STATE OF INDIANA

INDIANA UTILITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

APPLICATION OF DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, LLC FOR APPROVAL OF A CHANGE IN ITS FUEL COST ADJUSTMENT FOR ELECTRIC SERVICE AND FOR APPROVAL OF A CHANGE IN ITS FUEL COST ADJUSTMENT FOR HIGH PRESSURE STEAM SERVICE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH INDIANA CODE §8-1-2-42, INDIANA CODE §8-1-2-42.3 AND VARIOUS ORDERS OF THE INDIANA UTILITY REGULATORY COMMISSION	)	**CAUSE NO. 38707 FAC-132**

INDIANA OFFICE OF UTILITY CONSUMER COUNSELOR

PUBLIC'S EXHIBIT NO. 2

TESTIMONY OF OUCC WITNESS MICHAEL D. ECKERT

June 2, 2022

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TESTIMONY OF OUCC WITNESS MICHAEL D. ECKERT
CAUSE NO. 38707 FAC-132
DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, LLC.

I. INTRODUCTION

Q: Please state your name, business address and employment capacity.

A: My name is Michael D. Eckert, and my business address is 115 W. Washington St., Suite 1500 South, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204. I am employed by the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor ("OUCC") as Director of the Electric Division. My qualifications are set forth in Appendix A of this document.

Q: Have you previously testified before the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission ("Commission")?

A: Yes.

Q: What is the purpose of your testimony?

A: I address Duke Energy Indiana, LLC's ("DEI"): (1) purchased power over the benchmark; (2) Ancillary Services Market ("ASM") Order; (3) hedging transactions; (4) monthly average regulation, spinning, and supplemental reserves; (5) Benton County Wind Farm ("Benton County); (6) coal inventory; (7) coal increment/decrement pricing; (8) coal inventory impacts; (9) bill analysis; (10) actual cost of fuel (Mills/kWh) comparison; (11) net operating income analysis; (12) commitment status; and (13) Cause No. 38707 FAC 123 S1 requirements. Ultimately, the OUCC recommends the Commission require DEI to provide the actual and forecasted 2022 projected coal burn; the inputs to its calculation of the coal price increment/decrement; reasons for any use of increment/decrement pricing, and to update the Commission in its next FAC filing on its coal inventory and transportation situation (as further described in my testimony below). The OUCC further recommends the Commission approve the OUCC's revisions to DEI's proposed fuel cost factors as recalculated by OUCC witness Gregory T. Guerrettaz. The revised factor will spread out DEI's large variance over a period of four (4), rather than two (2) quarters.

Q: Please describe the review and analysis you conducted in order to prepare your testimony.

A: I read DEI's prefiled testimony and petition in this proceeding as well as relevant Commission Orders. I reviewed DEI's workpapers and responses to the OUCC's data requests, pertinent sections of Title 8 of Indiana Code, and Title 170 of the Indiana Administrative Code. Additionally, the OUCC performed its field audit remotely via conference call and Microsoft Teams on Thursday, May 19, 2022 and Friday May 20, 2022. I also participated in meetings with other OUCC staff members and DEI personnel in developing issues identified in this Cause.

Q: How many days does the OUCC have to review DEI's FAC request?

A: Indiana Code § 8-1-2-42(b) grants the OUCC twenty (20) days to review an FAC request once it is filed. However, pursuant to an agreement between DEI and the OUCC, the OUCC has thirty-five (35) days to complete its review and file its testimony.

II. <u>ANCILLARY SERVICES MARKET</u>

Q: Does DEI's treatment of ASM charges follow the treatment ordered by the Commission in its Phase II Order in Cause No. 43426, dated June 30, 2009?

A: Yes.

III. HEDGING TRANSACTIONS

Q: Do you have any concerns related to hedging transactions in this FAC?

A: Yes. DEI incurred a large hedging loss of $35,733,067. Mr. Guerrettaz's testimony provides more information and analysis on the hedging transactions.

Q: How were DEI's hedging programs impacted by the coal supply issues?

A: DEI hedged more purchased power and natural gas than before in December 2021, January 2022, and February 2022 because DEI's coal units were not dispatched as frequently. DEI's coal units were deliberately priced higher going into the MISO market because DEI implemented a coal "adder" (or increment) to the unit price. The increment was added because DEI's coal inventories were below target levels due to rail and labor constraints. In addition, due to significantly warmer-than-normal weather in December 2022, there was a decreased demand for generation, resulting in a hedging loss of $35,733,067.

Q: Have you reviewed the purchased power and natural gas hedges since December 2013?

A: Yes. I have attached the purchased power and natural gas hedging gains/losses, by month for the period December 2013 through February 2022 as Attachment MDE-3. The data shows that in general, hedging gains and losses for the period December 2013 through January 2021 were relatively consistent. Beginning in February 2021, DEI experienced its largest hedging gain of $17,524,071, and with the exception of March 2021, continued to experience large gains through November 2021. Then in

December 2021, DEI experienced its largest hedging loss ever, followed by its 2nd and 3rd largest hedging losses in January 2022 and February 2022.

Q: What started to occur during 2021?

A: DEI began experiencing coal supply and coal transportation issues, while natural gas and power prices were increasing significantly.

Q: Has DEI performed or initiated a formal review of its hedging policy since February 2021?

A: No. DEI did not perform a formal review to determine if its current hedging policy is appropriate during a time when power and natural gas prices are high while simultaneously there are coal supply issues. However, DEI indicates it is performing an informal review.

Q: Has the OUCC asked DEI to provide the results of its informal review?

A: Yes. The OUCC asked DEI to update the OUCC and Commission on the findings of this internal review and recommends DEI file testimony on the results of this informal review in its next FAC.

IV. REGULATION, SPINNING, AND SUPPLEMENTAL RESERVES CHARGES

Q: Did DEI report the monthly average ASM cost distribution amounts for regulation, spinning, and supplemental reserves it paid for each of the ancillary service products?

A: Yes. Per the Commission's Order,[1] DEI reported[2] the average monthly ASM cost distribution amounts for regulation, spinning, and supplemental reserves charge types.

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[1] See the Commission's Order in Cause No. 43426, Phase II, p. 41.
[2] See DEI Witness Scott Burnside's testimony, p. 7.

V. BENTON COUNTY WIND FARM

Q: Were there any new developments related to the Benton County Wind Farm?

A: No.

VI. COAL INVENTORY

Q: How has DEI's coal inventory changed since its last FAC petition?

