BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

- - -

In the Matter of the :
Application of The Dayton :
Power and Light Company :

d/b/a AES Ohio for : Case No. 22-900-EL-SSO

Approval of Its Electric : Security Plan. :

- -

In the Matter of the : Application of The Dayton : Power and Light Company :

d/b/a AES Ohio for : Case No. 22-901-EL-ATA

Approval of Revised Tariffs.

- -

In the Matter of the :
Application of The Dayton :
Power and Light Company :

d/b/a AES Ohio for : Case No. 22-902-EL-AAM

Approval of Accounting Authority Pursuant to R.C. 4905.13.

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PROCEEDINGS

before Mr. Gregory Price and Ms. Patricia Schabo,
Attorney Examiners, at the Public Utilities
Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-A,
Columbus, Ohio, called at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday,
May 4, 2023.

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VOLUME III

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	445
1	Thursday Morning Session,
2	May 4, 2023.
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4	EXAMINER SCHABO: Good morning. We are
5	here for day three of the evidentiary hearing in Case
6	No. 22-900-EL-SSO, et al.
7	Unless anybody is jumping up and down, we
8	will dispense with appearances of counsel again.
9	All right. Mr. Settineri.
10	MR. SETTINERI: Thank you, your Honor.
11	At this time we would call Muralikrishna Indukuri to
12	the stand.
13	EXAMINER SCHABO: Good morning. Would
14	you raise your right hand?
15	(Witness sworn.)
16	EXAMINER SCHABO: Thank you. Please have
17	a seat. Please turn on your microphone if it's not
18	already on.
19	THE WITNESS: Yep.
20	EXAMINER SCHABO: Thank you.
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	446
1	MURALIKRISHNA INDUKURI
2	being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was
3	examined and testified as follows:
4	DIRECT EXAMINATION
5	By Mr. Settineri:
6	Q. Good Morning, Mr. Indukuri.
7	A. Good morning.
8	Q. Could you please state your name and
9	business address for the record, please?
10	A. Yep. My name is Muralikrishna Indukuri.
11	Business address 3010 Point Street, 8th Floor,
12	Baltimore, Maryland.
13	Q. And if you could move the microphone a
14	little closer to you, I think that will help the
15	court reporter. Thank you.
16	MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, at this time
17	I would like to mark two exhibits. I would like to
18	mark Constellation Exhibit 4, and I would note for
19	the court reporters that this was originally
20	prefiled. It had a prestamp on it Constellation
21	Exhibit 1, but it is Constellation Exhibit 4, the
22	direct testimony of Muralikrishna Indukuri.
23	EXAMINER SCHABO: So marked.
24	(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
2.5	MR. SETTINERI: And I would also like to

1 mark as Constellation Exhibit 5, this is a 2 replacement Attachment B to Mr. Indukuri's testimony. 3 This document is prepared just to assist the parties and help the record. What we've done -- he will 4 5 present some revisions to Attachment B. 6 revisions are shown highlighted in yellow in the 7 document, but again, that is Constellation Exhibit 5. 8 It is a replacement Attachment B to Mr. Indukuri's 9 testimony.

EXAMINER SCHABO: So marked.

11 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. SETTINERI: Thank you.

13 Q. (By Mr. Settineri) All right.

Mr. Indukuri, could you please identify what has been marked as Constellation Exhibit 4 for the record, please?

- A. Sure. I have it with me.
- Q. And is that your direct testimony?
- A. Yes, it is.

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- Q. Okay. And just to help the court reporter out, you can't -- when you hold something up, the court reporter can't type it down.
 - A. Yes, I do have it with me.
- Q. Thank you. And was that prepared by you or at your direction?

- A. Yes, it was.
- 2 Q. Now, I would like to turn to
- 3 Constellation Exhibit 5. Could you identify that for
- 4 | the record, please?

- 5 A. Yes, I have it.
- 6 Q. What is it, please?
- 7 A. It is Attachment B to the direct
- 8 testimony of Muralikrishna Indukuri.
- 9 Q. And is this a replacement to the
- 10 Attachment B that was with your prefiled testimony?
- 11 A. Yes, it is.
- 12 Q. And does that show revisions that you
- 13 have made to that document?
- 14 A. Yes, it does.
- 15 O. And those revisions would be shown
- 16 highlighted in yellow; is that correct?
- A. Correct, yes.
- Q. All right. At this time do you have any
- 19 changes or revisions to your testimony, including
- 20 | Constellation Exhibit 5 as well?
- 21 A. Yes, I do.
- 22 Q. If you could slowly and carefully walk
- 23 through those for the court reporter, please.
- A. Sure. So the first change is turning to
- 25 | page 7, line 18. After, "Ohio currently has 160

AES Ohio Volume III

449 active CRES suppliers, "strike, "having been," and 1 2 insert, "working for CEG which is." 3 MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry, your Honor. I am 4 having trouble hearing the witness. Maybe we can 5 pull the mic closer. EXAMINER SCHABO: Move the microphone 6 7 closer or just try to speak up a little bit. 8 THE WITNESS: Is this loud enough? 9 MS. BOJKO: Thank you. 10 EXAMINER SCHABO: Yes. And then you will 11 need to repeat your correction for me, please. 12 THE WITNESS: Sure. Page 7, line 18, 13 after, "Ohio currently has 160 active CRES 14 suppliers," strike, "having been," and insert "working for CEG which is." 15 16 And the next one is page 12, line 23. 17 After, "Those risks that are unique to Ohio are 18 most -- municipal aggregation, " open parenthesis --19 or rather insert open parenthesis, "which I mean to 20 include all government aggregations, " close 2.1 parentheses. Page 13, line 17, after, "The risk also 22 23 exists by" -- strike "municipality" and replace it 24 with "government aggregation." Page 23, line 4, 25 replace comma with semicolon.

Page 24, line 1, insert, "based on peak load contribution open parenthesis, 'PLC,' close parenthesis, values" before "are."

2.1

EXAMINER SCHABO: I am going to ask you to repeat that one.

THE WITNESS: Sure. Page 24, line 1, before "are" insert, "based on peak load contribution, open parentheses, 'PLC,' closed parentheses, values."

EXAMINER SCHABO: Thank you.

A. Line 2, strike, "peak load contribution," strike the parentheses, strike the quotes, and leave "PLC" as is -- or rather, actually -- yeah, leave "PLC" as is, and strike the quotes and the parentheses.

On the same page, line 16, strike, "the locational marginal," replace it with, "PJM market" and add an "s" after "price."

Line 18, strike, "SSO" after the word "blended" and insert "price to compare, open parenthesis, 'ETC,' closed parentheses."

Line 20, strike after the word, "the initial SSO price would be restored," strike, "the initial SSO price would be restored," and replace it with, "SSO load within the threshold will be served

by the SSO supplier at the SSO price."

2.1

- Q. Thank you, Mr. Indukuri. Did you have a revision on line 7 of your testimony? Page 24, line 7.
- A. Oh, yes, I did. Sorry. I missed that.

 Thank you. Line 7, page 24, after the word "auction" insert "using PLC values." Thank you.
- Q. Then if you could turn to -- I know we mentioned revisions -- replacement Attachment B.

 Just for the record, could you go through your revisions to the Attachment B which is Constellation Exhibit 5?
- A. Sure. So page 6 under the definition of incremental load, replace "locational marginal" with "PJM market."

And then moving on to the next one, page 45, after "based on" insert "peak load contribution, open parentheses, 'PLC,' closed parentheses, values using." And the last line on the same page, after "in megawatts," "based on PLC values."

And the last one is page 46, fourth line from the bottom, after "SSO supplier responsibility share," insert "multiplied by the quotient of the Base Load and the sum of the Base Load and the Incremental Load," and strike "for the Base Load."

- Q. And does that conclude your -- the revisions to your testimony including Attachment B?
 - A. Yes, it does. Thank you.
- Q. If I asked you the questions in your direct testimony today, would your answers be the same as you have revised today?
 - A. Yes, they would be.

MR. SETTINERI: Okay. Your Honor, at this time the witness is available for cross-examination, and we would move, subject to cross, Constellation Exhibits 4 and 5 into the record, please.

EXAMINER SCHABO: We will defer admission until after cross. Thank you.

Mr. Betterton.

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17 CROSS-EXAMINATION

18 By Mr. Betterton:

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- Q. Good morning, Mr. Indukuri. Can you hear me okay?
 - A. Yes, I do. Thank you.
- Q. Perfect. Just a few questions for you today, and for the sake of the court reporter, if I use the phrase or the acronym ACP, can we agree that I am talking about auction clearing prices as

referred to in your testimony?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And if I use the phrase CRES, we can agree that that's a Competitive Retail Electric Service supplier?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Perfect. Okay. That will just clear things up a little bit. Mr. Indukuri, power prices are nodal or regional, correct?
- A. That's correct. And then you have multiple locations, so power prices, PJM runs a locational marginal price model, so you have prices for the loads. The loads get aggregated and you have prices at the load zones and you have prices at the hubs which are basically a simple average of the underlying node prices.
- Q. Perfect. And I think -- I don't want to summarize what you just said, but essentially that means even within the same regional transmission organization such as PJM, you can have different power prices at different spots within that network, correct?
 - A. That is correct, yes.
- Q. Perfect. And would you also agree that auction prices in other states may include different

capacity requirements than those in Ohio?

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- A. That is correct, but in my testimony I do clearly specify that when you are comparing prices across multiple jurisdictions to do an apples-to-apples comparison, you can actually estimate what the capacity price would be and net it out of the auction clearing price because you know what the PLC values are and you know what the RPM clearing price, which is basically the capacity prices.
- Q. Perfect. In your testimony do you provide any quantitative data to show that apples-to-apples comparison between states such as Pennsylvania and Ohio?
- A. I do not go into the details of the calculations, but I do describe how -- if an entity wanted to do the math behind how to arrive at an apples-to-apples comparison, how they would go about doing it.
- Q. Perfect. Is it also true that government aggregations as we know them in Ohio do not exist in Pennsylvania at this time?
- A. Yes, Pennsylvania does not have governmental aggregations, correct.
- MR. BETTERTON: Your Honors, based on the

testimony I have just heard, I would move to strike a column from Figure 3 on page 21 of the witness's testimony. The column is entitled ACP in meg -- in dollars per megawatt-hour, as much as this chart is used to provide comparisons between auction clearing prices in other jurisdictions without proper support.

2.1

While the witness has stated that he makes broad generalizations about what's included in power prices, he's also just admitted that he provides no analysis in his testimony to show the actual differences but does say in his testimony that prices in Ohio are lower as compared to prices in Pennsylvania in the chart, which is misleading given there is no analysis of such in his testimony.

MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, first of all, I missed, is he talking about Figure 3?

MR. BETTERTON: Figure 3 on page 21, and I am just looking at the column titled "ACP in Dollars per Megawatt-Hour." The rest of the chart is fine.

MR. SETTINERI: I guess I am trying to understand what the basis is for the motion to strike. I didn't hear a basis really, but I will proceed if you want, your Honor.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Proceed.

MR. SETTINERI: Yes, thank you, your

Honor. The witness -- I don't think there has been a
thorough examination. He has already asked questions
about what the witness has done here. This chart
presents data. The witness has explained in his
testimony what the data means. He surely can ask the
witness further questions if he would like, but to
strike Figure 3, I don't see any legal basis that's
been made to strike.

2.1

The witness prepared his testimony. He prepared this chart. He's reviewed figures. He can certainly talk about the differences in products in the various auctions. He does that in his testimony, and this chart fully supports that.

EXAMINER SCHABO: I think the clarification would be that it is -- the motion to strike is as to the second to last column only.

MR. SETTINERI: Okay. Thank you.

MR. BETTERTON: Yes, your Honors. And, additionally, I would also move to strike just the last sentence on page 20 of the prior page where the witness indicates using that specific column that prices in Ohio are higher than in other jurisdictions.

MR. SETTINERI: So let me make sure I am

clear, it was quick there, so we are moving to strike the last sentence, line 15 and 16 on page 20, and he wants to strike column "ACP" on Figure 3?

2.1

MR. BETTERTON: That's correct.

MR. SETTINERI: Okay. Well, your Honor, those are auction clearing prices that the witness is presenting and very much so substantive to his testimony. He testifies about those prices in his direct testimony. He provides commentary on it.

And as to the last sentence in Figure 20, you know, he's reflecting -- again, discussing the chart but this is all based on his experience and he is an expert here.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Mr. Betterton.

MR. BETTERTON: Again, I would just say that the witness has admitted that he provided no testimony but in his testimony did -- and on the stand has just told us that to provide a true apples-to-apples comparison, we would need to back out very specific capacity charges.

I think it would muddy the record a little bit if we have these prices in here that he has admitted are not comparable yet we are using them to compare auction clearing prices in different jurisdictions without the full set of data we would

need to compare them.

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MS. COHN: Your Honor, OEG supports IGS's motion to strike. We do view this as prejudicial given that it is not a true apples-to-apples comparison.

MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, I strongly object to the characterization of his testimony. He testified that he explains in here how that can be done. And they certainly can ask him as to how those prices would change today.

I think the Commission can weigh the evidence here. To strike this testimony, I think, would be highly prejudicial to Constellation. And again, they can ask questions, but he said in his answer I explain in my testimony how you can do an apples-to-apples comparison. It's really just weighing the evidence.

EXAMINER SCHABO: At this time I am going to deny the motion to strike and invite you to kind of flush this out a little bit in his cross-examination.

MR. BETTERTON: Perfect. Thank you, your Honor.

Q. (By Mr. Betterton) Sorry for the delay,
Mr. Indukuri. Let's continue so we can get those

cross estimates to be correct.

If I can have you turn, or do you know off the top of your head, page 8, line 2, of your prefiled testimony, you state that, "Ohio has a reboth -- a robust competitive market," correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And, therefore, is it correct -- is it a correct assessment that this robust competitive power market that you refer to in your testimony exists under the current SSO framework in the state?
- A. I would slightly disagree with that characterization. The robust the statement that I make in here, and I go into detail why I say there is robust competition in the power market because of the active CRES suppliers that are currently in Ohio, as well as robust government aggregation, opportunity that customers have to choose their supply from, and in terms of like relating it to SSO, I do think that the SSO procurement, as currently exists where you are basically combining all customer classes and procuring them together as a slice-of-system, in my I've testified to that and my testimony does not provide the appropriate price signal and that so it could be improved and that would actually make the market the existing competitive market even

better.

2.1

- Q. Thank you. Am I correct that your proposal is to break up the residential and commercial classes into separate auctions in Ohio?
- A. That is correct, residential, commercial, and industrial. So you basically end up procuring supply for customers, like customers, aggregated together so that the customers who are getting the SSO price, the characteristics of that class is essentially what those individual -- the SSO price for that class.
- Q. Thank you, Mr. Indukuri. And you mention auction clearing prices of utilities outside the State of Ohio on page 21, Figure 3, correct?
 - A. That is correct, yes.
- Q. What states and which utility service territories do you refer to outside of the State of Ohio specifically?
 - A. Oh, in the figure?
 - Q. Correct, in the figure.
- A. Basically all of Pennsylvania utilities.
- Q. Thank you. And have you done any analysis of the amount of residential and commercial customers that each of those utilities serve?
- A. I mean, we look into the customer

1 accounts as a part of participating in the auctions, 2 yes.

- If you could turn quickly in your Q. testimony to page 15, looking specifically at Figure 1.
- 6 Uh-huh. Α.

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- 7 Am I correct that the figure reflects AES Q. Ohio's overall SSO load for commercial and industrial 8 users over time?
- 10 Α. That is correct, yes.
- 11 And as of October 2022, am I correct that Ο. 12 the C&I load was approximately 80 megawatt-hours for 13 AES Ohio's service territory?
- 14 Α. 80 megawatts?
- 15 Q. 80 megawatts, sorry. My apologies.
- 16 Thank you for the correction.
- 17 MR. SETTINERI: Could I have that
- 18 question reread, please, if I may? I am sorry to 19 interrupt.
- 20 MR. BETTERTON: I can read it, or Karen.
- 21 EXAMINER SCHABO: We'll let Karen.
- 2.2 (Record read.)
- 23 And I would add that is SSO load only Α. 24 that is --
- 25 Q. Perfect. Thank you again for the

correction. And would you agree that 80 megawatts of load, if that were divided into 100 tranches, would only equal .8 megawatts per tranche?

2.1

A. So in my direct testimony and the proposal that I put forth, I do not specify the -that the classes have to follow the same existing structure of 100 slices. The current construct is designed as a slice-of-system where basically the SSO is broken down into 100 tranches. You necessarily don't have to follow the same partitioning for that.

MR. BETTERTON: Your Honors, I would move to strike that answer. While I appreciate the explanation, my question was simple, that if we took the 80 megawatts and divided it into the current 100 tranches, that that simple math would equal 8 megawatts.

EXAMINER SCHABO: All right. So welcome to our hearing room. Everybody here but you knows that you get one mistake. I should strike your answer, but you get this one mistake where we go ahead and we let it stand.

As we go forward, please listen to the question carefully and only answer the question that's asked. If your counsel would like you to expound on that, he can bring it out on redirect.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

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Q. (By Mr. Betterton) So, Mr. Indukuri, let's go back to that question. So if we take the 80 megawatts, the AES load currently is in the SSO that we just talked about, and divided that into 100 tranches, regardless of that, say, legacy system or a new system, that load would only equate to .8 megawatts per tranche in a 100 tranche system, correct?

