BEFORE

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the Application of Duke)	
Energy Ohio for Approval of a Market)	
Rate Offer to Conduct a Competitive)	
Bidding Process for Standard Service)	Case No. 10-2586-EL-SSO
Offer Electric Generation Supply,)	
Accounting Modifications, and Tariffs for)	
Generation Service.)	

VOLUME II

TESTIMONY

REGEIVED-DOCKETING DIV

DUKE ENERGY	оню	EXHIBIT	7

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DIRECT TESTIMONY OF

JAMES S. NORTHRUP

ON BEHALF OF

DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.

November 15, 2010

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I. INTRODUCTION

- 1 Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
- 2 A. My name is James S. Northrup, and my business address is 526 S. Church Street,
- 3 Charlotte, North Carolina, 28202.
- 4 Q. BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED AND IN WHAT CAPACITY?
- 5 A. I am employed by Duke Energy Business Services, Inc. (DEBS) as Director,
- 6 Project Analysis and Special Projects. DEBS provides various administrative and
- other services to Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (Duke Energy Ohio or Company) and
- 8 other affiliated companies of Duke Energy Corporation (Duke Energy).
- 9 Q. PLEASE BRIEFLY DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATION AND
- 10 PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.
- 11 A. I am a registered professional engineer in the state of North Carolina, having
- received a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering from Queens University. I
- began my career at Duke Power Company in 1979 and have held a variety of
- responsibilities across the Company in the areas of electric system distribution
- engineering, customer marketing, demand-side management program design and
- implementation, generation business planning, generation expansion planning,
- 17 energy risk management, and integrated resource planning. After coordinating
- the development of demand-side customer programs, I joined the Generation
- 19 System Planning Group in 1994 and coordinated the development of the
- integrated resource plan filings for state regulatory agencies. I was promoted to
- 21 Manager, Generation Business Support in the Power Generation Group in 2000 to
- lead the business case development and asset strategy for fossil/hydro generation.

1	In 2003, I was promoted to Director, System and Power Planning Group to guide
2	major investments for generation assets and develop expansion plans to maintain
3	system reliability. In 2006, I was promoted to Director, Project Analysis and
4	Special Projects where I continue work in integrated resource planning, new
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- 5 generation investments, and maintaining system reliability.
- Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS DIRECTOR,
 PROJECT ANALYSIS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS.
- A. As Director, Project Analysis and Special Projects, I am responsible for developing the strategy for Duke Energy's operating utilities, including commercial support for utility activities such as requests for proposal (RFPs) for renewable and supply side resources and major project/initiative business case analysis. Recently, I was responsible for the development of the Duke Energy Ohio Resource Plan filed in the Company's 2010 Long Term Forecast Report.
- 14 Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED BEFORE THE PUBLIC
 15 UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO?
- I submitted written testimony in Duke Energy Ohio's Electric Security Plan

 (ESP), Case No. 08-920-EL-SSO, et al., but I have not testified before the Public

 Utilities Commission of Ohio (Commission).
- 19 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS
 20 PROCEEDING?
- A. The purpose of my testimony is to discuss certain information regarding the competitive bidding process (CBP) plan under Duke Energy Ohio's proposed market rate offer (MRO). Specifically, I address elements of the CBP plan not

L		otherwise discussed by other witnesses in this proceeding and I support the draft
2		Master Standard Service Offer Supply Agreement (Master SSO Agreement).
3	Q.	WHAT IS THE ATTACHMENT FOR WHICH YOU ARE
4		RESPONSIBLE?
5	A.	I am sponsoring the Master SSO Agreement included as Attachment F to the
6		Application.
		II. <u>DISCUSSION</u>
7	Q.	PLEASE SUMMARIZE THE PROPOSED CBP.
8	A.	The objective of the CBP is to secure suppliers to provide the most cost-effective,
9		full requirements standard service offer (SSO) supply for Duke Energy Ohio's
10		customers as the Company transitions from the current ESP to the proposed
11		MRO. Full requirements SSO supply will include energy, capacity, transmission,
12		ancillaries and resource adequacy services consistent with all reserve margin
13		requirements. Duke Energy Ohio's CBP plan is based upon staggered
14		procurements, with the first auction to be conducted in June 2011, for delivery
15		beginning January 1, 2012. The generation supply for the Company's SSO load
16		will be procured through descending-price clock, full requirements auctions.
17		Duke Energy Ohio has retained CRA International, d/b/a Charles River
18		Associates (CRA) to act as the independent Auction Manager to implement a
19		CBP plan to procure SSO supply for delivery beginning in 2012. As I understand,
20		CRA has performed numerous competitive bidding processes in a range of
21		industries, including the power sector, and has recently conducted structured