A: DEI witness Brett Phipps testified that since November 30, 2021, DEI's coal inventory at its generating stations has increased from approximately 1,472,934 tons (27 days) to 1,561,002 tons (30 days) as of February 28, 2022. DEI's is actively trying to maintain a minimum inventory through the next FAC period.[3]

Q: Why is DEI struggling to maintain its coal supply inventory at target levels?

A: DEI's coal inventory is below target levels because DEI has experienced coal supply and transportation issues over the last nine months. In addition, projected coal burns for calendar year 2021 were significantly lower than the actual coal burn for 2021. This occurred because natural gas prices increased significantly during the summer of 2021, making coal generation more competitive and/or cheaper than natural gas fired generation.

Q: Did DEI explain its coal supply issues?

A: Yes. Mr. Phipps testified "the Company continued to see significant delivery constraints due to labor shortages from COVID-19 and other railroad resource constraints which moved the Company's impacted coal deliveries into the future. The Company remains concerned and continues to monitor the viability of future

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[3] See DEI Witness Brett Phipps' testimony, p. 12.

supply due to the financial and labor constraints facing its suppliers and rail transportation providers."[4]

Q: Is DEI actively trying to manage its coal purchases and coal inventory?

A: Yes. DEI indicated through its prefiled testimony and discussions with the OUCC that it is actively looking into options to manage its coal inventory. DEI has been able to secure additional coal for 2022-2023, but is still struggling to acquire and maintain adequate transportation to get the coal to its stations.

Q: Is DEI in contact with its coal transportation providers in an attempt to increase transportation (number of trains)?

A: Yes.

Q: Has DEI filed a complaint with the Service Transportation Board?

A: No.

Q: Has DEI tried to enforce any non-compliance options in its rail contracts?

A: No.

Q: Does DEI have any coal at its interim coal storage sites or Gallagher Station?

A: Yes. DEI has a total of 166,546[5] tons of coal at one interim coal storage site as of February 28, 2022. As of January 31, 2022, the coal pile at Gallagher Units 2 and 4 had no remaining tons.[6]

Q: How have DEI's coal inventory levels changed since January 2019?

A: The following table depicts DEI's coal inventory levels, including interim coal storage sites, since January 2019.

Month/Year	Amount (Tons)	Month/Year	Amount (Tons)

[4] See Phipps, p. 10.
[5] See DEI's Witness Mr. Brett Phipps' testimony, page 13-14.
[6] See Phipps, p. 11.

January 2019[7]	2,287,084	September 2020[7]	4,455,434
February 2019[7]	2,205,048	October 2020[7]	4,331,538
March 2019[7]	2,388,139	November 2020[7]	4,069,248
April 2019[7]	2,501786	December 2020[7]	3,816,974
May 2019[7]	2,775,470	January 2021[7]	3,324,146
June 2019[7]	2,877,755	February 2021[7]	2,740,955
July 2019[7]	2,931,160	March 2021[7]	2,732,008
August 2019[7]	3,014,727	April 2021[7]	2,736,182
September 2019[7]	3,253,250	May 2021[7]	2,655,615
October 2019[7]	3,573,122	June 2021[7]	2,294,261
November 2019[7]	3,988,798	July 2021[7]	1,324,997
December 2019[7]	4,349,934	August 2021[7]	970,858
January 2020[7]	4,561,990	September 2021[7]	1,208,424
February 2020[7]	4,878,345	October 2021[7]	1,496,386
March 2020[7]	4,902,847	November 2021[7]	1,665,175
April 2020[7]	5,028,141	December 2021[7]	1,946,528
May 2020[7]	5,127,370	January 2022[7]	1,856,258
June 2020[7]	5,324,271	February 2022[7]	1,727,549
July 2020[7]	5,095,264	March 2022[7]	1,932,194
August 2020[7]	4,708,754	April 2022[7]	2,073,592

Q: Should DEI continue to update the Commission on its coal inventory?

A: Yes. As ordered by the Commission in Cause No. 38707 FAC-96 and subsequent FAC proceedings, DEI should continue to provide information regarding its coal inventory. DEI should also update the Commission on its 2022 projected coal burn and coal purchases. In addition, DEI should update the Commission on how it is

[7] Amount including interim off-site storage.

addressing its coal transportation issues. The OUCC will continue to review and monitor DEI's projected burns and purchases for reasonableness.

VII. COAL INCREMENT PRICING

Q: Is DEI utilizing coal supply offer adjustment ("increment") pricing?

A: Yes. DEI continued to implement a supply offer adjustment ("increment") on a per MWh during this FAC period, which was applied to the Gibson and Cayuga Stations.

Q: What factors are impacting coal inventory and driving the supply offer adjustment?

A: Several factors have impacted coal inventory and coal supply. In the past few years, electric utilities and coal mines have dealt with high coal inventory levels due to low demand and low natural gas prices. Demand was further impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, coal mines reduced production to better align with demand.

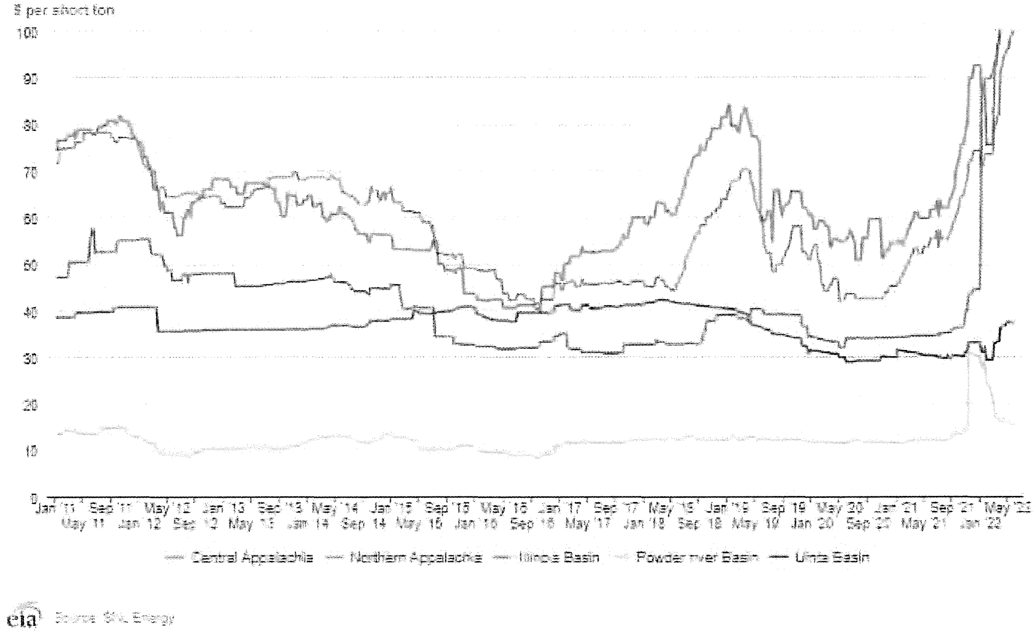
Q: Did coal generation demand increase during the calendar year 2021?

