.

A. These are our current costs, so when we were asked the question, we put together this calculation currently, so it reflects our current

1406 1 costs. 2 Okay. At this point I want to move on 3 now and we can look at those enhancements that you 4 had and then talk about some additional ones that the 5 marketers would like to see. 6 Α. Okay. 7 MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, at this point 8 may I have the following exhibit mark as RESA Exhibit No. 5. 9 EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked. 10 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 11 12 Ms. Seger-Lawson, have you had an 13 opportunity to see this document before? 14 Yes. This was provided in settlement discussions. 15 16 This one was? Okay. Ο. 17 MR. PETRICOFF: May I speak with counsel 18 for a second? 19 EXAMINER PRICE: You may. 2.0 (Discussion off the record.) 21 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record. 22 (Recess taken.) EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the 23 24 record. 25 MR. PETRICOFF: Okay. Your Honor, at

this time we are not going to use RESA Exhibit 5 so I would like to withdraw that.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) Ms. Seger-Lawson, you have made six recommendations -- you've made six recommendations for improvements. Have you had an opportunity to do cost estimates of what those six would be, and if so, can we walk through and put on the record at this point what your cost estimates are for those six documents, those six enhancements?
- A. Yes. We did a cost estimate, it's dated December 14th of 2012, it was in response to staff data request No. 15. And we have estimates for each of the six items that I propose in my testimony.
- Q. Let's go through them. The first one was the cost to eliminate the minimum stay and return to firm provisions in generation tariffs. What would it cost to implement that suggestion?
- A. We've estimated that it would take three weeks to program that change which would be a cost of about \$19,000.
- Q. And would \$19,000 cover all the costs or would there be additional expenses to make that change?
 - A. These are all capital costs, these are

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all programming changes to our billing system, so --

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- Q. Let me stop you there because, just so I understand, because when I think of programming changes, I think of that as a labor expense and I wouldn't necessarily consider that to be something that's capitalized. Especially if it's only going to take three weeks to do. Why would that be capitalized?
- A. From an accounting perspective any modifications to the billing system is considered a capital improvement to that asset.
- Q. Okay. Even if the cost is less than a year.
- A. I don't propose to be an accountant, that's just what they tell me.
- Q. Fair enough. I will take the same exemption. Okay, so that 19,000 is a capital cost.

How about the improvement, let's see, improvement of a web-based portal such that the CRES providers can obtain DP&L customer information in a more usable and manageable fashion.

Actually, before we get to the dollars there let me ask, is this something that you got -- a request that you got from a competitive retail electric suppliers?

A. Yes, it is.

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- Q. And, in fact, as part of the ESP, your first ESP, wasn't there a stipulated provision that the company would meet with the CRES providers periodically to talk about interface items such as billing and data transfer?
- A. Yes, we hold an annual CRES meeting and at the last one we discussed these items on the phone call.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you.

And now for -- what would the cost of a web-based portal be?

- A. Our estimate was \$1.75 million and it would take approximately 12 to 14 months.
- Q. And, once again, that would be a capital cost.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Would there be any -- and I understand if it's a capital cost, then you're entitled to a return and there would be a tax adjustment that would have to be made in order to determine the company's full revenue requirement.
- A. Yes. And there may be ongoing maintenance of that web-based portal to make sure it works correctly and, you know, if CRES providers are

wanting different information or in a different format or fashion, there could be ongoing costs associated with that.

- Q. And, once again, you have no estimate of what that would --
 - A. No, I don't.

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- Q. -- what that would be. Okay.

