BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

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

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

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

In the Matter of the : Application of Duke Energy:

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

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

PROCEEDINGS

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

Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-A, Columbus, Ohio, called at 9:10 a.m. on Thursday,

November 6, 2014.

VOLUME XII

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3343 Thursday Morning Session, 1 November 6, 2014. 2 3 EXAMINER WALSTRA: We will go on the 4 5 record. Off the record we were talking with 6 7 Mr. Clark about proposed redactions to testimony from 8 the other day, and you have made proposed redactions. 9 Do you want to make your argument towards that? 10 MR. CLARK: Your Honor, should we have the folks who haven't signed a confidentiality 11 12 agreement maybe leave the room at this point in time? 1.3 EXAMINER WALSTRA: We're on the open 14 record so we actually won't be referencing anything 15 that's going to be redacted. 16 MR. CLARK: Okay. So try to be a little 17 more vague? 18 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Yeah. Don't actually 19 mention the words you want redacted. 2.0 2.1 MR. CLARK: Very good. Thank you. 22 are looking at page 2675 of the transcript, which 23 would be Volume XIV. Looking at line 4, you have an 24 amount there that we would like to see redacted, 25 beginning the company name as well there for line 4.

1 And, I mean, obviously we have an amount that we 2 think is confidential and trade secret because none 3 of our competitors know and could derive significant from knowing that number, and then the company --4 5 (Confidential) is uniquely situated in this case 6 because we're the only --7 EXAMINER PIRIK: Stop. 8 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Unfortunately that's the word. 9 10 MR. CLARK: Oh, I understand. entity is one of the only entities in this case. 11 12 EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. That page --13 EXAMINER WALSTRA: We will have to go off the record for a second. 14 (Discussion off the record.) 15 16 17 EXAMINER WALSTRA: We'll go back on the 18 open record. And Mr. Clark. 19 2.0 MR. CLARK: Very good. Thank you. 2.1 line 4, the second, third, and fourth words have 22 information that we believe to be confidential and 23 would be valuable to our competitors. If you look

then at the last two words of that sentence and the

first word of line 5, that particular company could

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be disadvantaged by our competitors knowing which one it is.

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Additionally, the second and third word of line 5 are -- they relate particularly to that company and is unique to that company in the market. On line 6, the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh words are unique to our contracts or discuss items in the contracts that would be valuable to our competitors. And the same for the first word of line 7 relates to the words in line 6.

And then, additionally, the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh words on line 7 also go to a particular item in the contract that is competitively sensitive as relates to what the customers agree to in that particular instance.

And then moving to line 9, the eighth word there is a descriptor word regarding those contracts, and then on line 10 you have got the first and second word. And the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth word again goes to a similar item in the contract of the confidential nature that is a trade secret the same as line 7.

So that would be -- is that an okay description?

EXAMINER WALSTRA: It is. Any responses?

MR. SERIO: Your Honor, without having seen the data, the only response I would make is that in general OCC's preference and I believe is consistent with the Commission's preference and state law preference that as much be kept in the public record as possible, and I would simply urge that.

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EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you.

The Bench having reviewed the document, in line 4, the second word, we will open that word up. The rest of the line we will grant protection. In line 5, the third word we will open up, and the rest will be granted protection.

In the sixth line, the fourth and fifth words will be opened up, and the rest of that line will be granted protection. The rest of line 7 will be granted protection as requested. The last word on line 9 will be opened up, and then the rest of the document will be granted protection as requested by Mr. Clark.

MR. CLARK: Thank you, your Honors. I appreciate it, and thank you for allowing me to come in first thing to take care of this.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: No problem.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I'm sorry. Line 4, which word is it?

3347 EXAMINER WALSTRA: The second word. 1 2 MS. BOJKO: Thank you. The second word 3 of the sentence? EXAMINER WALSTRA: The second word of the 4 5 sentence, yes. MS. BOJKO: Thanks. 6 7 EXAMINER WALSTRA: And I believe, 8 Mr. Dougherty, it's your witness. 9 MR. SERIO: Your Honor, just one other 10 Just so you know, I have informed Mr. Williams to be on call after 3 o'clock today. And if it looks 11 12 like it's going to get that fast and if I have enough 13 notice, I could have Ms. Hixon here as well. 14 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Okay. Great. Thank 15 you. 16 MR. DOUGHERTY: I would like to call OEC 17 witness Dick Munson. 18 (Witness sworn.) 19 2.0 DICK MUNSON 2.1 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 22 examined and testified as follows: 23 DIRECT EXAMINATION 24 By Mr. Dougherty: 25 Q. Mr. Munson, can you state your name and

business address for the record.

- A. My name is Dick Munson. My business address -- am I on? Dick Munson, 18 South Michigan Avenue in Chicago, Illinois.
- Q. And did you file direct testimony in this proceeding?
- A. I did.

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MR. DOUGHERTY: Your Honors, I would like marked as OEC Exhibit 1 the direct testimony of Dick Munson.

11 EXAMINER WALSTRA: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Munson, do you have in front of you what has been marked as OEC Exhibit 1?
- 15 A. I do.
- Q. And that is your direct testimony?
- 17 A. It is.
 - Q. And do you have any corrections to make to that testimony?
- A. I do not.
- Q. And if I asked you the same questions today, would your answers be the same?
- A. They would.
- MR. DOUGHERTY: Your Honors, the witness is available for cross-examination.

3349 1 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you. 2 Ms. Hussey? 3 MS. HUSSEY: No questions, your Honor. 4 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Ms. Bojko? 5 MS. BOJKO: No questions. EXAMINER WALSTRA: Mr. Serio? 6 7 MR. SERIO: Thank you, your Honor. Just 8 a couple of questions. 9 CROSS-EXAMINATION 10 By Mr. Serio: 11 12 Q. Good morning, Mr. Munson. 13 Α. Good morning. 14 If you could turn to page 2 of your Q. You talk there on lines 12 and 13 about 15 testimony. 16 the companies being well on their way to implementing 17 plans and obtaining substantial savings. Is your 18 reference there just to Commonwealth Edison and Ameren? 19 2.0 Yes, that is correct. I should note it's Α. 2.1 Ameren Illinois just to be more specific. 22 Do you know the status of the SmartGRID Q. 23 deployment in the Duke territory? 24 I am aware that they have made Α. 25 substantial progress, yes.

Q. And do you know if there have been savings achieved as a result of the SmartGRID deployment?

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- A. I don't know the exact number, but I am told that there are savings that have been achieved.
- Q. And what is your understanding regarding those savings? Are those credited back or flowed back to customers?
- A. I don't know how the PUCO has handled those savings.
- Q. Would I be correct in assuming that your recommendation would be that any savings achieved through the SmartGRID program be flowed back to customers?
- A. Again, I think that's a decision of the PUCO that -- what I'm commenting upon are developing a series of matrics by which the PUCO and consumers are aware that there has been made progress associated with the SmartGRID investments.
- Q. Well, when we are talking about that investment, is one of the aspects that's of importance to customers cost savings?
- A. I would imagine it's a rather key component, yes.
 - Q. So customers should have at least some

idea of the cost savings achieved as a result of SmartGRID and that should be something that would be readily calculable, correct?

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- A. What I'm trying to do in the framework is to outline a series of metrics by which consumers would realize the savings that are being achieved associated with investments in AMI.
- Q. Now, to the extent that SmartGRID results in service reliability improvements, is it important for customers to know how much specific reliability improvement is coming about as a result of their investment in SmartGRID?
- A. Yes. I would encourage a factor such as that to also be a metric that is considered as to the performance of the AMI investments.
- Q. Okay. And the metrics that you're talking about are your Exhibit DM-2, correct?
- A. Those are the metrics, yes, that's correct.
- Q. Can you point out which of those metrics would specifically measure any cost savings?
- A. I think the intention was these metrics provide the overall framework by which to judge whether the investments reached the goal. And if it was the desire of the Public Utilities Commission of

Ohio to include other metrics within that that might include more specifically what you're talking about, that's obviously up to the PUCO.

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- Q. So you can't point to any of these that are specifically aimed at measuring costs?
- A. It does not ask that specific question, that's correct.
- Q. Now, can you tell me if any of the metrics that you've recommended would specifically show service reliability improvements?
- A. I think the overall structure of this would suggest a variety of improvements relative to -- you know, we're looking at customer complaints. We're looking at the availability of time-of-use rates, a variety of other factors that deal with increased service associated with AMI investments.
- Q. But would that be something you could then quantify as a result of any of these metrics?
- A. Again, if the PUCO would like to be more specific about this, the intent here was to provide a framework that deals with what the state of Ohio thinks are important to judge relative to the investments in SmartGRID modernization.
- Q. Can you give me any examples of what modifications would be necessary to any of your

3353 measures or metrics in order to specifically be able 1 to track cost savings or service reliability 2 3 improvements? 4 I certainly would be happy to engage in 5 subsequent discussions with yourself and others as the PUCO hopefully negotiates a series of such 6 7 metrics. 8 MR. SERIO: That's all I have, your 9 Honor. 10 Thank you, Mr. Munson. THE WITNESS: Thank you. 11 12 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you. 13 Mr. Kurtz? 14 MR. KURTZ: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER WALSTRA: Mr. Hart? 15 16 MR. HART: No questions. 17 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Ms. Watts? 18 THE WITNESS: I bet you do. 19 MS. WATTS: I do. Thank you, your Honor. 2.0 2.1 CROSS-EXAMINATION 22 By Ms. Watts: 23 Ο. Good morning, Mr. Munson. 24 A. Good morning. 25 Q. Now, if I am understanding your testimony

- correctly, you're covering two significant areas. 1
- 2 One would be data access, and the second area is
- 3 SmartGRID metrics. Is that an accurate

Access Framework"; is that correct?

representation? 4

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- 5 Α. That is correct.
- And you've attached to your testimony as 6 7 Exhibit DM-1 a document that's entitled "Open Data
- 9 That's correct.

Α.

- 10 Q. And, Mr. Munson, you are not an attorney; is that correct? 11
- 12 Α. That is correct.
- 13 0. Looking at DM-1, would you agree with me 14 that this document was originally developed in Illinois by the Environmental Defense Fund for use in 15 16 Illinois?
- 17 It was developed by the environmental 18 defense fund, the citizens' utility board, as well as 19 the negotiations with Commonwealth Edison and Ameren 2.0 Illinois.
- 2.1 Do those various entities represent a 22 diversity of interest?
- 23 Yes, and I think the Illinois Commerce 24 Commission ensured that there were other parties that 25 engaged in discussions about how to develop that

framework from the Attorney General's Office to third-party providers.

- Q. So it would be fair to understand that group to be a stakeholder group, so to speak?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And DM-1 contains a framework or guidelines that you believe should be implemented by the Public Utilities Commission, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you did not modify that document in any way prior to attaching it to your testimony for use in Ohio, did you?
- A. No. This is the same document that had been proposed in Illinois.
- Q. And you would agree with me that the amount of time necessary to achieve the facilities or the elements that you recommend in DM-1 will vary depending on the applicable provision, correct?
- A. Depending upon how the parties in Ohio would like to address and advance particular provisions. That's their call.
- Q. And you focused your attention on Duke Energy Ohio because Duke Energy Ohio has deployed SmartGRID meters and the data that you deal with in DM-1 mostly comes potentially from SmartGRID meters,

correct?

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- A. Yes. I think stepping back, the purpose of this was to note that, yes, Duke Energy has advanced smart meters and has benefited from them either through, you know, reduced meter reading costs and other provisions. The notion here is to ensure that consumers also benefit by being able to have access to the data coming out of those smart meters.
- Q. And you've not discussed cost for implementing any of the measures you recommend with any Ohio utilities, correct?
- A. Not with Ohio utilities. We have with others, but not Ohio.
- Q. And you've not had any discussions with anyone within Duke Energy Ohio about cost related to providing the data that you would like to see there be access to?
 - A. I have not.
- Q. And as of right now, there are no third-party entities receiving access to customer energy usage data in Illinois, correct?
- A. No, that's not correct actually. At least to the best of my understanding, there are stakeholders who have been in the room that claim that they are receiving such information.

- Q. And you're not familiar with any of the technical details regarding Duke Energy Ohio's specific hardware or software capabilities, correct?
 - A. I am not an engineer.
- Q. Particularly as they relate to billing and data access?
 - A. I don't know, that's correct.
- Q. And you are not aware of the status of time-of-use rates in Ohio, correct?
 - A. No, I am not.
- 11 Q. So you don't know if Duke Energy Ohio has 12 provided any time-of-use rates for its customers?
 - A. I do not know.
 - Q. And you believe that customers should own their own energy usage data?
 - A. I'm sorry?

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- Q. You believe as a matter of policy that

 customers should own their own customer energy usage

 data?
- A. Yes, that would be my position. I
 believe that data is consumer data and, therefore, is
 theirs.
- Q. Do you have any reason to believe that
 Duke Energy Ohio believes otherwise?
- A. I do not.

Q. And do you have any knowledge as to whether the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio has issued any statements or regulations that would be contrary to that policy?

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- A. No. In fact, on the Public Utilities

 Commission website, there is what I view from my

 perspective great language suggesting that smart

 meter data can empower consumers in ways that allow

 them to have better options and reduce their energy

 costs. So I think what I'm proposing in this

 framework would compliment that empowerment goal of

 the PUCO.
- Q. Mr. Munson, you've not participated in any Duke Energy Ohio SmartGRID collaborative discussions, have you?
- A. Actually I did participate in one just for a very short amount of time.
 - O. And when was that?
- A. I can't remember. A couple of months ago.
- Q. Okay. And were you there on behalf of the Ohio Environmental Council?
- A. No. I was there just with Environmental
 Defense Fund.
 - Q. Okay. And is it your understanding that

proposed rider DCI in this proceeding includes SmartGRID related capital investment?

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- A. I'm not sure that I know the designation DCI, but there are -- as I understand, there's a distribution rider that deals with recovery of distribution investments including SmartGRID.
- Q. Okay. And do you know specifically what elements of SmartGRID are proposed in that rider?
- A. Not off the top of my head. And I have read it, but I don't remember.
- Q. Okay. And you are not aware of or have not viewed or worked with Duke Energy Ohio's supplier web portal, correct?
 - A. I have not.
- Q. And you believe that the metrics you're proposing in your attachment DM-1 are necessary in order to allow the Commission to evaluate whether or not the company is managing its distribution system investment prudently, correct?
- A. I think in DM-1 what we're doing is trying to ensure that consumers benefit from the investments that are being made in SmartGRID modernization. By having access to their data, as the PUCO website notes, they are becoming empowered. And as numerous studies would suggest, they also

benefit by having their -- that information leads them to reduce their energy costs.

- Q. When you talk about investment in distribution system, you're generally referring to AMI or distribution automation investment, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you're not aware of whether Duke
 Energy Ohio currently reports any metrics with
 respect to SmartGRID technical difficulties, correct?
- A. I am aware that Duke Energy, because it received \$204 million grant from the Federal Government with stimulus funds, is required to provide reports to the Department of Energy relative to a series of performance within a guidebook that the Department of Energy set out.

So the company is reporting on its investments. And I think what we're suggesting in the DM-2 is a series of metrics that are complimentary to what the Department of Energy has already asked Duke Energy to do. And, therefore, I guess I would further argue that as a result of that, Duke Energy has the IT systems and management practices, you know, to do such reporting. So this is not viewed as being burdensome on the utility. It's basically building on what you're already doing.

- Q. Okay. And so far as you know, one way or the other, are you aware of whether Duke Energy Ohio, in fact, already provides that data to the Public Utilities Commission?
- A. They provide it to the Department of Energy. I don't know if they provide it to the PUCO.
- Q. And do you know whether Duke Energy Ohio reports greenhouse gas reductions to the Public Utilities Commission?
 - A. I do not know.

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- Q. And, Mr. Munson, you did not participate in any of the meetings over the past year associated with the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio's investigation into the status of retail competition in Ohio, correct?
 - A. I did not.
- Q. And to the extent you are recommending that utilities that deploy SmartGRID systems flow savings back to customers, that's part of your recommendation, correct?
- A. In the framework, what I'm suggesting flow back to customers is data associated with the customer's own energy usage, and with that data consumers become empowered to be able to reduce their costs.

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                  MS. WATTS: Okay. I have nothing
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      further. Thank you.
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                  THE WITNESS: That's it?
                  MS. WATTS: That's it.
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                  THE WITNESS: Okay.
                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Staff?
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                  MR. BEELER: No questions, your Honor.
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      Thanks.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Any redirect?
                  MR. DOUGHERTY: Can I have a minute?
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Sure.
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                  MR. DOUGHERTY: No redirect.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you, Mr. Munson.
                  THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Would you like to move
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     your exhibit in?
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                  MR. DOUGHERTY: Yes, thank you. I would
18
     then like to, your Honors, move OEC Exhibit 1 as
     evidence.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Any objections?
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                  MS. WATTS: No objections.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: It will be admitted.
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      Thank you.
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                  (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                  MR. BEELER: Your Honor, we will have
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3363 Hisham up here in a few minutes. I sent him a 1 2 message. He should be up. 3 (Discussion off the record.) EXAMINER WALSTRA: We'll go on the 4 5 record. Please raise your right hand. (Witness sworn.) 6 7 EXAMINER WALSTRA: All right. Thank you. 8 You may be seated. 9 MR. BEELER: Thank you, your Honor. This is staff's witness Dr. Hisham Choueiki. 10 11 12 HISHAM CHOUEIKI 13 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 14 DIRECT EXAMINATION 15 16 By Mr. Beeler: 17 Good morning, Mr. Choueiki. Q. 18 A. Good morning. 19 Would you please state your business Q. 2.0 address for the record. 2.1 Hisham Choueiki, 180 East Broad Street, 22 Columbus, Ohio 43215. Who are you employed by and what is your 23 Q. 24 position? 25 Α. I'm energy adviser, energy specialist in

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      the planning and market analysis division at the
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      PUCO.
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                  Do you have in front of you what has
             Q.
      previously been marked as Staff Exhibit 1?
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             Α.
                  Yes.
                  MR. BEELER: At this time I would ask for
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      it to be marked as Staff Exhibit 1.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: So marked.
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                   (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
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                  MR. BEELER: Thank you, your Honor.
                  Dr. Choueiki, what is Staff Exhibit 1?
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             Q.
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             Α.
                  That's my prefiled testimony.
                  That was filed in this docket on
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             Ο.
      October 2, 2014?
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             Α.
                  Yes.
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16
                  Was that filed on behalf of the staff of
             Ο.
      the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio?
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                  Yes.
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                  Was it prepared by you or under your
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      direction?
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             Α.
                  Yes.
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                  Do you have any changes to make to that
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23
      testimony?
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             Α.
                  Just on the cover page.
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             Q.
                  Okay.
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- A. It's the -- the title of my division is planning and market analysis, not market and analysis planning.
- Q. With that change, if I asked you the questions in your direct testimony today, would your answers be the same?
 - A. Yes.

MR. BEELER: Your Honor, at this time I would move for admission of Staff Exhibit 1, subject to cross-examination.

11 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you.

Ms. Hussey?

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14 CROSS-EXAMINATION

15 By Ms. Hussey:

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- Q. Good morning, Dr. Choueiki.
- A. Good morning.
- Q. On page 5 of your testimony, you mention the stipulation in Case No. 11-3549-EL-SSO in connection with your testimony on the PSR; is that correct?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. Did you participate personally in the negotiations in Case No. 11-3549 which led to the stipulation in that case?

- A. Yes, yes. Myself and Ms. Tammy Turkenton were actually acting on behalf of staff in the negotiations in that case.
- Q. Thank you. And specifically did you participate in negotiations leading to Section 8 of the stipulation in that case?
- A. Yes. I think it was the total package. So one of the sections was Section 8.
- Q. Okay. And I should add were you testifying on behalf of staff in this case? Excuse me. Not testifying but participating in the negotiations on behalf of staff?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. What is your understanding of what's required of Duke in relation to its generating assets under Section 8 of that stipulation?
- MS. SPILLER: Just note the friendly cross-examination. Object to it.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

A. Basically the -- a couple of the objectives of the stipulation was that Duke will become a wires only company, and as of January 1, 2012, they became a wires only company with the exception of the -- in terms of providing generation service, they were no longer providing generation

service directly to consumers. They were just providing the distribution of that service, but they weren't selling any more service. That was one of the objectives.

The second objective was to put their generation fleet on an equal footing with other generation, to go and compete in the retail and wholesale market for generation service. So Section 8 was supposed to accomplish that objective.

- Q. Thank you. In your opinion, is there a distinction between a generation asset and a contractual entitlement to generation?
- A. Okay. So owning entitlement to the output in my mind is the same whether I own 46.5 percent of Zimmer or I own 9 percent of OVEC that owns the generation assets of OVEC. In my mind, it's the same.
- Q. Okay. And is it your understanding that Duke has proposed PSR as a financial hedge?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. As proposed, would the PSR be possible without Duke's contractual entitlement to the generation from the OVEC units?
 - A. Could you repeat the question again?
 - Q. Sure. As it's been proposed, would the

PSR be possible without Duke's contractual entitlement to generation from the OVEC units?

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MS. SPILLER: Again, objection to the friendly cross.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: So noted for the record. Overruled.

- A. So you are asking if Duke did not own that contractual arrangement with OVEC or they just wanted to sell an insurance product, a financial hedge, would that matter?
- Q. As it's structured, as it's proposed in the application, without the entitlement to the generation directly from the OVEC facilities, would it be possible?
- A. I mean, they structure that with OVEC, so I don't know how it would be -- the way -- one of the conditions is that OVEC units would be the ones that would be -- customers will either enjoy the benefit or the cost to the extent the market is lower than the cost, but the way they structured it is OVEC is an input to that agreement. I don't see how it could be without it.
- Q. Okay. Would you then consider that any cost to customers from that rider to be generation related?

A. It's a function of generation. Customers aren't getting any generation from the OVEC output --

Q. Okay. Thank you.

A. -- unless it comes in a circle, you know, somehow but not directly.

MS. HUSSEY: Thank you. No further questions.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Ms. Bojko?

MS. BOJKO: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

12 By Ms. Bojko:

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Q. Could you pull your mic a little closer to you? Thank you.

On page 5 of your testimony, you talk about — it starts on page 4 into 5. You talk about Duke's filing at FERC, and then you state that you don't believe with the transfer to Dynegy that there is a possibility of expanding the PSR. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. So is it your -- could Duke have a purchase power agreement with a third party for any kind of generating assets and seek recovery through the PSR?

A. Okay. So in my mind, Duke doesn't provide any generation service, so why would they — I mean unless they are doing — see, right now Duke Energy owns 9 percent of OVEC, but they don't — once they sell all the other generation that they own, they no longer own generation. So I'm not following you. Why would they have — you mean have a purchase power agreement for more insurance, to sell more insurance, more hedge?

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- Q. I mean this question -- would it be possible for Duke Energy Ohio to have a purchase power agreement with a third party and then collect the costs of that purchase power agreement through customers through a PSR rider?
- A. I guess I wasn't thinking of purchase more purchase power agreements. When Duke filed this, there was no public information. On this application, there was no public information about its sale to Dynegy, that was negotiating a sale, so all of its assets to Dynegy.

So staff was under the impression there's more generation that's owned by Duke Energy or an affiliate of Duke Energy Ohio like DECAM. They would be — that would be the generation, but now that that generation is out of the picture, we don't have a

strong concern. We no longer have a strong concern. But, you know, I didn't contemplate another purchase power agreement for a financial product.

Q. Because it wouldn't make sense for a distribution company to propose a purchase power agreement and pass the costs on through a PSR rider unless it was either owned by the distribution company or an affiliate of the company, right?

MS. SPILLER: Objection to the form. Lack of foundation and leading nature of the question.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

- A. That is correct. I mean, I wouldn't see any other reason.
- Q. On page 6 and as you just discussed with Ms. Hussey, you're familiar with the stipulation signed in the 11-3549, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you reference on page 6 of your testimony that witness Wathen testified that the company does not directly own the OVEC generating assets; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. To your knowledge, sir, is the word or distinction -- is the word directly or that

distinction made in the stipulation in case 11-3549?

A. No.

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- Q. Is it staff's position that the corporate separation rules prohibit Duke Energy Ohio from owning OVEC generating assets without some kind of waiver in place?
- A. Again, in my mind, they would need to come to the Commission and ask. To the extent they are unable to spin off the OVEC units to an affiliate or to a third party, sell to a third party, they would need to come and ask permission.
- Q. And your response would be the same with regard to Duke's corporate separation plan that is approved currently before the Commission?
- A. Well, that's one thing in the stipulation. It said that the stipulation adopting the stipulation or approving the stipulation is gives Duke the waiver from the corporate so they no longer need to apply or they no longer need to get permission for the corporate separation plan. They still have to describe it to the Commission, but adopting the stipulation gives them the waiver, but it doesn't give them a waiver from a change in the stipulation. In my mind it's a change in the stipulation when Duke Energy Ohio only sells

its legacy assets or spins off its legacy assets and not all generation assets.

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- Q. So you believe I think I understood you to say that in their corporate separation plan, that they only have that authority to retain the OVEC generating assets until December 31, 2014?
- A. Yes, unless they come and get a waiver and the Commission grants them like it did in the AEP case that I referenced.
- Q. Okay. So after 12/31/14, you do not believe Duke currently has the authority to retain these OVEC generating assets?
- A. Correct. Because there is again in the stipulation, there's a contractual agreement clause but only if the contract says you cannot sell that generation. In the contract, the ICPA, to my knowledge, doesn't have anything to do with you can't sell it. You can spin it off, but you have a lot of conditions on liability, on who can you spin it off to, but they have to come and demonstrate to the Commission why they are unable to do so.
- Q. And if they don't retain that authority from the Commission after December 31, 2014, then you believe it's staff's position that they would be in violation of 4928.17, and I believe you cite to

4928.02 of Ohio law?

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- A. Okay. So now you are getting too legal for me. They will be in violation of the stipulation, and the 4928.02 I was referring to basically subsidizing competitive services by noncompetitive services, which is a different issue.
- Q. Okay. And 4928.17 that I just referenced is the corporate separation statute that prohibits a utility from engaging in both competitive and noncompetitive services? Is that your recollection?

MR. BEELER: Your Honor, I just want to note Dr. Choueiki is not an attorney so his answer would be not a legal conclusion.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Noted.

- A. Yes. I mean, I've read 17. I don't know the details of 17.
- Q. Okay. You've referred a couple times this morning to an insurance policy or a hedge. Do you agree with the company's characterization of rider PSR as a hedge?
- A. It is a hedge in their mind. Whether it's an effective hedge and whether it is consistent with state policy, that's where the question is. In my mind, it's not. It's not consistent with state policy, and it's not an effective hedge.

- Q. And when you just referred me to the state policy, you're referring to that approval of a PSR rider would violate state policy of cross subsidies between Duke and an affiliate if Duke was to transfer the OVEC assets to an affiliate and then get approval of the PSR to compensate them for that cost?
 - A. It's the subsidizing a competitive service with a noncompetitive service.
- Q. Okay. And that would also be true with regard to some of the Commission rules in place such as 4901:1-37-04 regarding anti-competitive behavior in cross subsidies?
- MS. SPILLER: I am going to object again to the leading form of these questions.
- 16 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.
- MS. SPILLER: The friendly
- 18 cross-examination.

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- EXAMINER WALSTRA: It is getting close,

 Ms. Bojko, but you can proceed.
- 21 A. I don't think all the Administrative Code 22 that you cite, but if that's corporate separation 23 code then, chapter --
- 24 Q. Okay.
- A. -- that's fair.

- Q. All right. Just a couple more questions. It's my understanding as I read your testimony that you believe that Duke should retain both the costs and the benefits of the OVEC generating units when they're sold into the PJM market?
- A. Sure. They ought to. They are carrying the risk. They ought to enjoy all the benefit they get from the OVEC generation.
- Q. Okay. Then I want to talk one minute about the second part of your testimony that starts on page 13. It's my understanding that you believe that the proposal of Duke for a PSR should not be approved. However, if it is approved, you think that it should be adopted with substantial modifications? Is that how I understand your testimony?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And those modifications include limiting the rider to OVEC generating costs only or costs associated with the OVEC units only and not expanding it; is that right?
- MS. SPILLER: Again, objection to the friendly cross.
- 23 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.
- 24 A. Yes.