MR. SETTINERI: Just object, vague and ambiguous as to system. What system are we talking about, legacy and new?

EXAMINER SCHABO: I'm sorry. Please answer the question.

A. Yes. And I would add, however, that this is -- the 80 megawatts that you are quoting here is an estimate at a point in time. The number could actually change depending on how many SSO customers are in the SSO. And so, I mean, it's a variable number and that's what the chart shows here. I mean, it was as low as 20, and it's -- or rather as low as 40 megawatts and it increased to 80 megawatts.

Q. Thank you, Mr. Indukuri. Would you agree that as far as total load is concerned, the C&I load in AES Ohio's service territory is on the smaller

side compared to most other utilities within PJM's service territory?

2.1

- A. I can't really opine on that. Sorry.
- Q. Okay. Mr. Indukuri, is it possible that fewer bidders in prior auctions would show up to bid on C&I customer load if your proposal were to be accepted?
- A. I would disagree with that premise because we actually -- I mean, there are two things that suppliers take into account when they are looking at bidding at a potential load. And I will speak for Constellation.

One is the potential risk that they are underwriting when they are essentially participating in SSO procurement and the proposals that we are making, namely, to procure by customer class and also implementing the thresholds, would mitigate that risk.

And, secondly, our experience of class base procurements across all the PJM states refutes the supposition that there would be less suppliers interested in bidding on industrial loads.

MR. BETTERTON: Your Honors, I would move to strike that answer. While I appreciate the commentary, I merely asked if it was a possibility or

not.

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MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, if I may, he asked is it possible. It was an open-ended question, and the witness provided an answer to that question is it possible.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Motion to strike is overruled.

MR. BETTERTON: Thank you, your Honors.

- Q. (By Mr. Betterton) Am I correct that the primary purpose of your proposal is to lower the risk for auction bidders?
- A. No. The primary reason, or the primary objective of my proposal, is to have the procurements designed in a way that they would provide appropriate price signal to the customers of Ohio, and in the process of reducing risk to the SSO suppliers I think helps in providing that appropriate price signal.
- Q. But it is your understanding that your proposal would reduce the risk for SSO bidders, correct?
- A. It would only eliminate the tail risk to the extent that it exists. It does not reduce any of the risks that are inherent in serving full requirements fixed price supply.
- Q. Is it possible that lowering the risk for

SSO bidders may discourage participation for nongeneration owners bidding into SSO auctions?

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- A. Can you repeat that question, please?
- Q. Yeah. Is it possible that by lowering the risk for SSO auction bidders, that you might discourage nongeneration holding entities from bidding into the auctions?
- A. I mean, I can speak to this from experience and most suppliers who participate in SSO auctions are sophisticated risk managers and they always look at what is the predictability of the risk, what is the certainty around the risk, and if they can model the risk.

To the extent you can provide that information, that should not discourage suppliers from participation.

And that's what I think our proposal essentially accomplishes, that it provides certainty and predictability for the SSO suppliers, thereby lowering the risk that the SSO suppliers are -- I should say lowering the uncertainty around the risk that the SSO suppliers are underwriting, and so I would expect that there would be more interest, not less, yeah.

Q. Thank you. Are you aware that the client

I represent, IGS Energy, has bid in and won tranches in SSO auctions in Ohio in the past?

A. I am aware, yes.

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Q. And do you know if IGS or another similarly-situated company would choose to bid on these auctions if your proposals were to be accepted?

MR. SETTINERI: Objection, calls for speculation.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Can I hear that question again, please.

(Record read.)

EXAMINER SCHABO: He asked if he knew.

He can answer the question.

MR. SETTINERI: All right. Thanks.

- A. Can you clarify the question? Are you asking me about the potential behavior of bidders other than IGS and Constellation? I can speak to Constellation. I don't think I can speak to what other bidders or suppliers would do.
- Q. And I think that was my exact question. So you do not know the correct -- or you do not know how other market participants, outside of your company, would react to your proposal, correct?
- A. Again, going back to my answer from your earlier question that I answered, to the extent that

- the risks are founded -- are predictable for suppliers, I would expect suppliers to actually be interested in participating in SSO procurements in Ohio based on the proposal that we are making down here.
- Q. Thank you. Let's turn it back to where we started things off on page 21, Figure 3. Am I correct in saying that according to Figure 3, Duquesne held auctions for their SSO service period, and in those auctions the residential price for Duquesne cleared at approximately \$109 per megawatt-hour?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And in that same time period, the small scale C&I cleared at approximately \$100 per megawatt-hour.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Thank you. So in that auction example, the residential price cleared higher than the small C&I, correct?
- MR. SETTINERI: I'll just object. I believe he is mischaracterizing the time periods there. I may be reading the table wrong, but I will object to the extent he is mischaracterizing the table values and lining up the rows.

EXAMINER SCHABO: I think there is some confusion there, so I will let you go ahead and clarify your question.

MR. BETTERTON: Perfect.

- Q. (By Mr. Betterton) And I think there might be some confusion on my end as well. So, Mr. Indukuri, as you understand the chart you provided -- I am only speaking about things that happened during the same time periods -- there was an auction in Duquesne that procured load for residential and small C&I.
 - A. Yeah.

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- Q. And in that auction, as we just discussed, the residential cleared at \$109 per megawatt-hour, or approximately?
 - A. Yeah.
- Q. And the small scale C&I cleared at \$100, approximately?

MR. SETTINERI: Objection. Objection.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Sustained.

MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, for the record, if we are going to ask questions, it would be helpful just for the record to say for this term, identify the term, identify the price so we can all follow it along in the chart.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Let's go off the record and clear up this chart a little bit.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER SCHABO: We are back on the record. I had just sustained an objection.

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MR. SETTINERI: Yes, your Honor. The objection was simply I think we are getting confused in reading this chart into the record, so I would actually ask to, as we go through and ask these questions, identify the term with the corresponding price so we all know on the record exactly what the record reflects related to the chart. I think there is some confusion.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Mr. Betterton, would you like to ask your question again, or move on?

MR. BETTERTON: I am happy to move on from that question. I apologize for misreading the chart.

EXAMINER PRICE: I have a follow-up. Can you describe the usage characteristics or the characteristics of the small C&I versus the medium C&I for Duquesne on your chart?

THE WITNESS: The -- so the first thing I point out is the term for medium C&I --

EXAMINER PRICE: No, I am just asking the

definition. There is some group of customers, small commercial -- C&I and there is some group of customers that's medium. Where is the breakpoint between the two?

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THE WITNESS: I don't know the exact breakpoint, but I can speak in general terms like small C&I customers --

EXAMINER PRICE: You need to speak up.

THE WITNESS: Small C&I customers are your distribution level commercial customers. Medium C&I customers would be more like primary. So there would be a larger size for customers in more varied load characteristics. Small C&I customers would be similar load characteristics and smaller size but larger number of customers.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: So there is a little more predictability associated with small commercial customers and medium C&I, which is a lower round of risk from a customer's usage standpoint than large C&I has slightly more diverse usage characteristics.

EXAMINER PRICE: So in Duquesne the large industrial customers are paying \$182 per megawatt-hour?

THE WITNESS: The medium C&I customers.

And I would point out that that is for the winter months which generally tend to be more expensive, so they are only procuring for December through February so those are the most expensive months.

EXAMINER PRICE: Is there a separate group of large C&I customers?

THE WITNESS: Yes, there is.

MS. GRUNDMANN: Your Honor, before he continues to answer -- I don't know if he is pulling back or if --

11 EXAMINER PRICE: He is.

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MS. GRUNDMANN: It's very hard to hear the witness.

EXAMINER PRICE: He's talking to me, and he's going outside the microphone. Pull the microphone closer between the two of us. There you go.

So there is a third group of customers -- of C&I customers. There is small, medium, and large and you do not have large on this chart?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, because, their procurement is for energy passthrough. They fix the nonenergy components, and their energy is a passthrough.

25 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: It's basically settled at real time or day-ahead prices.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Betterton) We'll move on. One of your recommendations is to limit wholesale auction winners' load exposure to 5 percent more than expected and 3 percent lower than expected, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And is that 5 percent upper mitigation number that you suggest tied to customer accounts or anticipated customer load shape for those specific classes?
- A. It is actually -- we made a clarification earlier in my testimony and it -- we actually based that off of PLC, and so PLC is directly related to customer accounts, so it's actually related to customer -- or the thresholds we are proposing are affected by the customer accounts and the associated PLC of those accounts, not the individual customer shape or the variability due to weather or any -- any other variability that could result in the usage of the customer changing.
- Q. And when you say PLC, are you referring to peak load contribution?
 - A. That is correct, yes.

Q. So under the proposal as corrected in your testimony, would that 5 percent upper mitigation number be weather normalized?

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- A. No. It would basically be off of -- so when you think of an auction that is held, then -- and for, again, planning year, the PJM auction would have cleared for capacity and the utility would have assigned the peak load contribution for each individual customer so, you know, the PLC which essentially for any given hour, any given day, for the entire planning year is known. So you don't have to weather normalize it.
- Q. Thank you. If the wholesale market price for electricity were to increase significantly as compared to the auction clearing price in a specific utility territory, that may cause a large group or a large swath of customers to return to the SSO, correct?
- A. When you are referring to wholesale market prices, are you referring to the forwards? I am seeking a clarification.
- Q. Yes, I believe looking at the forward prices.
- A. Potentially. I can't predict what -there are many reasons when large customers -- when

one of the reasons -- or one of the limiting factors for large customers to move would be what their existing contract with their supplier is and what the terms and conditions of that supplier contract would be in the sense whether they could essentially terminate that contract without penalties or any such provisions. So, I mean, given all those caveats, I would say potentially.

Q. Potentially. Thank you. And if you would indulge me for one second, I would like to walk through just a quick hypothetical. I promise, unlike Joe Oliker in the past, I have done my best to keep the numbers simple but please let me know if you would like a pen and paper to take any notes.

So let's assume that the total procured default service load and the utility we are making up is 200 megawatts.

- A. Say that again, please.
- Q. So we are just making up a utility.

 Let's assume that the procured default service is

 200 megawatts.
 - A. For?

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- Q. For a utility that we are making up for the default service, the total default service.
 - A. So it's all customer classes together.

- Q. Or a single customer class. I don't think it matters for the hypothetical, but you can tell me as the expert if I am incorrect in that.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. So let's assume that for that 200 megawatts the ACP was \$60.
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. And let's also assume that the current market prices, or the forwards as you have indicated, are \$120.
- 11 A. Okay.

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- Q. So let's assume that due to the disconnect in the ACP price which was set at 60 and the market price of 120, let's assume that due to those factors, 60 megawatts, or about 30 percent of additional load, returns to default service during the specified time period.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Based on this situation we have outlined above, under your proposal all but 5 percent of the additional 60 megawatts of load that have returned to the SSO would be served at the \$120 per megawatt market price, correct?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. And those additional costs of

providing -- or buying those \$120 market forwards would be spread across all SSO customers, correct?

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A. I think you are mischaracterizing our proposal. What we propose is -- in your example here anything -- so basically 5 percent of 200 megawatts would be roughly, say, 10 megawatts, so 210, so the 50 megawatts of excess that has migrated into the SSO would essentially settle at the PJM-administered market prices, which necessarily don't have to be \$120.

I mean, prices vary across every single hour, every single day across, like you said, every single zone. So, I mean, forwards are just an estimate today of what the price could be in the future.

That necessarily does not mean that that is the price that the customer will end up paying when the load gets settled at PJM prices. You can have prices today at \$120. Just that happened in this past winter.

The prices were trading 100 plus dollars last spring. It didn't mean that the customers went and paid \$120 in the example here because winter prices crashed because the weather was warm this year so...

Q. That's a fair clarification. But just getting back to the question, whatever the increase in price is to be to serve that additional load, whatever that additional cost may be based on the market conditions of when it's bought, that additional cost would be spread across all SSO customers, correct, under your proposal?

A. Yes.

2.1

- Q. Thank you. Competitive Retail Electric Service Suppliers, or CRES, also face hedging risk, right?
- A. They face -- so I would actually seek clarification when you say hedging risk. What do you mean by hedging risk?
- Q. I'm just specifically saying that a CRES provider, when they provide a product or service, also have costs and risks when they are hedging, just like an SSO supplier.
- A. Their risks, the hedging risks -
 MR. BETTERTON: Actually, your Honor, can
 I rephrase the question? I feel like I have misled.

 EXAMINER SCHABO: Yes. Feel free.
- Q. (By Mr. Betterton) All I am saying is

 CRES suppliers are bound by the same market dynamics
 as bidders under the SSO, correct?

A. I would disagree with that because CRES suppliers have a contract with their customer, and their contracts could have provisions that would basically mitigate some of the risks.

But the thing that is unique to SSO suppliers is that customers can move in and out of SSO and the volumetric changes associated with those customer movements is a risk that is unique to SSO suppliers, which none of the CRES suppliers are exposed to.

- Q. Thank you. But getting back to my line of questioning, when a CRES supplier signs a customer to a two-year or three-year fixed-price contract, typically the supplier would hedge out that contract to ensure that over the life of the contract it does not become unprofitable, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And to the extent that you know in your position as an expert in the field of electric supply and portfolio management, would you agree that a thousand kilowatt-hours a month is a reasonable range of use for a residential customer, with the caveat that it obviously fluctuates and -- but is that a reasonable use for a normal residential customer?
 - A. I would say probably.

- Q. Thank you. And hopefully we can spare another hypothetical here. Would you agree that a CRES supplier could be left with losses if a customer breaches a long-term contract and returns to the SSO or switches to a different supplier?
- A. I mean, this is me speaking from my experience. So the contracts that CRES suppliers have with their customers often have provisions for contract termination such that the supplier is kept whole.
- MR. BETTERTON: Can I have that answer reread, Karen.
- EXAMINER SCHABO: Can I get the question first.
- 15 (Record read.)

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- MR. BETTERTON: Thank you.
 - Q. (By Mr. Betterton) Would you also agree -- or would you agree that a supplier could be left with losses that exceed a cancelation fee or another provision in the contract?
 - A. Potentially.
 - MR. BETTERTON: Sorry, your Honor. I got distracted by the sirens.
- 24 EXAMINER SCHABO: That's okay. As I did.
- Q. (By Mr. Betterton) Mr. Indukuri, I think

we are almost done, just a couple more questions.

Turning you just very -- back to the very first page of your testimony, you indicate that Constellation bids on default service in states other than Ohio, correct?

A. Yes.

2.1

- Q. One of the states you specifically identify on page 1 of your testimony is Maryland, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Are you aware that on or about May 10 the Maryland Commission issued an order identifying the residential products for their four major utilities failed to attract acceptable offers within the RFP guidelines to fulfill their supply targets?
- A. I am aware, yes. But I would add that the -- the procurement -- I mean, the way the procurement is designed, and every state has different designs for their procurements, and in the case of Maryland they did not end up getting -- or rather the bids which are -- this is a crucial difference. It's a sealed bid RFP, it is not a descending clock, so basically suppliers submit a price and the auction manager, or the auction itself, has a structure wherein they compare the submitted

bids against a threshold to make sure that the suppliers are not submitting prices that don't relate to the existing market prices.

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And it failed to meet that threshold. The result was that they conducted a supplemental, I think it was in early May, and they were successful in procuring the supply for the residential classes. So it is -- it isn't that the procurement failed. I would actually say that the procurement was successful. It functioned exactly as it was designed.

Q. One last question, I believe. So would it surprise you or would you agree with that Potomac Edison has yet to actually clear sufficient bids to serve their residential default service load for the periods June 1, '24, through May 31, '25?

MR. SETTINERI: Object, assumes facts not in the record.

MR. BETTERTON: I am simply asking if he is aware of this fact.

MR. SETTINERI: That wasn't the way the question was framed. Maybe you can rephrase it.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Please rephrase.

MR. BETTERTON: Yeah, I am happy to rephrase.

Q. (By Mr. Betterton) Mr. Indukuri, are you aware that Potomac Edison has yet to fill -- or has yet to clear sufficient bids in order to serve the residential default service for the period I defined -- or June 1, '24, through May 31, '25? I am not exactly aware of that utility,

but I would add that the way Maryland procurements occur, because it's 2024 to 2025, they are future procurements that are still available for them to obtain a supplier.

11 MR. BETTERTON: Thank you, Mr. Indukuri. 12 No further questions.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Thank you. OEG.

MS. COHN: Thank you.

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16 CROSS-EXAMINATION

Uh-huh.

By Ms. Cohn:

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- Good morning, Mr. Indukuri. Q.
- 19 Α. Good morning.
- 20 Q. I would turn to page 10 of your 2.1 testimony. Are you there?
- Α.
- 23 On page 10, around line 6, you Q. 24 acknowledge the Commission already has a generic case

25 opened asking for comments on modifications to the

SSO auctions?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Do you know how many stakeholders are participating in that proceeding?
- A. I don't know the number on top of my head, but I know some of the names of the people who have submitted comments, including Constellation.
- Q. Yeah. Can you name some of the entities that you know of?
- A. I mean Constellation did. I know IGS
 did. I know Vitol, Enel. I think RESA submitted
 comments.
- Q. And do you know if all those stakeholders are parties to this case?
 - A. I don't think I know the answer to that question.
- Q. Have you read comments filed in this proceeding?
 - A. I've read Constellation's comments. I have read NL's comments and Vitol's comments.
 - Q. In preparing your testimony, were you aware that AEP Ohio has a proposal to mitigate SSO supply risk in its ESP case?
- MR. SETTINERI: I am just going to object to the extent it assumes facts not in the record. I

1 | think it's an unfair question.

