THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

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In the Matter of the
Application of Ohio Edison:
Company, The Cleveland:
Electric Illuminating:
Company, and The Toledo:

Company, and The Toledo : Edison Company for : Case No. 16-0743-EL-POR Approval of Their Energy :

Approval of Their Energy : Efficiency and Peak Demand : Reduction Program Portfolio: Plans for 2017 through 2019:

- - -

PROCEEDINGS

before Mr. Richard Bulgrin, Attorney Examiner, at the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-D, Columbus, Ohio, called at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, January 27, 2017.

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VOLUME IV

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		483
1	INDEX	
2		
3	WITNESSES	PAGE
4	Chris Neme	101
5	Direct Examination by Ms. Williams Cross-Examination by Mr. Healey Cross-Examination by Ms. Messenger	484 491 527
6	Redirect Examination by Ms. Williams	533
7		
8	ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTORS IDENTIFIED A	DMITTED
9	1 Rebuttal Testimony of 485 Chris Neme	537
10	CILLS Neme	
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

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                                Friday Morning Session,
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                                January 27, 2017.
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                 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Let's go back on the
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     record.
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                 And good morning, ladies and gentlemen.
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     This is Day Four of the hearing for Case No.
     16-743-EL-POR, being the FirstEnergy companies'
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     portfolio plan case.
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                 And I believe we have Mr. Neme.
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                 MR. KELTER: Neme.
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                 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Neme, due up next, so.
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                 MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you, your Honor. We
     would like to call Chris Neme to the stand.
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                 EXAMINER BULGRIN: All righty. Before
16
     you have a seat.
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                 (Witness sworn.)
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                 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Please be seated.
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                           CHRIS NEME
2.1
     being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was
22
     examined and testified as follows:
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                       DIRECT EXAMINATION
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    By Ms. Williams:
25
            Q. Good morning, Mr. Neme.
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A. Good morning.

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- Q. Can you please state and spell your name
 for the record.
 - A. My name is Chris Neme. That's N as in Nancy, E as in Edward, M as in Mary, E as in Edward.
- Q. Please state your place of business and address.
 - A. I'm a principal with Energy Futures
 Group, the address for which is P.O. Box 587
 Hinesburg, Vermont 05482.
- 11 Q. Thank you.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Your Honor, I'd like --
- 13 A. I'm sorry, 05461.
- Q. Thank you.
- 15 A. I gave you my home zip code.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Your Honor, I'd like to
- mark the rebuttal testimony of Chris Neme filed on
- January 25, 2017, as Environmental Intervenors
- 19 Exhibit 1. May I approach?
- 20 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Sure. Environmental
- 21 Intervenors Exhibit 1, it will be so marked.
- 22 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you.
- Q. Good morning, Mr. Neme.
- 25 A. Good morning.

- Q. Do you have a copy in your hand or in front of you what's been marked as Environmental Intervenors Exhibit 1?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. Are you familiar with this document?
- 6 A. I am.

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- O. What is this document?
- A. This is my rebuttal testimony that I prepared and was filed on January 25th.
- Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to that rebuttal testimony?
 - A. I have two small typo corrections to make. The first is on page 9, line 23, the word near the end of the line there that says "produce" should say "produces."
 - And, secondly, on page 10, line 135, as it rolls on to line 36, currently it says "without consideration for value." It's missing the word "the." It should say "without consideration for the value."
- Q. Other than the corrections you just
 noted, if I were to ask you the same questions in
 your rebuttal testimony, would your answers be the
 same?
- 25 A. They would.

1 MS. WILLIAMS: We move to admit 2 Environmental Intervenors Exhibit 1.

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EXAMINER BULGRIN: Mr. Healey.

MR. HEALEY: I do have a quick motion to strike, if your Honor would entertain that at this time.

EXAMINER BULGRIN: Sure.

MR. HEALEY: Your Honor, OCC moves to strike Mr. Neme's testimony beginning on page 28, line 445, through page 29, line 450. In this portion of Mr. Neme's testimony, Mr. Neme refers to a stipulation that was filed in a different case, the AEP energy efficiency case, and he performs various calculations based on this stipulation. The parties he represents in this case are environmental parties that were signatories to that settlement in the AEP case and that settlement has a provision that the signatory parties will not cite the stipulation as precedent in any other PUCO proceeding.

That is what Mr. Neme is doing in lines 445 through 450. And on that basis I would move to strike.

I would also note for the record on line 446 that Mr. Neme states that the AEP stipulation is supported by staff and OCC. In that matter, OCC

filed a letter on the docket that explicitly states that OCC neither supports nor opposes that settlement. And for that independent reason with respect to the parenthetical about OCC supporting the stipulation, I believe this portion of the testimony should be stricken.

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MS. WILLIAMS: Your Honor, this is not being cited for precedential purposes. The lines and the pages that Mr. Healey just mentioned, they're being cited for comparison with the cost cap that is being proposed in this case and what was agreed to in the AEP case to form Mr. Neme's expert testimony. And -- and also there was language in the Commission order in that very AEP case that references FirstEnergy's case before the Commission, although it's subject to an application for rehearing, and we do believe it's relevant in Mr. Neme's testimony.

MR. GLADMAN: Your Honor, if I could just add very briefly.

EXAMINER BULGRIN: Sure.

MR. GLADMAN: You permitted me to inquire of Dr. Donlon as a comparison between these very metrics with respect to the FirstEnergy companies and AEP.

MR. HEALEY: Can I respond, your Honor?

EXAMINER BULGRIN: Sure.

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MR. HEALEY: I would just note with respect to Mr. Gladman's comment, the companies are not a signatory party to this stipulation, so that restriction would not apply to them; whereas, the environmental parties that Mr. Neme represents now are, in fact, a signatory party, so that's a distinction there.

And with respect to Ms. Williams' comments, comments, with respect to Ms. Williams' comments, it's clearly being cited as precedential value. He's comparing that stipulation and suggesting that because of the terms of the stipulation and the calculation he's done, that this stipulation is somehow unreasonable.