procurements for FirstEnergy Ohio electric distribution utilities (FirstEnergy

Companies) in 2008 and 2010. Duke Energy Ohio retained CRA to design an
open, fair, and transparent competitive solicitation with clear product definition
and standard bid evaluations. Specific Auction Manager activities include widely
publicizing the auctions to prospective bidders, conducting information sessions
and responding to bidder questions, managing the CBP auction, and
communicating with the Commission on the progress and results of the
competitive solicitation. Duke Energy Ohio will provide the Commission,on a
real-time basis, with access to Company employees and CRA to assist the
Commission in its review of the CBP, including data, information and
communications relevant to the bidding process.

In the first two years of the MRO, the Company will auction 10% and 20% of its SSO load, respectively, as required by R.C. 4928.142(D). There will be a single product offered in the first two years. In the first year of the MRO, a seventeen-month contract for service will be offered. And a twenty-four month contract for service will be offered in the second year. The Company seeks to auction its entire SSO load beginning in year three of the MRO and continuing every year thereafter. Consistent herewith, it will offer multiple auction products beginning in year three.

The auction timeline proposed under the Company's CBP plan does make provision for its forthcoming realignment to PJM Interconnection, LLC (PJM). The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) recently approved, with some conditions, this realignment to occur on January 1, 2012. As explained by Company witness Kenneth J. Jennings, the PJM planning year auction calendar

runs June through May, as opposed to a conventional January through December
calendar year. But, in order to enable prospective participants in Duke Energy
Ohio's load auctions to benefit from PJM's forward-looking capacity prices, the
Company is proposing here that year one of its MRO be defined as the period
from January 1, 2012, through May 31, 2013. Thereafter, the auctions will follow
the PJM planning year term.

Q.

A.

As required by the Commission's rules, the Company submits, as part of this filing, the draft documents integral to the CBP plan. Duke Energy Ohio witness Robert J. Lee of CRA elaborates on the documents relevant to the preauction period. More specifically, Mr. Lee discusses the Application Process, the Information Website, Bidder Rules, the Communications Protocol, and Glossary. I will discuss below the Master SSO Agreement to be executed by Duke Energy Ohio and the respective successful bidders, after the auction concludes. A copy of the Master SSO Agreement is Attachment F to the Application.

HOW DOES REALIGNMENT WITH THE PJM AUCTIONS BENEFIT AUCTION PARTICIPANTS IN YEARS ONE AND TWO OF THE COMPANY'S MRO GIVEN THAT PJM HAS ALREADY CONDUCTED THE CAPACITY AUCTIONS FOR THAT PERIOD?

The goal in extending only the first year of the MRO to a seventeen-month contract, and thereafter aligning with the PJM calendar, is to achieve timely coordination of Duke Energy Ohio's CBP plan with the PJM auction cycle. It would be disruptive to the auction process to seek to extend or shorten a year under the MRO after the auction format has been approved and certain auctions

conducte	d. T	he Cor	mpan	y is	seeki	ing certai	inty v	vith reg	ard to h	B WO	nd wl	hen	its
auctions	will	occur	and	the	time	periods	over	which	supply	will	have	to	be
provided	•												

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Extending year one of the MRO and proceeding thereafter to match the PJM calendar is consistent with the Company's fixed resource requirements (FRR) plan that the FERC already approved. The FRR plan concerns the same period of time that Duke Energy Ohio has used to define the first two years of its MRO and it is thus prudent to coordinate the inception of Duke Energy Ohio's load auctions with impending realignment to PJM.