MS. COHN: I am just asking if he was aware of it in preparation for his testimony.

MR. SETTINERI: That's assuming facts.

MS. COHN: It's not assuming facts. I am trying to know the basis for his opinion.

EXAMINER SCHABO: He can answer the question. He said he read comments. She's asking if he is aware of \mathbf{X} .

MR. SETTINERI: Yeah. And just to clarify for the record, she's referring, I believe, to the AEP ESP, different case.

MS. COHN: Yes. That's what I said.

A. No.

Q. (By Ms. Cohn) When preparing your testimony, were you aware of FirstEnergy has multiple proposals to mitigate supplier risks in its recent ESP case?

- A. I'm not aware of that.
- Q. You are not. Were you aware the PUCO directed Ohio utilities to file minimum stay provisions for government aggregation customers in order to mitigate risk?
- A. Yes. However, if I may add, those provisions don't really mitigate the -- like going

into the details of what the Commission approved, it does not -- I mean, all it restricts is for governmental aggregations that have dropped customers to SSO from not reenrolling those customers for 12 months.

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However, it does not prevent government aggregations in the first place to drop customers to SSO. It does not prevent new government aggregations from enrolling customers, and also based on one of the requests from one of the parties in that case, it also does not prevent government aggregation from dropping customers to SSO when their supply contracts have ended so...

MS. COHN: Your Honor, I move to strike everything beyond "Yes, I was aware."

MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, if I may briefly, there have been a number of I am aware questions and he said he was aware and he explained how he was aware, so I think it's a fair answer to a series of questions that I think are unfair.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Settineri, when you preface those comments with "and I might add," is that not a trigger for a motion to strike?

EXAMINER SCHABO: The motion to strike is granted. What he may add, you may ask on redirect.

MS. COHN: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Cohn) Okay. On page -- I am going to page 18 of your testimony where you provide your recommendation as to auctions by customer class.
 - A. Uh-huh.

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- Q. Okay. So on this page, you recommend modifying the SSO by breaking Ohio's current -- and I am not speaking about PIPP -- non-PIPP SSO auction structure into a three auction structure. Yes?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you recommend breaking it into one auction for residential and residential heating rate schedules?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. One for the secondary and street lighting rate schedules?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And one with the -- a combined primary -- primary substation and high voltage rate schedule?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. For purposes of the residential auctions you're contemplating, you would put individual residential customers together with government aggregation customers, the residential government aggregation.

A. Yes, yes.

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- Q. Does the risk of migration to suppliers differ as between an individual residential customer and a residential ag -- government aggregation customer?
 - A. To the SSO supplier, yes, it does.
- Q. Yes. Okay. On page 19 you -- I am going to turn to your Q and A on line 17 about what other states do. Okay. On page 19 you discuss other jurisdictions that split their SSO -- or their default service auctions in various ways.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And while I see a long list of Pennsylvania utilities here, you provide only two states that procure supply for default load by class, right?
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. Okay. And the other states you discuss on -- in this Q and A split their auctions into two categories rather than three, right?
- A. New Jersey is the one that has like residential and small commercial together. Maryland actually has residential -- they call it type 2 which is with commercial load, yeah.
- Q. So -- so -- for purposes of New Jersey,

when residential and small commercial are together, are the rest of the customers bundled together for the other auction?

- A. So New Jersey has the RCI, and for their large customers they have a passthrough structure where you are basically fixing RECs, capacity, ancillaries, and then like energy settled at day-ahead or real-time prices.
- Q. Okay. Okay. So aside from what you just clarified, the other PJM states that you are referring to split their auctions into two categories.
- A. What I'm referring to in the testimony here, for example?
 - Q. Yeah, for purposes of your testimony.
 - A. I am thinking about the PJM states, so like -- which I don't mention here like District of Columbia, PEPCO, they have RCI and large commercial so.
- Q. So two?
- 21 A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. And I should have -- I did this
somewhat out of order. Back to page 18, line 17,
you -- here you expressly recognize there is not a
small commercial customer class in AES Ohio's service

territory?

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MR. SETTINERI: Just -- go ahead.

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Do you know if AES Ohio currently has a commercial-only rate schedule?
- A. I think -- I would say no, because I've mentioned the rate schedules where I propose how the classes could be different, yeah.
- Q. Okay. And, likewise, do you know if AES Ohio currently has an industrial-only rate schedule?
- A. So I guess I'll answer that when I say residential, commercial, industrial, and I think I do mention in my testimony that I'm using that as a generic term, but the philosophy underlying the proposal is that you essentially can combine customers with similar load characteristics as one class, and I am just using the general residential, small commercial and industrial.
- Q. I understand, but I don't think that has answered my question. Is there an industrial-only rate schedule in AES Ohio's service territory?
 - A. No.
- Q. Thank you. Are you aware that AES Ohio
 has reported some sales to primary and high voltage
 rate schedule customers as commercial sales?

A. No.

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Q. Are you aware AES Ohio has reported some sales to secondary rate schedule customers to FERC as industrial sales?

MR. SETTINERI: Again, I am going to object. Even though this is queried as aware, it's introducing facts into the record through these questions, and they are not in the record. It's one thing to say are you aware of an order. These are specific facts, has an entity done something, have you made these sales. That's much more specific so I object to that question. It assumes facts not in the record.

MS. COHN: Yes. Your Honor, these are lead up questions to a document that I intend to introduce into evidence.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Okay. Give you a little bit more leeway.

MS. COHN: Thank you. In fact, may I approach, your Honor?

EXAMINER SCHABO: You may.

MS. COHN: Okay. What I am handing the witness and the other parties and the Bench is an excerpt from DP&L's, when they were DP&L, 2020 FERC Form 1. I have the complete record if people want

the complete copy.

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But for purposes of handing it out and saving paper, I just did the excerpt. Did that side all get -- your Honor, could I have this marked as OEG Exhibit 1?

EXAMINER SCHABO: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Ms. Cohn) Mr. Indukuri, are you familiar with FERC Form 1s?
- 10 A. No.
- Q. No. Okay. So you don't know what they are at all?
- 13 A. No.
- Q. And you haven't reviewed any utility FERC

 Form 1s including AES Ohio's FERC Form 1?
- 16 A. Correct.

MS. COHN: Your Honor, I would ask to take administrative notice of this 2020 FERC Form 1, either in its entirety or just this excerpt. It's a certified public record. It's self-authenticating.

Yesterday OCC counsel was not able to ask questions of a witness because they were not familiar with the FERC Form 1 document, but yet it was admitted under administrative notice. So I would ask that the same treatment be taken here.

493 1 EXAMINER SCHABO: Are you going to 2 attempt to question him on this? 3 MS. COHN: I would like to. Go for that first. 4 5 EXAMINER SCHABO: Yeah. Let's see how 6 far down this road you can get. 7 MS. COHN: Okay. 8 0. (By Ms. Cohn) Okay. Mr. Indukuri, for 9 purposes of -- you have the excerpt, not the full 10 document, so I am looking at line -- let me find it -- line 13 where the form specifies sales, 11 12 commercial sales. 13 MR. SETTINERI: Objection. She hasn't laid a foundation the witness is familiar with this 14 15 document or has seen this document. 16 EXAMINER SCHABO: Sustained. 17 MR. SETTINERI: Therefore, there should 18 be no questions. 19 MS. COHN: Okay. Again, if I am not able 20 to ask questions, I am going to ask to take 2.1 administrative notice of this self-authenticating 2.2 document. 23 MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, I object. 24 It's not the entire document, more so there has been 25 no questions asked of this witness, and it's

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inappropriate to put it into this witness's testimony. If OEG wanted to, they could have presented its own witness. It's not proper administrative notice.
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MS. COHN: Your Honor, this -- this exhibit is highly relevant to the question of whether AES Ohio's rate schedules can be broken into commercial and residential sales. The Commission is not strictly bound by the Rules of Evidence. The Commission can give it its due weight.

MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, it is not a Constellation document, this was prepared by DP&L, so it's not appropriate to take administrative notice through this witness on a document that Constellation has not prepared. There is no way to verify the authenticity of the numbers, et cetera, so --

MS. COHN: Your Honor, OEG would stipulate to administrative notice of the document as filed at FERC and certified by AES Ohio, at this time DP&L's, controller. I can show you the certification on page 2 of the document.

MS. GRUNDMANN: Your Honor, may I be heard briefly?

EXAMINER SCHABO: Go ahead.

MS. GRUNDMANN: I would note that

Mr. Settineri seems to be conflating the concept of whether taking administrative notice of a document at this time is the equivalent of entering an exhibit in response to Mr. Indukuri's testimony, which I think is different.

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I think at almost any point in time a party could ask the Commission to take administrative notice of an appropriate document, whether that's an order or another document that meets the standards for administrative notice, and then all it is is a document for which administrative notice has been taken rather than an exhibit in Mr. Indukuri's testimony, or in cross for Mr. Indukuri.

So I think there's -- his objection to the extent it's somehow becoming an exhibit is not an accurate description of what OEG is asking be done here, which is just to take administrative notice.

MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, I would note we have no way to redirect, no way to address this document. It's highly prejudicial.

EXAMINER SCHABO: We took administrative notice of a FERC form yesterday. We can do the same here. I will want a whole copy for purposes of context.

MS. COHN: Yes.

EXAMINER SCHABO: But to be clear, we are not questioning Mr. Indukuri on this document.

MS. COHN: That's my understanding after the objection was sustained.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Move on.

MS. COHN: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Cohn) Okay. On page 21 of your testimony, I am moving to that Figure 3 that you discussed with Mr. Betterton.
 - A. Uh-huh.

- Q. This shows the results of the Ohio -- the Ohio auctions in the fall of 2022 compared to the results of other state auctions during that period.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you didn't provide this type of price comparison in the period prior to the natural gas price spike in fall 2022?
 - A. I mean, I don't have it here.
 - Q. Right, in your testimony.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Yes. And in your testimony you do not provide any forward-looking auction clearing price projections.
- A. Can you repeat the question, please?

 MS. COHN: Yeah. Karen, will you read it

back.

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(Record read.)

- A. I guess I would like to seek clarification on what you mean by forward-looking auction clearing prices.
- Q. You didn't project the results of Ohio's SSO auction should your recommendations be adopted, correct, in a quantitative manner?
- A. I mean, that would -- I don't think anyone can quantify that because there are multiple factors that would determine the outcome of an auction, the auction clearing price, so yeah.
 - Q. Right. So you did not.
 - A. Yes.
- MS. COHN: Thank you. No further questions.
- 17 EXAMINER SCHABO: Thank you.
- 18 Who is next? Ms. Watt?
- MS. WATT: Thank you, your Honor.

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21 CROSS-EXAMINATION

22 By Ms. Watt:

Q. Mr. Indukuri, do your proposals in your testimony benefit Constellation Energy Generation,
LLC, or Constellation NewEnergy?

essentially broad outlines with details provided on how they could be implemented, and in my view they would actually result in predictable and stable kind of quantities that SSO suppliers would be able to hedge against and thereby lower -- potentially lower the auction clearing prices for Ohio customers, and they also provide the prices by class. So that would result in more transparency for customers so they could make appropriate decisions in terms of who they would choose as a supplier.

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So in that effect is that it promotes competition and, yes, Constellation is a market participant that would eventually benefit from that.

- Q. How would Constellation benefit from your proposals?
- A. A well-functioning competitive market is what Constellation aspires for and that is how Constellation would benefit.

When the risks inherent in a market are appropriately reflected, that helps Constellation Energy Generation, LLC, which is an SSO supplier, as well as Constellation NewEnergy, which is a CRES supplier, or CRES.

Q. How would your proposals benefit

customers?

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A. So as the -- as I've shown in Figure 3, the auction clearing prices in Ohio have increased significantly, and the reason for that is because of the increased risks that the SSO suppliers have encountered in serving SSO load in Ohio, and the result was that, one, you had less suppliers show up in the auctions since spring of last year, and you have had higher auction clearing prices.

I don't think my proposals would actually result in the risks being -- like I said, the risks to the SSO suppliers being predictable, and thereby the risk incorporated into -- or the risks that the suppliers would incorporate into their pricing would be reduced, and hence the supply -- the customers would see potentially lower prices and that's how customers would benefit.

- Q. And you said potentially lower prices; is that right?
- A. Correct. Because we are in a commodity market and we don't know what the commodity markets would do.

We don't know what the auction suppliers' behavior would be, but with a high degree of probability, I could say that when the risks are

known and can be modeled for suppliers, that gives them the confidence to, one, participate in the procurements, and when you have more participants in procurement, that naturally results in a competitive price to the end customer.

Q. But would you agree that under your proposal the price could be higher?

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- A. I mean, the absolute magnitude of the price, potentially. Like I said, it's the underlying commodity, but the right way to think about it is what is the risk that the suppliers are essentially incorporating into their offers. And my proposal here, both the procurement by class and essentially having the threshold, would mitigate that, and hence, that would result in -- and that's how I say like you have to look at the -- the risk that is eminent and that risk would be lowered and that's -- your absolute commodity price could be higher or lower, but because of the risk being incorporated into the price being lower, the result is that the customers are getting a better price.
- Q. A better price, but not necessarily a lower price; is that what you are saying?
- A. I guess I'll ask, if I may, what you mean by lower price.

Q. A price that's lower than they pay under the auctions currently.

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A. So, I mean, the auctions have happened in fall and the auctions have happened in spring, right? In the SSO procurements, you had the prices decrease, but that doesn't mean that the SSO customers got a better price in spring. It's just that the underlying commodity prices come down, so the result is that the suppliers gave them a lower price.

But that is not the right comparison when you think of prices and that's why I was asking what you mean by lower prices.

- Q. Do you believe that other states have the same aggregation risks that Ohio has?
- A. I mean, there are states that have aggregations, like New England states have aggregations, so there is risk. I don't know how -- yeah, I don't know what you mean same.
- Q. Have you taken any steps to evaluate whether the aggregation risks in Ohio are similar or comparable to other states?
- A. So, I mean, I can broadly speak to PJM states. In PJM Pennsylvania has no government aggregation. Maryland currently does not have government aggregation. It would potentially be one

of the companies that could start an aggregation.

PEPCO D.C. does not have aggregations. Delaware does not have aggregations. New Jersey does have aggregations, but they are procured by class. So that's how I would answer your question.

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- Q. In preparation of your testimony today, did you take any steps to analyze the aggregation risks in Ohio with other states?
- A. I mean, I can speak to the aggregation market as I understand it in Ohio. It's pretty robust. You have well over 150 government aggregators currently operating in Ohio, and in Ohio you have government aggregation that can happen at county, township, or municipal level.
- So, I mean, it -- there is -- so each of that, while it gives the customer flexibility to choose their supplier, I would say also results in -- I mean, that's how I would characterize it. It's a robust government aggregation market in Ohio.
- Q. My question is in preparation for your testimony did you take any steps to analyze how the aggregation risks in Ohio compare to other states?
- A. So as I answered earlier, the aggregation risk does not exist in some of the PJM states, and it exists in Ohio, so yes.

Q. So, yes, you did that analysis in preparation for your testimony?

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- A. Not for this testimony, no.
- Q. Are you familiar with what I mean when I say the forward prices?
- A. I have -- forward prices means something to me. Maybe we can clarify what it means to you.
 - Q. What do you mean by forward prices?
- A. So, I mean, energy prices trade, there's financial markets for energy, both power and gas, and each of them has a price that is basically for delivery of a certain quantity at some future point in time and a set price.
- Q. Do you believe that comparing auction clearing prices with the forward prices is an effective way to measure the risks built into an auction price by the winning bidders?
- A. I think I go into that in my testimony. If you actually exclude the other components that are incorporated into the auction clearing price, because it's not just energy you are procuring, right, it's the components of the product that suppliers are bidding on, so it includes capacity, ancillaries. In some cases, depending on the state, it includes transmission like an FEPA. It includes RECs in most

of the states.

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So you basically have to net out all of those, and then you compare that resulting delta with the -- let's say you have to then calculate what the forward price for the term is because forwards are by month; and then, yeah, you can do a comparison, yes.

- Q. But my question is do you think that that comparison is an effective way to measure the risk built into auction prices?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. If you turn to page 22 of your testimony, line 14, you make a reference there to subsidies that exist. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Why do you believe that subsidies exist?
- A. So I -- the way the SSO procurement currently is structured specifically in AES Ohio, you are basically procuring by -- you are procuring a slice-of-system which includes residential customers, commercial customers, and industrial customers who are receiving supply under default service.

Generally -- I mean, historically if you look at the data, the residential customers tend to be the -- most of the composition of this slice, and the commercial and industrial customers who tend to

shop a lot more are less -- they are not as representative, but when the customers, given there are no restrictions of customers to move in and out of SSO, then a large industrial customer moves into an SSO, he would get the SSO price, but the risk associated with that which the suppliers incorporate is now being borne predominantly by the residential customers.