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Q. And you also are proposing to limit the

ESP -- or limit any kind of PSR approval to just the three-year term of the ESP; is that right?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And then you are also proposing to retain -- that the Commission retain jurisdiction to audit the expenses that go in the PSR?
- A. Prudency, correct, prudency with an audit and to the extent there is a finding here at the Commission in Columbus, Ohio, for disallowing specific expenses, then that should be part of the equation.
- Q. And then, sir, your fourth recommendation is that the staff would monitor and evaluate bidding strategies used for the OVEC generating stations; is that right?
- A. Yes. So we had that discussion on without these steps what incentive would Duke have to minimize cost or maximize revenues. They would not in staff's mind. So those are ways to just monitor what's happening and compare the bidding strategies of the OVEC portion of Duke's with other competitive generation.
- Q. And then I'm not sure I understand your fifth modification. You're concerned that the OVEC participates -- you are concerned about whether OVEC

participates in the SSO auction, whether the output of the generating units participates and can participate in the SSO auction but you don't have a recommendation for that; is that right?

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- A. Yeah. So five is a big concern of staff's, but at the same time staff didn't find a solution. We're just putting it in the Commission's -- we're just letting the Commission know that this is a big concern of ours, but we can't find a solution, and the best solution is to not grant the PSR.
- Q. But the concern, sir, is that the generating units would be able to participate in the SSO auction or would not or would just somehow influence the market participants?
- A. So let me explain that concern, okay? So right now the application states that Duke would bid into the market, into PJM market, energy capacity markets. So if that's what they are going to do, then it's going to be hard for them -- they can't sell the energy twice and their capacity twice.

So if they are selling capacity in the PJM market, for OVEC's capacity in the PJM market, then that's it. They can't go and sell it in an SSO auction. So our concern is you're taking 200

megawatts out of an SSO auction. For Duke, our SSO auctions are about 170 megawatts. If you assume a non-shopping load of a thousand, 17 tranches is 170 megawatts. Well, that's 200 megawatts that could compete. Now, it's not enough because we generally want a lot more than 200 megawatts to offer into these SSO auctions when we start. But that's another 200 megawatts that could compete and now it's not in the equation anymore.

- Q. Oh, so your concern is that it would somehow influence the market if it doesn't participate in the -- if it's not available to participate I should say.
- A. Could be potentially but not with

 certainty, but it could potentially influence the

 market.
- MS. BOJKO: Okay. I have no further questions, your Honor.
- 19 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you.

20 OCC?

MR. BERGER: Nothing, your Honor. Thank

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EXAMINER WALSTRA: Mr. Dougherty?

MR. DOUGHERTY: I have no questions, your

25 Honor.

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1	EXAMINER WALSTRA: Mr. Kurtz?
2	MR. KURTZ: Thank you, your Honor.
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4	CROSS-EXAMINATION
5	By Mr. Kurtz:
6	Q. Good morning, Mr. Choueiki.
7	A. Good morning.
8	Q. Dr. Choueiki, obviously staff and you are
9	opposed to the PSR, correct?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. Okay. Did you actually examine the
12	economics and finances of the OVEC proposal to try to
13	determine whether or not it would be a credit or a
14	charge on consumer bills?
15	A. I looked at all the numbers.
16	Q. Well, let me ask you this, if you
17	concluded or if you assumed that the PSR would be a
18	credit on consumer bills from day one and always be a
19	credit, would you still oppose the PSR?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Okay. If you assumed or determined that
22	the PSR would stabilize consumer retail rates from
23	day one, would you still oppose the PSR?
24	A. Okay. Now you are starting to get if
25	you say hypothetically, yes, because in actuality,

you can't guarantee to me stability or benefit to customers. But hypothetically if you are saying someone can't tell me with certainty, then I may have a different answer than what I have in my testimony.

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- Q. Okay. So if you assume that the PSR would provide a credit and would provide stability, just assume that from day one, your position may be different?
- A. Could be different, yes. But, again, I mean, I am having difficulty because your question is infeasible in my mind. I don't see it happening where someone will guarantee the future with certainty and assume that and guarantee that the consumers will benefit when we know for sure it looks like right now that the first three years there is a loss of \$22 million.
- Q. Yeah, I was just asking you to assume that there would be a credit and there would be stability. In other words, is this a philosophical position of yours or staff's, or is it a dollars and cents position that might change depending on the economics?
- A. No. It's against the policy of the state in staff's mind. That's what it boils down to.
 - Q. You are sort of the Commission's chief

PJM person; is that correct?

- A. No. We have a federal advocate.
- Q. Right.

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- A. But I am on the technical side. We have a legal, and I advise the federal advocate on technical matters.
 - O. Mr. Tauber is the federal advocate?
 - A. Yeah, he's the lawyer.
 - Q. Okay. Now, but you are -- you serve as the Ohio member on the staff's steering committee in the organization of PJM states?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. And the co-chair of the staff modeling
 work group in the eastern interconnection states
 planning council; is that correct?
- 16 A. Yes, yes.
- 17 O. Is that a PJM function?
- A. No. That's bigger. That's an eastern interconnection. So it's 39 states.
- Q. Okay. But the first one is the steering
- 22 A. That's PJM.
- Q. -- PJM. Okay. So you're familiar with how the PJM process works?
- 25 A. Yes.

Q. Okay. Now, if the Commission were to adopt your recommendation that there would be no PSR, call it a hedge, then consumers in Ohio would -- tell me if you agree, would effectively get their energy and capacity through the PJM regulated markets?

- A. They will get -- consumers in Ohio will get their electricity service -- their generation service either from competitive retail electric service providers or through the standard service offer auctions. Both of these sellers, whether you are an SSO auction winner or whether you are a CRES provider, buy their energy and capacity in the PJM market.
- Q. Thank you for the correction. Okay. So the wholesale provider of either the SOS auctions or the CRES would come from the PJM energy and capacity markets?
- A. Yes. Or they could have bilateral contracts also. Who knows how they buy their -- but generally, yes.
- Q. Okay. And you're familiar with how the PJM energy and capacity markets work?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. Are you familiar with the concept of net CONE cost of new entry?

A. Yes.

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- Q. What does the net cost of new entry mean?
- A. That's -- every year PJM -- when they are getting ready to administer their base residual auction, they have to come up with what is net CONE, the net cost of new entry, and that's the cost of a new combustion turbine. So every year there is an adjustment based on the RPM tariff, and the net CONE would be after you subtract the front D cost, the historical energy and ancillary services revenues in a specific region of PJM. That will determine what net CONE is.
- Q. That's the assumptions that PJM goes through to calculate net CONE, but what is the cost of new entry?
- A. It's about -- you mean in dollars how much it is?
- Q. No. Do you agree that the cost of new entry is the PJM calculation of how much you have to pay a developer to bring a new power plant online?
 - A. To bring in a combustion turbine?
 - Q. Rights.
- A. Because we've seen developers offer into
 the PJM market and clear at lower than cost of net
 cost of new entry.

Q. The Brattle Group wanted to use a weighted average of combustion turbines and combined cycles in their last tri-annual review, but PJM said, no, we're sticking with combined cycle?

MR. OLIKER: Objection.

Q. Is that correct?

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MR. OLIKER: We are getting very far afield of Mr. Choueiki's testimony and I don't see where this is going.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I would also object, too. There is no foundation of the Brattle group, and now we are just testifying in the record without the basis of that.

MR. KURTZ: I am not under oath and I am not testifying to anything.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

- Q. (By Mr. Kurtz) So the cost of new entry is the PJM calculation of how much you have to pay a power plant developer to build a new power plant, that being a combustion turbine?
- A. That's correct. And then that's used for developing the variable resource requirement.
- Q. Right. The demand curve for the auctions. Do you think from your interaction with PJM that there is a realization that the RPM auctions

need to get up towards the cost of new entry in order to incent new generation to be built?

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- A. There is a realization that historical clearing prices have not compensated generation enough to stay in business or for generation to be built. And that's why PJM is in the process of developing of reviewing and revising the RPM construct, to make it more fair. In their mind, prices have been suppressed.
- Q. There are at least a couple of examples of PJM efforts to get the RPM clearing price closer to net CONE, and that would be, if you agree, the capacity performance proposal as well as the proposal to change the slope and the shift of the demand curve?

MR. OLIKER: Object to mischaracterization of trying to move it toward net CONE. I don't think that is anywhere in PJM's proposal.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

A. Okay. So there are proposals. So you have the Brattle recommendations to just the variable resource requirement curve and make it convex instead of concave, which makes sense in my mind because when we participated a long time ago in the RPM

discussions, the objective was reliability, to improve reliability and maintain reliability. And Brattle was able through its experiments to demonstrate how it's more reliable to have a convex variable resource requirement.

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And the other one is the capacity performance revisions that they are currently in the process of conducting, and we in Ohio have supported some of these recommendations and we've made filings at FERC or the chairman last week sent a letter to —to the PJM board letting them know how important reliability is to Ohio and how we support them on certain provisions, and certain provisions we recommended some changes. But I wouldn't say the objective is to go up to net CONE. The objective is to compensate them fairly.

- Q. Okay. And by compensating the generators or the potential builders of new generation fairly, that would be by increasing the RPM price which has been suppressed?
- A. It depends. I mean increasing it from what? From \$16? Yes. From 120? I'm not sure. But from \$16, yes, I think we can all agree that \$16 is not enough to compensate. It could be market price, that's the market price, but does it compensate a

generation owner fairly? That's the question.

- Q. Well, right, but if the PJM process capacity performance of changing the VRR does increase the RPM, all else equal, wouldn't that raise costs on consumers to pay for the added reliability?
- A. Yes. The current VRR curve would end up costing more, yes.
 - Q. The proposed VRR?

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- A. The proposed VRR. I apologize. The proposed VRR would cost more. Capacity performance, you know, we will have to see. The argument is it's going to also the folks that are having the discussions right now are saying it's going to be also more expensive. But we don't know if it's more expensive again, the discussion is, is it more expensive than \$16, yes, but maybe not more expensive than \$120 or \$130.
- Q. Okay. If the RPM price for capacity goes up from whatever starting point, I guess all else equal, that makes the PSR more likely to be a credit, mathematically speaking, would you agree?
- A. It depends how high it needs to get. I mean, I didn't look at the OVEC numbers to see -- I didn't look at them to see, for example, at the \$109 a megawatt-day, customers are in the money.

Q. No, I am saying no matter where you start, if it goes up, mathematically they get more capacity revenue, so the PSR is more likely to be a credit?

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- A. All else being equal, because costs may go up, too. We are assuming costs are stable and you are telling me the capacity price increases, then I will buy your argument.
- Q. Okay. Now, I want to talk about the net CONE a little bit more. That's the beginning of the PJM VRR demand curve? That's the first spot on the graph, the starting point?
- A. Yes. So PJM has three points they build on the curve. One of them is net CONE. One of them is 20 percent of net CONE, and one of them is 1.5 of net CONE, 150 percent of net CONE. Those determine the three ordinants on the curve.
- Q. Okay. So we've had this discussion before. You firmly believe that the PJM energy market is competitive, correct?
 - A. It's highly competitive most of the time.
- Q. Now, but the PJM capacity market is an administratively determined market simply by virtue of the fact you've got to have the Federal Government buildup of a demand curve that goes into the

equation?

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- A. It's the Federal Government.
- Q. PJM --
- A. PJM is regulated by FERC, correct, but it's a stakeholder process that everyone gets involved in. But, yes, so it's an administratively -- capacity is scarce, definitely. I mean, that's why the market monitor mitigates everyone to their offers -- to their costs, you know, every year.
 - Q. And in starting the net CONE, the administratively determined net CONE, you start off first you have to pick the technology combined cycles, combustion turbine or combination or something, correct?
- 16 A. Yes.
- Q. And then you have to estimate the capital costs of the technology, correct?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. Property taxes, land rights, gas
 21 transportation cost, transmission interconnection
 22 cost, all those types of things go into the equation?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Then you have to assume a cost of capital for the developer?

A. Yes.

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- Q. A capital structure for the developer?
- A. Those are all steps PJM does every year and that's under the RPM tariff.
- Q. That's an administrative process. That's not what we normally think about when we think about the free market. A regulator assuming all these different things to get the starting point for net CONE, that is an administrative process, isn't it?
- A. Yes, but my point is at the same time is I am seeing investors taking a chance and building. We have one in Ohio that has participated in the RPM market and will be on during the '17-'18 delivery year.
- Q. Okay. Oh, and then that just gets you to gross CONE. Then you have to make assumptions to net out the energy and the ancillary revenues, what gas prices are going to be, what market energy prices are going to be to get a net number, correct?
- A. The net CONE you look at historical. So you look at the historical revenues and energy and ancillary services market and you subtract those by region.
- Q. Okay. So the energy and the ancillaries is not a forecast. It's based upon historical.

A. Brattle is recommending that you use forward-looking energy and ancillary service revenues instead of historical.

- Q. And there will be an offset of the gross cost to get to net CONE?
- A. Correct, but PJM did not accept that recommendation.
- Q. I want to go to your testimony just a little bit. Page 9, line 3, you said, "For over a decade now, the Commission has been transitioning the four electric distribution companies toward a fully-competitive retail market," and then on page 11, line 7, you say it's the Commission's objective to transition the utilities to a fully-competitive market. I paraphrased, but that's generally -- is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. You recognize that the Commission is a creature of statute?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And that the Commission has to accept the statutes passed by the legislature?
 - A. That's correct. We follow the law.
- Q. Right. Sometimes it's hard to know what 25 221 means, but at least the Commission tries to

1 accept it or follow it.

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You are aware that Senate Bill 3 back in 1999 was sort of full peer deregulation model I would call it. Tell me if you agree with that characterization.

- A. Yes. It was basically deregulating generation service.
- Q. And Senate Bill 221, whatever it did, it certainly changed Senate Bill 3; do you agree?
 - A. I agree.
- Q. Okay. It added a renewable portfolio standard, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. A certain amount of power in Ohio had to come from advanced energy, what was it, advanced nuclear and IGCC type projects as well?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. There was a provision that distribution utility could get a construction work-in-progress surcharge for the building of new environmental or generation equipment if it was dedicated to Ohio load; is that correct also?
- A. Yes. As I recall, there was something about if it's dedicated to Ohio load, then they have several step necessity conditions. It has to be

competitively bid. There's a bunch of steps for that.

- Q. So the policy of Ohio now, would you agree that -- and then it has -- under the O2 -- you quoted this in your testimony. It has lots of different policies for the state of Ohio.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. So is it your opinion that it's the legislature's policy as evidenced by 221, Senate Bill 221, to move the utilities towards a fully competitive market, or is it the Commission's objective?
- A. So the legislators gave the Commission the tools, one of the tools in case something doesn't work out in the wholesale market, then we have that tool of granting recovery to an EDU to build generation for reliability to then dedicate it to Ohio, but we are not even there. I don't think we are even close to being there.

So it's a tool that hasn't been used for the EDU to ask for recovery after an assessment of need. So for us, we have to go through the forecasting statute, look at their demand, look at their generation. There's an assessment of need. To the extent the Commission makes a finding that there

is a need, then you can use the ESP statute to grant recovery if the Commission wishes.

- Q. Do you understand that under Senate Bill 221, there is a market rate option for the Commission for SOS service or the electric stability plan?
 - A. Security plan.

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- Q. Electric security plans, the ESPs, which is what we're in now?
- A. Yeah, I understand that both of them are available. But right now, even under an electric security plan construct, we have the market option, at least for Duke and FirstEnergy, and very soon for Dayton Power and Light and AEP.
- Q. Do you think that the market rate option, the MRO option under Senate Bill 221, is more of a market option than the ESP?
- A. Nowadays it's not -- it's no longer -- in terms of just the price of generation, it's the same. It's under the electric security plan against -- the Commission has tools, like a safety valve, think of it as a safety valve. It's security for the electric distribution utility, and it's a security valve for the consumers.

To the extent we are not getting enough reliability and we are not there, right now we still

have an entirely reliable grid of PJM. So to the extent something happens that would cause the Commission to be concerned, then under the electric security plan, the Commission has the necessary tools to do something about it. Under the market rate option, it's not there. At least the recovery mechanism is not there for the electric distribution utility.

- Q. Under the ESP statute, the Commission can put limitations on shopping also, can it not?
 - A. They may be able to, yes.
- Q. Let me just finish out and shift gears. Clearly staff is opposed to the PSR, but then you hedge the staff position by saying, but if you do approve it against our recommendation, we have these five things you should consider; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Three and four are audit the expenses and audit the revenues with the ability of the Ohio Commission to disallow expenses that are imprudent or revenues that were somehow unreasonable, I guess?
- A. Yeah. 3 and 4 is basically -- right now we don't see an incentive for Duke to minimize costs or maximize revenues. So there is no risk on them at

all whatsoever.

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- Q. Are you familiar with the FirstEnergy ESP filing?
- A. I am familiar with it, but I haven't read it yet.
- Q. Have you looked at the provision of their giving the Commission and the staff audit rights?

 Have you looked at that part of it?
- MR. BEELER: I'm going to object here. He just said he didn't read it.
- MR. KURTZ: That's fine.
- 12 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.
 - Q. One last question then. You're familiar with the OEG proposal that if the Commission approves the PSR, Duke ought to retain 10 percent skin in the game, 10 percent interest in the transaction?
 - A. Yes, I'm familiar with it.
 - Q. Would that skin in the game, 10 percent proposal, better give Duke an incentive to control costs and maximize revenue?
 - A. 10 percent is a small incentive.

 50 percent is like Mr. Wilson in his testimony is more incentive. Our staff position is 100 percent.

 Then they have all the incentive to maximize their revenues and reduce their costs.

Right. But then there would be no hedge 1 0. 2 to the extent you think it's a hedge? 3 To the extent a consumer wants a hedge, Α. maybe Duke ought to contract an affiliate of theirs 4 5 to go sell insurance to all their residential consumers in Ohio and ask them, hey, for 30 cents, 6 7 you can get a hedge. Would you like it? And they 8 can say yes or no. 9 0. Well, is a 10 percent skin in the game better than a 0 percent from staff's point of view? 10 Α. 11 Yes. 12 MR. KURTZ: Okay. Thank you, your Honor. 13 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you. Mr. Oliker? 14 MR. OLIKER: Just pretty briefly, your 15 16 Honor, thank you. 17 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION 19 By Mr. Oliker: 2.0 Q. Good morning, Mr. Choueiki. 2.1 Α. Good morning.

There's been a lot of talk of insurance Q. and hedges this morning. And just a quick question on that.

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Would you agree that if -- assuming the

PSR was approved and there's a large increase in market prices but OVEC has an equivalent increase of cost of production, would you agree in that scenario the OVEC generation does not provide a hedge?

MS. SPILLER: Objection. Assumes facts not in evidence and that have not been established in this case.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

MR. BEELER: Can I have that question reread, please?

(Record read.)

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- A. Yes. In this case, if cost is increasing at the same rate as the revenues and that's why my response to Mr. Kurtz was when he gave me that assumption, assume that prices on capacity market, prices would go up all else being equal, so if the cost stays the same, then you have a benefit. But if the cost goes up with the revenues, then basically there's no protection. We are just paying more.
- Q. Thank you, Dr. Choueiki. And talking about -- let's call it your plan B recommendation and the prudence evaluation. I just want to test that for a second. Would you agree that a prudence review of very large scale expenditures at OVEC may not be very effective because it could have the tendency to

potentially bankrupt the distribution utility?

- A. If the costs are --
- Q. Let's assume a hypothetical, and you might have been in the room for this before.

 Assuming the OVEC board approves carbon cap -- sequestration, that's a very expensive environmental control, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. So assuming it's 5 billion, 10 billion dollars, the Ohio Commission does not agree, and if they determined in a prudence review that would still require Duke Energy Ohio to pay OVEC but they would have to record a loss at the distribution level, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the practical consequence of that is to reduce the return on equity of the distribution utility, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And if the return on equity of the distribution utility is lowered to a significant degree, won't the distribution utility just come in with an emergency rate case and ask for more money to maintain reliability?
 - A. Yeah, they would have that right under

the statute to come in and ask for money. If they can't pay their bills, they have a protection under the statute to come.

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- Q. Okay. So assuming that there is a large scale expenditure that the Commission doesn't agree with, it's a possibility that the distribution utility could have the money disallowed but then just file an application to be made whole anyway?
- A. That's correct. That's why, you know, we our preference would be to give them this three years to the extent the Commission approves it, but within that three years, either transfer it or sell it.
- Q. Okay. And just one last question and now that Duke Energy Ohio has transferred its -- the majority of its generating assets to Duke Energy Corporation, would you agree that the -- there's a smaller capital structure at this point in time so a loss of distribution level will have a larger impact than it would have, say, two years ago?
- A. Yeah. If you were looking only at the OVEC units in reference to a larger fleet of generation that Duke Energy owns and now suddenly that is gone, yes, I mean, that's because -- so you are looking at just the generation assets of OVEC

3402 with all the distribution assets --1 2 Q. Right. 3 -- of the EDU. Before you have a larger rate base. Now you have less. 4 5 MR. OLIKER: Okay. Thank you. No more questions, your Honor. And thank you, Dr. Choueiki. 6 7 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you. 8 Mr. Hart? 9 MR. HART: Yes, your Honor. 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION 11 12 By Mr. Hart: 13 Dr. Choueiki, you testified that you 14 reviewed the financial information regarding the OVEC proposal, correct? 15 16 Yes, I've looked at all the forecasts. 17 And does that include information Ο. 18 provided in discovery in this case? Α. 19 Yes. 2.0 And have you reviewed the alternative Q. 2.1 proposal from OEG? 22 Α. OEG? I can't recall. I don't know 23 what -- like what is the alternative proposal? 24 Do you recall a proposal to have Duke

fund the shortfalls so that it will levelize the

charges?

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- A. So basically instead of front ending the costs and having the benefits later, putting the benefits and the cost all together and making the cost a lot less in the first three years?
 - Q. Correct. That's what I am referring to.
 - A. Yes, yes.
 - Q. And you studied that proposal as well?
- A. I didn't study it, but I looked at it. I looked at that proposal, yes.
- Q. Now, I believe you've testified that you did not believe that OVEC entitlement would be an effective hedge. Could you explain what you mean by that?
 - MS. SPILLER: I am going to again object to the friendly cross.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

- A. Well, first, I disagree with the concept of having anything with generation tied to an nonbypassable rider, but it's a very small -- and I can't say -- now I can't recall. I have to parse information what has been deemed confidential and what has not.
- But in looking at the volume of distribution megawatt hours, the OVEC generation is

small. Duke's ownership of the OVEC entitlement of the OVEC output is very small, is diminimus. So that's why it's ineffective

- Q. So there wouldn't be enough either profit or cost out of that to offset the larger market price?
- A. Given the data I've looked at, yes. For example, we know exactly now what the revenues are going to be in the energy market and in the ancillary services market and in the capacity market at least for the next three years. Anything past that I don't believe in, you know, whether it's high or very high or medium or low. Past three years it's too hard to predict capacity prices. So it's not transparent to go past that.
- Q. All right. Now, your alternative proposal is if rider PSR were to be approved to limit it to the term of the ESP, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And that would be a three-year period?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Have you formed any conclusions about the economics of the OVEC entitlement over that three-year period?
 - A. Well, we know it's based on the

forecasted costs that were provided in discovery and we know what the market prices are. It's going to cost about \$22 million, right? So if you were to divide the \$22 million by 60 million megawatt hours of distributed generation service over a three-year period, that's about 36 cents a megawatt hour.

- Q. Okay. Thank you.
- A. Between 30 and 36 depending what is the distribution load.
- Q. Have you formed any conclusions about how long the rider PSR would have to remain in place in order for it to be a break-even proposition?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Have you come to any conclusions about the economic results of the OEG proposal?
- A. No. I mean, I heard testimony when I was here when Mr. -- I can't remember his name, if it's Taylor. Taylor? When he was presenting his case and where he said if you were to average it over a nine-year period, it ends up being about \$700,000 a year.
 - Q. As a charge?
- A. As a charge, yeah.
- Q. So it would still be a negative net result?

3406 1 Α. Yes. 2 MR. HART: Thank you. 3 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Ms. Petrucci? MS. PETRUCCI: No questions. 4 5 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Take maybe a quick break. 6 7 MS. SPILLER: Oh, sure. Thanks, your 8 Honor. 9 (Recess taken.) 10 EXAMINER WALSTRA: All right. We will go 11 back on record I believe with Ms. Spiller. 12 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. 1.3 14 CROSS-EXAMINATION 15 By Ms. Spiller: 16 Good morning, Mr. Choueiki. Q. 17 Α. Good morning. 18 I want to talk just very briefly about a question and answer that you just had with Mr. Hart. 19 2.0 I believe, sir, you've indicated that we 2.1 know today exactly what the energy and capacity 22 revenues will be for the next three years. Did I 23 restate your testimony, correct? 24 Capacity, yes. Energy, it's more -- if I 25 said that, then what I'm -- then I misstated, you're

1 right. On the energy side, basically it depends.

2 For SOS auctions, for example, we know what the

3 contracts are, what the forward contracts are

4 actually right now. So I can tell you if I want to

sell you electricity, I can go and get actual prices

6 in the forward market.

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- Q. But with respect to Duke Energy Ohio's next ESP, the term of which commences on June 1, 2015, we don't know today exactly what the energy revenues would be associated with Duke Energy Ohio's proposed PSR, correct?
- A. We can look at contracts and get a very good estimate.
 - Q. But the energy associated with Duke Energy Ohio's 9 percent contractual entitlement will be bid into the PJM realtime and day-ahead markets, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And those markets have not yet materialized, have they, sir?
- A. No. We weren't talking about that with
 Mr. Hart.
- Q. And with respect to the SSO auction
 prices relative to Duke Energy Ohio's ESP that
 commences on June 1, 2015, we don't know what those

auction prices will yield in respect of energy, do we?

- A. We can predict them quite accurately actually in-house nowadays because we look what the forward market is and we can predict a clearing price. We have the staff that is very highly creative and are able to predict within a very good accuracy.
- Q. And have you done those predictions for purposes of your testimony in this case?
 - A. Not for this case, no.
- Q. And you would agree with me that none of the wholesale SSO auctions for Duke Energy Ohio's 30 ESP have yet occurred yet?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. And, sir, you testified on behalf of staff in the AEP ESP proceeding that went to hearing in the summer of 2014, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you testified on matters similar to those on which you're testifying in this case, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. There is some distinction in that AEP called their rider PPA, correct?

- A. A couple of distinctions, one of them is that Duke is asking for more than three years. And secondly -- second is the issue of how the adjustments, the true-ups are adjusted. The AEP proposes an annual true-up. Duke is proposing a quarterly true-up.
- Q. And certainly with respect to OVEC or the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, you would agree with me that both AEP and Duke Energy Ohio are proposing to sell their contractual entitlements for energy and capacity into the PJM wholesale markets, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And both companies, AEP and Duke Energy Ohio, do have contractual entitlements in OVEC, correct?
- A. Yes. Ohio Power is about 19 -- almost 20 percent and Duke is 9 percent.
- Q. Okay. And as set forth in the ESP applications of both AEP Ohio and Duke Energy Ohio, these rider PPA and rider PSR proposals are similar with regard to the respective companies' OVEC contractual entitlements, correct?
- A. They both have the same ownership structure. They are both signatories to the ICPA, so

both of them have the same contract, just different portions.

- Q. In their respective ESP applications, both Duke Energy Ohio and AEP Ohio proposed these riders in respect of their OVEC entitlements, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And Duke Energy Ohio is proposing to provide to all retail customers in its service territory the net benefits associated with its contractual entitlement in OVEC, correct?
- A. It could be net -- the net benefit could be positive or negative, which would be a cost.
- Q. And, sir, you've indicated -- through some of your testimony this morning, you've referenced a \$22 million cost. And that's based upon one forecast that you reviewed, correct?
- A. That's based on a data request that was given to Duke and Duke answered, or OVEC. Either Duke or OVEC answered. I don't recall.
- Q. And do you recall, sir, whether that forecast concerned future years, 2015 and beyond?
 - A. Well, it was from 2015 to 2018.
- Q. The forecast went beyond that, though, through 2024?