A: Yes. Projected coal burns for calendar year 2021 were significantly lower than the actual coal burn for 2021. This occurred because natural gas prices increased significantly during the summer of 2021, making coal generation more competitive and/or cheaper than natural gas fired generation.

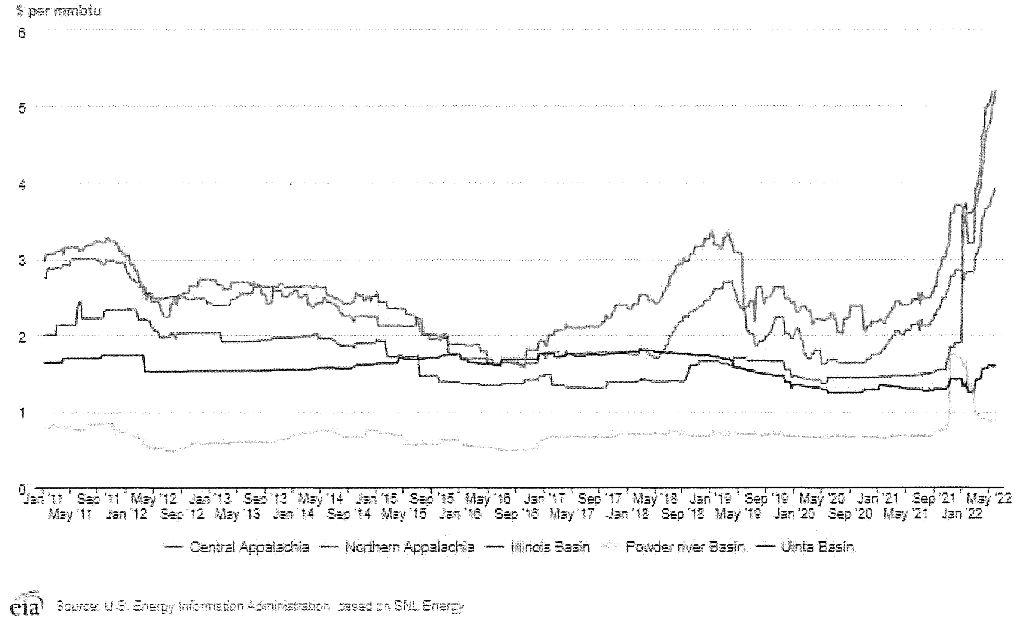
Q: At this same time, did coal prices increase dramatically over the last 9 months?

A: Yes. I have enclosed two charts from EIA that shows historical coal prices by region, by dollars per short ton, and by dollars per mmbtu.

Historic coal prices by region, 2011 - current data



Historic coal prices by region, 2011 - current data



Q: **Were coal mines and railroads able to meet the increased coal demand that the electric utilities needed?**

A: No. Coal mines that had previously cut back production then had trouble increasing production to meet demand. Railroad transportation providers also had trouble increasing service to meet the increased demand. In addition, coal mines and railroads have experienced labor shortage constraints. As a result, several coal mines have sold all their coal for 2021 and/or 2022.

Q: Does DEI expect a distressed coal supply chain to continue through 2022?

A: Yes. Even though DEI has been able to secure additional coal for 2022-2023, it is still struggling to acquire and maintain adequate transportation to get the coal to its stations. Thus, OUCC witness Guerrettaz has additional recommendations regarding this issue.

Q: As a result of these coal supply chain issues, has DEI altered its Day-Ahead Offer price?

A: Yes. DEI used an increment/adder adjustment to its supply offers to MISO to reduce the dispatch frequency of its coal generation (Gibson and Cayuga). Even though the OUCC does not like the use of a coal increment, the OUCC understands that DEI needed to have a reasonable level of coal inventory for the winter peaking season to meet the reliability concerns in MISO. The increment has the effect of making the offered units more expensive, thus reducing the likelihood that certain units will be "picked up" to run by MISO.

Q: Why did DEI use the increment?

A: DEI used the increment to deal with the fact that it had a lower-than-average coal inventory. By raising the offer price, DEI's incremented units were less likely to be picked up and coal inventory would not be depleted. DEI wanted to maintain the ability to run the units if needed for reliability during periods of high demand.

Q: How does use of the coal increment/decrement impact DEI's customers?

A: If DEI implements the coal decrement and puts its units into the market below cost, DEI then seeks recovery from customers of the entire cost. If DEI implements the coal increment and puts its units into the market above cost, DEI then seeks recovery from customers of the entire cost. Under either scenario, Duke seeks recovery of the actual cost incurred; under a coal increment, DEI's units run less and under a coal decrement, DEI's units run more. DEI requests recovery of the actual cost of running the unit, not the cost at which DEI put the units into the market.

Q: What does the OUCC recommend?

A: The OUCC recommends DEI file testimony, schedules, and workpapers to justify any actual need for, or use of, coal increment/decrement pricing in its next FAC filing.

VIII. COAL INVENTORY IMPACTS

Q: How did DEI's coal inventory issues impact its operations and fuel cost?

A: DEI's coal inventory caused DEI to 1) implement a significant fuel increment (adder); 2) divert coal from Edwardsport to Cayuga; and 3) increase its hedge position resulting in substantial hedging losses which increased the cost of fuel.

Q: Why did DEI implement a fuel increment adder?

A: DEI's projection in the fall of 2021 showed the company running out of coal by the end of the year if DEI did not implement an increment/adder adjustment to its supply offers to MISO to reduce the dispatch frequency of its coal generation at Gibson and

Cayuga. The increment has the effect of making the offered units more expensive, thus reducing the likelihood that certain units will be "picked up" to run by MISO.

Q: Why did DEI divert coal from Edwardsport to Cayuga?

A: DEI was trying to ensure its coal inventory at Cayuga remained above 20 days. In addition, DEI has a requirement to run at least one of the Cayuga Units all the time. To meet these goals, DEI diverted coal from Edwardsport to Cayuga for the period December 17, 2021 to March 21, 2022 so it could maintain the Cayuga inventory pile.

Q: How was Edwardsport impacted by diverting coal to Cayuga?