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So this is essentially like one way to think about what I referred to here as subsidy. So it's basically the -- the causer of the risk is not the one who is bearing the cost of that associated risk.

- Q. So is it your belief that the residential class is bearing the risk of the industrial switching into and out of the SSO?
- A. Under the current -- how the current procurement is structured, yes.
- Q. Does that mean that under your proposal you expect prices to be lower for the residential class under a residential class only auction?
- A. Again, I would answer it in -- by stating that I don't know what the commodity prices are going to do in the future, so I would certainly say that with a high probability the associated risk that the

suppliers would embed into the -- into the auction would be lower. I mean, I just don't know what commodity prices will do.

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- Q. I will use your term. Earlier you said it would -- you referred to the proposal resulting in a better price; is that a better term?
- A. I would say it would result in a price that would appropriately allocate risk to the entity that is causing the risk.

EXAMINER PRICE: I have a question. All things being equal, hypothetically had the same auction, same day, everything is equal, except one instance you have industrial customers separated out from residential customers. Would you -- and the other hypothetical instances are normal auction system. Would you expect the industrial customers' price to be higher in the separate system than it is in the combined system today?

outlined in my testimony, which is basically the procurement by class and the -- the upper and the lower threshold is implemented, the upper and the lower threshold gives certainty to the suppliers, so I would say that the industrial class would actually have a price that is lower than what the current

auction clearing prices are.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Let's exclude that second variable. We are just talking about separating out the classes and without risk of mitigation mechanism.

Would you expect in that instance the -in the separate classes, as you've laid them out,
would you expect the industrial customers' prices to
be higher than the status quo?

MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, if I may, gentle objection. You said variable. I wasn't certain what variable you were removing.

EXAMINER PRICE: The risk mitigation proposal that IGS asked.

EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.

MR. SETTINERI: The thresholds?

MR. SETTINERI: Okay. Thank you.

A. So if we just did procurements by class and you procured industrial -- supply for industrial customers, I would expect, given that the industrial load is pretty diverse, and without having the knowledge of what the -- each individual underlying customer load is, that the suppliers would actually perceive that to be a riskier class to serve, and hence, yes, it would potentially result in a higher

price.

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2 EXAMINER PRICE: Than the status quo?

3 THE WITNESS: Yes.

> EXAMINER PRICE: How about for the commercial class which you reference as secondary and street lighting?

THE WITNESS: So there would be puts and takes there. I would think they may be -- it would really depend on what the underlying load shape is.

To the extent they are not weather sensitive, they could potentially get a lower price, or if they are weather sensitive, they could potentially get a higher price. So it depends on the underlying customer load. It's a -- it's a little harder to --

EXAMINER PRICE: Raise your voice.

17 THE WITNESS: It's a little harder to 18

make a yes or no on that.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Thank you.

- Ο. (By Ms. Watt) In your view, what happens under your proposal when a default service auction occurs and one customer class has no bidders?
- So given my experience with class-by-class procurement and the added threshold

I see a very low probability of suppliers not showing up for any of the classes because, like I said, to the extent that we are providing enough certainty to the suppliers through the provisions that I have outlined they do, they would actually be able to quantify the risk and, hence, participate in the auctions.

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MS. WATT: Your Honor, I would move to strike the answer. My question was what happens in the event there are no bidders, not do you think there is a circumstance where there could be no bidders.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Motion to strike is granted.

- Q. (By Ms. Watt) So, Mr. Indukuri, my question is, in your view what happens under your proposal in a default service auction where a customer class has no bidders?
- A. I mean, Ohio -- AES Ohio has the existing CBP that they have proposed, so you have basically two procurements that happen in any given year, so are you saying in both procurements no bidders show up? Because if in the first procurement the bidders don't show up, then you can basically bid out that

load in the second procurement. And, I mean, it's all dependent on market conditions, so maybe they didn't show up in the first time but they'll show up in the second time, so you do have the inbuilt -- what do I say, the inbuilt backstop, for lack of a better word, to be able for the utility to procure supply through an SSO auction.

- Q. But you were talking earlier about how you perceive the industrial class to be more risky for bidders, right? Yes?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. So what happens when AES Ohio has a class-based auction and no bidders bid on that industrial class?
- MR. SETTINERI: Just object. I think he answered that already, your Honor.
- EXAMINER SCHABO: The objection is sustained.
 - Q. (By Ms. Watt) So if I understand your testimony, you said if an auction occurs and a customer class has no bidders, there would be a second auction; is that right?
- MR. SETTINERI: Just object to the extent it mischaracterizes the testimony.
- 25 EXAMINER SCHABO: Objection overruled.

EXAMINER PRICE: Could you repeat the question, please?

MS. WATT: Sure.

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- Q. (By Ms. Watt) If I understand the testimony you just provided, in the event that AES Ohio has an auction in which no bidders bid for a customer class during the auction, there would be a second auction, right?
- A. I mean, that's what AES Ohio currently has proposed in its CBP to have two procurements for any given planning year, so assuming that you didn't get bidders in the first one, you have the second auction to fall upon, yes.
- Q. Okay. So then what happens if that same customer class that doesn't receive bidders in the first auction also does not receive bidders in the second auction? So no bidders have bid on that customer class at all in either auction.
- A. Yeah. I mean, so if there is no supply that was procured, then the PJM market exists for that load to be served.
- Q. Okay. So my question is logistically how is AES Ohio under this scenario to serve the load for which no -- no bidder has bid for that customer class?

A. You could do -- I mean, if there is no supplier for the load class, then basically AES Ohio would schedule that load into PJM markets, and then they would essentially collect that from the underlying SSO load. There is always -- I mean, PJM markets exist, and they are operating 24/7, so they will always get a price.

Q. Do you know whether under the current -- well, strike that.

Does your proposal provided in your testimony provide the method that you just described as part of that proposal?

- A. No.
- Q. Have you considered the impact of long-term products, such as 10 or 15 years, in your proposal?
- 17 A. No.

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- Q. Have you considered the impact of an auction that incorporates a passthrough of capacity costs?
 - A. Not specific to this testimony, no.
- Q. Are you aware whether AES Ohio has already procured tranches of its load in an April 2023 auction?
- 25 A. Yes.

Q. Do you believe that those contracts should be honored?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you have a proposal for how it would work to have a portion of the load served under the slice-of-system tranches but others under the customer class approach?
- A. I mean, the supplier contract, like whatever the supplier won in the April auction, is governed by the SSO contract that each of us suppliers signed for that particular auction, and AES Ohio can settle -- I mean, there is slice-of-system.

You have procured 40 or whatever percent,

I don't remember the exact percent load that was

procured in the April auction, but whatever load was

procured will get settled under that SSO contract.

And the remainder of the load -- and actually the SSO contemplates the quantity delta between different procurements, that -- that remainder of the load can then be served under the class by procurement and with the thresholds that we are suggesting in the SSO.

So basically an SSO supplier will get paid based on the auction that has already occurred and while the SSO price was here, there would not be

any mitigation or any risk mitigation on that part.

On the second part there would be a risk mitigation and they would get paid basically the prices of each of those procurements. So you can honor the contracts that have already procured supply and implement this for future procurements and everything will work.

- Q. Is what you just described part of the proposal that you included in your testimony?
- A. Well, it's not specifically outlined in my testimony.
- MS. WATT: Thank you. I have no further questions.
- 14 EXAMINER SCHABO: Thank you.
- 15 Mr. Lyons.
- MR. LYONS: Thank you, your Honor. One moment, your Honor.
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- 19 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 20 By Mr. Lyons:

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- Q. Good morning, Mr. Indukuri. Are you familiar with the term black swan?
- 23 A. Yes.
- O. What does that term mean?
- 25 A. It's a tail risk event.

Q. And would you consider the events of 2022 in natural gas markets in Ohio to be a black swan event?

A. No.

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Q. Why not?

A. I mean, commodity markets in my experience have been volatile and there could be any number of factors that would essentially result in higher commodity prices and there were a few factors that were in play in spring of 2022.

But if I go back from my prior experience having been working in the commodity markets, I've seen unpredictable events that resulted in extremely high power prices, and weather would be one of them, but I wouldn't consider weather as a black swan.

Q. Okay. Thank you. What we've discussed over the past couple of days is a premium that didn't exist prior to 2022 that now exists in these prices; is that right?

MR. SETTINERI: Just object. Foundation as to the last two days being discussed. I don't think the witness has been here for the last two days.

MR. LYONS: Okay. Your Honor, I would rephrase to this morning.

- MR. SETTINERI: Thank you. Could you repeat the question, please?
- Q. (By Mr. Lyons) So what we've discussed this morning has to do with an increase -- a premium relating to migration risk that first became apparent in the past year; is that correct?
- A. It became apparent because customer movements have essentially deviated from history. And that is the reason why there has been an increase in the risk that the suppliers have actually -- suppliers have experienced increased risk and costs and that is the result why they've been incorporated into auction clearing prices.
 - Q. Okay. So --

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- MR. LYONS: One moment, your Honor.

 Okay. Thank you.
- Q. (By Mr. Lyons) So this is priced in

 currently. Is there a benefit to having a diverse

 customer portfolio as far as preventing the next

 event that would occur similar to the one that's

 happened in the past year?
 - MR. SETTINERI: I am just going to object to the ambiguity of the event that occurred in the past year. There is just a lot of ambiguity in that question. I will object to the form of the question.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Sustained -- I mean, the opposite, overruled. You can answer the question.

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- A. Could you please clarify your question when you say -- could you repeat the question and then I'll ask for clarification?
- Q. Sure. So there is a priced in migration risk that we have newly accounted for in the past year given the rise in natural gas prices in spring of 2022; is that correct?
- A. So the risk has two components to it.

 One is the price itself and then there is the quantity. And it's basically both of them work -- I mean, there is a correlation to both of them and that's what I was answering earlier to your question, that we have seen commercial and large industrial customers across Ohio basically move into SSO at much larger than what historical data suggested or was really as suppliers have modeled. So there is both quantity and price. It's not just price that is causing all the increased costs.
- Q. Okay. But there is -- there is a price premium on the slice of tranche pricing that we did not see prior to last year.
 - A. There -- I don't know the answer to that

question.

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- Q. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Indukuri. So are there benefits to having a diverse portfolio of -- diverse tranche that includes residential and industrial and commercial suppliers -- or, excuse me, customers?
- A. Are you ask -- I am seeking a clarification. Are you asking me if there is a benefit to procuring residential, commercial, and industrial supply together?
- Q. Is there a benefit to having a diverse tranche that includes all three of those classes?
- A. As I have outlined in my testimony, the costs associated with that diversity far exceed the benefits. So that's why we are proposing what we are proposing in my testimony, that for essentially assigning the right causal relationship to both the cost and the risk, it's beneficial to procure by class and also to have the mitigation thresholds in place.
- Q. Okay. So -- but there is some benefit to having a diverse tranche. Whether it's outweighed under your analysis or not, there is some benefit to having a diverse tranche.
 - A. When we look at the cost associated with

serving load, we will look at the sum total of the benefits and the cost, and my answer is that the net of that is cost; it's not a benefit.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Let me jump in real quick. Mr. Indukuri, in order for the cost to outweigh the benefits, there must be benefits, correct?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

EXAMINER SCHABO: What are those

benefits?

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THE WITNESS: I mean, the benefit is that you have -- the benefit is probably what I answered earlier to one of the questions asked about what -- when I mentioned subsidies in my testimony, that one customer class benefits because like you have mostly residential load in SSO and a large industrial customer can move into the SSO, get the low SSO price, but that risk is essentially incorporated in the price by the suppliers. And because of that the residential customers are paying a higher price so it's -- that's how I think of it.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Thank you.

Mr. Lyons.

Q. (By Mr. Lyons) So you are saying that the benefit is the subsidy itself, or is there some other

benefit?

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- A. I only see that as the benefit.
- Q. And why is that a benefit?
- A. Because the -- the -- if you procured by class, then you will actually associate the appropriate risk for that particular customer class, which is actually being muted here in the SSO procurement as designed and that's why I call it a benefit.

EXAMINER PRICE: I have a quick question. Do you think that procuring everybody all at once improves the load shape in terms of bidding, or do you think doing it by separate customer class, everybody has got a different load shape, is more beneficial?

THE WITNESS: From a supplier's standpoint, we look at -- like the load shape in itself, the predictability of the load shape is what matters. So residential load is peakier, but it is rather sensitive. So we know the predominant variable that drives it so we can model it. So it would be tough for me to answer the question to what I answered earlier about small commercial customers.

The diversity of industrial customers is so varied that I don't exactly know unless I know who

the industrial customer is in that SSO tranche -- who the industrial customer is in that SSO tranche to actually answer if there is benefit associated with the load shape.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let me try a different way. Is there an optimal load shape that is flat?

Or it doesn't matter what the load shape is, you know what it is and you can work around it?

THE WITNESS: To the extent that the load shape can be modeled when -- with known variables, we manage that risk all the time.

EXAMINER PRICE: So there is no optimal load shape?

THE WITNESS: The optimal load shape would be a predictable load shape.

EXAMINER PRICE: That's fair.

Thank you, Mr. Lyons.

MR. LYONS: Thank you, Mr. Indukuri.

I have no further questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Redirect.

MR. SETTINERI: Well, your Honor, I would like to ask if we may have a few minutes, if we could do a break, maybe a 5-minute break and 10-minute redirect section, if that would be appropriate.

25 EXAMINER SCHABO: Yeah. Let's go off the

1 record. We'll come back in 10 minutes.

(Recess taken.)

3 EXAMINER SCHABO: Let's go back on the

4 record. Mr. Settineri.

5 MR. SETTINERI: Thank you, your Honor.

6 Just a few questions on redirect.

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Settineri:

- Q. Mr. Indukuri, you were asked questions on Figure 3. Do you have that before you? It is in your direct testimony.
- 13 A. Yes.
 - Q. And you have a column of notes on the product, and in regards to that column, is that indicating the differences in the products?
 - A. That is correct. It indicates all the additional components associated with fixed price for requirements product that is being procured in each of the individual utilities.
 - Q. And for the record, can you describe what the AES Ohio default service product is compared to the ones you've listed here?
- A. Yeah. AES Ohio, as with all SSO procurements in Ohio, procures fixed price full

- requirements, energy, capacity, and ancillaries, while most of the Pennsylvania utilities, in addition to those, also procure RECs; and in the case of FirstEnergy utilities in Pennsylvania, they also include transmission.
- Q. Okay. And if you were to take out the additional parts of the products, what would generally the result be on the ACP?
- A. It would show that -- if you stripped the additional components that the ACP is -- the difference is more pronounced between Ohio procurements and the other procurements.
- Q. In regards to that difference, can you quan -- not quantify, but lower? Higher?
 - A. Higher.

2.1

- Q. You were asked some questions about other suppliers and I believe whether they were supportive of the proposal or would support that. Are you aware of other suppliers that support the concepts in your testimony?
- A. Yes. In the proceeding that the PUCO initiated looking into SSO prices, I believe Enel and Vitol, which are both nongeneration-owning entities, to my knowledge have proposed something very similar to what I have proposed in my testimony.

Q. Okay. And you were asked questions -- a number of questions about bidders not showing up for auctions. Specific to the large commercial/industrial segment that you list in your testimony on page 18, do you have any ideas or ways to incentivize bidders to show up?

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A. Yes. I mean, as I mentioned in my answers to some of the questions, it's really the risk or -- that the particular class of customers poses to a supplier, so to the extent that you can define that risk and have provisions in the SSO agreements that would mitigate that risk, there would be suppliers.

where we are proposing an upper and a lower threshold does mitigate a significant part of industrial risk and that would actually incent suppliers because now their risk is predefined and they won't be exposed to tail event risk which is what most suppliers tend not to go forth with. And descending clock auctions, I think, are actually a better procurement mechanism because basically the suppliers are seeing in real time what the interest is, and they can respond accordingly to what their risk appetite is as to how they would offer in that particular auction or

procurement.

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There is other structures too. Like I said, other states have procurements for large industrial customers and we have always seen suppliers that show up and they have success for procurements where they have procured products with energy passthrough structure or with fixed price energy but for a one-year term.

So, yeah, I mean, you can always design, and the auction manager for AES Ohio has done such procurements in Pennsylvania and is well versed with the design of the auction such that there will be enough suppliers that would show up for the auction.

- Q. You were also asked some questions, I believe, on the Commission's, I'll call it -- I think it was a minimum stay proceeding. Does -- have you reviewed the Commission's entry in that proceeding?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Do you believe that what the Commission has ordered will address the risk that the Constellation proposal is trying to address?
- A. No, it does not because, one, the proposal for minimum stay applies to aggregators alone, and it particularly addresses when an aggregator drops customers, it prevents them from

reenrolling customers for a period of 12 months.

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It, however, does not preclude government aggregators from starting government aggregation activity which in itself results in risk to suppliers, or for government aggregators from dropping the customers in the first place because it's a penalty after they drop customers that they can't reenroll, but it doesn't really preclude them from dropping customers in the first place.

And also there is a provision in the order where the suppliers can actually drop customers to SSO when the existing supply term has ended and that in itself does -- that in itself results in risk to the suppliers.

So, yeah, our proposal addresses all of that while the minimum stay provision does not cover the three cases that I've outlined.

MR. SETTINERI: Thank you, your Honors.

Thank you, Mr. Indukuri. No further questions.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Is there any recross for Mr. Indukuri?