A. Correct. I was looking only at the first three years.

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- Q. Did you look at the cash flow lines for the entire year of that forecast -- for all of the years of that forecast?
- A. Yes. I think I discussed this earlier with another lawyer, that I've looked at all of them, and, you know, whether it's OEG's which had if you were to look at all of them together, the net cost was going to be about \$700,000 a year instead of \$7 million a year for the first three years.
- Q. But you did not on behalf of staff
 perform your own forecast relative to Duke Energy
 Ohio's proposed rider PSR, correct?
- A. We don't forecast capacity. Capacity is a very hard number to forecast, so we did not.

 Neither are we in the business of forecasting revenues for generation given that we're going away from regulating generation in Ohio.
- Q. And why is capacity hard to forecast, Dr. Choueiki?
- A. Because it could be -- we've seen

 historically it could be \$16 or it could jump from

 from \$16 -- from \$120 to \$16 then \$27 and then back to

 \$125. So it's very volatile.

- Q. And the capacity here is the wholesale capacity in PJM, correct, that you are referring to?
- A. PJM only has wholesale capacity. They don't do anything else.
- Q. Sir, I would like to talk for a moment about the portion of your testimony that concerns corporate separation, and I believe this begins on pages 5 and 6 of your testimony.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. The stipulation to which you refer in case 11-3549 is one to which staff was a party, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And I believe, sir, you've indicated that you and Ms. Turkenton were part of the negotiating team for staff in connection with this proceeding and the resulting stipulation, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you would agree with me that staff certainly had the opportunity to read and provide comment on the various drafts of the stipulation as well as the final stipulation, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you would agree with me that staff, in fact, did propose particular language to be

included in the stipulation, correct?

A. Yes.

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MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor. This sounds pretty close to settlement discussions if we are talking about drafts of documents.

MR. BEELER: Yeah.

MS. SPILLER: I am not asking any specifics as to language that was included, just the process, and I believe the door has been opened with questions already today.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

- A. No, we are not discussing any content of the stipulation, so I agree with you.
- Q. Thank you, sir. And you would expect -- strike that.

And in addition to you and Ms. Turkenton, staff also had the benefit of staff counsel to assist in the review of the various drafts of the stipulation, correct?

- A. Correct.
- Q. And you would expect that staff and its counsel would have taken care to ensure that the stipulation accurately set forth all of the terms and conditions to which staff was agreeing, correct?
- A. Correct.

And, Dr. Choueiki, staff provided 1 0. 2 testimony in support of the stipulation, correct? 3 Α. Yes. And were you at the hearing in November 4 Ο. 5 of 2011 in connection with the ESP stipulation? I'm sorry. I can't recall. I may have 6 I think Witness Turkenton was the one who 7 been. 8 filed testimony. I can't recall if I did. I don't think I did. 9 10 0. She did. And are you aware of other 11 individuals filing testimony in support of the 12 stipulation? 13 Α. I think Mr. Whitlock did, and maybe at 14 that time the president --15 0. Ms. Janson? 16 -- of Duke. Ms. Janson, yeah. Α. 17 And Dr. Choueiki you -- strike that. Q. 18 You are aware of the outcome of that 19 hearing on the ESP stipulation, correct? 2.0 Α. Yes. 2.1 So the Commission reviewed the 0. 22

stipulation, considered the testimony offered in support of the stipulation and then rendered its opinion and order, correct?

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Α. Correct. I think the debate is not

whether we agree with the stipulation. The debate is how we interpret the stipulation, and we understood the stipulation. Everyone except Duke understood the stipulation to mean something. That's what it boils down to.

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- Q. I feel a little deja vu here from last year's proceedings, sir. But, if you will, you're offering, I believe you said today, what you believe the stipulation to say, correct?
 - A. What me and everyone else except Duke.
- Q. And, sir, you've been through most of this proceeding. You sat through a good portion of this proceeding, correct?
 - A. A good portion, yes.
- Q. And so you would agree with me that there has not been the parade of witnesses similar to what we saw last year regarding the interpretation of this stipulation, has there?
- A. I can't recall how many folks testified in that previous one, the one -- you are talking about the Duke's capacity case --
 - Q. Yes, sir.
- A. -- right? I can't recall. Did we have a lot more witnesses or less? I can't recall.
 - Q. Well, in this case, Kroger has offered a

1 witness, correct?

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- A. In this case?
- Q. Yes, sir.
- A. I wasn't here if they did, no. I'm sorry.
- Q. Okay. So you don't know whether or not

 Mr. Higgins has offered testimony in this case

 regarding what the ESP stipulation requires, correct?

 MR. BEELER: Objection. He just said he

 didn't know.
- EXAMINER WALSTRA: He can answer if he knows.
 - A. Mr. Higgins represents Kroger?
 - Q. He's one of the witnesses for -- he is the witness for Kroger, yes, sir.
 - A. I wasn't here for his testimony, so I don't know what he said, and I didn't read his testimony. I'm sorry.
 - Q. Did you read any of the intervenor testimony in this case?
 - A. A few.
- Q. And the intervenor testimony that you read, did that provide any opinions or views of those witnesses concerning the interpretation of the ESP stipulation?

A. So the ones that I read were Mr. Wilson's testimony and Mr. Taylor's testimony, and I don't recall if I read any others.

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- Q. Okay. And you recall -- I'm sorry. Go ahead.
- A. Those are the two that I remember that I've read, you know, after they filed.
- Q. Okay. And, Dr. Choueiki, as I understand your written testimony, it's your opinion that Duke Energy Ohio is required to transfer its contractual entitlement in OVEC under the provision of the stipulation that says it is to transfer its generating assets.
- A. Yes. Because even Duke's position was and actually after you introduced Mr. Whitlock's testimony in that case, I went and read it. And Duke's objective was to become a pure wires company. I mean, that's one of the benefits of the stipulation as Duke argued was it's in the benefit Duke Ohio will become a wires only company and then all the generation would go and compete in the wholesale and retail markets. Those are two objectives we like.
- Q. And you would agree with me that the stipulation -- and do you need a copy of it, sir?
 - A. Oh, I'm sorry. Of what?

Q. The ESP stipulation?

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- A. I think I may have brought it with me.

 Let me double-check here. I think I have it.
 - Q. Do you have the entire document, sir?
 - A. I have the entire stipulation.
 - Q. Probably minus the attachments. Those were rather voluminous.
 - A. Yeah, I don't have the attachments.
- Q. And so it's your testimony that Duke -- strike that.

It's your testimony that the generating assets as referenced in the ESP stipulation extend and include to Duke Energy Ohio's contractual entitlement in OVEC, correct?

- A. With the exception to the extent that a contract does not allow you to spin off that generation, then there is language about that, and I can't remember in which paragraph.
- Q. Well, sir, but let's go to page 6 of your written testimony that you filed in this case. On page 6, beginning on line 10, you express your disagreement with Mr. Wathen's testimony, and you indicate whether the company directly owns a generating asset or stock it's your opinion that the entitlement it's your opinion that the company

owns an entitlement to the energy and capacity that comes out of the asset, correct?

- A. Correct. That's correct.
- Q. So is it your view that Duke Energy
 Ohio's contractual entitlement in OVEC is tantamount
 to a generating asset as referred to in the
 stipulation?
- A. Yes, because Duke Ohio owns 9 percent of OVEC. OVEC owns a bunch of stations, generation stations. So as far as I'm concerned, and that's my nonlegal opinion, they own 9 percent of every unit that fires.
- Q. And, therefore, Duke Energy Ohio's contractual entitlement in OVEC is tantamount to a generating asset as referenced in the ESP stipulation, correct? That's your opinion?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Sir, would you look at page 9 of the stipulation, please.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. The footnote there actually does provide a definition of generation assets, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And this definition refers to all generation assets currently directly owned by Duke

Energy Ohio, correct?

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- A. Correct. And I understand OVEC to be directly owned by Duke Ohio.
- Q. The OVEC generating assets, Kyger Creek and Clifty Creek, it's your position that Duke Energy Ohio directly owns those two generating assets?
- A. Okay. I don't distinguish at all in my mind whether Duke Energy Ohio owns 39 percent again of Stewart or 9 percent of OVEC that owns lots of generation, 11 units. I don't see that -- I don't see a distinction in my nonlegal mind.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. So that's how I understood it.
- Q. And you understood that Mr. Whitlock delineated on his testimony in support of the ESP stipulation all of the then operating and retired generating assets that Duke Energy Ohio directly owned, correct?
- A. Mr. Whitlock didn't talk about all generation assets. He only talked about the legacy generation assets of Duke Ohio. OVEC was never a legacy asset. As a matter of fact, you never used to report it in the long-term forecast report because it wasn't built for Ohio. Duke and OVEC was built for the U.S. Department of Energy. They were a one

customer company.

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Q. And, sir, I appreciate that, but I'm going to go back to my question. You know that Mr. Whitlock delineated in his testimony filed in support of the stipulation all of the operating generating assets that Duke Energy Ohio directly owned as well as all of the retired generating assets that Duke Energy Ohio directly owned, correct?

MR. BEELER: I am going to object. He just answered that. He described what was listed in Mr. Whitlock's testimony.

MS. SPILLER: I don't -- I think we got off on a discussion about why OVEC was created.

MR. BEELER: No. He said that -- EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

- A. I think I answered you. I said

 Mr. Whitlock defined all legacy assets. He didn't

 define all generation assets because Duke Energy Ohio

 owns more than the legacy assets.
- Q. And so staff was aware of Mr. Whitlock's testimony when it was filed with this Commission on October 28, 2011, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Staff was aware of this testimony when Mr. Whitlock took the stand in November of 2011 and

offered live testimony, correct?

A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. And at no time did staff question the content of Mr. Whitlock's testimony in support of the stipulation until you filed your testimony in this case on October 2, 2014, correct?
- A. Because I agreed with him what legacy assets meant at that time.
- Q. And the legacy assets as defined in Mr. Whitlock's stipulation include both operating and retired generating assets directly owned by the company, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And those delineations in Mr. Whitlock's testimony did not at all mention the contractual entitlement in OVEC, correct?
- A. That's correct. But that didn't mean that the OVEC entitlement was not going to be separated too.
- Q. Is OVEC, sir, anywhere mentioned in the ESP stipulation filed in case 11-3549?
- A. No, it's not. That's my point. There
 was no exclusion in the stipulation for OVEC
 generating stations.
- Q. There was no inclusion, was there, sir?

A. So I guess the Commission will have to decide whether they agree with the ones who are promoting exclusion of OVEC or the ones who are promoting inclusion of OVEC. That's what it boils down to.

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- Q. Dr. Choueiki, when staff enters into regulatory settlements, does it identify in those settlements everything that is not, including in the agreement.
- A. We try as much as we can because we tried and then you disagreed with us last year when you filed your capacity case, right? So we try our best to address all issues.
- Q. And in the capacity case, staff took the position that compensation for the FRR obligation was included in the stipulation, correct?
- A. We took the position that the stipulation compensated Duke Ohio for capacity, yes.
- Q. And so, again, sir, when staff enters on to settlements in the regulatory arena, does it identify within the body of that agreement everything that's excluded?
- A. To the best of our ability, we try to identify all the issues that we need to address in the stipulation.

Q. And you believe that this stipulation -- strike that.

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You would agree that staff would take care to ensure that the stipulations are accurate, correct?

- A. To the best of our ability, yes.
- Q. Dr. Choueiki, if I understand your testimony correctly, to the extent Duke Energy Ohio enters into a PPA with, say, Exelon, Duke Energy Ohio would have direct ownership in the generating assets supporting that PPA?
- A. I don't know what type of a PPA you're thinking about. You would have to describe it for me to tell you what I think it is.
- Q. It is a PPA that entitles Duke Energy
 Ohio to a certain percentage of the output associated
 with the Exelon generating assets.
 - A. Okay. Now what's your question?
- Q. In that circumstance and based upon the testimony in this case, if Duke Energy Ohio has that purchase power agreement with Exelon as I've just described, it would also have a direct ownership right in the generating assets that support that PPA?
- A. Okay. When I was considering the expansion of the PPA, I was only looking at Duke

Energy owned generation, not PPAs at all.

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- Q. Okay. But I am not there yet, and we will get to the expanded PPA in a moment, sir. But is it your position that if Duke Energy Ohio has a purchase power agreement with Exelon that would entitle it to a certain percentage of the output associated with Exelon generating assets, that Duke Energy Ohio also has a direct ownership right in the generating assets supporting that PPA?
- A. No, because your agreement is different. With OVEC, you don't have the PPA. Duke Energy owns 9 percent of OVEC.
 - Q. It owns a corporation, correct?
 - A. Correct, that owns generation.
- Q. And you were here -- were you here for Mr. Brodt's deposition?
 - A. I wasn't here for any of the depositions.
 - Q. I'm sorry. For his live testimony?
- A. I don't think so.
 - Q. And so I would ask you to assume that John Brodt, the CFO for OVEC, has testified that Duke Energy Ohio does not hold title to either Kyger Creek or Clifty Creek, do you have any basis on which to disagree with Mr. Brodt?
- A. I haven't heard that entire testimony, so

I don't know whether to agree or disagree. I know that Duke Energy Ohio owns title to the output of OVEC. I see because I know what you bid into the energy market.

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- Q. Okay. And I believe your exchange with Ms. Bojko this morning was that you believe Duke Energy Ohio to have an obligation to transfer its interests in OVEC by virtue of the stipulation in the ESP case, correct?
- A. Correct. That's why I make the recommendation for Duke to do like AEP did, ask for a waiver if to the extent it looks like you have enough evidence to demonstrate to the Commission why you can't spin off or transfer OVEC ownership to someone else. So AEP asked for a waiver. I'm recommending that you ask for a waiver.
- Q. And, sir, under the ESP stipulation, Duke Energy Ohio is required to transfer its generation assets as defined in that agreement to an affiliate, correct?
- A. I'm trying to remember what the Commission said. The Commission, they adopted that stipulation. They said to transfer all generation assets.
 - Q. To an affiliate, correct?

A. Right.

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- Q. And, sir, are you aware what the
 Intercompany Power Agreement requires with respect to
 transfers to an affiliate of a sponsoring company?
- A. I've read it 100 times and I still don't understand it.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. But I know that the conditions are quite stringent, but you are able to transfer title of ownership to an affiliate or to someone else who has a specific bond rating.
- Q. Able only if the requirements and conditions of the ICPA are met, correct?
- A. Correct. There are lots of conditions.

 MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, may we
 approach, please?

EXAMINER WALSTRA: You may.

- Q. Dr. Choueiki, since you just mentioned
 AEP Ohio and their corporate separation, I would like
 to hand you what's been previously admitted into this
 case as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 7. This is AEP
 Ohio's application for approval for corporate
 separation, correct?
 - A. That's what it says on it, yes.
 - Q. And on page 4 of this document under

- section 2, AEP Ohio identifies the scope of their proposed transfer, correct?
 - A. Yeah, there's a title, "Scope of proposed transfers."
 - Q. And this paragraph indicates that the transfer will include Ohio Power Company's or AEP Ohio's existing generating units and contractual entitlements, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And then the footnoted reference refers -- for purposes of generating units refers to Mr. Nelson's testimony in the ESP II proceeding. The footnoted reference with respect to contractual entitlements expressly identifies various PPAs as well as the OVEC ICPA, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And is it your recollection, sir, that the Commission approved AEP Ohio's corporate separation plan as described in Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 7?
- A. I'm pretty sure they did because they have been separated.
- Q. They did.
- A. They granted them a waiver on the OVEC
 because they demonstrated to the Commission why they

1 | weren't able to.

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- Q. And so just so I'm clear of the history there, AEP Ohio made a request for corporate separation of its generation units and its contractual entitlements that included the OVEC ICPA, correct?
 - A. Yes, correct.
- Q. The Commission then approved that corporate separation, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. AEP Ohio then went before the Commission and asked for a modification based upon their inability to transfer their contractual entitlement in OVEC, correct?
- 15 A. Correct.
 - Q. And to your knowledge, sir, the Ohio Commission granted that waiver, allowing AEP Ohio to retain their contractual entitlement in OVEC, correct?
- A. Correct. Now, that's different than the
 Duke case. You are not in the same position at all
 because you have a stipulation.
- Q. I understand the differences, sir. Thank you.
- 25 A. Okay.

Q. You would agree with me that the Ohio Commission found that AEP Ohio had a legitimate reason to retain its contractual entitlement, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And now AEP Ohio has included its OVEC entitlement in retail rates, correct?
- A. Only to June 1, 2015. After that, there is no more OVEC.
- Q. And to your knowledge, have the OVEC plants ever been dedicated to Duke Energy Ohio customers?
- A. If my recollection serves me right, the answer is no, they have not.
- Q. And to your knowledge, has Duke Energy
 Ohio ever included its contractual entitlement in
 OVEC in cost-based rates?
- A. I can't answer that question because I was never involved in developing rates at all.
- Q. Sir, if we could talk about your views on rider PSR and the company's proposal. Again, if I could just quickly refer back to the AEP case. You would agree that in both instances forecasts were provided reflecting the potential benefits under the respective proposals, correct?

- A. Yes. In AEP, the number was bigger than yours. It was because AEP owns twice as much or more, so the number was larger how much it would cost in the first three years.
- Q. And you would agree with me that we don't know whether those forecasts are accurate until the events reflected in those forecasts are realized, correct?
- A. Correct. We don't know what the day-ahead prices are going to be until they happen.
- Q. Okay. So when you refer to a \$22 million cost, we don't know that to be true at this point in time, do we?
 - A. No, we don't.
- Q. And if I understand correctly,

 Dr. Choueiki, you opposed AEP Ohio's proposed rider

 PPA on philosophical grounds, correct?
- A. Basically it's going in the opposite direction of where the state is going and it's inconsistent with some of the policy statements in 4928.02.
- Q. And is that the same opinion, sir, that you hold today with respect to Duke Energy Ohio's proposed rider PSR?
- 25 A. Yes.

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Q. So you similarly propose the rider on philosophical grounds, correct?

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- A. On policy grounds. It's against state policy.
 - Q. And the state policy that you are referring to is that referenced in your testimony, sir?
- 8 That's one of them. The other one is Α. 9 that to transition all electric distribution 10 utilities so that they are all wires-only companies. Basically you just appear before us for distribution 11 12 rate cases and distribution riders, and we just 13 administer SSO auctions where you are like the middle 14 person between the SSO suppliers and your distribution customers. 15 That's it.
 - Q. And, sir, I appreciate that. We would just like to be clear we're speaking of the same policy goals. I believe on page 11 of your testimony --
 - A. Okay. That one, the policy goal I am talking to is referring to -- is it 4928.02?
 - Q. Yes, sir.
 - A. Yes. That is the policy goal that deals with subsidizing a competitive service with noncompetitive services like you are proposing.

Q. The policies of the state under section 4928 concern competitive retail service, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And the corporate separation statute that Ms. Bojko referred you to, 4928.17, again, concerns competitive retail service, correct?
- A. Yes. Although, you have corporate separation rules under FERC for wholesale matters.
- Q. So whether or not Duke Energy Ohio -given your opposition as predicated upon policy,
 whether or not Duke Energy Ohio had an obligation to
 transfer its contractual entitlement is really
 secondary or even immaterial to your opinions in this
 case, correct?
- A. No. I mean, the main objective, as articulated by you, Duke Ohio, back in 2011 was to become a pure wires company. That's an objective and that's a benefit of the stipulation that we all signed, is for Duke Ohio to become what does that mean? It means you are only in the business of distributing and transmitting electricity.
- Q. And so you say there can be no proposal with a purchase power agreement if the utility doesn't own -- strike that.

But your opposition is on policy grounds,

correct?

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- A. It is not on numbers ground, let's put it this way, because I don't show any numbers that I conducted, no studies that I conducted to develop my conclusion, that's correct.
- Q. So whether under rider PSR there was a net benefit demonstrated for the term of the company's proposal, that wouldn't matter to you for purposes of your testimony, correct?
- A. Because -- again, I've already talked to Mr. Kurtz about that. Duke Ohio is not guaranteeing a net benefit. You just told me that forecasts are forecasts. We don't know if they are going to happen or not, those energy forecasts we were just talking about. So we have no idea if it's going to be a net benefit or a net cost. My position might change if there was something that guarantees a net benefit, but no one is going to guarantee a net benefit.
- Q. And we can't guarantee the results of the SOS auctions held under the future ESP, can we?
- A. Correct. But that's a policy that the Commission has adopted, is going to 100 percent SSO auctions right now, which is derived from the competitive market. Again, it's not cost based. We are going to the market, and we are getting the best

competitive price, clearing price, for the SSO load.

Q. And we'll talk about that market in a moment. I believe you've indicated -- or strike that.

Is it fair to say, Dr. Choueiki, that you could be deemed an in-house expert for the Commission on matters concerning PJM?

- A. Everyone is claiming that today. Yes, of course. Everyone is giving me that title now. I understand the technical matters in the PJM markets, yes.
- Q. And, in fact, you provide recommendations and advice to the Commission with regard to PJM matters, correct?
 - A. Yes, and I give them to PJM, too, and sometimes they listen to me.
 - Q. You participate in the PJM conferences, correct?
- A. Yes, yes.

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- Q. And you agree with me that you're regularly informed with respect to what's happening at the FERC or PJM level, correct?
- A. I try to get informed. I mean, we have a federal advocate who keeps me informed.
 - Q. Okay. And, Dr. Choueiki, you've

indicated that you didn't do an analysis with regard to the company's rider PSR proposal and the financial projections related to that. But you are familiar with the OVEC-owned plants, Kyger Creek and Clifty Creek, correct?

- A. I'm familiar because I've gotten to look at them since the AEP. So I have been looking at their costs, yes.
- Q. And you know them to be efficient units, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you know that they're fully environmentally compliant with all existing environmental regulations, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you would agree with me that coal prices are stable as compared to the prices for other fuel sources?
- A. Yes. They are more stable than natural gas. Let's put it this way.
- Q. And if we could talk, sir, about your testimony on page 9. A bit of a history of what's been occurring here at this state level under the law, correct? You indicate that the Commission has been transitioning the four EDU to a

fully-competitive retail market construct, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And you would agree with me, sir, that this process has been on a long and winding path?
 - A. Yes, it has been.
- Q. Okay. Prior to Senate Bill 3 the distribution utilities -- strike that. Generation was fully regulated by the Ohio Commission prior to Senate Bill 3, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And then Senate Bill 3 deregulated generation and introduced competition into the Ohio market, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And the EDUs were required to implement transition plans where they would separate their generation, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And then at the end of those transition plans, there was concern that exposure to the full market would provide rate shock for customers, and so all of the distribution utilities were required to file rate stabilization plans, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Do you recall, Dr. Choueiki, whether Ohio

law made provision for rate stabilization plans when the Commission encouraged the utilities to recommend them?

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I object to this question. It's calling for a legal conclusion from a staff member without a legal degree on something that's highly speculative. This case is going to the Supreme Court.

MS. SPILLER: Just asking if he knows.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

- A. Not sure what Ohio law under Senate Bill 3 required, but, you know, we implemented it, right.
- Q. And the utilities were operating under rate stabilization plans, correct?
- 15 A. Correct.

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- Q. And at that time we're probably in the, what, 2000 --
- A. '08.
- 19 Q. Prior to 2008, correct?
- 20 A. Right.
- Q. And at that time, only one electric
 distribution utility had legally separated its
 generating assets, and those were the FirstEnergy
 entities, correct?
- A. Correct.

Q. And then in 2008, the Ohio legislature enacted Senate Bill 221, correct?

A. Correct.

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Q. And in that instance, the Ohio legislature provided for the regulation of new generation in Ohio, correct?

7 MR. OLIKER: Objection to the form of 8 that question.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled. He can answer if he knows.

- A. They -- no, it wasn't that. They gave a tool to the Commission to the extent it deemed it necessary for reliability to grant an EDU, because the Commission can't order independent merchant generators to go through. The only ones they regulate are the electric distribution utilities. So in order to order them to build generation if it's needed after an assessment of need, to grant them recovery under the ESP statute.
- Q. Now, I just want to be sure I understand your testimony, sir. You believe that under Senate Bill 221, the Ohio Commission can order an electric distribution utility to construct generation?
- A. Okay. No. Thank you for correcting me.

 They have the authority to issue an order. The EDU

would have to accept it.

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- Q. Okay.
- A. So maybe it's not an order then.

 Generally an electric security plan has to be accepted by the EDU. So then it's not an order I guess. You are right.
- Q. And if there is the acceptance, that generation would be generation dedicated to Ohio customers, correct?
- A. It would be competitively bid and would be dedicated to Ohio generation -- Ohio ratepayers.
- Q. And the competitive bid relates to the construction of the generation, right?
 - A. Of the least cost generation.
 - Q. And then the costs associated with that generation would be fully recovered from all customers, correct?
 - A. I believe so.
 - Q. Senate Bill 222 when we talk about the path to --
- 21 A. 221.
- 22 Q. I'm sorry. 221. When we talk about the 23 path to fully-competitive retail market construct, 24 Senate Bill 221 provided for a standard service offer 25 in one of two forms, correct?

- A. Correct, under the electric security plan or under the market rate option.
- Q. And the market rate option is a permanent election, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. Once the EDU files the MRO and the Commission approves it, the EDU is forever forward providing an SSO under an MRO, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And under the MRO, that SOS would consist of a competitive bidding process plan, correct?
 - A. Similar to what Duke has right now.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, at this point I would like to object again that we just finished about maybe 25 continuous legal questions. Could we maybe get something that's not a legal question to the witness?

MS. SPILLER: Well, your Honor, I am not asking for legal opinions, but I think this is quite important to Dr. Choueiki's testimony in this case.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, could I at least ask that the witness be provided the statutes that she's asking him to interpret so there is no confusion over the provisions that she is asking about?

EXAMINER WALSTRA: If he needs that, he can request it if he needs it. Overruled.

- A. I'm fine until she asks a specific question, and then I'll ask her to.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you, sir.

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And you mentioned that -- what the MRO statute produces for in terms of an SSO is pretty much what we have today with Duke Energy Ohio, correct?

- A. Similar in terms acquiring the -- in an auction, yes.
- Q. But there are several other components under Duke Energy Ohio's current ESP, correct?
- A. ESP is complete -- ESP has a lot more things than an MRO, and that's why the Commission has not granted an MRO yet.
- Q. Would you agree with me that in granting an MRO an EDU would absolutely be in the fully-competitive retail market construct?
- A. There wouldn't be any more a chance for the Commission to approve or to do something to the extent it finds a reliability issue.
- Q. And do you believe it's important,

 Dr. Choueiki, for the Commission to have the

 opportunity to do something if it believes there is

an issue that could adversely affect retail customers in Ohio?

- A. To the extent the Commission has a concern about reliability, then I hope they have the authority to address it if it's not being addressed in the wholesale market. But in this case, you know, there is no issue of reliability. No one has presented a case where there is a reliability issue or not a reliability issue if we grant or not grant a PPA.
- Q. Do you believe that if the Commission had a concern about the rates that retail customers pay, that they would have the authority to address that concern?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you believe, sir, that they would address that concern, don't you?
- A. Under the electric security plan, yes, they would have that authority and they can address it.
- Q. In a fully-competitive retail market, what retail customers pay for capacity is based upon the wholesale capacity prices, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And the SSO auctions that you address in

your testimony follow the wholesale market and whatever risk is inherent in wholesale pricing is embedded in the auction price, correct?

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- A. Correct. And that's why we do several of them to procure a company's load. We don't do just one. We have a methodology for procuring several products during several portions during the year.
- Q. And in a fully-competitive retail market, what retail customers pay for energy is based upon the wholesale energy prices, correct?
- A. Correct. Based on the forward energy prices, not the day-ahead prices.
- Q. Do you believe, Dr. Choueiki, that the Commission should not adopt proposals to mitigate the impacts resulting from complete dependence on these wholesale prices for energy and capacity?
 - A. No. I couldn't say that.
- Q. So you believe that it would be appropriate for the Ohio Commission to adopt such proposals that would -- should adopt proposals that would have the impact of mitigating -- strike that. Let me try again.

Do you believe that it would be appropriate for the Commission to adopt proposals that would have the effect of mitigating the impacts

of a complete dependence on wholesale prices for energy and capacity?

