BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the Application of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., for an Increase in Natural Gas Rates.)	Case No. 22-507-GA-AIR
In the Matter of the Application of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., for Approval of an Alternative Form of Regulation.)	Case No. 22-508-GA-ALT
In the Matter of the Application of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., for Tariff Approval.)	Case No. 22-509-GA-ATA
In the Matter of the Application of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., for Approval to Change Accounting Methods.)	Case No. 22-510-GA-AAM

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF COLLEEN SHUTRUMP

On Behalf of Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel

65 East State Street, Suite 700 Columbus, Ohio 43215

April 28, 2023

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3	<i>Q1</i> .	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, TITLE, AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
4	<i>A1</i> .	My name is Colleen Shutrump. I am employed as the Energy Resource Planning
5		Advisor for the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel ("OCC"). My business
6		address is 65 East State Street, Suite 700, Columbus, Ohio 43215.
7		
8 9 10	<i>Q2</i> .	PLEASE BRIEFLY SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.
11	<i>A2</i> .	I have a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from the Youngstown
12		State University with a major in Management and a Master of Business
13		Administration from Baldwin Wallace College with emphasis in International
14		Business. I have worked over 13 years in electric utility regulation with emphasis
15		on customer-funded energy efficiency programs. I started as a Utility Analyst at
16		the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission in 2009. I was promoted to Senior
17		Utility Analyst in 2015. While there, I attended the Institute of Public Utilities
18		Michigan State University Advanced Regulatory Studies Program and Camp
19		NARUC. I began work as an Energy Resource Planning Advisor with OCC in
20		August 2015. In spring 2016, I completed a graduate-level course on Utility
21		Regulation and Deregulation at the Ohio State University, John Glenn College of
22		Public Affairs

1 Q3. WHAT ARE YOUR DUTIES AT THE OHIO CONSUMERS' COUNSEL?

2 *A3*. I provide analytical support on energy resource planning issues impacting Ohio 3 consumers' interests. I serve as the Analytical Department's lead analyst and 4 policy advisor for the OCC on cases and issues relating to resource planning 5 issues. That work includes such issues as customer-funded energy efficiency and 6 demand side management programs. I was extensively involved in each of the 7 2016 electric energy efficiency portfolio cases of the four major Ohio electric 8 utilities before the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio ("PUCO"). My 9 involvement included providing testimony in the Dayton Power & Light¹ (Case No. 16-0649-EL-POR) and Duke Energy Ohio² (Case No. 16-0576-EL-POR) 10 11 portfolio cases affecting consumers. I testified in the review of FirstEnergy's 12 2014-2018 DSM rider, Case No. 17-2277-EL-RDR, affecting lost revenue charges to consumers.³ I also testified in Case No. 19-1940-GA-RDR 13 14 (Columbia's Demand Side Management rider adjustment) and in Vectren's rate 15 case, Case No. 18-0298-GE-AIR. I also participate in energy efficiency 16 collaborative meetings for utility electric and gas programs.

¹ Direct Testimony of Colleen Shutrump (January 30, 2017), *In re the Application of the Dayton Power and Light Company for Approval of its Energy Efficiency and Peak Demand Reduction Program Portfolio Plan for 2017 Through 2019*, Case No. 16-649-EL-POR.

² Direct Testimony of Colleen Shutrump (February 6, 2017) *In re the Application of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. for Approval of its Energy Efficiency and Peak Demand Reduction Portfolio of Programs*, Case No. 16-576-EL-POR.

³ Direct Testimony of Colleen Shutrump (June 22, 2020) *In re the Matter of the 2018 Review of the Demand Side Management and Energy Efficiency Rider of Ohio Edison Company, the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, and the Toledo Edison Company*, Case No. 17-2277-EL-RDR.

1	<i>Q4</i> .	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?
2	A4.	The purpose of my testimony is to address and support OCC's position protecting
3		residential consumers as it relates to low-income weatherization services for the
4		natural gas consumers of Duke Energy Ohio ("Duke"). I will explain and support
5		OCC's Objection Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21 to the Staff report.
6		
7	II.	OCC'S OBJECTIONS TO THE PUCO STAFF'S REPORT
8		
9 10 11 12	Q5.	WHAT ARE THE PUCO STAFF'S RECOMMENDATIONS IN ITS STAFF REPORT REGARDING A LOW-INCOME WEATHERIZATION PROGRAM FOR DUKE'S NATURAL GAS CONSUMERS?
13	A5.	The PUCO Staff did not address the low-income weatherization program in its
14		Staff Report.
15		
16 17 18 19	Q6.	WHAT ARE DUKE'S RECOMMENDATIONS IN ITS APPLICATION REGARDING A LOW-INCOME WEATHERIZATION PROGRAM FOR ITS NATURAL GAS CONSUMERS?
20	<i>A6</i> .	Duke proposed an increase of \$45,603 per year in consumer funding for the
21		program. ⁴ Duke's low-income weatherization program was approved by
22		settlement in Case No. 12-1685-GA-AIR. The program is funded by consumers
23		through base rates and by shareholders. The program is administered by people
24		working cooperatively ("PWC") and provides weatherization services to eligible
25		low-income customers.