MS. COHN: I have one question.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Proceed.

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RECROSS-EXAMINATION

2 By Ms. Cohn:

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- Q. Mr. Indukuri, you mentioned suppliers that are supportive of your proposal, correct? Do you have examples of any commercial or industrial customer representatives or groups that are supportive of your proposal?
 - A. Not to my knowledge.

MS. COHN: Thank you. That's all I have.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Okay.

EXAMINER PRICE: I have one question.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Mr. Price.

EXAMINER PRICE: Maybe one or two.

14

15 EXAMINATION

- 16 By Examiner Price:
- Q. As a portfolio manager, you quantify a risk on behalf of Constellation; is that correct?
- 19 A. Correct.
- Q. And calculate the risk premium to add to your bills; is that correct?
- A. I do not in my current role. There is a separate group of people who actually do the calculations.
- Q. Have you done that in the past?

- A. In my other roles I have, yes.
- Q. Okay. Great. Can you quantify the risk -- going to Figure 3.
 - A. Yeah.

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- Q. Can you quantify the risk premium from government aggregation that's embedded in the prices for the Ohio utilities so that we can compare them to the Pennsylvania utilities, which I believe you said before do not have government aggregation?
- A. Can I quantify? Yes. I mean, it's no different from the risk that is posed by a large commercial or industrial customer because you can think of all the government aggregations as the decision being made by the aggregator on behalf of the aggregation of residential customers. So the load, while it's predictable because it's residential load and it's temperature dependent, whether those customers end up staying on a supplier contract that the aggregator chooses or they end up in SSO is very similar to behavior of a large commercial customer.
- Q. So roughly without -- without revealing any confidential information, what would be the rough risk premium that's embedded in the Ohio rates resulting from government aggregation?

MR. SETTINERI: And I would just

caution -- again, appreciate the caution from the Bench and I will also caution the witness, too, if there is any concern, consult with -- off the record with counsel.

A. Can I consult?

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MR. SETTINERI: May we take --

EXAMINER PRICE: I don't want to even come close. It's not that important of an issue.

- Q. (By Examiner Price) Let me just ask one simple question. Directionally that would lower the differences between the Ohio utility -- if we took out the risk premium from government aggregation, that would lower the differences between the Ohio utilities' bids and the Pennsylvania bids you've laid out here?
- A. Government aggregation -- may I ask a clarification?
 - Q. Uh-huh.
 - A. Government aggregations currently exist in Ohio so I would --
- Q. I understand. I guess maybe explain why -- where I am going. I am trying to find a way in my head to compare your numbers on Figure 3 between Ohio and the other utilities.
- I am trying to control for government

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aggregation so that I can have a better mind -- in my mind a better comparison so at least you can say if you control for the government aggregation risks, the price to -- the difference will be smaller, and then I know I am at least somewhat on the right track.

- A. If you're controlled for the government aggregation risk -- then again, depending on how large the aggregation is relative to the SSO load, but in general I would answer yes.
 - Q. Okay. Will lower the difference.
- 11 A. Yes.

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- 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you very much.
- 13 | That's all I have.
- EXAMINER SCHABO: We can take up

 Mr. Settineri's exhibits now. He had moved for the

 admission of Constellation 4 and 5, I believe. Are

 there any objections?
- Seeing none, Constellation 4 and 5 will been admitted.
- 20 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
- 21 EXAMINER SCHABO: Thank you,
- 22 Mr. Indukuri. You may step down.
- MR. SETTINERI: Thank you, your Honor.
- 24 | If we may, your Honor, I believe there was
- 25 administrative notice taken of a document that was

AES Ohio Volume III 531 provided by OEG. There is on that document itself I 1 2 just -- maybe OEG could provide it off the record, but the date -- if you look at the top, the date in 3 here is like double printed over. I can't read that 4 5 with my eyes. 6 MS. COHN: I can provide the full copy. 7 Do you want it now? 8 MR. SETTINERI: I think they are going to 9 provide a full copy as well, correct? 10 EXAMINER SCHABO: Yes. 11 MS. COHN: Here is the full copy. 12 EXAMINER SCHABO: Okay. I believe we are 13 now moving on to Staff witnesses. 14 MR. LYONS: Thank you, your Honor. We 15 would like to call Mr. Timothy Benedict to the stand. 16 EXAMINER SCHABO: If you can raise your 17 right hand. 18 (Witness sworn.) 19 EXAMINER SCHABO: Thank you. Have a 20 seat. 2.1 22

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532 TIMOTHY W. BENEDICT 1 2 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 3 examined and testified as follows: 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 By Mr. Lyons: 6 Good morning, Mr. Benedict. Would you Ο. 7 please state your name and spell you last name for the record? 8 9 Timothy W. Benedict, it's B-E-N-E-D-I-C-T. 10 11 Ο. And what is your current position? 12 Α. I'm a Utility Specialist III on the Staff 13 at the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio. 14 And you worked in this case; is that Ο. 15 correct? 16 Α. Yes. 17 Q. What was your role in this case? 18 I -- on behalf of Staff I analyzed the Α. 19 Company's Competitive Bid Process Application, and I 20 also analyzed certain alternative bid structures that 2.1 could be considered. 2.2 Q. Thank you. 23 MR. LYONS: May I approach, your Honor? 24 EXAMINER SCHABO: You may. 25 MR. LYONS: Your Honor, I would like to

mark Staff Exhibit 2.

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- Q. Mr. Benedict, can you identify the document in front of you?
- A. This is my prefiled testimony in this proceeding.

EXAMINER SCHABO: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Did you compose this testimony?
- A. I did.
- Q. If I were to ask you the questions therein, would you give me the same answers today?
 - A. I would.
- Q. Thank you. Do you have any corrections or changes you would like to make to this testimony?
 - A. I do have one minor correction. On page 6, line 3, insert the word "and" between "commercial" and "industrial," so it reads, "larger commercial and industrial loads."
 - Q. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Benedict.

MR. SETTINERI: I'm sorry. Could I have that correction read one more time, please? And by the court reporter is fine or the witness, either/or.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Mr. Benedict, would you like to give us that correction one more time?

25 THE WITNESS: Sure. Insert the word

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534 "and" between "commercial" -- the words "commercial" 1 2 and "industrial" on page 6, line 3, so it reads, "larger commercial and industrial loads." 3 4 MR. SETTINERI: Thank you, Mr. Benedict. 5 THE WITNESS: You're welcome. MR. LYONS: With that, your Honor, I open 6 7 the witness up for questioning. 8 EXAMINER SCHABO: Thank you. I can't find my notes. Who is going to 9 10 go first? Ms. Walke. 11 12 CROSS-EXAMINATION 13 By Ms. Walke: 14 Mr. Benedict -- Mr. Benedict, in your Ο. 15 testimony you provide some background information 16 regarding PJM capacity auctions and their interplay 17 with DP&L's SSO auction, correct? 18 Α. Correct. 19 Q. At page 3 of your testimony you highlight 20 the delays that have occurred with PJM capacity 2.1 auctions, correct? 2.2 Α. That's correct. 23 And you note that the PJM delays have Q. 24 required the PUCO to truncate SSO auction terms, 25 correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. In response to the PJM delays, you suggest that the PUCO should provide DP&L flexibility to seek to reschedule its SSO auctions to accommodate PJM delays as well as two alternative possibilities, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. One of those alternatives was to remove capacity from the SSO auction component, correct?

 At -- at page 3, line 20, to page 4, line 1.
- A. Yes. Remove the capacity component from the --
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. -- product being auctioned, correct.
- Q. Correct. The other alternative was to price the capacity component at a proxy rate to be trued up once the actual capacity value is known prior to the start of the delivery year, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Let's start with the first of these alternatives, removing capacity. Can you provide some details on how you see this occurring?
- A. So I'm operating under the assumption that at some point prior to the start of the delivery year that capacity price will be known, and basically

it could be incorporated into the product at that time at a known level so there would be no risk to the supplier from that -- from that component not being known.

- Q. And would PJM still bill SSO suppliers for the capacity?
- A. I suppose it could be structured either way. So it could remain the responsibility of the SSO supplier and then billed to the SSO supplier and then compensated by the Company, or I guess we can modify the Master Supply Agreement such that the capacity component moves over being the obligation of the Company, in which case they would be directly compensated, and the SSO supplier wouldn't be involved. So in my mind I think it could work either way.
- Q. The SSO product is outlined in the Master Supply Agreement, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And specifically the Master Supply
 Agreement itself contains an attachment with all of
 the PJM line item costs and credits, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- MS. WALKE: Your Honor, I would like to mark a document as RESA Exhibit 1, and with your

1 permission approach the Bench.

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EXAMINER SCHABO: You may approach. I will mark it once you tell me what it is.

MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, could we go off the record for a minute? We didn't realize this was RESA counsel crossing.

EXAMINER SCHABO: We can --

MR. SETTINERI: I'm sorry, no. Go ahead and proceed.

EXAMINER SCHABO: We'll go off the record for a minute.

12 (Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER SCHABO: We'll go back on the record.

We'll go ahead and mark this as RESA

Exhibit 1.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. WALKE: Let the record reflect I've handed Mr. Benedict a copy of Attachment G to the Master Supply Agreement that is available on DP&L's SSO auction website.

Q. (By Ms. Walke) Mr. Benedict, are you familiar with Attachment G to DP&L's SSO Master -- or SSO Auction Master Supply Agreement that contains the PJM line item responsibilities?

A. Generally, yes.

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- Q. And will you accept, subject to check, that this document is a copy of Appendix G to the Master Supply Agreement that is available on DP&L's SSO auction website?
- A. I can't confirm that, but I'll accept it, subject to check.
 - Q. So this Appendix G identifies the specific PJM line item costs and credits and which type of entity is responsible for the specific line item, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And specifically this document identifies the specific line item costs and credits that an SSO supplier is responsible for, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Now, your removal of capacity from the auction alternative proposal would not alter the responsibility of any of these PJM line items, correct?
- A. I'm not sure. I was under the impression that perhaps it would.
- Q. So if it would, can you please identify which one would change and why?
- 25 A. So I -- I may be wrong, but I was under

the impression that line item 1600, RPM auction, was the responsibility of the SSO supplier. That may be true in a roundabout sense but I'm surprised to see that this says the responsibility is the generator.

- Q. Switching then to your second alternative proposal, at the top of page 4 of your testimony -- you can let me know when you are there.
 - A. I'm there.

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- Q. At the top of page 4 of your testimony, could you provide any additional details on how capacity as a proxy would work?
- A. So I know a number of other jurisdictions in PJM have adopted this methodology in response to FERC-approved delays. Essentially rather than pricing capacity at a zero rate in the auctions, you would assign some proxy value to capacity based upon -- I assume you would price it at what you expected the capacity auction to ultimately clear at. And then you would true that up to the actual value once it's known.
- Q. And would this proposal require any change in responsibility for the PJM line item costs and credits?
 - A. No, it wouldn't.
- MS. WALKE: That's the end of our

540 1 questions. Thank you, Mr. Benedict. 2 EXAMINER SCHABO: Thank you. 3 Constellation? MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, if I may, if 4 5 we may be the last ones to go, I would appreciate that because I know -- unless --6 7 EXAMINER SCHABO: I believe --8 MR. SETTINERI: It's only OCC beyond us, 9 but I believe there are other parties here that are 10 obviously not as friendly. EXAMINER SCHABO: Earlier this morning 11 12 RESA, Constellation were the only -- oh, and OCC were 13 the only three that indicated there was cross. Is 14 there anyone that has cross that I have not mentioned? Okay. 15 16 MR. SETTINERI: If we can go after OCC, 17 I'd appreciate it. 18 EXAMINER SCHABO: That's amenable. 19 MR. SEMPLE: That's fine. 20 EXAMINER SCHABO: Mr. Semple, cross? 21 2.2 CROSS-EXAMINATION 23 By Mr. Semple: 24 Good morning, Mr. Benedict. Ο. 25 Α. Good morning.

- Q. Do you have a copy of your testimony before you.
- A. I do.

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- Q. Could you do me a favor and turn to page 5 4?
- A. I'm there.
 - Q. Thank you. And I am referencing specifically lines 6 to 12. You testified that energy prices "increased significantly" from 2021 to 2022, correct?
- 11 A. I think that's a fair characterization,
 12 yes.
 - Q. And you testified that the war in Ukraine was a cause of that increase in energy price, right?
 - A. Yes. I believe geopolitical uncertainty in an energy-producing region disrupted global energy markets including PJM and Ohio.
 - Q. But just to clarify, specifically you are referencing the war in Ukraine, correct?
 - A. Correct. I specifically reference the war in Ukraine on line 7.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. Now, did you analyze whether energy prices were rising prior to the beginning of the war in Ukraine?
- A. I guess when you say energy prices, are

you referring specifically to PJM energy prices, capacity prices?

- Q. I am referring to the same prices that you analyzed as having risen after the beginning of the war in Ukraine.
- PJM energy prices in this question and answer.

 Natural gas is largely the marginal fuel powering the marginal unit in PJM, so PJM energy prices tend to follow natural gas prices. So to the extent -- to your question to the extent that they were increasing prior to 2022, perhaps they were, but not nearly as dramatically as what we -- what we observed in 2022.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. Can you turn to page 3 of your testimony, please. And I'm referencing specifically lines 4 to 8. You are aware that AES has proposed to hold multiple auctions in a year, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you testified that a consequence of that modification to the auction -- auction process would be to "diminish" rate impacts, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. So it's not your testimony that holding two auctions in a year would all together

prevent abrupt changes in generation rates, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. Okay. And, further, you testified that holding multiple auctions would "hopefully" diminish rate impacts and protect against abrupt changes in rates, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. So it's not your testimony that holding multiple auctions in a year would guarantee rate stability, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. At this time could you turn to page 6 of your testimony? And I'm referencing in particular the second paragraph on that page beginning at line 12. Now, you claim in your testimony that there is some risk that -- strike that.

One moment, please. Mr. Benedict, you claim in your testimony there is at least some risk that residential consumers will migrate on and off the default service, correct?

MR. LYONS: Your Honor, we object -- to the extent he is saying "you claim in your testimony," we would like to have a specific citation just so we can see the specific language.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Are you still at page 2 6, line 12?

MR. SEMPLE: Yes, that's correct.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Thank you.

MR. SEMPLE: And to be more specific, lines -- line 18 is the beginning of the sentence that I am -- I am talking about. 12 is the beginning of the paragraph, but line 18 is the beginning of the specific sentence.

MR. LYONS: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Semple) I will reask the question. You claim in your testimony that residential customers "are not themselves without migration risks," correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And you claim in particular that residential consumers that participate in governmental aggregation pose a switching risk, correct?
- A. I believe all residential consumers except, of course, PIPP customers have the right to shop and, therefore, pose a migration risk to the SSO suppliers including, of course, governmental aggregations.
- Q. Okay. But you would agree with me, would

you not, that residential consumers who are not part of the governmental aggregation plan migrate to and from default service less frequently than large commercial and industrial consumers, correct?

A. I haven't evaluated that.

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Q. Okay. Thank you. Could you turn now to page 8 of your testimony? And I'm referencing in particular lines 16 through 19. And you are aware of -- strike that.

You testified on this page that if a proposed load cap were to be instituted, during periods of severe weather, load obligations exceeding the cap would be procured at real-time wholesale prices that are potentially relatively high, correct?

- A. I'm sorry. Where are you in my testimony? I apologize.
- Q. I'm on page 8, and the beginning of the paragraph that I'm referencing starts at line 16.

 And again, I will give you a more specific sentence -- well, more specific reference would be from lines 21 to the subsequent page on line 5.

MR. SEMPLE: And could I have the question reread, please.

(Record read.)

A. So if a load cap were set, it's my

understanding that any load above that threshold would be procured at wholesale market spot prices.

And that would be for all volumetric risks regardless of whether it's weather related or migration related or just simply economic growth.

- Q. But just so we're clear, you are testifying that one circumstance in which load to be served may exceed the load cap would be in instances of severe weather, correct? Is that a correct summation of your testimony?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Thank you. Now, the PUCO has promulgated rules before that exclude the impacts from major weather events, correct?
 - A. Not that I am aware of, no.

MR. SEMPLE: Okay. No further questions.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Thank you.

Mr. Settineri.

MR. SETTINERI: We have no questions for this witness, your Honor. Thank you.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Redirect?

MR. LYONS: Your Honor, could we get 2 minutes just to speak with the witness very quickly?

EXAMINER SCHABO: You can have 5. We'll

25 go off the record.

547 1 (Recess taken.) 2 EXAMINER SCHABO: Go back on the record. 3 Is there any redirect for Mr. Benedict? MR. LYONS: We don't have any redirect. 4 5 EXAMINER SCHABO: All right. Thank you. 6 Thank you, Mr. Benedict. 7 Well, wait. Judge Price, do you have any 8 questions for this witness? 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Not at this time. 10 EXAMINER SCHABO: Thank you. MR. LYONS: We would like to move Staff 11 12 Exhibit -- what's been marked as Staff Exhibit 2 into 13 evidence. 14 EXAMINER SCHABO: Any objection to the 15 testimony of Mr. Benedict coming in? 16 Seeing none, Staff Exhibit No. 2 will be 17 admitted. 18 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 19 MS. WALKE: We would like to move RESA's 20 Exhibit 1 to be admitted. 2.1 EXAMINER SCHABO: Any objections? 2.2 RESA No. 1 will be admitted. 23 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 24 EXAMINER SCHABO: And your next witness. 25 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's take -- address

that other issue.