MS. WILLIAMS: Your Honor, may I respond?

EXAMINER BULGRIN: Let me just ask this.

These -- the testimony that he's included here, the numbers are all public record available in the other case?

MR. HEALEY: That's my understanding -well, I shouldn't say that, your Honor. I don't
think the calculations he's performed are public
record. They're based on numbers that are in the
public record.

EXAMINER BULGRIN: So if, for example, you wanted to include it in your brief, you could simply note that this is what happened in the other case. We don't really need a witness testifying as to what the Commission did in the other case.

MS. WILLIAMS: May I respond to that,

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MS. WILLIAMS: May I respond to that, your Honor?

EXAMINER BULGRIN: Sure.

MS. WILLIAMS: So, first of all, responding to what Mr. Healey just said a few seconds ago, we are not citing to the stipulation for the stipulation itself. We're citing to the calculation itself on the cap. And if you look at footnote 27, you know, this is being used for comparison sake. There's -- there's a calculation in here that is relevant to, first of all, Mr. Spellman's testimony and what he was calculating as the reasonable cost for per kilowatt-hour for first year saved. If that comparison is not made in this record, it will not be able to be cited in our briefs.

EXAMINER BULGRIN: Okay.

MS. WILLIAMS: And that is also not in the record.

EXAMINER BULGRIN: I'll overrule the motion to strike.

491 1 MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you. 2 MR. HEALEY: Thank you, your Honor. 3 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Sure. Anything further? 4 5 Okay. 6 7 CROSS-EXAMINATION 8 By Mr. Healey: 9 Mr. Neme, you are testifying on behalf of 10 National -- Natural Resources Defense Council, the 11 Environmental Law & Policy Center, the Ohio 12 Environmental Council, and Environmental Defense 13 Fund, correct? 14 Α. Correct. 15 Ο. And if I refer to those parties as the 16 "environmental parties" or the "environmental intervenors" or something else with the word 17 18 "environmental," you'll understand I'm referring to 19 those four parties collectively, correct? 20 Α. Correct. 2.1 Ο. Now, these four parties all signed the 22 settlement in this case, correct? 23 Α. Yes. 24 Mr. Neme, would you agree with the basic 25 statement that one of the primary benefits of

utility-administered energy efficiency programs is reduced customer energy usage?

- A. It's one of many benefits.
- Q. And you, in fact, reviewed the settlement in this case, correct?
 - A. I have.
- Q. And did you review Exhibit A to the settlement, for example? Exhibit A being the summary of the program costs and the energy savings on a subprogram-by-subprogram basis.
- 11 A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you have a copy of the settlement in front of you?
- 14 A. I do not.
- MS. WILLIAMS: May I approach?

 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Sure.
- A. Would you like me to turn to Exhibit A?
 - Q. Yes, please.
- 19 A. Okay.
- Q. Now, Exhibit A contains a budget for the portfolio as it is in the settlement on a subprogram-by-subprogram basis, correct?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. And looking at this list of subprograms, would you agree that the portfolio offers energy

efficiency to a wide range of customer classes?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And are there any customer classes that would not have an adequate opportunity to participate in energy efficiency programs under the settlement?
 - A. I don't think so.
- Q. And are there any major programming -program offerings in your opinion that are absent
 from the portfolio in Exhibit A and the settlement?
- A. There are some program offerings that some other utilities include in their portfolios that are not here but this is a pretty wide-ranging group of programs.
- Q. And so it's fair to say given that the four parties you're testifying on behalf of today signed this settlement, that you agree that this is a reasonable mix of programs for an energy efficiency portfolio of this size and for FirstEnergy and its customers?
 - A. I do.
- Q. Mr. Neme, I would like you now to turn to page 9 of your rebuttal testimony. I assume you have a copy of that in front of you, correct?
 - A. I do.
 - O. And we'll start at line 129. Rather,

we'll start on line 127. Now, starting at line 127 you're doing a comparison of the Residential Behavioral program and the small business LED linear light fixture; is that right, generally speaking?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And let's look at your -- your analysis of the LED linear light fixture. You note that the "LED linear light fixture has a rebate cost that is nearly twice as great (10 cents) per first year kilowatt-hour saved." Do you see that?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And can you turn to -- I guess actually let's look at footnote 6 on page 10. You cite "FirstEnergy Revised Plan, Appendix C-3." By "Revised Plan," you're referring to the Exhibit B to the settlement, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And there are actually three Appendix C-3s but they're all the same as it pertains to this rebate amount, correct?
 - A. I believe that's correct, yes.
- Q. Can you turn to -- can you turn to one of them? I guess let's turn to the first one for Ohio Edison Appendix C-3 and let's find where you're referring to.

- A. Sorry. The type is very small, so I'm trying to acclimate my eyes.
- Q. Sure. Yeah. It's page 6 of 15 on any of the Appendix C-3s.
 - A. Okay. I have it.
- Q. And just to be clear, you're looking at the page that does not have the big word "Superseded" over it, correct?
 - A. Oh, my mistake.

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- EXAMINER BULGRIN: So the correct one follows after that?
- MR. HEALEY: Yeah, the next C-3 is after that, and it would be page 6 of 15.
- Q. So I'm looking at Ohio Edison. Is that the one you're on?
- 16 A. Yes, it is.
- Q. Great. Now, you refer in your testimony
 to "small business LED linear light fixture." Does
 that correspond on page 6 to the measure called "LED
 linear SCI"?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. And under "Rebate Strategy," it says
 "\$.10 per kilowatt-hour saved."
- A. That's correct.
- Q. That's this 10-cent rebate you're

referring to on the top of page 10 on your testimony?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And then is it fair to say that you -let's go back to the top of page 10. You say it's
 "only one-eighth the cost per lifetime kWh," and you
 calculate that at .7 cents, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. You arrive at that number because this measure has a 15-year measure life?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. So you took the 10 cents, divided it by
 12 15, which gets two-thirds of a cent, and then rounded
 13 up to .7?
- 14 A. Correct.
- Q. Now, the 10 cents number you're using is the rebate amount, correct?
- 17 A. That's correct.
 - Q. And the rebate amount is the amount that's paid to customers for installing this LED linear light fixture measure, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. That rebate does not include any of the administrative costs of running the subprogram or program that this LED linear SCI measure is included in, correct?