Q. WHAT IS THE PRODUCT THAT WILL BE PROCURED IN THE AUCTIONS UNDER THE CBP PLAN?

The product in Duke Energy Ohio's CBP plan is an hourly, load-following full requirements tranche of the Company's SSO load. For purposes of this description, a tranche is defined as 1.0 %, or a slice, of the Company's total SSO load obligation.

As I briefly mentioned, the Company is subject to blending requirements and can auction 10% of its load in the first year of the MRO and no more than 20% in year two. So as not to dissuade bidders or lessen competition, the Company's CBP plan contemplates a contract for seventeen months of service in year one and twenty-four months in year two, in contrast to contracts that would be for less than one year. Thereafter, the Company will include different products of varying contract durations necessary to meet all of its SSO load via a competitive process. To achieve consistent, price-smoothing benefits for

customers over the long term, Duke Energy Ohio is planning for an equ
distribution of one-, two-, and three-year contract durations in the third year of t
MRO, with each contract term equaling 30% of the total SSO load requirement
Duke Energy Ohio anticipates holding a single procurement auction in June
each year. Regardless of the length of time to which a supplier commits, each
successful supplier will provide full requirements SSO supply, including energy
and capacity, transmission ancillaries, and other transmission services as define
in the Master SSO Agreement.

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9 Q. WHAT CUSTOMER LOADS WILL BE SERVED BY THE WINNING 10 BIDDERS?

11 A. As discussed above and in the Direct Testimony of Company witness Lee, the
12 CBP plan uses a slice-of-system approach. Consequently, the winning bidders
13 will serve a share of each customer's SSO load in proportion to the share of the
14 overall load won in the auction.

15 Q. WHAT INFORMATION WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO BIDDER?

As described in the Bidding Rules provided as Attachment C to the Application,
Duke Energy Ohio will make available to prospective suppliers the following
information: load data for a historical three-year period, historical hourly load
data for its total retail load and SSO load, historical switching statistics, and
historical load profiles. This information will be available on the Information
Website prior to qualification. The Company's retail electric tariffs are available
on its public website, http://www.duke-energy.com/rates/ohio/electric.asp.

1		Duke Energy Ohio witnesses Andrew S. Ritch and Dr. Richard J. Stevie
2		discuss the Company's plans for meeting the alternative energy resource, energy
3		efficiency, and peak demand reduction requirements, respectively, under
4		Amended Substitute Senate Bill 221 and several alternative pricing options
5		available to customers, two of which are awaiting Commission approval.
6	Q.	WHAT OPTIONS WILL A SUPPLIER HAVE TO DELIVER ENERGY TO
7		THE PJM DUKE ENERGY LOAD ZONE?
8	A.	Suppliers will have several options to deliver energy to the PJM Duke Energy
9		Load Zone. Options include the purchase of energy directly from PJM at the PJM
10		Duke Energy Load Zone as well as scheduling energy from a source in PJM to be
11		delivered to the PJM Duke Energy Load Zone. PJM energy sources examples
12		may be a specific generator in PJM or a commercial trading hub inside PJM, such
13		as AEP/Dayton Hub. Energy delivered to the PJM Duke Energy Load Zone from
14		generating sources located within contiguous regional transmission organizations
15		outside of PJM, such as from MISO or New York Power Pool, are also
16		acceptable.
17	Q.	DID DUKE ENERGY OHIO CONSIDER ANY OTHER TYPES OF
18		PRODUCTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE AUCTIONS?
19	A.	In developing its CBP plan, the Company evaluated the products that should, or
20		should not, be included in the auction. In doing so, the Company concluded that
21		its proposal detailed in this filing would be familiar to prospective bidders and
22		this Commission, particularly given the success of the FirstEnergy Companies in

utilizing this same framework over the past two years. For the reasons that follow,

Duke Energy Ohio also believes that the product offerings here better enable an open, fair, and transparent competitive solicitation process.

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The Company did not find it beneficial to exclude capacity from the product definition. With the realignment to PJM and the approved FRR plan, prospective auction participants will benefit from knowledge of the capacity costs sufficiently in advance of the Company's load auctions. Each supplier is obligated to obtain capacity from Duke Energy Ohio in accordance with the FRR plan, as approved by the FERC. This knowledge of the capacity costs enables prospective bidders to better manage price risk, which should produce more competitive prices for customers.