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EXAMINER SCHABO: Oh, I will leave this to you.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Margard, you have something for the Bench?

MR. MARGARD: I do, thank you, your

Honor. Your Honor had asked Staff to consult with

OCC with respect to the matter that they raised at
the beginning of the hearing. We have done that, and
I believe we have a satisfactory resolution to that
issue. And so I will yield the floor to Ms. Willis.

MS. WILLIS: Thank you, Mr. Margard.

Your Honor, based on the information shared with OCC to date, and subject to any information that may later be shared with us in the future, we are not proceeding further at this time. Thank you.

MR. MARGARD: Your Honor, if I may, I have a little additional information I would like to offer. In the first instance, as part of her presentation Tuesday morning, Ms. Willis referred to counsel for Staff inadvertently, I'm certain. In actuality, the initial contact with Exeter was made by general counsel for the Commission, so I wanted to clarify that no one from the office of the Ohio

Attorney General had any contact with Exeter or anyone employed or engaged by Exeter.

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Secondly, we have -- and I would like to offer, mark for purposes of identification as Staff Exhibit No. 5, the e-mail string correspondence beginning with the initiation of the contact by general counsel for the Commission, and the various responses to and fro with principals of Exeter, and including a letter that was provided by Exeter to the general counsel explaining the circumstances. Those essentially being that the purpose of the contact was to identify any possible conflicts of interest and to ensure that procedures were in place to ensure that those conflicts were sufficiently managed.

I would like to offer that exhibit and move for its admission at this time.

EXAMINER PRICE: I would like to see it.

MR. MARGARD: I am happy to provide it. I don't have them all marked with an exhibit number.

EXAMINER PRICE: I can write that in.

MR. MARGARD: I appreciate that.

EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked as Staff Exhibit 5.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. MARGARD: Your Honor, I will

represent that this information was provided to OCC last evening. Once again, your Honor, I respectfully move for admission of Staff Exhibit 5.

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Bench?

EXAMINER PRICE: I don't think we need to admit, but I think it's helpful that it's in the record.

MR. MARGARD: Very good. Thank you. And I should note, your Honor, to the extent that this document reflects the assertion of any privilege, that it is explicitly waived for purposes of submitting this document.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Willis, the e-mail string indicates that a letter was being sent to you. Did you receive a letter?

MS. WILLIS: Yes, your Honor, we did.

EXAMINER PRICE: Care to share with the

MS. WILLIS: No, your Honor. At this time we will not be sharing that.

EXAMINER PRICE: Are you withdrawing your motions that you made on our first day of hearing?

MS. WILLIS: No, your Honor, I am not prepared to do that.

EXAMINER PRICE: Are you withdrawing claims and allegations you made regarding Staff's

1 general counsel at the hearing on the first day?

MS. WILLIS: No, you Honor, my statement 2

3 stands.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Well, we will take this under advisement and see whether any additional steps need to be taken. Thank you.

MR. MARGARD: Thank you.

MS. WILLIS: Thank you.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I quess I'm confused then. I don't understand. OCC made a comment that they are not pursuing something. Could we maybe have clarification on what they are not pursuing if the motions are still pending?

MS. WILLIS: I said we are not proceeding, Ms. Bojko.

MS. BOJKO: Not -- not proceeding with what? Because the motions are still pending. I took that to mean you were withdrawing your motions.

MS. WILLIS: No. We expressly did not withdraw. The statements stand as I presented on the record, Ms. Bojko.

MS. BOJKO: So you are seeking a ruling on your motions?

MS. WILLIS: No, I am not.

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm as confused as you

are, Ms. Bojko.

2.1

Again, we'll take it under advisement. I don't guarantee we won't have questions regarding this from tomorrow's witness.

MS. GRUNDMANN: Your Honor, did you indicate -- I think Staff had marked this as

Exhibit 5. Is it going to be put into the record in light of the nonwithdrawal of the motion?

EXAMINER PRICE: Staff has asked to put this into the record. It's -- we are not admitting it as evidence, but it's in the record for the -- just to close -- attempt to close the loop on OCC's nonpursuing their nonwithdrawn motions.

Well, with that --

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, one point. I am a little puzzled by the letter, the fact the first page the last sentence refers to Mr. Morgan, and says "Mr. Morgan does not share an office with Exeter Staff," that's pretty plain, "nor does he have any involvement in...22-900-EL-SSO."

EXAMINER PRICE: I think it's apparent they meant 22-391-EL-RDR.

MR. SHARKEY: That is my supposition as well. I just kind of wanted to raise -- it was unclear.

553 1 EXAMINER PRICE: That's the way I 2 interpret it, but again, the words say what they say. 3 MR. SHARKEY: They do. EXAMINER PRICE: We all -- I assume 4 5 Mr. Morgan is going to have involvement in 6 22-900-EL-SSO. 7 MR. SHARKEY: Seems like it. 8 EXAMINER PRICE: I guess the one factual 9 question raised in the letter, and I am curious if 10 OCC disputes that fact -- two facts. Do you dispute 11 that Exeter's involvement in the other case began on 12 September 20 -- September 14, 2022? 13 MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, I have no basis 14 one way or another to comment on that. 15 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Do you dispute 16 that Exeter's involvement in this case began on January 30, 2023? 17 18 MS. WILLIS: At this time I can't confirm 19 or deny that. 20 EXAMINER PRICE: Well, I quess your 2.1 witness will be able to tomorrow. 2.2 MR. MARGARD: Maybe. 23 EXAMINER PRICE: If necessary. Again, we 24 will take this under advisement and consult with the

Legal Directors how to proceed. Ms. Messenger.

554 1 Let's go off the record before we take 2 Ms. Messenger. 3 (Discussion off the record.) 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the 5 record. (Witness sworn.) 6 EXAMINER PRICE: Please be seated and 7 8 state your name and business address for the record. 9 THE WITNESS: Natalia Messenger, 180 East 10 Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215. 11 12 NATALIA MESSENGER 13 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 14 15 DIRECT EXAMINATION 16 By Mr. Lyons: 17 Good morning, Ms. Messenger. You work Q. for the Commission; is that correct? 18 19 Α. Yes. 20 Q. What's your position with the Commission? 2.1 I am a Public Utilities Administrator in Α. 22 the Rates and Analysis Department. 23 Q. Thank you. And you worked on the case at 24 bar?

A. I did.

- Q. What was your role in this case?
- A. I was the Staff lead, the case manager on the case.

4 MR. LYONS: May I approach, your Honor?

5 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

MR. LYONS: Your Honor, I have what we would like to mark as Staff Exhibit 5.

EXAMINER PRICE: 6.

MR. LYONS: Excuse me.

EXAMINER PRICE: Not a problem.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Mr. Lyons) Ms. Messenger, can you identify the document you have in front of you?
 - A. It's my prefiled direct testimony.
- Q. Thank you. Was this prefiled testimony prepared by you or at your direction?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. If I were to ask you the same questions today that are contained in here, would your answers be the same?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have any changes that you would like to make to your testimony here today?
- A. I do not.
- MR. LYONS: With that, your Honor, I open

1 | the witness up to questioning.

EXAMINER PRICE: Any Intervenors other
than the Office of Consumers' Counsel have any
cross-examination for this witness?

Company?

6 MR. SHARKEY: No questions from the

7 Company.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Please proceed.

MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor.

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11 CROSS-EXAMINATION

12 By Ms. Willis:

- Q. Good morning, Ms. Messenger.
- A. Good morning.
- Q. You state in your testimony that you are
 a Public Utilities Administrator in the Accounting
 and Finance Division of the Rates and Analysis
- 18 Department, correct?
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. Who do you report to?
- 21 A. I report to Tamara Turkenton.
- Q. And who does Ms. Turkenton report to?
- 23 A. The Interim Chief of Staff.
- O. And who would that individual be?
- 25 A. Susan -- Susan Patterson, I believe.

Q. Thank you. Now, you say on page 1 in your answer on line 16 through 18 that you supervise a team of analysts in conducting financial audits of electric distribution utilities; is that correct?

- A. Correct.
- Q. And how many people do you supervise?
- A. Four.

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- Q. And who is on that team?
- A. Jason Mumma, Jen Cheng, Brenen Riggs, and Avery Cunningham.
- Q. Thank you. And what kind of cases would involve the financial audits that you were -- you would be supervising activities in?
- A. We reviewed the Vegetation Management Riders, the Storm Cost Recovery Riders, Uncollectible Riders. Trying to think off the top of my head. We also review Auction Cost Riders. I think currently that's what we -- my section reviews.
- Q. Does your section review accounting applications that are filed by utilities?
 - A. Members of my team might.
- Q. Okay. And would members of your team review deferral -- applications to defer expenditures or create regulatory assets?
 - A. Yes. I have a CPA on my team.

Q. And is -- is part of your team -- would part of your team have responsibilities to evaluate proposals on decoupling?

A. No.

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MR. LYONS: Objection, your Honor.

I retract it.

- Q. (By Ms. Willis) And you also say you are a case manager for Standard Service Offer applications filed under 4928.141, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Can you tell me what you do as a case manager in that role?
- A. Sure. I review the application, make assignments to our subject matter experts. I lead negotiations, help with drafting testimony, reviewing stipulations.
- Q. And in that role do you -- who do you supervise? The same team?
- A. My team members had assignments in the -- as part of this SSO case, but I had oversight of those subject matter experts working on this case.
- Q. Okay. Do you have any responsibility in any respect related to Standard Service Offer applications filed under 4928.142, the Market Rate Offer statute?

- A. If such an application were filed, I might.
 - Q. Have you had any responsibilities in the past with regard to any applications filed by utilities for a Market Rate Offer?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Now, prior to your position as a Public
 Utility Administrator, you worked as a Staff attorney
 in the PUCO's Legal Department, correct?
- A. I did.
- Q. And how long did you work in the Legal
 Department?
 - A. From 2017 to 2022.
- Q. Thank you. And who did you report to in that position?
- A. I reported initially to Theresa White and then to Don Lemming.
 - Q. And what was your responsibilities in your role as Public Utilities Administrator?
 - A. Public Utilities Administrator?
 - Q. I'm sorry. What was your role as -- when you worked as a Staff attorney in the PUCO's Legal Department?
- A. I assisted staff with legal issues in the cases that they were -- mostly in the Rates Analysis

1 Department in cases they worked on.

- Q. And can you identify any cases that you worked on that you assisted the Staff with?
- A. I -- in those five years any case that went to hearing in the Rates Analysis Department I likely worked on.
- Q. Okay. Do you know during that time period, if you can recall, whether you worked on any ESP cases?
- 10 A. I did.

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- 11 Q. And which ones would those have been?
- 12 A. I worked on Duke's ESP case in the 2017
 13 filing.
- Q. Any other one that you can recall?
- 15 A. No.
- Q. Okay. And then you say you worked as an Assistant Attorney General representing the PUCO, correct?
- -0 | 0011000:
- 19 A. I did.
- Q. And what period of time was that?
- 21 A. From to 2015 to 2017.
- Q. And who did you report to in that role?
- A. I reported to Bill Wright, Section Chief.
- Q. And what kind of cases did you work on when you had that role?

- A. Anything I was assigned to representing Staff.
- Q. And do you recall if you worked on any Electric Security Plan proceedings?
- A. I think on the tail end of my job with the Attorney General's, I was shadowing Tom McNamee on the AES ESP application.
- Q. And in that role did you work on any accounting applications that utilities might have filed?
- 11 A. No.

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Q. Now, your testimony today is on the three-part test and on the statutory more favorable in the aggregate test; is that right? Let me strike that.

Your testimony today is on the Commission's stipulation criteria and on the more favorable in the aggregate test, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Is this the first time you've testified on the Commission's settlement criteria?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And is this the first time you've testified on the more favorable in the aggregate test?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Is this the first time you've testified?
- 3 A. It is.
 - Q. Now, are you testifying as an attorney giving a legal opinion, or are you testifying as a Staff member?
- 7 A. I am not testifying as an attorney. I am 8 testifying as a Staff member.
 - Q. Let's go to your testimony at question

 11. And there you begin to describe the benefits of
 the settlement. Do you see that?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. Did you look at the costs of the settlement to consumers?
- 15 A. Yes.
- Q. And are you aware of the costs of the settlement to all the different customer classes?
- 18 A. Yes.
- MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, may I approach?
- 20 EXAMINER PRICE: You may. Care to share
- 21 | it with the Bench?
- MS. WILLIS: It's already been admitted into evidence as OCC Exhibit 8, but if you would like an extra copy, I certainly have one.
- Q. (By Ms. Willis) Ms. Messenger, we just

spoke about the costs of the Stipulation to the different customer classes, and you said you are aware of those costs. So now I am showing you what has been admitted into the evidence as OCC Exhibit No. 8 and ask if you can take a look at that for a moment.

- A. I've reviewed it.
- Q. Thank you. And so have you seen this document before?
 - A. I have.

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- Q. And when -- when did you see this document?
- 13 A. When the Company responded to OCC's request.
 - Q. And do you know what time that the Company responded to OCC's request?
 - A. I don't -- I mean, to be clear, it was when my counsel e-mailed it to me, so I don't recall.
 - Q. Thank you. So would you accept, subject to check, that -- let me strike that.

Is it fair to say then that you would not have obtained -- or you would not have had this cost information during the settlement process?

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Willis, I am unclear whether you are asking whether she had the contents

of the document during the settlement process or the document itself.

MS. WILLIS: Well, we can start -- I think both actually. I'll ask about both.

EXAMINER PRICE: If you could be clear then.

MS. WILLIS: Thank you.

- Q. (By Ms. Willis) So, Ms. Messenger, do you know that during the settlement process prior to the Staff signing the settlement, whether you had a copy of this document which would show the costs of the settlement to the different customer classes?
 - A. I don't recall.

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Q. And, Ms. Messenger, do you know whether you would have during the course of the settlement -- or prior to Staff signing the Settlement, whether you would have had the information contained on OCC Exhibit No. 8?

MR. SHARKEY: I am going to object, your Honor. It's calling for settlement communications.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Margard, care to weigh in? Or, Mr. Lyons, care to weigh in?

MR. LYONS: Your Honor, all of these questions are asking in relation to settlement. We object to that. She can ask when she saw the

document or what she thinks of the contents of the document.

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MS. WILLIS: And, your Honor, if I may be heard?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

MS. WILLIS: Yes, your Honor. Under Ohio Administrative Code 4901-1-26, it specifically -it's really a mirror of Ohio Rule of Evidence 408,
but that -- that section of the Code says that
evidence of compromise, and it goes into two -- two
categories, is not admissible to prove liability for
or invalidity of the dispute, rather evidence of
conduct or statement made in compromise negotiation
is likewise not admissible.

Here is the key language. The rule does not require the exclusion of any evidence otherwise discoverable merely because it is presented in the course of compromise negotiations. This rule also does not require exclusion when the evidence is offered for another valid purpose.

So consistent with Ohio Administrative

Code 4901-1-26, I would -- I would state that it is

perfectly proper and that it is not precluded from -
this cross-examination is not precluded by the rules

that govern PUCO proceedings.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Lyons.

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MR. LYONS: Your Honor, we've already gotten to the point where Ms. Messenger can talk about the document. She is okay talking about the document, but speaking about how it relates to Settlement proceedings under that rule is not permissible.

MR. SHARKEY: Can I add?

EXAMINER PRICES: Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. At the beginning of every settlement -- every case when we start settlement negotiations, we start, the Company, by me standing up and saying everybody who is participating in settlement negotiations, one understanding we need to have in common is nothing used in any settlement negotiations will be used for any purpose other than in settlement negotiations and I ask everybody if they agree to that and I did that here.

Nobody disagreed with that, so initially I think our agreement was that this -- that any settlement communications wouldn't be used for any purpose.

In addition, the Commission has a longstanding practice of prohibiting the use of

settlement communications in hearings.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Any other parties care to weigh in?

MS. GRUNDMANN: Yes, your Honor, just briefly. I pulled up Rule 408, and it says the rule also does not require exclusion when the evidence is offered for another purpose such as proving bias or prejudice of a witness, negating a contention of undue delay, or proving an effort to obstruct a criminal investigation prosecution.

So I think the question is you have to go to the initial predicate of the rule which is that it is not permissible to offer confidential communications to dispute either the validity or amount, and it's not admissible to prove liability for or invalidity of the claim or its amount.

And so I think the essence of that rule is to say if you are attempting to argue that the settlement in this case is somehow invalid based on things that occurred in settlement, that would be contrary to Rule 408, whereas, by contrast if it were for some unrelated purpose other than to invalidate the settlement, I think you could certainly use it under the exception.

But the way I understand the questions as

being posed are in an attempt to undercut the Settlement and the compromises that led to it, so I do think it's covered by Rule 408 and the prohibition against such discovery.

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor --

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MR. LYONS: Your Honor, if I may, OCC has cited to the rule, but they haven't cited to the specific provision that they think provides an exception here. It would be good to hear what they think the exception to the rule actually is.

MS. WILLIS: If I may briefly respond.

EXAMINER PRICE: I am not sure if everybody who wants to weigh in has had an opportunity to weigh in. Then we will give you a chance to respond.