 Let's go on to No. 3. Could you explain

 No. 3 for us?
- A. No. 3 would be implementing programming such that if let's say we had a bad meter read and the company was to cancel its charges on a consolidated bill, we would also cancel the CRES provider portion of the bill-ready. And that would take approximately three to four months and cost about \$80,000.
- Q. Okay. And then the item No. 4, and this is No. 4 referring to your testimony, remove the enrollment verification. Can you explain that and give a cost estimate?
- A. Yes. The CRES providers have asked that we remove a -- currently, when a CRES provider sends in an EDI transaction to, we used to call them DASRs, direct access server requests, when they send in a request to pick up a customer and to begin to serve

that customer, there was verification that the customer not only -- or, I'm sorry, the CRES provider not only needed the account number but they also needed the first four digits of the name on the account and the CRES providers have asked us to remove that and that would cost, I guess just \$557, and five hours of programming time.

Q. Okay.

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- A. So I think it's just turning off a doublecheck, basically.
- Q. And item No. 5 was to support the response to the historic interval usage data but by getting it by electronic -- by EDI, and what would that cost?
- A. That would cost a hundred thousand to \$150,000 and take approximately four to six months.
- Q. And then item six was provide a standardized sync list to CRES providers on a monthly basis to ensure the company has identified the correct accounts that are being served by each CRES provider. What would that cost to do?
- A. That would cost \$21,000 and take one to one and half months.
- Q. Okay. And at this point, if we added it all up, that would total 2.02 million in capital

costs?

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A. Yes, 2.02, and then the company suggested there would be some contingency because these are all very rough estimates.

Right. I understand. Thank you.

- You indicated earlier when we were talking going through the, I guess the history of metering and billing that the company did institute an improvement to put in the bill-ready billing. Was that part of the merger agreement in
 - A. Yes, it was.
- Q. And was there a time limit that was required on that?
- A. Yes. We were required to implement bill-ready billing within some timeframe after the Commission issued the order approving the merger.
 - Q. And was that completed on time?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Am I correct in saying that there was no cost for that improvement, that was something that the company did as part of the merger?
- A. Yes. The Commission ordered that the company would implement it without cost recovery.
 - Q. Right. Now I want to switch to -- we're

done with the history of billing, metering and billing, and I want to switch to another subject and that's the auction.

Now, under the company's proposal in this first year, 10 percent of the standard service load is going to be put out for bid; is that correct?

- A. Yes, that's the company's proposal.
- Q. And I want to go down maybe one level of detail and try to determine what the load is of which 10 percent of the load would be out for auction.

 Would that be all the standard service power that the company provides?
- A. That would be all customers that are on our SSO tariffs.
- Q. Now, the -- and do you know offhand what the current volume of that is?
- A. It was in the filing. It's one of the many schedules I have in my book.
 - Q. I'll give you a minute to look.
- A. It was included in Workpaper 8, page 6, which is actually sponsored by Nathan Parke. I guess this would be 5,293,868,152 kilowatt-hours.
 - O. Those are kilowatt-hours?
 - A. Kilowatt-hours.
 - Q. Okay.

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A. So 5,293,868 megawatt-hours.

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- Q. Okay. Now, I notice that the company has, in looking through the files, the company has two unique arrangements that the Commission has approved; one for Caterpillar in Case No. 10-734, and one for the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Case No. 11-1163, and in reading the opinion and order on those unique cases it appears that those two customers are going to be paying the regular standard service rates and then they would get a discount and then, basically, the difference between the discount and the standard service rate would be charged to the remaining customers through the economic development rider; is that a fair summary?
 - A. I wouldn't put it that way. They don't get charged the full tariff rate. They get charged the contract rate and the contract rate is a discount off of tariff. But they're not initially charged the SSO tariff rate.
 - Q. Right. But, in essence, when you add back in the amount -- I'm sorry.
 - The number that you start with -- well, let's go back. Let's strike that.
- The power is being supplied by The Dayton

 Power & Light Company with their own generation,

correct?

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- A. Yes, they're Commission approved contracts that the company has signed with the customer that sets forth the price and the terms and conditions of service.
- Q. And the terms and conditions are in the, you know, publicly filed, and I'm looking now at the Wright Patterson one, 11-1163-EL-AEC, it says that Wright-Patterson Air Force Base will take service under the DP&L approved distribution, transmission, and generation rates.