A. That's correct.

2.1

- Q. And so to actually figure out the lifetime per kilowatt cost of this measure, you would need to account for those administrative costs, wouldn't you?
- A. In aggregate at the program level, that's true. But for every marginal additional LED light fixture that's promoted, the program costs are typically fixed; so the marginal costs per additional LED fixture would be very close, if not identical, to the rebate cost.
- Q. But you have not actually done an analysis of what portion of the administrative costs for this program or subprogram might be attributable to the LED linear SCI measure, correct?
- A. I don't think it's possible to do that kind of analysis because program costs are not allocable on a measure-by-measure basis, typically.
- Q. Now, going back to page 9, you refer to the Residential Behavioral program, and as we just discussed, you were comparing that program here to this LED linear light fixture. Now, the Residential Behavioral program doesn't have any subprograms, does it?
 - A. I believe it, itself, is a subprogram.

- Q. Fair enough. And the Residential
 Behavioral program doesn't have any individual
 measures that are installed for a customer, does it?
- A. Well, that's a complicated question. The reality is that the way those behavior programs work, they typically involve multiple different measures or actions by the consumers who participate.
- Q. And so the way it works is the customer receives some kind of report, either e-mail or mail, and then that kind of psychologically or sociologically encourages them to perform energy efficiency measures, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

2.1

- Q. And so when they install those measures as a result of receiving the report, they're spending their own money to do that, correct?
- A. Yes, although in many cases the significant portion of the savings from those kinds of programs don't involve expenditure of resources by the consumers. They're actions that the consumers take that don't cost anything to conserve.
- Q. So, for example, somebody gets a home energy report, sees that their usage is high and might turn the thermostat down, you know, one tick?
 - A. Or be more cognizant of leaving lights on

when they leave the room or a whole host of other things that would be associated with waste that they are now more aware of and pay more attention to.

2.1

- Q. Now, under this Residential Behavioral program, all the costs of that program are administrative, correct?
- A. Depending on your definition of administrative, yes. They're not rebate costs, if that's what you mean.
- Q. Right. So on page 9 where you're calculating the per kilowatt-hour cost of the Residential Behavioral program, that does, in fact, include all the administrative costs?
- A. Yes. But the difference -- the magnitude of the difference between 5-1/2 and 7 cents couldn't come close to being addressed by any reasonable allocation of fixed program overhead costs.

MR. HEALEY: Your Honor, I'd move to strike the last sentence of Mr. Neme's testimony as not responsive to my question.

EXAMINER BULGRIN: Overruled.

- Q. Mr. Neme, let's turn to page 106 of the amended plans in Exhibit B to the settlement.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Can I get that page number one more time, Counsel?

MR. HEALEY: 106.

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- A. Okay. I'm there.
- Q. Great. Now, page 106 is a portion of the portfolio plans that describes the shared savings mechanism, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And at the top of page 106 you see a table that has three headings, "Incentive Tier," "Compliance Percentage," and "Incentive Percentage"?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And you understand that this "Compliance Percentage" in column 2 refers to the annual compliance percentage, correct, under Ohio Revised Code 4928.66?
 - A. That's my understanding.
- Q. And just so I'm clear, I used the phrase "annual." That's the same as first year energy savings, correct?
- A. Yes, that's my understanding.
- Q. So it's fair to say under this incentive table that the companies in running their energy efficiency programs have an incentive to maximize their first year energy savings, correct?
- MR. GLADMAN: Objection. Calls for speculation on the company's part.

EXAMINER BULGRIN: Let me have that reread.

(Record read.)

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MR. HEALEY: Can I respond, your Honor?

EXAMINER BULGRIN: Yes.

MR. HEALEY: Just Mr. Neme's testimony is full of statements about what may or may not incent the company to run energy efficiency programs in a certain way.

EXAMINER BULGRIN: Yeah, I'll overrule.

- A. I'm sorry. Can you repeat the question?
- Q. (By Mr. Healey) Is it fair to say that under this incentive table in the shared savings mechanism that the companies have an incentive to maximize their first year energy savings under the programs?
- A. They certainly have an incentive to get to at least 115 percent of their annual energy savings target.
- Q. But they wouldn't necessarily have an incentive to go above 115 percent because at that point they've already maximized the tier that they're in, correct?
- A. Yes, except to the extent that -- that going higher would increase the utility cost test net

- benefits and there's always going to be some correlation between the magnitude of the savings, all other things being equal, and the magnitude of the net benefits.
- Q. And all else being equal, to maximize your first year savings, you'd want programs that have the lowest first year cost per kilowatt-hour, correct, all else equal?
 - A. Yes.

2.1

- Q. And you understand that under FirstEnergy's shared savings mechanism, the companies also have an incentive to maximize the amount of net benefits under the utility cost tests that the programs produce, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And that's because the shared savings that they receive are a percentage of those net benefits, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And that's reflected in the column 3 on the table on page 106 which says "Incentive," that percentage there is multiplied by the net benefits and that's the shared savings, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And just so the record is clear, the

incentive percentages in the last column are the aftertax percentages, correct?

2.1

- A. No. I -- well, let's see. I don't think that the percentages there are pretax or post-tax.