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- A. Well, we have a methodology for doing that. I described it in my testimony, and Mr. Strom describes it in testimony. The staggering and laddering approach is an effective methodology for mitigating this volatility in the wholesale market and exposing consumers to polar vortex events.
 - Q. Is that the only tool, sir?
- A. That's the most effective tool right now out of the two.
- Q. Okay. And we'll get to that tool in a moment, but I would like to focus -- I believe -- would you agree with me that the wholesale markets are volatile?
- A. The hourly and daily are volatile but not the way we're conducting it. The way we're conducting it is as again, that volatility that you see even in the forward market when we procure 12 months' products, 24 months' products and 36 months' products. And for Dayton, we did even a 41 months' product. And then we average them out. So basically even if one like, for example, the phenomenon that is very clear in my mind is the event during the '15-'16 delivery year for FirstEnergy. The price of

capacity tripled from \$125 -- almost tripled from \$125 a megawatt-day to \$357 a megawatt-day. That's almost three times as much. Consumers were exposed to 5 or 6 percent increase. Why? Because we averaged several products -- six of them, six products, and that's what consumers were exposed to.

- Q. Sir, I am going to go back, if I can.

 The wholesale market for energy you would agree is volatile, correct?
- A. Again, I said -- I thought I answered you. The hourly and daily is volatile, not the forward energy prices.
- Q. Okay. And with respect to capacity, wholesale capacity, you would agree that wholesale capacity prices have been volatile, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you expect that volatility to continue, don't you?
 - A. I hope it doesn't or we will have to see.
- Q. And we'll have to see as a result of the various reforms that are currently pending but with PJM, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And one of the reforms is that concerning the VRR curve that you've discussed with

Mr. Kurtz this morning, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And the Ohio Commission agrees with PJM's proposed revision to the VRR curve because it does not believe the current VRR curve meets PJM's resource adequacy obligation, correct?
- A. It improves on the reliability, so that is an important component. The VRR the way it is proposed now improves reliability. So basically it doesn't wait until you are very far away from the reserve margin target before you compensate generators higher give them a higher price basically.
- Q. And PJM's proposals to modify the VRR curve or the demand curve are likely to result in an increase in capacity prices, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. There is also the capacity performance initiative that has been proposed by PJM, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And that is one in which generators potentially receive a payment for improved reliability, correct?
- A. Basically to make sure that generators are there because they weren't incented enough. As

we experienced during the polar vortex, we had 22 percent outage, forced outage rate, which is a lot higher than what PJM assumes in their model. And that caused a concern that generators are being compensated for capacity yet they are not — they are violating their commitment because lots of generators were not there.

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- Q. And it could be that they're not able to meet the commitment to be there because the capacity compensation they are receiving is not enough,
- A. That's probably what generators said.

 Although it's a violation of their commitment because that commitment didn't say if we compensate you less, then you don't have to be there. The commitment says when you are a capacity resource in PJM, then you need to be there when you're called upon and especially so when you're called upon during peak times.
 - Q. They weren't there, though, were they?
 - A. They weren't there.
- Q. And we were close to a pretty catastrophic event in January, weren't we, sir?
- A. I am not sure we were close, but we were close to our reserves.

- Q. And you understand that in January 2014 during the polar vortex, about 7,000 megawatts of AEP Ohio generation that's slated for retirement was performing, correct?
- A. I'm not sure how much of it. Lots of generation was not performed in Ohio, including yours, AEP's, Dayton's and everyone else.
 - Q. Was not perform or was performing?
 - A. Was not performing.

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- Q. Sir, my question was whether you knew that 7,000 megawatts of AEP Ohio generation that is slated for retirement was running during the polar vortex?
 - A. I'm not sure.
- Q. Do you know whether the OVEC units, the majority of those, were running for the polar vortex?
- A. The OVEC units were -- most of them were running during the polar vortex, that's correct.
- Q. And I believe the Ohio Commission has shared with the FERC their view that the capacity market does not provide enough compensation to incent new generation; is that correct?
- A. I can't recall. We've said -- I don't know if we said that, but we've said we are concerned about reliability and we want generation to be

compensated further.

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- Q. And the Ohio Commission has a concern with respect to demand response and energy efficiency as capacity resources, correct?
 - A. Being compensated like a generator would.
 - Q. And currently --
- A. They have a place. It's just we had a concern that they were compensating them close to what they would compensate iron in the ground generation.
- Q. And is the concern there, sir, that demand response and energy efficiency should not be compensated similar to iron in the ground because they are not as reliable?
- A. Yeah. The concern was like, for example, the annual -- there is an annual product in demand response. We have no problems with that being compensated because they are available any time they are called upon like a generator. We had a concern with the limited products, the ones that were available only ten times a year, six hours every time. You know, those types of products, we had a concern with those products.
- Q. And since the passage of Senate Bill 221 in 2008, how much new base load generation has been

constructed in Ohio?

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- A. None.
- Q. There's also one of the -- I guess I'll call it a reform, for lack of a better word. One of the measures currently involving PJM is the issues regarding demand response in order 745, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you are aware, sir, that FirstEnergy has filed a complaint with the FERC concerning demand response, asking that it be removed from the base residual auctions, correct?
- A. That was conducted in the '17-'18, yes. I'm aware of that complaint.
 - Q. Okay. And there's also been a stay of order 745, correct?
 - A. Correct, until December something. I mean, they gave FERC, I guess, a specific amount of time to decide whether they want to take it to a higher -- to the Supreme Court basically.
 - Q. And, Dr. Choueiki, would you agree with me that you can't have an energy obligation without a capacity obligation?
- A. That's correct. Here in Ohio, the products that we generally ask the standard service offer to provide is a fully bundled product.

Q. Do you expect that these reforms currently afoot at PJM would be completed by this coming January or so?

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- A. PJM intends to file at FERC on December 1st, and they want an answer from them before February 1st.
- Q. And February 1st is an important date with respect to the base residual auction that PJM will conduct in May of 2015, correct?
- A. Correct. February 1st is the day PJM posts what they call the parameter, auction parameters. So that's exactly how much the reserve is going to be, how much in each zone the peak load is going to be, any transmission any separation of zones. All that gets to the market three months in advance so that the market has transparency. They can read all the parameters and then decide their bidding strategies.
- Q. Thank you. I believe you indicated that we know the wholesale capacity prices for the next three years. That would be through the 2017-2018 planning year, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. But if FirstEnergy is successful and the '17-'18 base residual auction is redone, those prices

could change, couldn't they?

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- A. They could. I don't think FirstEnergy would be successful, but who am I to figure out what FERC is going to do?
- Q. And at this point, we don't know what financial impact these reforms will have on wholesale capacity prices, do we?
- A. We've read in the market what some of the predictions will be. You know, the market monitor has posted some results. You know, it will have an impact. It may go \$50 up. Who knows. \$50 a megawatt-day, so it may go up from 120 to 170, 180. No one knows. But, of course, PJM is arguing against that.
- Q. And you would expect increased capacity prices to be reflected in supplier bids for SOS supply, correct?
- A. For future ones. I think for ones that have already occurred, like SOS auctions that have already -- so to the extent, for example, we have auctions that are going to happen, we are going to start planning for auctions now for the future ESPs, ESP III or IV, we would like PJM to make that very clear what they intend to do about addressing incremental auctions. And to the extent, for

example, there is a change that occurs in the capacity market, after the auctions have cleared SSO, bidders have bid into state auctions, that that be a nonbypassable transmission charge where basically it won't impact the SOS offer. It won't impact the CRES providers. So it will be competitively neutral to everyone, and it will be a transmission nonbypassable charge on everyone so that all contracts would be honored.

- Q. And the incremental auctions to which you referred, Dr. Choueiki, just so that my memory is correct, there is a base residual auction held three years --
 - A. In advance.
 - Q. -- in advance of the planning year?
- A. Correct.

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- Q. And then after that, there are a total of three incremental auctions relative to that same planning year, correct?
- A. For adjustments or for someone who wants to buy their position back. Like to the extent I commit to a thousand megawatts, then I change my mind. I don't have that thousand megawatts. Then I can buy my position for a thousand megawatts from someone else. So that's what the incremental

auctions are all about, or PJM may want to adjust the load forecast, procure more or sell some that they bought.

- Q. And you indicate, sir, if we could turn to page 10 of your testimony, on line 13, the sentence that begins on that line, sir, you indicate that "Duke Energy Ohio has not been in the business of selling electricity since January 1 of 2012," correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And Duke Energy Ohio has the obligation as the EDU to provide a standard service offer, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. That obligation existed in 2012, correct?
- A. That obligation continues to exist not -- I am talking about the juice, the generation, not the distribution. You distribute the service, but you don't sell generation service.
- Q. And that is retail generation service directly to end use customers to which you are referring, correct?
- A. Correct. You do not sell -- what you sell is distribution service. So you buy on behalf of your consumers. You buy -- you collect from your

consumers and you give that money to the winners of the SOS auctions.

- Q. And we've referenced just very briefly, sir, this morning the ICPA or Intercompany Power Agreement. That's the agreement between OVEC and sponsoring companies, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And is it your understanding, sir, that the ICPA has been approved by the FERC?
- A. I'm pretty sure it has been approved several times and revisions, too, right?
- Q. And if the Ohio Commission had a concern with the cost structure or cost formulas set forth in the ICPA, it would have the ability to file a complaint at the FERC, correct?
- A. Correct. And the burden of proof is on the Ohio Commission, of course.
- Q. And when the ICPA was being amended and reviewed by the FERC in the 2011 timeframe, the Ohio Commission did not interject a protest in that docket, did it?
- A. Well, because none of the customers were paying for Duke. In Duke's area, we're paying for OVEC generation, right? The OVEC generation was off-system sales.

Q. And if rider PSR is approved, what Ohio Valley Electric Corporation receives under the ICPA will not change, will it?

A. No.

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- Q. And you understand, Dr. Choueiki, that under the proposed rider PSR, Duke Energy Ohio will not use the energy and capacity associated with its 9 percent entitlement in OVEC to displace any of the SSO supply that would otherwise be procured under those SSO wholesale auctions, correct?
- A. Well, to the extent they sell in the energy market and PJM's energy and capacity markets, you're right, they're not displacing. That's a concern that actually in my mind if they were free, if Duke Energy Ohio was free to do whatever it wants with its OVEC generation instead of committing to liquidating it in the PJM market, they could.

an SSO auction and commit 200 -- all of Ohio -- your portion of the OVEC generation to an SSO auction. So with certainty, you get three years of revenues.

That's an option that you have if you -- if we don't grant -- if the Commission doesn't grant you the PPA that you wouldn't have if the Commission grants you the PPA.

Q. And I appreciate that. But under the company's proposal, the energy and capacity associated with its 9 percent entitlement in the OVEC-owned assets will not be used to displace any of the load that will need to be procured under the SSO auctions, right?

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- A. Oh, the load. No, it does not displace load. It would take away from the potential supply that would participate in the auction to bid for that load. It does not displace anything.
- Q. And Duke Energy Ohio is not proposing to use the energy and capacity from its contractual entitlement to serve SSO customers, correct?
- A. No. It intends to liquidate in the PJM market.
- Q. I would like to talk about that concern, and I believe you addressed it briefly with Ms. Bojko this morning. It's the concern that you identify, sir, on page 16 of your testimony, the loss of a potential SSO supplier.
- A. Yes. That was the one I was just answering you earlier about.
 - Q. Thank you, sir.

Duke Energy Ohio currently procures SSO supply through a series of wholesale auctions,

correct?

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- A. Correct.
- Q. And do you believe that those auction results have been fair and competitive?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you understand that pursuant to the current ESP stipulation Duke Energy Ohio was barred from participating in any of the SSO supply auctions, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. So even with OVEC excluded from those SSO auctions, you believe that there were an appropriate number of participants?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And competitive results, correct?
- A. Correct. It would be just more. We'll have more suppliers. The more suppliers we have, the happier we are in these SSO auctions.
 - Q. And, sir, are you aware speaking of that with what's happening in retail auctions in other states?
- A. I've read a little bit about them, yeah.
- Q. And are you aware of SNL Energy or SNL Financial?
- 25 A. I read it every day.

- 1 Q. And rely upon it? 2 Α. I don't rely on it. I read it for my 3 education purposes, but that doesn't mean everything in it is true. 4 5 0. It's a commercial publication that would generally be used upon -- in people in the energy 6 sector, correct? 7 8 Α. Yes. 9 0. And in, fact, sir, I believe you 10 indicated you read it every day? Α. 11 Yes. 12 MS. SPILLER: May we approach, your 13 Honor?
- 14 EXAMINER WALSTRA: You may.
- MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, may we have
 this marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 28, please?
- 17 I'm sorry. 29.
- 18 EXAMINER WALSTRA: So marked.
- 19 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- MS. SPILLER: Thank you.
- Q. And, Dr. Choueiki, I've handed you what's been marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 29, an article from SNL Financial dated October 29, 2014.
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. This is an article discussing the October

20, 2014, retail auctions that occurred in Maryland, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And the Maryland Commission's consultant in this case was Boston Pacific, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And that is the same consultant that the Ohio Commission uses with regard to the SSO auctions that are held in Ohio, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And according to this article, there were reduced bid levels in the retail auctions that occurred in Maryland, and that reduction in bids was blamed on the PJM capacity market uncertainty, correct?

MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor.

There's been no foundation. Just because he reads this daily doesn't mean that there's relevance to this case. This is talking about Maryland, not Ohio. There has been no foundation that he's actually read this particular article. There's no foundation — he's already said that just because they are produced doesn't mean they're true. So it can't even be relied upon for the truth of the matter asserted. So it's hearsay, and this witness has not had the proper

foundation to verify the document. Now we are just reading parts into the record.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: I agree on the foundation.

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- Q. Sir, have you seen this article before?
- A. Have I read it? No. But I have heard about this article.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would object as well. It's still hearsay. Newspaper articles and other articles are not admissible for the truth of the matter asserted.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, there have been commercial publications introduced into this case, notably SNL articles that were admitted into the record by way of Mr. Baron's testimony. The NRRI article was admitted yesterday. Although, the witness in that particular instance admitted that he had not relied upon that article for purposes of forming his opinions in the case. I don't see how this article is any different than the other commercial publications that have been admitted into the record.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, it is significantly different than the article yesterday that was a treatise that was produced by an entity.

This is a newspaper publication. This is completely different. And, you know, whether or not -- I don't think we have had a challenge of a newspaper article yet. This has no foundation to this witness.

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MR. BEELER: Staff joins the objection.

MR. OLIKER: It's textbook hearsay, and I would cite to the evidentiary rulings also in the AEP's long-term forecast report case where substantial amounts of newspaper articles were kept out of the record and then upheld by the Commission after cited in an application for a hearing.

MR. SERIO: Your Honor, to the extent that the NRRI article is being brought into play, I will point out that the witness had read it, acknowledged it and had used that document in the past.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: We will sustain the objection due to the fact there hasn't been enough foundation that he has actually read this article.

Q. (By Ms. Spiller) Dr. Choueiki, you've indicated you have not read the article and you are aware generally. What is your general awareness of these auctions in Maryland, sir?

MS. BOJKO: Objection. Now I am going to object to relevance. We're talking about Maryland,

and she's trying to side door this article into the record and -- backdoor. Excuse me. And I don't think that's appropriate.

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MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, this is very relevant. We are talking about the PJM wholesale market and the comparison and contraction of the wholesale market and the retail tools discussed in Dr. Choueiki's testimony. I think it's very relevant, and I am not trying to backdoor the article. The witness acknowledged that he was generally aware.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would add that everybody knows there's transmission constraints in Maryland. So it's not an equivalent capacity market that we are comparing here.

MS. SPILLER: And, Mr. Oliker, if you would like to bring that up on recross, you could.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

- A. Okay. What am I answering to?
- Q. Your general awareness, sir, of the Maryland retail auctions.
- A. Yes. I'm aware but, again, Maryland is a different zone. We are in the uncongested zone of PJM. They are in the congested zone of PJM. So they have a lot more headache. That's number one. Number

two is I read part of it right now, and their products are completely different than ours. They only procure -- I mean that product, he was concerned about in the article was about small residential and small business. We don't do by sector auctions here. We lump them all together for that reason.

Q. Before you read that section, you had a general --

MS. BOJKO: We can't hear him at all.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Scoot up to the mic.

MS. BOJKO: Would you reread the answer, please.

(Record read.)

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response?

MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, I am just going to note the witness has just testified as to what he read in the document. And now presumably there will be a barrage of objections from my right, but now I am going to be precluded from asking him questions about the balance of this document that he just read. So I guess I have — if he is going to testify as to parts of the document, I should be allowed to ask him about other parts of the document.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Yes.

MS. BOJKO: Are you looking to me for a

MS. BOJKO: I mean, there's still been no foundation. He may have read a sentence or two while he is sitting there on the stand. There's been no foundation that he has read the entire document or reviewed or analyzed it. So I don't think the document should be let in in the record.

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MR. BEELER: And to add, your Honor, before today he hadn't seen the article.

MR. OLIKER: And I would add he just provided a few points that potentially provide balance to the previous points that are in the record from Ms. Spiller's cross-examination before the objections came in. We just have a more clear picture based upon his limited understanding of the document. He hasn't shown that he has a full grasp of everything that's going on there, but he has noted some minor points.

MS. SPILLER: Mr. Oliker, I would absolutely object to what you just said about questions from me and this providing balance. I didn't provide any discussion or --

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. Enough. Thanks.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Dr. Choueiki, the article is not part of the record. So if you can just testify about your knowledge of the issues

Ms. Spiller brought up regardless of what's in the article.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

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MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, if I may, I would move to strike that portion of Dr. Choueiki's testimony that talked about what he just read in the article consistent with the ruling you just rendered.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: We'll sustain.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, if that's going to be the case, could we strike all of the cross-examination about this document in its entirety that led up to those questions when Ms. Spiller was just asking Dr. Choueiki to read off of the document?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I don't --

MR. OLIKER: I think that would be only balanced ruling given the prior testimony when he didn't have any foundation for the article.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I don't think we typically go through the practice of striking records when people are discussing the foundation for a document.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: I don't think -- he only spoke of his knowledge of the issue. I don't think he spoke of anything other than in that last answer. Overruled.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.

- (By Ms. Spiller) So I believe where we Q. are, sir, if you could share with me your understanding of the Maryland retail auction as it existed before you saw this article.
- Okay. The only thing I heard was that there were concerns about the Maryland auction, that the consultant was concerned about the Maryland auction, that there weren't enough participants of the sort, but that's it.
 - Ο. Thank you, sir.

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- Α. I didn't form an opinion or anything, but when you started asking other questions, that's when I started reading it.
 - Q. Thank you, sir.

Dr. Choueiki, I believe you have referenced in your testimony the direct testimony of Duke Energy Ohio President Jim Henning, and I'll look for the page reference if that's helpful. Yes, sir. It's on page 4.

- Okay. It's footnote 2. All right.
- Q. There's actually the reference, sir, to Mr. Henning's testimony there on page 4. Am I correct in assuming that you read all of Mr. Henning's testimony for purposes of forming your

opinions in this case?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And you would agree with me that Mr. Henning provided a brief discussion supporting the company's proposed ESP and the various components of that, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And one of those components is the proposed rider PSR, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And do you recall, sir, the reference in Mr. Henning's testimony to Governor Kasich's remarks from earlier this year that Ohio's energy market is in a challenging time?
- A. I don't recall that, but that doesn't mean he didn't say it.
 - Q. Would you agree with --
- A. That Mr. Henning didn't say it, not that the governor didn't say it. I heard the governor say it, so I know the governor said it. But I don't recall whether Mr. Henning said it.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you.

And would you agree with -- I guess now we would say newly reelected Governor Kasich, that Ohio's energy market is in a challenging time?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. Calls for hearsay.

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MS. SPILLER: I'm asking his opinions.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

- A. Fortunately I've already answered that question once before.
- Q. Sir, I didn't hear the benefit of that prior answer, so if you could indulge me.
- A. So my answer before, and it's still the same, I don't know what the context of the understanding of the governor when he said it. I don't know what things he had heard to form that conclusion. So I can't tell you whether I agree or disagree with him, because I know a lot more than the governor knows about that specific topic of the PPA. So I can't I wasn't with the governor when he formed his conclusion, neither did I ask him and converse with him how did he form his conclusion. So I can't agree or disagree. I can't answer that question.
- Q. Sir, I guess I am a bit unclear in your reference to a PPA. Governor Kasich made this remark at the swearing in of Chairman Johnson, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And at that point, he was not talking

about any PPA, was he?

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A. Correct, no, he was not. But still my answer is still the same. I do not --

MS. BOJKO: Objection. I don't think we can draw that conclusion. I think the witness just said that he didn't know what the conversation was based upon. I don't think that we can draw the conclusion that Ms. Spiller drew in her testimony — or her question.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

- Q. Dr. Choueiki, would you agree with me that a hedge mitigates price volatility?
 - A. It depends what type of a hedge.
- Q. But a hedge can mitigate price volatility?
- A. I mean, if I buy insurance, car insurance, and home insurance to hedge my losses.
- Q. Even if those loses are never realized, correct?
- 20 A. Correct. But it's by choice.

MS. SPILLER: Move to strike, your Honor.

- 22 There was no question pending.
- MR. BEELER: He was just finishing his
- 24 answer.
- 25 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

MR. BEELER: Thank you.

- Q. Dr. Choueiki, if rider PSR is approved and retail customers in Duke Energy Ohio service territory will still be allowed to engage in choice to choose their generation, their competitive generation supplier, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. Dr. Choueiki, is car insurance in Ohio by choice?
- A. I knew you were going to ask me that question. You're right. My home insurance is by choice. My car insurance is by law. I have to buy car insurance. I have to buy liability insurance. I buy a lot more than liability insurance on my cars.
- Q. Okay. Duke Energy Ohio's contractual entitlement in OVEC equates to roughly 200 megawatts, correct?
 - A. Yes, plus or minus, yes.
- Q. Would you agree with me, subject to check, that in the base residual auction for the 2016-2017 planning year, that PJM cleared almost 170,000 megawatts of capacity?
- A. Yeah, subject to check, that seems like a reasonable number.
 - Q. Okay. Removing the 200 megawatts

associated with Duke Energy Ohio's contractual entitlement in OVEC from the PJM capacity market, would that have an impact on the PJM market?

- A. It depends if OVEC is the marginal unit or not, but in general, OVEC is not the marginal unit. So in terms of volume, it does not. My concern is not in the PJM market. My concern is in the SSO auctions.
- Q. Okay. And let's talk about -- and I am sorry to send you back to that page. It's page 16, sir.
 - A. Of my --
- Q. The concern that you identified in your testimony.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you're indicating here it's your concern that if PSR is approved, that 200 megawatts of economic generation would be excluded from participating in the SSO auctions, correct?
- A. That's correct because you would be liquidating it into PJM. You can't get money twice. So if you are getting money in the PJM capacity and energy market, then you can't commit it to the SSO auctions.
 - Q. And with respect to the base residual

auctions that have -- strike that.

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With respect to the term of Duke Energy Ohio's proposed ESP which runs through May 31 of 2018, the base residual auctions have already occurred, correct?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. And so if Duke Energy Ohio's capacity -- strike that.

If the capacity associated with Duke Energy Ohio's contractual entitlement in OVEC participated in and cleared those base residual auctions, it's already committed, correct?

- A. It's already committed, but you can buy your position for a lot less than an incremental auction with something else and then go commit that capacity somewhere else. This can always be done.
- Q. And so you would potentially ask for the proposal for Duke Energy for the economic generation associated with Duke Energy Ohio's contractual entitlement to displace other SSO supply?
- A. Participate -- in general, I'm arguing in general now, okay? In general, OVEC generation being in the SSO auction, that's -- for Duke, it's about 20 tranches. 20 tranches means 20 percent of the load, the SSO load that we procure. So that's a very large

number. Now, the mechanics of -- it's already committed right now. You are right. It's already committed. And I guess you said it, so it must be public information.

Q. I said if.

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- A. You said if?
- Q. I said if. We can assume hypothetically.
- A. So hypothetically if Duke has been committed, then that means presumably you are going \$120 a megawatt-day. So to the extent you can buy your position for \$10 a megawatt-day, then that's more revenues for OVEC. That means you, Duke, and you buy in an incremental auction to cover your OVEC commitment from someone else. And then you can take that money, that's revenues for consumers in Ohio, if the Commission grants you the PPA the -- the PSR, and then you take that 200 megawatts and participate in SSO auctions during that next ESP. That's an option that can be done.
- Q. And how do you think competitive suppliers would feel about that option, sir?
- A. They would not like that at all. And that's why I tell the Commission I can't solve that problem. That's one problem I cannot solve.
 - Q. Well, you can solve it by just

liquidating the entitlement into the PJM wholesale markets, right?

A. That's one option.

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- Q. You agree that the fact that customers' retail rates are predicated upon the wholesale prices for energy and capacity exposes them to volatility, correct?
- A. That's how we hedge. We hedge against that volatility by procuring six times during an ESP for the products.
- Q. And we'll talk about that in a moment, sir. But I guess the initial recognition is that retail customer rates, because they are predicated upon wholesale prices, are subject to the volatility of those wholesale markets, correct?
- A. They are but not the hourly and daily, again. My argument is long-term volatility, not short-term. Short-term it's very volatile, and they are not exposed to that at all.
- Q. And the tool, if you will, that you are recommending are the staggered laddered auctions, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Staggering and laddering, that simply refers to a number of auctions, correct?

- Number of auctions during the year and Α. number of product.
- So different products of different terms Q. in various auctions, correct?
- Α. Correct. What that ends up doing is introducing the volatility.
- And, sir, given that you've provided Q. testimony on this tool, this staggered and laddered auction, you certainly reviewed the auction results of the various SSO auctions held in Ohio, correct?
 - Α. Yes.

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- Q. Familiar with particularly those auctions that would have been performed this year?
- I mean, you would have to refresh my Α. 15 memory and show me something and I'll tell you.
- 16 Yes, sir, happy to do that, if I can find Ο. 17 it.
- 18 MS. SPILLER: May we approach, your
- 2.0 EXAMINER WALSTRA: You may.
- 2.1 MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I would like 22 the following document marked as Duke Energy Ohio
- 23 Exhibit 30, please.

Honor?

- 24 EXAMINER WALSTRA: So marked.
- 25 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. SPILLER: Thank you.

- Q. Dr. Choueiki, are you familiar with what has been marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 30? This is an auction report prepared by CRA.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And these reports are submitted into the docket here with the Ohio Commission, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And our Commissioners are all recipients of this report, correct?
- 11 A. Correct.
- Q. As well as other members of staff, correct?
 - A. Some members of staff.
 - Q. And this particular report, Dr. Choueiki, refers to the SSO wholesale auctions that were related for the FirstEnergy distribution utilities it looks like on January 28 of this year, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And this auction you would agree with me was held subsequent to the polar vortex, correct?
 - A. January 28?
 - Q. Yes, sir.
- A. Well, the polar vortex was January 7. So I don't know when that auction was. Does it say in

1 | the letter when the auction was?

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- Q. I believe, sir, yes, if you look at page 2 of the attachment, the auction was held on Tuesday, January 28.
 - A. Oh, so it happened after.

MS. BOJKO: Excuse me, your Honor. Can we have some foundation for this document? Has it been filed in the docket? It appears to be addressed to a FirstEnergy attorney. I'm not sure of the source of this document.

MS. SPILLER: If you look at the last page, there's confirmation that these are all docketed in the Commission's website.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

MS. SPILLER: You're welcome.

- Q. (By Ms. Spiller) And, Dr. Choueiki, this sort of report from the auction manager is filed subsequent to every SSO auction in Ohio, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And this particular auction conducted in January of 2014, there were two different products included, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. A one-year term, June 1, '14 to May 31, 25 2015; and then a two-year term, June 1, '14 to May

31, '16, correct?

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- A. Correct.
- Q. And on the auctions for these two products held on the same day, there's about a 22 percent difference in the auction clearing price, correct?
- A. That's correct, but those are completely two different products and the consumers are not going to see 22 percent. I presume you know why.
- Q. I understand why, sir. And, sir, I would ask -- your Honor, may we approach?