And my question for you is that when DP&L goes to the blend, won't the generation rates include the generation that's being blended -- well, I'm sorry. Let me strike that.

Won't the generation rates that are going to be made available after the first blend be reduced by the auction, and shouldn't that be the basis against which the discount is charged?

MR. SHARKEY: I'll object, your Honor.

He's cross-examining her on a contract that, number one, there's no evidence she's negotiated and, two, he hasn't shown it to her. I don't think it's appropriate to be cross-examining her on that document.

EXAMINER PRICE: I don't think he's cross-examining her on the contract; I think he's cross-examining her on the sourcing for the power to supply that contract.

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MR. PETRICOFF: Right. And, your Honor, I'll tell you, at this point I certainly can provide the opinion and order and will do so right now. May I approach?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

Q. If you would, Ms. Seger-Lawson, turn to page 2 under Summary of the Joint Application and look at the third paragraph, I believe it's the third sentence that says "WPAFB will take service under DP&L's approved Distribution, Transmission, and Generation rates, and all additional riders, with a 10 percent discount on Wright Patterson's existing load of approximately 69 megawatts and a 25 percent discount on the new load, which is approximately 20 megawatts."

And my question to you is that when you go to do the auction, will the generation that's associated with these contracts be included, and will the 10 percent blend be applied to the generation rates when you go to apply the rates?

MR. SHARKEY: I'm going to object again,

your Honor. The contracts they're describing here in a summary fashion I understand are lengthy and more complex so we would need to look at those to determine exactly how they would apply. And there's no evidence that Ms. Seger-Lawson was involved in negotiating the terms of the contract or setting pricing in those contracts.

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MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, I'm just trying to determine what the load is going to be in the auction. And the question is: Are we taking 10 percent in the first one against all the power that goes to generation rates, or all the power going to generation rates minus these unique arrangements since they are getting generation rates.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey's objection is overruled. If you look at the third page of the summary of testimony you'll see that she sponsored before the Commission this unique arrangement, so she can answer if she knows.

A. I would have to -- if your first question was what would the customer be charged, I would have to look at those contracts to figure out what the terms and conditions of those contracts are so the company is providing terms and -- providing service at the terms and conditions that we agreed to.

- Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) Okay. But in terms of the -- what's going to be put out for bid, is the load from Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and Caterpillar going to be excluded when you do the calculation of the 10 percent for the first one?
- A. They will be excluded, and that was contained in the bidding documents that was in book 2 of our filing because we do not consider those standard service offer customers. They're unique arrangements where the company has a contract with the customer for a given price, terms, conditions, and term, and that contract the company does not intend to break.
- Q. One last question. Would a -- general customers who are paying the economic rider all be benefited if, in fact, 10 percent of the unique load was bid out the first time and then the 40 and the 60?
- A. I think what you're asking me is would the customers that are under those contracts be better off and would all customers be better off, and I guess I'm not asking you if your customers would be better off once DP&L's transition to the competitive bid market.

Your customers may be better off once

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DP&L has fully transitioned to take service under the SSO service. I don't think you want -- would like for me to propose that your contract should be broken.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, I move to strike the response. Fortunately, I get to ask the questions and I don't have to answer them, fortunately for everyone in the room, I might add.

But I would like to have her answer the question in terms of what the impact would be both for Wright-Patterson and for the other customers.

EXAMINER PRICE: We're going to grant the motion to strike, and please try to be more responsive to his question, please.

THE WITNESS: Could I have that question read back?

(Record read.)

- A. I don't know the answer to that because I don't know what the competitive bid rate is.
 - Q. Okay.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, may I have a moment? I think the rest of my questions have been asked.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

Q. Ms. Seger-Lawson, I just have few more

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questions for you about the Yankee unit, and I know you've been asked a lot of questions about that but I think I'm just down to two or three that I didn't hear an answer for and would like to know.