 They're simply a percentage number that's multiplied by the utility cost test net benefits.
- Q. Okay. Mr. Neme, you agreed with me that the companies have an incentive to maximize the amount of net benefits under the utility cost test. So would you say that, all else equal, a measure with longer life -- longer measure life will produce more net benefits than a measure with a shorter measure life?
- A. All else equal, but all else is not always equal.
 - Q. But all else equal, that's a true statement, correct?
 - A. That's a true statement.
 - Q. And given that the utility has an incentive to produce at least 115 percent first year savings and they also have an incentive to maximize their net benefits under the UCT, there's a bit of a conflict in those two goals, correct?
- MR. GLADMAN: Objection. It's argumentative.

EXAMINER BULGRIN: Overruled. You can answer.

2.1

A. I think it's more complicated than that. I think you have to look at the question measure by measure and program by program. There are some programs that have relatively short lives but that produce a lot of net benefits because they are just very inexpensive; residential lighting being one example.

There are other measures that have relatively short lives that don't produce so many net benefits per program dollar. The Residential Behavioral program is an example -- might be an example of that.

And then there are other programs that have substantial net benefits because they have -- in significant part because they have longer lived savings. I think that was part of the point I was trying to convey in my testimony is that we're dealing with a complex mix of efficiency measures and efficiency programs that have different attributes. And when you're trying to maximize your shareholder incentive, it's a balancing act to try to weigh all of those things.

Q. Let's move back to your testimony on page

13 and starting on line 189. Here you're discussing the UCT, which is the utility cost test, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And you state starting on line 189 "as applied in Ohio, the UCT does not distinguish between measures or programs for which much of the savings would have occurred without the utility's programs and those for which such programs were essential for generating the vast majority or all the savings."

 Are you referring in this sentence to the fact that Ohio counts savings on a gross basis as opposed to net?
 - A. In part.
- Q. And are you also referring to, for example, the Customer Action program in this sentence?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Is there anything else other than those two things that you are stating through this sentence? Let me rephrase that.
- Other than the gross-to-net issue and the Customer Action program, is there anything else that this sentence applies to?
- A. I'm sorry. Rephrase your question. What are you asking me?

- Q. Sure, sure. That was a bad question.

 You agreed that by -- let's focus on the phrase

 "measures or programs for which much of the savings
 would have occurred without the utility's programs."

 Now, you agreed that that refers, in part, to the
 fact that we count gross savings in Ohio, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. So what you're saying is there are some savings that would have occurred even if there were no programs but are still being counted as program savings, correct?
 - A. Yes.

2.1

- Q. And the Customer Action program is a good example of that; is that right?
 - A. It's one.
- Q. Because under the Customer Action program, the companies don't do anything other than count the savings that customers achieve on their own, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Now, you understand under the settlement that the savings from the Customer Action program don't count toward shared savings, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And coming back to your sentence in 189

that "the UCT does not distinguish between measures or programs for which much of the savings would have occurred without the utility's programs and those for which such programs were essential for generating the vast majority of all the savings." That's true under the UCT whether there's a cost cap or not, correct?

2.1

- A. Yes. And it's true under the TRC as well.
- Q. And the next sentence you state,

 "Moreover, several electric system benefits such as
 energy and capacity price suppression effects, the
 risk-mitigating benefits of efficiency (particularly
 longer-lived savings) and the marginal impacts of
 efficiency on line losses (FirstEnergy uses lower
 average line loss rates in its analyses) are not
 captured in FirstEnergy's current application of the
 UCT." Now, that sentence is true whether there is a
 cost cap or not, correct?
- A. Yes. It's true both under the UCT and the TRC whether there is a cost cap or not.
- Q. And then the sentence after that which starts at the end, "Finally, by design the UCT does not capture several important benefits of efficiency programs beyond electric system benefits." That too is true whether there is a cost cap or not, correct?

A. It's true with respect to how the UCT is calculated, but the point that I'm making here is that when you impose a cost cap and the focus becomes purely on maximizing UCT within the context of the cap, these other things can get pushed -- these other considerations, these other types of benefits can get pushed aside and not considered.

MR. HEALEY: Your Honor, I'd move to strike everything starting with "The point I'm making here." I didn't ask him about his point. I just asked him about the UCT.

EXAMINER BULGRIN: Overruled.

MR. HEALEY: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. Let's move on to page 16 of your testimony. I'd like to spend some time talking about Table 1. And I hope you'll bear with me as we walk through how some of these calculations are done.

 Just given the short time frame of your filing your testimony, we didn't have a chance to get workpapers and things like that.
 - A. Sure.

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Q. Let's start with Scenario 1. The last column there "Total" shows "Statutory 1st Year MWh Savings Goal," and then "Staff Proposed Spending Cap," and then calculates "Spending per 1st year

- kilowatt-hours." Do you see those three numbers?
- 2 A. I do.

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- Q. That "Spending per 1st Year kilowatt-hours" is just the \$80 million number divided by the 531,000 number?
- A. Yes. The 15.1 cents is the product of that math.
 - Q. And that's essentially what Mr. Spellman did in his testimony, correct?
- 10 A. It is.
- Q. And then your Scenario 1 breaks down

 Mr. Spellman's calculation on a company-by-company

 basis --
- 14 A. Correct.
- 15 Q. -- is that a fair assessment?
- 16 A. For Scenario 1, yes.
- Q. Great. Now, the row marked "Staff
 Proposed Spending Cap," that's the 3 percent cap
 proposed in Mr. Donlon's testimony, correct?
- 20 A. That's correct.
- Q. And your Table 1, "Staff Proposed

 Spending Cap," that assumes that there will be no PJM

 revenues coming back to the customers, correct?
- A. It does, although I wouldn't expect PJM revenues to be -- likely to be very substantial and

have a significant impact on the bottom line here.

- Q. Sure. But you understand that to the extent there are PJM revenues, they would effectively increase the cap, the staff proposed spending cap, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And if the cap is effectively increased as a result of those PJM revenues, then the "Spending per 1st Year kilowatt-hour" number in Scenario 1 would also go up, at least slightly, correct?
- A. Yes. Again, I wouldn't expect it to go up significantly, but it would go up to the extent there are revenues.
- Q. Let's move down to Scenario 2 now. In this scenario, you assumed that each of the three companies will maximize its pretax shared savings, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you assume that they will try to maximize their pretax shared savings because that's a rational business decision, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, the first row in Scenario 2, and by
 "first row" I'm not referring to the title row, the
 first row "Statutory 1st Year MWh Savings Goal,"

those are just -- those are the first year energy savings goals under the statute for each of the three companies, correct?

