

From: webmaster@puc.state.oh.us
To: PUCO ContactThePUCO
Subject: PUCO CONTACT FORM: 112591
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WEB ID: 112591 AT:05-04-2017 at 07:18 PM

Related Case Number: 15-1830

TYPE: Comment

NAME: Mr. Joseph Fulford

CONTACT SENDER ? No

MAILING ADDRESS:

- *(NO CITY?) , Ohio (NO ZIP??)*
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INDUSTRY:Electric

ACCOUNT INFORMATION:

- Company: DP&L
- Name on account: Joseph M Fulford
- Service address: 219 Orchard Drive
- Service phone: 9372943816
- *(no account number provided?)*

COMMENT DESCRIPTION:

I recently submitted a comment/complaint that was added to the public record regarding DP&L: 15-1830-EL-AIR asking ratepayers to pay an increased Customer charge. Please add this additional comment against such a rate increase. As a PUCO-certified solar power plant owner operator, I am producing power that on the spot energy market on the middle of a hot summer day that is worth \$/kWh rather than the 6 cents/kWh I receive. If DP&L tries to frame their Customer charge increase, in part, as a way to get ratepayers to cover the costs of lost revenue from solar power generators--please help them understand that solar power has now reached cost parity with coal and is cheaper in many cases. The correct way to frame this is that solar panel operators are putting cheap excess electricity on the grid when the sun is high, just when DP&L needs it most, and at a cost far below the \$/kWh on the 5/15/60 minute spot energy market. To help further, it can "even out" how customers use energy by working the next few years to install time-of-use meters that enable "peak" and "off-peak" charging schemes. So what does the DP&L get out of these two new-for-them, but proven, approaches? Why would they want to charge peak and off-peak rates? Why would they want to encourage solar energy? It is because they have a problem -- they cannot store power but would benefit from a reduction of peak use--a reduction encouraged by time of use metering AND additional power from solar that is strongest during their peak needs. Peak rate charges encourage customers to shift when they use electricity and help DP&L avoid paying

costly \$/kWh electricity on the spot market while solar adds electricity just when needed most. I would ask PUCO to ask DP&L to explore and report on the feasibility of both these ideas. Finally, as an aside regarding how best to use wind-generated electricity, it is key to understand that the wind blows when it blows, not when DP&L and the community needs wind-generated power necessarily. But wind power has been used successfully to pump water to elevated reservoirs which is then released during peak use times to produce hydro-based peaking power. It has always baffled me that Dayton sits on a 1.5 trillion gallon aquifer but DP&L has not brought forward say a five or ten year plan on how best to build a modest pilot hydro-based peaking system that is viable power-wise but ecologically safe for the aquifer and Miami Valley watershed. Thank you for adding these comments to the public record.

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Summary: Public Comment electronically filed by Docketing Staff on behalf of Docketing