The first: The Yankee unit is up and running at this time, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. All right. And do you know how many megawatt-hours it produced on an annual basis? And that could be can rolling year or the last year or any year that you have data for.
- A. I recall that it had about a 14 percent power factor and it's a 1.1 megawatt unit, so I could do a calculation but I don't know that I have it in front of me.
- Q. Actually, I think that's been done. If you -- do you still have, was it IEU Exhibit -- here we go. I'm sorry, FES Exhibit 14, and if you turn back to the, let's see, it was -- once again, we have to do, it's 4901:5-5-06, page 4. And if you look on the second paragraph --
 - A. I'm sorry. I haven't found it.
 - Q. I'm sorry. I'll give you a minute here.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. We'll just go through this in a couple

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small steps. If you look down to the 8th line in in the second paragraph it says "We expect this facility to operate at about a 14 percent capacity factor..."

Do you see that?

And let's see if you and I can agree. A capacity factor is basically a ratio that has the number of hours that you are running as the numerator and the number of hours in the year, which I believe is 8,760, as the denominator.

- A. Yes, that's right.
- Q. Okay. And so, basically, that's because a solar unit in Ohio is not going to run at night so, and -- actually, today it would probably run but probably very little in November, we just don't have that many sunny days, that's why it's only 14 percent.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And then it says here it will be approximately 1,349 megawatt-hours a year. To the best of your knowledge has it come in more or less as predicted?
 - A. I believe it has, yeah.
- Q. Okay. And is it accurate to say that in terms of the solar renewable energy credits, which

I'll call SRECs from here on out, that you get one SREC for every megawatt-hour?

A. Yes.

- Q. So if the Yankee unit ran for calendar year 2012 and had 1,349 megawatt-hours, it would have gotten 1,349 SRECs. Did DP&L's SREC requirement for 2012 exceed 1,349?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Okay. If, in fact, it -- the SREC requirement was less than that, could the SRECs be sold?
- A. No. The company is using the SRECs from Yankee to meet the AER requirement. I'm sorry, the renewable energy requirement.
- Q. Right. And so it's basically going to the benefit of standard service customers.
- A. It's going to the benefit of those that pay the AER, yes.
- Q. Right. And those who pay the AER rider are those who are taking standard service.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. No shopping customer has to pay the AER rider.
- A. Right.
 - Q. And isn't it true that CRES providers

have the same solar renewable energy credit requirements as DP&L?

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- A. I'm not sure I would say exact same.

 It's a three-year rolling average, so to the extent a

 CRES provider first begins service in DP&L's service

 territory in 2013, they would only have to pay

 basically one-third of their load requirement towards

 the renewable standard.
- Q. Yeah. Let's drill down on that a little bit. The rule is the same for DP&L and CRES providers that you have a percentage that's established in the statute of how much of your load has to be covered by SRECs, Ohio-sited SRECs.
- A. The percentage is the same for everybody, however, it's on a three-year rolling average. So to the extent DP&L had more SSO load over the last three years and that SSO load is coming down the company is still continuing to pay the renewable requirements based on those three years. However, a CRES provider who is new to our service territory has a three-year rolling average but they only have to pay one-third of the current one year in renewable requirements.
- Q. Doesn't the rule say if you only have one year, you adjust to your one year as opposed to taking a third of your one year?

- A. I would have to go back and look at the rules.
- Q. Okay. But let's talk more generally than this. Customers can come and go between standard service and CRES providers, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. But the number of SRECs that's going to be needed for the market is going to be relatively the same because everyone who is supplying one with the caveat that we do -- that your basis is not year specific but three-year average, but basically the market for SRECs is just going to be the market for power times whatever the percentage is in the statute.
- A. I'm not sure I understood the last question.
- Q. Okay. The requirement, the need for SRECs is because Senate Bill 221 and the rules of the Commission require that a certain percentage of power used in Ohio, whether it's supplied by a CRES or an EDU, has to have SRECs, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's what the current law says.
- Q. So the total market -- so the total market for SRECs is based on whatever the use of power is in Ohio, not necessarily who's shopping and

who's not shopping.