- A. Yes. It's the same as the first row in Scenario 1.
- Q. That reflects 1 of the baseline and I won't --
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. -- define "baseline" here, but you understand what I mean, correct?
- 11 A. I do.

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- Q. And the second row marked "1st Year Savings Required for Max Shared Savings Tier," you took the numbers in the first row and multiplied those by 115 percent to get that second row, correct?
 - A. I did.
- Q. And that's because the highest tier in the incentive table which we discussed earlier requires the companies to reach 115 percent compliance percentage to get their maximum incentive percentage, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And as we discussed, as rational businesses, they would like to maximize the amount of shared savings they receive, and so you assume that

that's what they would try to do?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And the next row after that is "Max Pre-Tax Shared Savings," correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the last column "Total" is
 15.6 million, you arrived at that number by taking
 the \$10 million cap and applying an assumed tax rate
 of 36 percent to get to the 15.6 million, correct?
- A. Not exactly. I -- well, indirectly.

 What I did was basically look at an interrogatory response from the company back in the summer regard -- when they had asked for a \$25 million cap. And the question was asked what -- what would that -- the aftertax cap, what would that translate to in pretax, and I took the ratio of those two numbers and applied it to the 10 million here.
- Q. Okay. So I skipped a few steps but understood. And then you took that \$15.6 million cap and you allocated a portion of it to each of the three companies, the 7 million, 5-1/2 million, and 3 million per OE, CEI, and TE, respectively, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And those three numbers add up to the 15.6 million?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And then the next row in Scenario 2 is "Budget available if max shared savings earned."

 What you did to calculate that row is subtract the previous row, "Max Pre-Tax Shared Savings" from the "Staff Proposed Spending Cap" from Scenario 1, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And then the last row in Scenario 2, "Max Cost per 1st year kWh," you divided the previous row, "Budget available if max shared savings earned" by the second row, "1st Year Savings Required for Max Shared Savings Tier," correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, because the last row in Scenario 2 is reliant on the second and fourth rows, if the budget number in the fourth row, "Budget available if max shared savings earned" were higher, then the "Max Cost per 1st Year kWh" would also be higher, correct, just as a mathematical --
 - A. By definition.
- Q. And then, by the same token, if the "1st Year Savings Required for Max Shared Savings Tier"
 were lower, then the "Max Cost per 1st year kWh"
 would also be higher, correct?

- A. By definition.
- Q. Coming back to the first row briefly.

 The "Statutory 1st Year MWh Savings Goals," those are the 2017 numbers?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. For 2018 and '19, you would have to do a similar calculation; you would just plug in the '18 and '19 numbers, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the "Statutory 1st Year MWh Savings Goals" assume no non-residential customer opt-outs?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And if there are any opt-outs, the numbers in the "Statutory 1st Year MWh Savings Goal" row would be lower, correct?
- 16 A. Yes.

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- Q. Let's go back to the row marked "1st Year Savings Required for Max Shared Savings Tier." Now, we discussed before that you got this number by multiplying the first row of "MWh savings goal" by 115 percent, because that's the highest percentage in the table on page 106 of the plans, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, Mr. Neme, it's possible for the companies to achieve their maximum shared savings

- amount without being in that top tier on the table on page 106; isn't that right?
- A. It is mathematically possible. I think it's more probable that they could get there by reaching the highest kWh tier.
- Q. But, for example, if they were in tier 4, if they achieved, say, 111 percent, and got
 10 percent of the net benefits, that could conceivably, for OE, produce the 7 million in max pretax shared savings, correct?
 - A. Again it's possible.
- Q. Now, I'd like to get into a little more detail on the "Max Pre-Tax Shared Savings" row. We discussed that you calculated the \$15.6 million number and then allocated that across the three companies, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And the way you did that was, for example, for Ohio Edison, you took the statutory first year MWh savings goal of 238,980, you divided it by the total goal, and then multiplied that by 15.6 million, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, are you aware that's not how

 FirstEnergy allocates shared savings payments to each

of the three companies?

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A. I am aware. My understanding is that FirstEnergy, if they were to reach the spend -- the shared savings cap, would allocate the -- the maximum in proportion to the magnitude of the UCT net benefits that were produced.

However, I think the way I've done it is a pretty reasonable, close enough proxy. I did take a -- a look at the ratio of total resource cost test net benefits, which is not the same thing as the UCT, but it's another form of cost-effectiveness assessment, and it didn't exactly match the kWh allocations but it was pretty close, so I would presume -- and they're running the same programs across the different territories. I would assume that the kWh -- it would be a fairly close alignment between kWh savings by company and UCT net benefits by company.

- Q. It's fair to say, though, that to properly allocate, you would need to know what the projected net benefits are on a company-by-company basis, correct?
 - A. Sure.
- Q. And you haven't done any analysis to determine what those projected net benefits would be

under your Scenario 2, correct?

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- A. Well, again, I did do some analysis to determine whether the TRC net benefits are forecast to be allocated in a -- in proportions that are similar to the kWh goals, and they were, which is an indicator to me that that's likely to be true for UCT as well since the utilities are running the same programs across all three companies.
- Q. Mr. Neme, have you performed any statistical studies showing the correlation between net benefits produced under the TRC or the UCT -- versus the UCT?
- A. Have I performed any statistical studies? What do you mean by that?
- Q. A comparison of whether the net benefits produced under the TRC is, in fact, correlated to the net benefits produced under the UCT?
- A. I haven't done a kind of mathematical calculation to definitively determine that. That's just -- and to be sure that from program to program there can be differences. I'm just relying on my general experience that those things tend to go fairly hand and hand, across broad portfolios of programs.
 - Q. Understood. Thank you.