MR. DOVE: Your Honor.

EXAMINER SCHABO: Mr. Dove.

MR. DOVE: Is the rule in question Ohio Admin Code 4901:1-26-01?

MS. WILLIS: No. No.

MR. DOVE: Okay. I just wanted to check. Sorry. I am trying to clarify what you are relying on.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I didn't hear the citation either. Could you maybe provide the

569 citation? 1 2 MS. WILLIS: 4901-1-26. 3 MS. BOJKO: Can we have just a minute, 4 your Honor? 5 MS. WILLIS: And we have further legal citations if we want -- if this is going to be a 6 7 prolonged discussion, we can certainly provide those. EXAMINER PRICE: Oh, I think it will be a 8 9 very short discussion. 10 MS. BOJKO: 4901-1-26. 11 MS. WILLIS: Prehearing conferences, 12 Section (E). 13 MS. BOJKO: Well, we are not in a 14 prehearing conference. 15 MS. WILLIS: Understood. 16 EXAMINER PRICE: What is Section (E), 17 Ms. Bojko? 18 MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry. You want me to 19 tell you what it is? 20 EXAMINER PRICE: Yes. 21 MS. BOJKO: "Evidence of (1) furnishing 22 or offering or promising to furnish, or (2) accepting 23 or offering or promising to accept a valuable 24 consideration in compromising or attempting to 25 compromise a disputed matter in a commission

proceeding is not admissible to prove liability for or invalid -- invalidity of the dispute, excuse me. Evidence of conduct or statements made in compromise negotiations is likewise not admissible. This rule does not require the exclusion of any evidence otherwise discoverable merely because it is presented in the course of compromise negotiations. This rule also does not require exclusion when the evidence is offered for another valid purpose." And all of this is under prehearing conferences.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

MR. LYONS: Your Honor, we don't believe that the document should be excluded -- excuse me. Sorry. May I, your Honor?

EXAMINER PRICE: Go ahead.

MR. LYONS: Yeah. We are not saying that the document should be excluded. We are saying the questions that relate to settlement and circumstances surrounding the settlement are off limits, and this rule doesn't say otherwise.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, OMAEG would like to be heard on this issue. I don't think the rule cited by counsel does provide an exception.

It clearly says that the con -- "evidence of conduct or statements made in compromise

negotiations is likewise not admissible."

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We think that the information she's attempting to solicit is about compromises made in the course of negotiations and that is inappropriate even assuming this rule applies to hearings because it is under -- recognizing titles don't always stand as evidence, that it's under the -- it's in the context of prehearing conferences and what happens prior to a trial.

MS. COHN: Your Honor, also with respect to the discoverable mere -- it's not excluded merely because it is presented in the course of compromise negotiations, that could be a discovery response.

That could be information that's also in a discovery response.

EXAMINER PRICE: Which they could receive

EXAMINER PRICE: Which they could receive through discovery.

MS. COHN: Right. So I think what the rule is speaking to is just because a document that is otherwise findable in the public record is -- is raised in settlement, it doesn't mean that it can't be shown in the course of the trial. So this -- that doesn't speak to settlements that aren't otherwise discoverable.

EXAMINER PRICE: Anybody else?

Ms. Willis.

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MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor. With respect to Walmart's counsel, Rule 408 is the Ohio Rule of Evidence, and I would believe that the Ohio Administrative Code rules would be more applicable, although the Ohio Administrative Code is fairly -- follows that rule. So really what is controlling is the 4901-1-26, contrary to Walmart's arguments.

In terms of whether or not this is entitled the prehearing conferences, the rule specifically states and refers to a -- in a Commission proceeding, so rather -- you know, we're not bound or -- you know, it's not inapplicable because this is not a prehearing conference. That -- I think that argument is not valid.

It does state that -- that the rule does not require exclusion when the evidence is offered for another valid purpose. One of the purposes here of providing -- of asking about this information goes to the first prong of this settlement standard. That is, are the parties knowledgeable? Are the parties knowledgeable in this proceeding?

And perhaps if the parties did not -- if the parties knew what the cost -- the total cost of the Stipulation was, the 160 million, they may not

- 1 | have entered into this Settlement.
- 2 So those -- those questions go to whether
- 3 | there is a -- whether all parties were
- 4 knowledgeable --
- 5 EXAMINER PRICE: The word is
- 6 knowledgeable.
- 7 MS. WILLIS: -- and all the numbers were
- 8 on the table at the time that the settlement
- 9 | negotiations were going forward.
- 10 EXAMINER PRICE: The word is
- 11 knowledgeable. It's not do they have specific
- 12 | knowledge of specific facts that you find
- 13 interesting.
- MS. WILLIS: I would say it's more than
- 15 | interesting. It is the cost of that settlement to
- 16 | all the parties. I think it's highly relevant, and I
- 17 | think it's permitted by the rules.
- 18 Additionally, your Honor, under the Ohio
- 19 | Consumers' Counsel versus Public Utilities
- 20 | Commission, 111 Ohio St. 3d 300, the Ohio Supreme
- 21 | Court has held expressly that the Commission and
- 22 | Intervenors have cited no Ohio statute or case law
- 23 | that expressly creates a settlement privilege
- 24 pertaining to information sought at the discovery
- 25 | stage. So, your Honors, I --

EXAMINER PRICE: That's pertaining to information sought in the discovery stage, which we are not at right now.

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MS. WILLIS: Agreed. Agreed. But I do think there is an acknowledgement and there is further case law that really questions whether or not there is essentially a settlement privilege in Ohio.

MR. LYONS: If I may, your Honor?

EXAMINER PRICE: No. Just --

Ms. Willis's argument is totally contrary to the argument made in the hearing room by Angela O'Brien from Consumers' Counsel on November 16, 2022, where Ms. O'Brien stated ELPC, in that case, was allowed to ask how many settlement meetings were held, were all parties invited to attend, were there other meetings between other parties, technical parties, things of that nature.

Getting into the actual substance of settlement negotiations is improper. And it just is. It's privileged information.

The rule that you cite has not changed since November 16, 2022. And in the Columbia case the Commission upheld the exclusion of questions related to settlement privilege.

Therefore, consistent with our ruling in

Columbia which -- which supported OCC's claim for a broad settlement privilege, your question is -- or the objection is sustained. The question is improper.

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, I would note my objection. I'd also note that I am not aware of the context of which that argument was made and whether that argument was made with respect to the first prong of the settlement standard.

I believe it's directly applicable to the first prong of the settlement standard; and, therefore, perhaps Ms. O'Brien was not -- that argument was not clear on that point, so I would distinguish that. Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: But actually it was made with respect to the first prong ironically, so that would be incorrect.

Let's go with the next question.

MS. WILLIS: What was -- can I have the last question reread so I don't ask it again?

EXAMINER PRICE: Yes, please.

(Record read.)

23 EXAMINER PRICE: Don't answer that

24 question.

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THE WITNESS: Right.

EXAMINER PRICE: Making sure.

- Q. (By Ms. Willis) Now, with respect to the OCC Exhibit No. 8, can you tell me when -- the date that you received this document?
 - A. I don't recall the date.
- Q. Would you -- would you believe that that would -- the date would have been after the settlement was signed in this proceeding?
 - A. I believe it was.
- Q. Now, you also said earlier that you considered the cost of the Stipulation in doing your analysis; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And what cost did you consider?
- A. We considered the cost of the riders in this case so an -- any charges that would have come out of this case.
- Q. And did you quantify the costs of the riders that were coming out of this case?
- A. So what -- what I reviewed was the monthly bill impact of the charges.
- Q. Did you review anything else to -- when you were reviewing the cost of the riders in this case besides the monthly bill impacts?
- A. So in the course of the Staff review, you

know, each subject matter expert would have asked
questions and looked into the cost of each -- of each
charge.

- Q. And those are the costs of the riders, right?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. Okay. Now, the monthly bill impacts of the Settlement changes, when did you receive that information?
- A. That -- I would have received that before the Stipulation was filed.
- Q. Now, you -- you -- I had asked you if you quantified the cost of the riders, and you responded you reviewed the costs of the riders, but I don't think you really responded to my question. My question was did you quantify the costs of the settlement in this proceeding?
 - A. We looked at every charge that would be made to customers in this proceeding.
 - Q. Did you quantify on an aggregate basis, for instance, what the Settlement would cost residential -- the residential customer class over the -- the ESP period?
 - A. The total over the entire three years?
- 25 Q. Yes.

A. I don't recall.

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- Q. You don't recall whether you quantified it, or you don't recall the costs that you looked at?
- A. So, you know, each rider individually we looked at the costs of that rider, the charges to customers. You know, whether we looked at it in this -- whether I saw -- I just don't recall whether I saw this quantification specifically in the course of my review.
- Q. And what quantification would you have seen, if any, during your review?

MR. SHARKEY: I am going to object, your Honor, to the extent it calls for any settlement communications. I don't know if it is asking for settlement communications or internal analysis.

EXAMINER PRICE: I believe all of these questions right now -- correct me if I'm wrong, I believe all these questions are now directed at the time she prepared her testimony; is that correct?

MS. WILLIS: Yes. It's with respect to her analysis of the more favorable in the aggregate.

EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.

MS. WILLIS: Which I think is perfectly proper.

MR. SHARKEY: I will just -- to the -- I

would ask to the extent it is seeking settlement communications, I object. If it's not, then I have no grounds to object.

MS. WILLIS: I think there is a pending question.

EXAMINER PRICE: I believe so.

THE WITNESS: Can I have it read back?

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's have the question back, please.

(Record read.)

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- 11 A. Can you -- can you clarify when you are
 12 talking about quantification during my review what
 13 you mean?
 - Q. Yes. As part of the MRO versus ESP analysis, did you quantify the cost of the ESP to consumers as part of that exercise?
 - A. So to the extent there were provisions of the ESP that contained charges to consumers, yes, that's quantified.
 - Q. And where would we find that quantification? Is it in your testimony?
 - A. No.
- Q. So if I asked you today on a quantifiable basis whether -- what the cost of the ESP to consumers is, what would be your answer?

- A. I think -- there are different ways to quantify the cost to consumers. So I did not perform, you know, the cost on -- you know, this aggregate cost over three years is not something that I recall seeing.
- Q. Do you recall seeing the aggregate cost of the ESP in year one?
- A. So I just -- I want to be clear that my testimony today is that the ESP, in comparison to the MRO, does not add any costs that the MRO wouldn't -- that wouldn't also be charged under an MRO.
 - O. So --

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- A. So to the extent your questions are going to a quantification in the ESP of a charge that would occur under the ESP and not the MRO, that is not my -- my testimony today is that there are no additional costs to customers.
- Q. So understanding that you did not quantify -- just to be clear, you did not quantify any costs associated with the ESP because you believed all the riders that created those costs would be allowed under an MRO?
- EXAMINER PRICE: That's not what she said. She did not say anything about riders nor an MRO. She said that there would be no additional

costs in the ESP as opposed to a hypothetical MRO.

MS. WILLIS: Let me back it up then.

- Q. (By Ms. Willis) I am not trying to confuse you. I am just trying to understand. Before you talked about costs, and you said you reviewed the costs of riders under the settlement. Did you review any other costs besides riders that the settlement imposes on consumers as a result of the settlement?
 - A. In addition to the riders?
- Q. Yes. Were there any costs other than rider costs in the settlement?
- 12 A. No.

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- Q. So you do not know what the aggregate

 cost of the ESP in year one, year two, or year three

 is to consumers under the settlement; is that

 correct?
- MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may I have that question reread, please?
- 19 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
- 20 (Record read.)
- 21 MS. BOJKO: Objection, mischaracterizes 22 her prior testimony.
- 23 EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Willis?
- MS. WILLIS: I think it's a fair
- 25 | question. I don't think it mischaracterizes her

testimony, and certainly the witness can tell me that that's a mischaracterization. I am sure she will if it is a mischaracterization.

EXAMINER PRICE: Overruled.

A. So, you know, your questions are based on this spreadsheet, this document you have before me, and I did not look at this and I did not, you know -- I don't recall seeing this specific document.

We did review bill impact statements and the costs of the ESP. I do not -- off the top of my head, I could not tell you if this is the exact number that I reviewed. But, yes, we -- Staff reviewed the cost of the ESP to consumers.

- Q. Would the bill impact statements that you reviewed to look at the costs, would they have reflected, for instance, the total charges to the residential consumers under the settlement as this document does?
- A. I mean, without seeing the document right now, I couldn't tell you. We reviewed, you know, a lot of spreadsheets in that time so I --
- Q. I'm sorry. I was referring to bill impacts.
- A. Yes.

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Q. You said you looked at the bill impacts.

My question specifically is does -- when you looked at the bill impacts, could you tell, for instance, that residential customer classes as a whole in year one of the settlement paid \$24 million under the settlement?

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MR. LYONS: Objection, your Honor. It makes it sound as though that's the number. We haven't established that is the number. So if she's going to ask a hypothetical, maybe leave a specific number out. Or if there is a specific number, say where she is getting it from.

EXAMINER PRICE: Would you rephrase your question?

Q. (By Ms. Willis) Ms. Messenger, you keep referring to the bill impacts, that that's what you reviewed to look at the cost to consumers of the settlement. My question is when you looked at the bill impacts to review the cost to consumers, could you tell from the bill impacts, for instance, what the total charge to residential customer class would be in, for instance, year one, year two, year three, or on a cumulative basis? Could you tell any of that information from the bill impacts that you reviewed?

A. I would have to look at -- I would have to look at the document again.

- Ο. And if I ask you that same question with respect to the different customer classes like the secondary customer class, the primary customer class, could you tell me whether when you looked at the bill impacts you could tell from those bill impacts what the charge to those specific customer classes would have been in year one, year two, year three, or the total ESP period?
- Again, I would have to look at the document again.
- Now, let's go to your testimony where you Ο. talk about benefits of the settlement. And you identify as a benefit of the settlement the Distribution Investment Rider. Do you see that?
 - Α. Yes.

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- Now, that's a direct -- direct charge to Ο. consumers, correct?
 - Under the rider, yes. Α.
- Yes. And do you know the direct costs of Ο. that rider to consumers for each year of the ESP plan and cumulatively how much it would cost over the three-year ESP term?
- So I did review the charge to customers, Α. and the Stipulation states the revenue caps for the 25 DIR.

- Q. I understand it states the revenue caps, but do you know the charges to customers under that rider?
- A. Well, it would be based on the revenue caps, what is spent by the Company and what's recovered.
- Q. Can you pull to the Stipulation? Do you have a copy of the Stipulation?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Can you pull to the section on the DIR, please?
- 12 A. I'm there.
- Q. And what page is that? Starting on page 14 6?
- 15 A. Yeah.
- Q. So are you referencing on page 7 the -the items listed under E1, 2, 3, and 4?
- 18 A. Yes.
- Q. Thank you. Now, when you talk about the Proactive Reliability Optimization Rider as a benefit, and that's on lines -- I think it's on page 5 -- your testimony is not numbered, but I think it's on page 5, lines 2 to 5, response to question 11. Do you see that?
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. And that's a direct charge to consumers, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And do you know what the direct cost of that rider is to consumers for each year of the plan and cumulatively over the three-year ESP term?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And can you identify that charge?

 EXAMINER PRICE: Can I have the last question -- not the question she just asked but the last question before that back, please.

(Record read.)

EXAMINER PRICE: You are flipping between cost and charge, and it's confusing to me. I can't imagine what it is doing to the witness.

MS. WILLIS: I don't mean to flip.

- Q. And certainly, Ms. Messenger, if you do not understand my questions, please let me know. And if you are having difficulty because I am flipping terms, that would be great to know. Thank you.
 - A. I'm fine.
- Q. So do you know what the cost of that Proactive Reliability Optimization Rider is to consumers during the term of the settlement?
- A. Yes.

- Q. And can you identify that cost of that rider to consumers for each year of the plan and cumulatively over the three-year ESP term?
- A. There isn't a cumulative amount listed in the Stipulation. But what the rider is recovering is stated in there.
- Q. When you say stated in there, are you talking about the Settlement?
 - A. In the Stipulation.
 - Q. Yes.

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- 11 A. Yeah. In paragraph B under the -- under 12 the Proactive Reliability Optimization Rider.
- EXAMINER PRICE: Page reference, please.

 THE WITNESS: Page 13.
- Q. (By Ms. Willis) So it says "All prudently incurred vegetation management expenses authorized for deferral on an annual basis with no carrying charges up to the caps identified by the Commission in Case No. 15-1830 and 20-1651"; is that right?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And do you know what the -- those caps are at this point?
 - A. The cap in the '20 rate case, in the 20-1651 rate case, I believe, is \$7.5 million.
- Q. Per year?

- A. I believe that's right, which the rate case order specifies.
 - Q. And the cap identified in 15-1830?
- A. I don't recall that number. I do know that it is specified in that rate case order as well.
- Q. Thank you. And you mention on the same page on line 7 the Customer Programs Rider.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And that's paid for solely by residential consumers?
- 11 A. Yes.

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- Q. And is that an approximately \$15 million program over the three-year ESP term?
 - A. Approximately, I think that's correct.
 - Q. Now, you speak on the same page to the settlement provision that proposes Economic

 Development Incentive, and I am looking at line 16 through 18. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And you state that the -- this provision of the Stipulation allows for efficient -- an efficient process for developing business to enter into a service agreement. Do you see that?
 - A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. Isn't there already a process for doing

so under the Administrative Code?