EXAMINER WALSTRA: You may.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you. We ask that the following be marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 31.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. And, Dr. Choueiki, this is again another auction report from CRA docketed with the Ohio Commission on November 5, 2014. Sir, again, this is a report reflecting an SSO auction that occurred for the FirstEnergy distribution utilities. The auction occurred it appears on October 14, 2014 as reflected in the second page of the attachment, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And, similarly, this letter is submitted to the Ohio Commissioners as well as members of its

3481 staff -- certain members of its staff, correct? 1 2 Α. Correct. 3 And the particular product in this Ο. instance was a one-year product, June 1, '15 through 4 5 May 31 of '16, correct? Yeah, that's the one product. 6 7 Q. I am not --8 MS. BOJKO: Do you have any more copies of the document? 9 MS. SPILLER: Do we have more? 10 MS. BOJKO: Nobody down here has copies. 11 12 MS. SPILLER: Oh, I think we will have to 13 share. We're happy to make copies at the break. 14 MS. BOJKO: Could you give us the case number at least that this one is filed in? 15 16 MS. SPILLER: Oh, sure. It's the same 17 case number as the last one. Just a moment, 18 Ms. Bojko. MS. BOJKO: Just a what? 19 2.0 MS. SPILLER: Just a moment. 2.1 MS. BOJKO: It's a FirstEnergy auction 22 again? MS. PETRUCCI: 12-2742. It's on the 23 24 filing. 25 MS. SPILLER: Thank you.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

- Q. (By Ms. Spiller) And, Dr. Choueiki, the clearing price for this particular auction product was \$73.82?
- A. That was the clearing price for one-sixth of the load for that specific year.
- Q. And I can't do the math, but this 73.82 is how many percentage --
 - A. From what?
 - Q. From the 68.

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- A. You can't compare the 55 to 68 to 73.

 That's my point. Each one of them is for a different product. What the consumer sees is an average of six numbers. So the consumers are not going to see the difference between \$68 and \$73 or between \$55 and \$68. That's why we do the staggering and the laddering so we can average in every year six numbers, and that reduces volatility tremendously.
- Q. But the clearing prices have increased, correct?
- A. The trend has gone up. But, again, that is an abnormal year. That's the year where the price of capacity went up to \$357 a megawatt-day in FirstEnergy's service territory. The following year it went back down to \$114.

- Q. And we don't know today what's going to happen even with the '17-'18 capacity prices, correct?
 - A. Well, we know they're 120 right now.
- 5 Q. Right.

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- A. So --
- Q. And they could change?
 - A. The price will not change, but there might be some adders that would be nonbypassable on every transmission customer in PJM.
- Q. And that would result in an increase in the retail rates that Duke Energy Ohio's customers pay, correct?
- A. That would be an increase in retail rates in all of PJM.
- 16 Q. And that would include Duke Energy Ohio's retail customers, correct?
- 18 A. Correct.
 - Q. Dr. Choueiki, just briefly, you had a conversation concerning the announced sale with Dynegy, Duke Energy Ohio and Dynegy.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And it's your understanding -- or is it your understanding, sir, that the nonregulated generating assets held under the Duke Energy

Corporate umbrella are being sold to Dynegy?

- A. Yeah. My understanding is all DECAM coal and gas assets are being sold to Dynegy.
- Q. And upon the consummation of that transaction, there will not be any affiliated nonregulated generation in the Duke Energy Corporate family, correct?
 - A. Duke Energy, Duke Energy Ohio?
- Q. Let me back up. There will not be nonregulated generation in PJM, correct?
- A. Nonregulated generation in PJM that Duke Energy owns?
 - Q. Correct.

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- A. I don't know. I'm sorry. I mean, I only know about Ohio, what's happening in Ohio. I don't know what Duke Energy has or the constructs, regulatory constructs, in other states.
- Q. Okay. We can talk about Ohio, with respect to Ohio. Following the consummation of the sale to Dynegy, there will not be nonregulated generation that's affiliated with Duke Energy Ohio, correct?
- A. Yeah. We still have to figure out what to do with OVEC or what OVEC is called. I'm not sure -- even Mr. Whitlock couldn't figure out who --

when someone asks him who is going to take care of the OVEC generation, bid that generation, he didn't know.

- Q. Do you believe OVEC is an affiliate of Duke Energy Ohio?
- A. No, no. Your question was about affiliates?
 - Q. Yes, sir.

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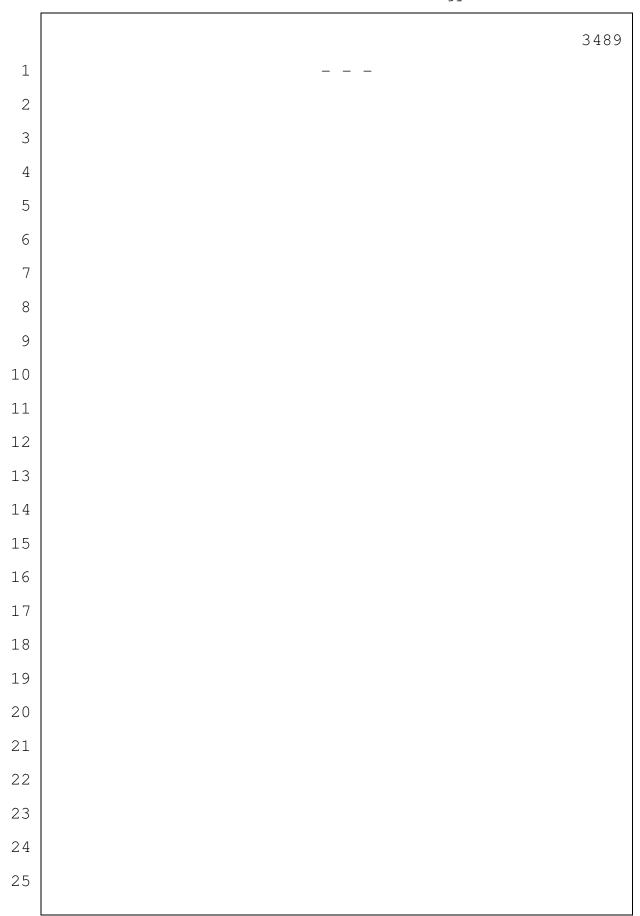
- A. I'm sorry. I missed that detail.
- Q. And, Dr. Choueiki, with respect to the SEET, the significantly excessive earnings test, are you aware that there are provisions in Ohio law concerning the parameters for that test?
- A. You are speaking way above me here. I am not sure exactly what the details of the SEET test are, but may proposal is somehow to -- to give -- given that Duke Energy Ohio is carrying all the risk, they are carrying all the benefit or enjoy all the benefit that comes from the sale of that generation regardless what they want to do with it.
- Q. So you don't know whether the Ohio

 Commission has issued or adopted parameters for how
 this significantly excessive earnings test are to be
 administered, correct?
 - A. I don't know the details.

3486 1 MS. SPILLER: One moment, please, your 2 Honor. 3 Dr. Choueiki, just a couple of questions, Q. if I may, sir. Your testimony in this case is 4 5 testimony that has been submitted only on behalf of the staff of the Public Utilities Commission, 6 7 correct? 8 Α. That's correct. And you understand that in connection 9 10 with the wholesale SSO auctions, that Duke Energy 11 Ohio enters into master SSO supply agreements with 12 the successful auction participants, correct? 13 Α. They do enter into contracts, yes. 14 Do you believe that entering into those Q. 15 contracts puts Duke Energy Ohio in the generation 16 business? 17 Α. No. 18 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. 19 don't have anything further. 2.0 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you. 2.1 Redirect? Do you need a minute? 22 MR. BEELER: Can I have a minute, please? 23 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Sure. 24 (Discussion off the record.) 25 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Mr. Beeler?

1 MR. BEELER: No redirect, your Honor. 2 MS. BOJKO: Do we still have a recross 3 opportunity as promised by Ms. Spiller? 4 MR. OLIKER: Yeah. 5 MS. SPILLER: That was struck from the record. There is nothing to recross on, Ms. Bojko. 6 7 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you, Doctor. 8 THE WITNESS: My pleasure. 9 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Renew your motion. MR. BEELER: Yes. Staff would move for 10 the admission of Staff Exhibit 1. 11 12 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Any objections? 13 MS. SPILLER: No, your Honor. EXAMINER WALSTRA: It will be admitted. 14 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 15 16 EXAMINER WALSTRA: And Duke? 17 MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, Duke Energy 18 Ohio would move for the admission of Duke Energy Ohio 19 Exhibits 30 and 31, the auction reports docketed with 2.0 the Commission in case 12-4724. 2.1 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Any objections? 22 MS. BOJKO: Could you look at that case 23 number again? I had 2742. 24 MS. SPILLER: Oh, 12-2742. Sorry. 25 MS. HUSSEY: Could you give us the date

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      for the second one, the date of the letter?
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                  MR. HART: Docketed November 5th, 2014.
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                  MS. BOJKO: 2013?
                  MR. HART: '14.
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                  MS. SPILLER: '14.
                  MS. BOJKO: November 5?
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                  MR. HART: As in yesterday.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Hearing no objections,
      it will be admitted.
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                  (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: I quess we'll break
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      for lunch at this point and come back at 1:45.
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                  MR. SERIO: Your Honor, could I get
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      clarification on whether we are going to need
      Ms. Hixon this afternoon? I am assuming Mr. Williams
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      will go on.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: I think there's a good
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      chance, yeah.
                  MS. SPILLER: So we have Mr. Yankel?
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Yankel.
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                  MS. WATTS: Williams and then Hixon.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Yeah, Williams,
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      Yankel, and Hixon. Thank you.
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                  (Thereupon, at 12:35 p.m., a lunch recess
25
      was taken.)
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3490 1 Thursday Afternoon Session, 2 November 6, 2014. 3 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Go back on the record. 4 And I believe it's OCC's witness. 5 MR. BERGER: Thank you, your Honor. 6 7 At this point in time, OCC calls Anthony 8 Yankel. 9 (Witness sworn.) 10 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you. You may be 11 seated. 12 ANTHONY YANKEL 13 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 14 DIRECT EXAMINATION 15 16 By Mr. Berger: 17 Mr. Yankel, would you please state your Q. 18 full name and your business address. 19 Anthony Yankel, Y-a-n-k-e-1, 29814 Lake Α. 20 Road, Bay Village, Ohio 44140. 2.1 0. And, Mr. Yankel, did you cause to prepare 22 testimony in this proceeding? 23 Α. Yes. 24 MR. BERGER: Your Honor, at this time I 25 would like to have marked for identification

- 1 Mr. Yankel's testimony as OCC Exhibit No. 46.
- 2 Mr. Yankel also has an errata sheet which we would
- 3 ask be marked as OCC Exhibit 46.1.
- 4 EXAMINER WALSTRA: So marked.
- 5 (EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- 6 MR. BERGER: Thank you.
- 7 MR. SERIO: May I approach, your Honor?
- 8 EXAMINER WALSTRA: You may.
 - Q. We're handing a copy of your testimony to the court reporter and the errata sheet.
- Mr. Yankel, was this testimony prepared
- by you or under your direct supervision?
- 13 A. It was.

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- Q. And we're handing out the errata sheet as
 Exhibit 46.1. Do you have any additional changes or
 corrections to your testimony?
 - A. None that I'm aware of.
- Q. And with the corrections reflected on the errata sheet, is your testimony true and correct to the best of your knowledge, information, and belief?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. If I were to ask you the questions

 contained in your testimony today, would your answers

 be the same as reflected in the testimony and errata?
- 25 A. Yes.

3492 1 MR. BERGER: With that, your Honor, 2 Mr. Yankel is available for cross-examination, and 3 we'll hold our motion for admission until after his examination. Thank you. 4 5 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you. Ms. Hussey? 6 7 8 CROSS-EXAMINATION 9 By Ms. Hussey: Good afternoon, Mr. Yankel. 10 Q. Good afternoon. 11 12 Q. Would you please turn to page 20 of your 13 testimony. 14 Α. Yes. You're discussing your proposal for rider 15 Q. 16 DCI there, correct? 17 Α. For the allocation, yes. 18 Okay. And your proposal appears to base 0. 19 the allocation on Duke's cost-of-service study 2.0 performed in the last distribution rate case which 2.1 was 12-1682-EL-SSO, correct? 22 Α. Yes. And specifically the allocation for rider 23 24 DCI would be based on the share of net distribution 25 plant allocated to each class?

A. Yes.

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Q. Okay. Do you recollect that Duke's cost-of-service study was criticized in the last rate case for an error that allocated too much plant to rate to class DP?

A. No, I'm not.

MS. HUSSEY: May I approach, your Honor?

EXAMINER WALSTRA: You may. Could you
mark this, Ms. Hussey?

MS. HUSSEY: Sure. Happy to do so.

Could I please have marked the direct testimony of

Neal Townsend on behalf of the Kroger Company filed

on February 19, 2013 in Case No. 12-1682-EL-AIR and

others marked Kroger Exhibit No. 2.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. KINGERY: And, your Honors, I would object immediately just on the grounds that Mr. Townsend is not here. This is absolutely hearsay. And to the extent that she's going to ask Mr. Yankel about it, there's no foundation.

MS. HUSSEY: I'm not actually asking him about anything directly involved, and there would be no need. I'm just asking -- I gave this document to him in order to refresh his recollection.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Okay.

- Q. (By Ms. Hussey) Okay. Could you turn to page 3.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And if you review point 1 on page 3, does that refresh your recollection about the objection that I mentioned to the cost-of-service study in the last case?
- A. No, it does not. I did not see this, so it doesn't refresh my memory.
- Q. Okay. With regard to the cost-of-service study, you're proposing to use that as the basis for allocating DCI costs; is that correct?
- A. I'm proposing to use just a portion of the cost-of-service study, the portion that's most reflective of the type of costs that are going in the plant costs and try to take away the use of such things as meter reading, billing and whatnot. The costs certainly aren't associated with distribution plant additions.
- Q. Okay. And are you aware that that allocation of distribution revenue responsibility to each rate schedule was addressed in the stipulation in the last rate case?
- MS. KINGERY: Objection, your Honor. The

witness has just said that he didn't recollect what had happened in that case with regard to this issue.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

MS. KINGERY: At this point, Ms. Hussey is just testifying.

MS. HUSSEY: Your Honor -- okay.

- A. Would you like to repeat the question?

 Do you want me to answer?
- Q. I'm sorry. I didn't know there was a pending question.
 - A. Should I have it repeated?
 - Q. I can repeat it.

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Were you aware that the allocation distribution revenue responsibility was addressed in the stipulation in the last rate case?

- A. The responsibility certainly was. But, again, that's the numbers that the company had proposed under revenue distribution. I am looking at a different set of numbers which I don't believe is addressed specifically as a line item within a cost-of-service item. Again, more narrowly focused on the type of investment we're talking about as opposed to the overall revenue requirement.
- Q. Okay. And you're testifying on behalf of OCC today, correct?

A. That is correct.

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Q. Is it your understanding that the stipulation was signed by numerous parties including Duke, Kroger, and OCC in 12-1682-EL-SSO?

MR. BERGER: Your Honor, I am going to object to the use of this stipulation for any substantive purpose as having precedential value in this proceeding. The stipulation clearly provided it is non-precedential. Ms. Hussey is attempting to use it for that purpose by inquiring of this witness regarding whether a particular thing was adopted in this stipulation. I don't think that it's probative of the evidence in this case. Thank you.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

- Q. Would you like to see a copy of the stipulation, Mr. Yankel?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay.

MS. HUSSEY: May I approach, your Honor?

EXAMINER WALSTRA: You may.

- A. I can see where the staff has signed. I can see where the OCC has signed it.
- MR. BERGER: Is there a question posed?

MS. HUSSEY: I believe there is a pending

question about whether Duke, OCC and Kroger were

signatory parties to this stipulation.

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MR. BERGER: Thank you.

MS. KINGERY: And I would renew my objection on the grounds this stipulation, as all stipulations are, was a package agreement. So what was agreed to on one particular issue in here is not relevant to its use in a subsequent case.

MS. HUSSEY: Your Honor, I am just trying to understand what the outcome of Mr. Yankel's proposal is going to be in relation to what currently is.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: I'll overrule it.

Can you mark the exhibit?

MS. HUSSEY: Sure. I would like to have marked as Kroger Exhibit 3 Stipulation and Recommendation in Case No. 12-1682-EL-AIR and others filed on April 2, 2013.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

Q. (By Ms. Hussey) Mr. Yankel, so by proposing to use Duke's cost-of-service study in the last distribution rate case to spread DCI costs, are you recommending bypassing the provisions in the stipulation that determined how costs would be spread?

MR. BERGER: Objection, your Honor. are talking about a different case here than the case -- the settlement, again, only applied to the dollars that were being allocated in that case. dollars being allocated in this case are different, and I believe this stipulation is not supposed to be precedential on any issue. And in addition, there is no foundation because Mr. Yankel, I don't believe, was a -- did not testify in that case, to the best of my recollection.

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MS. HUSSEY: Your Honor, if I may, the last distribution rate case obviously is determinative of what current distribution rates are, and allocation was addressed, and he is depending on a cost-of-service study that was performed, to my understanding, in conjunction with that case. So I think that this should be admitted at this point.

MR. BERGER: Well, I am not asking about the admission of the stipulation. I'm asking about the question that you posed, which it was talking about different costs and the costs included in that stipulation.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

Α. Can I have --

MS. HUSSEY: Karen, can you read the

question back, please?

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(Record read.)

A. No. I am looking at a specific line item in the cost-of-service study. The stipulation itself looks at, one, the entire cost-of-service study plus an agreement amongst all the parties. It's much broader than that.

What I'm looking for in this particular case is a way to allocate a very specific type of cost, and I am trying to find a place where the company has developed data from which to allocate that as opposed to a general here is what the overall revenue requirement is. I don't feel that the general revenue requirement is reflective of the type of costs going into this particular item.

- Q. And we're talking about the costs associated with rider DCI, correct?
 - A. Correct, in this particular case.
- Q. And you don't feel as though bypassing the rates for provisions in the settlement agreement deprives the signatory parties of the benefit of their bargain in that particular case?

MR. BERGER: Objection, again, your Honor. By talking about the bypassing what the parties agreed to, she is suggesting that it's

precedential. It's not precedential. It's clearly set forth on page 2 of the stipulation.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

A. Can I have it reread? (Record read.)

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- A. No. The stipulation is directed at that particular case. It reflects what the revenue requirement will be coming out of that case. We're looking at something very different. We are looking at a very specific item in a very different case.
- Q. And yet you have used the cost-of-service study as a part of the foundation or a large part of the foundation of what you've included for the allocation in your testimony; is that correct?
- A. That is correct, because I looked at the specific items that we were talking about in this particular case, and I took from the cost-of-service study what essentially the company believes to be their costs for distribution plant, and I thought it's much better to use straight distribution plant than to use distribution plant plus again the cost of meter reading, the cost of billing and whatnot.

MS. HUSSEY: All right. Thank you. Nothing further.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you. Ms. Bojko?

MS. BOJKO: Yes. Thank you.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

4 By Ms. Bojko:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Yankel.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. Could you turn to page 20 of your testimony. I want to understand the chart that you have laid out there. It's my understanding from your chart that the column labeled "Distribution Revenue" is what Duke is proposing in this cause; is that correct?
- A. Proposing to be used in this case, yes, for the allocation of these costs, yes.
- Q. Okay. And then the last column which is titled "Net Distribution Plant," this is what you, sir, are proposing be the allocation in the current case with regard to DCI; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, yes.
- Q. And it's my understanding from your discussions you just had that the utility proposal, Duke's proposal in the distribution revenue column was based on the last rate case and it was based on the settlement parameters; is that your understanding?

A. Could you give it to me again?

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- Q. The distribution revenue column that's proposed by Duke in this case, it's your understanding that that was based on the settlement allocation in the last case that you cite to on this page; is that correct?
 - A. That's my understanding, yes.
- Q. Okay. And so your proposal is not to base it upon that, but instead base it on the cost-of-service study that was performed but in that last case; is that correct?
- A. That is correct, on those specific costs under question at this time, yes.
- Q. Okay. So just so I understand, the Duke proposal is to use the last rate case and the allocation that came out of the settlement, and your proposal is to use the last rate case but to use the cost-of-service study that was performed in that case; is that correct?
- A. Only a specific line item in that case. So, again, the overall revenue requirement, not the dollar amount but the allocation, would pretty much follow the cost-of-service study. So I'm just looking at, again, one line item in the cost-of-service study to reflect the one set of

conditions we're looking at here.

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- Q. Okay. But I'm just trying -- there were a lot of objections, so I am trying to make sure I understand your proposal. Both of these columns are based on something that came out of the last distribution rate case; is that right?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Okay. And your proposal, sir, the effect of your proposal would be to shift costs from the residential class to the other classes, particularly the commercial classes; is that fair?
- A. Certainly shifts it from the residential class. I didn't go through the others to see plus or minus which way it went, but obviously residential is getting less, other classes are getting more.
- Q. Okay. And the two classes from your chart, sir, that appear to be getting the brunt of that shift or increase would be the DS class and the DP class; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, and lightning.
- Q. Oh, excuse me. And the lightning.

 Actually it's the lightning and the DP class that get the majority of the increase; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. And, now, can we turn to page 23

of your testimony. Do I understand this chart to mean the exact same as what I just went through with you with the other chart, that the distribution revenue column is the utility proposal in this case and the distribution O&M expense column is your proposal in this case?

- A. Yes. Again, from the last case, the last distribution rate case, yes.
- Q. Okay. And both, again, have the underlining foundation of the last distribution case and Duke's proposals based on the settlement allocation and your proposals based on the cost-of-service allocation?
- A. No. Mine is based upon, again, one specific line item within the cost-of-service study. The total the company's proposal, the distribution revenue column, is a total revenue column. So it includes all the expenses that the company has, including, again, meter reading, which obviously isn't a part of what we are talking about here. Whatever. Sales. There's a number of items in here that have nothing to do in this particular case with storm damage.
 - Q. Okay.

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A. So, you know, I'm looking at -- looking

for something, an O&M expense that reflects storm damage. I'm only looking at one portion of the cost-of-service study. The overall cost-of-service study would be higher for residential because it does include a much higher amount of costs for billing, for meter reading and what have you for the residential class, but that has nothing to do with the storm damage.

Q. Okay. Thank you for that clarification that it's based on a line item in the cost-of-service study, your proposal, right?

Okay. So looking at this chart that you've put before us, the effect of your proposal from Duke's proposal is approximately a 10 percent decrease, 10.2 percent decrease, in residential rates; is that right?

A. That is correct.

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- Q. And then in this scenario for the O&M costs, it seems that the DP class is the one that's getting hit the hardest and it's over -- doubling the rate. It's going from 6.1 to 12.9 percent; is that correct?
- A. That is correct. Also, the DM class does go down. So some other classes go down, yes.
 - Q. And it looks like the DS class gets a

3506 more significant jump as well, goes from 29.4 to 1 2 33.2; is that correct? 3 That is correct. Α. MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor. I 4 5 have no other questions. 6 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you. 7 Mr. Kurtz? 8 MR. KURTZ: No questions, your Honor. 9 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Mr. Hart? 10 MR. HART: Yes, your Honor. 11 12 CROSS-EXAMINATION 13 By Mr. Hart: 14 Mr. Yankel, let's continue on the issue 15 of the rate design for your proposal. I take it 16 you're accepting the cost-of-service study from the 17 2012 rate case as is with no changes? 18 I have not reviewed it, so I am accepting Α. 19 it as is, yes. 2.0 Q. And you haven't done any independent cost 2.1 study of your own to determine what the proper class 22 allocation would be; is that correct? 23 If we were to redo it this year, no, I 24 have not.

Okay. Now, do you understand that in

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Q.

case 12-1682 that the cost-of-service study was sponsored by a witness, James Ziolkowski?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And are you aware that that case settled without a hearing?
 - A. I'm not aware of that.
- Q. Okay. So you're not aware that Mr. Ziolkowski never actually testified as to the accuracy of that cost study?

MR. BERGER: Your Honor, at this point I just want to object. I mean that case did not settle without a hearing, as I understood it. I think with -- strike that.

There was a hearing on the stipulation, your Honor, in that case. I just wanted to make that clear. Thank you.

MR. HART: Could you read back the question?

(Record read.)

- A. If there was no hearing with respect to the initial testimony filed, then I would assume no.
- Q. Okay. And so he was not subject to cross-examination on any issue that's covered by that cost study, correct?
- 25 A. That I don't know. Again, if he's

testified with respect to the stipulation, that I don't know, whether he's testified with respect to the stipulation. But with respect to cost-of-service study, I assume that he did not -- he was not cross-examined on that.

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- Q. All right. And you've been shown by Kroger the testimony of Neal Townsend that was filed in that case, correct?
 - A. It's been handed to me, yes.
- Q. Okay. And I guess you are aware that Mr. Townsend criticized certain aspects of the study. I don't want to get into the details of what he said but --
- A. I would assume other people did as well.

 I have no idea, but I would assume other people would have done as well. Again, it's a distribution rate case. One of the primary things would be the cost-of-service study within a distribution rate case. So I would assume there would be several different points of view.
- Q. And so it was never resolved whether the cost-of-service study was accurate or whether the challenges to the cost-of-service study were correct, correct?
- MR. BERGER: Objection, your Honor. The

1 stipulation is a resolution of the entire proceeding. 2 I think it's inaccurate to represent -- I think it 3 creates a misunderstanding to say there was no resolution of issues in general. There's 4 5 certainly -- I think we can stipulate that there was no specific -- the Commission's order -- either the 6 7 stipulation nor the Commission's order specifically 8 addressed the validity of the cost-of-service study. 9

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Your objection is noted but overruled.

- Q. (By Mr. Hart) I don't know if you answered or not.
 - A. I don't recall. I will have to ask.

 (Record read.)
- A. In my understanding, there would have been no determination one way or the other.
- Q. All right. Now, you've in your chart on page 23 -- well, there was actually two charts. One is on page 20 and one is on 23. Am I correct both of those, the left column titled "Distribution Revenue" are the same numbers which were the stipulated numbers?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. Okay. And would you agree that the cost-of-service study itself would have had a total

cost of service allocation?

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- A. That would be different than the ones that we have here? I would assume, yes.
- Q. Okay. What I am getting at is you picked out a specific line item that you would use to allocate rider DCI, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you've picked out a different line item that you would use for the storm rider, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Neither of which is the total cost of service.
- A. Neither of which is total cost of service, but both of which are reflective of the specific riders we're talking about here as opposed to a total which I don't think is reflective of the specific riders we're talking about.
- Q. All right. Well, let me get back to the total cost of study issue. You agree that the stipulated allocation among rate classes is different than what the cost-of-service study said the total cost-of-service allocation should be.
- A. I said I assume. I did not check, but I would assume it's different, yes.
 - Q. Well, you used that to find the line item

you used, correct?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. So if we were to look at the total cost-of-service line, we could see what those numbers were and whether they are the same as the stipulated numbers.
 - A. We could.
- Q. Okay. Now, am I correct that for purposes of the stipulation in case 12-1682, the only number that was agreed upon was the ultimate total cost of service as opposed to components that go into that?
- A. You mean percentages? I am just not following the question.
- 15 Q. Yeah.
- 16 A. Percentages, right.
- Q. I am talking about percentage of allocation among rate classes.
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. There is only one set of numbers -- we didn't go through each line of the costs or cost-of-service study and settle on an allocation for that line, right?
- A. I certainly would assume not.
- Q. So there's no way to deconstruct from

that total number to determine what the relative weights of the components would have been, is there?

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- A. What every -- yes, what everyone would have agreed to, there is no way of understanding what that would have been. Again, I was looking at specific line items that reflect specific costs which I was trying to take away things that obviously didn't matter with respect to the cost-of-service study. I was essentially subtracting out is what I was doing.
- Q. Well, let me ask it this way. In order for the bottom line numbers to be allocated differently, would you agree that one or more of the subcomponents of the cost study would have had to change?

MR. BERGER: Can you reread the question? I'm not sure I understood.

(Record read.)

MR. BERGER: I object. I think the question is unclear. Is he talking about the stipulated bottom line number? Is he talking about the cost-of-service study bottom line number? It's unclear.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Can you clarify?

MR. HART: Well, I think the witness can

say whether it is unclear to him, but I will try to do it a different way.

- Q. We've established, have we not,
 Mr. Yankel, that the stipulated allocation of cost
 among the rate class is different than what the
 cost-of-service study would have told us to do,
 correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And in order to arrive at different totals in a cost-of-service study, you would have to change something in one of the component lines that adds up to that total, correct?
- A. If one were doing that, but one probably wasn't doing that. When you are looking at a settlement, a stipulation, you are looking at the overall numbers and what's agreed to. You are not going back through a cost-of-service study and changing certain line items to come up with a certain number. You are essentially coming up with an agreement on what numbers everybody is going to go with, and it really has nothing to do with what's in the cost-of-service study.
- Q. I think we agree with each other on that point, but what I am trying to get at is in order to come up with a different bottom line, one or more of

the components that total that bottom line has to change also, correct?