A: During this period, DEI operated Edwardsport on one gasifier and supplemented the station with natural gas. This action cost the company money because Edwardsport is more expensive on natural gas than on syngas.

Q: How were DEI's hedging programs impacted by the coal supply issues?

A: DEI hedged more purchased power and natural gas in December 2021, January 2022, and February 2022 because DEI implemented the coal adder to cause their coal generation to run less. In addition, there was significant warmer-than-normal weather in December 2022, which decreased the demand for generation, resulting in a hedging loss of $35,733,067, as discussed above.

IX. BILL ANALYSIS

Q: Have you calculated the bill impact on a typical residential customer's bill using 500, 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 kWhs at DEI's proposed rate of $0.034243 and compared that to the same typical customer's bill using the currently approved rate?

A: Yes, I did, as reflected in the table below.

Consumption	Dollar Inc/(Dec)	% Increase /(Decrease)
500	$11.30	8.35%
1,000	$22.59	16.00%
1,500	$33.89	23.05%
2,000	$45.20	29.57%

Q: Have you calculated the bill impact on a typical residential customer's bill using 500, 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 kWhs at the OUCC's proposed rate of $0.030699 and compared that to the same typical customer's bill using the currently approved rate?

A: Yes, I did, as reflected in the table below.

Consumption	Dollar Inc/(Dec)	% Increase /(Decrease)
500	$9.53	7.04%
1,000	$19.05	13.49%
1,500	$28.58	19.44%
2,000	$38.11	24.93%

Q: What assumptions did you make in this calculation?

A: In making this calculation, I did not include any dollar amount for base rates, other trackers, and taxes. Therefore, this calculation reflects only the proposed change to the FAC factor.

Q: Have you provided a calculation of a typical customer's bill using 1,000 kWh in June 2022, using DEI's online tariffs as of June 1, 2022?

A: Yes. See Attachment MDE-2. A typical residential customer using 1,000 kWh in June 2022 will pay $141.20 excluding taxes. This amount consists of $130.99 in base charges that were set in DEI's last rate case (Cause No. 45253), $11.65 in fuel adjustment clause charges, and ($1.44) in non-FAC trackers and riders.

X. ACTUAL COST OF FUEL (MILLS/KWH) COMPARISON

Q: Did you do a comparison of the actual monthly cost of fuel (Mills/kWh) for the five large Indiana investor owned utilities ("IOUs")?

A: Yes. I did. DEI's actual cost of fuel is higher than the other IOUs in the State of Indiana (See Attachment MDE-l).

XI. NET OPERATING INCOME ANALYSIS

Q: Have you reviewed DEI's calculation of the authorized net operating income amount for earnings test purposes?

A: Yes, I have. DEI calculates its authorized net operating income for earnings test purposes by adding the authorized jurisdictional return on fair value and original cost depreciated rate base to the tracked amounts attributable to its Construction Work in Progress ("CWIP"), Environmental Compliance Rider ("ECR") and Renewable Energy Projects ("REP") projects. The table below reflects DEI's calculation of the authorized net operating income for earnings test purposes.

Proceeding	Earnings Amount	Phase-In Total
45253 Base Rate Case Phase 1[8]	$568,728,000	$238,411,000
45253 Base Rate Case Phase 2[9]	579,310,000	336,463,000
42061 ECR-34[10]	283,000	116,000
42061 ECR-35 Phase 1[11]	166,000	1,000
42061 ECR-35 Phase 2[12]	166,000	75,000
42061 ECR-36 Phase 2[13]	83,000	10,000
44932 REP-2[14]	1,171,000	391,000
44932 REP-3 Phase 1[15]	1,543,000	131,000
44932 REP-3 Phase 2[16]	1,543,000	896,000
Total (March 1, 2021 through February 28, 2022)		$576,494,000
Actual Jurisdictional Earned Return[17]		528,984,000
Over-Earning/ (Under-Earning)		($47,510,000)

Q: **Did DEI over-earn during the 12-month period covered by this Petition?**

A: No. DEI did not over-earn during the 12-month period covered by this Petition.

[8] Cause No. 38707 FAC 132, Exhibit 6-B (SES), page 2 of 4, Column C and D.
[9] Cause No. 38707 FAC 132, Exhibit 6-B (SES), page 3 of 4, Columns C and D.
[10] Cause No. 38707 FAC 132, Exhibit 6-B (SES), page 2 of 4, Column E and F.
[11] Cause No. 38707 FAC 132, Exhibit 6-B (SES), page 2 of 4, Column G and H.
[12] Cause No. 38707 FAC 132, Exhibit 6-B (SES), page 3 of 4, Column E and F.
[13] Cause No. 38707 FAC 132, Exhibit 6-B (SES), page 3 of 4, Column G and H.
[14] Cause No. 38707 FAC 132, Exhibit 6-B (SES), page 2 of 4, Columns I and J.
[15] Cause No. 38707 FAC 132, Exhibit 6-B (SES), page 2 of 4, Columns K and L.
[16] Cause No. 38707 FAC 132, Exhibit 6-B (SES), page 3 of 4, Column I and J.
[17] Cause No. 38707 FAC 132, Exhibit 6-B (SES), page 4 of 4, Column D, Line 20.

XII. UNIT COMMITMENT STATUS

Q: Does the OUCC review DEI's unit commitment status during its FAC audit?

A: Yes. The OUCC generally reviews DEI's unit commitment status and Mr. Guerrettaz's testimony details some of the analysis done by the OUCC during its FAC audit. In general, the OUCC's FAC audit process has focused more on the cost of fuel and the cost of purchased power.

XIII. CAUSE NO. 38707 FAC 123 S1 REQUIREMENT

Q: Did the Commission's Cause No. 38707 FAC 123 S1 Order ("FAC 123 S1 Order") make any specific findings regarding the FAC process?

A: Yes. The Commission acknowledged "the changing market landscape and the challenges that presents for reasonable unit commitment decisions and their required review. We encourage Duke Energy Indiana to work toward development of a more quantified decision-making process that may aid the OUCC in its statutory summary proceeding review."[18]

Q: Did DEI provide the OUCC with the list of additional items it requested in FAC-128 as part of the standard audit package?

A: Yes.

XIV. OUCC RECOMMENDATIONS

Q: Please summarize your recommendations to the Commission in this cause.

A: The OUCC recommends the Commission require DEI to provide the following information:

1) Update the Commission on DEI's current coal inventory situation and 2022

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[18] *In re Duke Energy Indiana, LLC,* Cause No. 38707 FAC 123-S1, Order at 24, (Ind. Util. Regul. Comm'n Mar. 17, 2021).

projected coal burn and coal purchases;

2) Update the Commission on the coal transportation issues;

3) Update the Commission on DEI's coal hedging policy; and

4) As ordered in Cause No. 38707 FAC-96 and subsequent FAC proceedings, continue to provide the inputs to its calculation of and the reasons for any use of the coal price increment/decrement.