As explained by Company witness William Don Wathen Jr., the Company is separating its transmission charges into market-based and non-market-based categories. The non-market-based FERC costs have been removed from the product, which should make the CBP more transparent to all by disaggregating transmission from the generation product and should also benefit competitive retail electric service providers participating in the retail market for the same reasons.

Q. DID THE COMPANY CONSIDER INCLUDING ITS ALTERNATIVE ENERGY OBLIGATION IN THE AUCTIONS UNDER ITS CBP PLAN?

Yes. Duke Energy Ohio did explore including renewable energy certificates (RECs) in the auction for its generation supply but has opted to not pursue that tactic for multiple reasons. Some of the key reasons for this include the greater transparency of actual costs of alternative energy compliance under the proposed

plan as compared to auctioning the alternative energy requirement combined with
other full requirements SSO supply in one price; greater assurance that the
compliance targets will be met if we retain this component as opposed to potential
alternative compliance payments being paid by bidders; and because the auction
is considered to be more straightforward to bidders if the REC requirement is not
included, in part because the REC obligations are based upon the Company's
historical sales and the load auction is prospective in nature.

8 Q. WHY DID DUKE ENERGY OHIO SELECT A SLICE-OF-SYSTEM

9 **PRODUCT?**

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- A. Again, the auction structure proposed here is familiar to prospective bidders.

 Furthermore, the full requirements, slice-of-system product better enables prospective bidders to mitigate costs and financial risks, which should result in more competitive prices for customers.
- Q. DID THE COMPANY CONSIDER PROCURING LOAD USING OTHER
 GENERATION SERVICE OPTIONS?
- A. Consideration was also given to managing the SSO obligation through use of RFPs and other portfolio optimization methods. However, as I understand, the law expressly requires the use of a competitive solicitation to procure generation supply under the MRO structure. As such, having the Company circumvent this requirement by employing other procurement alternatives was not a viable consideration.
- Q. HOW DID THE COMPANY SELECT THE TIMELINE AND NUMBER
 OF TRANCHES PROPOSED FOR THIS COMPETITIVE BID PROCESS?

The auction timeline was influenced by the planning year concept used by
Regional Transmission Organizations, including PJM, which is also consistent
with the timing of PJM's annual base residual auction, as well as the Company's
effective date of its MRO. The numbers of tranches were, in the first two years, a
function of the amount of load that the Company is permitted to auction. As
explained by Mr. Wathen, the Company is proposing that its transition to market
conclude on May 31, 2014, such that beginning in the third year of the MRO, and
continuing every year thereafter, the Company will auction its entire SSO load.
The timeline and number of tranches offered annually reflects this transition to
full market.

A.

I will further note that the staggered timeline and varying contract durations from one to three years serve to smooth out potentially volatile market prices, provide for longer-term price stability, and encourage efficient pricing of the products.

15 Q. HOW CAN A POTENTIAL BIDDER TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION 16 THE COMPANY'S PROGRAMS FOR MEETING PEAK DEMAND 17 REDUCTION BENCHMARKS?

- A. Duke Energy Ohio's programs for meeting peak demand reduction benchmarks
 are publicly available through the Commission's docketing information system.
 Notwithstanding this readily available source of information, I reference the
 testimony of Company witness Stevie, which addresses this topic.
 - Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE MASTER SSO AGREEMENT.