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. All right. And my question to you before was that if you come to the situation where because of migration DP&L had more SRECs than it had need for SRECs, couldn't it just sell the SRECs?
- A. I suppose right now there's no limitation on that, right now.
 - Q. Okay.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, at this time I have no further questions.

Thank you very much, Ms. Seger-Lawson.

EXAMINER PRICE: I have a follow-up questions on rider AERN. You're familiar with the testimony by Mr. Parke, aren't you?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: And in there he proposes a methodology to implement the 3 percent cost cap provision contained in Ohio law, right?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: And he comes up with a set figure for how much in kilowatt-hours where the cap would be set; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: If the company -- if the

Commission were to approve the placeholder for rider AERN and the company came in and made their filing for the cost recovery and the Commission granted that, which is, I know, three assumptions in there, would the costs be covered under rider AERN count against the 3 percent cost cap number that Mr. Parke has calculated?

THE WITNESS: No, I don't believe it would. The RECs that are generated by Yankee are being provided to customers at zero value so those are at zero value in our AER.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Thank you.

(Recess taken.)

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

Mr. Petricoff.

MR. PETRICOFF: Yes, your Honor. At this point we would like to move into the record RESA Exhibits 1, 2, and 3, we are not going to move for 4.

EXAMINER PRICE: We're not there yet.

Mr. Whitt.

MR. PETRICOFF: Oh, I'm sorry.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Whitt.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Whitt:

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- Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Seger-Lawson. I'm going to be very brief, but I just wanted to make sure I understand the six enhancements that you discussed with Mr. Petricoff have been proposed by DP&L in an effort to further promote competition; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Would a purchase of a receivables program implemented by DP&L also promote competition?
- A. The company considered purchase of receivables, we evaluated it a number of times internally and we have found that it is programming intensive, it's very costly, it provides no benefit to the company, and more importantly we don't believe it provides benefit to customers.
- Q. Okay. Well, in terms of the cost of the PRO program, I think we've established through Mr. Petricoff's questioning that DP&L certainly hasn't been shy about asking for and receiving cost recovery to change its billing systems, correct?
 - A. I wouldn't characterize it that way.
- Q. Well, I just did. Is my characterization correct?

A. No.

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- Q. Okay. And when you say that a PRO program wouldn't benefit customers, shopping customers or customers who choose a CRES provider remain customers of DP&L for distribution service, do they not?
- A. Shopping customers remain a DP&L distribution customer, yes.
- Q. Are there any barriers, in your view, other than cost, understanding the company would like to have cost recovery if they implemented PRO, but are there any technical reasons why DP&L cannot implement a PRO program?
- A. In order to implement a purchase of receivables program the company would need to know what the rules are and the company would not be willing to implement a computer programming that's very extensive, very time-consuming, very capital intensive without knowing what the rules are.

EXAMINER PRICE: What kind of rules? How the Commission --

THE WITNESS: Like how the Commission would expect us to -- disconnects, reconnects, payment posting priorities, cost of purchase of receivables, is there a discount to purchase the

receivables.

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EXAMINER PRICE: But you know what the disconnect rules and the partial payment rules currently are.

THE WITNESS: Yes, but it's not clear if they would change because the company was purchasing receivables or not.

EXAMINER PRICE: Fair enough.

- Q. (By Mr. Whitt) Are you aware of the Commission's rules on disconnection and payment priority, whether those have changed for any other utility in Ohio that has a purchase of receivables program?
- A. I believe they have. The payment posting priorities have changed for a utility who has implemented purchase of receivables. I don't know that those would be the same appropriate purchase of -- I'm sorry, payment -- too many Ps in this -- if those would be the same payment posting priorities that are appropriate for DP&L. As I understand it, the purchase of receivables was implemented through a stipulation and I'm not sure if those same rules would apply to DP&L.
- Q. Now, you say that the purchase of receivables program would not benefit DP&L's

customers, correct?