The OUCC recommends the Commission approve DEI's proposed fuel cost factors, as recalculated and confirmed by Mr. Guerrettaz spreading the FAC-132 variance over four FAC periods, and subject to further action in this docket.

Q: Does this conclude your testimony?

A: Yes, it does.

APPENDIX A – QUALIFICATIONS OF MICHAEL D. ECKERT

Q: Please describe your educational background and experience.

A: I graduated from Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana in December 1986, with a Bachelor of Science degree, majoring in Accounting. I am licensed in the State of Indiana as a Certified Public Accountant. Upon graduation, I worked as a Field Auditor with the Audit Bureau of Circulation in Schaumburg, Illinois until October 1987. In December 1987, I accepted a position as a Staff Accountant with the OUCC. In May 1995, I was promoted to Principal Accountant and in December 1997, I was promoted to Assistant Chief Accountant. As part of the OUCC's reorganization, I accepted the position of Assistant Director of its Telecommunications Division in July 1999. From January 2000 through May 2000, I was the Acting Director of the Telecommunications Division. During an OUCC reorganization, I accepted a position as a Senior Utility Analyst and in September 2017, I was promoted to Assistant Director of the Electric Division. In February 2022, I was promoted to the Director of the Electric Division. As part of my continuing education, I have attended the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioner's ("NARUC") two-week seminar in Lansing, Michigan. I attended NARUC's Spring 1993 and 1996 seminar on system of accounts. In addition, I attended several CPA sponsored courses and the Institute of Public Utilities Annual Conference in December 1994 and December 2000.

Duke Energy Indiana, LLC
Cause No. 38707 FAC-132

Actual Cost of Fuel (Mills/kWh) Comparison

Month	Year	Duke Energy	FAC #	Indiana Michigan Power	FAC #	Indianapolis Power & Light	FAC #	NIPSCO	FAC #	CenterPoint South	FAC #
January	2007	18.974	72	12.337	59	16.730	75	26.497	75	23.258	75
February	2007	20.526	72	11.853	59	18.388	76	33.278	75	22.609	75
March	2007	16.663	73	11.358	59	18.436	76	26.336	75	25.221	76
April	2007	20.748	73	12.022	59	17.626	76	25.958	76	23.808	76
May	2007	21.021	73	11.225	59	17.807	77	30.934	76	22.858	76
June	2007	17.418	74	11.088	60	15.589	77	32.563	76	18.872	77
July	2007	21.455	74	11.943	60	17.772	77	35.423	77	24.456	77
August	2007	26.428	74	12.454	60	21.676	78	35.433	77	29.769	77
August	2007									28.097	77
September	2007	18.147	75	13.895	60	18.446	78	26.007	77	22.298	78
October	2007	21.620	75	14.564	60	21.142	78	24.308	78	25.574	78
November	2007	16.620	75	13.773	60	17.260	79	24.781	78	19.199	78
December	2007	18.545	76	11.834	61	17.212	79	40.363	78	23.509	79
January	2008	21.946	76	12.156	61	18.146	79	28.307	79	23.349	79
February	2008	22.933	76	13.413	61	18.902	80	32.597	79	25.213	79
March	2008	29.699	77	14.311	61	19.380	80	33.271	79	27.944	80
April	2008	24.034	77	16.399	61	18.572	80	28.639	80	27.651	80
May	2008	20.159	77	14.082	61	16.300	81	28.679	80	21.578	80
June	2008	30.286	78	15.185	62	23.130	81	33.815	80	32.326	81
July	2008	25.296	78	15.569	62	24.171	81	32.511	81	26.389	81
August	2008	25.728	78	17.520	62	20.897	82	28.751	81	23.701	81
September	2008	24.964	79	16.509	62	20.028	82	28.292	81	25.788	82
October	2008	24.546	79	20.783	62	20.981	82	26.998	82	29.726	82
November	2008	24.389	79	20.375	62	19.596	83	23.261	82	22.083	82
December	2008	23.936	80	18.698	63	19.337	83	25.457	82	31.687	83
January	2009	27.448	80	17.482	63	20.815	83	30.202	83	30.813	83
February	2009	24.684	80	17.523	63	19.347	84	29.775	83	28.921	83
March	2009	24.500	81	15.505	63	18.589	84	27.307	83	31.381	84
April	2009	24.759	81	19.811	63	18.739	84	29.287	84	34.001	84
May	2009	22.499	81	16.054	63	20.030	85	27.833	84	30.723	84
June	2009	27.280	82	16.643	64	18.840	85	29.152	84	31.368	85
July	2009	26.289	82	15.337	64	18.466	85	27.687	85	33.710	85
August	2009	25.006	82	15.682	64	18.198	86	27.712	85	29.665	85
September	2009	22.959	83	14.044	64	18.897	86	26.006	85	32.274	86
October	2009	24.637	83	14.412	64	17.674	86	26.106	86	33.583	86
November	2009	23.395	83	14.699	64	18.699	87	26.635	86	29.872	86
December	2009	19.885	84	16.357	65	18.259	87	30.148	86	33.634	87
January	2010	25.965	84	16.738	65	19.873	87	28.790	87	39.151	87
February	2010	25.727	84	16.056	65	21.275	88	28.178	87	31.902	87
March	2010	24.621	85	18.985	65	22.269	88	26.411	87	33.092	88
April	2010	25.886	85	17.165	65	22.762	88	31.716	88	39.423	88
May	2010	25.060	85	16.887	65	25.530	89	32.805	88	32.517	88
June	2010	26.848	86	17.196	66	25.690	89	31.756	88	35.331	89
July	2010	26.317	86	18.178	66	25.909	89	31.182	89	39.798	89
August	2010	27.218	86	18.703	66	26.035	90	28.523	89	31.924	89
September	2010	24.990	87	19.171	66	24.232	90	24.429	89	35.523	90
October	2010	26.407	87	20.662	66	24.893	90	27.117	90	37.109	90
November	2010	26.666	87	21.777	66	25.345	91	29.378	90	34.065	90
December	2010	27.022	88	19.573	67	25.683	91	29.331	90	38.433	91
January	2011	29.136	88	16.798	67	27.062	91	28.619	91	40.515	91
February	2011	25.958	88	16.740	67	27.910	92	28.461	91	34.433	91
March	2011	29.082	89	17.181	67	26.976	92	30.975	91	36.973	92
April	2011	29.339	89	15.747	67	26.946	92	30.774	92	43.978	92
May	2011	28.250	89	16.369	67	24.905	93	31.881	92	34.593	92
June	2011	27.832	90	17.305	68	29.536	93	31.557	92	36.617	93
July	2011	31.451	90	17.568	68	29.255	93	36.825	93	37.800	93
August	2011	28.949	90	17.986	68	28.442	94	31.232	93	35.610	93
September	2011	28.408	91	18.269	68	27.791	94	27.128	93	35.023	94
October	2011	27.558	91	20.142	68	28.766	94	30.278	94	34.156	94
November	2011	28.766	91	19.616	68	30.566	95	28.628	94	34.967	94
December	2011	26.691	92	17.589	69	28.416	95	29.004	94	35.743	95
January	2012	30.394	92	17.181	69	28.597	95	28.343	95	29.573	95
February	2012	29.462	92	16.920	69	29.297	96	26.878	95	27.723	95
March	2012	28.690	93	19.052	69	29.722	96	27.188	95	27.919	96
April	2012	30.379	93	19.120	69	31.524	96	28.242	96	28.861	96
May	2012	30.401	93	14.828	69	30.213	97	30.838	96	27.456	96
June	2012	30.005	94	16.243	70	29.701	97	29.793	96	26.781	97
July	2012	39.599	94	17.145	70	35.113	97	33.010	97	28.243	97
August	2012	29.082	94	16.517	70	29.341	98	27.818	97	28.784	97
September	2012	29.848	95	15.550	70	27.939	98	25.748	97	28.926	98
October	2012	30.726	95	15.928	70	30.855	98	27.643	98	31.975	98
November	2012	30.373	95	16.195	70	30.706	99	29.119	98	30.425	98
December	2012	34.198	96	16.430	71	29.430	99	28.481	98	31.466	99
January	2013	30.711	96	17.914	71	29.732	99	28.891	99	32.678	99
February	2013	29.757	96	17.017	71	29.298	100	27.903	99	30.967	99
March	2013	32.416	97	17.671	71	28.759	100	29.276	99	31.333	100
April	2013	31.695	97	20.385	71	30.248	100	30.441	100	32.686	100
May	2013	31.786	97	19.934	71	29.122	101	31.942	100	33.775	100
June	2013	33.334	98	17.433	72	29.588	101	32.265	100	29.553	101
July	2013	33.399	98	18.668	72	28.960	101	32.283	101	29.274	101
August	2013	32.052	98	17.363	72	30.085	102	32.861	101	28.900	101
September	2013	31.190	99	15.683	72	30.182	102	27.120	101	27.660	102
October	2013	31.548	99	21.742	72	30.331	102	31.098	102	28.817	102
November	2013	31.975	99	20.324	72	30.725	103	32.053	102	29.709	102
December	2013	32.863	100	18.467	73	33.448	103	32.002	102	28.584	103
January	2014	43.923	100	17.821	73	38.669	103	34.595	103	31.372	103
February	2014	38.863	100	18.468	73	33.548	104	36.066	103	28.081	103
March	2014	35.381	101	14.478	73	31.913	104	37.834	103	34.157	104
April	2014	31.730	101	16.280	73	34.215	104	33.398	104	29.794	104
May	2014	33.277	101	15.244	73	32.795	105	35.651	104	27.875	104
June	2014	32.242	102	16.754	74	30.676	105	33.714	104	27.178	105