⁴ Application Volume 1, Schedule C.

1 2 3	<i>Q7</i> .	WHAT ARE OCC'S OBJECTIONS TO THE STAFF REPORT RELATING TO DUKE'S LOW-INCOME WEATHERIZATION PROGRAM?
4	<i>A7</i> .	My testimony supports the following OCC Objections to the Staff Report:
5		Objection No. 18: The Staff Report erred to consumers' detriment by failing to
6		recommend collecting \$1,795,000 in funding for low-income weatherization
7		programs through a rider, rather than from base rates.
8		
9		Objection No. 19: The PUCO Staff failed to recommend extending shareholder
10		contributions to low-income weatherization programs, to consumers' detriment
11		
12		Objection No. 20: The PUCO Staff erred to consumers' detriment by failing to
13		require annual PUCO Staff review and audit of the low-income weatherization
14		program.
15		
16 17 18	Q8.	SHOULD DUKE'S SHAREHOLDERS (AND NOT SOLELY CONSUMERS) CONTRIBUTE TO FUNDING THE LOW-INCOME WEATHERIZATION PROGRAM?
19	A8.	Yes. The offering of shareholder contributions that support the low-income
20		weatherization program should help Duke address its environmental, social and
21		governance ("ESG") goals. Therefore, it is reasonable for utility shareholders to
22		contribute to the meeting of ESG goals in such circumstances. Further,
23		weatherization programs are not strictly necessary for the provision of utility
24		service, so Duke shareholders should pay at least some of the program costs.

1	A similar issue was addressed by the PUCO in the recent Columbia Gas rate case.
2	In that case, some parties contested a term in a settlement (signed by Columbia,
3	the PUCO Staff, OCC, and others) that provided for low-income bill payment
4	assistance to be provided through a combination of funds from shareholders and
5	consumers. The PUCO ruled as follows:
6 7	Based upon the testimony of Mr. Sarver and Ms. Peoples, we find that funds for the proposed bill payment assistance
8	program should not be recovered through Rider DSM,
9	which should exclusively recover funds for DSM programs.
10	Instead, we will modify the Stipulation to provide that the
11	entire \$3.5 million for the bill payment assistance program
12	be provided by Columbia, with no recovery from
13	ratepayers, rather than the \$2.3 million proposed by the
14	Stipulation. ⁵
15	•
16	While the low-income DSM program in the Columbia case was funded
17	solely by consumers, The PUCO's ruling meant that the low-income bill-
18	payment assistance program would be funded solely by shareholders. There
19	are other cases in which the PUCO has approved shareholder funding for
20	utility programs. ⁶

⁵ In the Matter of the Application of Columbia Gas of Ohio, Inc. to Increase Rates and Charges for Gas Service, Case No. 21-637-GA-AIR at 67 (January 26, 2023). (Emphasis added.)

⁶ See also In the Matter of the Application of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., for an Increase in its Natural Gas Distribution Rates, Case No. 12-1685-GA-AIR, Opinion and Order (November 13, 2013) at 16 (Duke agrees to provide People Working Cooperatively \$350,000 per year through shareholder contributions to be used for low-income weatherization in Duke's service territory); In the Matter of the Application of the Dayton Power and Light Company for Approval of its Plan to Modernize its Distribution Grid, Case No. 18-1875-EL-GRD, Opinion and Order (June 2, 2021) at 18 (DP&L agrees to provide \$450,000 annually, funded with shareholder dollars, for smart thermostats); In the Matter of the Application of Columbus Southern Power Company for Approval of an Electric Security Plan: an Amendment to its Corporate Separation Plan; and the Sale or Transfer of Certain Generating Assets, Case No. 08-917-EL-SSO, Opinion and Order (March 18, 2009) at 47-48 (AEP agrees to minimum \$15 million over three-year period in shareholder funding for the Partnership with Ohio fund, which provides assistance to low-income consumers, "including energy efficiency programs").

1	In this regard, there are various sources for funding low-income weatherization
2	programs. Consumers, with their limited finances, are a source. But consumers
3	should represent just one source of funding for low-income weatherization
4	services. Other sources are tax revenues, such as for the Low-Income Home
5	Energy Assistance Program ("LIHEAP") and the Home Weatherization
6	Assistance Program ("HWAP").
7	
8	And shareholders should be a source of funds for utility low-income programs.
9	Duke's shareholders should always be among the sources of funding for programs
10	such as those that PWC provides for helping at-risk people.
11	
12	Indeed, the PUCO should transition from rate cases to generic-type cases for
13	resolving funding issues for at-risk consumer programs. That's because the
14	programs are regularly needed by at-risk Ohioans. The programs therefore should
15	have a predictable funding mechanism with continuing review that is not
16	dependent on sometimes infrequent timing of rate cases.
17	
18	Further, the low-income programs should not be made utility bargaining chips to
19	garner support for utility rate increase settlements that lead to other rate increases
20	to consumers. Those settlements include charges to consumers for costs that are
21	separate and apart from the low-income programs.