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- A. I don't believe it would.
- Q. And you testify, don't you, that the other six retail enhancements you discussed with Mr. Petricoff don't benefit DP&L or its shareholders either?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Yet the company is willing to implement those other six enhancements.
- A. The CRES providers in the MRO case through settlement discussions had requested that we implement certain things and the company has agreed that we would implement these six items.
- Q. Even though in the company's view they don't benefit its customers.
- A. They don't benefit DP&L and its shareholders, I didn't say that they don't benefit the customers.

EXAMINER PRICE: I know it's late, but

Ms. Seger-Lawson, if you can project your voice. I

know they're having trouble hearing you in the back.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

MR. WHITT: That's all I have.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Any intervenors who I've not individually

1431 called have questions for this witness? 1 2 (No response.) 3 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Margard? 4 MR. MARGARD: No questions from staff. 5 Thank you. EXAMINER PRICE: Redirect? 6 MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor, I'll be 7 8 brief. 9 10 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 11 By Mr. Sharkey: 12 Ms. Seger-Lawson, do you recall when 13 Ms. Yost asked you some questions about low-use 14 customers? 15 Α. Yes, I do. 16 Do low-income customers tend to be 17 low-use customers? 18 No, they don't. PIPP customers tend to Α. 19 have a higher usage than our average residential 20 customers. 21 Q. Do you know why? 22 Α. I don't know why. 23 Turn, if you would, to your second Q. 24 revised testimony, page 7. 25 Α. Okay.

Q. Do you recall that Ms. Yost asked you some figures -- some questions, rather, about the \$2.81 and 2.61 percent increase to current rates for the first period of DP&L's proposed ESP?

A. Yes.

- Q. What rate impact would DP&L's proposed ESP have on those customers over the full term?
- A. Overall across all the periods they would receive rate discounts, their total bill would go down.
- Q. Turn, if you would, to Emily Rabb's testimony that you sponsor.
 - A. I'm sorry, did you give me a page?
 - Q. Page 8.

I don't recall whether it was Ms. Yost or Mr. Pritchard or somebody else but I recall in response to one of their questions about the reconciliation rider and the recovery of the fuel rider, the RPM rider, the TCRR-B, the AER, and the CBT, that you mentioned the "death spiral." Do you recall mentioning that?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Can you describe what potential adverse effect on SSO customers the death spiral could have?
 - A. The death spiral is what we refer to when

there are costs associated with supplying SSO load and the SSO customers migrate off of DP&L's system. So, essentially, as more and more customers leave, it's harder to collect the total costs across the remaining customers. What happens is that the bypassable rate becomes larger as the same cost is trying to be recovered from fewer and fewer customers.

- Q. Last topic. Do you recall Mr. Pritchard asked you some questions about transition costs?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Is the proposed service stability rider designed by the company to recover any specific costs?
- A. No. The service stability rider is a financial integrity charge.
- MR. SHARKEY: Thank you,
- 18 Ms. Seger-Lawson.
- 19 Your Honors, I have no further questions.
- 20 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.
- 21 Ms. Yost?
- MS. YOST: No questions, your Honor.
- 23 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Boehm? Mr. Boehm's
- 24 gone.

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25 Mr. Alexander?

1434 MR. ALEXANDER: No questions, your Honor. 1 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Pritchard? 2 3 MR. PRITCHARD: No questions, your Honor. 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Petricoff? 5 MR. PETRICOFF: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER PRICE: Any other intervenors? 6 7 Staff? MR. MARGARD: No, thank you. 8 EXAMINER PRICE: It's me, the odd man 9 10 out. I actually just have, I had two but I can only think of one. 11 12 13 EXAMINATION By Examiner Price: 14 15 If you can turn to one of the IEU 16 exhibits, the stipulation in 12-1230-EL-SSO, and you 17 can turn to pages -- IEU 24, thank you. It should 18 be, it's the signatory party page, it's unnumbered 19 but it's between 46 and 47, and it's actually a front 20 and back. 21 Yes. 22 Is Dayton Power & Light a signatory party 23 to this stip? 24 Α. No, we were not. 25 EXAMINER PRICE: Since I can't remember

my second question, you're excused. Thank you.