Month	Year	Duke Energy	FAC #	Indiana Michigan Power	FAC #	Indianapolis Power & Light	FAC #	NIPSCO	FAC #	CenterPoint South	FAC #
July	2014	32.587	102	16.282	74	30.751	105	29.863	105	26.598	105
August	2014	34.960	102	16.243	74	28.445	106	32.375	105	26.957	105
September	2014	29.212	103	14.004	74	30.773	106	30.605	105	28.087	106
October	2014	32.201	103	19.319	74	32.170	106	32.872	106	28.095	106
November	2014	36.849	103	20.385	74	33.967	107	31.478	106	32.155	106
December	2014	31.889	104	14.991	75	30.310	107	28.582	106	29.112	107
January	2015	30.854	104	17.009	75	32.323	107	27.708	107	29.391	107
February	2015	32.468	104	17.573	75	35.110	108	28.799	107	29.554	107
March	2015	27.290	105	16.500	75	33.821	108	27.126	107	30.336	108
April	2015	28.062	105	20.400	75	31.806	108	26.642	108	30.921	108
May	2015	29.738	105	16.035	75	32.544	109	30.907	108	28.615	108
June	2015	28.414	106	21.881	76	32.135	109	29.840	108	28.305	109
July	2015	27.835	106	21.461	76	29.603	109	30.308	109	27.887	109
August	2015	26.964	106	16.383	76	30.582	110	29.217	109	26.355	109
September	2015	25.864	107	13.252	76	32.514	110	27.402	109	27.100	10
October	2015	24.907	107	16.024	76	33.759	110	29.067	110	29.740	110
November	2015	25.149	107	15.709	76	33.194	111	29.507	110	30.239	110
December	2015	24.158	108	15.995	77	33.830	111	25.701	110	29.121	111
January	2016	26.742	108	16.819	77	31.011	111	28.094	111	29.836	111
February	2016	25.444	108	15.968	77	31.384	112	27.173	111	30.855	111
March	2016	21.266	109	14.427	77	31.872	112	28.645	111	30.488	112
April	2016	26.465	109	20.311	77	34.113	112	29.993	112	29.950	112
May	2016	25.192	109	14.554	77	31.826	113	27.882	112	28.771	112
June	2016	28.079	110	15.382	78	32.695	113	29.012	112	28.265	113
July	2016	27.782	110	18.104	78	33.373	113	29.037	113	26.712	113
August	2016	27.651	110	16.533	78	32.393	114	30.723	113	29.685	113
September	2016	27.841	111	15.273	78	33.792	114	26.647	113	30.003	114
October	2016	29.245	111	20.381	78	36.193	114	29.456	114	27.882	114
November	2016	27.750	111	21.278	78	33.237	115	25.671	114	31.710	114
December	2016	30.778	112	22.101	79	34.630	115	31.266	114	28.482	115
January	2017	26.384	112	15.457	79	32.794	115	28.030	115	28.530	115
February	2017	24.410	112	14.317	79	33.628	116	25.559	115	35.215	115
March	2017	24.557	113	12.664	79	33.489	116	29.281	115	30.258	116
April	2017	25.677	113	13.343	79	35.914	116	27.979	116	30.792	116
May	2017	27.259	113	13.208	79	34.165	117	40.776	116	31.200	116
June	2017	26.043	114	14.564	80	31.957	117	38.270	116	27.976	117
July	2017	25.285	114	14.677	80	30.707	117	30.394	117	26.568	117
August	2017	24.613	114	14.294	80	30.919	118	27.890	117	27.277	117
September	2017	25.109	115	19.375	80	34.909	118	30.863	117	28.353	118
October	2017	25.602	115	17.582	80	35.980	118	26.716	118	29.896	118
November	2017	24.737	115	21.123	80	34.357	119	28.242	118	30.349	118
December	2017	25.806	116	14.732	81	34.259	119	27.849	118	30.329	119
January	2018	31.487	116	15.784	81	40.410	119	28.257	119	28.025	119
February	2018	24.675	116	14.173	81	31.217	120	24.417	119	29.460	119
March	2018	24.377	117	19.081	81	32.695	120	26.439	119	29.980	120
April	2018	26.283	117	21.019	81	32.296	120	28.143	120	30.418	120
May	2018	30.197	117	15.780	81	31.038	121	33.338	120	30.170	120
June	2018	27.354	118	13.872	82	30.336	121	27.222	120	27.684	121
July	2018	26.688	118	13.917	82	29.239	121	29.397	121	27.415	121
August	2018	27.940	118	14.113	82	31.372	122	30.370	121	27.448	121
September	2018	29.008	119	12.953	82	34.948	122	30.804	121	27.542	122
October	2018	26.435	119	10.789	82	32.335	122	30.741	122	29.999	122
November	2018	27.691	119	12.686	82	36.504	123	29.687	122	29.551	122
December	2018	24.204	120	12.918	83	31.266	123	28.404	122	28.984	123
January	2019	30.530	120	14.366	83	31.347	123	29.419	123	29.326	123
February	2019	26.123	120	14.762	83	28.457	124	26.500	123	30.169	123
March	2019	26.897	121	17.431	83	31.421	124	27.621	123	28.991	124
April	2019	25.594	121	19.356	83	34.101	124	25.467	124	28.693	124
May	2019	27.571	121	14.822	83	29.268	125	28.110	124	28.448	124
June	2019	27.335	122	11.564	84	28.508	125	26.717	124	27.533	125
July	2019	28.209	122	14.454	84	26.575	125	28.479	125	25.998	125
August	2019	25.731	122	12.032	84	25.729	126	26.392	125	26.539	125
September	2019	26.562	123	12.689	84	28.648	126	27.152	125	26.291	126
October	2019	24.114	123	19.518	84	29.860	126	26.212	126	28.829	126
November	2019	21.544	123	17.722	84	29.860	127	27.676	126	28.011	126
December	2019	26.016	124	11.409	85	26.835	127	25.033	126	28.896	127
January	2020	26.864	124	10.987	85	25.755	127	24.481	127	26.646	127
February	2020	24.757	124	10.919	85	27.088	128	23.630	127	26.672	127
March	2020	24.827	125	8.987	85	26.905	128	21.374	127	26.041	128
April	2020	23.371	125	11.337	85	26.252	128	21.644	128	26.045	128
May	2020	22.540	125	11.961	85	25.556	129	24.053	128	26.714	128
June	2020	24.115	126	11.477	86	26.005	129	26.901	128	25.925	129
July	2020	26.857	126	11.665	86	23.987	129	27.977	129	25.437	129
August	2020	25.440	126	10.864	86	26.124	130	25.991	129	24.932	129
September	2020	22.303	127	13.659	86	26.131	130	19.097	129	24.619	130
October	2020	23.768	127	13.087	86	29.929	130	28.251	130	26.318	130
November	2020	24.622	127	11.624	86	31.287	131	29.694	130	30.687	130
December	2020	22.877	128	10.072	87	27.119	131	30.029	130	27.405	131
January	2021	27.127	128	10.156	87	26.626	131	27.361	131	27.194	131
February	2021	29.441	128	12.965	87	39.622	132	32.801	131	26.828	131
March	2021	26.233	129	11.377	87	30.181	132	28.966	131	30.896	132
April	2021	28.873	129	14.976	87	32.441	132	31.601	132	30.087	132
May	2021	27.837	129	16.225	87	33.832	133	32.142	132	26.700	132
June	2021	28.657	130	14.631	88	33.744	133	36.472	132	27.332	133
July	2021	30.320	130	17.345	88	33.724	133	32.928	133	26.960	133
August	2021	33.622	130	13.616	88	33.114	134	32.003	133	27.180	133
September	2021	35.364	131	12.272	88	38.295	134	27.616	133	27.722	134
October	2021	40.804	131	8.267	88	48.759	134	30.620	134	28.672	134
November	2021	47.159	131	10.201	88	72.563	135	31.678	134	32.950	134
December	2021	50.993				47.423	135	31.671	134		
January	2022	45.864				45.097	135				
February	2022	37.817									