Let's go back to Scenario 2 and let's stick with Ohio Edison for the time being. You conclude, under your Scenario 2, that Ohio Edison would be required to achieve energy savings at a cost of 11.3 cents per first year kilowatt-hours to meet its statutory benchmark and to maximize shared savings, correct?

A. Correct.

- Q. And it's your opinion that achieving savings at 11.3 cents for Ohio Edison for 2017 is not reasonable, correct?
- A. It's not reasonable if you want a balanced portfolio of programs that address the multiple objectives I articulated in my testimony.
- Q. Do you think it's possible for Ohio Edison to achieve savings at 11.3 cents per kilowatt-hour first year?
- MS. WILLIAMS: Asked and answered, your Honor.
- EXAMINER BULGRIN: You can answer. I'll overrule it.
- A. Without regard to the mix of programs being promoted, is that your question?
- Q. Possible is my question. So that would be included in possible, yes.

A. Is it possible if that's that only thing that they were trying to do? Maybe.

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Q. Looking at Cleveland Electric, you -under your Scenario 2, you conclude it would cost

10.7 cents per kilowatt-hour for Cleveland Electric
to achieve first year savings. Sorry, let me start
that over.

Do you believe it's reasonable to expect Cleveland Electric to achieve first year savings at a cost of 10.7 cents per kilowatt-hour?

- A. Again, not if they're going to have a balanced portfolio of programs that attempt to fully serve the full range of customers, and their opportunities include considerations for long-term market transformation and address concerns about promoting the best technology for consumers, I do not.
- Q. And same question for Toledo Edison. Do you think it's reasonable to expect Toledo Edison to achieve first year savings at a cost of 8.6 cents per kilowatt-hour?
- A. Again, if we're talking about a -- an attempt to do so -- well, even -- even if you put aside all of the other -- in Toledo Edison's case, even if you put -- when we're talking about a cost as

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low as 8.6 cents, even if you put aside concerns about having a balanced portfolio that addresses the range of concerns and policy objectives that I articulated about, I'm not sure that that's possible.
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- Q. And to speed things up, in Scenario 3, you calculate the numbers of OE, CEI, and TE at 10.4 cents, 9.7 cents, and 7.4 cents. Your responses to those questions about the reasonableness for the three companies would be the same for Scenario 3, correct?
- A. They get even more challenging if you're going to serve low-income customers at the level the utility had planned to do.
- Q. Mr. Neme, I'd like to turn back to Exhibit A of the settlement.
- A. Okay.

- Q. Now, at the -- near the bottom there's a -- of the column -- let's start again.
- You see a column near the top that's called "Budget," correct?
- A. I'm sorry. My copy is a little blurry.

 MS. FLEISHER: I'm sorry. I just missed
- 23 what page we're on.
- MR. HEALEY: We're on Exhibit A to the
- 25 settlement.

- A. Yes. A series of columns called Budget."
- Q. Yes. So there's one called "As Filed"
 and your understanding is that that's the application
 that was filed in this case --
- A. Yes.
- 7 Q. -- initially?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. And then "Reprojection" is the 10 settlement?
- 11 A. Yes.
- Q. And then at the very bottom of the "Reprojection" column I see a number of 268,449,192.
- 14 A. Yes.
- Q. Do you see that?
- 16 A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Your understanding is that this does not include an additional \$18 million for the Community
 Connections program, correct?
- 20 A. That's correct.
- Q. And so if you add the 18 million to that number, you get about 286.5 million?
- A. I believe that's right.
- Q. And you don't have to turn to it, but on line 210 of your testimony you mention that the

programs cost about 95.5 million per year. That's just the 286.5 million divided by 3, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. Let's turn to page 32 of your testimony. Starting at line 503, you state, "The Commission should approve both a portfolio of efficiency programs and a not-to-exceed budget for spending on those programs." Now, when you say "a not-to-exceed budget for spending on those programs" in the context of the settlement, that would be the \$95.5 million annual budget, correct?
- A. Yes, if they were to approve the settlement, that would -- that would be the constraint they would be endorsing.
- Q. And that would satisfy your recommendation that the Commission should approve both a portfolio of efficiency programs and a not-to-exceed budget for spending on those programs?
- A. Yes, if they were to find the stipulation reasonable.
- Q. And you understand, as we discussed before, that the settlement includes an annual \$10 million aftertax shared savings cap, correct?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. And you calculated that this would be

about \$15.6 million pretax?

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- A. I have.
- Q. And so if we combine the \$95.5 million program budget and the \$15.6 million shared savings cap, then customers could conceivably pay up to \$111.1 million per year under this settlement, correct?
- A. Yes. And receive enormous benefits in return.
- Q. So it's fair to say, then, that you would, in fact, support a cap of \$111.1 million per year for the three FirstEnergy companies combined, correct?
 - MR. GLADMAN: Objection. Meaning of the word "cap" in this context is unclear to me.
- MR. HEALEY: "Cap" is a standard English word, your Honor.
- EXAMINER BULGRIN: Yeah. You can answer if you know.
 - A. I was actually scratching my head about the term "cap" as well. Because the way the term "cap" has been used in Mr. Donlon's and Mr. Spellman's testimony is not the same as a budget limitation. It's -- it's been used as a kind of fixed percentage of some value that applies equally

- across all utilities. And if that's what we mean by
 "cap," then, no, I don't -- I'm not suggesting that
 this would be a cap.
 - Q. Okay. Let -- let's talk about
 Mr. Donlon's proposal briefly then. Mr. Donlon is
 proposing what has been referred to in this case
 frequently as the "cost cap," correct?
 - A. Yes, yes.
 - Q. And his cost cap proposal is about \$80.1 million. Does that sound about right?
- 11 A. Yes.