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MS. COHN: Objection, calls for a legal conclusion.

EXAMINER PRICE: She is a regulatory expert. She can answer an Administrative Code question.

- A. There is an Administrative Code section that deals with reasonable arrangements. This would be a tariff so I guess the focus in that sentence is the more -- it's an efficient process.
- Q. Do you consider the process currently that the Commission uses under the Administrative Code to be inefficient?
- A. No. I do think though that having -being able to enter into a service agreement based on
 a tariff versus having specific Commission approval
 of every service agreement is more efficient.
- Q. Now, in your testimony question 12 you state that the Staff believes that the Stipulation supports Ohio policy because it's -- proposes a just and reasonable resolution that allows AES to continue to provide safe and reliable service to its customers in its territory. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Without the provision in the Stipulation,

- do you believe that AES is in jeopardy of providing safe and reliable service to the customers in its territory?
- A. Without which provision of the Stipulation?
- Q. Without the entire settlement provision, because I think you are talking about the Stipulation, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So --
- 11 A. So --

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- Q. Go ahead. I'm sorry. I don't mean to interrupt.
- A. Yes. So my testimony is that the

 Stipulation allows AES to continue to provide a safe

 and reliable service.
 - Q. And without all the provisions in the Stipulation, do you believe that AES is in jeopardy of providing safe and reliable service to customers in its territory?
- 21 A. That's not my testimony.
- 22 Q. So that would be no?
- A. No. That is not something that I am
 testifying to. I am testifying to the Stipulation
 which I believe does allow AES to continue to provide

safe and reliable service.

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- Q. So you haven't done an analysis to determine whether or not if the provisions in the stipulation are not adopted, AES would be in jeopardy of providing safe and reliable service to its customers; is that correct?
- A. Can you repeat the question, please?

 MS. WILLIS: Can the question be reread,
 please. Thank you.

(Record read.)

- A. My analysis was based on the Application that was filed and whether it would allow them to continue to provide safe and reliable service, so I -- I guess, no, I didn't do an analysis of whether absent an application, you know, they wouldn't be able to.
- Q. Is it your understanding that a utility has a statutory obligation to provide safe and reliable service to customers in its territory?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, you testify in the more favorable in the aggregate test, and you state that the stipulated ESP is more favorable in the aggregate than a hypothetical MRO; is that right?
- 25 A. Yes.

Q. And you state on page 7, lines 5 through 6, and again, it's in response to question 15, I believe, you say that the benefits -- benefits added by the ESP outweigh any added costs. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And when you mention added costs there, what costs are you referring to?
- A. I don't believe that there are any added costs of the ESP that would not be present under an MRO to customers.

Should the Commission find that any of those provisions are not also eligible for recovery from customers under an MRO, to the extent that the Commission rules that there are added costs, the benefit would outweigh that.

- Q. Now, when you did your analysis of ESP versus MRO, did you look at specifically -- did you solely look at the MRO statute when you did your analysis, or were you considering an MRO in addition to other proceedings?
 - A. What other proceedings?
- Q. I -- when you did your analysis, were you looking at an MRO plus a distribution rate case?
 - A. No.

Q. So you were just looking at the provisions of 4928.142 and comparing those provisions with what could be offered in an ESP; is that right?

A. So -- no, I think that's not right. I

A. So -- no, I think that's not right. I looked at --

EXAMINER PRICE: Did you look at past precedent for doing the ESP-MRO test?

THE WITNESS: Past precedent?

EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

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EXAMINER PRICE: So in addition to the MRO statute, you looked at previous cases where Staff witnesses applied the ESP-MRO test.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: And you applied the test consistent with the way Staff witnesses had in the past.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: I wanted to ask, while I had the floor, roll back one spot, and that's the Customer Programs Rider provides weatherization and bill assistance programs.

If the Commission were to determine that that is not -- that particular program is not a program that could otherwise be offered under an MRO,

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would you still say the benefits to customers
outweigh the costs of that program to customers?
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THE WITNESS: If it was specifically an added cost of the ESP?

5 EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I would.

7 EXAMINER PRICE: Because it's beneficial

8 to assist low-income customers.

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9 THE WITNESS: Yes.

10 EXAMINER PRICE: And customers struggling 11 to pay their bill.

12 THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: And because Ohio Revised Code policy requirements indicate we should have policies that target at-risk populations.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

MS. WILLIS: Are you finished?

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm done. Yes.

Q. (By Ms. Willis) What -- Ms. Messenger, what did you -- what previous cases did you look at for precedent on the ESP versus MRO analysis, if you can recall?

MR. LYONS: Objection, your Honor, to the term precedent. That calls for a legal conclusion.

She can ask what she looked at to understand the case, but it kind of establishes a precedent, and we don't think it does.

EXAMINER PRICE: I used precedent, so I think the word is perfectly fine.

MS. WILLIS: Maybe we should strike part of his question then.

EXAMINER PRICE: We are not going to strike the other question. She is -- even as a regulatory expert, she understands the identification of precedent.

THE WITNESS: I can't recall which cases specifically I looked at, but I -- while I am generally aware of this test and how the Commission has applied it, and I know that in the course of this case I reviewed, and in developing my testimony, I reviewed Commission precedent on this.

- Q. (By Ms. Willis) Did you look at prior Staff testimony on this issue, if you know?
 - A. I did.
 - Q. You did?
- 22 A. I did.

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- Q. And can you recall any testimony in particular you would have looked at?
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. And what would that have been?
- A. I looked at Patrick Donlon's testimony in the Duke ESP case, and I looked at Tamara Turkenton's testimony in one of the many cases that she has testified in.
- 6 EXAMINER PRICE: Was it 10-388-EL-SSO?
- 7 Was it FirstEnergy?
- 8 THE WITNESS: It may -- I think it was 9 FirstEnergy.
- 10 EXAMINER PRICE: You don't recall whether
- 11 | it was 10-388?

- 12 THE WITNESS: I don't.
- Q. (By Ms. Willis) Did you review the testimony of Mr. Malinak in this case?
- 15 A. I did.
- Q. Okay. And did the testimony of Mr. Malinak influence your opinion in this case?
- 18 A. Yes.
- Q. Did you review the testimony of OCC
- 20 Witness Fortney?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. Now, you identify one quantitative
 benefit of the ESP and that relates to withdrawing
 the 20-140-EL-AAM case, and I am looking at line -question 16, lines 12 through 15. And you say that

there is one quantitative benefit and that's the withdrawal of the 20-140-EL-AAM case, eliminating the risk of customers paying the \$51 million for past decoupling amounts, right?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And then you also state that the ESP also includes \$150,000 worth of funding for the AEP Ohio Gift of Power Program. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you state that those benefits would not be present in an MRO. Can you explain to me why they would not be present in an MRO if, in fact, an MRO would include a distribution rate case application or proceeding?
- A. Yeah. I think that it -- you know, if the Company were under an MRO and filed a distribution rate case, I don't think they would file for withdrawal of 20-140. I think that was a bargain for exchange in this case that was provided by the flexibility in the ESP statute.
- Q. And could the Company in an MRO and distribution case come to a settlement, let's say in a distribution case, where withdrawal of a case like the \$51 million worth of past decoupling could be part of the settlement in a distribution rate case?

MS. BOJKO: Objection.

A. Well --

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MS. BOJKO: Calls for speculation.

EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained.

- Q. You state, Ms. Messenger, the benefits would not be present in an MRO. Is your statement true with respect to the benefits would not be present in an MRO and a distribution rate case, coupled with a distribution rate case?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And is it your understanding that under a distribution rate case it is not possible to have a withdrawal of a proposal or provision in -- in Case No. 20-140-EL-AAM?
- A. One of the reasons I specifically listed this as a benefit in this case is because it -- that case is still pending an order, so I think it's unique in that if we waited for a rate case, the Commission may have already ruled on that specific case which may have granted the Company the authority to defer a large amount of money, which would have been recovered or able to be recovered through base rates.
- Q. But in that case the Staff recommended -- or filed testimony against the recovery of that -- a

1 large amount of that decoupling deferral; isn't that
2 correct?

A. That is correct.

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EXAMINER PRICE: But your testimony is there is a litigation risk; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

EXAMINER PRICE: And there is litigation risk in case the Commission rules in favor of the Staff and AES Ohio were to appeal.

13 THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: And there's also a litigation risk that the Commission could rule in favor of the AES Ohio and the Office of Consumers' Counsel would appeal.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: But now all those risks are gone.

THE WITNESS: That's true.

Q. (By Ms. Willis) With respect to the AES
Ohio Gift of Power Program, that benefit could be -could be present, could it not, in an MRO and a
distribution rate case?

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Willis, there is no provision in Ohio in 4909 which would require shareholder funding of anything.

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MS. WILLIS: That's correct, your Honor, but a distribution rate case can be settled, and clearly we've seen settlements including shareholder contributions. I mean, this is not a one-off here.

three-off. It's a hypothetical MRO which involves a hypothetical distribution rate case and a hypothetical settlement of the hypothetical distribution rate case compared with a hypothetical MRO. You can compare anything. You can say isn't it true that in a future distribution rate case MRO, Dayton will agree to a 20 percent decrease in its distribution rates.

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, you are exactly right, and that's why the Commission is wrong about the fact that you are comparing the ESP to an MRO and any other case. The statute says ESP versus MRO. It doesn't say ESP versus MRO plus distribution plus accounting -- accounting cases. It does not say that. That is -- the Commission has wrongly applied that statute and that's my point exactly.

EXAMINER PRICE: The Commission has --

MS. WILLIS: You know, we could compare it to anything and the comparison becomes ridiculous.

EXAMINER PRICE: It has been upheld at the Supreme Court on this statute so.

MS. WILLIS: It's just a wrong interpretation so but, you know, that can wait until briefing so.

I think -- is there a question pending?

EXAMINER PRICE: If there is a question pending, I instruct the witness not to answer it.

Q. (By Ms. Willis) Ms. Messenger, if the benefits you describe in your testimony as quantitative benefits are benefits that could be -- let me strike that.

Now, you state in your testimony in response to question 17, page 7, that you looked at qualitative factors in your analysis. Do you see that reference?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Can you identify all of the qualitative factors you looked at beyond those that you -- the few that you mentioned in your testimony?
- A. Sorry. I was just going back to the benefits I listed. So the DIR and the PRO Rider have qualitative benefits in providing improved

reliability and resiliency. The Storm Cost Recovery Rider I think there is also a benefit to.

I guess -- so generally I think that there is a qualitative benefit to having rider mechanisms in place. Having riders allows Staff to audit the cost annually and reconcile what the Company is actually spending with what it's recovering, which is not present if deferrals are recovered in base rates.

The Stipulation withdraws the Company's proposal for a decoupling rider. I think it's beneficial when -- as I state in my testimony when companies come in to update their base rates with more regularity.

- Q. Are you -- are you still --
- A. I am still flipping through.
- 17 Q. Sure.

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- A. Yeah, the Stipulation also allowed Staff and the parties to resolve outstanding issues from the Company's rate case to the benefit of customers.
 - Q. And what were those outstanding issues?
- A. On page 35 of the Stipulation, the -- those rate case items are listed.
- Q. Thank you. Now, you state in response to question 17 that -- and I believe it carries over to

the next page, "To the extent that the different provisions contained in the ESP provide added costs, they are outweighed by the benefits provided." Can you identify what provisions in the ESP provide added costs?

A. Yes. So I would answer similarly to how I answered your previous question about Q and A 15 to the extent that the Commission would find that any costs were added, the benefits of that provision would outweigh the costs, the CPR rider being an example that Greg Price -- or, sorry, Examiner Price --

EXAMINER PRICE: It's fine.

A. -- used.

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- Q. So are you suggesting a cost/benefit analysis on those riders?
 - A. Yeah. The riders provide benefits.
- Q. And the benefits that you are speaking of are your expectation that the reliability of service for DP&L consumers will improve on the basis of the expenditures provided under the riders?
 - A. That's one of them.
- Q. And can you tell me what the other is
 - A. I just walked through the benefits that

I -- some of the benefits that I considered as part of the Stipulation, and my testimony provides a list of benefits as well.

- Q. Sure. I was just -- I was focusing on the Vegetation Management Rider and the DIR Rider.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. My question really is in -- in saying that the -- even though they provide added costs, they are outweighed by the benefits provided, so you are saying your expectation is that through the expenditures on the DIR Rider and the Vegetation Management Rider that the -- DP&L's service will become more reliable; is that correct?
- A. Yes. I expect that investments made through the DIR and the PRO would help improve reliability.

MS. WILLIS: Thank you, Ms. Messenger.

I have no further questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Redirect?

MR. LYONS: Your Honor, we would like 10

21 minutes to confer?

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record for 10 minutes.

24 (Recess taken.)

25 EXAMINER PRICE: Back on the record.

MR. LYONS: Your Honor, we don't have any questions on redirect.

EXAMINER PRICE: I have like two more questions.

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EXAMINATION

By Examiner Price:

- Q. There were some questions raised earlier by counsel for OCC about Staff's state of knowledge and whether Staff was knowledgable at the time that they signed the Settlement Agreement. Do you have a copy of the Stipulation in front of you?
 - A. I do.
- Q. So at the time -- according to the last whereas paragraph, at the time the Stipulation was settled, AES had responded to 1,043 interrogatories, 163 requests for production of documents, and 36 requests for admission, all including subparts.

All of those -- all of that discovery was available to the Staff at the time you signed this Settlement Agreement; is that true?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And I do not see here listed amongst the parties Staff Data Requests. You also engaged in your own Data Requests in this case?

606 We did. 1 Α. 2 Q. And can you give me a rough idea of how 3 many Data Requests you sent out? Maybe about 15, maybe less than that. 4 Α. 5 Q. Okay. All of those were answered to your 6 satisfaction? 7 Α. Yes. 8 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Thank you. That's all I have. 9 10 Mr. Lyons. 11 MR. LYONS: Your Honor, we would like to 12 move Ms. Messenger's testimony into evidence as Staff 13 Exhibit 7. 14 EXAMINER PRICE: Any objections? 15 EXAMINER SCHABO: I'm sorry. I thought 16 it was Staff Exhibit 6. 17 EXAMINER PRICE: I have 6. 18 MR. LYONS: Oh, perhaps it is. Okay. 19 Yes. 20 EXAMINER PRICE: It will be admitted as 2.1 Staff Exhibit 6. 22 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 23 EXAMINER PRICE: I believe that's all we 24 have for today.

MR. LYONS: Your Honor -- oh, go ahead.

607 1 MS. BOJKO: No, please. 2 EXAMINER SCHABO: Mr. Nicodemus. 3 MR. LYONS: That's what I was going to bring up. We stipulated to admitting that. We would 4 5 like to move for its admission as Staff Exhibit 7. EXAMINER PRICE: Let's mark 6 7 Mr. Nicodemus's testimony as Staff 7. 8 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Any objections to the admission of Staff Exhibit 7? 10 11 Hearing none, it will be admitted. 12 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 13 EXAMINER PRICE: Now, do we have any 14 other issues we need to address today? MS. GRUNDMANN: May I ask a clarifying 15 16 question? What were Staff Exhibits 3 and 4? MR. LYONS: So we have testimony of 17 18 Borer, Benedict were 1 and 2, and then there was a 19 letter that was Staff Exhibit 3. And 4 and then 5 is -- again, this is why I'm -- one moment, your 20 2.1 Honor. Let me check on that. 2.2 MS. GRUNDMANN: I just don't have any 23 notes for a Staff Exhibits 3 and 4, and I wanted to 24 make sure I wasn't missing something in my list.

EXAMINER PRICE: I did, so let me find my

1 notes.

2 EXAMINER SCHABO: I have got 1, 2, 5 --

3 MR. LYONS: That's my confusion. The

4 | testimony of Mr. Benedict, I think we called it 4.

5 | It should be 3.

6 EXAMINER PRICE: No. Don't change it.

7 Let the record reflect that there are no Staff

8 | Exhibits 3 and 4 that have been marked in this

9 proceeding.

MR. LYONS: Okay.

MS. GRUNDMANN: Thank you. I wanted to

12 | make sure I wasn't missing anything before I left.

13 EXAMINER PRICE: That was very helpful.

14 Thank you.

Okay. At this time we will adjourn. We

16 | will resume again tomorrow at 9 o'clock on Webex. I

17 | trust counsel all -- let's go off the record.

18 (Discussion off the record.)

19 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the

20 record.

21 Thank you all. We will adjourn until

22 tomorrow at 9 o'clock. Parties are invited to

23 | participate in the technical conference at 8:45.

Thank you. We are off the record.

25 (Thereupon, at 1:25 p.m., the hearing was

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609
     adjourned.)
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                           CERTIFICATE
 4
                  I do hereby certify that the foregoing is
     a true and correct transcript of the proceedings
 5
 6
     taken by me in this matter on Thursday, May 4, 2023,
 7
     and carefully compared with my original stenographic
 8
     notes.
 9
10
                           Karen Sue Gibson, Registered
11
                           Merit Reporter.
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     (KSG-7458)
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Case No(s). 22-0900-EL-SSO, 22-0901-EL-ATA, 22-0902-EL-AAM

Summary: Transcript of The Dayton Power and Light Company hearing held on 05/04/23 - Volume III electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs..