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1
        BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO
2
3
     In the Matter of the
    Application of Duke
    Energy Ohio for Approval:
4
    of a Market Rate Offer to:
5
    Conduct a Competitive
                            : Case No. 10-2586-EL-SSO
    Bidding Process for
    Standard Service Offer
6
    Electric Generation
7
    Supply, Accounting
    Modifications, and Tariffs:
    for Generation Service. :
8
9
10
                          PROCEEDINGS
11
    before Ms. Katie Stenman and Ms. Christine M.T.
12
    Pirik, Hearing Examiners, at the Public Utilities
13
    Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-A,
14
    Columbus, Ohio, called at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday,
15
    January 11, 2011.
16
17
                            VOLUME T
18
19
20
21
2.2
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                     Columbus, Ohio 43215
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                 of Duke Energy-Ohio.
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            Mr. David C. Rinebolt
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                 Energy.
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                 On behalf of the City of Cincinnati.
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            33 North High Street
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            Columbus, Ohio 43215
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20
                 Association.
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            Law Office of Douglas E. Hart
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            Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
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24
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25
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 5
                 Council.
 6
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            Santa Fe North Building
            Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
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12
                 Sam's East, Inc.
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            By Mr. Barth E. Royer
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            33 South Grant Avenue
            Columbus, Ohio 43215-3900
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16
            Ms. Anne M. Vogel
17
            American Electric Power
            1 Riverside Plaza
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
18
19
                 On behalf of AEP Retail Energy Partners,
                 LLC.
20
            Ms. Erin C. Miller
2.1
            Mr. Matthew J. Satterwhite
            American Electric Power
22
            1 Riverside Plaza
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
2.3
                 On behalf of Ohio Power Company and
24
                 Columbus Southern Power Company.
25
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1 Tuesday Morning Session, 2 January 11, 2011. 3 EXAMINER PIRIK: This is the continuation 4 5 of the hearing in In the Matter of the Application of 6 Duke Energy-Ohio, Inc. for Approval of a Market Rate 7 Offer to Conduct a Competitive Bidding Process for 8 Standard Service Offer Electric Generation Supply, 9 Accounting Modifications, and Tariffs for Generation Service. Case Number 10-2586-EL-SSO. 10 11 My name is Christine Pirik and with me is 12 Examiner Stenman. We are attorney examiners with the 13 Public Utilities Commission and we have been assigned to hear this case. 14 15 Prior to doing some procedural matters we 16 will take appearances on behalf of the parties. On 17 behalf of the company. 18 MS. SPILLER: Good morning, your Honor. 19 Thank you. Amy Spiller along with my colleagues, 20 Rocco D'Ascenzo and Elizabeth Watts on behalf of Duke 21 Energy-Ohio, business address 139 East Main Street, 2.2 Cincinnati, Ohio 45202. 23 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. 24 You'll start. 25 MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you, your Honor.

```
1 On behalf of Constellation Commodities Group,
```

- 2 | Constellation NewEnergy, and the Retail Energy
- 3 | Suppliers Group, M. Howard Petricoff of the law firm
- 4 of Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease.
- I would also like to enter the appearance
- 6 of Lija Kaleps-Clark also from Vorys, Sater, Seymour
- 7 & Pease, 52 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.
- 8 MR. DORTCH: Good morning, your Honor.
- 9 On behalf of Duke Energy Retail Sales, LLC, Michael
- 10 D. Dortch, Kravitz, Brown & Dortch, LLC, 65 East
- 11 State Street, Suite 200, Columbus, Ohio.
- 12 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.
- 13 MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Good morning, your
- 14 | Honors. I'm Rick Chamberlain representing Wal-Mart
- 15 | Stores East, LP and Sam's East, Inc. I would also
- 16 enter the appearance of my co-counsel Mr. Kevin
- 17 | Osterkamp, please.
- 18 MR. REISINGER: Good morning, your Honor.
- 19 On behalf of the Ohio Environmental Counsel, William
- 20 Reisinger and Nolan Moser, 1207 Grandview Avenue,
- 21 | Suite 201, Columbus, Ohio, 43212.
- MR. BOEHM: Good morning, your Honor. On
- 23 behalf of the Ohio Energy Group, David Boehm and
- 24 Michael Kurtz of the law firm of Boehm, Kurtz &
- 25 | Lowry, 36 East Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,

45202.

MR. HAYDEN: Good morning, your Honor.

On behalf of FirstEnergy Solutions, Mark Hayden, and with me today is Grant Garber from the law firm of Jones Day. I would also like to enter the appearance of David Kutik from the law firm of Jones Day.

MS. HOTZ: On behalf of the residential customers of Duke Energy-Ohio, the Ohio Consumers'
Counsel, Janine Migden-Ostrander, by Rick Reese, Jody
Kyler, and Ann Hotz, 10 West Broad Street, Columbus,
Ohio, 43215. Thank you.

MS. MOONEY: On behalf of Ohio Partners for Affordable Energy, David C. Rinebolt and Colleen L. Mooney, 231 West Lima Street, Findlay, Ohio.

MR. YURICK: Good morning, your Honors.

On behalf of the Kroger Company I'm Mark Yurick from the law firm of Chester, Willcox & Saxbe, 65 East

State Street, Suite 1000. I'd also like to enter the appearance of John Bentine and Matt White of our same law firm. Thanks.

MR. OLIKER: Good morning, your Honors.

On behalf of the Industrial Energy Users-Ohio, my

name is Joseph Oliker from the law firm of McNees,

Wallace & Nurick, LLC. I would like to also enter

the appearance of Sam Randazzo at the law firm of

```
1
    McNees, Wallace & Nurick, 21 East State Street,
 2
     Columbus, Ohio, 43215. Thank you.
 3
                 EXAMINER PIRIK:
                                  Thank you.
 4
                 MR. JONES: Good morning, your Honors.
 5
     On behalf of the staff of the Public Utilities
     Commission of Ohio, Ohio Attorney General Michael
 6
 7
    DeWine, Assistant Attorneys General Steve Beeler and
 8
    John Jones, 180 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio,
 9
     43215.
                 MR. HART: On behalf of the Greater
10
11
     Cincinnati Health Counsel and Eagle Energy, LLC,
12
    Douglas E. Hart.
13
                 MR. ROYER:
                             Thank you, your Honor, Barth
    Royer, Bell & Royer Co., LPA, 33 South Grant Avenue,
14
15
     Columbus, Ohio, on behalf of Dominion Retail, Inc.
16
                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there others on this
17
     side of the room who wish to make an appearance?
                 Mr. O'Brien.
18
19
                 MR. O'BRIEN: Thank you, your Honors.
20
    behalf of the City of Cincinnati, Thomas J. O'Brien,
    Bricker & Eckler, LLP, 100 South Third Street,
21
2.2
    Columbus, Ohio, 43215. Thank you.
23
                 MR. WARNOCK: On behalf of the Ohio
24
    Manufacturers Association, Matt Warnock of the law
     firm of Bricker & Eckler, LLP, 100 South Third
25
```

```
1
     Street, Columbus, Ohio, and Kevin Schmidt of the Ohio
2
    Manufacturers Association, 33 North High Street,
3
    Suite 600, Columbus, Ohio.
4
                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.
5
                 MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, on behalf of
6
    Ohio Advanced Energy, I am Chris Montgomery of the
7
     law firm Bricker & Eckler, LLP, 100 South Third
8
    Street, Columbus, Ohio, 43215, and would also like to
9
     enter the appearance of Terrence O'Donnell of Ohio
    Advanced Energy, also at Bricker & Eckler. Thank
10
11
    you.
12
                 MS. VOGEL: On behalf of AEP Retail
13
    Energy Partners, LLC, Anne Vogel, 1 Riverside Plaza,
     Columbus, Ohio 43215.
14
                 MS. MILLER: Good morning, your Honor.
15
16
    On behalf of Ohio Power Company and Columbus Southern
    Power, Erin Miller. I'd also like to enter the
17
18
    appearance of Matthew Satterwhite, 1 Riverside Plaza,
19
    Columbus, Ohio, 43215.
20
                 EXAMINER PIRIK:
                                 Thank you.
21
                 Are there any other appearances?
2.2
                 (No response.)
23
                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Hearing none, we'll
24
    proceed with some procedural matters.
25
                 Ms. Spiller.
```

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Thank you, your Honor.
1
                 MS. SPILLER:
    will start first with the oral motion that Duke
2
3
    Energy-Ohio made last week, January 4, at the call
     and continue of this case, that motion being, one, to
4
    allow Keith Trent to adopt the testimony of Jim
5
6
    Rogers.
7
                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there any
8
    objections?
9
                 (No response.)
                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Hearing none, your
10
11
    motion will be granted and Mr. Trent will be able to
12
     adopt Mr. Rogers' testimony.
13
                 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.
                 The other motion that we have is a motion
14
15
    regarding the notice of publication for this hearing.
16
    Consistent with the Bench's direction we published
    the legal notice in the Cincinnati Inquirer
17
    understanding that the rules require the notification
18
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Consistent with the proof of publication as well as the original newspaper notification that we have, that circulation was made on December 22nd. We are asking that that delay be deemed insignificant, if you will, and that the publication

to be published 14 days prior to the hearing, that

would have been December 20, 2010.

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be found to be substantially in compliance.

2.2

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. Are you going to mark those as an exhibit at this time or are you going to do that at a later time?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, the thought was because the legal notice that we have submitted in our application is Attachment I to the application which will be marked as Exhibit 1, that this would simply be Attachment I.1 to what will be marked as Exhibit 1. But to your discretion, we can certainly mark it separately or we can mark it as part of Exhibit 1.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'm really asking about the proof of publication versus the actual notice itself. I think the proof of publication itself needs to be marked as an exhibit.

MS. SPILLER: Certainly, your Honor, and we will mark that as Duke Energy-Ohio Exhibit 1 to this proceeding. And that proof of publication was filed on January 6th, 2011, in the docket of this proceeding.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there any objections to considering this proof of publication in substantial compliance with the Commission's directive?

```
1
                 (No response.)
                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Hearing none, your
 2
 3
    motion will be granted.
 4
                 And are there any objections to the
     admission of Duke Exhibit 1?
 5
 6
                 (No response.)
 7
                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Hearing none, Duke
 8
    Exhibit 1 shall be admitted into the record.
 9
                 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.
                 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
10
11
                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Go off the record for a
12
    minute.
13
                 (Discussion off the record.)
14
                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Go back on the record.
15
                 There is one pending motion I believe by
16
     IEU-Ohio with regard to a motion to dismiss and there
17
    has been responses on the record. I just want to
    note for the record that what we will do with this
18
19
    motion is that we will submit it to the Commission
20
     for consideration with the total of this record that
21
    we are preparing over the next week and a half and
2.2
     they will take that motion under consideration and
23
    make a ruling appropriate with their consideration.
24
                 Are there any other procedural matters
     that we need to go forward with before we start with
25
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16
     the first witness?
 1
 2
                 (No response.)
 3
                 EXAMINER PIRIK: If not, Ms. Spiller,
 4
    would you like to call your first witness?
 5
                 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.
 6
    Duke Energy-Ohio would call as its first witness in
 7
    this proceeding Julia S. Janson.
 8
                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Please raise your right
    hand.
 9
10
                 (Witness sworn.)
11
                        JULIA S. JANSON
12
    being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was
13
     examined and testified as follows:
14
15
                       DIRECT EXAMINATION
16
    By Ms. Spiller
17
            Q.
                 Good morning, Ms. Janson. Can you please
     state your name for the record, please?
18
19
            Α.
                 Julia S. Janson.
20
                 And your business address?
            Q.
21
                 139 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati.
2.2
                 By whom are you employed, and in what
            Q.
23
    capacity, please?
24
                 Employed by Duke Energy Business Services
            Α.
     as the president of Duke Energy-Ohio and Duke
25
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Energy-Kentucky.

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- 2 Q. Thank you.
 - MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, may I approach?

 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.
 - Q. Ms. Janson, I'm handing you what has been marked as Duke Energy-Ohio Exhibit 2 to this proceeding. Can you identify that, please, for the record?
 - A. I can, yes. That is my direct testimony on behalf of Duke Energy-Ohio.
 - Q. And is that testimony, ma'am, that was filed in this proceeding on November 15, 2010?
 - A. It is.
 - Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to your direct testimony this morning?
 - A. I do not.
 - Q. And if I were to ask you the questions that are set forth in Duke Energy-Ohio Exhibit 2, if I were to ask you those questions today, would your answers be the same as reflected in your direct testimony?
 - A. They would be.
- MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, we would offer
- 24 Ms. Janson for cross-examination.
- 25 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

1 MR. BOEHM: Your Honor, if I may, please. 2 I'm not sure how you want to handle this. We have 3 motions to strike portions of Ms. Janson's testimony. 4 I don't know whether you want to take that at the 5 beginning before she's cross-examined by all parties 6 or whether you want us to wait until our turn for 7 cross comes along. 8 EXAMINER PIRIK: No; we would take those 9 at the beginning. 10 MR. BOEHM: Okay. 11 EXAMINER PIRIK: You may proceed. 12 MR. BOEHM: Yes, your Honor. I quess because the motion to dismiss has been deferred, and 13 I don't criticize that decision at all, but one of 14 15 the questions overriding this case is its legality --16 the compliance of the filing with Ohio law, as you may know, particularly with respect to the length of 17 time that the MRO was proposed. 18 19 And so I think during the course of this 20 case we're going to continue to run into that 21 question about whether or not somebody's testimony 2.2 represents a legal opinion, and we are prepared, as 23 I'm sure the Court probably is, to give some latitude 24 to that; however, we think that with respect to

questions of what the legislative intent was behind

this, that perhaps that goes too far.

2.2

Consistent with that we have a number of passages that we would move to strike because they consist of comment by the company about what the legislative -- what the intent of the legislature was in passing 221.

So with your indulgence I would go to first page 12 of Ms. Janson's testimony and, as you can see, beginning on line 5 she starts talking about the act, et cetera, and what it means, but then on line 14 the witness says "Based on these observations, it appears that the legislature was deliberately striking a balance that would mitigate, although not eliminate, extreme price volatility for customers while, at the same time, allowing the utility to recover its costs to serve within a competitive environment."

We think that is a comment on the intent of the legislature, clearly.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Just to be clear, what are you -- what lines specifically are you requesting?

MR. BOEHM: Yes, specifically, your
Honor, line 14 beginning with the word "Based" down
to line 17, ending with the word "environment."

Would your Honor like me to go through all these first?

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

2.2

MR. BOEHM: Okay. On page 14 of the witness's testimony the witness states "Thus, under any comparison" -- I'm sorry, on line 10, "The market, under the legislature's view, will then provide transparency to all parties. Thus, any comparison between an ESP-based price and an auction-based price is, after the market has been reached, contrary to legislative intent."

I'm sorry, also -- I'm going backwards
here and I apologize. On page 13 beginning line
21 -- I'm sorry, beginning on line 11, beginning with
the word "At." "At that point, the intent of the
statute would have been realized and the blending
should terminate."

We would move that these statements be stricken, your Honor. We think this goes beyond simply even interpreting or reading the language of the statute, but providing something that is not, I think, even called for under Ohio law, and that's legislative intent.

We also believe that the witness has no capacity or ability to provide us with what the

intent of the legislature was.

2.2

EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there any other motions to strike?

(No response.)

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Spiller.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. In response to the comments from Mr. Boehm, I would concur that there has been a fair amount of opinion offered with regard to the interpretation of the relevant provisions of Senate Bill 221 around the blending requirement and, indeed, other witnesses in this case, including Stephen Baron on behalf of the OEG, who opine about those statutory requirements.

I would argue that Ms. Janson's testimony is no different from that of individuals who in their experience can read a statute and offer their interpretation of what that statute says.

Ms. Janson, I would further submit, is qualified in another respect in that she is by training an attorney, certainly able to read the statute, and I think all of — a fundamental piece of this case will be that of the interpretation of the statute relevant to that is the legislative intent behind that interpretation.

Ms. Janson, although admittedly not

offering an opinion as an attorney today, she is here in her capacity as the president of Duke Energy-Ohio, is offering her opinion as to what those statutory provisions provide.

2.2

I think it is for the Commission to allow her testimony and place whatever credibility it would deem relevant on the testimony that she has submitted.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Boehm.

MR. BOEHM: If I may address that, your Honor. I think, as we said in our opening statement, and I agree with Ms. Spiller, we're all going to end up here and our witnesses are going to end up here trying to interpret the statute.

It is another thing to say in interpreting the statutes "Here's what the legislature meant. Here's what the legislature intended." I think that goes too far.

We can argue about what the plain language of something means, but to inject in that a view into the mind of the legislature I think goes too far.

EXAMINER PIRIK: With regard to the motions to dismiss on page 12, page 13, and page 14, those motions will be denied with the clarification

stated on the record with regard to her qualifications, and she will be available for cross-examination with regard to those items.

2.2

Are there any other motions before we proceed with Ms. Janson?

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I don't have a motion but I wanted to try to clarify the witness order, I'm sorry, not the witness order, the order of cross because IEU-Ohio intends to touch on confidential documents.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. I appreciate you pointing that out because what we will do with that is we will go through all of the cross-examination on the open record, everything that you can possibly ask on the open record that does not touch on confidential information. At the conclusion after — staff will be the last to cross-examine.

When staff is completed with their cross-examination, we will have to ask the room to be cleared of anyone who has not signed a confidentiality agreement. And then we will take that hopefully small portion of cross-examination on the confidential information.

We need to get everything we can on the open record. So I think with that clarification

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that's how we'll handle it.
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Actually, I think what we'll do, we will do all of the open record both cross-examination and direct, and it would be easier then to clear the room and -- recross and redirect, and then clear the room and do the cross, redirect and recross on just the confidential portion. That way it's all in one group.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: With that also, since staff is conveniently on this side of the room we will begin cross-examination over here with

MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you, your Honor.

15 The Retail Energy Suppliers Association and

Constellation have no questions.

Mr. Petricoff.

17 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Dortch.

MR. DORTCH: Duke Energy Retail Sales has no questions.

20 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

Mr. Chamberlain.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: No questions, your

23 Honor.

24 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Reisinger?

MR. REISINGER: No questions, your Honor.

25 1 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Boehm? 2 MR. BOEHM: Just a few. 3 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. 4 5 CROSS-EXAMINATION 6 By Mr. Boehm: 7 Q. Good morning, Ms. Janson. 8 Good morning, Mr. Boehm. 9 Do you have it pretty much in mind the Q. 10 provisions that I cited to the Attorney Examiner with respect to your testimony and the question of 11 12 legislative intent? Do you remember those or should 13 we go by them one by one? 14 I remember those. Α. 15 Okay. Let me ask you, Ms. Janson, with Q. 16 respect to the intent of the legislature, how did you 17 derive that intent? Did any of the legislators tell 18 you what was intended by this statute? 19 No, sir. It was through the reading of Α. 20 the statute. 21 So your statement of legislative intent 2.2 was purely inferred from the language itself. 23 Α. Correct. On page 15 you speak about the transfer 24

of the generation assets. Do you see that?

A. At line 6?

2.2

- Q. Well, let me start with line 3 on page

 15. And I'm referring to provisions after that. It

 is an integral part of this filing, is it not, that

 Duke be allowed to transfer its generating assets; am

 I correct?
- A. I would agree that it's an integral part of our business strategy going forward.
- Q. And do I understand, I see on line 17 that you plan to transfer these assets to an affiliate.
 - A. That would be our intended plan.
- Q. And the affiliate would be -- does that affiliate exist now? That corporate shell?
- A. We will be detailing all of that in a separate application that we would make before the Commission in the coming months.
- Q. But as this testimony was written did Duke have anything particularly in mind about who would be the recipient of these generating assets?
 - A. Only that it would be an affiliate.
- Q. Okay. Now, Duke has an affiliate right now that markets power; does it not?
 - A. It does; Duke Energy Retail.
 - Q. Does that affiliate own any generating

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     assets?
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                 It does not, to my knowledge.
                 Is there anything that is currently in
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            Ο.
     mind with respect to the generating assets about what
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     the price for the assets would be?
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            Α.
                 No, sir.
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                 MR. BOEHM: Those are all the questions I
 8
     have, your Honor, thank you.
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                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.
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                 Mr. Hayden.
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                 MR. HAYDEN: FirstEnergy Solutions has no
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     questions.
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                 MS. HOTZ: OCC has a few questions.
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                       CROSS-EXAMINATION
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     By Ms. Hotz:
17
            Q. Good morning.
            A. Good morning.
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                 Mr. Wathen identified you during a
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     deposition as one of the group of architects that had
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     a say into the design of the current SSO application
2.2
     which is an MRO; is that correct?
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            Α.
                 Correct.
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speak up a little bit? With the air it's really

EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Hotz, can you

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difficult to hear you.

2.2

MS. HOTZ: Okay.

- Q. On pages 8 through 10 you identify numerous positive aspects to the MRO, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Would you say that Duke filed an MRO rather than an ESP because it believed that an MRO is preferable to an ESP?
- A. I believe that Duke feels that the MRO under the statutory options available to it, an MRO would be preferable for customers and our business as opposed to an ESP under what exists in the legislature.
- Q. Do you agree with Mr. Rogers' original testimony, now Mr. Trent's testimony, that the ESP has made it, quote, impossible for the company to appropriately serve the interests of its customers and its investors, end quote?
- A. I would agree that there have been challenges and I see those forward-looking as well, the challenges. I believe the MRO is in the best interest of the company and our customers for several reasons.
- I believe it assists with the
 continuation of the development of a competitive

generation market in the state of Ohio. I believe it will allow for us to make business decisions on a longer term basis around our assets and with respect to our customers with some degree of clarity.

2.2

And I would agree that there are some, as we've termed, asymmetrical issues with the ESP that we see that would be cured within an MRO and those are, in particular, what we do not believe to be adequate compensation for the provision for the POLR obligation and then that capped up side that the company would have with respect to the significantly excessive earnings test under the ESP, so for those and other reasons I would agree that we believe the MRO to be preferable.

Q. Do you agree that the expected results under the MRO would be more favorable in the aggregate as compared to the ESP?

MS. SPILLER: I'm going to object, your Honor. I think that is injecting a legal determination that is not applicable in this case, the in-the-aggregate test is not a criteria with regard to your decision of whether to approve the MRO.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll allow the question.
MS. HOTZ: Thank you.

- A. Can you ask it again, please?

 MS. HOTZ: Could you repeat it, please.

 (Record read.)
 - A. It's my understanding, subject to correction, that the test is that an ESP be more favorable in the aggregate than an MRO. In this instance what we're asking is for approval of an MRO so, again, my understanding, the in-the-aggregate test wouldn't apply because the MRO is what the test is held up to compare to.
 - Q. I'm just asking you in your opinion. I'm not asking you with regard to a test, a legal test.
 - A. Okay. Well, I think it's a difficult question because I don't -- I have no terms of an ESP to which to compare the MRO to.
- Q. Well, how about the terms of the last ESP.
 - A. And?

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- Q. That you're in right now. How would that compare in the aggregate to the MRO that you've proposed?
 - A. On what basis?
- Q. On the expected results.
- A. Results?
- 25 Q. Of the --

A. The competitive bid process?

2.2

- Q. Of the competitive bid compared to the ESP.
- A. I think as our proposal outlines, in the early years from a pricing perspective, the pricing would be more favorable for customers because of the blend process that would blend our existing ESP, which the price today is higher than market at 90 percent and 10 percent market price, and so that would result in a more favorable price in years 1 and 2.
 - Q. How about in the later years?
- A. Do you have a forecast? You know, I think, as we propose, at year 3 to be at a hundred percent market, and you certainly want to ask these questions of Mr. Rose, our expert, but his testimony says we believe that our ESP price and market prices would converge at about year 3.

So that would be the time where the blend would no longer be necessary and then forward-looking it would depend on a forward price curve, but we would certainly be honoring what we believe to be our customers' preference to participate in a competitive market as well as the legislature's intent and there forward after year 3 we would go through the

competitive bid process with the staggered procurement which should result in some price mitigation and an open, fair, and transparent process to arrive at generation prices for our customers.

Q. Thank you.

MS. HOTZ: That's all I have.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Mooney.

MS. MOONEY: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Mooney:

2.2

Q. On page 8 of your testimony you refer to the switching levels among customer classes. I specifically wanted to ask you about the residential load switching which was 29 percent or 26 percent of residential accounts.

Do you know what of that amount is from aggregation groups and what amount is individual residential customer switching?

- A. I do not, but I would expect Witness Jones would be the appropriate party to ask.
- Q. On page 12 of your testimony, and this was the sentence that Mr. Boehm tried to strike but was unsuccessful, you say "...it appears that the legislature was deliberately striking a balance that

would mitigate, although not eliminate, extreme price volatility for customers.... So I wanted to ask you about that extreme price volatility.

It's your testimony that the legislature did not intend to eliminate extreme price volatility?

A. Well, I think you're reading that maybe a little more narrowly than I was intending. I think what we saw in the first quarter of 2009 with the precipitous decline in commodity prices, we saw prices decline quite significantly, and I think one thing that has become apparent to us is that competition has arrived and is here to stay and our customers have, again, evidenced their desire to participate in that market.

And I think what I meant generally is that because of the way the statute is drafted with respect to the blending provision, it didn't speak to only a time when market prices are higher than existing ESP prices thereby blending in the direction where prices would increase over time for customers, but rather it was silent to at where the market prices are vis-a-vis the SSO price, and so the point was that the attempt there was to mitigate but not eliminate the price volatility.

Q. What would you say is extreme price

volatility in electric generation?

2.2

- A. I think that would be in the eyes of the particular customer.
- Q. What is the basis of your statements that in the case of residential customers, that they have a desire to participate in the competitive market?
- A. I think if you look at our load and the amount of our load that has switched, it is evidence of the fact that our customers have embraced their right and desire to switch.
- Q. But you don't know how many individual residential customers have switched.
 - A. I do not know that number specifically.
- Q. Now, under your application the plan is that 10 percent of the company's SSO load would be acquired through an auction in year 1, 20 percent in year 2, and then 100 percent thereafter; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Would that plan lead to price volatility?
- A. You know, again, and the reason I pause is that you're asking me to assume, you know, some forward price facts that aren't necessarily in evidence.
 - I mean, if you look at Mr. Rose's

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testimony, we would expect that in year 3 our SSO price, which we have agreed to hold constant through that 29-month period, would converge with market prices. So it would not be our expectation that the prices would be volatile.
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Following that period and certainly, I think, one could concede that there could be other things that could happen with respect to the prices, namely that the rebound occurs less quickly in terms of prices rebounding so that customers could share significantly in those benefits of reduced prices by allowing the company to get to market more quickly.

- Q. But that's all based on conjecture, right? I mean, you don't know that.
 - A. Not for certain, I do not.
 - Q. Okay.

MS. MOONEY: That's all the questions I have.

19 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

Mr. Yurick?

MR. YURICK: I just have a couple, your

22 Honors.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Yurick:

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- Q. Good morning, Ms. Janson.
- A. Good morning.
- Q. I notice on page 1 of your testimony that you have a juris doctorate degree from the University of Cincinnati College of Law.
 - A. I do.
 - Q. That's a very fine institution.
 - A. Were we there together?
- Q. I believe we were.
- On page 9 of your testimony -- give me
 one second.

Here we go. It is page 9 and it's lines 16 through 18. You say "Under the current law, the company is effectively quasi-regulated and exposed to the risk of customers switching without adequate cost recovery for standing ready to serve all customers in its territory."

Do you see that, ma'am?

- A. I do.
- Q. So what you're saying is that the company's not being adequately compensated for its risk; is that correct?
 - A. I think what I'm saying is that we're not

- adequately compensated for standing ready to serve our customers.
- Q. And standing -- well, the risk there is that customers will switch and you're not being compensated for that, correct?
 - A. Not adequately.
- Q. Okay. And in an MRO, as I understand it, the market actually quantifies the risk of customers switching; isn't that right?
 - A. Correct.

2.2

- Q. And would you agree with me -- given the events of recent years you would agree with me, would you not, that the market can sometimes make catastrophic errors in valuing risk?
- A. Can you point to a specific example you would like for me to --
- Q. Say the collapse in the -- the financial collapse that happened during the last half of 2007.
 - A. And what's your question?
- Q. That the market sometimes makes catastrophic errors in valuing risk.
- A. I think we need to get to a definition of "catastrophic," but I'll concede that no market, as efficient as they are, is without -- could be held to a perfection standard.

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                 That's a very good answer. You must have
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    really paid attention in law school.
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                 MR. YURICK: I have no further questions.
                 MS. SPILLER: I move to strike the . . .
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                 MR. YURICK: Yeah, you can withdraw the
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    gratuitous comment.
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                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.
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                 Mr. Oliker.
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                       CROSS-EXAMINATION
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    By Mr. Oliker:
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            Q.
                 Ms. Janson, in preparing your testimony
    and in preparation for cross what documents did you
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    review today -- for today?
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                What documents did I review today? I
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            Α.
16
    didn't review any documents today.
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            Q.
                 What documents did you review in
    preparation for today?
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                 I reviewed my testimony, I reviewed the
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    testimony of Messrs. Rogers and Trent, I reviewed the
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     application, and I reviewed the statute.
2.2
            Q.
                 Did you review any of Duke Energy-Ohio's
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    responses to interrogatories or requests for
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    production of documents?
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Α.

Not necessarily in preparation for my

testimony today, but I did review those at a prior time as well as the testimony of the other witnesses.

Q. Which ones did you review?

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A. And I apologize, when I'm responding to your question in preparation for my testimony I think in the last week period of time things I did to prepare.

I don't recall specifically.

- Q. Okay. Among the other Duke witnesses that have submitted testimony, are any of them under your direct supervision or indirect supervision?
- A. Oh, my. My responsibilities in terms of supervision within the company are specifically in the areas of government and regulatory strategy, economic development, and community relations, and I am trying to -- I haven't thought of the witnesses in that way.

We work very much on a matrixed organizational structure so, for instance, Mr. Wathen in the Rates Department actually reports up through individuals in Charlotte and is not a direct report of mine, but without an opportunity to review the witness list, if we have a copy of the witness list, I could let you know if any of them are in my direct reporting chain.

Certainly not the outside consultants.

Certainly not Mr. Whitlock, who is a fine colleague but not a direct report. I don't believe that they are.

- Q. What about Ken Jennings?
- A. He is not.
- Q. Okay. As your testimony indicates, you're a member of the Ohio Bar; is that correct?
 - A. I am.

2.2

- Q. And in preparing your testimony and preparing for cross did you review Section 4928 of the Ohio Revised Code?
 - A. I did.
- Q. Okay. So I take it you are familiar with section 4928.142?
 - A. I am.
- Q. On page 13 of your testimony beginning on line 13 you request the Commission to approve a competitive bidding process that has 10 percent blend in year 1, 20 percent in year 2, and a hundred percent in year 3. Based upon the statement of another Duke witness I'd like to ask you for clarification.

In Duke Energy-Ohio's application the request for the Commission to approve the plan --

EXAMINER PIRIK: I think you need to slow down a little bit.

- A. And the other, I'm sorry, the other Duke witness, I'm not --
- Q. The other Duke witness I believe is Don Wathen, I believe. The question is --
 - A. I'm sorry, is this in his testimony?
- Q. It's a question regarding your statements compared to his statements and I'm just trying to figure out what --
- A. Statements in his testimony versus those in mine.
 - Q. Yes.

2.2

- A. Okay.
- Q. My question is, is the application a request for the Commission to approve 100 percent of market in year 3 or is it an application for approval of whatever blending period the Commission approves?
- A. It is a request for approval of a hundred percent in year 3.
- Q. Do you know why Duke Witness William Don Wathen, Jr. testifies that approving Rider GEN is conditional and Duke Energy-Ohio may implement riders for fuel, purchased power, and environmental cost if the Commission modifies the blend period?

A. I would suggest you ask Witness Wathen, but one of the tenets of the application as we've offered through testimony is that the company would agree if we could get to a hundred percent market in year 3, we would agree to forego those four items that are listed in the statute for which we could modify the last ESP or SSO price.

2.2

So you have the December '11 ESP price that would account for the largest part of that blend price in years 1 and 2, 90 and 80, and we would agree to forego those adjustments that we could make in order to keep that portion of the blend constant for customers in those first couple of years in exchange for our ability to be at market by the completion of the 29-month period.

- Q. Okay. On page 4 and 5 of your testimony you indicate that Duke Energy-Ohio's generating assets are functionally separated from Duke Energy-Ohio's transmission and distribution business; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Can you provide me your explanation of what "functional separation" means?
- A. I can. Both the financial responsibility and the business decision-making for those

organizations are housed within different executives.

2.2

I certainly would like for you to pursue with Witness Whitlock as the person who is responsible and then in turn his executive, Keith Trent, who has assumed the testimony of Mr. Rogers, as they have responsibility for the nonregulated generation assets in Ohio more about specifically how those decisions are made around the generation assets.

For my part, I see it as my first and utmost obligation to ensure that the customers of the regulated utility have available to them safe, reliable, and economically priced power and that we are able to transmit and distribute to them the same.

So, you know, in my mind the first thing that comes to mind, obviously, is my obligations with respect to our regulated customers.

- Q. Okay. In your role as president of Duke Energy-Ohio do your responsibilities include the distribution business?
 - A. Not directly.
- Q. And do your responsibilities include the transmission business?
 - A. Not directly.
 - Q. Do your responsibilities include the

generation business?

2.2

A. They do not. And let me explain a little bit as a regional president. When I say "not directly," for purposes of best practices, for other processes and procedures, again, we have a fair amount of what I will refer to as matrix reporting, and by that I mean the ultimate executive over our transmission and distribution business is someone who resides in Charlotte.

I will tell you on a day-to-day basis, on a working basis one of the other regional presidents has been quoted to say, and I did not, "It doesn't matter who reports to me as long as everyone acts like it," and I feel like that very much -- we have a very good working relationship.

If I have a customer complaint and it is around transmission or distribution, it works, I will tell you in most cases, flawlessly that those individuals that have direct responsibility for those areas are there to assist as if they directly reported to me. And certainly that is the messages that are delivered from Charlotte, that those people make themselves available to the regional company presidents, and any of our staff for that matter.

Q. Okay. You indicate that you are employed

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by Duke Energy Business Services. Who do you report to?
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- A. I report to the chairman, president, and chief executive officer, Jim Rogers.
- Q. And did you report to that person all throughout 2009 and 2010?
 - A. I did not.

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- Q. Who did you report to during that time?
- A. I reported to James Turner, president of the franchise electric and gas business until on or about the 10th of December.
- Q. Is it true that he is no longer employed by the company?
 - A. It is true.
 - MS. SPILLER: Object to the relevance.
- 16 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Oliker.
 - MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I'm trying to establish the corporate separation practices and the corporate structure of the corporation, and

 Ms. Janson was involved with and testifies to the
- 21 move to PJM and I'm trying to lay a foundation for
- 22 how that happened.
- 23 EXAMINER PIRIK: Objection overruled.
- Would you like the question reread?
- 25 THE WITNESS: I would.

MR. OLIKER: Could you please read the question back?

(Record read.)

A. It is true.

2.2

- Q. Can you explain the relationship between Duke Energy Business Services and Duke Energy-Ohio?
- A. Duke Energy Business Services is a service company type subsidiary that employs many of our employees and also engages in contracting for services and holds title to things for ease of the company.
- Q. Are any of Duke's affiliated companies subsidiaries to Duke Energy Business Services, LLC?
 - A. I do not know.
 - Q. Do you know who would know?
 - A. Perhaps Witness Jones would know.
- Q. Since you are president of Duke Energy-Ohio I would like to ask you some additional questions about Duke's corporate structure and the relationship between some of the other affiliated companies.
- What does Duke Energy Commercial Enterprise, Inc. do within Duke Energy corporate structure?
 - A. I would suggest you ask Witness Whitlock

that question.

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- 2 Q. Do you know the answer?
 - A. I do not specifically.
 - Q. Okay. Do you know Donna T. Council?
- 5 A. I do.
- Q. What is her job title and responsibilities? By whom is she employed?
 - A. I believe she is a vice president within our Treasury function, subject to check.
- 10 Q. And which --
- 11 A. Donna Council.
- 12 Q. -- company is she employed by?
- 13 A. I would assume Duke Energy Business
- 14 Services.
- Q. And do you know what her responsibilities include?
- 17 A. I do for the most part.
- Q. Could you please clarify her
- 19 responsibilities?
- A. She is certainly the person who is
 responsible for our transaction review committee and
 the processes around that. I would suspect she also
 has some expanded responsibility around the Treasury
 function and certain of the financings.
- The fact that you will find many of us

employed by Duke Energy Business Services I don't
think goes to the point of corporate separation. I
think we have a corporate separation plan on file
that we all very much adhere to, we are trained on an
annual basis as to communications we can have with
individuals with certain responsibilities, and so I
think that --

MR. OLIKER: I'd like to object since this response is beyond the question.

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MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I think the Witness is allowed to explain her answer.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll sustain the objection and strike the information. I don't think it was directly responsive to his question.

If you could rephrase the question and she can give her answer again, that would be appropriate.

- Q. Could you please explain Donna Council's job responsibilities, please?
- A. Donna Council has responsibility for organizing and I even believe she acts as secretary to the company's transaction review committee, and I believe she also has additional responsibilities within the Treasury function for financing and other matters.

- Q. Do you know Lee E. Barrett?
- A. I do know Lee Barrett.

2.2

- Q. And what is his job title and responsibilities? By whom is he employed?
- A. I know he is a vice president. He has responsibility for our regional transmission organization membership. I believe he directly reports to Mr. Whitlock, and I would assume he reports to Duke Energy -- or, he is employed by Duke Energy Business Services as a payroll company.
- Q. Could you please clarify your testimony on pages 5 and 6. When you discuss Duke Energy-Ohio's current membership in the Midwest ISO as well as its planned membership in PJM, I'm not sure I correctly understand the question and answer that appears beginning on page 6, line 10.

Is it your testimony that PJM's market structure provides a better fit for Duke Energy's MRO than if Duke Energy remained in the Midwest ISO?

A. I think there are other witnesses who could probably more artfully and better respond to that question, including Messrs. Trent, Whitlock, and Jennings.

I will tell you from my perspective what was, again, of the utmost importance to me was that

Ohio customers would be neutral to benefited by a move from MISO to PJM. In addition, there are many more interconnection points within PJM than there are in MISO thereby, in my mind, leading to greater reliability, reduced congestion, so additional benefits for our customers. And as I thought about the move, those were the things that were certainly important to me.

2.2

The notion that all Ohio utilities would be in the same RTO receiving the same market signals and with available forward capacity information made PJM preferable.

The fact that our co-owners of our jointly-owned facilities are all PJM participants and that we would then be in PJM with them and, again, receiving the same signals, and I certainly would defer to Mr. Whitlock, but his decision to make capital investments and the like in conjunction with those co-owners would seemingly all be eased and much more convenient and beneficial to our customers by being a member of PJM versus MISO.

- Q. Are you familiar with the transaction review committee?
 - A. I am familiar.
 - Q. Can you please describe what the

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     transaction review committee did?
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                 MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if I may. I
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    understand that counsel is intending to attempt to
     lay a foundation for an alleged corporate separation
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    violation, but I think we're getting somewhat far
    afield of the scope of Ms. Janson's direct testimony
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    here.
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                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Are you objecting?
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                 MS. SPILLER: I am, your Honor.
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                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Oliker.
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                 MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, Ms. Janson
    testifies to the benefits of moving to PJM and the
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    transaction review committee I believe will elaborate
    on that decision.
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                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Objection overruled.
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                 THE WITNESS: Can you ask the question
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    again?
                 MR. OLIKER: Could you please reread the
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    question.
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                 (Record read.)
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                 With respect to?
            Α.
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            Q.
                 What was the function of the transaction
    review committee?
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            Α.
                 The function of the transaction review
    committee is to vet those decisions within the
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company that rise to their level of authority under our delegation of authority document.

2.2

So, for instance, if we were going to take a transaction to our board of directors for approval, in addition to going through various levels of approval at the site of the business where the transaction may have arrived, it goes through various levels of approval.

The transaction review committee is our highest internal level of approval chaired by our chairman, president, and chief executive officer, comprised of our senior-most officers in Charlotte who are our group executives and the direct reports to the -- otherwise the direct reports to the chairman.

- Q. Perhaps I can rephrase the question.

 Did the transaction review committee make the decision on whether to move from the Midwest ISO to PJM?
 - A. They did.
- Q. Okay. Who participates on the transaction review committee and by which Duke entity are they employed?
- A. The members of the transaction review committee, in addition to Jim Rogers, are I think

without exception all of our group executives.

2.2

- Q. Could you please identify them?
- A. Our group executive and chief legal officer Mark Manley, our group executive and chief financial officer Lynn Good, our group executive and head of our commercial businesses, Keith Trent, our group executive and chief generation and chief nuclear officer Dhia Jamil.
- Q. And which Duke affiliate employs each of these individuals?
- A. I would assume Duke Energy Business Services, potentially, with the exception of Mr. Rogers who may be employed by Duke Energy Corporation, but I am not positive.
- Q. And did you participate in the transaction review committee?
- A. Have I ever or do I? I would make a relevant presentation from my area of business to the transaction review committee upon occasion.
- Q. Did you attend meetings for that committee?
- A. Prior to this position I would have. In this position only if I have a particular presentation to make.
 - Q. And did you attend meetings when they

were making the addition to move from the Midwest ISO to PJM?

2.2

- A. I did I believe telephonically perhaps on one occasion.
- Q. And was that only when you were making presentations or was that on normal occasions as well?
- A. In this capacity only when I would be making a presentation.
- Q. Do you know when the transaction review committee decided to undertake the decision to move from the Midwest ISO to PJM?
- A. I don't recollect the exact date, but I would say spring of 2010.
- Q. Okay. Do you know who represented Duke Energy-Ohio on the transaction review committee in making that decision?
- A. I apologize, I omitted Mr. Turner who was a group executive and head of our franchise electric and gas business who is also a member of the transaction review committee and would have been Duke Energy-Ohio's -- and it's interesting, you used the term "representative." I think this body is put together to vet the decisions and there aren't particular representatives.

I would have been the person who was representing the interest of Duke Energy-Ohio from a regulated utility perspective. Mr. Whitlock and I likely would have made those presentations jointly, and he would have been representing the commercial businesses or the nonreg generation business working together collaboratively to make those presentations.

2.2

- Q. And do you know when Duke Energy-Ohio began to consider withdrawing from the Midwest ISO?
 - A. I would say summer of 2009.
- Q. What caused Duke Energy-Ohio to consider withdrawing from the Midwest ISO?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I'm going to object to the relevance as to why Duke Energy-Ohio may have made the decision to realign. I don't think that is an issue in this case whatsoever.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Oliker.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, as I stated previously, her testimony describes the benefits of realigning to PJM and I'm trying to elaborate on that and understand their reasoning.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Objection overruled.

- A. I'm sorry.
- Q. Could you please repeat the question? (Record read.)

A. Again, I would point you to Witness
Whitlock and Witness Jennings for a probably crisper
recitation of those reasons. It's certainly my
understanding that evaluation of something as
important as our regional transmission organization
membership is evaluated regularly. I don't know how
regularly, but certainly that is something that that
organization would look at from time to time.

2.2

I would tell you likely, in addition, the announcement of FirstEnergy's move from MISO to PJM would have interested the group to look into the reasons for FE's announcement and conduct an evaluation, which is not outside the normal course of our business.

- Q. Did you participate in the decision process that led to Duke Energy-Ohio to withdraw officially from the Midwest ISO?
- A. Depending on how you define the word "participation," yes.
- Q. Could you clarify your role in that process?
- A. We certainly met and had discussions about the move. I would tell you Mr. Whitlock and I will have, at times, robust discussions in terms of the particular areas of the business that we

represent, and when there are tensions, we have a very open environment in which to discuss and work those through.

So I participated in meetings, reviewed certain documents, and went before the TRC with Mr. Whitlock jointly to make that recommendation.

- Q. Did employees under your supervision conduct studies or analyses that were relied upon or considered by Duke Energy-Ohio's decision to exit the Midwest ISO?
 - A. No.

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- Q. But are you aware that employees did conduct studies and analyses that were relied upon to make that decision?
 - A. I am aware.
- Q. Do you know which employees performed these studies?
- A. Not specifically, but I believe they were under the supervision of Mr. Barrett.
- Q. Can you identify which studies or analyses were completed?
 - A. Do you have a document for me to --
- Q. Those documents are confidential and we'll discuss them at a later time, but I'm just wondering if you could identify them if they are

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presented to you.
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- A. I could.
- Q. And can you identify when these studies were completed?
- A. Again, I would venture to say late, late-winter/early-spring of this year.
 - Q. Okay. Do you mean 2010?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. Thank you.
- Is it correct that the process to
 evaluate Duke Energy-Ohio withdrawing from the
 Midwest ISO took many months?
- 13 A. That's correct.
- Q. Are you familiar with the term
 "pseudotime"?
- 16 A. Anecdotally, yes.
- Q. Can you provide a brief explanation of what that means?
- MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I'm going to object to the relevance.
- 21 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Oliker.
- MR. OLIKER: I'm just trying to lay a foundation for a topic I'm going to touch on later.
- MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, now we're
 getting into the technical aspects of a migration

from the Midwest ISO to PJM. This has gone beyond understanding the decision to realign as reflected in Ms. Janson's testimony and I would simply renew my objection that we are incredibly far afield of the scope of her direct testimony at this point.

objection, and it is difficult knowing that there are confidential items that you're going to be crossing on and you're trying to do as much as you can in the open record, and I do appreciate that so I am going to allow you some latitude and I will overrule the objection.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.

THE WITNESS: May I have the question

again?

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(Record read.)

- A. I would tell you that I am not technically capable of giving you an excellent definition of "pseudotime" and I would refer you to another witness, either Witness Jennings or Witness Whitlock.
 - Q. Are those individuals in the room today?
 - A. They are.
 - Q. Thank you.
- MR. OLIKER: I have no further questions

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at this time, your Honor.
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2 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Hart.

MR. HART: Yes, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Hart:

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- Q. It's kind of awkward being behind you here.
 - A. At least I can hear you.
- Q. Hopefully. Before I start would you agree that the interpretation of the statute 4928.142 is a question of law?
 - A. Twould.
- Q. And your interpretation is based on reading this statute?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And do you have any specialized knowledge that allows you to define the intent of that statute more than some other attorney or commissioner who would read the law?
 - A. Not than another attorney or a commissioner, no.
- Q. In your testimony you talk about going to full market in year 3. Are you familiar with the provision of the statute that talks about the first

five years being staged through the blending process?

A. I am.

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- Q. And you're familiar with the language that says beginning in year 2 the Commission can alter the percentages specified in part (D).
 - A. Prospectively.
 - Q. And --
- A. So the Commission, in my humble reading of the statute, the Commission would have the discretion to alter beginning as early as year 3, which is what we propose.
- Q. Okay. Let's back up a minute. Year 2 under your proposal would be the year 2013; is that correct?
- A. Well, as we define it in our proposal, the first year of the blending would last for a period of 17 months so that we could align with the PJM auction process for the benefit of customers and competitive suppliers.
- So the first year would last through May 31st of 2013, and year 2 would be the 12 months following that, so the first two years would be a 29-month period, year 3 beginning directly thereafter.
 - Q. My question to you is does year 2 begin

in calendar year 2013? That's correct, isn't it?

- A. Sometime -- yes, June 1.
- Q. That's in 2013, correct?
- A. I just wanted to be clear.
- Q. All right. Can you tell me what words in the statute you're relying upon to ask the Commission to alter that blending percentage today?
- A. We are relying upon the Commission's discretion as it is spelled out in the statute to alter prospectively the blend in order to mitigate a significant or abrupt impact on the price.
- Q. Well, I'm not asking you about the word "perspective," I'm asking you about the word beginning this year 2, those words. How do you -- what words in the statute do you find that allows the Commission to make that alteration prior to year 2?
- A. Would it be appropriate to ask for a copy of the --
- MS. SPILLER: Certainly.
- MR. HART: Sure.
- MS. SPILLER: May I approach, your Honor?
- 22 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.
- MS. SPILLER: Thank you.
- 24 THE WITNESS: May I have the question
- 25 again?

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(Record read.)

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- A. I don't think I said that the Commission can make that decision before year 2.
- Q. Well, your application asked for the Commission to alter the percentages upon the initial implementation of the plan, doesn't it?
- A. Our application suggests that the Commission make the decision that the blend would be altered prospectively beginning in year 3 that we define as the June 1, 2013, period.
- Q. All right. Let me ask you about the word "prospectively." Is there something in the statute that says "prospectively" means you have to wait a year before the change occurs?
- A. I think I'm giving the, as you would in any statutory construction, giving the word "prospectively" its ordinary meaning to say in the future.
- Q. Let's say in the future, June 1st, 2013, the Commission decides we should alter the percentages. Could it do that immediately the next day?
- A. I think the statute specifically speaks to that.
 - Q. Is that prospective?

You have to answer verbally.

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- A. Oh, can you give me the example again?
- Q. June 1, 2013, the Commission decides we made a mistake, we need to change these percentages going forward. Could that be effective the very next day? Would that be prospective?
- A. You know, the issue I see with that is that in our application the company agrees, again, and I've discussed earlier the company agrees that it wouldn't exercise its right to adjust the December 2011 SSO price which, again, is the most significant portion of the blend in years 1 and 2, should the Commission allow us to be at a hundred percent market in year 3, that we deem that June 1, 2013 date.

So it would seem to me we would be relying upon the Commission's word that -- in its order that it would make that decision now and, if you would, not retrade that with a day's notice upon that period.

- Q. Well, is it your testimony that there would have to be a year lag between the alteration of the percentage and the actual change? You're proposing year 3 be when the change occurs, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Why does it have to wait a year?

- A. I'm not sure I understand your question.
- Q. If it can alter prospectively beginning in year 2, why would the change have to wait until year 3?

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- A. Because the earlier part of the statute says that no more than 20 percent in year 2, and then beginning in year 2 the Commission has the discretion in subsection (E) there to alter prospectively, and we would have secured through auction the necessary portion of the load that would be supplied by the market, it would seem that there would need to be a period for us to react and it's my interpretation that that would be in year 3.
- Q. Let me ask you about the adjustments.

 You've suggested the company would forego adjustments during the blending period, correct?
 - A. The first 29 months.
- Q. You're talking about adjustments for purchased power, fuel, environmental, correct?
- A. As outlined there in Subsection D, 1 through 4.
- Q. Those adjustments can be both positive and negative, can't they?
 - A. They could be.
 - Q. So if your costs were to go down in the

future, adjustments actually might cause the SSO price to reduce.

- A. That's correct. Although we believe there is some benefit to customers and other market participants to some clarity and certainty.
- Q. Well, let me ask you this, the company can forego an increase, correct, because that would mean more revenue to the company. You agree that they could do that, right?
 - A. I agree.

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- Q. What gives the company the right to forego the opportunity of customers to have the price reduced because of changes in costs?
- A. I think that's simply part of the proposal we outline in the application.
- Q. Well, is there something in the law that allows the company to take away customers' rights to seek a price decrease?
 - A. Not in this particular statute, no.
- Q. Is it Duke's proposal to ask the

 Commission to take away that right of all customers

 for the first two years?
- A. In exchange for allowing customers to be at market at a time where they would likely stand to be, at worst, neutral, or perhaps benefited by the

- exposure to a hundred percent market price in year 3.
- Q. Would you agree that the wholesale market for electric power has been quite volatile for the last five years?
 - A. I would.

- Q. And that if we went back to 2008 when the company's current ESP plan was being proposed, market prices were substantially higher than the ESP price, correct?
 - A. I would agree with that.
- Q. And since 2009 the market prices have dramatically fallen so they're now below the ESP price.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And it's your prediction that within two years or three years the prices are going to be back up at least to where Duke's price is now, correct?
- A. I do not make that prediction. I would suggest you ask Witness Rose, but that is certainly as we've submitted.
- Q. But your testimony relies on that projection as to why year 3 is the time to stop blending.
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. So you would agree that the market price

has been volatile in the past, correct?

A. I would.

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- Q. Is there anything about the company's proposal that's going to stop the overall market from being volatile in the future?
- A. I don't know that there's an easy answer to that. There's nothing about the company's application that would have any impact on the volatility of market prices for power. The two are wholly unrelated.
- Q. Now, would you agree that during the company's ESP period the Duke SSO price has been stable?
- A. Well, it has been, because within the construct of the ESP we have not had any ability to flex that price. In fact, as part of our application as I understand it in the ESP that was approved in December of 2008, we suggested an electronic bulletin board process and that was not something that grew legs, if you will, in terms of our ability to put that in place. So we found ourselves with an inflexible pricing mechanism.
- Q. Well, however it got there, it's been stable, correct?
 - A. It has been stable.

- Q. So we've got a straight line pretty much for Duke's price --
 - A. For the ESP period.
- Q. And you have a curve that's fluctuating up and down for the market price, correct?
 - A. Correct.

- 7 Q. And occasionally those lines cross, 8 right?
 - A. Not in the ESP period.
 - Q. They crossed once, didn't they? We started with the market price above Duke's price and it's currently below it, right?
 - A. Yes. Correct.
 - Q. So they crossed, right? And Mr. Rose is projecting they're going to cross again sometime in 2014, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And you're suggesting that the next time those lines cross we should stop blending; is that right?
 - A. I'm not suggesting that that's my opinion that we should stop. I would tell you that the need to blend would be dubious at best, there would be no need to continue to blend when those two lines converge.

Q. And under Duke's proposal, once those lines converge, Duke's price will acquire whatever volatility the market price has, correct?

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A. Well, I think that would be mitigated by the staggered auction procurement process that's outlined in the testimony of Mr. Lee and, again, the legislature's intent and certainly one of the tenets of the Commission, in addition to protecting customers in the financial stability of utilities, is competition, and I think we are simply focused on that true north that is a competitive generation environment.

And I think what the precipitous decline in market prices in early-2009 taught us is that competition has arrived in the state of Ohio and this quasi-regulated ESP construct did not allow us to make longer term decisions and to be nimble enough to react to those changes in prices.

And again, that generation in terms of decision-making, you know, and I would have you have this discussion with Messrs. Whitlock and Trent, but we have not found the ESP construct to be terribly workable in this environment.

Q. Well, my question wasn't whether you liked it or not. The question was you're proposing

that in year 3 the company adopt whatever volatility is on the market, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. So we're going to jump off of --
- A. Mitigated by the open, fair, and transparent bid process that we've outlined.
- Q. So you're going to jump off of the steady line of the ESP price and adopt the curve of market price, whatever that ends up being.
 - A. Correct.
- MS. SPILLER: I'm going to object to the extent I think that question misinterprets the answers that Ms. Janson has given twice now.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Objection overruled.

- Q. Let me ask you, on page 8 of your testimony at the top you talk about the number of CRES providers. Would it be fair to say on January 1 of 2009 there was very little switching?
 - A. It would be.
- Q. And that's because the market price was higher than Duke's price?
- A. Leading up to that period I don't -- I don't know the prices on that date specifically.
- Q. Would you agree that the increase in the number and activity of CRES providers has been due to

the market price decline?

- A. I would agree.
- Q. Is it also true that that period of competition has occurred while Duke was in MISO?
 - A. I would agree Duke is currently in MISO.
- Q. And these CRES providers that you talk about, the 13 active ones, are all MISO participants?
- A. I do not know if all of the CRES providers are participants in MISO.
- Q. How many of those 13 are PJM market participants?
 - A. I do not know the answer to that.
- Q. What is the economic impact on a CRES provider who operates through MISO of the switch to PJM?
- A. Again, I would ask you that there are better witnesses to ask these questions, specifically Mr. Jennings, but it's my understanding that the PJM RTO better serves for the competitive generation market and for CRES providers. Again, that understanding is anecdotal at best, not technically based.
- Q. Do you know how many of those 13 CRES providers will continue to participate after you switch to PJM?

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A. I do not.
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- Q. I want to ask you about a question and answer on page 24.
 - MS. SPILLER: I'm sorry, Doug?
- 5 MR. HART: Twenty-four.
 - MS. SPILLER: Thank you.
 - Q. On line 16 you say "Duke's rate structure," well, let me back up a second.
- "...it also ensures, in its rate

 structure, that no generation-related costs will be

 recovered through distribution or transmission

 rates."
 - Is it also true that there will be no distribution or transmission -- strike that.
 - Are there any riders that Duke is proposing that recover generation costs from customers who switch to another provider?
 - A. I would ask that you refer those questions to specifically Witness Wathen or Witness Zoilkowski. And can you ask me again the specific purpose of the rider?
 - I only do so because they certainly have more technical expertise and a better working knowledge of both the riders that are in existence under our current ESP and the riders that we would

propose under our proposed MRO and, thus, I think that conversation would be more fruitful with them.

- Q. Let me just ask you from a big policy standpoint. Is Duke committing in this case that it will not recover any generation costs from customers who do not buy generation service from it?
- A. I think the only two -- there are only two riders that would apply under the company's MRO proposal, one of those, it's my understanding, that would be for ESP type adjustments and would only be in place for a short period of time, the other rider I recall specifically recovering for network integration, or NITS, which, quite frankly, from a technical perspective I am not entirely conversant with recovery under that particular rider.
- Q. Other than those two it's your view that there are no recoveries of generation costs from distribution customers?
 - A. To my knowledge.

MR. HART: That's all I have, thank you.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. O'Brien?

MR. O'BRIEN: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Warnock?

MR. WARNOCK: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Montgomery?

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to make alterations in year 3 or have a three-year

blend beginning at the time from the inception of the application; is that your testimony?

- A. Can you repeat the question?
- Q. Yes. You testified in your prefiled testimony about the legislative intent of RC 4928.142; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Your testimony from your observations, and you're a lawyer, right?
 - A. I am.

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- Q. Okay.
- A. Recovering.
- Q. Recovering, okay.

You're saying that initially a utility doesn't have to have a five-year blend, it can have something less than a five-year blend going right out of the gate from the date of the order from the Commission?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. I want to refer you to 4928.142(D) and if you would look with me, please, to three lines down in (D) in the middle there it starts with "That a portion." Do you see that?
 - A. I do.
- Q. Okay. It says "...that a portion of that

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utility's standard service offer load for the first
five years of the market rate offer be competitively
bid under division (A) of this section as follows,"
and then it gives the percentages, right, as to what
those five years would show or would be?
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- A. Uh-huh.
- Q. Is that correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And then if you would refer, then, to division (E) of 4928.142. Do you see that?
 - A. That's where we were.
- 12 Q. Division (E).
- 13 A. Oh, (E), as in "egg"?
- 14 Q. Yes.

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- 15 A. Yes.
 - Q. And there it says "Beginning in the second year of a blended price under division (D)."

 It's referring to the five years that is outlined in division (D); is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. The Commission may alter prospectively.
- 23 A. In the future.
- Q. In the future. In year 2.
 - A. Beginning in the second year the

Commission may alter prospectively.

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- Q. So you don't interpret that to mean that there's a five-year blending period already in place for your MRO; is that correct?
- A. I believe that the Commission could exercise its discretion to alter prospectively beginning in year 3.
- Q. Alter five years to three years? Alter now? You're asking the Commission to alter today that five years.
- A. We are, primarily to, again, as I stated earlier, my true north is for the benefit of the customers and it seems to us that, as Mr. Rose's testimony outlines, that once those prices converge, there is no longer a need to continue the blend and that customers would thereby intersect with market prices, but potentially, depending on what view of forward curves you look at, it would enable customers to inure a benefit in terms of prices, and I don't know about you, but I think that's significant.
- Q. Ms. Janson, my question is are you asking the Commission to alter the five years today?
 - A. We are.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. Upon an order which I don't think we

would get today. Hopefully by February 21st.

Q. And do you see the language also there that's right below, in the middle of that paragraph of (E), it says "Any such alteration shall be made not more often than annually"?

Do you see that language?

A. I do.

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- Q. And does that not mean that the Commission can alter that annually, those proportions beginning in year 2? They could do it in year 3 too, couldn't they?
- A. You know, the issue I'm struggling with here is the statute is relatively new, as we know, passed in the middle of 2008, and, you know, unlike many statutes that have had been tested, tested in courts, to my knowledge the MRO statute is yet somewhat untested. So, I mean, we could exercise our debate here on statutory construction for, I'm sure, days.

I think our application stands on its own in terms of what, you know, we believe the Commission has discretion to do, but if you've ever been in a room of more than one lawyer, and I would say this room has significantly more than that number, I think we could exercise this activity for days if not weeks

to come in terms of how this statute can be read.

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- Q. Well, according to that language,
 Ms. Janson, according to that language I just read
 you the Commission can alter again in year 3, can
 they not?
- A. You're making the -- take me back to the base case.
- Q. Okay. Let's read the language together again. "Any such alteration shall be made not more often than annually."
- A. And the discretion begins beginning in the second year prospectively, it's my reading, that that would apply then to the third year of the blending because it would seem to me counter to common sense and the way that we would propose to satisfy through the competitive bid process, satisfy our load obligation that that could apply the next day, as was suggested earlier.

It would seem to me that that would apply for the coming procurement and bid process. So it's a rational reading.

- Q. So you agree with me, then, in year 3 the Commission could alter those proportions again.
 - A. But once we --
 - Q. And change the duration.

1 Once we would be at a hundred percent, we Α. 2 would have already procured on behalf of our 3 customers the load to serve them so I don't -- I don't believe that it would -- it would be something 4 5 that the Commission would want to do to, I mean how 6 can you develop a competitive market if you can 7 unwind, you know, I don't know that you can unwind, an auction? It would seem to me once you're at a 8 9 hundred percent market, you're at a hundred percent 10 market from there and following.

MR. JONES: Your Honor, that response was not responsive to my question. I'll ask to have Ms. Janson directed to answer my question.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if I may, I believe the question had to be with whether or not -EXAMINER PIRIK: Excuse me. Could you reread the question?

(Record read.)

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- A. I think I'll have to agree to disagree with that, if I'm only permitted to have a one-word answer.
 - Q. You're saying no.
 - A. I'm saying they would not.
 - Q. They would not have the discretion?
 - A. I'm saying they would not exercise it if

they had it.

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- Q. No. I'm asking you would they have the discretion in year 3 to make that alteration?
- A. I would not sit here and presume to tell the Commission they have or do not have discretion.

 I just will not do that.
- Q. But you're saying the Commission has discretion today to alter the five years; is that correct?
- A. Prospectively. I'm telling you at the time where you get to a hundred percent market things would have to happen in advance of that. Things like running the auction, staggered procurement. There are counterparties here, there are commercial entities that would be bidding their load into the auction and I think it would be, you know, it would be counter to the tenets of the legislature and the Commission to go, oh, oh, oh, hold on guys, we didn't really mean to run an auction, you have to step back, the Commission wants to turn this thing back. That is not the development of a competitive generation market.
- Q. Ms. Janson, I'm not asking for your opinion. I'm asking for the legislative intent as to what you gave testimony to.

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A. And we talked. I was not -- I did not speak with members of the legislature, I was not in this position in 2008, and I, frankly, have not reviewed in detail any legislative intent behind the statute.
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- Q. So you're not competent to give testimony on the --
 - A. No, I would not agree with that.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Janson, is it possible that you could read this sentence of the statute to say what Mr. Jones is asking you?

THE WITNESS: And what is he asking me specifically?

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Jones, could you rephrase your question again.

MR. JONES: Yes.

- Q. Ms. Janson, again, for the third time I'll read this, "Any such alteration shall be made not more often than annually," and that is in 4928.142(E). The Commission has the discretion to make an alteration in year 3; isn't that correct? According to the legislative intent of that statute.
- A. Correct. Not more often than annually, correct.
 - Q. Thank you.

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And that also includes year 3, in year 3 the Commission has the discretion to alter those proportions that are provided in the blending period; isn't that correct?
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A. That's correct.

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MR. JONES: Your Honor, can the record reflect the witness did answer that in the affirmative saying "that's correct"?

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. Yes, the record reflects that, thank you.

MR. JONES: Thank you.

- Q. Ms. Janson, I want to refer to your testimony now on page 6.
- A. May I quickly add to my response?

 MR. JONES: Your Honor, I have no other questions.

EXAMINER PIRIK: On redirect your counsel may be able to ask you that question.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Jones, do you know how much more you have? This might be a good time to take about ten minutes so the witness can take a break.

MR. JONES: Sure, I just have a little bit more, but either way I'm fine.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Since we're going to break at about a quarter till 1 anyway, why don't we take a ten-minute break until a quarter after now and then we'll come back.

(Recess taken.)

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

Mr. Jones.

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MR. JONES: Thank you, your Honor.

Q. Ms. Janson, I just have a few other questions to cover with you. First I want to refer to your testimony on page 6.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Mooney, can you pass the microphone over to -- oh, no. Mr. Jones, you have one. You need to talk into it also.

- Q. Ms. Janson, I need you to refer to your testimony on page 6 where you testify about the FERC proceedings in regards to the application being filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and you provide the docket number and so forth requesting approval to move your legacy generation load into PJM. Do you see that?
 - A. I do, at lines 1 through 3.
- Q. Yes. Yes. And further you discuss there the filing for approval the fixed resource

requirements, so the FRR plan. Do you see that as well?

A. I do.

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- Q. And I wanted to ask you did the FERC approve the FRR plan on October 21st, 2010?
 - A. I believe that's correct.
 - Q. I just wanted to clarify that.
- A. I would have you cover that with Witness Jennings as well.
- Q. Okay. You further testify there in that paragraph the company expects this realignment to be completed by January 1st, 2012. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I want to ask you, what is your expectation that realignment's going to be approved? What's the basis for that expectation?
- A. Again, I don't directly supervise the folks who are responsible for the RTO alignment area, nor am I a FERC attorney, but anecdotally I understand that we are hopeful to receive approval and that we would be in a position to effect that realignment by the end of 2011.
- Q. There's, Ms. Janson, there's no certainty that that realignment will be approved; is that correct?

- A. I would agree, no certainty, but a high degree of confidence that it will be.
 - O. And what's that based on?

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- A. The information that's been shared with me by our FERC attorneys and our folks who have the RTO organization as part of their responsibility based on prior case law and other migrations.
- Q. Ms. Janson, would you agree there's still several more steps to go through for that realignment process to continue through?
- A. There are additional, but I wouldn't -- I don't think there are several. There are additional steps, yes.
 - Q. Do you know how many steps?
 - A. Not specifically.
- Q. Now, Ms. Janson, I want to refer your attention to your testimony on page 13. There at the beginning of line 9 you testify that "And as it will be confirmed by other witnesses, the prices blending during transition to market are expected to converge in year 3 of the company's MRO." Again, what's the basis for the expectation for the convergence?
- A. I think we're relying on the testimony of Witness Rose.
 - Q. Is that the only witness?

- A. Witness Northrup may have information to share in that regard.
- Q. And to your knowledge is there a certainty that they are going to converge?

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- A. I don't think with the market prices for power there can ever be definitive certainty.
- Q. And by making that statement, expected to converge, are you suggesting that once they converge they're going to remain at that level and stay flat at that level into the future?
- A. That's certainly not what I said. A convergence is the prices come together.
- Q. Right. And how long will they stay together?
 - A. I can't answer that.
- Q. I'm just asking you to describe your testimony. When you were saying "expected to converge," I see it that they're crossing one another. Are they going to stay at that intersection? I mean, can you elaborate on that?
 - A. I cannot.
- Q. And, Ms. Janson, the last area I want to cover here is page 15, the transfer of generating assets. If the Commission were to approve your MRO application, when would the company then be filing

its applications to transfer its generating assets?

A. In the coming months.

- Q. I take it that would be two or three months after the order?
 - A. That would be fair.
- Q. And by making that application there wouldn't be any certainty that the Commission would approve that application; is that correct?
- A. Well, I think in making any application you hope that the Commission would look at the facts and the matter in evidence and see that it's certainly part of the, again, the plan to further the development of a competitive market. Certainly once the time that the blend has come to a hundred percent market there's no need for the generation to continue to be owned within Duke Energy-Ohio.
- Q. But the Commission would have to find that it's just, reasonable, and in the public interest to approve that, wouldn't they?
 - A. And we feel certain they will find so.
- Q. I believe you testified that the application that you envision being filed will be asking the Commission to transfer your assets to an affiliate; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.

Q. Why an affiliate as to someone who's not affiliated with the company?

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A. Well, I think to assume that we would transfer to someone not affiliated with the company would assume that we have, you know, a willing purchaser who wishes to purchase those assets on terms to which we've agreed, and there are no such facts in evidence.

So the notion of transferring it to an affiliate is more, one, around being able to, again, as I've earlier stated, operate our business in a way where we can make long-term decisions around capital requirements, around operation of that generation, that generation being in a separate company, then those decisions could be made with respect to whether or not that generation is interested in participating in the Duke Energy-Ohio auction.

The thing that I've struggled with today, there is no, you know, nefarious intent on behalf of the company. What we want to do here is run our business in a logical and rational way and be able to make long-term decisions for the benefit of our customers with some longer term certainty than a three-year ESP provides. And the transfer of our generation and the approval of the MRO would allow us

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to do that in a way that doesn't, you know, consistently whipsaw us into sort of short three-year periods of time.
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- Q. And at such time if the company were to transfer its assets, would a new corporate separation plan then be filed with the Commission?
- A. I think we would have to take that under review as to whether or not the existing corporate separation plan at that time appropriately addresses all of the issues that may need to be addressed based on the transfer of the generation.
- MR. JONES: I have no further questions, thank you.
- 14 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.
- 15 Redirect, Ms. Spiller.
- MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

19 By Ms. Spiller:

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- Q. Ms. Janson, I would like to draw your attention, if I may, to the questions asked by Mr. Oliker regarding the TRC, or transaction review committee.
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. Is that committee the final

decision-maker of business propositions that are presented to it?

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- A. It actually is not. I think it serves at the behest of the chairman, president, and CEO who is the ultimate decision-maker under our delegation of authority. That committee was put together, and again, I think I alluded to its membership, so that issues, decisions of significance, could be vetted by the entire senior team and thereby making a recommendation and having things considered to Jim, then, who ultimately makes the decision.
- Q. So with regard to the realignment from the Midwest ISO to PJM, did the TRC make a recommendation to Mr. Rogers?
- A. Duke Energy-Ohio made a recommendation to the transaction review committee and that was Mr. Whitlock and I made the recommendation to the transaction review committee. They, in turn, made a recommendation to Mr. Rogers that he approve the transfer.
- Q. You were asked both by Ms. Mooney and Mr. Hart about market prices, I believe one of the characterizations had to do with stepping off into volatile market prices. Can you tell me, ma'am, how the company's competitive bidding process as detailed

in its application protects customers against market pricing volatility?

- A. You know, I think I tried a couple of times and maybe I wasn't clear enough, and I would also direct questions to the company's Witness Lee who was very integral in putting together our competitive bid process. But at its core it provides for a descending clock auction open to all bidders, all qualified bidders, much like the FE auctions that the Commission has approved would run, and with the staggered procurement tranches as I've also alluded to we believe that that process would serve to mitigate that price volatility to which you referred.
 - Q. Thank you.

And, ma'am, do you still have the relevant sections of Senate Bill 221 in front of you?

A. I do.

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- Q. And if I could turn your attention, please, to sections (D) as in David and (E) as in echo.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You were asked questions from Mr. Jones about section (E) and the alteration of the blend. Is there anything in section (E) as you read it that prevents the Commission from making a decision today

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to alter the blend in year 3?
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- A. There is not.
- Q. And, ma'am, with regard to -- strike that.

As a albeit recovering attorney are you familiar with the rules of statutory construction?

- A. I am.
- Q. And is one of those rules that every word in the statute should be given meaning?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. With regard to the Commission's ability to blend, there was language that was not read by Mr. Jones, specifically "notwithstanding any other requirement of this section." Do you see that language?
 - A. Is that in section (E)?
- Q. Yes, ma'am. the first sentence; do you see that?
- 19 A. (E) as in egg or (D) as in dog?
- 20 Q. Egg.
- 21 A. Yes.
 - Q. So does this mean, Ms. Janson, that although section (D) as in David speaks of a five-year blend, that the Commission can alter that blend?

A. That's the way I read it.

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- Q. And how would you define "notwithstanding" as used in that provision?
- A. As we discussed in the statutory construction, to give that word its meaning notwithstanding any other requirement in the section. So that would give, beginning in the second year of the blended price under division (D) and notwithstanding any requirement of section (E).
- Q. If I could keep your focus, please, on section (E) as in echo, the last sentence of that section, please. You were asked about whether the Commission could change the blend once the company is fully at market. Can you please tell me what you interpret this last section or, I'm sorry, this last sentence of section (E) to mean?
- A. I can. And perhaps I wasn't clear enough in my response, but within that final sentence it states that the alteration shall be limited to an alteration affecting the prospective portions used during the blending period and shall not affect any blending proportion previously approved.

So when I stated that once we would be at a hundred percent market the Commission, from just a rational basis, would not, you know, attempt to

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unwind any competitive bid process that has gone on before, it seems that this could be read that they would not -- they shall not affect any blending proportion previously approved.
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- Q. And is Duke Energy-Ohio through its application asking the Commission to make alterations to the blend more often than annually?
 - A. We are not.

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MS. SPILLER: Nothing further, your Honor. Thank you.

11 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

Rather than go around and mention everyone's name I'm going to take a scan of parties to see whether there is any recross for the nonconfidential portion.

Hearing none, we'll go off the record for a moment.

(Discussion off the record.)

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

Mr. Oliker.

MR. OLIKER: We feel that we have an obligation to bring a matter to your attention.

During discovery Duke inadvertently disclosed some confidential documents to the general public. To be

clear, we're not suggesting that we think the hearing should not be closed, but we feel we have an obligation to bring it to your attention.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Spiller.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I will say that there was an inadvertent transmission. It was then identified to all counsel in this proceeding that there was an inadvertent disclosure consistent with what I will describe are rules of ethics. As members in good standing of the legal community we asked the attorneys to treat that information as confidential. The disclosure was not at all intended to waive any confidences associated with that document.

I think this is somewhat akin to what is allowed under the rules of civil procedure and evidence as administered from our federal courts that if there is an inadvertent disclosure, the timely notification of that disclosure would not otherwise remove the label of confidential and privileged from that information.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Let me make sure I'm clear on this. Mr. Oliker, the information that you are requesting cross-examination of was inadvertently disclosed to all of the parties.

MR. OLIKER: Much of it was in various

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            Certain drafts of things that I'm going to
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    discuss were disclosed.
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                 EXAMINER PIRIK: To all of the parties.
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                 MR. OLIKER: To all the parties.
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                 MS. SPILLER: To attorneys, your Honor, I
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    believe.
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                 EXAMINER PIRIK:
                                  To attorneys.
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                 MS. SPILLER: Yes, ma'am.
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                 EXAMINER PIRIK: And, Ms. Spiller, are
    you saying that some of these attorneys have not
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    entered into confidentiality agreements with the
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    company, or you're saying, I mean, that they should
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    be treating this as confidential due to the
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     inadvertent requirement in the rules is what you're
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    saying?
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                 MS. SPILLER: Correct. And we do have
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    confidentiality agreements that were signed I believe
    by most of the parties, by counsel for most of the
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EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. Can we see a copy of the information that you wish to cross-examine on because, just to clarify the record, even though the company is alleging confidentiality and the parties are respecting that at this point in time, the Bench

confidentiality agreement from Wal-Mart and Sam's.

parties. I do not yet see that we have a

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will determine what should and shouldn't be on the
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    open record and make a ruling accordingly. So after
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    we review the information -- are you aware of
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     specifically the information?
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                 MS. SPILLER: No, we are not, your Honor.
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                 EXAMINER PIRIK: So we'll need to give
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    Duke a copy of it also.
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                 MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, may I approach?
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                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Well, you can give it to
    the witness, but the Bench needs it and specifically
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    counsel for the company needs it.
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                 MR. OLIKER:
                              That's not a complete copy,
    but the cover sheet there I believe lists the
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    documents that were disclosed. But that document
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    there is the document that I'm going to discuss.
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                 EXAMINER STENMAN: So this is all that
    would be in the record?
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                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Do you have another copy
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    of it?
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                              I'm sorry, your Honor.
                 MR. OLIKER:
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                 This is the same document.
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                 EXAMINER PIRIK: So does this document in
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    total contain the information which you wish to
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    cross-examine on that is alleged confidential by the
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     company?
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MR. OLIKER: I also intend to discuss a finalized version of that document.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: So do you have a copy of that also?

MR. OLIKER: I do as well.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Spiller, I would ask that the company take a moment to look at this document keeping in mind that our consideration of this document will be very limited to only those items, numbers, names, whatnot, that needs consideration as proprietary.

Just briefly looking at it I do not believe that all of the numbers and all of the words that are on these pages warrant confidentiality, so I need the company to look at it and determine what specifically on these documents you're asking to be kept confidential.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Janson, if you need to help, I don't know if -- I don't know who needs to help you with this.

THE WITNESS: I'm not --

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, are you proposing we simply take a brief recess here? This is the first we've heard of the intent to

cross-examine a witness with particular documents.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes, we're going to physically stay in the room for the next ten minutes and look them over and see whether we're able to ascertain specifically what you're going to be requesting. So if you can go through that, we'll see where we can go with it.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: So we're on break and

10 off the record.

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(Off the record.)

EXAMINER PIRIK: Go back on the record.

While we were in recess we labeled six documents for consideration by the Bench with regard to the request that all or portions of these documents be kept confidential by the company. Document No. 1 is a February draft of a white paper. Document No. 2 is a May 7th, 2010, draft of a white paper. Document 3 is a redacted appendix to the white paper. Document No. 4 is a PowerPoint presentation. Document No. 5 we will label "Assumption." And document No. 6 is an e-mail.

Having labeled the documents, if you could, when you're making your arguments, just specifically designate which, by number, document

you're talking about, the record will be able to clearly indicate which one it is.

Ms. Spiller.

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MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. I would simply like the record to reflect that in providing discovery in this case Duke Energy-Ohio did produce confidential proprietary information pursuant to confidentiality agreements entered into with counsel for the various parties.

It is my understanding that counsel are not challenging the confidential designation of the documents, however, the Bench has asked us to review documents to ascertain if there are portions of those documents that perhaps may not merit that confidential label.

I would like to first turn to what has been marked as document No. 1, a transaction review committee white paper. Just going through the document, the first paragraph is the proposed transactions summary which details the -- as, if you will, to the TRC, we would acknowledge that this is public information.

I'm going to skip the next paragraph, if
I may, and jump down to the bullet pointed
information, Other Strategic Benefits. That

information has been set forth in the public testimony filed in this proceeding and thus Duke Energy-Ohio will not suggest that that information is confidential.

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However, for the balance of this document it is Duke Energy-Ohio's position that all of the remaining content which has not been made public through this filing or otherwise is, in fact, business proprietary and trade secret information.

I think, most importantly, this document contains a summary of how the company analyzes and views its business. It is very forward-looking. The assumptions that are included in this document include assumptions around the pricing, for example, capacity pricing.

With the information that is contained within this document it would not be a difficult proposition for a competitor of Duke Energy-Ohio to, in fact, ascertain our proprietary business modeling, the analysis, and the relevant assumptions that the company incorporates into that analysis in making their strategic business decisions.

In short, your Honor, if this information is produced, we believe that it would work an unfair competitive advantage to Duke Energy-Ohio. I would

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say that the company also took caution to label this document internally as confidential. That's significant to the Ohio statutory definition of trade secret in that this is not information that was disseminated loosely within the company.
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I think, your Honor, there is information in this document that also addresses future costs that may be incurred by the company. Those costs have yet to be incurred, will be the subject of negotiations, and I think to publicly disclose the company's assumptions around those prospective negotiations puts it in a compromised position, that is, the entities with whom the party is interacting for purposes of negotiation and/or dispute resolution would have an insight into how we view the particular issues at hand and I think vis-a-vis those counterparties Duke Energy-Ohio would be severely disadvantaged.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Spiller, could I ask you to look at footnote 3, for example.

MS. SPILLER: Yes.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Could you please read that on the record for me?

MS. SPILLER: "Assumes Beckjord Units 1 through 3 are retired and Fayette" --

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'm sorry. Wait. Are we on document 1?

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MS. SPILLER: No. I'm sorry. I think I jumped to document 2.

"DEO currently has a three-year electric security plan (ESP) expiring on 12/31/11. Upon expiration, DEO, with PUCO approval, could enter into a new ESP, a market rate option, or some hybrid similar to FE."

EXAMINER PIRIK: Could you please explain to me why that footnote is proprietary and confidential and subject to trade secret protection?

MS. SPILLER: I think, your Honor, although the two SSO options under Senate Bill 221 are either an MRO or an ESP, and we have seen from past experience that the Commission has approved a hybrid which is the MRO structured within the ESP, that overall and taken as a whole this information gives insight into the company's business strategies and how they will, in fact — what they deem as relevant.

arguing that this footnote gives insight and it is -
MS. SPILLER: I think it's reflective of,
and I don't know, and perhaps we want to parse out

footnote versus the text, but when you're looking at the customer impacts in the section to which that footnote applies, again, this is how the company is viewing and making their internal strategic decisions regarding their rate plans.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Spiller, I do understand the argument that you're making. I do understand the concern that you have. I want to look at this document and I want to be able to separate out those items that are truly a strategy piece and those items that are not.

The difficulty is that we are the Public Utilities Commission, we are a public agency. We have an obligation to have on the open record every word that is not confidential and is not a trade secret.

This footnote is just an example of a piece of this document that is just not confidential and is not subject to trade secret protection and could, in fact, be in the open record. It doesn't really talk to the substance of the document, which is why I noted that.

So my concern is, is that -- and we've gone through this in other proceedings and it has been very painful, I know we've done this together,

so I'm trying to figure out a way that we can go through these documents and actually have legitimately on the open record everything that we possibly can that is not subject to trade secret.

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Another example that I want to point out is on page 4 of 5, I understand that the actual line bars may be of concern to the company, but the actual chart itself and what it depicts, I don't see how that's a trade secret. I think it's a line chart. It's a graph that, you know, just has values on either side of it and other than the information in the center that gives it the substance that gives it some value to this document, I don't see how that is confidential.

And I do understand how painful this is.

You know, it's as painful for us as it is for you
all. But in order to process the case and in order
to move forward with the case we somehow need to find
a way to go through the documents and pull out the
values and perhaps the sentences that give some, you
know, have some value as a confidentiality/trade
secret item. I'm not sure how to do that.

MS. SPILLER: Well, your Honor, and I appreciate the balance that you're hoping to strike and I will say we are making as expeditious a

decision as we can here, again, learning today that this was the first time that IEU had intended to utilize this information.

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You know, I think the concern is this chart reflects our business plans into the next ten years and that information in and of itself could be utilized by our sophisticated counterparties to have an insight into our strategic business plans.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Are you saying that just the fact that they know that you've done a forecast into the next ten years, you don't want your counterparts to know you've done a forecast into the next ten years?

MS. SPILLER: I think when you couple that with the nonpublic information, it's certainly indicative of our business models and strategies.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'm not arguing the bars that are within that chart. I'm arguing the construct of that chart. The line items that talk about what the values are.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ SPILLER: I mean, simply to leave the X and Y axis information, striking the graphs.

EXAMINER PIRIK: That's my point.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I would then simply ask the Commission for additional time to go

through and make that detailed of a review.

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that time. We've done this before in other proceedings and it hasn't been real fruitful without the Bench walking through sentence by sentence and line by line, so I'm a little concerned, so I'm trying to figure out the best way to do that.

I want to be sure you understand what the Bench's will is, I mean, what we're asking you to do, because the last thing I want to do is to put this whole document out on the open record because I do understand and I think you have valid concerns about some of the phrases and some of the words that are in this document. And we are very sympathetic to that and we want to be able to redact those and only have that in confidential.

That being said, I need to know that when we break, we which can break and see what we can accomplish over lunch, that if you have any questions about our directive at this point in time, now is the time to ask us.

I know we went through this in the portfolio case, or in the storm rider case where we took, you know, we went through page by page.

MS. SPILLER: Right.

110 1 EXAMINER PIRIK: And I'm pretty sure you 2 understand what we're asking you to do. 3 MS. SPILLER: I understand. EXAMINER PIRIK: I mean, I want you to 4 5 look at every item in the document, and I know that 6 that will take more time. 7 MS. SPILLER: Okay. 8 EXAMINER PIRIK: Perhaps we can see if we 9 can accomplish that over lunch. 10 MS. SPILLER: Okay. 11 EXAMINER PIRIK: Can we go off the record 12 for a minute. 13 (Discussion off the record.) EXAMINER PIRIK: We'll go back on the 14 record. We'll take our lunch break until after the 15 16 Commission meeting or a quarter till 2. 17 (At 12:45 p.m. a lunch recess was taken 18 until 1:45 p.m.) 19 20 21 2.2 23 24

111 1 Tuesday Afternoon Session, 2 January 11, 2011. 3 4 EXAMINER PIRIK: We'll go back on the 5 record. Ms. Janson has kindly agreed to allow 6 Mr. Rose, who needs to travel this evening, to take 7 the stand and then we will reconvene with Ms. Janson at a later time. So at this time I'd turn to 9 Ms. Spiller. 10 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. 11 MS. WATTS: Your Honor, Duke Energy is 12 presenting Judah Rose. 13 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Rose, please raise your right hand. 14 15 (Witness sworn.) 16 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. 17 18 JUDAH ROSE being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 19 20 examined and testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION 21 22 By Ms. Watts: 23 Good afternoon, Mr. Rose. Would you 0. 24 state your name and business address, please? 25 A. Yes. Judah Rose, ICF International, 9300

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Lee Highway, Fairfax, Virginia, 22031.
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- Q. And, Mr. Rose, do you have with you a document that I handed you as you walked to the witness chair?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And can you tell me what that document is?
- A. It's the direct testimony of Judah Rose, November 15th, 2010.
- Q. Is that the testimony that was filed in this case on November 15th, 2010?
- 12 A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. Do you have any changes to that testimony?
- 15 A. There were a few changes that were 16 prefiled and --
- MS. WATTS: Your Honor, may I approach?

 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.
 - Q. Mr. Rose, do you have before you what is -- can you describe what you have before you?
- A. Yes. I have a letter that contains a table, the third page in, that has changes to my testimony. There are four rows and they are numeric and labeling.
- MS. WATTS: Your Honor, before I ask to

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have this marked as an exhibit I would like to mark
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    the application as an exhibit.
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                 EXAMINER PIRIK: And what number?
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                 MS. WATTS: Duke Energy Exhibit 3,
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    please.
                 EXAMINER PIRIK: The document is so
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7
    marked.
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                 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
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                 MS. WATTS: Since we're talking about
    marking, if we could mark Mr. Rose's direct testimony
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    as Duke Energy Exhibit 4.
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                 EXAMINER PIRIK: The document is so
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    marked.
14
                 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
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                 MS. WATTS: And I would ask that we are
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    permitted to mark this errata, this notice of errata
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    filed with the Commission on December 9 as Duke
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    Energy Exhibit 5, please.
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                 EXAMINER PIRIK: The document is so
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    marked.
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                 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
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                 MS. WATTS: Your Honor, could we go off
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    the record for a moment?
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                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.
                 (Discussion off the record.)
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record. We need to clarify that Duke Exhibit 5 consists of, the first page is a document that was docketed on December 9th, 2010, and then pages 2 through 11 is a document that was docketed on December 13th, 2010.

MS. WATTS: That's correct.

EXAMINER PIRIK: And together those 11 pages comprise Duke Exhibit 5.

MS. WATTS: Correct. Thank you, your Honor, for that clarification.

- Q. (By Ms. Watts) Mr. Rose, would you look at the document that has been marked as Duke Energy Exhibit 5, please. And would you refer to page 3 of that document.
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And I asked you earlier if you had any changes or corrections to your testimony. Are these the changes and/or corrections that need to be made to your testimony?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Are there any additional changes and corrections?
- A. No.

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Q. And are there additional workpapers

that -- in this document that support your testimony?

A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. Could you indicate which pages comprise those workpapers?
 - A. Page 4, 5, 6, 7 through 11.
- Q. Mr. Rose, if I were to ask you the questions contained in your testimony again today, would your responses be the same?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- MS. WATTS: Duke Energy tenders Mr. Rose for cross-examination.
- 12 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Petricoff.
- MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you, your Honor.

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15 CROSS-EXAMINATION

16 By Mr. Petricoff:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Rose.
- 18 A. Good afternoon.
- 19 Q. Welcome back to Ohio.
- 20 A. Thank you very much.
- 21 Q. If you would, I just have a few questions
- 22 | but I want to start with page 12 of your direct
- 23 testimony. If you would look at the items between
- 24 | lines 19 and 23.
- 25 A. Okay.

- Q. There you are discussing Rider SRA-CD.
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And am I correct in describing this rider as a capacity charge that Duke charges against its customers to provide service under the standard service offer ESP plan?
- A. Yes, subject to the fact that it's avoidable under certain circumstances.
 - Q. And is it bypassable by all customers?
 - A. Not under -- no, not completely.
- Q. And is it true that residential customers have to pay the SRA-CD rider even if they are shopping?
- A. Yes, I believe so. And there are additional witnesses that can further corroborate.
- Q. And under your understanding, if this MRO was approved, would the Rider SRA-CD go away?
- A. Yes, my understanding is that this rider would be going away.
- Q. Now, you indicate on line -- do you want to stop there and fix the microphone?
- A. Is it working?

 EXAMINER PIRIK: Sometimes. Use this one.
 - Q. Okay. Just following up, so the Rider

- 1 | SRA-CD would be eliminated if we went to the MRO.
- 2 Would there be another rider like it that would take
- 3 its place?

- A. No, I don't think typically there would be a rider that takes its place. Again, there may be witnesses that are better familiar with that particular detail, but I think the concept here is that there's a full requirement supply that's an outcome of the CBP, the competitive bidding process, and that's the focal point for obtaining the
 - Q. And looking at line 21, at the moment the Rider SRA-CD is not part of the price to compare?
 - A. I'm sorry, where are you referring to?
 - Q. Line 21 on page 12.
 - A. Yes.

necessary capacity.

- Q. Would the type of capacity charges that are now in the SRA-CD under the MRO simply just become part of the power charge, part of the energy charge?
- A. My understanding of it is that, and I think the best way to think about it is, is that the entity that has the full requirements responsibility is responsible for covering the costs of the capacity charge that would come out of the PJM arrangements,

and so PJM and the winner of the auction would be taking a responsibility to make sure that there's enough capacity to ensure reliability. So that's my understanding of how it would work.

- Q. Okay. So in that case should the MRO be approved, then basically the capacity charges which are now captured in Rider SRA-CD would be part of the price to compare.
- A. Yes, in the sense, again, I think there are witnesses who perhaps are better suited to answer this, but my understanding of the arrangement is, is that there's a responsibility of whoever wins the auction for paying for whatever charges are associated with the capacity requirement, which is the main mechanism for achieving generation reliability.
- Q. I want to switch you now to another subject. If you would, turn the page to page 13 of your direct testimony, and if you would focus on lines 2 and 3, and there you indicate that the price to compare has increased from January 2009 to May 2010 by some 40 percent. Do you see that language?
 - A. Yes, I do.
 - Q. Can you tell me during that 15-month

period what happened to the market price for energy?

- A. I assume that you're referring to the wholesale electric energy price?
 - Q. That's correct.

- A. The wholesale electric energy price decreased and I believe that that was one of the reasons why the PTC increased, because there was switching and there was also some hedges that had to be resolved and there were costs for resolving those hedges. So I think they were intimately related although they ended up moving into the opposite direction.
- Q. Now, if you would, focus down to line 10 and your chart Exhibit B.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Here on Exhibit B, and as described in lines 10 and 11, you show that the ESP would be frozen, at least these elements of it would be frozen for the years 2012 through 2014. Is that because a part of the MRO application?
- A. Yes, it's my understanding that that is an offer that the company has made as part of the MRO application.
- Q. Let's assume that the MRO is rejected and the ESP continues. What would be your thoughts on

what these prices would look like, particularly the fuel and purchased power price for 2012, 2013, and 2014?

- A. First of all, the ESP is scheduled to expire, so you're asking me to make an assumption that all the terms and conditions of the current ESP are continued?
 - O. That's correct.

2.2

- A. I don't have an answer to how specifically the items would move. I think the way to think about it is, is that there are fuel and purchased power costs that will be determined in the future based on what happens in the fuel and the purchased power markets. The base generation rate will tend to be relatively stable. And I don't have an opinion on the other smaller charges.
- Q. Well, if you would, turn to page 30 of your testimony and look at Exhibit L. And in Exhibit L starting with the years as shown on, I guess the years 2012, 2013, 2014, would you agree with me that at least the NYMEX is forecasting an increase in gas prices?
- A. Yes. As of the time that the data was taken, yes, it is showing that.
 - Q. Okay. And when we talk about the NYMEX,

we are talking about what actual buyers and sellers have agreed to pay for gas for future time periods?

2.2

- A. Yes. They're prospective transactions for future periods of time.
- Q. Let's focus in on that word

 "prospective." Are they really prospective? Aren't

 these really transactions for delivery in these years

 at the strike price?
- A. Well, I mean they're transactions entered in today or at the present time for future delivery, so I think of prospective as in the future.
- Q. If in fact the merchants who are out there buying and selling in the NYMEX for these periods are correct in terms of gas prices, now let's go back to look at your chart B on page 13, would you expect the fuel and purchased power rider, PTC-FPP, to increase in those years?
- A. Yes, in the sense of if that was the only thing that I knew and we're doing that all else being equal. But of course a very significant component of the fuel and purchased power would be coal, and so its trend is not necessarily linked to the NYMEX natural gas price.

So it would -- with that caveat, I think the answer is yes, but again, I would expect this

- thing to be driven primarily by coal market conditions.
- Q. First of all, have you looked at any coal prices for this period?
 - A. Yes.

2.2

- Q. Are those coal prices, relative to today's price, staying the same or going up?
- A. The current futures coal price is somewhat higher than the current spot price the last I checked, although not to the same degree as the gas price.
- Q. If you could now, I want to switch subjects. Could you turn to page 28 of your testimony, and look at Exhibit K.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. First question for you is on these capacity prices you have listed the source as RPM. Could you explain what "RPM" stands for?
- A. Yes. The entity that is conducting the market for capacity is PJM, and the RPM refers to reliability pricing model, I believe, and is the current incarnation of the capacity market in PJM.
- Q. In preparation for your testimony did the company indicate to you that they were going to use the RPM as the means of pricing capacity?

1 Α. I think it was the reverse. As I 2 think I indicated to them that I needed to price 3 capacity and I was going to use the RPM and that was because it was the most observable forward or 4 5 prospective price that was available. 6 Did they indicate to you that that was an acceptable assumption for preparing your testimony? 7 8 Α. I don't remember them specifically 9 communicating one way or the other, but I will say that in 2008 when I testified here, and again it's 10 good to be back in Ohio, I also used the PJM prices 11 12 at that time because of their forwardness, 13 prospectiveness, and transparency. 14 MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, at this time 15 I have no further questions. 16 Mr. Rose, thank you very much. 17 THE WITNESS: My pleasure. 18 MR. CHAMBERLAIN: No questions. 19 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Boehm. 20 MR. BOEHM: Thank you, your Honor. 21 2.2 CROSS-EXAMINATION 23 By Mr. Boehm: 24 0. Good morning, Mr. Rose. 25 Good afternoon. Α.

Q. Good afternoon, yeah, I'm behind the times. I represent the Ohio Energy Group and I've got a few questions for you. Very little on math, mostly on policy.

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As I understand your summary of your testimony, Mr. Rose, it is fundamentally that you project that there will be a convergence in about 2014, right about the time that the current ESP expires in the, I guess you would call it the legacy ESP prices and the market prices; is that correct?

- A. Yeah, that's a fair characterization of an important part of my testimony.
- Q. And because of that convergence you conclude that it really doesn't -- the blending, depending on somebody's interpretation of what the relevant statute is, doesn't really matter because now the market price and the legacy price are the same; is that right?
- A. Well, my specific statement in my testimony is, is that if the conditions, that is the convergence, were to continue, the blending would have no effect. So I think I was pretty specific in that regard. And with respect to the implications of that, I think there are other witnesses that are perhaps better suited to deal with that.

Q. Okay. Are you forecasting that after 2014 they will remain the same?

2.2

- A. No. I don't have a forecast beyond 2014, and the reason for that is that the main data source that I'm using here end in 2014, but with respect to energy and capacity. I attempted to use information that was considered reliable with respect to data integrity, that is ICE, and to use forward or prospective information given the nature of the decisions that had to be made.
- Q. Isn't it, Mr. Rose, an important aspect of your proposition about when blending should end that, in fact, those -- that convergence of prices will continue after 2014?
- A. No. You know, my understanding is that there's a phase-in period of time and that the phase-in is, as I understand it, is heavily influenced by the degree to which there is phasing to do. That is if there's differences between what the regulated and the market price are and that thereafter there's no longer phasing, that's just the implementation of the division of the regulated market, so I wouldn't agree with that characterization.
 - Q. Okay. Let me put it to you this way,

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Mr. Rose, let's assume that after 2004, let's assume first of all that there is a convergence as you forecast, but that after that convergence a market price continues to increase over the legacy price.

And in fact, the increase is significant. Would you accept that --
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A. As a hypothetical, yes.

2.2

- Q. Okay. Do you see that as a reason why blending, that the Commission should continue to have jurisdiction over the blending of the price? Would that be a good reason why the Commission should continue --
- MS. WATTS: Objection, your Honor. I believe the response to that calls for a legal understanding and I don't think Mr. Rose is an attorney.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Objection overruled.

THE WITNESS: Could I have the question repeated, please?

(Record read.)

A. I'm not sure if I'm the right witness for this. My understanding is once you go to a market at a hundred percent, you can't go back, and that that's consistent with the view that once the market is gone, there's some very significant structural

mechanisms that would require -- be very difficult to undo.

2.2

So I think once you get to a certain point and that's the hundred percent point, the Commission has jurisdiction on a number of matters, but I think -- I don't see it as being able to go back and undo the blending.

- Q. I guess what I'm saying to you, Mr. Rose, is isn't that a good reason why the Commission should not go to a hundred percent the third year?
- A. You know, that is a consideration that the Commission could have. I think the converse is also true, which is today market prices are lower, the general model of deregulation is, is that you have a market that's at a lower price than the regulated price and that you're going to get it, and it seems like that's an important consideration.

I think also the desire to end this in-between state of, you know, neither fish nor fowl and to allow entities to enter into the type of hedging and long-term arrangements that is consistent with the deregulated market seems also to be an imperative.

So there are a number of imperatives and I wouldn't conclude, therefore, that the Commission

should only give weight to that possibility.

- Q. Let's go just for a moment and briefly touch upon that, Mr. Rose. Are you familiar with Senate Bill 3, the predecessor to Senate Bill 221?
 - A. I have some familiarity, yes.
- Q. You didn't, in fact, maybe testify in that proceeding? I can't remember.
- A. Yes. I have been testifying here on this matter on and off since 2003.
- Q. There may be a gold watch in this for you.

Isn't your understanding that the Senate Bill 3 was a bill that was largely, if not wholly intended to take Ohio to a completely deregulated state?

- A. That was my understanding, and I don't know if I would go with the word "completely," but the idea was to move to a deregulated competitive market.
- Q. If that was so, what do you conclude that Senate Bill 221 is? Wouldn't that say to you that the legislators somehow began to compromise that goal? Wasn't Senate Bill 3 going to take us to market, if so, why -- if that's still the goal of the Commission and the law in Ohio, what was 221 all

about?

2.2

2 MS. WATTS: Objection as to the form of 3 that question.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Sustained. Can you rephrase?

MR. BOEHM: I'll try it.

- Q. Let's try it this way, Mr. Rose, your question or your answer a moment ago implied to me, and I may have misunderstood you, that you regarded Senate Bill 221 as a law whose goal at least partially was to take Ohio to market. Is that right or not?
- A. I think that that's, you know, an overall statement, yes, I think that's the main thing that I would take from the bill.
- Q. Okay. In respect of that supposed goal do you regard it, then, as a refinement of Senate Bill 3 or rejection of some concepts in Senate Bill 3?
- A. You know, the word "refinement" I think comes to mind, mid-course correction, you know, going to the moon and sort of adjusting the thrusters a little bit there.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. And, you know, as you look at the market,

you know, rate offer, I see that as a structure to allow the company to communicate to the Commission that there is a certain amount of readiness as evidenced by switching, for example, to move in that direction.

2.2

- Q. Did Senate Bill 3, for instance, anywhere contemplate the idea that a company could file for and a ratepayer could avail themselves of a legacy cost of service base rate past the fifth year of the act? Did Senate Bill 3 contain provisions that would allow a company to offer that past 2005?
- A. That wasn't in my reading of the bill, but I think that the situation was, is that there was an RSP that the Commission had implemented and that had some of the elements that morphed into the ESP.

 I'm not a lawyer and you're asking me questions that I'm happy to pass to another witness.

But it does seems to me that the overall, it was never a situation in which there wasn't a transitional movement towards the market and we are closer today than we've ever been to making that happen.

Q. Let's kind of move on from there,
Mr. Rose. Is it part of your business as a
consultant to utility companies to conduct forecasts

- of prices, market prices?
- 2 A. Yes.

2.2

- Q. And you've done quite a few of those over the years?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. I wonder, Mr. Rose, did you do any forecasts which encompassed the pricing period, say, 2007 and 2008?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And by that I mean these are forecasts that you made prior to 2007-2008. And did your forecast take into account the global recession and the effect of that on energy prices?
- A. No, they didn't. And the current situation where we have the lower prices in the market right now is not something that I anticipated. It is something that could continue and the company arrangement would give people maximum access to low prices. This is exactly the scenario that was envisioned by many people when they were pushing deregulation.
- MR. BOEHM: Your Honor, I would move to strike the last part of that answer as unresponsive.

 EXAMINER PIRIK: Motion denied.
- Q. Is it possible, Mr. Rose, after 2014 some

other event perhaps as global as what happened in 2007, 2008, perhaps less so, will drastically affect the price of power?

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- A. Yes. It's -- the future is uncertain, but again, I would make the point that I did focus on price forecasts that were available that could be transacted today. And I think that's consistent with the fact that decisions have to be made today and -- but with that caveat I would agree that there's uncertainty out there.
- Q. I ask you, because you're not a lawyer, Mr. Rose, I ask you to accept for this next question the hypothetical that the Commission might find that certain provisions of Senate Bill 221 concerning blending that might be a part of a particular MRO, have as their goal the protection of consumers against sudden and unfavorable price increases perhaps even 10 years out after the filing of the MRO.

Please accept that, your attorney may argue with me on brief, but I ask you to accept that as a fundamental provision.

- A. As the only provision or the --
- Q. No, no, one of them, okay.
- MS. WATTS: Mr. Boehm, do you mean a

1 hypothetical? 2 MR. BOEHM: As a hypothetical, yeah. 3 Mr. Rose is not an attorney, I'm not asking him to 4 accept that is the law. 5 Assume that that's the case, would it Q. 6 serve that particular goal better if the Commission 7 were to retain jurisdiction over blending past two or 8 three years and, therefore, you wouldn't have a 9 hundred percent blending in the third year, would that serve the purpose of that particular goal better 10 11 than if, in fact, all blending ended three years out? I'm trying to remember the hypothetical 12 The goal, if I can just restate it, you're 13 qoal. 14 saying -- can you restate the goal again? 15 understand it's fundamental but --16 Ο. I'm not sure I can. 17 MR. BOEHM: I'll ask the court reporter, 18 your Honor, if --19 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 20 (Record read.) 21 I'd just make two comments on that. 2.2 first is, is that I think that if you accept that as 23 a hypothetical, that you -- I think that could lead 24 to that conclusion. The only thing I would sort of

say is that you're giving up the opportunity to get

to the lower prices today.

2.2

I think the other is that you're interfering with the ability of the retail providers and the customers to be able to enter into long-term contracts by constantly having the start and stop, the uncertainty of the rules, you're not going to be able to get them in a position where they're going to be able to hedge themselves.

And so what you're doing is you're interfering, if you will, in the market hedge mechanisms that would achieve the same goal. With that caveat you could come to that conclusion but, again, I think you need to weight the fact that it is -- you're creating uncertainty by acting in the place of the market.

- Q. Well, isn't it true, Mr. Rose, that now a great many customers are shopping that are not they are not taking from Duke, they're not taking their ESP legacy price?
- A. Yes. Approximately 60 percent of the load has switched already.
- Q. And that opportunity will not change in the future, isn't that right, under the company's plan?
 - A. Yes, that is -- you can go to a CRES

provider.

2.2

- Q. So the ability of a customer to enter into long-term contracts with marketers will continue under your proposal; isn't that right?
- A. Yes, but if there's constantly changes in the rules that could create a situation that overrides the market, it's just making it more difficult for those entities to know what to do on either side of the transaction.
- Q. But to make sure that we understand this, Mr. Rose, right now as a customer of Duke, any customer could go, to the extent they could find an offer, could enter into a long-term contract. Isn't that right?
- A. They could. But I think it would have to be something they would have to consider that the rules could change down the road.
- Q. But the fact that the blending would continue past three years or wouldn't continue past three years, that customer still has, to the extent that the market offers such a product, the ability to enter into a long-term contract with the provider, wouldn't they?
- A. The right to contract exists by -- under all the proposals, but as I indicated, the existence

of a full market would facilitate the hedging, but the right to contract exists.

2.2

- Q. Yes. But the fact is that there is an opportunity to go to the full market now and that opportunity would persist no matter how long the blending period took; isn't that true?
- A. Du jour, but de facto if you end up with a situation in which the, you have a regulated offer that comes in at a well below market price, it's a very different situation than if you have a situation where people know they're going to market on a long-term basis.
- Q. As I understand it, Mr. Rose, all you're telling me is yeah, they may enter into a long-term contract with that market provider, but it may occur that the company's price gets cheaper during that period; isn't that true?
- A. No. What I'm saying, it's going to be more difficult to find counterparties willing to enter into long-term contracts in a situation in which there is a lot of uncertainty about what the structure of the marketplace is and what offers are coming from the regulated entity.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Boehm, it's 2:30 and we just need to take a ten-minute break.

1 MR. BOEHM: Yes, your Honor.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: So we'll reconvene as

3 | soon as the Commission's meeting is over.

MR. BOEHM: Thank you.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

(Recess taken.)

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Boehm.

- Q. (By Mr. Boehm) Mr. Rose, in fact I'm sure you're familiar with the market prices in states that do not have the sort of hybrid law that Ohio has but states that are either fully regulated or fully deregulated; are you not?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. And isn't it true that it's difficult just about anywhere you go as a consumer to get a truly long-term contract that is something past, say, three years?
- A. There are some difficulties, but in my experience a lot of the difficulties are driven by uncertainty about regulation, so, for example, uncertainty about environmental regulations would be an example.

Of course there's greater clarity for the company as to whether it's fish or fowl, whether it's in a regulated or deregulated situation, and I think

that's an important consideration as well.

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Q. I think I hear you, but I guess I was concentrating, Mr. Rose, on the motivation of a marketing company to offer a long-term price rather than the motivation of the power company.

Isn't it true that in the market generally, whether there's a, it's a regulated state or an unregulated state, or we'll call Ohio a hybrid state if you will, isn't it difficult to get products from marketers that go past three years?

- A. In my experience most of the companies have origination groups that specialize in longer term contracts. Where I see the greatest difficulty in obtaining them, situations where there's significant regulatory uncertainty so, for example, they're switching market rules from zonal to nodal pricing or there are issues about the overall structure of the rules. So as a general matter most companies do have a specialized subdepartment that offers long-term contracts.
- Q. Is it your testimony today, Mr. Rose, that it's more difficult to get long-term contracts for a consumer -- from a marketer for a consumer in Ohio than in some state where it's either wholly regulated or wholly deregulated?

A. I think it's more difficult to consummate those contracts and I think that I was referring to the fact that the buyers themselves would be wanting to know what the rules of the road are going to be once the, for example, ESP ends. So I was thinking about sort of the ability to consummate that. But I think also for the provider there are also going to be concerns about what's going to happen in the marketplace.

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- Q. Going back just briefly on the question of convergence of the market price with the, what you've termed ESP legacy price past -- and the time period past 2014. Would you agree with me that it is just as likely to believe that those prices will change after 2014 than those prices will remain the same?
 - A. Are you referring to the market prices?
- Q. The market price relationship with the ESP legacy price.
- A. I think it's reasonable to expect that they would change over time but that you would be starting from a point of rough convergence.
- Q. And in fact, you seem to indicate that you think they will continue to go up after 2014, don't you?

A. I think that the trends that are causing the prices to increase over time are trends that could cause the price to continue to increase. As I indicated in my testimony, the most recent developments tend to soften that conclusion with respect to the fact that the environmental regulations are more up in the air than they were when, you know, I was originally starting my testimony.

2.2

But it's certainly a possibility. I don't offer a forecast here because I've been trying to link the forecasts to the prospective nature of the decision that the Commission has to make.

Q. Just moving on to that, and I think getting to the end of your cross-examination by me, you refer to, on page 7, line 17 I think. Wait a minute. Make it page 8 -- I'm sorry. I've lost my reference.

Somewhere in your testimony I think you make a reference to the idea that after 2014 prices will reflect costs of service. Do you remember that statement? And I'll try to find it for you.

- A. All right.
- Q. It's on page 8, lines 4 and 5. You make the assumption that prices will reflect the costs of

service.

2.2

- A. Yes, I see that.
- Q. Okay. Now, in a traditional regulatory environment when somebody says "costs of service," I refer to a construct that has a rate base, has items in the rate base, has certain expenses that may be passed along to customers, a rate of return perhaps on top of that. Is that what you mean when you use that term?
- A. No. As described later in the testimony, the retail costs of service that I estimated are based on the, if you will, market or incremental costs of actually providing the service. It's not related at all to, for example, embedded costs.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. Or allowed or earned rate of return.

 It's cost building blocks that would be necessary to make an offer on a retail basis.
- Q. And so, for instance, in your use of the term "costs of service," you would include, for instance, the wholesale price of power; is that right?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. Okay.
- 25 A. That's correct.

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                 MR. BOEHM: Mr. Rose, I think that's all
2
    the questions I have. Thank you.
3
                 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
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                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Hayden?
5
                 MR. HAYDEN: No questions, your Honor.
                 EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Hotz?
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7
                 MS. HOTZ: I have one.
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9
                       CROSS-EXAMINATION
    By Ms. Hotz:
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11
                Good afternoon, I'm Ann Hotz from OCC.
            Ο.
12
           Α.
                Good afternoon.
13
            Q. You discussed the blending period with
    Mr. --
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15
                 EXAMINER STENMAN: Could you use the
16
    microphone? I think we're having trouble hearing you
17
    in the back.
                 MS. HOTZ: I think I can talk loud
18
19
    enough. Can you hear me?
20
                 FROM THE FLOOR: No.
21
                 MS. HOTZ: No?
22
                You discussed the blending period with
            Q.
23
    Mr. Boehm earlier. Once the SSO price is 100 percent
24
    competitively bid, you consider the blending period
25
    over, correct?
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143 1 Yes, ma'am. Α. 2 MS. HOTZ: Okay. Thank you. That's all 3 I had. 4 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Yurick? 5 MR. YURICK: Just a couple. 6 7 CROSS-EXAMINATION 8 By Mr. Yurick: 9 Mr. Rose, good afternoon. Q. 10 Α. Good afternoon. 11 I'm going to direct your attention to 12 page 16, the question and answer that appears on --13 the question's line 8, the answer's on line 9. 14 Actually it's just really -- sorry. Back up. 15 The answer's on line 9, really through 16 11. You say, your answer is "After year 2, it is my 17 understanding there's greater discretion about the share of the SSO that is based on the auction 18 19 price...." Do you see that? 20 Α. Yes, sir. 21 You've already stated you're not a 22 lawyer; is that right? 23 Yes, I am not a lawyer. Α. 24 0. And so your interpretation or your

understanding isn't based on any kind of statutory

- interpretation or anything of that sort.
- 2 A. It's just based on my experience in
- 3 reading the statute, but --
 - Q. It's not based on any --
- 5 A. I am not a lawyer.
 - Q. It's not based on any expertise you have in statutory interpretation?
 - A. Except for the experience I have as a consultant in this area for almost 30 years.
- 10 Q. Okay.
- MR. YURICK: No further questions.
- 12 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.
- 13 Mr. Oliker?
- 14 MR. OLIKER: I have no questions, your
- 15 Honor.

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- 16 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Hart?
- MR. HART: Yes.
- 18
- 19 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 20 By Mr. Hart:
- 21 Q. Let me just follow up on that question.
- 22 You said in your testimony it's your understanding
- 23 | that starting in year 2 the Commission could go to a
- 24 | hundred percent market price. Where did you gain
- 25 that understanding?

- A. You know, I reviewed the statute and I also had conversations with Duke staff.
 - Q. Who from Duke told you that?
 - A. I don't remember.

2.2

- Q. The next sentence says "...once an auction market share has been reached, it cannot be decreased." Where did you get that understanding?
- A. Again, the same answer, I read the statute and I believe that as was discussed earlier already today, one of the sections that I believe indicates there's sort of a no-go-back provision to avoid retroactive undoing of contracts which would be, in my nonlawyer understanding, something you would like to avoid given the overall legal deference to contracts.
- Q. Are you stating that applies when we go to a hundred percent market or does it apply for any blending percentage, that it can never change going forward?
- A. It's sort of like a less than or equal provision; once you get to X, you can't go less than X.
- Q. So if we're at a year where blending's at 30 percent and there's something that happens to cause prices to go up, you're saying the Commission

can't prospectively ratchet that back down to
20 percent?

- A. Yes, that's my reading of the statute and it's consistent, this is parol evidence, but consistent with, as I indicated, the general legal deference to contracts.
- Q. So your interpretation is that the Commission can only prospectively increase the percentage that's market based, it can never decrease it.
- A. Once it's established a number it can't go back and lower the number, and as I indicated for the reasons mostly related to the language I read.
- Q. Now, as I understand what you did in a rough sense is you took the wholesale forward prices from what data you had available and tried to add in other costs to get the full requirements service to project what a retail price would be, correct?
- A. Yeah, I think that's a fair characterization.
- Q. And the underlying data you start with only extends through May of 2014, that's as far into the future as you can see, correct?
- A. Yes. The capacity price only extends to May 31st, 2014. The energy price extends through

the calendar year 2014.

2.2

- Q. But you haven't attempted to project past May, have you?
- A. In the -- I did and what I did for the capacity price, which I didn't have for the whole calendar year, I assumed that the capacity price that was prevailing in the previous period of time would continue.
- Q. Okay. Am I correct that you've projected that based on that data sometime in calendar year 2014 the market price will approximately equal Duke's ESP price?
- A. Yes, the calendar year 2014 price would be within 2 percent approximately.
- Q. And it's that conclusion, is it not, that has drawn Duke to propose a plan that would end blending in 2014?
- A. As I understand it, it's a predicate to or input to that conclusion, not necessarily the only consideration that they had, but that was a piece of information that they considered.
- Q. But I think you pointed out already here today that if the prices don't converge, then blending is relevant, correct?
 - A. Mathematically that -- your blending

procedure has an effect if there's a difference in the price. As to whether that's, you know, a relevant consideration, that's another issue.

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- Q. If prices do converge, blending's irrelevant because mathematically you get the same result both ways, correct?
- A. Yes. And I think that the underlying concept of phasing in becomes no longer relevant.
- Q. And so as long as prices continue to converge, there's really no reason to alter the blending percentages because you'll still get the same resulting price, correct?
- A. Yes. If the two prices are the same, the weighted average of the two is the same.
- Q. So if you're correct and we just followed the default pattern under the statute, went 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, you get the same resulting prices in years 3, 4, and 5 as if we ended blending in year 3.
- A. If you assume that the prices are equal, the market price and the ESP price, then that mathematic conclusion would occur. But you would lose other aspects of the arrangement so that the company wouldn't be necessarily warranting a flat ESP price, customers wouldn't have maximum access to the lower current prices, we would be in a continual

either fish or fowl situation with respect to the underlying rules in Ohio, et cetera.

So there are more considerations, but as a mathematical fact the weighted average of the two numbers that are equal is equal to those two numbers.

- Q. The price trending that you've done in this case, am I correct, you've done that in other proceedings; haven't you?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you've followed the same protocols of using wholesale forward prices and adding whatever data you could find to project a retail price, correct?
 - A. I have done that. I've done that here.
- Q. In fact, you did that in case 08-920 which is the ESP case.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And that work was done in 2008 projecting prices for 2009, '10, and '11, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And you did the exact same analysis using basically the same data sources.
 - A. Yes, very similar.
- Q. And your conclusion in case 08-920 was that in 2011 the competitive market price option

would be higher than Duke's ESP price.

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- A. Yes, that was the conclusion.
- Q. And as we sit here today it's exactly the opposite, isn't it?
- A. Yes, and therefore if customers could have maximum access to the market, they would have maximum savings.
- Q. But the projection that you made that prices, the competitive price would be higher was used by Duke to justify the ESP prices, wasn't it?
- A. It was presented as a consideration and the only thing I would sort of say is, is that the Commission has to make a prospective decision and it has to and I think it needs to use prospective information, but it also has to recognize that there is uncertainties, and of course one of the consequences is if we have a repeat of the situation that we had in '08 when I testified, consumers would be better off.
- Q. Let's get back to that. I mean, Duke, in the ESP case, Duke had to compare its price to what a hypothetical market price would be, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And it had to show that the price it wanted to charge would be below what you would expect

the market price to be.

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- A. Yes. That's my recollection.
- Q. So it was your projection work back in 2008 that got Duke to the rates that it's at today, correct?
- A. It was a contributing factor or at least an input.
- Q. Now, in this case what we're talking about what future blending ought to be, would it be more accurate to guess today what's going to happen in 2014 or to wait until 2014 and adjust blending then? Which has a better chance of being correct?
- A. Well, you know, this is sort of a chicken or the egg situation. The nature of a competitive market with the forward solicitations, the multiple contracts, you have to make prospective decisions. I think you're creating a strawman that is not implementable.

If you're asking me will we know the future in the future, you know, that answer is yes. But we'll still have -- the Commission will still have the decision to make and have prospective requirements at that time as well.

So you can't create a situation in which you are making a decision based on perfect

information.

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- Q. Well, your testimony today is that once the Commission approves a hundred percent blending, it cannot go back, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's my testimony.
- Q. So is your testimony that the Commission approves a hundred percent blending in the order to occur in year 3, that it can never go back on that?
- A. That's my understanding of the statute, yes.
- Q. Okay. So you're asking the Commission to make an irrevocable decision now that blending will end in year 3 and that can't be reversed.
- A. I'm asking it to -- I'm not asking, you know, I'm just saying that the company's proposal is to go to market, and I guess I would point out that having -- coming to Ohio on this issue I don't think it's precipitous given that we're now, you know, in 2011, it's already 12 years that the company has been in transition towards a deregulated market. So I am -- I am sympathetic to the company's desire that this issue be resolved given the numerous difficulties of being fish or fowl.

MR. HART: That's all I have, thank you.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Montgomery?

153 1 MR. MONTGOMERY: I have no questions. 2 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Jones? 3 MR. JONES: Thank you, your Honor. 4 5 CROSS-EXAMINATION 6 By Mr. Jones: 7 Good afternoon, Mr. Rose. 0. 8 Α. Good afternoon. 9 I have some questions for you. I want to Q. 10 take you to your testimony on page 16, line 9 where 11 you talk about what your understanding is of the law. 12 Where did you get that understanding from? 13 I had to -- I read the law, I talked to Α. 14 people about it, I had to interpret the statute in 15 part of my 2008 testimony on excess return, and so 16 I've been looking at the statute on and off. 17 Q. And the people you talked to, would that be the counsel of Duke Energy? 18 19 I don't remember exactly who I spoke to, Α. 20 but I do remember having conversations about the MRO. 21 Okay. Did the company tell you that they 2.2 wanted a transition to market prices three years before you did your forecast? 23 24 Α. No.

And can we agree that there is no

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Q.

certainty in your forecast there being a convergence in three years?

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- A. There's no -- yes, I think we can agree there's no ex post certainty about what's going to happen. I'm saying right now there's reasons for us to think the price would increase and on a contractual basis people can contract into a forward price stream that is upward sloping.
- Q. I want to take you to page 17 of your testimony, Mr. Rose. Line 5, 4 and 5. It says
 "...proposal also terminates at a point when both the ESP and the market price are expected to be very close." Could you define "close," as to what you mean there?
- A. You know, as I indicated, the difference the convergence, I estimated there's a difference of 2 percent in the price so I consider that close. And, you know, I don't have a very, I don't have a closed forum solution, but to me it's a very close convergence.

MR. JONES: That's all I have, thank you. EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

Before redirect I just have a couple of questions, I think I'll ask them at this time.

I think you mentioned that, well, I'm not

sure. Are there data sources that are available that you could have utilized that would have projected beyond 2014?

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THE WITNESS: Well, I think the answer is no, but let me just be as precise as possible. I did take a look at a number of data sources, the one I used, ICE, the ICE data source, goes through 2014. I looked at another data source that went for even a shorter period of time.

And so in terms of having a publicly available source that's considered by the Commission to be reliable in terms of the integrity of the data, I didn't find another option.

The other data sources that would be available would be things like forecasts, but in terms of having something that's transactable today I wasn't aware of another source that met the criteria of being considered reliable and going out past 2014.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. Ms. Watts?

MS. WATTS: Your Honor, would it be appropriate to break for the Commission hearing and then we could do redirect afterwards?

EXAMINER PIRIK: We can do that except we don't know if they're actually going to start at 3 o'clock. We'll check before we actually do that.

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     Meanwhile, you can begin your discussions.
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                  MS. WATTS: Okay.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: I mean, do you need to
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      confer with your witness, is that what you were
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     thinking?
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                  MS. WATTS: I would like to do that, yes.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Why don't you confer.
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                  (Discussion off the record.)
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: I think we'll go back on
     the record and do redirect.
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                  Mr. Boehm isn't here. Did you see him
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     out there, Mr. Hayden?
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                  MR. HAYDEN: I did not see him.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: We'll go back on the
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     record.
16
                  Ms. Watts.
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                  MS. WATTS: Thank you, your Honor.
                  A point of housekeeping here, volume 5 to
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     the company's application contains the workpapers of
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     various witnesses and I'd like to ask, I believe we
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     marked that as Duke Energy Exhibit 6 earlier.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay.
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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

2 By Ms. Watts:

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- Q. Mr. Rose, do you have what's marked as
 Duke Energy Exhibit 6 in front of you?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. And could you describe for me the contents of tab A-1 in that document?
 - A. Yes. There are workpapers and exhibits from my testimony.

MS. WATTS: So, your Honor, those
workpapers then would be Duke Energy Exhibit 6 tab
A-1, is that how you would like to do it?

EXAMINER PIRIK: No, it's just this whole document is Duke Energy Exhibit 6.

MS. WATTS: Yes.

EXAMINER PIRIK: And Mr. Rose is sponsoring A-1 of that.

MS. WATTS: Correct.

EXAMINER PIRIK: So for citing purposes in briefs and whatnot that's how it will be cited, but you can continually refer to Exhibit 6 as its own exhibit.

MS. WATTS: Exhibit 6.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yeah.

Q. (By Ms. Watts) Mr. Rose, those documents

comprise documents numbered 1 through 13 under tab A, correct?

A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. Mr. Rose, do you recall in response to some questions from Mr. Petricoff discussing RPM prices?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And do you know if Duke Energy-Ohio's FRR plan as approved by the FERC also uses RPM capacity prices as it transitions into PJM?
 - A. That's my recollection, yes, ma'am.
- Q. And also in response to some questions from Mr. Petricoff you testified about Rider SRA-CD. Do you recall that?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And do you recall from earlier involvements in Duke Energy-Ohio cases that the required SRA-CD compensates Duke Energy-Ohio for risks associated with dedicating capacity to SSO customers?
 - A. Yes, ma'am. That's my recollection.
- Q. And, Mr. Rose, in response to some questions from Mr. Hart you talked about prices converging, that is market prices and SSO prices; do you recall that line of questioning?

A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. Isn't it true that if they do not converge, at least one possible outcome would be that market prices remain lower than SSO prices?
- A. Yes, ma'am, and that's what caused me to refer to the fact that the proposal at a hundred percent gives maximum access for consumers to the low market prices.
- Q. Is it your understanding that the adjusted ESP price would mirror market prices in 2014, '15, and '16?
- A. No. You know, the company has proposed freezing those as part of the MRO proposal. Future ESP arrangements have yet to be determined, but I don't believe there's reason to believe they should be treated other than the, at this point an uncertain variable and it wouldn't necessarily be equal to market conditions.

MS. WATTS: Thank you, I have nothing further, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. We'll poll to see if there's any recross.

(No response.)

EXAMINER PIRIK: Seeing none, I believe that concludes this witness's testimony. Thank you,

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     Mr. Rose.
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                  THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
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                  MS. WATTS: Your Honor, we would move
      into evidence Duke Energy-Ohio Exhibits 4, 5, and the
4
5
     workpapers that comprise tab A-1 of Duke Energy-Ohio
6
     Exhibit 6.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there any objections
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     to admitting Exhibits 4, 5, and tab A-1 of Exhibit 6?
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                  (No response.)
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Hearing none, those
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     documents shall be admitted into the record.
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                  (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Spiller.
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                  MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, we will call to
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     the stand Robert J. Lee.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Lee, please raise
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     your right hand.
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                  (Witness sworn.)
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.
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1 ROBERT J. LEE 2 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 3 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 By Ms. Spiller: 6 Mr. Lee, can you identify yourself for 7 the record, please? 8 Α. Sure. My name's Robert J. Lee, I'm a 9 principal at Charles River Associates in Boston. 10 And what is your position -- what is your Q. 11 specific position as a principal with Charles River 12 Associates in Boston, please? 13 I'm a principal with the auctions and 14 competitive bidding practice. 15 MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, may I approach 16 the witness? 17 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 18 MS. SPILLER: Thank you. 19 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 20 I would like to hand you, sir, what has Q. 21 been marked as Duke Energy-Ohio Exhibit 7 to this 2.2 proceeding. Sir, can you identify that for the 23 record, please? 24 Α. I can. This is my direct testimony that was filed on November 15th, 2010. 25

1 And, Mr. Lee, do you have any changes or Ο. 2 revisions to your direct testimony? 3 Α. No, I don't. 4 And, Mr. Lee, if I were to ask you today Q. 5 the questions as set forth in your direct testimony 6 identified as Duke Energy-Ohio Exhibit 7, would your 7 answers today be the same as those set forth in that 8 document? 9 Α. They would. MS. SPILLER: Thank you, sir. 10 11 Your Honor, the witness is available for cross-examination. 12 13 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. Mr. Petricoff. 14 15 MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you, your Honor. 16 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION By Mr. Petricoff: 18 19 Good afternoon, Mr. Lee. Q. 20 Α. Good afternoon. 21 I'm Howard Petricoff and I represent 0. Constellation NewEnergy, Constellation Commodities 2.2 23 Group, and the Retail Energy Suppliers Group. 24 I want to refer you to page 2, line 6 of

your testimony and actually I think it may be line 8

of your testimony.

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- A. Okay.
- Q. You talk about the fact that you were part of the CRA, Charles River Associates, auction management team for FirstEnergy. Can you tell me what you did for FirstEnergy?
- A. Sure. As part of the auction manager team I took part in the qualification of bidders, I worked on drafting of bidding rules, I took part in the procurements on the day of the procurement, you know, managing staff, so on and so forth. And throughout the process I had meetings with FirstEnergy, staff from FirstEnergy about their expectations for the process and goals for the process.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Lee, can you move closer to the microphone or pull it towards you.

THE WITNESS: Sure.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Is this better?

EXAMINER PIRIK: I think so.

- Q. Were your responsibilities and duties similar for Duke?
 - A. They were, yes.
 - Q. Are you familiar with the website

structure that FirstEnergy used for its competitive bid in Ohio?

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- A. Are you referring to the bidding website or the information website?
- Q. The bidding information website. The website that a perspective bidder would go to to get information to prepare their bid.
- A. Yes, I'm familiar with the information website.
- Q. Is the information that was provided to FirstEnergy Solutions -- I'm sorry, FirstEnergy -- sorry, Mark. Was the information that was provided to bidders in the FirstEnergy auction going to, is all that information or similar information going to be provided to bidders in the Duke auction?
- A. My expectation is that similar information would be provided to bidders in the Duke Energy-Ohio auction, yes.
- Q. Now, you said "expectation" there. Does that mean that the final list of the information that's going to be provided hasn't been completed yet?
- A. I just mean that I haven't gone through the exact form of the data that would be provided. I don't know if the format's going to be identical

between the two, but similar information will be provided, yes.

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Q. Well, let's talk about some of the information that was provided in the FirstEnergy auction and then compare and contrast that to what you think is going to be provided for in the Duke website.

Will there be historical hourly load data that's going to be provided?

- A. I expect that that will be available, yes.
 - Q. And how about will that historic data be provided by class?
 - A. I believe it will be, yes.
 - Q. And then in the FirstEnergy website there was information concerning area and bulk load data.

 Are you familiar with that term, "area and bulk load data"?
 - A. I'm not as familiar with what that data would mean. I'm familiar with the posting.
 - Q. Can you tell me about the posting, then?
 - A. Well, it's just the data is posted I believe in Excel on the information website and it shows it generally shows load by region within the, I think it's by FirstEnergy company region,

FirstEnergy utility region.

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- Q. And do you expect something similar for the Duke auction?
- A. I would expect there to be some similar information, yes.
- Q. How about historical customer switching records?
- A. Yes, I would expect that would be available.
- Q. And then was there information provided on governmental aggregation to the bidders?
- A. I'm not sure if there was or not. I'd have to go back and check.
- Q. How about information on the PIPP load, P-I-P-P?
- A. I believe PIPP load is available to bidders in the FirstEnergy website.
- Q. So is it fair to say at this time you are not aware of any information that was provided in general, leaving aside there may be differences in formats, but in general the same information that was going to be provided in the FirstEnergy auction will be provided in the Duke auction?
- A. It would certainly be my intent to have the same type of information available to bidders in

the Duke Energy auction, yes.

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- Q. Now let's talk about the frequently asked questions. Is that an important feature to have in the informational website for bidders?
- A. Yes, it is. It allows bidders to provide feedback and ask specific questions and, you know, make it known what their areas of interests might be. So yes, I do believe that's an important part of the information website.
- Q. Is it also important to have that information on the frequently asked questions so that all bidders get the same answers?
- A. Yes. I mean, when a bidder asks a question, if it's a question that would be of interest to all parties, we do make it available through the website.

There are times when a question might come in that is specific to a bidder and that is not made available to all bidders. But in general we want all bidders to be provided equal access to information and have the same information when they show up on the date of the auction, yes.

Q. What's the anticipated turnaround for the data between the time that the bidder asks the question and the time the answer is posted?

A. We don't have a specific target. We try to get the information up in as timely of a manner as possible. But I think we want to also make sure the information is accurate to the extent possible.

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You know, there are times when the questions that come in are technical in nature. There are times when the response may require, you know, some back and forth between various members of the organization. So it's hard to really commit to any specific number of days. As I said, I think we prefer that the information that is posted is accurate.

- Q. Is it a reasonable goal to have a two-day turnaround between question and answer?
- A. You know, we try to post -- I can answer this, we try to post the responses to the FAQs as fast as we can and try to process them as fast as we can. I haven't gone and done any analysis on how long it has taken to get responses to questions posted, but I do agree that we want to get them posted in as timely a manner as possible.
- Q. In FirstEnergy did the bid winners continue to get information after the bid was over? Was there a website where they could get information after the bid was over?

- A. Well, what type of information?
- Q. That would be information such as capacity forecasts, usage.
- A. The information on the FirstEnergy website, I think that's what you're referring to, right, FirstEnergy?
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. Is maintained and updated even after the solicitation is completed.
- Q. Is the same thing being contemplated for Duke?
- A. Yes. I think we view it -- we don't really view these as sort of discrete events, one auction versus another, it's a process, a continuing process. So the information website is a resource not only for bidders in the upcoming auction but for winners in the prior auction so they can understand their risk profile.
- Q. Now, the Duke auction is -- the tentative scheduling, according to the application, is for June of 2011. Will there be other wholesale auctions in the PJM service area around that time frame, second, third quarter of 2011?
 - A. There may be. I'm not aware of them.
 - Q. Is it common to have more than one

wholesale auction going on at the same or similar time?

- A. That's happened in the past, yes.
- Q. If there are several auctions going on at a time -- going on at the same time or a similar time, are bidding suppliers constrained in terms of how many auctions they can enter?
- A. I don't think I could speak for the bidders.
- Q. As a practical matter if someone's going to bid in the Duke auction, won't they have to post a bidding bond?
 - A. They may, yes.

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- Q. Well, in the proposal that's before us in this MRO doesn't it anticipate there would be a bidding bond based on the number of tranches you were going to bid on?
- A. They have to provide letters of credit, things like that, yeah.
- Q. Okay. Assuming for our purposes now that when I say "bidding bond," it includes letter of credit, financial instruments, parent guarantees --
 - A. Sure.
- Q. -- is that a, from a practical standpoint is that a real financial obligation on the part of

the bidder?

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- A. Yeah. I mean, it's an obligation and a consideration, certainly.
- Q. Also wouldn't bidders have a finite amount of, for lack of a better term, talent, personnel who would have the expertise to be able to put together a bid?
- A. You know, again, I can't really speak for bidders but I imagine that if there were multiple solicitations going on at the same time they would have to divide their time, certainly.
- Q. If there were multiple bids going on, would it be an important factor as to what the credit terms were for if you were looking at two different auctions to go into?
- A. Are you assuming that a bidder would have to choose to enter one versus another?
 - Q. That's correct.
- A. It would be one of the factors that they would consider, I'm sure, yes.
- Q. Is there a relationship between how stringent the credit terms are and the number of bidders that a utility could expect?
- A. You know, I think what we try to do or we're trying to do in the process is set the credit

terms to safeguard ratepayer interest. We're not trying to use the credit terms to restrict the pool of bidders, but we're trying to make sure that ratepayer interests are protected.

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- Q. Is it fair to say that in choosing the credit terms it's a matter of balancing, making the auction more robust versus the risk of default?
- A. Yeah. Yeah, I mean, I think that's fair.

 I mean, a lot of this is a balancing act between

 bidder interests and customer interest.
- Q. Did CRA have any input into the credit terms that are being offered in the master supply agreement?
- A. Only generally in the sense that, you know, again, we recommend that they -- that the credit terms be set to protect the company and protect ratepayers. They shouldn't be overly restrictive or unnecessarily restrictive.
- Q. Have you had an opportunity to compare the credit terms that are being offered in the proffered master supply agreement for Duke with the one that was used for FirstEnergy?
- A. I'm generally aware of it. I mean, haven't done a detailed analysis in the deference of credit terms or organized them over the number of

megawatt-hours or any of that, no.

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- Q. What's your general understanding having made the comparison?
- A. You know, the megawatt size of the tranches for FirstEnergy's Ohio utilities are larger so the overall magnitude of the credit requirements I believe for FirstEnergy are larger, but on a relative basis I'm not really sure.
- Q. How about the amount of unsecured credit that is provided to the bidders? Is it the same between Duke and FirstEnergy?
 - A. I don't believe it's the same, no.
- Q. Okay. And what's the relationship?
 Which one has higher, more stringent requirements?
 - A. I believe Duke is more stringent.
- Q. Okay. If you would, I'd like you to turn to page 15 of your testimony. I want to direct you to lines 13 to 19.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Are the three reasons that you present on lines 13 to 19 the only reasons that could be cited for the Commission to reject the results of the auction?
- A. I think that's probably a legal conclusion, but these are the basic sort of

benchmarks for the process.

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- Q. Would the dollar amount per megawatt-hour be a reason that the Commission could reject the auction results?
- A. I don't want to assume what the Commission could or could not do or what authority they have. I wouldn't view the clearing price -- from my perspective, the clearing price shouldn't be the exclusive benchmark as to whether or not the results should be approved.
- Q. You indicated that it shouldn't be the exclusive. Should it be a factor at all?
- A. You know, from my perspective if the process is designed well and there is strong participation, then the clearing price is representative of market price, so no, I would not use that price if I were the one making the decision as to whether or not they should be approved.
- Q. Are you familiar with the term "reserve price"?
 - A. I am, yes.
 - Q. What's a reserve price?
- A. A reserve price is a price at which, in this case Duke Energy-Ohio will -- it's the maximum price at which they would be willing to buy tranches

in the market.

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cross.

- Q. Is Duke planning on using a reserve price in this auction?
- A. Every clock auction has a reserve price, the only question is whether or not the reserve price is different than the starting price.
- Q. In your understanding, will their starting price and reserve price for the Duke auction be the same?
 - A. I believe --

MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor. If I may, I would submit that that is, one, an irrelevant question, but two, I think it is a question that undermines the intent and functioning of the reservation price, and to share the reservation price as it compares to the starting price defeats the purpose of the reservation price. So for Mr. Lee to offer opinion as to where that reservation price would be set relative to the starting price negates the starting price.

 $\label{eq:examiner pirit} \mbox{EXAMINER PIRIK: Perhaps you can ask}$ those questions on redirect.

MS. SPILLER: Okay.

EXAMINER PIRIK: At this point we're on

Mr. Petricoff.

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MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you.

- Q. I'm not asking for the dollar amount.

 I'm just asking what the relationship will be between the reserve price and the starting price.
- A. I think in the bidding rules it says there is a reservation price at the auction and the reservation price may or may not be lower than the starting price.
- Q. If the reservation price is lower than the starting price and the reservation price isn't revealed, is it possible, then, that a bidder could post the bond, go through the auction, win the auction, and then be told that they will not get the tranche?
- A. Well, in that case I wouldn't say the bidder won the auction, I would say the auction did not clear. So in that sense no. No, I don't think that's a fair way to describe the situation.
- Q. Would you advise having a secret reserve price, secret in that the bidders wouldn't know it, the secret reserve price after the bidding starts?
- A. You know, there are reasons to have a reservation price in an auction and some of it is around protecting bidder, or, I'm sorry, protecting

ratepayer interests. Some of it is to ensure that bidders in the auction are revealing their best and final valuation for the products offered.

So creating some uncertainty around the reservation price in and of itself can be beneficial to the auction process.

MR. PETRICOFF: Okay.

EXAMINER PIRIK: We'll reconvene in ten minutes.

(Recess taken.)

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Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: We'll go back on the record. I believe we were with Mr. Petricoff.

MR. PETRICOFF: Yes, thank you, your

Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) Good afternoon,
Mr. Lee.

A. Good afternoon.

Q. When we broke, we were addressing the issue of the reserve price.

A. Yes.

Q. And you indicated a theory that supported the use of reserve price. You also have theories or counterbalancing thoughts on why you shouldn't use a

reserve price?

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- A. You know, all these things is a balancing act between bidder interests and discovering the market price. You know, I think bidders would prefer, all else equal, you know, full knowledge.
- Q. So it may discourage some bidders if there was a reserve price.
- A. I don't know if I'd go so far as to say it might discourage them. I think that, as I said, all else equal they would prefer to know what the reserve price is.
- Q. What would happen if we went through the auction and there was a clearing price, a price that cleared the auction, not that it was accepted but that cleared the auction, and you had the requisite number of bidders and you met all of the other items that you have listed in your testimony on page 15 from 13 to 18, what would happen at that point? Would Duke then start all over and rebid the auction?
- A. No, there's a couple of -- if you're simply just asking me what happens if the reserve price has gone badly.
 - O. Yes.
- A. There's two options, one is we could reduce the tranche target so the reserve price, for

the reserve price not to be met, that means there has to be insufficient willingness to supply at the announced prices and that announced price has to be greater than the reserve price.

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What we would do in the case where there is willingness to supply but not at a price sufficient to meet the reserve is we'd reduce the tranche target, create excess eligibility by reducing the tranche target, and then continuing the auction.

- Q. But if you reduced the tranche size, aren't you going to have some piece of the load that isn't going to be contracted?
- A. If there is unsupplied tranches in the auction after the auction closes, we would execute the contingency plan that's outlined in the bidding rules.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, may I just have a minute here to look at my notes.

- Q. Have you been associated with or worked on competitive bid auctions that did not have a reserve price?
 - A. I have, yes.

MR. PETRICOFF: I have no further

questions. Thank you very much, Mr. Lee.

THE WITNESS: You're welcome.

180 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Chamberlain? 1 2 MR. CHAMBERLAIN: No questions. 3 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Hayden? 4 MR. HAYDEN: Your Honor, as fun as it may 5 be, I think I'm going to pass. 6 EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Hotz? 7 MS. HOTZ: Yes, I have questions. 8 9 CROSS-EXAMINATION 10 By Ms. Hotz: 11 0. Good afternoon, Mr. Lee. 12 Α. Good afternoon. 13 I'm Ann Hotz and I work for the OCC. Q. 14 You proposed to do one auction each year; 15 is that correct? 16 That's correct. Α. 17 As part of the process for designing the Q. proposed auction did you or anyone at Duke perform a 18 19 quantitative assessment of the risk associated of 20 having one auction versus multiple auctions in a 21 year? 2.2 We did not do a quantitative assessment. 23 We did consider alternative schedules, some of those 24 alternative schedules included more than one 25 solicitation in a year. There are pros and cons, and

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we determined that we wanted to go with one auction per year.
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- Q. As proposed in application -- or Attachment B to the application, will 80 percent of the SS load be bid in one auction in 2013?
 - A. Can I see the attachment?

 MS. HOTZ: Your Honor, may I approach?

 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

When you're referring to the application, you're referring to Duke Exhibit 3?

MS. HOTZ: Yes. I'm sorry, yes.

- A. Can you ask the question again?

 MS. HOTZ: Could you please read it.

 (Record read.)
- A. I don't believe it's 80 percent.
- Q. How much is it, then?
- A. As I read it, it's 30 tranches are procured along each of the 1, 2, and 3 year terms for a total of 90 tranches.
 - Q. Is that 90 percent of the SS load, then?
- A. Each tranche is 1 percent of SSO load, yes.
 - Q. So that would be 90 percent.

As part of the process for designing the proposed auction did you or anyone at Duke perform a

quantitative assessment of the risks associated with bidding 90 percent of the SSO load in one auction versus multiple auctions?

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A. Again, we didn't do a quantitative assessment but we did consider alternative schedules and there's any number of pros and cons to those alternative schedules.

I'd also like to just point out that for the FirstEnergy solicitation, we've done a FirstEnergy solicitation where we procured a hundred percent of load in a single day.

- Q. Is it your opinion that all things else being equal having multiple auctions per year, having a single auction per year would provide some degree of risk mitigation?
 - A. Not in all cases, no.
- Q. What are the pros of multiple auctions in one year?
- A. Well, having multiple auctions or multiple dates for the solicitations means that, you know, in the event that there's a bidder who for whatever reason is unable to participate in one event, they may be able to participate in another, in the other event in the year. So, you know, it may make the process more accessible in some cases.

You know, I think some people have hypothesized that there's, that bidders are significantly influenced by short-term market conditions. I don't know that that's really the case.

I think these are sophisticated bidders who understand short-term versus long-term fundamental market conditions, but there are certainly people who would hypothesize that multiple solicitations would insulate the process from some of that risk.

- Q. Can Duke Energy-Ohio or any other Duke Energy affiliates bid in the auction?
 - A. They can, yes.

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- Q. Could you please refer to Attachment C to the application or Exhibit 3 which is titled Bidding Rules for Duke Energy-Ohio, Inc.'s Competitive Bidding Process Auctions, and then could you please look at section 11.5. This section discusses sanctions for failure to comply with the auction rules, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Does the last line of this section state, quote, The imposition of such sanctions will be at the discretion of Duke Energy-Ohio, end quote?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. So does this mean as proposed Duke Energy-Ohio will have the final say regarding whether or not sanctions for failure to comply with the bidding rules will be applied to either itself or to any Duke Energy affiliate?
 - A. That is correct, yes.
- Q. How can you mitigate the possibility of Duke Energy-Ohio favoring itself or its affiliates with respect to the decision to impose sanctions?
- A. Well, we have -- you can set up rules and guidelines for the imposition of such sanctions and I think, you know, there are guidelines in place for those things.
 - Q. In this proposal there are?
- A. Well, I'm referring to things like in the SSO master agreement in terms of sacrificing collateral, all those types of situations, yes.
- Q. How can parties even know whether or not sanctions have been fairly imposed?
- A. I don't think other parties -- are you talking about other bidders in the process?
 - O. Yes.
- A. Those type of things? I don't know that other bidders would be made aware of those

situations.

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- Q. So no one would know really whether or not Duke was fairly imposing sanctions on itself or its affiliates; is that correct?
 - A. I suppose that's correct, yeah.
- Q. Prior to the filing of this case as part of the process for designing the proposed auction did CRA or Duke hold any meetings with stakeholders to discuss the design?
 - A. Not that I'm aware of, no.
- Q. In Attachment C, and that would be of the Duke application, Exhibit 3, does the first sentence of the last paragraph of page 1 say "These bidding rules may be modified from time to time by the auction manager"?
 - A. They do. The rules do state that, yes.
- Q. Does the last sentence of that paragraph say "Such modifications will be carried out in consultation with Duke Energy-Ohio, but without prior consent from the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio or any past, current, or potential bidder, and will be posted to the information website"?
 - A. That is correct, yes.
- Q. Does Attachment B of the application show proposed auctions through at least 2018?

- A. Attachment B?
- Q. Yes.

- A. Yes, they do.
- Q. With respect to the auctions that are proposed through 2018 does Duke's filing include a process for obtaining PUCO review and approval of modifications to the auctions that CRA may wish to make?
 - A. Not that I'm aware of.
- Q. With respect to the auctions proposed through 2018, does Duke's filing define a process for obtaining input from stakeholders regarding ways to incorporate the impact of market changes or lessons learned from past auctions?
- A. Well, you know, I think there isn't an official process but after each auction we conduct, not only for Duke Energy-Ohio, but we also do it for FirstEnergy and clients in other industries, we always sort of review and discuss what we thought worked well, what did not work well. And there have been changes to the process and the flow of information.

In addition, because of the FAQ process bidders can send us comments. We've received comments through the information website. We've

received comments via e-mail. Bidders have called us to voice their opinions and make suggestions. But I wouldn't say there's a formal collaborative process.

- Q. So it's more informal with the company?
- A. That's correct, yes.

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- Q. Between you and the company?
- A. I'd say it's between the company and bidders and any interested party. As I said, they have input through the FAQ process at the information website, our contact information is included in the bidding rules, including my phone number.
- Q. Is there any way that another type of stakeholder could give suggestions if they don't have access to the website?
- A. It's a public website so anybody has access to it. And in addition my contact information is in this filing so everybody has my contact information available to them.
- MS. HOTZ: That's all we have. Thank you.
- THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
- EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Boehm, did you have questions?
- MR. BOEHM: Oh, thank you, your Honor. I apologize, I was -- no, I don't have any questions.

1 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. White? 2 MR. WHITE: No questions, your Honor. 3 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Oliker? 4 MR. OLIKER: No questions, your Honor. 5 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Hart? MR. HART: No. 6 7 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Montgomery? 8 MR. MONTGOMERY: No questions. 9 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Jones? 10 MR. JONES: Thank you. 11 12 CROSS-EXAMINATION 13 By Mr. Jones: 14 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Lee. 15 Α. Good afternoon. 16 I want to ask you, I want to refer you to 0. 17 your testimony on page 13, lines 16 and 17, where you 18 say that the bidding format is simultaneous in that 19 multiple products and/or multiple tranches are bid on 20 simultaneously. Do you see that? 21 Α. I do, yes. 2.2 Q. Okay. That's not applicable to the first 23 auction; is that correct? 24 Α. The first auction there is only one 25 product so this is a general statement about the

process that we're outlining. As I said earlier, I don't think we view this as a, you know, in discrete auctions. We view it as sort of an ongoing process.

- Q. So this is down the road a bit?
- A. Yes, it is.

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Q. Okay. I want to refer your attention then to your testimony on pages 19 and 20. And there on lines 19 through 21 and over on page 20, lines 1 and 2, it begins with the question "Are changes to the CBP possible?" And then your response being there from lines 20, 21.

And on page 20 you state that "While a proposed CBP contains necessary elements that result in a competitive process and meets applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, changes may be considered as such changes further promote successful CBP solicitations in accordance with such regulatory requirements." Do you see that?

- A. I do, yes.
- Q. Okay. And who would be determining that those changes should be made in the future?
- A. Well, I think as I just said, at the end of each auction, you know, there is kind of an informal review process, we discuss what's worked, what hasn't worked, we anticipate conducting bidder

information sessions where bidders can voice questions or concerns, and there is also the FAQ process and, as I said, bidders have contacted me directly in the past related to other auctions.

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So I think we would use all those bits of information and try to make changes that make the process better for everybody.

- Q. And the Commission has a role in making those determinations?
- A. You know, I think that we're not envisioning, you know, in this Q/A I'm not envisioning major changes to the fundamentals of the process. You know, we want the process to be flexible enough that we don't have to come back to the Commission for minor changes to the process and that's kind of what we're envisioning here, but I don't think I could be exhaustive in terms of what would be covered in this Q/A.
- Q. Would it be your testimony, your understanding that the Commission had ongoing oversight of the process itself after the blending period?
- A. I believe the Commission does have oversight over the process, yes.
 - Q. And they would also be deciding what

changes would be made?

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A. You know, I don't know how that, exactly how -- I don't know if there's necessarily a framework for that exactly to get their specific approval. What I'm talking about in this Q/A, as I said, are minor changes to the process.

And we do want to have some flexibility in the process that we don't have to come back for formal hearings with the Commission over small changes.

- Q. Can you -- I'm sorry, go ahead.
- A. I'm sorry. That's fine.
- Q. Can you give us examples of minor changes?
- A. Well, I think, you know, for example between, one thing that might be an example is we changed how the FAQ process for FirstEnergy as an example, the FAQ process evolved over time to try to make it a little bit more efficient. That to me is a change to the process that wasn't something that we sought specific Commission approval on.
- Q. I want to refer your attention to your testimony on page 24, lines 9 through 11. There on line 9 the question is "Were load caps considered for the auctions?"

And your response then on lines 10 and 11, "Yes, but as load caps can function to deter participants or procure robust competitive bidding, they were not incorporated into the company's CBP plan." Do you see that?

A. I do, yes.

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- Q. And can you provide specific examples where load caps have proven detrimental to the auction process?
- A. Sure. I mean first I think fundamentally adding any constraints to a process will serve to raise ratepayer costs. You know, if you think about the load cap, if you institute a load cap either as a binding constraint or it's a nonbinding constraint, right, a nonbinding constraint meaning that absent the load cap the bidders actually reduce their bids such that nobody would have exceeded the load cap, you know, so if you're not, if you wouldn't violate this hypothetical load cap then there's no sense in having a load cap.

If you're in the alternative situation where the load cap does bind, then by definition suppliers that would have been willing to supply tranches to Duke Energy-Ohio at a lower cost are prevented from doing so. So by definition, you know,

any kind of artificial constraint like that is going to serve to raise costs.

- Q. You gave me a hypothetical as an answer. Do you have actual examples?
- A. Again, all I can say is that any time a load cap would bind by, you know, by definition it has to mean that suppliers who would have been willing to serve at a lower price are prevented from doing so in favor of the other candidate bidders.
- Q. But can you cite me to a particular auction that took place that had a load cap that --
 - A. Well, you know --

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- Q. -- had that result?
- A. To the extent that you have a load cap, it's generally implemented through a restriction on eligibility, so in essence no bidder would be able to bid above their load cap.

So there is no auction where we can conduct an auction with a load cap and then, immediately following the auction, conduct an identical auction without the load cap and compare the difference.

But I can tell you with certainty that a load cap can only serve to raise some buyer costs, or raise costs to the ratepayers rather.

- Q. But you have no particular example of that in some other case.
- A. Again for the reason I just cited, you can't conduct an auction with a load cap and then follow up immediately with the same identical auction without a load cap. You have to make that decision in advance, so there's no way to cite an example that you're asking me to.

MR. JONES: That's all I have, thank you.

THE WITNESS: You're welcome.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if we may have a moment, please.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Spiller.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Ms. Spiller:

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- Q. Mr. Lee, you were asked about the reservation price and noted that it affords some protection to ratepayers. Can you tell me how it does so, sir?
- A. Sure. Reservation price creates some uncertainty amongst bidders in terms of how they bid,

so absent a reservation price a bidder may approach the process, they may view, as you get closer and closer to the auction concluding, they may start to strategically reduce their bid quantities in order to bring the auction to a close at an artificially higher price.

with a reservation price there's some uncertainty there and bringing the auction to a close artificially there's some risk there for bidders. So in that sense the reservation price is designed and used to ensure the bidders are expressing their lowest — the true lowest price at which they're willing to supply tranches, and in that sense it is there as a safeguard for ratepayers.

Q. Thank you.

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Mr. Petricoff was asking you questions contrasting and comparing, if you will, the FirstEnergy distribution utility's process to that of Duke Energy-Ohio's proposed process. Some questions from counsel about the credit requirements between the two companies.

Do the credit requirements function to strike a balance between soliciting bidder participation and protecting customers in the event of supplier default?

- A. That's why they're there, yes, and that's when Mr. Petricoff asked me what input I had and CRA had on the process I said that, you know, we suggested that they be set in accordance with, you know, in accordance with the risk essentially that Duke Energy-Ohio is taking on by entering into these contracts. So it's there to protect not only Duke Energy-Ohio but also Duke Energy-Ohio ratepayers.
- Q. So is one of the purposes of the credit requirements to address or give consideration to the utility company's risk tolerance?
 - A. It is, yes.

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- Q. And do you know how Duke Energy-Ohio's risk tolerance compares to that of the FirstEnergy electric distribution companies?
 - A. No, I don't.
- Q. Ms. Hotz was asking you questions, and sir, I believe you still have in front of you Exhibit 3, the application as well as the attachments. Do you have that, sir?
 - A. I do, yes.
- Q. Specifically Attachment C to Exhibit 3 which are the bidding rules section 11.5 which is on page 30. Do you have that reference, sir?
 - A. I do, yes.

- Q. And the questions from Ms. Hotz focused on whether a supplier would know whether Duke Energy Ohio sanctioned itself or how it may have sanctioned itself or an affiliate. Do you recall that line of questioning?
 - A. I do, yes.

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- Q. Mr. Lee, your experience in this particular proceeding as well as that involving the FirstEnergy electric distribution companies, are you aware that the Commission rules require or allow the Commission to retain a consultant?
- A. Yes, and the experience has been with the FirstEnergy Ohio utilities that they have retained a consultant to monitor the process and is kept involved in the process throughout qualification right through execution of the contracts.
- Q. So would that consultant, sir, based upon your experience, provide review and/or comment on relevant -- other relevant criteria as directed by the Commission?
 - A. I would expect so, yes.
- Q. Do you, sir, believe that the imposition of sanctions would be found to be a relevant criteria by the Commission?
 - A. I certainly think it would. I mean, I

think in the case where sanctions are required I believe Duke Energy-Ohio would inform not only CRA but the Commission and the Commission's consultant as well.

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- Q. Mr. Lee, do you know whether Duke Energy Ohio operates pursuant to a corporate separation plan?
 - A. It's my understanding that they do, yes.
- Q. Would you expect, sir, that corporate separation plan to guard against Duke Energy-Ohio attempting to give an unfair advantage to an affiliate by not administering sanctions to that entity?
- A. I would expect the separation plan to cover that but I don't know exactly how it does it.
- Q. And again, Mr. Lee, your experience with the development of this competitive bidding process as well as prior competitive bidding processes, do you know, sir, whether stakeholder input is a requirement to approval of the market rate offer?
- A. I don't believe stakeholder input is required, no.
- MS. SPILLER: Thank you, sir, I don't have any further questions.
- 25 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. I will poll

for recross.

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2 Mr. Petricoff.

MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you, your Honor.

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RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Petricoff:

Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Lee.

On redirect your indicated that you understood that there was a different risk tolerance between the utilities.

- A. I said that I would expect the utilities to have different risk tolerances, risk protocols and so on and so forth.
- Q. Is Duke Energy Ohio at any financial risk if there is a default under the structure of the MRO as it's filed?
- A. Well, they're protected by the -- they're protected by the collateral requirements.
- Q. And in addition to their collateral requirements even if those prove to be insufficient, wouldn't, under the proposed, I think it's the SCR rider that any additional expenditures that were made for power because of a default would be passed on to the customers?
 - A. I believe that's true, yes.

Q. I also want to ask you a question about what happens if, in fact, the reserve price is exercised. Isn't it possible that if the reserve price was exercised and Duke then went to one of the contingency plans, that it's possible that they could end up with an ultimate weighted average cost of power being higher than if they had accepted the reserve price — accepted the bid that had closed but was above the reserve price?

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A. I mean, I guess it's theoretically possible but we haven't, for Duke Energy-Ohio there's been no discussions around what the starting price for the auctions would be, what the reservation prices would be.

When we set the starting of reservation prices things like current market conditions are taken into consideration. But I can't say with certainty in the hypothetical that you've set up that it wouldn't be the case that the contingency plan could result in a higher price than this hypothetical auction.

Q. In the auctions that you have been involved with in which there was a reserve price other than the beginning, the opening price, a reserve price that was lower than the opening price,

has the reserve price ever been exercised?

- A. I have been involved with auctions where the reservation price has come into play, yes.
 - Q. Within the last five years?
 - A. Yes.

MR. PETRICOFF: I have no further

7 questions. Thank you.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Anyone else for recross?

Ms. Hotz.

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RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Hotz:

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- Q. Yes, have you ever read Duke Energy-Ohio's corporate separation plan?
 - A. I haven't read it in its entirety, no.
- Q. Do you know during the FirstEnergy auction process, did the independent consultant that the Public Utilities Commission hired, do you know if they inquired into the sanctions that were -- that may have been imposed by FirstEnergy?

MS. SPILLER: I'm going to object, your Honor, I think that assumes facts not in evidence in this case. There's been no foundation whatsoever as to the performance or administration of sanctions in the FE competitive bid process and I don't believe

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there would be a witness here to solicit that.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Hotz.
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                  MS. HOTZ: Your Honor, this witness was
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     talking about -- was answering a question regarding
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     the FirstEnergy auction process with regard to a
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      consultant that was hired, and I'm just asking if he
     knows --
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             Ο.
                 Do you know if there were any sanctions
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     that --
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Hotz, I haven't
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     ruled on the objection yet.
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                  MS. HOTZ: Sorry.
                  EXAMINER PIRIK: I'm still listening to
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     your argument.
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                  MS. HOTZ: I can do a foundation if you'd
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      like me to.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: That would be fine.
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                  MS. HOTZ: Okay.
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                  (By Ms. Hotz) Do you know if any
             Q.
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     penalties were imposed in the FirstEnergy auction
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     process?
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                 None that I'm aware of, no.
             Α.
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                  If they had been imposed, would you be
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     aware of it?
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             Α.
                  I believe so, yes.
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Q. Okay. Do you know for certain that the consultant that was hired by the Public Utilities

Commission of Ohio, do you know for certain that they would have been informed of these -- of sanctions had they been imposed?

A. I believe they would be, yes.

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- Q. What makes you believe that?
- A. My familiarity with the process, experience with other issues that have arisen, the Commission's consultant is kept aware of, you know, any issues that might arise, any potential irregularities, and I imagine that a situation where something like sanctions are being imposed on a bidder, I can't imagine that would happen without the Commission's consultant's knowledge.

MS. HOTZ: Okay. Thank you. That's all I have.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

Any other recross?

(No response.)

EXAMINER PIRIK: Hearing none, thank you very much, Mr. Lee.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if I may, just a housekeeping matter if we could move into evidence the direct testimony of Robert J. Lee that has been

Duke Energy Ohio Volume I 204 1 marked as Exhibit 7 in this proceeding. 2 EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there any 3 objections? 4 (No response.) 5 EXAMINER PIRIK: Hearing none, Duke Exhibit 7 shall be admitted into the record. 6 7 MS. SPILLER: Thank you. 8 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 9 EXAMINER PIRIK: Would you like to call your next witness? 10 11 MS. WATTS: Yes, your Honor, Duke Energy 12 would call James Northrup, please. 13 EXAMINER PIRIK: Please raise your right hand. 14 15 (Witness sworn.) 16 MS. WATTS: May I approach, your Honor? 17 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 18 19 JAMES S. NORTHRUP 20 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 21 examined and testified as follows: 2.2 DIRECT EXAMINATION 23 By Ms. Watts: 24 Mr. Northrup, would you state your name

and your business address, please?

A. My name is James Northrup, and my office is at 526 South Church Street, Charlotte, North Carolina, 28202.

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- Q. Mr. Northrup, by whom are you employed and in what capacity?
- A. I'm employed by Duke Energy Business
 Services and I am presently the director of project
 analysis and special projects.
- Q. Do you have -- first of all, do you have before you a document which actually should be marked as Duke Energy-Ohio Exhibit 8 but we have not yet marked it?

EXAMINER PIRIK: And what document would that be?

MS. WATTS: This would be the direct testimony of James Northrup.

EXAMINER PIRIK: The document will be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Do you also have before you a document that is presently marked as Duke Energy-Ohio Exhibit F-1? Attachment F-1?
 - A. Yes, I do.
 - Q. Would you describe, please, what Duke

Energy-Ohio Exhibit 8 is first?

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- A. 8 is my filed direct testimony on November 15th, 2010.
- Q. And would you then describe Attachment F-1, please?
- A. Sure, that is the master standard service offer supply agreement.
- Q. Let's start with your testimony first.

 EXAMINER PIRIK: I just want to clarify
 the record. Attachment F-1 is really part of Duke
 Exhibit 3, Attachment F-1.
- MS. WATTS: That is correct. Thank you for that clarification.
- Q. With respect to your testimony, Mr. Northrup, do you have any additions or corrections to that testimony?
 - A. Yes, I do.
 - Q. Would you tell us what those are, please?
- A. Sure. On page 1, lines 11 and 12, specifically starting on line 12, would say "having received a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering from North Carolina State University, and have received a Master's of Business Administration from Queens University." That's the end of the changes on page 1.

- Q. Do you have any additional changes?
- A. Yes. On page 8, beginning on line 8 the end of line 8 should read "deliver energy to PJM Duke Energy-Ohio Load Zone," insert "Ohio."

Also on line 10 beginning words, insert "Ohio" at "Duke Energy-Ohio Load Zone."

On line 11 it would also insert the word "Ohio" after "PJM Duke Energy-Ohio Load Zone." And then finally on line 13, also insert the word "Ohio" after "PJM Duke Energy-Ohio Load Zone." That completes the adjustments to the direct testimony.

- Q. Thank you, sir. And would you now turn your attention to Duke Energy Exhibit 3, Attachment F-1.
 - A. Okay.

- Q. Would you describe what that is, please.
- A. This is the supply agreement, master supply agreement for all SSO contractual language to follow, and I have made adjustments in this master supply agreement.
- Q. And does that master supply agreement now constitute Duke Energy's proposed master supply agreement for purposes of the competitive bid process that is proposed in this case?
 - A. It does.

1 MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, can I just 2 inquire to make sure we're in the right document? 3 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 4 MR. KUTIK: The document circulated, yes, 5 was entitled F-1 is that the document before the 6 witness now? 7 MS. WATTS: That's correct. 8 EXAMINER PIRIK: Let me ask a question, 9 there were two documents circulated yesterday, one 10 was redlined, one was a clean version with the 11 language in it. Which is the document we have 12 entitled Attachment F-1; is it the redline version or 13 the clean version? 14 MS. WATTS: We would be proposing the 15 clean version but we provided the redline version to 16 assist counsel in understanding what changes were 17 made to that document from the previous version. 18 EXAMINER PIRIK: So what --19 MS. WATTS: The clean version is the one 20 we would ask be marked and intend to offer into 21 evidence. 2.2 EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. Do you have a 23 copy? (Discussion off the record.) 24 25 EXAMINER PIRIK: We will go back on the

record.

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I just want to be sure that the record is clear. Duke Exhibit 3 is the application. Attached to the application is Attachment F, which was the master service agreement standard service offer agreement that was submitted with the application.

What you're asking us to do, we are going to mark as Attachment F-1 the clean, unredlined version of the revised master standard service offer supply agreement, and we're marking as Attachment F-2 the redlined revised attachment to Attachment F which is the master standard service offer supply agreement redlined.

MS. WATTS: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Is that correct, are we all on the same page?

MS. WATTS: I think we're all on the same page now.

MR. KUTIK: Just for clarity, your Honor, F-2 if you turn to it, it is entitled Revised
Attachment F-1, the only difference is you have to understand that it's redlined.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Correct. And with the court reporter we crossed out the 1 and made it a 2.

MR. KUTIK: Thank you.

1 EXAMINER PIRIK: So we need to, and we 2 put at the top "redlined," and on the other version we put "clean." So the clean version is F-1 and the 3 4 redlined version is F-2. 5 If we are all equally confused, as long as we try to refer to the same one or whatever we're 6 7 actually referring to and the correct page numbers, I 8 think we'll be okay. 9 Is the witness okay with those markings? 10 THE WITNESS: I think the witness is. 11 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank vou. (By Ms. Watts) Mr. Northrup, in addition 12 Q. 13 to the changes or considering the changes that you've made to your testimony if I were to ask the questions 14 15 contained in that testimony again today would your 16 responses be the same? 17 Α. Yes, they would. MS. WATTS: Duke Energy offers Mr. 18 19 Northrup for cross-examination. 20 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. 21 Mr. Petricoff. 2.2 MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Petricoff:

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- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Northrup. A couple of just preliminary questions I'd like to get out of the way. If you have your testimony in front of you, first if you would turn to page 2, lines 12 and 13. You indicate there that you had worked on the Duke Energy-Ohio resource plan and long-term forecast in 2010.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. From your work on the long-term forecast plan are you aware of the capacity needs of the Duke Energy-Ohio service territory?
 - A. Yes, roughly.
- Q. Is the legacy capacity which Duke Energy-Ohio owns sufficient to meet the capacity or does Duke under the ESP plan have to buy additional capacity in the market?
- A. Well, the long-term forecast or integrated resource plan that I refer to makes assumptions that the load forecast going forward includes all wires-connected customers. It doesn't make a clear distinction between switched and unswitched customers as customers can switch back, so the integrated resource plan was written and

developed and analyzed from the perspective of all wires-connected customers.

2.2

From that perspective the existing legacy assets, generating assets, are insufficient to meet all the needs of all wires-connected customers.

Q. And if you would, I'd like to draw your attention to page 3 of your testimony, lines 14 and 15. And there you indicate that the first auction would be conducted in June of 2011.

As a practical matter, in order to complete an auction in June of 2011, is there a date that the company's looking for that it must have approval from the Commission in order to meet the June 2011 date?

- A. We would be looking for approval, we would be looking for approval that all our rules and bidding policies and everything is consistent with the expectation of the Commission and also from that perspective, yes.
- Q. Do you have, if you will, a drop-dead date that you have to have authority from the Commission in order to conduct the auction on 2011 in accordance with the terms that have been filed?
- A. I'm not sure we conducted a drop-dead date of which we would have to have this for this

June '11 date, no, we haven't.

2.2

- Q. Fair to say that you would at least need two to three months?
 - A. Two to three months of what?
- Q. Have the order from the Commission authorizing the auction two or three months before you conduct the auction?
- A. Not necessarily. I think we're going to go forward and do our -- we're doing our due diligence working with our auction manager making sure all the preparation is ready to go. And so I think, again, I don't have a definitive date.

 Obviously if it, you know, depending on what the final outcome of that is we certainly would adjust at that point.

And if in the event that something were to occur that our auction manager might recommend that might not support that June date, then we would make adjustments as such.

- Q. Speaking of the auction manager, was it the auction manager's recommendation that you have a reserve price, or was that a term that was put in the bidding rules by the company?
- A. During the process of developing the competitive bidding process we had extensive

discussions with our auction manager looking at lessons learned from previous auctions, specifically FE, and we talked about at length the pros and cons of different issues such as reservation fee, and at that point after considering both the pros and cons of that then we at this time wanted to reserve the right to place a reservation fee based on a lot of the discussions that Mr. Lee just testified to a few minutes ago.

2.2

- Q. I want to turn your attention to page 6 of your testimony. Actually, before that, let me make sure I understood the last answer. So this was a decision of the company to have a reserve price.
- A. It was ultimately our decision based on some recommendations from our auction manager, yes.
- Q. I want to turn your attention to page 6, lines 4 through 6. There's where you indicate that the company has got an FRR plan that's been approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Are you familiar with the FRR plan?
- A. I'm familiar with the interaction between the FRR and the competitive bidding process, but I have not specifically studied the FRR in detail.
- Q. Well, do you know, for example, is the capacity price under the approved plan going to be

the PJM auction price as it -- I'm sorry, let me rephrase that.

Is it your understanding that the approved FRR plan for the year 2011 would be the auction price that's already taken place for PJM?

- A. If you're asking would the capacity prices be the same for RPM, that would be my understanding, yes.
 - Q. And the same would be true for 2012?
 - A. Yes.

2.2

- O. And for 2013?
- A. Yes.
- Q. In that case if a CRES, competitive electric retail supplier, was going to use Duke capacity, the price for that capacity would be the RPM auction price?
- A. Well, the bidder would, yes, use the clearing price from the RPM price for that specific year in his bid.
- Q. I want to make sure that we're on the same page. We talked about the bidder, I'm now asking you in addition to the bidder wouldn't that also be true for a competitive retail electric supplier?
 - A. I'm sorry, I'm not dealing with the

competitive -- CRES provider, I'm talking about the SSO bidder and that's what I'm focused on.

- Q. Okay. So the answer is that you don't know how it works for a CRES supplier?
- A. I don't have any testimony associated with what a CRES supplier may or may not consider an appropriate capacity price.
 - Q. Thank you.

2.2

I now want to direct you to page 7 of your testimony and if you would focus on lines 17 to 20, and then you have a list of the information that's going to be made available to perspective suppliers.

Is this list designed to be representative of the information or to be a list of only the information -- the information that will only be provided?

- A. It is the list, it's the expectations that we intend to provide at this time.
- Q. Okay. In looking at the list from 17 to 20 I was unsure whether or not Duke was going to provide in its usage histories usage by class. Are you going to provide usage by class?
- A. Mr. Lee discussed that in the prior questioning, and he referred to that it would be

supplied by class, we would be looking for his guidance on what would be effective information for potential bidders, so based on that testimony I'm assuming that we would do that.

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- Q. And would that be true for the PIPP data as well?
- A. I heard that discussion. I'm not as familiar with PIPP data but, again, it would be consistent with what Mr. Lee had indicated.
- Q. How about, Mr. Lee indicated that the information was ongoing after the auction for the bid winners. Is that going to be the case with Duke as well?
- A. Yes, I think that would be a good practice to keep bidders, potential bidders informed as to future actions as well.
- Q. One of the items that FirstEnergy supplies on an ongoing basis to the winning bidders is a 10-day capacity forecast. Would that be included in this as well?
- A. I have not been in any discussions about a 10-day capacity forecast so at this point I'm not aware of that.
- Q. Is that something that the company could or would consider for later application?

- A. Possibly, but at this time I don't understand the relevance associated with that since we correlate with the RPM capacity market auction, so I'm just not -- I'd need further clarification and understanding on the benefits of such information to the bidders.
- Q. Do you anticipate having some type of collaborative meeting with the bid winners to take up issues like that?
- A. I think that we discussed, you know, in any ongoing process, you know, lessons learned are always an instrumental part of continuous improvement, so I think that there could be certainly practices where we receive formal requests and understand how we could further help in ongoing auctions. So I would not toss that -- I would not dissuade that at this point.
- Q. At this point I'd like to draw your attention to I guess what we're now referring to as Attachment F-2, I'd like to work off the redlined version, if you will. Do you have that handy?
 - A. Yes, I do.

2.2

Q. First question I have for you, this would be on page 9 of F-2 under the definition of "settlement amount," and in the redlined version can

you see that there has been language that has been taken out and there has been language that has been added? Do you see the sections that I'm referring to?

A. Yes, I do.

2.2

- Q. Do you know, can you tell us offhand what is the purpose of the changes that are in the definition of settlement amount?
- A. Yes. That further delineates how the calculation would be in event of a default, and it talks about the relationship between the time of the default or early termination and the end of the original contract amount and how that settlement amount would be calculated to sort of true up that defaulting consideration from the SSO bidder.
- Q. In preparation for your testimony today did you have the opportunity to read the direct prepared testimony of Mr. Fein from Constellation?
 - A. I believe I did.
- Q. Are you aware of the consideration that Mr. Fein has about the definition of settlement amount here in terms of the transaction being considered from a securities standpoint as a derivative?
 - A. I don't recollect that discussion on

derivative considerations.

2.2

- Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the argument he raised concerning notional quantity?
 - A. No, I'm not.
- Q. If there were concerns that were raised by securities, a security council that the language in the settlement amount might trigger, might be considered a derivative and trigger accounting processes under FASB 133, would the company be willing to entertain changes that would prevent such a designation?
- A. I can't say whether we would or would we would certainly entertain, listen to such concerns and considerations, but I can't at this point suggest that, you know, we would agree with that or not at this point. But we certainly would listen and understand and try to do the best we could to answer any concerns associated with FASB 133.
- Q. And in that regard what do you envision the process would be? Is that something that we could petition the company later, petition the Commission later if we wanted that type of change that was made?
- A. Well, I think possibly that might be entered into when our, you know, as a FAQ of some

sort of concern there, a formal request, and an assessment of that at that point I think certainly would be a viable option.

2.2

- Q. Is it fair to say that it is not the intent of the company to make the suppliers use market-to-market accounting as a requirement of being a supplier?
- A. We really haven't addressed -- it's our intent to have participation from as many bidders as we can, so any element that introduces difficulty to bidders certainly if we can avoid it, I think that that would be helpful to our ratepayers and so we would encourage to look into that.
- Q. Now if you would, I'd like you to take a look at page 22 of the redlined. Actually, maybe this might be easier, let's start with page 23. We have a chart and this has to do with the credit being made available to the bidders.
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. Okay. Can you briefly describe the change that was made from the original master supply agreement and what we see now in this chart on page 23 in the revised Attachment F?
- A. Yes. This chart refers to credit considerations on the total exposure amount to SSO

bidders, and specifically that two areas of enhancement, one would be the addition of Fitch as qualified rating agency on bonds, and the other substantive change would be associated in looking at noninvestment grade BB type rated corporations to an inclusion of both a percentage of total net worth, tangible net worth, and a proposed credit limit cap associated with both, for example, in S&P, BB+ and BB as far as additional credit considerations for those noninvestment grades.

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In prior, in our original filing that there was no considerations in noninvestment grade bond holdings from that perspective.

- Q. I want to draw your attention, go back to 22, with the language that has been added, the redline version where the language has been added. And if you would, could you explain to me briefly how the chart would operate if a supplier had different ratings, meaning the three rating companies?
- A. Sure, and the first redline is talking about if there were two rating agencies and the ratings were split, the lower rating would be used. But in the situation where you have two rating agencies that has the highest common rating in common, then that common rating would be used.

1 So, for example -- yeah. 2 Q. So if there were three ratings --3 Α. Yes. 4 -- and two were high, one was a step 5 lower, you would go with the higher one. 6 The two common ones, that would be 7 correct. 8 MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, I believe 9 those are the only questions I have. Thank you very much. 10 11 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Chamberlain? 12 MR. CHAMBERLAIN: No questions. 13 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Kutik? 14 MR. KUTIK: No questions. 15 EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Hotz? 16 MS. HOTZ: Yes, I have questions, please. 17 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION 19 By Ms. Hotz: 20 Q. Good afternoon. 21 Hi. Α. 2.2 Referring to your testimony on page 4, Q. 23 lines 15 through 18 --24 EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Hotz, again, can you 25 speak up? They're having trouble hearing you in the

back.

2.2

MS. HOTZ: Okay, I'll just talk louder.

- Q. Referring to your testimony on page 4, lines 15 through 18, you talk about going to 100 percent auction in year 3, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Why is Duke proposing a 29-month blending period rather than the minimum of five years as directed in the statute?
- A. We believe that that would serve the interests of our customers in additional options and perhaps more aggressive pricing.
- Q. On page 6, lines 1 through 3, you say that Duke is seeking certainty with the auction process. Why is certainty so important in this instance?
- A. Well, we've had discussions about, and prior witnesses have talked about any time there's uncertainty, whether in our operations or bidder rules or whatever, that it's problematic in planning your system, problematic in understanding how to best serve your customers.

So any time that you can reduce uncertainty or reduce risk, we feel like from our company's perspective that we can better meet our

ratepayers' considerations and our shareholder considerations.

- Q. Is the proposed MRO blending period consistent with the revised 2010 long-term forecast report that Duke just filed in October of 2010?
 - A. We talked about that a few minutes ago.
 - Q. Yes.

2.2

A. And if I could just refresh on that, the foundation or basis for the long-term forecast report or the integrated resource plan where we plan out future resources is not consistent with the current MRO in that the integrated resource plan makes considerations where all customers, all wires-connected customers would be served through the integrated resource plan.

And so, therefore, when we do a long-range planning exercise, ten years, what we do is we compare and contrast our legacy generating assets against all wires-connected customers' needs.

When there is a shortfall of energy or capacity in that particular case, the integrated resource plan's objective is to try to determine what is the most cost-effective way to serve those wires-connected customers.

So it might be a different assortment of

buying capacity and energy on the marketplace in short-term durations or, conversely, look at the consideration of building or setting up long-term bilateral contracts with building new generation sources or securing bilateral contracts for capacity and energy, as well as in addition to the long-term forecast report also makes considerations on SB 221 on the alternative energy requirements associated with renewable energy and advance energy generation sources.

2.2

So it's a more holistic, our IRP, the integrated resource plan is a more holistic resource plan that assumes all wires-connected customers would need capacity and energy support.

- Q. What if a supplier comes into the auction and brings a large amount of power that you had not expected, wouldn't your long-term forecast report be off?
- A. It would. Again, though, the objective of the long-term forecast report was to look at, you know, what, as a provider of last resort what might be our requirements associated with that. I mean, there can be a myriad or there will be a myriad of forecasts associated with what the switching and the unswitching expectations might be over the long term.

So again, what we did on the long-term forecast report was make an assumption of given the assumption that what would our plans be given the fact that in some cases we may have all wires-connected customers as a supply obligation, so that was the primary foundation for that report.

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So again, that is somewhat different than the premise associated with the MRO that looks at it from, again, offering tranches to supply side bidders to take advantage of open tranches that we might offer. So they very much are different foundations.

- Q. So when is the next time you have to file a long-term forecast report?
- A. I believe it's in the April time frame, subject to check.
- Q. Okay. So in three years you will probably have to file another long-term forecast report, right?
- A. I think we will have to file another long-term forecast report, yes.
- Q. So how will you -- how will you conduct your long-term forecast report once 100 percent of the load is auctioned? Will you do it the same way you did it this time?
 - A. I do not think we would do it the same

way we did it this time.

2.2

Q. Do you know how you would do it?

MS. WATTS: Your Honor, I object to this
line of questioning. I think we've gone way beyond
the scope of Mr. Northrup's testimony in this case.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Hotz.

MS. HOTZ: He talks about how he filed the long-term forecast report in his testimony, and I think it is relevant because I think, you know, it's something that they have a responsibility to do and yet — and they did, but it was inconsistent with their three-year plan to bid out the entire load. And it just doesn't make — and I'm just wondering if their — what their intentions are.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll overrule the objection and give you some time to further your questions.

THE WITNESS: Could you repeat that question?

(Record read.)

- A. Today, no.
- Q. You don't know how you would do it in three years.
- A. Certainly it would be different than when it was done last time. I would have to make some

considerations on exactly what the approved MRO would have -- would be, what that blending period would be, so I certainly would take all of that into account and specifically design future resource needs around that prevailing finding from the Commission.

MS. HOTZ: Okay. Thank you. That's all I have.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. White?

MR. WHITE: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Oliker?

MR. OLIKER: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Hart?

MR. HART: Just a few.

2.2

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Hart:

- Q. Mr. Northrup, I want to try to understand the slice of system situation. Since the bidder has to provide capacity as a part of its bid, there's quite a bit of range that they may have to supply, correct, based on shopping?
- A. I think there could be a volumetric risk in the amount that they might have to bid, that would be correct.
 - Q. So currently 40 percent of Duke's load's

on standard service so they could conceivably have to acquire two-and-a-half times that amount if all the shoppers came back.

A. That's possible, yes.

2.2

- Q. Now, is the capacity determined by the actual customer load or is it based on the maximum possible?
 - A. It's the actual customer load.
- Q. Okay. Is there some duration over which they have to acquire capacity?
- A. It would be over the contract duration, whether it was like in the initial tranche would be a 17-month period.
- Q. Okay. So if at the beginning of a two-year contract, because you're planning on bidding a two-year contract, there's a certain level of shopping, if that changes during that two-year period, that supplier is still obligated to purchase the initial amount of capacity for that full two years?
- A. The bid should include energy and capacity, yes, correct.
- Q. So that bidder may end up over or under acquiring capacity because of the changes during that two years.

A. I think that certainly that load requirement could change and so, therefore, the capacity needs would change with it as well.

2.2

- Q. So that's an additional risk of a bidder that wouldn't be present if they were bidding on a fixed amount of load, a fixed quantity of load.
 - A. That would be correct.
- Q. Now I want to turn to page 8 of your testimony where you had all the directions to add the word "Ohio." I take it the Duke Energy-Ohio load zone is some reasonable area within PJM?
- A. Yes, it's a set of commercial pricing nodes that PJM will develop that identifies the Duke service territory.
- Q. I take it there's a comparable function within MISO, there was a Duke Energy zone within MISO?
- A. There would be a comparable Duke zone in MISO or Duke Energy-Ohio or Duke Energy in general in the midwest associated with MISO.
- Q. So when Duke switches RTOs, whoever wants to supply the Duke customer load, whether it's a CRES or a bidder in the SSO is going to have to deliver to the Duke zone.
 - A. I think that would be correct.

- Q. Now, just stepping back a minute, one of the premises of the company's application here is that its market is fully competitive, correct?
- A. I believe the RTO would be a competitive marketplace.
- Q. And some of the evidence that's cited for that is the fact that 60 percent of the load has shopped to CRES suppliers.
- A. I think that makes it a competitive market.
- Q. And those CRES suppliers are currently delivering through MISO.
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. Now, when Duke switches to PJM, a supplier that's physically located on MISO is now going to have to cross two RTOs to get to the Duke zone, right?
- A. Are you assuming that the -- it depends on where the CRES resources are located.
 - Q. I said a CRES resource that's on MISO.
 - A. On MISO today?
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. That could be the case.
- Q. So they're going to incur additional transmission costs to get to the Duke Energy zone of

PJM.

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- A. Again, I'm not sure to what level those costs might be but it's a possibility.
- Q. And one of the things that you have not done is to analyze how much of the CRES participation today in MISO is going to follow Duke into PJM.
- A. I personally have not analyzed any current CRES contracts nor do I have access to any of that information.
- Q. Do you know of any witness in this case that has analyzed that issue of whether the competition that's present in MISO will follow Duke into PJM?
- A. I have not had any discussions on that specific subject.

MR. HART: Thank you, that's all I have.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Montgomery?

MR. MONTGOMERY: No questions, your

19 Honor.

20 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Boehm, I think I

21 missed you?

MR. BOEHM: I'm sorry again, no

questions, your Honor, thank you.

24 EXAMINER PIRIK: All right.

25 Redirect.

234 MR. JONES: Your Honor? 1 2 EXAMINER PIRIK: I always forget you, 3 Mr. Jones, thank you for reminding me. 4 MR. JONES: Thank you. 5 CROSS-EXAMINATION 6 7 By Mr. Jones: 8 Ο. Good afternoon, Mr. Northrup, I have a 9 few questions for you. 10 MS. WATTS: Mr. Jones, if you wouldn't 11 mind using the my microphone, we're having trouble 12 hearing you down here. 13 I would like to refer you to your 0. testimony on page 4, lines 3 and 4, there where it 14 15 begins "Specific Auction Manager activities include 16 widely publicizing the auctions to prospective 17 bidders.... How would you publicize that 18 information? 19 Gosh, I think you should have asked the Α. 20 auction manager that, they have a vast amount of 21 experience and that's specifically why we hired them. 2.2 Q. So you don't know. 23 No. I've seen -- no, I do not know. Α. 24 0. Okay. All right, I'll move on.

Same page here, lines 7 and 8 you state

there Duke Energy will provide the Commission with access to -- access to the Commission for the CBP process.

A. Right.

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- Q. What level of access are you talking about? Can you describe that?
- A. Access is pretty open-ended. Any time that you need -- a concern or question comes up I think that certainly we would be willing to meet with the Commission or their representatives in realtime to discuss any element that needs clarity.
- Q. And the Commission would have access to the auction site as well?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And what information would be provided to the Commission?
 - A. You mean preauction? Postauction?
- Q. As to what you're referring to there in your testimony, you say "including data information, communications," what information would you include?
- A. I think certainly that would include all the information we shared with any of the bidders as far as, you know, historical load profiles, any information that has been questioned on our website as far as FAQs, any clarifications, ongoing

proceedings, any kind of concern or issues that come up, certainly we would be glad to share that.

2.2

- Q. Okay. And where would that auction be?
- A. I'm not sure. I haven't had discussions with the auction manager on where those specific locations would be.
- Q. Okay. And the Commission controls the auction manager; is that correct?
- A. I think the Commission has their own consultant as well involved to oversee and review the process, so I'm not sure I would agree with your characterization of "controls the auction manager."

Duke has hired the auction manager to do -- to be as an independent representative to have open, fair, and transparent process. So I certainly think that issues that would come up that would be proposed by the Commission would certainly be strongly considered by our independent auction manager.

- Q. Well, can the Commission replace the auction manager?
- A. I'm not sure. I'd have to refer that to our legal staff or whatever. I haven't had any discussions associated with that.
 - Q. Okay. Fair enough.

I'll move on here. Another question on the same page, 4, of your testimony, lines 13 and 14, "In the first year of the MRO, a 17-month contract for service will be offered." Why 17 months? What's the rationale for that?

A. Well, the rationale is that we felt like a minimum term of one year was certainly appropriate, but when we were going to commence our first contract year January of 2012, what we wanted to seek to do was to align that with the PJM auction for capacity. The reliability pricing auction.

So that what we did is we extended it through May of the following year so that all subsequent auctions would be aligned with the PJM capacity market auctions, thereby going into subsequent bid auctions that, whether it was one, two, or three years which we introduced later in year 3 that the bidders would have complete insight into the clearing prices that resulted from the prior PJM capacity auction.

- Q. Okay. Is that the only reason?
- A. That is the reason, yes.
- Q. That is the reason, okay.
- MR. JONES: That's all I have. Thank

25 you.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you, Mr. Jones.

Now, redirect?

MS. WATTS: Yes, your Honor, thank you.

4 recreation.

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Ms. Watts:

- Q. Mr. Northrup, do you recall responding to some questions Ms. Hotz had with respect to the filing of the IRP?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Would it be your understanding if the company bids out a hundred percent of its load, that there's any real purpose in filing an IRP at that point?
- A. I think it would be highly questionable since the IRP by definition is a long-term resource plan and if those resources are being a hundred percent met by bidders that we're under contract with, I think it's sort of undercut -- I think that it would sort of render long-term associations rather moot at that point --
- Q. Thank you. And in response to some questions from Mr. Petricoff you indicated that, if I'm paraphrasing a bit here, that the company would

adjust depending on when the Commission's entry comes out, or its opinion and order in this case.

A. Yes.

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- Q. Based on the timing of that, whenever the Commission's opinion and order is issued, are there tasks or items that need to be accomplished between that, the end of the opinion and order, which would presumably give us the MRO in this case, and the auction that needs to occur?
- A. Well, I think it depends on perhaps how widely the Commission's opinion may vary from what our original plans are. But I think if it was somewhat consistent with our original plans, then I think that we'll continue to put due diligence together, bring up the website, interact with bidders and so I would hope that there would be minimal concerns associated with that.
- Q. And isn't it true that the bidders are required to submit applications to become part of that bid process?
- A. There would be a part 1 and part 2 application process, yeah.
- Q. And that process would take some time, correct?
 - A. Yes, it would.

- Q. And then there's mock auctions between the --
 - A. They are to educate bidders, mock auctions, correct.
 - Q. All of which would need to be accomplished between the time we have a Commission approval and the auction.
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Okay. In response to some questions from Mr. Hart do you recall testimony of Ms. Janson this morning that there are 13 CRES providers active in Duke Energy-Ohio's territory?
 - A. I heard that discussion, yes.
 - Q. Mr. Hart asked about those CRES suppliers currently in MISO. Do you recall that question?
 - A. Yes, I do.
 - Q. Do you know whether those same CRES providers are also active in PJM?
- 19 A. I'm sorry, I do not.
- MS. WATTS: Thank you. I have nothing
- 21 further.

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- 22 EXAMINER PIRIK: Do any of the
- 23 intervenors have recross questions?
- 24 (No response.)
- 25 EXAMINER PIRIK: Hearing none, thank you

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very much, Mr. Northrup.
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With regard to Duke Exhibit 8.

MS. WATTS: We would ask that be admitted into evidence, please.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there any objections to Duke Exhibit 8?

(No response.)

EXAMINER PIRIK: Hearing none, it will be admitted into the record.

(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

EXAMINER PIRIK: We have not had the application and the attachments moved per se into the record. I think the F-1 and the F-2 are the only supplements revisions to those attachments if I'm correct. Were you going to wait and move that at a later time? I just want to be sure of it.

MS. SPILLER: No, your Honor. I think with the testimony of the two witnesses that is relevant to the competitive bid process including the master supply agreement we are probably at a juncture now in the proceeding that we can move for the admission of Exhibit 3 into evidence.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there any objections to the admission of Exhibit 3, being the application, as well as F-1 and F-2?

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                   (No response.)
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Hearing none, it will be
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      admitted into the record.
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                  MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.
                   (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Go off the record.
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                  (Discussion off the record.)
                  EXAMINER PIRIK: We'll go back on the
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      record. We will adjourn until 9 a.m. tomorrow
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      morning.
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                   (The hearing concluded at 5:26 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Tuesday, January 11, 2011, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

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Maria DiPaolo Jones, Registered Diplomate Reporter and CRR and Notary Public in and for the

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My commission expires June 19, 2011.

11 (MDJ - 3774)

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State of Ohio.

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Case No(s). 10-2586-EL-SSO

Summary: Transcript Transcript of Duke Energy Ohio for Approval of a Market Rate Offer hearing held on 01/11/11. electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Jones, Maria DiPaolo Mrs.