1 2 3	<i>Q9</i> .	WHY SHOULD CONSUMERS BE CHARGED THROUGH A RIDER INSTEAD OF IN BASE RATES FOR FUNDING THE LOW-INCOME WEATHERIZATION PROGRAM?
4	A9.	Generally, utility base rates without riders are preferable for charging the actual
5		costs of providing utility service to consumers. But if the PUCO will make all
6		consumers fund (subsidize) weatherization programs for discounted services to a
7		small subset of consumers, then that is a situation where a rider is appropriate. I
8		will explain.
9		
10		Consumer-funded weatherization programs should have continuing regulatory
11		oversight by the PUCO. That oversight is for protection of the general body of
12		consumers who are made to fund the weatherization programs for the small subset
13		of consumers. For this limited purpose, oversight of the weatherization program is
14		better enabled through a rider. Such oversight includes (but is not limited to) a
15		review and reconciliation of actual program expense for accuracy and
16		reasonableness.
17		
18	Q10.	WHY IS AN AUDIT BY AN INDEPENDENT AUDITOR NEEDED?
19	A10.	Consumers who are made to fund weatherization programs should be protected
20		with an independent audit – for financial and reasonableness purposes. That audit
21		should provide an objective and transparent review, for the public, of the use of
22		consumers' money in the funding of the weatherization programs. And an
23		independent auditor can provide recommendations to improve programs, such as

1		lower	ing administrative costs while maximizing the number of consumers that
2		would	benefit from weatherization services through lower bills.
3			
4		An ex	ample is a matter involving Pike Natural Gas Company. ⁷ There, the PUCO
5		Staff'	s audit showed that for more than half of the homes weatherized under
6		Pike's	s program, there were no reductions in natural gas usage by participating
7		custor	mers.8 The PUCO then terminated Pike's low-income weatherization
8		progra	am.
9			
10	Q11.	DO Y	OU HAVE A RECOMMENDATION ON AUDIT SCOPE?
11	A11.	Yes.	The audit scope for Duke's low-income weatherization program should
12		includ	le the following:
13		a.	The program expenditures, including average and mean dollars expended
14			per household and per property;
15		b.	Any administrative fees collected by Duke and the weatherization
16			providers;
17		c.	Eligibility documentation for program applicants;
18		d.	Eligibility documentation for program applicants;
19		e.	Spending of the program budget or failure to spend the program budget;
20		f.	Prioritization, if appliable, of weatherization services;

⁷ Entry (September 26, 2019) Case No. 19-1456-GA-RDR.

⁸ See id.

1		g.	Accounting of expenses that relate directly to reducing gas usage by low-
2			income consumers;
3		h.	The timeline of providing weatherization services;
4		i.	The impact of health and safety expenditures on the low-income
5			weatherization program;
6		j.	The number and types of properties (e.g. owner-occupied, rental, etc.) that
7			receive weatherization funding;
8		k.	Compliance with program guidelines, include determining eligibility of
9			program recipients and, if applicable, limitations on funding; and
10		1.	To the extent Duke knows, identifying any rental properties sold or
11			converted by the property owner to non-low-income properties within two
12			years of receiving weatherization program services to that property.
13			
14 15	Q12.		SHOULD THERE BE PARAMETERS FOR LOW-INCOME THERIZATION PROGRAMS AND CHARGES TO CONSUMERS?
16	A12.	There	should be a sensitivity to how effectively consumer dollars, being money
17		collec	ted from consumers to fund the programs, are being spent to deliver the
18		benefi	its of weatherization for at-risk consumers. Funds from charges to utility
19		consu	mers for weatherization programs should relate to services that will reduce
20		natura	al gas usage and the at-risk consumers' natural gas bills.

1	111.	CONCLUSION
2		
3	Q13.	DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?
4	A13.	Yes. However, I reserve the right to supplement my testimony if additional
5		testimony is filed, or if new information or data in connection with this
6		proceeding becomes available.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

It is hereby certified that a true copy of the foregoing Direct Testimony of Colleen Shutrump on Behalf of the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel has been served electronically this 28th day of April 2023.

/s/ William J. Michael
William J. Michael
Assistant Consumers' Counsel

The PUCO's e-filing system will electronically serve notice of the filing of this document on the following parties:

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Summary: Testimony Direct Testimony of Colleen Shutrump on Behalf of Office of The Ohio Consumers' Counsel electronically filed by Mrs. Tracy J. Greene on behalf of Michael, William J..