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- 12 Q. And you understand --
- 13 A. Across all three utilities.
- Q. I'm sorry?
- 15 A. Across all three companies.
- Q. Yes, yes. For purposes of right now,
 we're talking about across all three companies;
 understanding that there will be some nuances as you
 deal with the companies individually.
- 20 A. Sure.
- Q. So under Mr. Donlon's proposal, the
 maximum that could be spent on program costs, plus
 shared savings, per year, for all three companies
 combined is \$80.1 million, correct?
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. And under the settlement, as you understand it, the maximum that could be spent per year on programs, plus shared savings, is \$111.1 million across the three FirstEnergy companies combined, correct?
- A. Yes, that's the maximum that customers -- consumers could be asked to pay, yes.
- Q. And you support the settlement including that maximum amount that customers could be asked to pay of \$111.1 million per year, correct?
- A. I do.

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- Q. And just a clarifying point again, the \$95.5 million budget that you reference in your testimony would not include any of the PJM revenues that might come back to customers, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- MR. HEALEY: Your Honor, I just need 2
 minutes just to make sure I've covered --
- 19 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Sure.
- MR. HEALEY: Thank you.
- EXAMINER BULGRIN: Actually, why don't we take about a 5-minute break?
- 24 (Recess taken.)
- MR. HEALEY: Your Honor, I have no

MR. HEALEY: Sure.

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further questions for Mr. Neme.
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2 I do have one quick request. I'd like to 3 ask for administrative notice of the December 12th, 2016, letter that OCC filed in Case 16-574. It's a 4 5 letter regarding an AEP settlement wherein OCC 6 stated, among other things, "In this letter the 7 Consumers' Counsel advises -- "in this letter filed in AEP's energy efficiency Case No. 16-574, 8 9 Consumers' Counsel noted, with respect to AEP's 10 settlement, in this letter the Consumers' Counsel 11 advises with some explanations that we neither 12 support nor oppose the settlement."

I'm just asking for administrative notice to rebut Mr. Neme's statement that OCC supported the stipulation, which I asked to be stricken and was not granted that request.

EXAMINER BULGRIN: Yes. Granted.

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

19 have.

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MS. WILLIAMS: Your Honor, can we take a quick 10 minute-break?

MR. KELTER: 5 minutes.

EXAMINER BULGRIN: 5 minutes.

MS. WILLIAMS: 5 minutes.

MR. HEALEY: Well, staff's crossing.

1 MS. WILLIAMS: Oh, I apologize.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Messenger:

- Q. Good morning, Mr. Neme. My name is Natalia Messenger. I represent the PUCO staff.
 - A. Good morning.
- Q. Have you ever spoken with staff about the analysis it did in reaching the conclusions it has about the cost cap?
- A. I was -- I recall being on one conversation with staff about the concept of the cap.
- Q. But the -- I'm sorry. I didn't mean to cut you off.
- 15 A. No. Go ahead.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Objection, your Honor.
- into settlement discussions, confidential. So I just

This -- this line of questioning may start getting

- wanted to make that note that the witness should not
- 20 provide information that was discussed during those
- 21 settlement communications.
- MS. MESSENGER: I'm just asking him
- 23 generally.
- 24 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Okay. I'll allow it.
- 25 You can answer.

Q. Specifically about the analysis that staff has done.

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- A. My recollection of that conversation is that it did not get into -- that staff did not describe the analysis that they did to reach the conclusion regarding the specific proposal they were making.
- Q. So you're uncertain then about what considerations staff took into account, whether it balanced benefits to customers and costs when setting the cost cap?
- A. All I have to go by is what's on the record, and my presumption was that the rationale that the staff had for its proposal would have been expressed and was expressed in Mr. Donlon's testimony.
- Q. Can you please turn to page 9 of your rebuttal testimony.
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. In footnote 3 you state that the "references to the 'acquisition costs'...are the same concept as 'first year kWh saved.'" Can you just clarify what you mean by that?
- A. Just give me a second to see where -what it was footnoting.

Q. Sure.

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- A. To be honest, I don't recall if I've used the word -- the term "acquisition costs" myself in other parts of my testimony. So I'm not sure -- I'm not -- I'm not recalling what the purpose of the footnote is at the moment.
- Q. Okay. Can you turn to page 14, please, of your rebuttal testimony.
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. In that first paragraph you reference
 Ohio Administrative Code -- I'm sorry -- this is
 footnote 10 where you make this reference,
 4901:1-39-03. Do you see that?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. And this code section provides the design criteria that the Commission has identified that utilities should consider; is that correct?
 - A. It is.
- MS. MESSENGER: Your Honor, may we approach with the code section?
- 21 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Sure.
- THE WITNESS: Thank you.
- MR. JONES: You're welcome.
- Q. (By Ms. Messenger) And your reference is to Section (B) of the -- of this code section; is

that right?

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- A. It is.
- Q. And can you read what the first criteria is that Commission has listed that a utility should consider?
 - A. "Relative cost-effectiveness."
 - Q. And how many criteria are listed there?
 - A. 13.
- Q. And can we skip ahead to page 19 of your testimony.
- 11 A. I'm there.
 - Q. In lines 287 to the bottom of the page there, you list -- you talk about measures that have become more expensive since the time period of 2012 to 2014; do you see that?
 - A. Yes. Just to -- to be slightly more precise, I made reference to measures for which the per-unit savings has dropped considerably since 2014.
 - Q. Would you agree that while some measures are more expensive, other measures are less expensive since that time period?
 - A. I haven't done an exhaustive analysis, but just from my experience from the different jurisdictions in which I work and the different efficiencies programs with which I interact or have

analyzed, the only category of measures whose costs I'm familiar with having significantly decreased in recent years are LED lighting measures. And back in 2014, it might have even been possible that some of them were not cost effective, at least not on the commercial side at all, and have now become cost effective because those costs have come down.

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However, with -- there's a difference between whether costs have come down and whether the savings values that you can claim have gone up. I suppose those are both interactive effects when determining what it would cost you to get something.