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MR. BERGER: Again, Mr. Hart, are you talking about the bottom line number for a stipulation?

MR. HART: No. I am talking about the cost-of-service study.

MR. BERGER: So you're saying -- you're asking him whether in coming up with the bottom line number in the company's cost-of-service study, if you were to change the bottom line, one of the components would have to change? Is that what you are asking?

MR. HART: That's what I have asked about three times now, yes.

- A. Mathematically, yes. You have -- if you change one number, you are going -- your bottom line number is going to change. If your bottom line numbers change, therefore, you had to change at least one of the components, maybe five of them. I have no idea. But it's a mathematical calculation. So in order to get a different number at the bottom, you have to change something on top.
- Q. And do you know of any line items in the cost-of-service study other than the allocation of the plant expense and the O&M -- I'm sorry. The

- allocation of plant and O&M expense were under challenge?
 - A. No, I do not know what was under challenge by Mr. Townsend or anyone else.
 - Q. So am I fair to say that you can't assume that if the case had been litigated, that the cost-of-service study would have been upheld with respect to line 8?
- 9 MR. BERGER: I'm sorry. Line 8?
- MR. HART: Yes, on Schedule 3.2, page 20 which he relies upon for his numbers.
 - A. There's no telling what would have happened as far as that goes without the litigation.
 - Q. And the same is true with respect to line 38 on page 20 of Schedule E32, correct?
- 16 A. Correct.

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- MR. BERGER: I am sorry. I am not sure where counsel is.
- Are you talking about his testimony or somewhere else?
- MR. HART: I am talking about the lines
 he cited on pages 20, line 18 and page 23, line 17,
 which are his sources for his numbers.
- MR. BERGER: The sources in terms of the cost-of-service study that you are referring to,

3516 1 okay. Thank you. 2 MR. HART: That's all I have. 3 MS. BOJKO: Mr. Hart, do you mean line 38? 4 5 MR. HART: I thought that's what I said. Maybe I misspoke. On page 20, he refers to line 38; 6 7 and on page 23, he refers to line 8. 8 MR. BERGER: Of schedule E3.2 page 20 of 9 the cost-of-service study? MR. HART: That's correct. 10 Thank you. That's all I have. 11 12 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you. 1.3 Ms. Kingery? 14 MS. KINGERY: Thank you, your Honor. 15 16 CROSS-EXAMINATION 17 By Ms. Kingery: 18 Mr. Yankel, is it fair to say that the 0. 19 focus of your testimony in this proceeding is limited 2.0 to rate design issues? Yes, primarily. It depends on what you 2.1 22 call rate design, but yes, primarily. Rate design is fine. 23 24 And you discuss four of the riders that 25 Duke Energy Ohio has proposed in this case, correct?

- A. Well, one they didn't propose. One they proposed to get rid of, the interruptible. But, yes, the four different things that they were talking about, I believe, four different areas.
- Q. Okay. The interruptible, if you count the interruptible, then maybe it's five. You talk about RC, correct?
 - A. RC.
 - Q. And DCI?
- 10 A. DCI.

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- 11 Q. And DSR?
- 12 A. DSR.
- Q. And PSR?
- 14 A. Yes. So there would be five, yes.
- Q. Okay. And it is your opinion that rider
 RC should not be approved, correct?
- 17 A. Yes.
- Q. And as to rider DCI, you do not offer any opinion as to whether or not it should be approved, correct?
- 21 A. That is correct.
- Q. And the same thing with rider DSR, you don't offer any opinion as to whether it should or should not be approved, correct?
- 25 A. That is correct.

- Q. And you also do not offer any opinion as to whether rider PSR should be approved or should not, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. So for purposes of your work in this case, you assumed that rider DCI, DSR, and PSR were all approved by -- or will all be approved by the Commission, correct?
- A. I didn't assume that. I said if the Commission -- or at least my opinion, what I said was if it is approved by the Commission, then here is how the allocation should be, yes.
- Q. And then other than rider RC and the ones we've just discussed, the only other topic you testify on is the interruptible program that you mentioned a moment ago, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. How does Duke Energy Ohio propose to procure capacity for its standard service offer load under this ESP?
 - A. Self-serve.
- MR. BERGER: I'm sorry. Did you mean under the proposed ESP?
- MS. KINGERY: Yes.
- MR. BERGER: Okay. Thank you.

3519 1 Α. Under the proposed? 2 Q. Yes, the application we are considering 3 here. 4 Α. I'm sorry. Through PJM in the market of 5 self-supply. Would you look at your testimony on page 6 Ο. 7 5, line 5. 8 Α. Yes. 9 0. And read the sentence that starts on that line. 10 "Duke's SSO capacity requirement will be 11 12 satisfied by the winners of the auction-based procurement process." 13 So it's --14 Q. 15 Α. The suppliers, yes. 16 Q. Okay. 17 Α. The marketers. 18 Q. Wholesale marketers, correct? Wholesale marketers. 19 Α. 2.0 Q. And those wholesale marketers will get 2.1 the capacity from where? 22 Α. PJM. They will have to pay for it.

would bill those wholesale suppliers for that

And so you would agree with me PJM then

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capacity, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And PJM bills wholesale suppliers on the 5 CP method, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, if you turn to page 3 of your testimony, please, line 1, you say there -- and this is in a paragraph talking about rider RC. You say, "These costs are charged to the utility on an energy basis." What are these costs in that partial sentence I just read?
- A. I'm not sure what goes before, but basically all the costs. I mean there's cost of labor. There's cost of risk. There's cost of energy. There's essentially all costs including the capacity cost.
- Q. Well, let's look at what went before it.

 On the previous page starting on line 19, you're

 quoting from the direct testimony of Mr. Ziolkowski,

 and you say "On the basis of traditional

 cost-causation principles, it is reasonable to

 allocate the capacity cost on the basis of each

 class's contribution to the total Five Coincident

 Peak. But, these costs are charged to the utility on

 an energy basis."

Were you referring to the quote that was

in the previous line?

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- A. Yes, in this particular case. Later on in my testimony, I talk about the other charges that, you know, get thrown in there. But, yes, in this particular case, it would just be the capacity.
- Q. But I thought we just said that PJM bills on the 5 CP method.
 - A. For capacity to the marketers.
- Q. Right. And, if you know, when the company collects costs under rider RC, the charges under rider RC, where does that money go?
 - A. In the future or today?
 - Q. Let's talk about today.
- A. I believe it stays with the company today. I'm not sure. They are self-supplying, so I'm thinking it stays with the company today. I didn't look into that, I guess.
- Q. Okay. And do you know under the proposed ESP what the rider RC revenues would be used for?
- A. Essentially to pay the marketers, so it's -- that would be combined with the energy charges to pay the marketer the ultimate energy prices being charged.
- Q. So Duke takes the revenues from rider RC and reimburses the auction winners for their costs

from PJM for capacity?

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- A. Duke collects money from the customers --
- Q. Right.
- A. -- and reimburses on the basis of energy only to the marketers.
 - Q. And where do you get that information?
- A. Because the marketers are only charging them for energy. They are not charging for capacity.
- Q. Mr. Yankel, have you read the application in this proceeding?
 - A. A long time ago.
- Q. And are you aware that the auction that is proposed by the company is a full requirements auction?
- 15 A. Yes.
- Q. And what does a full requirements auction mean to you?
- A. Not as much as it does to you. But,
 anyhow, basically energy and capacity and ancillary
 services.
- 21 Q. Okay.
- 22 A. The total requirements.
- Q. Okay. So if it means that the auction bidders have to bid to provide energy and capacity as well as ancillary services, doesn't that mean that

once they win, they are providing capacity as well as energy?

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- A. They are providing that, but the terms of the auction, as I understand it, is based strictly on dollars per megawatt-hour. There's no breakout with respect to capacity costs at all. So the utility —Duke is not paying a specific capacity cost. It is paying strictly an energy cost for ancillary services and everything.
- Q. So, sir, do you believe that the wholesale providers who bid in the auction are not including a capacity component in their bids?

MR. BERGER: Objection, your Honor. He's already answered the question.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

- A. They are putting together a number of variables, costs into their bid, of which I assume some of that is capacity, yes.
- Q. And they are paying PJM for capacity that they obtain in the market on a 5 CP basis?
 - A. Based on a 5 CP basis, yes.
- Q. Thank you. On page 4, line 6 of your testimony, you discuss the distribution storm rider, correct, on line 5?
 - A. Yes, yes.

Q. Is it your understanding that Duke Energy
Ohio is intending to recover capital investments
through this rider?

A. No.

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- Q. And moving forward to the PSR now on line 18 of that same page, you agree with the company's proposed cost allocation, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And on page 5, line 2, you agree with the company's proposal to terminate the industrial interruptible program, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. So going back a minute to the capacity rider, do you believe that the company needed a rider RC in the currently applicable ESP, the one that we are under right now?
- MR. BERGER: Objection, your Honor. He didn't address this issue in his testimony. It's outside the scope.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

- A. No, I did not. What the company needed to do is collect a certain dollar amount, and they didn't need a specific rider for that. They just collected it someplace else, that's all.
- Q. And you believe they needed to collect a

certain dollar amount because they were self-supplying their own capacity obligations?

- A. Yes. Well, I guess they didn't have to collect it actually, but that's beside the point.

 They decided they wanted it.
- Q. That's a nice gift. So, in your opinion, again looking at the last ESP case that resulted in the one we are under now, what the company proposed in that case was to provide capacity to all customers in its service territory based largely on its own costs of providing that capacity, correct?
- A. That's my understanding of reading the last case, yes.
- Q. And you would agree with me, then, that in the initial application in that proceeding, the company specifically included the use of its own generating assets as capacity resources, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. And in that case, in that situation, using the 12 CP method was appropriate, correct?

MR. BERGER: Objection, your Honor. He is not testifying as -- did not testify in this case as to what was appropriate in the last case.

MS. KINGERY: I'm referring to his testimony on page 12, line 4.

MR. BERGER: Thank you.

- A. Can we do the question again? Because my answer is probably different than what I am thinking it was.
- Q. What I said was in that case, in the situation that we just discussed, you believe that it was appropriate to use the 12 CP method?
- A. I believe it was more appropriate to use that method than, say, the 5 CP method or something else. But, yes, I think the 12 CP method was appropriate. I think I discuss there more that the Commission tends to have done that. So I like the 12 CP method.
- Q. Do you realize, sir, that what the company proposed in that ESP proceeding is not what materialized?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And so you realize in the currently effective ESP, the capacity for the SSO load is procured via competitive auctions, just as the company has proposed for the next ESP?
 - A. Could I have that again?
- Q. Sure. You have discussed already the fact that in the current application that we're working on right now, the company has proposed that

it would get the capacity necessary from the wholesale auction winners, correct?

- A. The future that we are looking at?
- Q. The future that we are looking at.
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Are you aware that what transpired in the previous proceeding that led to the one that's effective now, the company gets its capacity also from wholesale auction winners?
- A. I was of the opinion they were getting it from their own self-supply during the current, today what's going on.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. Did I say that wrong? I may have.

 That's what I believe.
 - Q. Okay. So you're not aware that the revenues that Duke receives under the current rider RC are remitted to the wholesale auction winners, correct?
 - A. Duke has to pay those people money, and I'm not sure where Duke gets that money from. It obviously gets it from the ratepayers, but I don't think there is a special pile that goes one place or the other.

The capacity that they are paying for,

Duke is -- it's an FRR plan is what it's doing, so it's backing up the capacity for its suppliers as opposed to PJM doing it. I'm not sure how the money is flowing.

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- Q. So the difference that you see between the current ESP and the one that's proposed is primarily that Duke would no longer be an FRR entity; is that correct?
- A. It certainly will not. I'm not sure if that's the primary. But, yes, it certainly will not be anymore.
- Q. And is the fact that it will no longer be an FRR entity the primary driver for your belief that rider RC is unnecessary?
- A. No. There's a number of reasons, including I think the most obvious is the fact that the marketers and suppliers are not charging for capacity. They are charging only on an energy basis. And if the costs come down on an energy basis, one should allocate on an energy basis. If it's 50/50, then it should be 50/50 between the two, between capacity and energy, but it's 100 percent energy is how it's being allocated, is how it's being actually charged to Duke. If duke has more capacity or uses more capacity and uses a whole lot less energy,

they are going to pay a whole lot less because they are not going to give up the capacity charge. The charges are based on energy only.

- Q. Is PJM's use of the 5 CP method for purposes of charging the wholesale suppliers for the capacity consistent with principles of cost causation?
 - A. It's not my choice. It's theirs.
- Q. All right. And it's a given that they do so.
- A. Yes.

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- Q. So would you agree that it would be reasonable to use that same method when converting those wholesale charges into retail rates?
- A. No. Again, because those aren't the charges that the utility is seeing. The utility is seeing a dollars per megawatt-hour charge only.
- Q. Could we turn to page 15, and starting on about line 10, you discuss what you believe to be an error with regard to how the company calculated the average capacity price, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And the equation for determining the average capacity price is essentially PJM demand multiplied by the FZCP times the number of days in

the period and that gives us a capacity cost to recover. We take that and divide it by the megawatt-hours in the period to get an average capacity price, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And you do not dispute the numeric information that the company used in identifying the FZCP, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you do not dispute the determination of the number of days in the period, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. But you do dispute the PJM demand that the company used in determining the capacity costs to recover, correct?
- A. I have a problem -- actually I guess my problem is more the energy that's being used. You could do the capacity either way. It's one number or the other. They need to both be the same, and they're not.
- Q. With regard to PJM demand as you've used that term in your testimony, this is the same as Duke Energy Ohio's reliability obligation as reported to PJM, correct?
- A. No. My understanding is it's Ohio and

1 | Kentucky. It's not just Duke Ohio.

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- Q. Okay. It is a reliability obligation?
 We'll come back to whether it's Duke Energy Ohio or
 Duke Energy Ohio and Kentucky. But it is a
 reliability obligation, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Okay. And the reliability obligation includes both load and a reserve requirement, correct?
- A. I don't know about the reserve requirement. The reserve requirement is usually a percentage above the load itself. I don't know what the number is. I don't know whether it included the reserve requirement.
- Q. And the reliability obligation that Duke used in its calculations was 4,732 megawatts, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. But you believe that that number actually reflects total load for both Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky, correct?
- A. That's what the response to the data request said.
- Q. Okay. That was my next question.

 MS. KINGERY: Your Honor, I would like to

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mark an exhibit. This would be Duke Energy Ohio 32.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. KINGERY: And for the record this is a copy of OCC Interrogatory 11-322 and the company response to that interrogatory.

- Q. Mr. Yankel, is this the interrogatory response that you were referring to?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And specifically you were looking at paragraph F, correct?
- 12 A. No.

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- 13 Q. Okay.
- A. We were talking about a 4,000 number.

 I'm not seeing that here. I certainly used this
 exhibit.
- MS. KINGERY: Give me just a moment, sir.
- Q. Okay. Mr. Yankel, if you would look at page 16, the carry-over sentence at the top of the page.
- 21 A. Just a moment.
- MR. BERGER: You are referring to his testimony?
- MS. KINGERY: Yes. I apologize.
- 25 A. Yes.

Q. So if you look down at the footnote, footnote 13 is a reference to this interrogatory that we've just passed out and marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 32, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And if you look at the response to paragraph F, it says, "The company reported 4,969 megawatts," and it goes on and explains to say "This number includes Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky."
- A. I apologize. I was lost. We are on the same page.
 - Q. That's all right. And I see, as a matter of fact, that your footnote 13 in your testimony actually has the F in it.
 - A. Right, right.
 - Q. That would have helped us both. So your concern with the number that was used was that it included both Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. But as we've seen, the number reported in the interrogatory response was 4,969 as being the entire Ohio and Kentucky zone, correct?
 - A. Right, which is equivalent to the number

that we have in the stipulation. Again, the equation you just talked about of 4,732 which happened three years earlier -- or two years earlier.

- Q. And, sir, if we look at the question for F on page 1 of the exhibit --
 - A. Yes.
- 7 Q. -- it asks what the total load was, 8 correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- 10 Q. It did not include any reserve requirement, correct?
- 12 A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. I believe you have in front of you from prior questioning a copy of the stipulation in the last case; is that correct?
- 16 A. I have it in front of me. I have it.
- Q. And I believe that there was an Attachment B.
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. And is that the same document that was attached to your testimony filed in this proceeding as AJY-1?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. And, sir, would you please look at the -if there are two tables, we are going to look at the

top one, which is the methodology for calculating the average price for rider RC.

A. Yes.

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- Q. And if you look toward the left, there's a column called "Underlying Capacity Price." Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And under the left-hand side of that is a column labeled "Demand," correct?
 - A. Correct.
- 11 Q. Would you read footnote 1 that applies to that column?
 - A. Flexibility obligation as reported to PJM will need --
 - Q. What was the first word?
- A. Maybe I need my glasses.
- Q. That would help. It's small print.
 - A. It's very small. "Reliability obligation as reported to PJM will need to be updated future years for any growth."
 - Q. Would you accept, subject to check, that the reliability obligation is not the same as demand?
- A. Not at this time. I mean, if you can show me something, I would be more than happy to see what the difference is.

Okay. Would you agree with me that the 1 Ο. 2 company has not in any place reported or disclosed 3 that the 4,732 megawatt figure that was used in that exhibit includes Duke Energy Kentucky retail 4 5 customers and all wholesale customers served by the 6 Duke Energy Kentucky transmission system? 7 EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Kingery, what 8 exhibit are you pointing to? 9 MS. KINGERY: I apologize. There is an 10 exhibit attached to Mr. Yankel's testimony, which is Exhibit -- it's the only exhibit attached. 11 12 EXAMINER PIRIK: Correct. MS. KINGERY: And that is a copy of 13 14 Attachment B to the stipulation in the last ESP case. EXAMINER PIRIK: Which is OCC 2. 15 16 MS. KINGERY: Which is OCC 2, yes. Yes, 17 AJY-1 is the designation of the attachment as 18 attached to the testimony. MS. BOJKO: Attached in the ESP case? 19 2.0 MS. KINGERY: No. In this case that 2.1 we're hearing today, attached to Mr. Yankel's 22 testimony is Attachment AJY-1, and it is a copy of 23 Attachment B, Exhibit 1, page 2 from the last 24 stipulation. 25 MS. BOJKO: In the --

3537 1 MS. KINGERY: In the Duke SSO case, 2 11 - 3549.3 EXAMINER PIRIK: OCC Exhibit 2? MS. KINGERY: Yes. 4 5 THE WITNESS: And you are going to have 6 to reask the question obviously. 7 MS. KINGERY: Karen, could you read that 8 back? 9 (Record read.) In my opinion, footnote 1 indicates the 10 Α. reliability obligation, which would mean that it is 11 12 Kentucky and Ohio and wholesale as the footprint. 13 It's a reliability obligation as reported in PJM. 14 Even though it doesn't mention Duke Q. 15 Energy Kentucky anywhere on that page? 16 No. My understanding is that the 17 footprint is those three entities. 18 And the interrogatory that we looked at, 0. 19 the company's interrogatory in this case, Duke Energy 2.0 Ohio Exhibit 32. 2.1 It says what was reported to Duke --22 Duke reported to PJM and Duke would have excuse me. 23 reported those three entities combined, my

understanding.

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Q. But, again, going back to a question I

asked several minutes ago, you're not absolutely sure what reliability obligation includes?

- A. My belief is that it includes essentially the 5 CP, which is an average of the 5 CPs. It is not a specific number meaning peak demand. It's the 5 CPs averaged together.
 - Q. And no reserve requirement?
- A. I don't know about the reserve requirement.
 - Q. So you don't know?
- 11 A. That's either a percentage or not. Yes,
 12 I don't know.
 - Q. And you believe that this calculation imposes more costs on Ohio customers than is fair, correct?
 - A. That is correct.

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- Q. But you're aware, are you not, that OCC agreed to this calculation under the terms of the stipulation in the current ESP, correct?
 - A. They agreed to the stipulation.
- Q. And so did all of the other signatory parties to that stipulation, correct?
- A. Agreed to the stipulation, yes.
 - Q. And Commission staff?
- A. That would be my understanding.

- Q. And the Commission approved it?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. You're aware that the Ohio electricity market is deregulated, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And CRES providers compete for load, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And wholesale standard service offer auction winners also compete for load, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And so you would agree, would you not, that customers should have sufficient information when deciding whether to take the standard service offer or to shop with a CRES provider?
- A. Should have and do have are two different things. They should have. Whether or not you can ever provide enough information I don't know.
- Q. Okay. That's fine. I agree. And would you agree that separating out capacity costs based upon known PJM market prices would afford customers more information and transparency than if they were charged one bundled amount for energy and capacity together?
 - A. As I've said before, that is how Duke is

being charged. And if there are variations in capacity or energy, those variations will show up with respect to only the energy change that Duke would have. They would not show up this year at least with respect to the capacity changes.

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- Q. So you think customers get sufficient information or just as much information with an all-in price than to see the capacity and energy separated out?
- A. Well, Duke doesn't totally do that to begin with. I mean, in their present tariffs, the RC is not completely a capacity number to begin with, and they are moving more and more away from a capacity number. So it seems like the trend is to charge people more on the basis of energy than on demand right now.

MS. KINGERY: May I have just a moment?
That's all I have. Thank you.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Staff?

MR. BEELER: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: I did have one point of clarification. On your errata sheet, page 9 --

THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: -- line 10, I don't see the word "case" on line 10 at all. My best guess

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      is you actually meant line 5.
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                  THE WITNESS: Correct.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Okay. So it should be
      line 5?
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                  THE WITNESS: Correct. Another errata.
                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you.
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                  MS. WATTS: Does that mean you have to
      have another errata sheet for the errata sheet?
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                  THE WITNESS: .2.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Any redirect?
                  MR. BERGER: Can we have 5 minutes, your
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      Honor?
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Sure.
                  (Discussion off the record.)
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: We'll go back on the
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      record.
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                  MR. BERGER: Yes, just one question, your
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      Honor.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Okay.
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                       REDIRECT EXAMINATION
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      By Mr. Berger:
                  Mr. Yankel, you were asked some questions
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      regarding how wholesale suppliers will obtain
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      capacity in the market after beginning June 1, 2015,
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3542 how the SSO wholesale suppliers on Duke's system will 1 2 obtain it. You indicated they would obtain it 3 through PJM, which I take it you meant through the PJM capacity market. Are there other ways in which 4 5 they can also obtain capacity to serve their load? Yes. They could obviously self-supply, 6 7 and could purchase from someone else another 8 bilateral agreement of some sort. So, yes, there's a 9 lot of ways in which to meet capacity obligations. 10 MR. BERGER: Thank you. That's all I 11 have. 12 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Ms. Hussey? 13 MS. HUSSEY: Nothing, your Honor. 14 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Ms. Bojko? 15 MS. BOJKO: No, thank you, your Honor. 16 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Mr. Kurtz? 17 MR. KURTZ: Nothing, your Honor. 18 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Mr. Hart? 19 MR. HART: Nothing. 2.0 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Ms. Kingery? 2.1 MS. KINGERY: Nothing. Thank you. 22 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Staff? 23 MR. BEELER: No, thanks. 24 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you, Mr. Yankel.

MR. BERGER: Your Honor, we would like to

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      move our OCC Exhibits 46 and 46.1 at this time.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Any objections?
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                  MS. KINGERY: Is that the testimony?
                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: It will be admitted.
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                  (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
                  MS. HUSSEY: Your Honor, I would like to
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      move for Kroger Exhibits 2 and 3.
                  MR. BERGER: Objection, your Honor.
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                  MS. KINGERY: Objection.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Mr. Berger.
                  MR. BERGER: Your Honor, the testimony of
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      Mr. Townsend that was used for purposes of
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      cross-examination just to demonstrate that somebody
      opposed the company's proposed cost-of-service study
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      in certain respect is not subject to
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      cross-examination. Mr. Townsend is not here.
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      not a witness in this proceeding. The question did
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      not allow his entire testimony to be put into
      evidence here.
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                  And I think Ms. Hussey established
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      through her question all that can reasonably be
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     established in the absence of Mr. Townsend, which is
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     that the cost-of-service study in that proceeding has
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      challenges.
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                  MS. HUSSEY: Your Honor, if I may,
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Mr. Yankel's advocated the use of various line items from a cost-of-service study that was performed in connection with 12-1682, and we think it's important to establish through at least a reference to that testimony that Kroger did, in fact, object to the cost-of-service study.

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MS. KINGERY: And, your Honor, I would add to the objection of OCC on this. This document is hearsay. At this point, the witness is not present. There was no foundation. This witness had no knowledge of this testimony and had never seen it, and it's of questionable relevance. So I would object to its admission.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Are you guys speaking to both of them or just 2?

MS. KINGERY: I was just speaking to 2.

MR. BERGER: And I am just speaking to 2 in terms of the stipulation and recommendation in the last base rate proceeding. You know, we don't oppose taking administrative notice of the fact that there was a stipulation. Again, I would emphasize that the stipulation by its own terms is not precedential and has no weight in this proceeding.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: I'll sustain the objection to Exhibit 2 overall and admit Kroger

3545 Exhibit 3. 1 2 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 3 MR. HART: Your Honor, could I address No. 2, Kroger Exhibit 2? 4 5 EXAMINER WALSTRA: You may. MR. HART: I don't think it's being 6 7 offered in a manner that would make it hearsay. I 8 think it's being offered for the fact that these 9 challenges were made and that the examiner can take administrative notice of that because it's docketed 10 with the Commission, and it's testimony that was 11 12 filed in another case. 13 So the fact those challenges were made is 14 just as relevant as the cost study that Mr. Yankel's 15 relying on himself because it was never actually 16 admitted into evidence either, and it's also hearsay. 17 EXAMINER WALSTRA: We'll take 18 administrative notice of it. 19 MR. BERGER: I'm sorry. We are taking 2.0 administrative notice of --2.1 EXAMINER WALSTRA: The testimony of 22 Kroger Exhibit 2. It won't be an exhibit, but administrative notice of the direct testimony of Neal 23 2.4 Townsend in Case No. 12-1682-EL-AIR.

MR. BERGER: Are we limiting the scope of

that administrative notice to the fact that testimony
was filed opposing the cost-of-service study, or are
we --

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MS. HUSSEY: That's what we were offering the exhibit for in the first place --

MR. BERGER: I understand that, but I think the scope of that admission for administrative notice should be limited to that observation and not to anything else included in that testimony, which is not subject to cross-examination, your Honor.

MS. KINGERY: So just to clarify,
Mr. Berger, you're suggesting that it would be
limited to the fact that testimony opposing the
cost-of-service study had been filed but not as to
the truth or veracity of the testimony itself?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BERGER: That's exactly what I am saying, Ms. Kingery. Thank you.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: The Bench is taking notice of it without limitation.

Ms. Kingery, I believe you have an exhibit as well.

MS. KINGERY: Thank you. I would move for the admission of Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 32.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Any objections?

Hearing none, it will be admitted

3547 1 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 2 MS. KINGERY: Thank you, your Honor. 3 EXAMINER WALSTRA: OCC, call your next witness. 4 5 MR. SERIO: Call Jim Williams to the 6 stand. 7 (Witness sworn.) 8 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you. You may be 9 seated. 10 JAMES WILLIAMS 11 12 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 13 DIRECT EXAMINATION 14 BY MR. SERIO: 15 16 Please state your name and business 17 address for the record. 18 Yes, my name is James Williams, and my business address is 707 -- I'm sorry. It's 10 West 19 20 Broad Street, Suite 1800, Columbus, Ohio 43215. 2.1 Q. And do you have in front of you a 22 document that we've marked for purposes of identification as OCC Exhibit No. 47? 23 24 A. Yes, I do. 25 Q. Can you identify that document?

- A. This is my direct testimony.
- Q. Did you prepare that, or was it prepared under your supervision?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you have any corrections or changes to make to that testimony?
- A. I have one correction. This would be on page 13 in table 3, the second column. The number should be "457,392" as the number of residential customers of DP&L. And the fourth column, the third row should be "6.8 percent."
- Q. And is that the only correction that you are aware of?
 - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. If I was to ask you the same questions again today, would your answers be the same?
 - A. Yes, they would.
- MR. SERIO: Mr. Williams is available for cross-examination, your Honor.
- EXAMINER WALSTRA: Could we go over those corrections again?
- THE WITNESS: Yes. This would be on page
 13 in table 3. The third row, the number of
- 25 EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. I still don't --

residential customers for DP&L should be "457,392."