I	A.	The Master SSO Agreement sets forth the contractual obligations of successful
2		suppliers and the Company in respect of each auction. The Agreement expressly
3		details the terms and conditions that will govern the relationship between the
4		Company and successful suppliers. The Master SSO Agreement must be
5		executed by each successful supplier in the prescribed period of time; otherwise,
6		Duke Energy Ohio has the right to consider the agreement void and to retain any
7		pre-bid security provided by the successful supplier.
8	Q.	WHAT TOPICS ARE INCLUDED IN THE MASTER SUPPLY
9		AGREEMENT?
10	A.	The Master SSO Supply Agreement addresses the following topics: (1)
11		Definitions; (2) Term and Termination; (3) General Terms and Conditions; (4)
12		Scheduling, Forecasting and Information Sharing; (5) Credit and Performance
13		Security; (6) Billing, Payment and Netting; (7) Breach and Default; (8)
14		Representations and Warranties; (9) Risk of Loss; Limitation of Liability, (10)
15		Indemnification; (11) Dispute Resolution; and (12) Miscellaneous Provisions.
16	Q.	WHAT IS THE CONTINGENCY PLAN IF ONE OR MORE OF THE
17		SUPPLIERS DEFAULT PRIOR TO OR DURING THE DELIVERY
18		PERIOD?
19	A.	The Master SSO Agreement makes provision for default and the remedies
20		available to Duke Energy Ohio should a supplier default on its contractual
21		obligations. To summarize, should a supplier default and not timely cure that
22		default, Duke Energy Ohio may terminate the contract with no remaining

contractual obligations owing to that defaulting supplier and may also seek

monetary damages from the defaulting supplier. The recovery of financial damages may include, but is not limited to, withholding payment for prior supplier performances and/or pursuing our rights under any credit support provided by a supplier such as a guaranty of letter of credit. Duke Energy Ohio will fill the tranches of the defaulted supplier by purchasing the necessary supply through the PJM administered markets. Open tranches made available by defaulting suppliers will be offered to current SSO suppliers as soon as practicable consistent with current auction procedures.

9 Q. WHAT ARE CREDITWORTHINESS STANDARDS AND WHY ARE 10 THEY NEEDED?

A.

It is typical of commercial power transactions to include standards around creditworthiness. This serves to ensure that the contracting entity that does perform under the contract is not financially disadvantaged should the other contracting party default. In other words, the creditworthiness requirements under the Master SSO Agreement are intended to allow the Company to recover monetary damages from the supplier where that supplier is responsible for causing damages to the Company. Duke Energy Ohio thus believes it is commercially reasonable to include these provisions in the Master SSO Agreement, as without these provisions its customers would likely have a higher risk of absorbing the costs associated with a supplier's default. As discussed by Mr. Wathen, should the Company have unreimbursed costs as a result of procuring power in the spot market due to a supplier's default, it will seek to recover those costs through Rider SCR. But it will first enforce the Master SSO

1	Agreement and exhaust all available remedies before seeking recovery through
2	the Rider SCR

3 Q. WILL THE MRO PLAN AS PROPOSED ENSURE REASONABLE

GENERATION PRICING?

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Yes. The CBP plan designed and administered by an independent auction manager promotes competitive pricing through a transparent and standardized market-based procedure. The staggered procurement timeline and multi-tiered contract durations of slice-of-system load enables the supplier market to offer the most cost-effective supply proposals available providing customers more stable market based prices.

11 Q. DOES THE MRO CREATE BARRIERS TO COMPETITION?

12 A. The MRO eliminates any barrier to competition by allowing open access to
13 alternative retail suppliers supplying market based energy products to customers.
14 Under the MRO, Duke Energy Ohio will procure supply at the lowest prices
15 available in the market. This provides generation providers a new purchaser and
16 avenue to sell their resources. The MRO allows customers to continue to make
17 individual "choice" decisions on their preferred generation supplier based on their
18 own price, and reliability preferences.

Q. HOW DOES THE MRO ENCOURAGE DIVERSITY AND INNOVATION?

A. The Company has in place a number of programs that encourage diversity and innovation and all of which will continue to exist after the implementation of the MRO. For example, Duke Energy Ohio is a leader in the industry with respect to its deployment of SmartGrid. The Company is engaged in a SmartGrid

collaborative with stakeholders and Commission Staff, which meets monthly and provides an opportunity for creative input from all participants. The Collaborative encourages a diversity of viewpoints and incorporates those views into the process of designing and implementing the utility of the future. SmartGrid, itself, is an innovative product that is piloting communications hardware as well as billing hardware and software and their interactions. Numerous outside vendors are actively interested in the development of the SmartGrid as it might relate to their business interests. This demonstrates the level of innovation that is taking place.

III. CONCLUSION

- 10 Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR PRE-FILED DIRECT TESTIMONY?
- 11 A. Yes.