Duke Energy Indiana
Cause No. 38707 FAC-132

Residential Customer Bill using 1,000 kWh

Description:	**Rider**	**kWh**		**Rate**	**$**	**% of Bill**
Customer Charge	Base				$10.54	7.46%
Energy Charge	Base	300	*	$0.148799	44.64	31.62%
Energy Charge	Base	700		$0.108297	75.81	53.69%
Coal Gasification Adj.	61	1,000		$0.000000	0.00	0.00%
Pollution Control Adj.	62	1,000	*	($0.001698)	(1.70)	-1.20%
Emission Allowance Adj.	63	1,000	*	$0.000000	0.00	0.00%
Transmission and Distribution Infrastructure Improvement	65	1,000		$0.001552	1.55	1.10%
Energy Efficiency Adj.	66	1,000	*	$0.001774	1.77	1.25%
Credit Adjustment	67	1,000		($0.003659)	(3.66)	-2.59%
Regional Transmission Operator Adj	68	1,000		$0.000172	0.17	0.12%
Reliability Adj..	70	1,000	*	($0.000094)	(0.09)	-0.06%
Clean Coal Adj.	71	1,000	*	$0.000000	0.00	0.00%
Federal Mandate Rider Adj.	72	1,000	*	$0.000106	0.11	0.08%
Renewable Energy Rider	73	1,000		$0.000405	0.41	0.29%
Sub-Total					129.55	91.75%
FAC Charge	60	1,000	**	$0.011645	11.65	8.25%
Total Billing Amount					$141.20	100.00%