3549 that's the second column or the third column? 1 2 THE WITNESS: This is in the second 3 column, the third row, second row of data but the third row in the table. 4 5 EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. 6 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Okay. 7 THE WITNESS: And the disconnection rate in the fourth column on the third row should be 8 "6.8." 9 EXAMINER PIRIK: For DP&L? 10 THE WITNESS: That's for DP&L. 11 12 EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. 13 EXAMINER WALSTRA: I'm not sure I 14 actually marked the exhibit, but it will be marked as 15 Exhibit 47. 16 MR. SERIO: I'm sorry? 17 EXAMINER WALSTRA: I am not sure I 18 actually marked the exhibit, but it will be marked as OCC Exhibit 47. 19 2.0 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 2.1 MR. SERIO: Yes, that was what I was 22 asking for. 23 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Ms. Hussey? 24 MS. HUSSEY: No questions, your Honor. 25 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Mr. Kurtz?

3550 1 MR. KURTZ: No questions. EXAMINER WALSTRA: Mr. Hart? 2 3 MR. HART: No questions. 4 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Duke? 5 MS. KINGERY: Thank you, your Honor. 6 7 CROSS-EXAMINATION 8 By Ms. Kingery: 9 Good afternoon, Mr. Williams. Α. Good afternoon. 10 Are all of the opinions that you are 11 Ο. 12 offering in this case set forth in your direct testimony just marked as OCC Exhibit 47? 13 Are all of the --14 Α. 15 Q. Are all of the opinions that you are 16 providing in your testimony? 17 Α. Yes, all the opinions are included within 18 my testimony. 19 Thank you. And your primary purpose is Q. 2.0 to recommend that the Commission consider 2.1 affordability and impact on at-risk customers when it 22 makes its decision, correct? That, as well as consider -- prior to 23 Α. 24 approval of the rider DCI, consider the implications

of the law, as well as the impact that that rider

could have on it.

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- Q. And you recommend rejection of rider DCI or, in the alternative, a mandated cost/benefit analysis and annual quantification of reliability improvements, correct?
- A. Yes. That's identified within my testimony.
 - Q. Thank you. And you have no other recommendations besides those items you just spoke about regarding the reasonableness of the proposed ESP, correct?
 - A. No, I do not.
 - Q. So let's talk about affordability first just a little bit. So if we look at page 4 of your testimony, starting on line 10, you state that you were discussing Ohio policy with regard to reasonably priced electric service, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And you then go ahead and indicate that paragraphs A and L both set forth Ohio policies concerning reasonably priced electric service, correct?
 - A. These are the two policies that I'm able to identify that seem to address issues involving affordability.

- Q. Reasonableness of pricing only appears in paragraph A, correct?
- A. That's the only place I can recall seeing it.

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- Q. And nothing in L, paragraph L, talks about reasonableness of pricing?
 - A. I believe L is just at risk.
- Q. Okay. And "reasonably priced," that term, is not defined in the statute, correct?
- A. I don't recall seeing a definition for "reasonably priced."
- Q. Do you recall seeing a definition of "reasonably priced" in Chapter 4928?
 - A. I don't recall that I've seen that definition.
- 16 Q. How about anywhere in Title 49?
 - A. Could be. I don't recall as I sit here today seeing that.
 - Q. Do you recall whether the PUCO has ever issued an order or any kind of a finding of how that term "reasonably priced" should be defined?
 - A. I don't recall seeing a definition for that or an order in the PUCO specifying that.
- Q. Your opinion is that reasonable pricing should be as low as possible reflecting customers'

ability to pay, correct?

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- A. As low as possible. You know, reasonable based upon the cost that the company would be expected to incur. Not more, not less.
- Q. So the "as possible" part of the as low as possible relates to the company having the right to at least recover its costs and some return?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And looking at page 5, line 17.
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. You say that at-risk populations are those that are at or below the federal poverty guidelines, as well as those who are as much as twice that level, correct? And I believe that's later in the testimony.
- A. Yes. That is my testimony, that for purposes of this testimony, that the Commission should consider at risk to be Ohioans that have those income levels.
- Q. Now, I won't go through the whole litany again, but have you seen any definitions either in the statute or rules or in any Commission order as to how the Commission looks at at-risk populations?
- A. I've not seen a specific definition for at risk. I could say in the case of the at risk,

though, in Title 4928, there are specific provisions for low income customers in the percentage of income payment plan, that type of thing. Although, I don't believe that it's specified that it's defined specifically as at risk.

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- Q. Thank you. In evaluating the extent to which the company's proposed ESP addresses these two Ohio policies, A and L, I believe it was, you consider various factors. You look at a comparison between increases in customer bills and increases in inflation, changes in the Consumer Price Index. You also look at disconnection rates and percentages of customers on PIPP or on payment plans; is that correct?
- A. Yes. I also look at comparison of some disconnection data, though; Duke compared with other electric utilities.
- Q. Okay. I thought I mentioned that. If I didn't, I agree you do mention that.

Would you also agree with me that another benchmark of reasonable pricing is a comparison with other utilities across the state?

- A. That is information that can used as a benchmark.
 - Q. And have you in the past espoused such a

comparison before the Commission?

A. Yes, I have.

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- Q. And, indeed, in Dayton Power & Light's most recent ESP proceeding and also in AEP's pending ESP proceeding, you included in your testimony data comparing their proposed rates with other utilities around the state?
 - A. I have done that.
- Q. You did not include that in your testimony in this proceeding, did you?
 - A. No, I did not.
- Q. And as you sit here today, are you aware of how Duke Energy Ohio's rates compare with the other utilities in the state?
- A. Yes. And I believe I've included within my testimony some data where I compared a period of time in 2004 with a bill from 2014 and just to show how that change has occurred in that bill over that ten-year period.
- Q. But, of course, that was just looking at the comparison between Duke Energy Ohio bills and inflation, correct?
- A. That's the context in which I used it, yes.
- Q. Right, but there's nothing in here to

show a comparison between Duke's bills and other utilities' bills, correct?

A. There is not.

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- Q. And in other cases, am I correct that you have relied on information from the PUCO's rate surveys to establish these comparisons?
 - A. Yes, I have.
- Q. And you have also looked at Consumer Price Index figures?
- A. I've used inflation measures at different times. I'm not sure in those specific cases we've talked about today. Subject to check, I guess.
- MS. KINGERY: Your Honor, I would like to mark an exhibit.
- 15 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Sure.
- MS. KINGERY: And this would be Duke
 Transfer to the state of the state
- 18 EXAMINER WALSTRA: So marked.
- 19 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- Q. So, sir, do you recognize the document that I've had marked as Exhibit Duke Energy Ohio 33?
- 22 A. Yes, I do.
- 23 | Q. And have you reviewed this previously?
- A. I've not reviewed this specific moment of data. I believe I reviewed the period of time -- the

last one I reviewed was the period for July, 2014.

- Q. And this is simply one month later, correct?
 - A. That's what it appears to be.
- Q. And do you have any reason to doubt the accuracy of these figures any more than you might doubt the accuracy of the figures for July of 2014?
 - A. No, I do not.

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- Q. And would you look on page 2 of the exhibit where there's a comparison for residential customers for 16 major Ohio cities.
 - A. Yes, I'm there.
- Q. And if we look at the electric standard service offer, which is the lowest figure there?
- A. The lowest figure is -- it's ranked as city 14, Cincinnati at \$93.82.
- Q. Thank you. Do you know who serves Cincinnati?
 - A. Yes, I do. Duke Energy Ohio.
 - Q. And what is the next lowest number?
- A. Let's see here. The next lowest I see would be Marietta -- or in terms of the -- I'm just looking at the next highest. The next lowest would be Ashtabula.
- Q. And would you agree with me that

- Cleveland is also at that level?
- 2 A. Yes.

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- Q. And do you know what utility serves those areas?
- A. Yes. This would be Cleveland Electric Illuminating.
 - Q. And which is the highest?
 - A. The highest one would be ranked the 15th city, Columbus, \$121.83.
- Q. We are all happy to be living here.

 And would you agree with me that at the
 same level as Columbus would be Chillicothe and
- 13 | Marietta?
- 14 A. Yes, I would.
 - Q. And do you know what utility serves those territories?
 - A. This would be Ohio Power/Columbus
 Southern Power rate zone.
- Q. So let's do just a little bit of math. I
 hate to do that late in the day. But if we compare
 the bill for Cleveland with the one for Cincinnati,
 how much lower is Duke Energy Ohio's average
 residential bill?
- 24 A. It would be \$10.58, I believe.
 - Q. That's what I get as well. Can we do the

same thing and compare it to the Ohio Power bill for Columbus, Chillicothe, or Marietta?

- A. I believe this would be \$28.
- Q. That's what I get as well. Thank you.

 Now, sir, if we would look for just a

moment at page 15 of your testimony, in the answer that begins on line 9, you state there that if rider DCI were approved by the Commission, by 2018, the average residential bill on an annual basis would go up by nearly \$100. What would that be on a monthly basis since we have been looking at monthly bills?

A. That's \$8.33.

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- Q. I got that also. And would you agree with me then that adding the \$8.33, which is the projected increase for rider DCI in 2018, Duke Energy Ohio's bills would still be lower than any other utility in the state now?
- A. That's if -- if all things stayed equal, but there's other parts of this proposal as well that would impact that.
- Q. Absolutely, but you're talking about rider DCI and its effect on affordability in your testimony?
- A. Yes. But I would also mention that I don't believe that DCI is supported in state statute,

and I would not support the Commission approving an item where given the high number of customer disconnect rates today, as well as the fact that I believe it's contradictory to state law, we would not support approval of DCI.

Q. Understand. And we'll talk about those things.

So the next thing that you did talk about in your testimony was comparing the rate of increase in Duke's bills against inflation; is that correct?

- A. Yes. Can you --
- Q. Sure. I believe page 9 is approximately where it starts.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you're making that comparison by looking at the difference in the Consumer Price Index between 2004 and 2014 and the difference between Duke's average bill in 2004 versus 2014, correct?
 - A. Yes, I am.
- Q. Now, would you agree with me that utilities in general, all other things being equal, will come to the Commission for a base rate case when its costs have increased such that its rates are not recovering those costs, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.

- Q. Are you aware that there was a period of time of approximately a decade around the time of the start of deregulation and early into that time when utilities were not coming in for rate cases?
- A. I believe there was a period of time when Duke did not come in for a rate case. I believe there were maybe some gas rate cases. And then, of course, there were also the electric transition plan cases in '99 and 2000.
 - O. But no distribution rate cases?
- A. Yeah, I don't believe there was a base rate case.
 - Q. Right.

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- A. But I believe that part of the purpose of the electric transition plan case was to establish distribution rates as well.
- Q. Although it used those transition cases were based on the then existing distribution rates as set by the most recent rate case, correct?
- A. They were a bundled rate. As I recall the ETP cases, it was to just unbundle those --
 - Q. Right.
 - A. -- into various components.
- Q. But using the most recent rate case numbers?

- A. I believe that to be the case.
- Q. So would you agree with me that this is hard to do without drawing a photograph on a board, but I don't want to do that to us. It makes the record hard.
 - A. Thank you.

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- Q. If you're comparing rates of increase in two numbers and one number has increased not necessarily the same amount every year but relatively steadily over, say, 20 years, and the other number has stayed flat for the first ten years and then has increased, you would get one result if you look at the entire 20-year period. You might find that the total rate of increase was the same even though if you would start halfway through it, it might appear that the one that had stayed flat for the first ten years had a higher rate of increase?
- A. I don't follow where you're going with that.
- Q. Okay. Well, let's see whether we can test what Duke's rate of increase looks like compared to inflation in some other way. Okay? So let's look at a couple of different years. So if you are going to look at other years, am I correct that you would start with these same Ohio utility rate surveys and

compare them to the rate of inflation?

A. That's one measure.

MS. KINGERY: Okay. I have three more exhibits to mark. So these would be 34, 35, and 36. 34 is going to be a rate survey for 2008. 35 will be a rate survey for 2011. And 36 is a table that I put together to try and summarize some of these numbers, the various entries into which I hope we can confirm.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: It will be so marked.

(EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

Q. Mr. Williams, I see you are pouring over the exhibits. I would like to go over them on the record so we can confirm the numbers.

A. Thank you.

MS. KINGERY: Your Honor, I would like to ask that you take administrative notice of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' numbers on the Consumer Price Index for August of 2008, August of 2011, and August of 2014. They are reflected on the first line of the table.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Of which table?

MS. KINGERY: The table that was

distributed as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 36.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: The Bench will take

25 notice.

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MS. KINGERY: Thank you.

- Q. (By Ms. Kingery) So, Mr. Williams, if you look at the first line in the table, the first three entries then are the Consumer Price Index for 2008, 2011, and 2014 in August of each of those years. Subject to check, will you agree with those numbers?
 - A. Subject to check.

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- Q. Sure. And if you have a calculator there handy, if you could confirm that the percentages that I've indicated in the final two columns of that first line, 9 percent and 5 percent, are how much increase there has been since that date up to now.
 - A. I don't have a calculator here.
- Q. I can loan you one, or you can accept my arithmetic if you would like.
 - A. Subject to check.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. I appreciate that.

 Lawyer math is not always ...

I've listed for the various utilities in each of those years. Let's look first at the August 2008, column, and I believe that would be Duke Energy Ohio 35. Could you take a moment and compare the numbers that I have listed there with the numbers that you find on the survey.

- A. I believe I have on 35 the 2011 data.
- Q. Oh, I'm sorry. Use the '11 data for the '11 column. I probably put the wrong exhibit numbers on mine.
 - A. What is it you wanted me to do?
 - Q. I want you to, if you would, take the numbers that I've written in the August 2008 column on the chart and compare those to the data reported by staff of the PUCO for August 2008 on page 2 of that survey.
 - A. For the August 2008?
- 12 Q. I apologize.

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- A. The number that I see for Cincinnati is 84.30, and I believe on your chart it's 81.68.
- 15 Q. You're right. That number that I have on there was for Dayton, so we'll correct that.
- 17 A. So this number should really be 84.30 then for Cincinnati?
 - Q. Yes, I would agree with that.
- 20 A. Okay.
- Q. Did I make any other errors? Take your time.
- A. Thank you. Yes, the Dayton number at the bottom of the page should be 81.68.
- Q. Those were switched. All right. And now

if we could run that same exercise to confirm my work or find its flaws for 2011.

- A. The 2011 date appears to match.
- Q. Good. And can we check 2014?

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- A. And the 2014 numbers appear to be correct also.
 - Q. Great. Thank you very much.

So while you were working on that, I recalculated the percentages for the amount of increase for Duke Energy Ohio for the 2008 number as well as the one for Dayton for the 2008 number. So the 15 percent that we have for Duke Energy Ohio should be, according to my quick calculation, 11 percent, and the Dayton Power and Light number would go up to 48 percent.

So, Mr. Williams, we were talking -- just going back now to your main point of thinking about bill increases and inflation, we were trying to look at what a different view might be of the Duke increases. And so when you look at the Duke Energy line, how do you feel about the comparison -- what's your opinion about the comparison between the Duke Energy Ohio bill increases since 2008 or since 2011 as compared with inflation?

A. Between '08 and '11, I would assume that

that's probably slightly higher than the inflation for that time period.

- Q. You meant between '08 and now?
- A. Yes, '08 and now.

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- Q. So the Consumer Price Index, inflation shows 9 percent, and the Duke Energy bills went up 11.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And from -- if you look at the 2011 inflation from then until now?
 - A. It's below.
- Q. Yes. And since we have agreed earlier in our conversation that comparing to other utilities also is relevant in determining reasonableness, if we compare Duke's percentage increases to, say, Columbus Southern Power or Dayton Power and Light or Ohio Power, would you agree with me that Duke's rates are looking pretty reasonable?
- A. The rates are lower. I don't know that I would say reasonable because, again, I would look at other data as well and not just the inflation measures.
- Q. Yes, absolutely, and we are doing that.

 We just looked at two. And so as you've just

 indicated, some of the factors that you've testified

we should look at are the disconnection rates and the numbers of customers in payment plans and on PIPP, correct?

A. That is correct.

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- Q. Okay. You're not suggesting that the only reason for disconnections is that the cost of the electric service is unreasonable, are you?
- A. No. I suspect there could be a lot of reasons why the disconnection numbers are the way they are. I do believe, though, that the Commission should consider the high disconnection rate, especially with Duke, especially considering the other utilities. And the fact that this Duke's disconnection rate is as high as it is, even though the rates are perhaps the lowest, would indicate to me that perhaps some of the other data that I provided involving poverty levels might also be applied, and just the high proportion of customers that are living in poverty may result in customers that just can't pay their bills.
- Q. And I certainly feel for people who are living in poverty. Does that, however, change what the utility's costs to providing service are?
- A. The cost of the service is the cost of the service, but there needs to be provisions -- it's

not in anybody's interest -- or I think it may be better said it's in everybody's best interest to try to avoid disconnections whenever possible.

- Q. You do agree that if a customer is not paying a bill, the customer should at some point be disconnected, correct?
- A. I believe that the laws and the rules support that.
- Q. And you do understand that if a customer doesn't pay his bill and it becomes an uncollectible, other customers will be saddled with that debt, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And are you aware that the OCC has publicly taken a position opposing the escalation of rates under uncollectible riders?
- A. I know that we have opposed uncollectible riders, and we've suggested in several cases that I can think of where UEXs have been the subject of the case, different ways in which the utility companies should be working with customers to try to avoid disconnections.
- Q. And are you also aware that the Commission has encouraged utilities in certain circumstances to escalate their rate of

disconnections?

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- A. I'm not necessarily comfortable with escalate the rate of inflation as much as --
 - Q. Disconnections I said.
- A. Yes. But I am aware that the Commission has looked at credit and collection policies and has tried to come up with more consistency in those policies, for the gas companies at least. I don't believe anything like that has happened for the electric.
- Q. Well, I am glad you brought up gas companies. You are aware that Duke Energy Ohio is a combined utility, correct?
 - A. Yes, I am.
- Q. And are you familiar with the Commission's recent investigation into the natural gas company uncollectible riders in Case No. 08-1229?
 - A. Yes, I am.

MS. KINGERY: Your Honor, I am not sure exactly how you want to do this. I think we should probably consider taking administrative notice of a finding and order in the case I just identified, and I would also mark if you would like that opinion and order -- or, I'm sorry, finding and order as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 37.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Okay. Yeah, it will be so marked and the Bench will take notice.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. KINGERY: Thank you. I have copies for the Bench and the witness that are complete copies, and then I have just the pages I am going to use for the rest of the parties.

- Q. Mr. Williams, is this the case that we were just referencing?
 - A. Yes, it is.

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- 11 Q. And have you seen this finding and order 12 before?
 - A. I have. I haven't reviewed this in a while, but I'm familiar with it.
 - Q. And I'm just going to ask you to look at a couple of little spots in it. So are you aware that in this proceeding, the Commission obtained an outside auditor, NorthStar, to perform an audit of the uncollectible riders of the gas companies?
 - A. Yes, I am.
 - Q. All right. Would you please turn to page 3, finding 11. And if you could just read that for us, that would be great.
 - A. "Regarding Duke, NorthStar recommends the following moderate and minimal incremental cost

objectives: Acceleration of the collections process; performance of an analysis to determine if the risk model score threshold is appropriate to determine residential deposits; rigorous examination of the initial screening process; and increasing the aggressiveness of the disconnection program."

Q. And then if we turn to the Commission's conclusion on page 21, the last sentence in finding 60. And in that sentence, does the Commission instruct the utilities to implement the NorthStar's minimal incremental cost and moderate incremental cost recommendations as set forth in findings 9 through 15, one of which is the one you just read?

A. Yes.

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MR. SERIO: Your Honor, I am going to impose an objection. We can talk about this all we want, but this has to do with Duke's gas side. It has nothing to do with Mr. Williams' chart. It has nothing to do with electric rates that electric Duke customers pay. So I don't understand what an order for the gas side has to do with the electric side when there's no connection here.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Ms. Kingery?

MS. KINGERY: Yes. If you would allow me to get one more question on this topic, I think it

will all link up.

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EXAMINER WALSTRA: Go ahead.

MS. KINGERY: Maybe two.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Only two.

MS. KINGERY: Okay.

- Q. Sir, as a combination gas and electric utility, would you expect Duke to take instruction about policy from the Commission on the gas side and use that same policy instruction on its electric side on the same exact issue?
- A. Not necessarily, and the reason for that is that there are consumer protections that are specific to -- like the winter reconnect order, while it's applicable to both the gas and the electric, considering the number of gas customers that, you know, this -- this work by NorthStar was looking at those counsel protections and what the impact of those would be.

The second thing is, is that at the time when this was done, I believe the gas companies all had uncollectible riders, and there were specific provisions for those riders. I don't know if that existed for the electric at that time. So I would think that those kinds of provisions might be different.

I would also think that the technologies between gas and electric and some of the advanced metering could be different, and that certainly wasn't considered in 2008 when this NorthStar work was done.

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- Q. And, sir, are you aware that Duke Energy
 Ohio has only one billing system and sends out
 combined bills?
- A. I know there's a combined bill. How the billing functions work, I don't know that myself.
- Q. And certainly you were aware of the combination of the electric and gas and the ramifications of that combination when you testified in the other standard service offer cases and excluded Duke Energy Ohio's data on that basis, correct?
- A. I would suspect so. But, again, these are unique -- this case was unique to the gas industry. I don't know that I would necessarily apply it to electric for all the reasons I've already mentioned.
- Q. If you were a separate company and had separate billing systems, but with only one billing system, Duke Energy Ohio can't be expected to comply with an order on the gas side with regard to this

issue without affecting the electric side, correct?

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MR. SERIO: Objection, your Honor. He has already indicated he doesn't know, and there is no testimony from any Duke witness indicating that there's a single billing system or that it has to be done on the same basis.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Ms. Kingery?

MS. KINGERY: I'll withdraw the question. That's fine.

- Q. Sir, are you also aware that Duke Energy
 Ohio has deployed more smart meters than other
 utilities in Ohio?
 - A. I am aware of that.
- Q. And are you aware that with smart meters, it is possible to disconnect for nonpayment remotely and, therefore, more quickly?
- A. I'm aware of the remote disconnection features. And, again, that's exactly the reason why that type of capability didn't exist in 2008 when this NorthStar work was done, and it's a major aspect that would need to be considered and why I think the Commission needs to look very carefully at Duke's disconnection number.
- Q. Could you look at the front page of that order, Duke Energy Ohio 37?

A. Are you talking about the order in 08-1229?

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- Q. Yes, I am. If you look on finding 3, on what date was the audit report by NorthStar filed?
- A. The initial date was May 3, 2010, and then apparently there were some revisions on May 7, 2010.
- Q. I just wanted to point out it wasn't in 2008 even though the case started in that year. The report was filed in the middle of 2010.
- A. My recollection of the case was that staff performed an initial audit or review of the credit and collection policies, and those were specific to the gas industry, and then the Commission decided to have NorthStar do a more comprehensive review of those policies specific to gas.
- Q. Yeah, I agree. You've also referenced the number of customers in PIPP and also on payment plans within the company, correct?
- A. Yes. In Table 2 of my testimony, I've included that data for two different years.
- Q. Okay. And you would agree with me that there could be many reasons why a person would be either on a payment plan or on PIPP other than that the company's rates are unreasonable, correct?

A. I would think they would be on a payment plan because they can't afford to pay the bill if they weren't on the payment plan.

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- Q. Certainly. But there are many reasons why a person wouldn't be able to pay the bill other than the rates being unreasonable, correct?
- A. They had to buy food one day, and they had to put the bill off to another. I don't know.
- Q. Maybe they lost their job then and couldn't pay that month, right?
 - A. All those possibilities exist.
- Q. So you could have a reasonable rate and have life circumstances keep a person from being able to pay the bill?
 - A. I would suspect so.
- Q. And you don't think that the Commission would approve an unreasonable rate, do you?
- A. The Commission approves rates. I mean, whether they are reasonable or not is subject to the Commission's review.
- Q. But you would agree with me that the Commission endeavors to approve rates only if they are reasonable? That's its mandate, isn't it?
- A. That is a mandate. We could disagree on what are affordable rates.

- Q. You also state in your testimony that Duke has not addressed the affordability of rates in the proposed ESP, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. You are aware that the company filed testimony with its application; are you not?
- A. There was quite a bit of testimony, as I recall.
 - Q. Did you read any of that testimony?
- A. Yes, I did.

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- 11 Q. Did you read the testimony of 12 Mr. Henning?
- 13 A. Yes, I did.
 - Q. Do you recollect that Mr. Henning filed direct testimony that addressed the compliance with state policies?
 - A. I recall that he said that state policies were addressed. I wasn't convinced in reading it that it actually did, and that's the purpose of my testimony.
 - Q. Okay. So what you're really meaning is not that our application didn't address the issue but rather you disagreed with how we addressed it?
 - A. It put the words out there. I didn't necessarily see anything that addressed it at all.

- Q. But Mr. Henning's testimony did discuss the issue of affordable, at-risk populations, and reasonableness of prices, correct?
- A. He referenced those policies and the words of those policies. Beyond that, I didn't see it specifically addressed.
- Q. But you're not suggesting that we failed to meet a filing requirement? Our application did address the issues, correct?
 - A. That was --

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MR. SERIO: Objection, your Honor.

That's three times. He's answered it three times.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

- A. What was the question?
- Q. I had asked you whether your intent with this testimony was to suggest that our application was deficient from a filing requirement standpoint.
- A. I'm not an expert on the filing requirements. I'm just saying that from a standpoint of looking at affordability and at-risk, I saw nothing in Mr. Henning's testimony or the testimony of any of the other Duke witnesses that indicated to me that either of those were considered.
- Q. Do you think that it's a benefit to at-risk customers or to customers in general

throughout the state that our rates are the lowest in the state?

- A. I'm glad that you have lower rates, and I would urge you to keep the rates lower, not put things like DCIs in, DCI riders in, that are going to increase bills for customers and could potentially result in even more disconnections.
- Q. You also opine that rider DCI does not fit within the parameters of an infrastructure modernization program; is that correct?
 - A. Can you refer me to where you're at?
- Q. I will try. Your answer begins on page 16 at the bottom of the page.
 - A. I'm there.

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- Q. So are you opining that rider DCI does not fit within the statutory parameters of an infrastructure modernization program?
- A. No. Rate DCI as proposed does not fit the requirements as I would understand them for an infrastructure modernization program.
- Q. So, yes, you are opining that it does not fit?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. You are not a lawyer, correct?
- 25 A. I'm not a lawyer.

- Q. But you are testifying -- go ahead.
- A. But I would also say that I've confirmed this understanding, though, with counsel.
- Q. So is this counsel's opinion that it doesn't fit, or is it your opinion?

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- A. It's my opinion it doesn't fit.
- Q. So you're testifying regarding the application of the law to this proposal, correct?

MR. SERIO: Objection, your Honor. He is simply indicating that as he works with it, that's his understanding, no different than virtually every other witness in this proceeding.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

Q. Would you agree with me that aging of infrastructure can cause outage -- let me start over.

Would you agree with me that the aging of infrastructure can cause an increase in outages?

- A. I think aging infrastructure can result in outages when equipment fails. Of course, if the equipment is properly inspected, maintained following all the other Commission standards, as I believe that Duke's system is, I believe that, you know, the when the equipment fails, it fails. Replace it and move on.
 - Q. So you would propose to wait until there

are outages and failures of the equipment before replacing it; is that what I hear?

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A. No. I believe as part of the normal inspection, maintenance, and repair program that Duke would replace equipment as equipment needs to be replaced, upgraded, restructured, all those type of things. All those types of things are already included within base rates. It's part of what Duke does and justifies a base rate case.

I haven't seen anything in the testimony that was filed by the company that would indicate that there is any type of an infrastructure modernization going on with the rider DCI.