But again, to come back to the example of LEDs, on the residential side this time, these savings, even though the cost per LED have come down, they're still more expensive than the cost of the CFL, at least in some lumen output categories.

And the savings relative to the appropriate baseline for residential LEDs has also come down significantly since the 2012 to 2014 period as a result of federal lighting standards.

So in that -- that all taken together, I can't think of any significant new opportunity for getting savings less expensively than were achieved in 2012 to 2014 that is possible in the 2017 to 2019

1 time horizon.

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- Q. Are you familiar with Senate Bill 310?
- A. I believe so. I may not be remembering the exact numbers, but.
- Q. Are you -- are you aware that Senate Bill
 310 has allowed utilities to count more savings
 towards their benchmark?
 - A. More savings relative to what?
- 9 Q. Than to what was allowed previously to 10 Senate Bill 310.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Your Honor, vague.
- There's hasn't been an establishment of what was allowed previously.
- Do you have a copy of Senate Bill 310 to share?
- MS. MESSENGER: I don't.
- 17 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Let's go off the
- 18 record for a minute.
- 19 (Off the record.)
- 20 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Back on the record.
- MS. MESSENGER: I withdraw the question,
- 22 and that's all I have.
- 23 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Thank you.
- 24 Any redirect?
- MS. WILLIAMS: Can we request a quick

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     break?
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                 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Sure. Yeah. Let's
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     take 5 minutes.
                 MS. WILLIAMS: Five? Okay.
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                 EXAMINER BULGRIN: We're off the record.
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                 (Recess taken.)
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                 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Let's go back on the
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     record.
                 Ms. Williams.
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                 MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you, your Honor.
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                      REDIRECT EXAMINATION
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    By Ms. Williams:
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            Q. I just have a few questions following up.
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    Mr. Neme, can you please turn to page 32 of your
     rebuttal testimony, lines 504 to 506. Let me know
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     when you're there.
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                 EXAMINER BULGRIN: I'm sorry, what page
19
    was that?
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                 MS. WILLIAMS: That's page 32, lines 504
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     to 506.
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                 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Thank you.
            A. I'm there.
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24
                 Okay. Thank you.
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                 Do you recall a conversation with counsel
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for OCC, a few minutes ago, referencing this page and these lines about a -- a budget versus a cap?

A. I do.

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- Q. Do you recall saying that you would support a budget but not a cap?
- A. That I would support a budget limitation, yes.
- Q. So using the -- in the parlance of the words you used on these lines, a "not-to-exceed budget," why do you support a "not-to-exceed budget" but not a cost cap as I believe it's been defined throughout the cross today?
- A. I think it's eminently reasonable for the Commission to look at a proposed mix of efficiency programs to assess the value that those programs provide individually and in aggregate, to assess whether they are reasonably priced in terms of the cost of the delivering them, and then to art essentially articulate, then, an expectation that those programs and the benefits that they are forecast to produce would be delivered within that kind of budget.

I think that's very different than a spending cap, as it's been discussed in this proceeding, which is essentially a predetermined

number that's some fixed percentage of something that applies equally to all utilities without regard to whether it equitably treats the ability of each utility to meet its targets without regard to any analysis about whether the merits of a different program mix that might result or the demerits of a different program mix that might result outweigh any benefits of cost reductions.

In other words, I think that a budget limitation or a not-to-exceed budget allows the utility -- allows the Commission, excuse me, to take a more comprehensive and even nuanced look at the value to consumers; an across-the-board fixed spending cap, as proposed by Mr. Donlon, does not.

- Q. Thank you, Mr. Neme. I have just one more follow-up. If you could turn to page 16 of your rebuttal and refer again to Table 1.
 - A. Okay. I'm there.
- Q. Do you recall having a conversation with counsel for OCC a little while ago about the calculations in this table?
 - A. I do.

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Q. Can you look on Scenario 2 and go down to
the final line there, "Maximum cost per 1st year
kilowatt-hour." Please look under the Ohio Edison

column.

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- A. Yes.
- Q. The calculation there is 11.3 cents per first year kilowatt-hour saved; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Mr. Neme, are you aware of any analysis in the record done by staff or by witnesses for OCC showing that it would be possible for the companies, under the revised plans, to meet this cost per kilowatt-hour saved?
- A. I am not.
- Q. Would your answer also be the same for the lines under Cleveland Electric Illuminating which is 10.7 cents?
 - A. They would be the same for all three companies, as well as for FirstEnergy in aggregate.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Nothing further, your Honor.
- EXAMINER BULGRIN: Okay. If there's nothing further, then, thank you, Mr. Neme.
- 21 THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.
- EXAMINER BULGRIN: And I believe there's
 a motion pending for the admission of Environmental
 Intervenors Exhibit No. 1. Any objections?
- MR. HEALEY: Your Honor, I just renew my

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     objection with respect to lines 445 through 450 just
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     for the record.
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                 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Okay.
                                           Those
     objections will be overruled and this will be
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     admitted.
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                 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Okay. Anything
     further that we need to do on the record?
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                 MS. WILLIAMS: Your Honor, I'd like to
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     formally request to move into evidence the
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     Environmental Intervenors Exhibit 1, Mr. Neme's
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     rebuttal testimony.
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                 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Yeah. We just --
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                 MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you.
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                 EXAMINER BULGRIN: We just admitted that.
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                 MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. Just making sure.
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                 EXAMINER BULGRIN: Okay. Let's go off
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     the record then.
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                 (Thereupon, at 11:18 a.m., the hearing
20
     was 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 Friday, January 27, 2017, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes. Karen Sue Gibson, Registered Merit Reporter. Carolyn M. Burke, Registered Professional Reporter. (CMB - 82938)

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Case No(s). 16-0743-EL-POR

Summary: Transcript in the matter of Ohio Edison Company, The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company and the Toledo Edison Company hearing held on 01/27/17 - Volume IV electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.