Oh, wait. Sit down back down. I'm re-calling you.

- Q. Mr. Petricoff embarked on a wonderful journey down the last 15 years of many of our lives including he provided a stipulation in 03-2405-EL-CSS, do you recall, just briefly, the nature of the complaints that were filed by the marketers against Dayton Power & Light in those cases?
- A. In general, the complaint was DP&L's billing fees.
- Q. And these were your consolidated billing fees which were proposed to be charged to marketers.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And those came out of the ETP case, did they not?
- A. They either came out of the ETP case or there was a 00-513-EDI case.
 - O. One of those two cases.
 - A. One of those two cases.
- Q. But they were to be a source of revenue to the company beyond the sources of revenue

 Mr. Petricoff went over, those billing fees were to be a source of revenue to the company to fund billing

changes.

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And the end result of this case was the parties and the Commission agreed to a stipulation that said instead of doing it that way, we would do it the way that it was resolved and outlined in the stipulation?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Because it was found that the way it was proposed was simply not going to work under the current market conditions.
 - A. That's correct.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. Now you're excused.

MS. YOST: Your Honor, I didn't move my exhibit into evidence.

EXAMINER PRICE: Pardon me?

MS. YOST: I didn't move my exhibit into evidence.

EXAMINER PRICE: Nobody has yet. We haven't moved anything yet.

Let's start with Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. Dayton

Power & Light Company would move in Exhibits 9

and 10.

1437 1 EXAMINER PRICE: Any objection to the 2 admission of Exhibits 9 and 10? 3 (No response.) 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Seeing none, they'll be 5 admitted. (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 6 7 EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Yost. MS. YOST: At this time I'd like to move 8 OCC Exhibit No. 15 into evidence. It's the redlined 9 10 second direct testimony. EXAMINER PRICE: Any objections to the 11 12 admission of OCC Exhibit 15? 13 MR. SHARKEY: No, your Honor. EXAMINER PRICE: Feel the love in the 14 15 room. Nobody objects, it will be admitted. 16 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 17 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Alexander? 18 MR. ALEXANDER: Nothing to move, your 19 Honor. 20 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Mr. Pritchard? MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor, IEU-Ohio 21 22 would move Exhibits 22 to 27. 23 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. As to Exhibits 23 24 and 25, those are Commission opinion and orders and 25 they speak for themselves and do not need to be

1438 admitted. 1 2 As to Exhibits 24 and 26, those are 3 documents from two Commission cases and we'll take 4 administrative notice of those rather than admit 5 them. Any objection to the admission of 22 and 6 7 27? 8 MR. SHARKEY: No, your Honor. 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Seeing none, 22 and 27 10 will be admitted. (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 11 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Petricoff. 13 MR. PETRICOFF: Yes, your Honor. RESA moves for Exhibits 1, 2, and 3, we will not move 4, 14 and we withdrew 5. 15 16 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Any -- the 17 stipulation in the billing case we'll take administrative notice of --18 MR. PETRICOFF: That's fine. 19 2.0 EXAMINER PRICE: -- consistent with our 21 practice. 22 Any objection to the admission of 1 and 3? 23 24 MR. SHARKEY: No, your Honor. 25 EXAMINER PRICE: They will be admitted.

1 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 2 EXAMINER PRICE: Anything else before we 3 go off the record? 4 MR. PRITCHARD: Your Honor, just for 5 clarification, you said the two opinion and orders IEU-Ohio moved didn't need to be moved into evidence. 6 7 EXAMINER PRICE: Yes. MR. PRITCHARD: And the two stipulations 8 you took administrative notice of? 9 EXAMINER PRICE: That's correct. 10 11 MR. PRITCHARD: Thank you. 12 MS. YOST: Your Honor, OCC and the 13 company have worked out an agreement regarding the direct testimony of James F. Wilson. The company and 14 15 OCC have agreed that Mr. Wilson's testimony can be 16 admitted into evidence and he does not have to appear 17 as long as his deposition transcript and his errata is moved into evidence. So could I do that at this 18 19 time, your Honor? 2.0 MR. FARUKI: No objection. We'll 21 stipulate to that according to what she just recited. 22 EXAMINER PRICE: Any other parties 23 object? 24 (No response.) 25 EXAMINER PRICE: Seeing no objection,