- Q. Would you agree within that when the company has aging infrastructure that it needs to replace, it's not going to replace it with the same old-fashioned style of infrastructure, so it won't go to, you know, salvage yards and find old parts to replace it with?
- A. I'm assuming that the company replaces equipment with the newest type of equipment that would be available --
 - O. The most modern?
 - A. -- as it has for the last many decades.
 - Q. The most modern, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And so if it is replacing old infrastructure with modern infrastructure, how is that not modernization?
- A. It's just a normal -- it's just replacing assets that are supposed to be replaced and the company can fulfill its statutory requirements. It's not modernization in the standpoint that it's going to -- I guess I would use an example, perhaps.

Meters. There the company had an infrastructure modernization program to do the SmartGRID program. And that was completely different equipment. It was new meters. It was distribution automation. It was lots of things. And that, I believe, would tend to — tends to me to be more modernization, not just cutting down ash borer trees that happen to appear and need to be cut down, not assuming responsibility for customer service lines. That doesn't appear to be modernization to me.

- Q. But you would agree with me, would you not, that more modern infrastructure is going to increase reliability, correct?
- A. It might. It may not. It just depends on what the technical characteristics are of the

equipment that's put in. I think a classic example of that is in the testimony that's been provided by the company.

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There is a lot of this equipment that's been in for decades. It doesn't appear to be causing any problems. The equipment, the company continues to inspect it, maintain it, do all the proper procedural things that need to be done to keep the equipment out and functioning. And from everything I'm seen of Duke's reliability data, it appears to be functioning just fine.

- Q. Would you agree with me that older equipment, even if inspected and maintained appropriate, eventually gets to a point where it is less reliable and more likely to fail?
- A. I believe equipment is going to fail.

 The older equipment will fail. I believe if you install new equipment, you would find new equipment fails too.
 - Q. We are talking likelihood.
- A. I would say that, for example, some of the data that I've seen involved in the SmartGRID, there have been a number of the brand new smart meters that have failed as well. So I don't think that you can rely upon a general statement that if

it's old, it's somehow not reliable. If it's properly inspected and maintained, I believe that equipment does just fine.

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- Q. So I understand that you're saying that rider DCI is essentially not allowed under Ohio law; is that correct?
- A. My understanding of Ohio law is that it has to be distribution infrastructure modernization. I reviewed all 19 of the programs that were proposed. I didn't specifically see it as being distribution infrastructure modernization. It appeared to me to be more a continuation of maintenance types of functions. In fact, the responses to discovery I asked said just that.
 - Q. So in your opinion, did the Commission violate the law when it approved almost identical distribution capital riders for FirstEnergy and AEP in their prior ESP?

MR. SERIO: Objection. There has been no showing that the riders that are proposed in this case and the riders that the other companies might have are identical or nearly identical.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled. He can answer if he knows.

A. I don't know.

Q. On page 19, line 4, you dispute the need to improve theft or vandalism deterrence because you say that they resulted -- theft and vandalism did not result in any interruptions in four of the last five years, correct?

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- was making in regards to that particular DCI rider initiative. The first one was that if it's a security type of a function, security cameras, things like that, that seemed to be pretty normal functions. It wasn't distribution infrastructure modernization. It was just a security program that was needed to protect that asset. Perhaps replacing cameras that exist today with a camera a little bit different. I don't know. But what I would also say is that given the that how few outages have occurred as a result of that, that did seem to be noteworthy.
- Q. So you're okay with there being outages, any outages, related to theft or vandalism?
- A. All I am saying is that in one of five years, there were some outages. I don't know the circumstances of that. I don't have enough facts to know. It doesn't seem to be a billing problem would be my point.
 - Q. You said the SmartGRID meters, the new

meters, that was infrastructure modernization,
correct?

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- A. I believe that that was justified as an infrastructure modernization program.
- Q. But for some reason, a more modern security camera and security system isn't modernization?
- A. Again, I don't know the specifics for —
 this was just taking off one camera and putting on
 another. I don't know. It didn't seem to me to be
 infrastructure modernization. It seemed to be more a
 protection of a substation, more of a security
 initiative, not necessarily a distribution
 infrastructure.
 - Q. But distribution infrastructure is certainly prone to vandalism and theft; is it not?
 - A. I suspect it could be. And in one of five years, there were a few outages associated with it at a substation.
 - Q. We don't have to look at newspapers to see that such things may be increasing in modern days, correct?
 - A. These things happen.
- Q. And security systems get more modern as time goes on, correct?

A. I suspect the company would upgrade from time to time. The company has upgraded security systems all along through distribution rate cases. If it put in a new security system, it had an opportunity later to recover on the costs of those.

- Q. And you have facts to support that?
- A. No. I'm just saying that's how a normal rate case process would work.
- Q. It might depending on what activities occurred during the test year, et cetera, correct?

MR. SERIO: Your Honor, I'll object. If the company wants to stipulate that they haven't modernized security over the past, we would be happy to stipulate that fact.

- Q. Starting on page 22, sir, you discuss a customer perception survey, correct?
 - A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. Do you have any special training in survey design?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. Do you have any special training in statistical analysis of survey results?
- A. I do not. And that's the reason why I chose to use this particular survey because this would be the survey that's used -- that's required by

Commission rules for establishing reliability standards.

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- Q. And are you aware of how that survey was designed?
- A. I don't know the specifics of it. I know that the company and staff work together to do these types of things.
- Q. Are you aware that the questions in the survey are prepared by staff?
 - A. That seems appropriate.
- Q. And do you believe that this survey provides adequate answers to every question that might be posed on the topic?
- A. I suspect there could be a lot of different questions. And, again, I don't know all the questions that are asked by staff or the context in which those questions were asked.

I do know that from a standpoint of determining reliability standards, this is the survey that the company is supposed to consider and factor into its proposals for establishing standards. The questions that I have seen appear to be reasonable for that purpose.

Q. And are you aware that the company also takes surveys through J.D. Power?

- A. I've read about those surveys. In fact, I've seen those surveys over the years.
- Q. And do you believe that the J.D. Power survey results are reliable?
- A. I don't necessary have an opinion on them. I mean, I use them for my purposes just to look at the different utilities in Ohio and how they are doing compared to others.
- Q. So you don't have any basis to believe the J.D. Power's survey results are not reliable?
- 11 A. No, nor did I say anything like that in my testimony.
- MS. KINGERY: Just a minute.
- 14 That's all I have, your Honor.
- 15 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you.
- 16 Staff?
- MR. BEELER: Nothing, your Honor. Thank
- 18 you.

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- 19 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Redirect? Do you need
- 20 | a minute?
- MR. SERIO: Probably a couple of
- 22 questions. May I have a moment with my witness, your
- 23 Honor?
- 24 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Sure.
- 25 Why don't we just take a 10-minute break

3591 1 here. 2 (Recess taken.) 3 EXAMINER WALSTRA: We will go back on the record. 4 5 MR. SERIO: Thank you, your Honor. Just a couple of questions. 6 7 8 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 9 By Mr. Serio: 10 Mr. Williams, do you have Duke Exhibit 36 Q. in front of you? 11 12 Α. Yes, I do. 13 0. The column "August '14" for Duke Energy 14 Ohio, I believe you discussed with counsel that it does not include any impact from the DCI rider, 15 16 correct? 17 That is correct. Α. 18 And would you agree with me that to the 0. 19 extent the Commission approves any other riders 2.0 proposed in this case, those are not included in that 2.1 figure either, correct? 22 Α. They are not. 23 Ο. Counsel for Duke also asked you with 24 regard to the finding and order in the 08-1229 25 case -- you had some discussion. Do you recall that?

A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. And counsel mentioned to you that Duke was a combination company and that they had the same policies for gas and the electric side. Do you recall that?
 - A. I do recall that.
- Q. Do you understand that Duke has an O&M cost savings credit mechanism in its SmartGRID program?
- A. Yes. There's a mechanism for shared savings to go back to customers.
- Q. And do you know if Duke has an O&M cost savings mechanism in its natural gas accelerated mains replacement program?
- A. Yes, they do. I don't know all the mechanics of it, but I know there is something like that in place.
- Q. And did Duke propose an O&M cost savings credit as part of the DCI rider?
- A. No, they did not. In fact, they specifically excluded that until -- those cost savings until the next base rate case.
- Q. And then I believe you had a discussion with counsel where you had indicated there was a discussion about the different reasons why the

3593 1 disconnect rate might be too high, and you indicated 2 there were lots of reasons for that, correct? 3 That's correct. Α. And one of those could be that the rates 4 5 are too high, correct? 6 Α. That's correct. 7 MR. SERIO: That's all I have, your 8 Honor. 9 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you. 10 Ms. Hussey? MS. HUSSEY: No questions your Honor. 11 12 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Ms. Bojko? 1.3 MS. BOJKO: I'll refrain, your Honor. EXAMINER WALSTRA: Mr. Kurtz? 14 15 MR. KURTZ: No questions, your Honor. 16 MR. HART: I abstain as well. 17 MS. KINGERY: Nothing, your Honor. 18 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Nothing? Staff? 19 2.0 MR. BEELER: Nothing. Thank you. 2.1 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you, 22 Mr. Williams. 23 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 24 MR. SERIO: Your Honor, OCC would move

for admission of OCC Exhibit 47, Mr. Williams' direct

3594 1 testimony. 2 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Any objections? 3 MS. KINGERY: No, your Honor. EXAMINER WALSTRA: Then it will be 4 5 admitted. (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 6 7 MR. SERIO: Thank you, your Honor. 8 MS. KINGERY: And I believe I have -- I 9 would move for the admission of Duke Energy Ohio Exhibits 33 through 37. 10 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Any objections? 11 12 MR. SERIO: Your Honor, again, I would 13 object to Duke Exhibit 37. That's a natural gas 14 proceeding. It has nothing to do with the electric 15 side of the business. 16 MS. KINGERY: And, your Honor, I believe 17 through testimony we demonstrated that there was a 18 connection, at least in regard to the fact that Duke 19 Energy Ohio is a combination utility with a single 2.0 billing system. 2.1 EXAMINER WALSTRA: We'll note the 22 objections, but all the exhibits will be admitted. 23 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I'm sorry. I had

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a response to one.

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1	EXAMINER WALSTRA: Okay.
2	MS. BOJKO: I would just request it
3	was my understanding from cross-examination that the
4	Duke-created table might need corrections made to it.
5	I guess I would ask that a corrected version be
6	admitted, not the incorrect version.
7	MS. KINGERY: I would be happy to do.
8	MR. SERIO: And I would echo that, yes,
9	your Honor.
LO	EXAMINER WALSTRA: That works.
1	MS. KINGERY: I will prepare that and get
.2	it to everybody.
L3	EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you.
L 4	MR. SERIO: Your Honor, could we hold
L5	admission of that until we see the corrected
L6	document?
L 7	EXAMINER WALSTRA: Yes. I think that's
L 8	fair.
L 9	OCC, your next witness.
20	MR. STINSON: Yes, your Honor. Our next
21	witness is Ms. Hixon. If I may approach.
22	EXAMINER WALSTRA: Sure.
23	MS. WATTS: We are going to set speed
24	records with this one.
25	FYAMINER WALSTRA. Wa'll saa

3596 1 (Witness sworn.) 2 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you. 3 BETH HIXON 4 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 5 examined and testified as follows: 6 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION 8 By Mr. Stinson: 9 Ms. Hixon, would you state your full you 10 name for the record, please. My name is Beth Hixon, H-i-x-o-n. 11 Α. 12 Q. And your business address? 1.3 Α. 10 West Broad Street, Suite 1800, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3485. 14 15 Ο. I've placed before you what's been marked 16 as OCC Exhibit No. 48. Do you have that? 17 Α. Yes. 18 And can you identify it for me. Mine is marked as the confidential 19 Α. 20 version of my testimony in this case. 2.1 MR. STINSON: At this point, your Honor, 22 I would like to clarify that there is one figure in 23 the testimony that was redacted. Pursuant to the

confidential. So we are only submitting the public

Bench's rulings, that information is no longer deemed

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version -- this is the confidential pink version. We just crossed out the confidential version on the front page and admitted it in the public record.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Was that your understanding, Ms. Kingery?

MS. WATTS: I actually haven't looked at it for that purpose. So could you point me to the page, Mr. Stinson? I see it. It's page 19, correct?

MR. STINSON: It's page 4, line 17; page

It's the same number throughout.

MS. WATTS: Yeah, we are fine with unredacting that number. Thank you.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you. And it will be so marked.

15 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

16 MR. STINSON: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Stinson) And, Ms. Hixon, was this testimony prepared by you or under your supervision?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to make to your testimony?
- A. I do have a few corrections. The first one is on page 8, footnote 8. At the end of that footnote, it says Attachment "BEH-7," and I believe that should be "BEH-8." And then on page 16, at

3598 footnote 22 there's a citation to Case No. 10-2586 1 2 and that should be "11-3549." And, finally, on page 17, the same correction for footnote 29. 3 Are there any other corrections? 4 Q. 5 Α. That's all that I'm aware of. 6 Ο. If I were to ask you the same questions 7 today that appear in your testimony, would your 8 answers be the same? 9 Α. Yes. MR. STINSON: At this time, your Honor, I 10 move the admission of OCC Exhibit 48, subject to 11 12 cross-examination. 13 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you. 14 Ms. Hussey? 15 MS. HUSSEY: No questions, your Honor. 16 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Ms. Bojko? 17 MS. BOJKO: Yes. Thank you, your Honor. 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION 19 20 By Ms. Bojko: 2.1 0. Good afternoon, Ms. Hixon. 22 A. Good afternoon. 23 Have you had the opportunity to read Q. 24 staff witness Ms. Turkenton's testimony in this case?

A. Yes, I have.

And are you familiar with her conclusion 0. that with staff's modifications, that she finds that the ESP may be better in the aggregate than the MRO or meets the test provided for by the statute?

- Α. Yes, I'm aware of that.
- Do you agree with that conclusion? Ο.
- No, I do not. Α.
- Could you explain why? 0.

Α. I believe Ms. Turkenton's testimony, as I understand it, looks at the ESP with the modifications proposed by the staff and concluded that it's more favorable in the aggregate. She bases that on the benefits that she lists in her testimony, and I believe that my testimony does not agree with those benefits. And so, therefore, it would not be better in the aggregate.

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

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Thank you.

Mr. Kurtz?

MR. KURTZ: No questions.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Ms. Petrucci?

MS. PETRUCCI: No questions.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: Mr. Hart?

MR. HART: No questions.

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1	EXAMINER WALSTRA: Ms. Watts?
2	MS. WATTS: Thank you, your Honor.
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4	CROSS-EXAMINATION
5	By Ms. Watts:
6	Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Hixon.
7	A. Good afternoon.
8	Q. The purpose of your testimony is to
9	compare the expected results under Duke Energy Ohio's
10	application for an ESP to the results expected under
11	a market rate option, correct?
12	A. Yes. As stated on page 3 of my
13	testimony, the company's proposal is what I
14	evaluated.
15	Q. Okay. And in conducting this analysis,
16	you looked at three main factors which you point out
17	the Commission uses in making such an evaluation,
18	correct?
19	A. Yes. Again on page 3 and 4, I list those
20	three elements that this Commission has considered.
21	Q. And for purposes of weighing the
22	company's proposed rider PSR, you relied entirely
23	upon the expertise of OCC Witness James Wilson,
24	correct?
25	A. To the extent that the term "weighed" as

- you described it was the evaluation of the cost, yes,
 I relied upon Mr. Wilson's testimony.
 - Q. So you didn't do any independent analysis of that evaluation?
 - A. No, I did not.

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- Q. And you're aware, are you not, that the test you are conducting arises out of Section 4928.143 of the Revised Code?
- 9 A. Yes, I state so at line 9 of page 3 of my testimony.
- MR. STINSON: Your Honor, I'll object to
 the extent that Ms. Hixon is not an attorney but
 allow the continued questioning if her testimony is
 taken based upon her working knowledge of the
 statutes.
 - EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled, but understanding that she is not an attorney.
- Q. And with that understanding, Ms. Hixon,
 you do have a working knowledge of that statute,
 correct?
- 21 A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And the MRO that the ESP is compared to is a market rate offer, correct?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. And the terms of an MRO are described,

likewise, in Revised Code 4928.142, correct?

A. That is correct.

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- Q. And pursuant to that statute, the 142 statute, if an electric distribution utility has received Commission approval of its application for an MRO, it can never then seek an ESP, correct?
- A. That's correct. It's my understanding, as you've just read, if you have an MRO approved, you cannot come back and then subsequently ask for an ESP.
- Q. So at least as far as current statutory requirements pertain, once you are an MRO you are in it forever, correct?
- MR. STINSON: Objection as to the form.

 I don't understand the fact that you are in -
 MS. WATTS: I can rephrase.
- Q. Until the law is changed, for now, pursuant to 4928.142, once an MRO is approved for an electric distribution utility, it can't then file an ESP, correct?
- A. That's correct. It would have to continue to file for an MRO.
- Q. Thank you. And could you describe for me your understanding of Duke Energy Ohio's proposed rider PSR.

- A. I think I describe that in my testimony. Generally what the company is asking for is to impose a rider that would either charge or credit customers for the costs or the benefits associated with its OVEC entitlement.
- Q. And OVEC, just so we're clear, is Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And Duke Energy Ohio is not proposing to sell generation directly to SSO customers, correct?
 - A. No.

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- Q. No, it is not proposing to do that?
- A. No, it is not proposing to do that.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. And Duke Energy Ohio is not proposing to sell generation directly to shopping customers either, correct?
 - A. No, it is not proposing to do that.
 - Q. And Duke Energy Ohio is not proposing to sell energy directly to any other customers, correct?
 - A. No, it's not proposing to sell generation to any other customers.
- Q. Okay. Now, in respect of the three factors that you have indicated the Commission applies in evaluating the benefits of an ESP versus

an MRO, those factors are the price of generation, correct? That's one factor?

- A. The standard service offer price of generation, yes.
- Q. Okay. And quantifiable provisions, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And qualitative benefits, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And you agree that the price of generation under the ESP and the MRO as proposed in this case would be the same, correct, for standard service offers?
- A. Yes. At page 4 of my testimony, I indicate that the price would be the same under an ESP and an MRO for the SSO generation.
- Q. Okay. And as you evaluate quantifiable benefits, you believe customers would pay more under the proposed ESP, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And as regarding qualitative benefits, you believe that anything that Duke Energy Ohio might consider as qualitative is equally available under an MRO, correct?
- A. Yes. I say so at page 5 of my testimony.

To the extent that those qualitative benefits exist and to the extent that they can be considered, they would be equally available in the scenario of an MRO being filed.

- Q. Okay. And, Ms. Hixon, were you a witness on behalf of the Office of the Ohio Consumers'

 Counsel in Dayton Power and Light's most recent ESP proceeding?
 - A. Yes, I was.

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- Q. And you filed testimony in that proceeding, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And your testimony provided a similar comparison between the proposed ESP and MRO in that proceeding, correct?
- A. Similar to the extent it was an evaluation of the ESP versus MRO. But, of course, the components were different.
- Q. Understood. And the Commission reached a decision which was docketed, its opinion and order in that proceeding, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And did you read that opinion and order?
- A. Yes, I have.
 - Q. And would you agree with me that the

Commission in that opinion and order placed a value on qualitative aspects --

MR. STINSON: Objection. I don't understand the word "value."

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Q. I'll rephrase. Would you agree with me, Ms. Hixon, that the Commission evaluated the Dayton Power and Light proposal and found that it met the —in the aggregate test, in other words, it found that the ESP was better in the aggregate than a proposed MRO based upon qualitative aspects?

MR. STINSON: I am going to object again because I believe the order is going to speak for itself. I don't think we need Ms. Hixon to reiterate what the order says. It speaks for itself.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: She can answer if she knows.

- A. As far as the Commission's order in

 Dayton Power and Light, as I show on page 4 of my

 testimony at footnote 2, one of the elements that the

 Commission considered was qualitative provisions,

 yes.
- Q. And so to the extent it considered qualitative provisions, even though -- strike that.

On the bottom of page 7 of your testimony and the top of page 8, you state that the cost of

rider PSR should be considered costs of the ESP because the PSR would not be available to Duke under an MRO scenario; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Why would it not be available under an MRO?
- A. Well, I think there's a number of reasons. As I've indicated in my testimony, the company itself indicates that it would not be available under an MRO and points to the fact that the benefits of the PSR are attributable or ascribed to an ESP. In addition, if you look at the MRO statute, there's no provision for this particular type of rider, period. Sorry.
- Q. And for purposes of your statement that rider PSR would not provide price stability and certainty, you are again relying on the analysis performed by OCC Witness Wilson, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And you didn't mention the elimination of rider ECF that provided for above market credits to certain commercial/industrial customers, correct?
- A. I'm not sure what you mean when you -when you say "don't mention," don't mention in terms
 of?

Q. You didn't provide any analysis of that rider with respect to your weighting of the ESP versus the MRO for your comparison?

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A. The elements that I looked at related to riders and their elimination were the ones that the company indicated they considered to be either quantitive or qualitative benefits. So, for example, on page 14, I asked the company what provisions resulted in these qualitative benefits, and this is the list that the company gave me.

So, for example, not continuing rider LFA was one of those, and then I considered that and discussed it. I do not believe that the company responded that that was one of those qualitative benefits. So, no, I did not address that.

- Q. So did you base your analysis upon only what the company provided then?
- A. I read the company's testimony and asked them what provisions of the ESP provided the qualitative benefits that they considered made it superior to an MRO, and then I evaluated those that the company responded, yes.
- Q. Did you also consider the continuation of rider POR as a benefit? I'm sorry. Not rider POR, but the POR program.

A. I don't think in my testimony because of the way I just described what I evaluated. I evaluated what Duke said were the benefits.

- Q. And nothing more?
- A. And so in my testimony, I don't address whether or not I would consider that to be a benefit of this ESP.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you.

Would you agree that by allowing PIPP load -- and do you understand what I mean when I refer to "PIPP load"?

- A. Those customers' load who -- those customers who are served on PIPP, what their load is, that's what I would expect it to be.
- Q. Okay. That's what I mean for it to be, so we're on one page.
 - A. Okay.

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Q. Would you agree that by allowing PIPP load to go back to the standard service offer, that Development Services Agency might be able to now bid it out and get a more favorable price?

MR. STINSON: I am going to object, your
Honor. I don't think that -- there's no
facts that -- I'm sorry. The question assumes facts
not in evidence, your Honor. That's not been

1 testified to.

2 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: Could I have the question

4 read, please?

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(Record read.)

- A. To the extent that PIPP load could have been bid by the department -- I'm not sure what they are called now. They used to be ODOD.
 - O. Yes.
- 10 A. Development Services could at any time 11 have bid that out since, I believe, 2001.
- Q. And it's your understanding that ODSA could bid out that load despite the fact that there was a stipulation in 11-3549 to allow FirstEnergy Solutions to serve that load?

MR. STINSON: Objection, your Honor.

None of those facts are in evidence.

18 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Ms. Watts?

MS. WATTS: If she knows.

MR. STINSON: Well, no. It's not in

21 evidence. I object.

22 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Do you have a

23 response?

MS. WATTS: I can create a foundation,

25 your Honor.

3611 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Okay. Thank you. 1 2 (By Ms. Watts) Ms. Hixon, were you 3 involved at all on behalf of OCC in Duke Energy Ohio's second ESP proceeding? 4 5 Could you possibly give me the case number so I can be sure? 6 7 Q. Sure. 11-3549. 8 Α. I was involved to some extent in that case for the OCC. 9 Okay. And I can put the stipulation 10 Q. before you if that will help refresh your 11 12 recollection in any respect. 13 Α. Sure. 14 Do you have OCC 2? Q. 15 MS. KINGERY: Do you want see it? 16 MR. STINSON: I would like to see it, 17 too. 18 I have that document. Α. Okay. Just one second. You have it, but 19 Q. 2.0 I don't. 2.1 Ms. Hixon, in your work on behalf of OCC 22 as it related to this case, did you read the 23 stipulation? Have you read the stipulation 24 previously?

I'm sure that I've read it, yes.

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Α.

Q. And were you aware prior to today that there was a provision in that stipulation that allowed for the PIPP load to be served by FirstEnergy Solutions?

MR. STINSON: Could we have a reference to the stipulation?

MS. WATTS: I am trying to find it, Dane.

One second.

- Q. I would call your attending to page 17, paragraph D as in David.
 - A. I have that.
- Q. And do you see that that paragraph allows for FirstEnergy Solutions to serve the PIPP load during the duration of that ESP period?
 - A. Yes, I see that.
- Q. And, so, have you seen a similar proposal in the current ESP application of Duke Energy Ohio?
 - A. No.

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Q. So that PIPP load can now be bid out pursuant to Development Services Agency's statutory authority, correct?

MR. STINSON: Objection. I think we are calling for application of the law and what ODSA can do under the statutes that permits aggregation of PIPP load, how it can do it, when it can do it.

EXAMINER WALSTRA: She can answer to her understanding.

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- A. Could you repeat the question, please?
- Q. So since there is not a proposal to allow for a competitive retail electric supplier to serve that PIPP load in this ESP application, is it your understanding that Development Services Agency can now bid that load out?
- A. No. I think that you're making a connection that doesn't exist. First of all, Duke Energy entered into a wholesale bilateral contract with FirstEnergy Solutions according to the stipulation. There's no indication in the stipulation what this did or did not do to the department's ability to bid out. I don't know whether the department at that time of development was a party to this stipulation or what their understanding of it was. It simply provided that the PIPP customers would remain customers of Duke Energy and would get a discount because of that wholesale contract.
- Q. Okay. Thank you for that clarification.

 But you don't see any proposal like that
 in the current application, correct?
 - A. No. In fact, as I say on page 8 of my

testimony, the company claims that not having a PIPP discount is a benefit; whereas, before having a PIPP discount was a benefit. So taking it away is now a benefit.

- Q. Okay. I understand your perspective.
- A. Okay.

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- Q. Would you turn to your conclusions on page 19 of your testimony, please.
 - A. I have that.
- Q. Okay. And correct me if this isn't a fair summation. But as I understand it, you're saying that for items 1 and 3 on page 19, it's your opinion that the ESP and the MRO would be equal, correct, with just those two provisions?
- A. In terms of No. 1, equal in terms of price, I would agree with that. In terms of No. 3, in terms of qualitative benefits, again, if you are going to consider qualitative benefits, if they are available under both an ESP or an MRO scenario, then there is no difference.
- Q. Okay. And so the only proposal that Duke Energy Ohio's ESP includes that tips the scales in your opinion is the cost of the proposed rider PSR; is that correct?
 - A. For quantifiable provisions, yes.

3615 MS. WATTS: Thank you very much. I have 1 2 nothing further. 3 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Staff? 4 MR. BEELER: No questions. 5 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Redirect? 6 MR. STINSON: Could we have a moment, 7 your Honor? 8 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Sure. 9 (Discussion off the record.) 10 EXAMINER WALSTRA: Go ahead. 11 MR. STINSON: Just a quick question, your Honor. 12 13 14 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 15 By Mr. Stinson: 16 Ms. Hixon, do you recall the line of 17 questioning from Ms. Watts concerning rider DR-ECF and whether you had considered that in your 18 19 testimony? 20 Yes, I did. Α. 21 And have you considered it? 2.2 Α. Yes, your Honors, I want to admit I made 23 a mistake here. You probably saw me searching for my 24 testimony because I thought I did address that. And 25 it's been brought to my attention that I did on page

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17 of my testimony. This is in regards to the demand
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      response program for certain transmission voltage
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      customers, and that actually is funded through rider
      DR-ECF. And I think Ms. Watts' question was whether
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      or not I had considered that. I could not find it in
      my testimony at the time she answered, but I wanted
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      to point out that that was addressed here, and my
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      opinion in regards to that is on page 17.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA:
                                     Thank you.
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                  MR. STINSON: No further questions, your
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      Honor.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Is there any recross?
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                  Thank you, Ms. Hixon.
                  MR. STINSON: At this time we would move
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     the admission of OCC Exhibit 48, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: Any objections?
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                  MS. WATTS: No objection.
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: It will be admitted.
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                  (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                  EXAMINER WALSTRA: With that, I believe
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      we will adjourn until tomorrow morning.
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                  (Thereupon, at 5:20 p.m., the hearing was
23
      adjourned.)
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CERTIFICATE I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Thursday, November 6, 2014, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes. Karen Sue Gibson, Registered Merit Reporter. (KSG-5955)

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Case No(s). 14-0841-EL-SSO, 14-0842-EL-ATA

Summary: Transcript in the matter of Duke Energy Ohio hearing held on 11/06/14 - Volume XII - Public electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.