Base and Energy Charge	$130.99	92.77%
Other Trackers	(1.44)	-1.02%
FAC	11.65	8.25%
Total	$141.20	100.00%

* Online tariffs as of June 1, 2022, (http://www.duke-energy.com/rates/indiana/tariff.asp)

Duke Energy Indiana
Cause No. 38707 FAC-132

Power and Natural Gas Hedging Gains and Losses

FAC	Month/Year	Power Hedging	Gas Hedging	Total Hedging
FAC 100	Dec-13	($839,153.00)	$0.00	($839,153.00)
	Jan-14	(108,989)	-	(108,989)
	Feb-14	(308,100)	-	(308,100)
FAC 101	Mar-14	(111,103)	-	(111,103)
	Apr-14	(49,453)	-	(49,453)
	May-14	(528,710)	-	(528,710)
FAC 102	Jun-14	(253,055)	-	(253,055)
	Jul-14	197,851	-	197,851
	Aug-14	363,164	-	363,164
FAC 103	Sep-14	217,552	-	217,552
	Oct-14	17,310	-	17,310
	Nov-14	(561,498)	-	(561,498)
FAC 104	Dec-14	733,946	246	734,192
	Jan-15	352,388	33	352,421
	Feb-15	(5,797)	134,680	128,883
FAC 105	Mar-15	364,197	46,345	410,542
	Apr-15	423,421	-	423,421
	May-15	337,407	261	337,668
FAC 106	Jun-15	795,375	-	795,375
	Jul-15	187,312	33	187,345
	Aug-15	245,336	(68,045)	177,291
FAC 107	Sep-15	306,660	9,675	316,335
	Oct-15	122,895	-	122,895
	Nov-15	(11,189)	56	(11,133)
FAC 108	Dec-15	107,750	275	108,025
	Jan-16	4,008	(158,971)	(154,963)
	Feb-16	42,303	99,879	142,182
FAC 109	Mar-16	(10,943)	-	(10,943)
	Apr-16	(73,104)	-	(73,104)
	May-16	210,381	206	210,587
FAC 110	Jun-16	(522,768)	344	(522,424)
	Jul-16	39,637	(380,631)	(340,994)
	Aug-16	(49,953)	(319,323)	(369,276)
FAC 111	Sep-16	(530,972)	-	(530,972)
	Oct-16	(590,638)	-	(590,638)
	Nov-16	362,017	-	362,017
FAC 112	Dec-16	(402,267)	275	(401,992)
	Jan-17	171,977	138,618	310,595
	Feb-17	96,778	260,250	357,028
FAC 113	Mar-17	274,890	-	274,890
	Apr-17	(132,532)	-	(132,532)
	May-17	(235,223)	183	(235,040)
FAC 114	Jun-17	177,532	379	177,911
	Jul-17	(112,188)	270,432	158,244
	Aug-17	68,662	295,767	364,429
FAC 115	Sep-17	(1,890,041)	131	(1,889,910)
	Oct-17	50,357	54	50,411
	Nov-17	17,121	242	17,363
FAC 116	Dec-17	5,769	183	5,952
	Jan-18	(33,934)	(242,387)	(276,321)
	Feb-18	(77,500)	145,739	68,239
FAC 117	Mar-18	3,188	253	3,441
	Apr-18	(72,267)	409	(71,858)
	May-18	(740,942)	112	(740,830)
FAC 118	Jun-18	(169,656)	(164,636)	(334,292)
	Jul-18	(35,435)	(257,240)	(292,675)
	Aug-18	57,469	(394,533)	(337,064)
FAC 119	Sep-18	(30,448)	126	(30,322)
	Oct-18	(12,043)	65	(11,978)
	Nov-18	32,466	34	32,500
FAC 120	Dec-18	41,750	176	41,926
	Jan-19	(155,302)	84,552	(70,750)
	Feb-19	25,645	246,216	271,861
FAC 121	Mar-19	31,590	-	31,590
	Apr-19	201,283	459	201,742
	May-19	1,178,491	393	1,178,884
FAC 122	Jun-19	826,977	160,121	987,098
	Jul-19	(20,568)	588,397	567,829
	Aug-19	354,299	908,478	1,262,777
FAC 123	Sep-19	(155,046)	(315,641)	(470,687)
	Oct-19	(63,336)	92,149	28,813
	Nov-19	(127,797)	(176,809)	(304,606)
FAC 124	Dec-19	55,128	288,706	343,834
	Jan-20	8,124	822,164	830,288
	Feb-20	167,028	734,375	901,403
FAC 125	Mar-20	478,268	142,803	621,071
	Apr-20	(27,412)	(91,798)	(119,210)
	May-20	13,649	98,195	111,844
FAC 126	Jun-20	(190,687)	207,075	16,388
	Jul-20	145,347	439,678	585,025
	Aug-20	(139,093)	102,727	(36,366)
FAC 127	Sep-20	17,764	148,875	166,639
	Oct-20	29,555	40,767	70,322
	Nov-20	29,142	77,356	106,498
FAC 128	Dec-20	39,209	277,476	316,685
	Jan-21	(66,730)	278,001	211,271
	Feb-21	(793,928)	(16,730,143)	(17,524,071)
FAC 129	Mar-21	597,524	394	597,918
	Apr-21	(1,260,987)	(54,713)	(1,315,700)
	May-21	(131,366)	(189,882)	(321,248)
FAC 130	Jun-21	(612,947)	(313,050)	(925,997)
	Jul-21	5,581	(945,164)	(939,583)
	Aug-21	(32,084)	(1,183,393)	(1,215,477)
FAC 131	Sep-21	(200,546)	(1,486,458)	(1,687,004)
	Oct-21	(4,830,659)	(1,587,611)	(6,418,270)
	Nov-21	(6,748,364)	(673,721)	(7,422,085)
FAC 132	Dec-21	22,063,830	2,417,780	24,481,610
	Jan-22	2,369,910	4,395,114	6,765,024
	Feb-22	3,470,198	991,456	4,461,654
				-
	Total	$14,480,658	($10,784,981)	$3,695,677

AFFIRMATION

I affirm, under the penalties for perjury, that the foregoing representations are true.

Michael D. Eckert

By: Michael D. Eckert
Director of the Electric Division
Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor

Cause No. 38707 FAC-132
DEI, LLC

Date: June 2, 2022

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that a copy of the foregoing ***Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor Public's Exhibit No. 2 Testimony of OUCC Witness Michael D. Eckert*** has been served upon the following counsel of record in the captioned proceeding by electronic service on June 2, 2022.

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