1440 1 let's proceed. 2 MR. FARUKI: Your Honor, lest I forget --3 sorry, do you have something else? 4 EXAMINER PRICE: I think we want to mark 5 those. MS. YOST: At this time I mark OCC 6 7 Exhibit 16 as the direct testimony of James F. Wilson 8 and move it into evidence. 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Any objections? 10 (No response.) EXAMINER PRICE: Seeing none, it will be 11 12 admitted. 13 (EXHIBIT MARKED/ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) MS. YOST: At this time I mark OCC 14 15 Exhibit 17 as the deposition of Mr. James Wilson on 16 March 11th, 2013, and I believe there is no 17 confidential information in this. 18 Correct? MR. SHARKEY: That's correct. 19 2.0 EXAMINER PRICE: Any objections? 21 (No response.) 22 EXAMINER PRICE: Seeing none, it will be admitted. 23 24 (EXHIBIT MARKED/ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 25 MS. YOST: And then at this time I'd like

1441 1 to move the errata sheet in regards to Mr. James 2 Wilson's deposition March 11th, 2013 as OCC Exhibit 3 17A. 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Any objection to the admission of OCC Exhibit 17A? 5 6 (No response.) 7 EXAMINER PRICE: Seeing none, it will be 8 admitted. 9 (EXHIBIT MARKED/ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) MS. YOST: Your Honor, I have one more 10 The company has indicated they have no 11 agreement. 12 cross-examination for Kathy Hagans and at this time 13 I'd like to move the testimony of Kathy Hagans and have it marked as OCC Exhibit 18. 14 EXAMINER PRICE: It is so marked. 15 16 MR. PETRICOFF: We have objections to 17 Kathy Hagans. 18 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 19 MS. YOST: You have objections for Kathy? 2.0 MR. PETRICOFF: Yeah. 21 MS. YOST: We'll have to put her on the 22 list, your Honor. 23 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. 24 MR. FARUKI: Your Honor, we talked to you 25 about --

1442 EXAMINER PRICE: Just to be clear for the 1 2 record, we will maintain, we've already marked 3 Ms. Hagans' testimony as 18 so we will maintain that 4 through the proceeding. MS. YOST: Thank you, your Honor. I'll 5 have to schedule her in. 6 7 EXAMINER PRICE: Plenty of time. MS. YOST: Thank you. 8 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Yes, sir. 10 MR. FARUKI: Your Honor, we designate the direct testimony of Claire Hale as DP&L Exhibit 11 11 12 and, as you know from previous conversation, there's no one that's asked for cross-examination of her so 13 at this time I move that DP&L Exhibit 11, the Hale 14 15 testimony, into evidence. 16 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 17 EXAMINER PRICE: Any objection to the 18 admission of Company Exhibit 11? 19 (No response.) 2.0 EXAMINER PRICE: Seeing none, it will be 21 admitted. 22 MR. FARUKI: Thank you, your Honor. 23 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 24 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record. 25 (Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the record then. Any other issues we need to address? MR. SHARKEY: No, your Honor. EXAMINER PRICE: Seeing none, we will adjourn the hearing until 10 o'clock Monday morning. Thank you all. (Hearing adjourned at 5:35 p.m.) 2.1

CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Friday, March 22, 2013, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Maria DiPaolo Jones, Registered Diplomate Reporter and CRR and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio.

My commission expires June 19, 2016.

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Summary: Transcript in the matter of The Dayton Power and Light Company hearing held on 03/22/13 - Volume V - Public Version electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Jones, Maria DiPaolo Mrs.