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1
         BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO
 2
 3
     In the Matter of the
     Application of Columbus
     Southern Power Company
 4
     and Ohio Power Company
     for Authority to Establish:
 5
     a Standard Service Offer : Case No. 11-346-EL-SSO
     Pursuant to $4928.143, : Case No. 11-348-EL-SSO
 6
     Ohio Rev. Code, in the
 7
    Form of an Electric
     Security Plan.
 8
     In the Matter of the
    Application of Columbus :
Southern Power Company : Case No. 11-349-EL-AAM and Ohio Power Company : Case No. 11-350-EL-AAM
 9
10
     for Approval of Certain
     Accounting Authority.
11
12
13
                            PROCEEDINGS
14
     before Ms. Greta See and Mr. Jonathan Tauber,
15
     Attorney Examiners, and Commissioner Andre Porter, at
16
     the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, 180 East
17
     Broad Street, Room 11-A, Columbus, Ohio, called at
18
     8:30 a.m. on Monday, May 21, 2012.
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20
                             VOLUME III
2.1
22
                      ARMSTRONG & OKEY, INC.
                222 East Town Street, Second Floor
                    Columbus, Ohio 43215-5201
23
                 (614) 224-9481 - (800) 223-9481
24
                        Fax - (614) 224-5724
25
```

```
742
 1
     APPEARANCES:
 2
            American Electric Power Service Corporation
            By Mr. Steven T. Nourse
 3
            Mr. Matthew J. Satterwhite
            and Mr. Yazen Alami
            One Riverside Plaza, 29th Floor
 4
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
 5
            Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur, LLP
            By Mr. Daniel R. Conway
 6
            and Ms. Christen Moore
 7
            41 South High Street
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
 8
                 On behalf of the Ohio Power Company and
                 Columbus Southern Power Company.
 9
10
            AEP Retail Energy Partners, LLC
            By Mr. Jay E. Jadwin
11
            155 West Nationwide Boulevard, Suite 500
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
12
                 On behalf of the AEP Retail Energy
13
                 Partners.
14
            FirstEnergy Service Company
            By Mr. Mark A. Hayden
15
            76 South Main Street
            Akron, Ohio 44308
16
            Jones Day
17
            By Mr. David A. Kutik
            North Point
            901 Lakeside Avenue
18
            Cleveland, Ohio 44114
19
            Jones Day
20
            By Ms. Allison E. Haedt
            325 John J. McConnell Boulevard, Suite 600
21
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
2.2
            Calfee, Halter & Griswold LLP
            By Mr. James F. Lang
23
            and Ms. Laura C. McBride
            1400 KeyBank Center
            800 Superior Avenue
24
            Cleveland, Ohio 44114
25
```

```
743
     APPEARANCES: (Continued)
 1
 2
            Calfee, Halter & Griswold, LLP
            By Mr. N. Trevor Alexander
            Fifth Third Center, Suite 1100
 3
            21 East State Street
 4
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
 5
                 On behalf of the FirstEnergy Service
                 Corporation.
 6
            McNees, Wallace & Nurick, LLC
 7
            By Mr. Frank P. Darr
            Mr. Samuel C. Randazzo
            Mr. Joseph E. Oliker
 8
            and Mr. Matthew R. Pritchard
            Fifth Third Center, Suite 1700
 9
            21 East State Street
10
            Columbus, Ohio 43215-4228
11
                 On behalf of the Industrial Energy Users
                 of Ohio.
12
            Taft, Stettinius & Hollister
13
            By Mr. Zachary D. Kravitz
            and Mr. Mark S. Yurick
14
            65 East State Street, Suite 1000
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
15
                 On behalf of the Kroger Company.
16
            Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel
17
            By Ms. Maureen R. Grady
            Mr. Terry L. Etter
18
            and Mr. Joseph P. Serio
            Assistant Consumers' Counsel
19
            10 West Broad Street, Suite 1800
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
20
                 On behalf of the Residential Ratepayers
21
                 of Columbus Southern Power Company and
                 Ohio Power Company.
22
23
2.4
25
```

```
744
    APPEARANCES:
                   (Continued)
 1
 2
            Mike DeWine, Ohio Attorney General
            By William Wright, Section Chief
            Public Utilities Section
 3
            Mr. Steven L. Beeler
 4
            Mr. John H. Jones
            and Mr. Werner L. Margard, III
 5
            Assistant Attorneys General
            180 East Broad Street, 6th Floor
 6
            Columbus, Ohio 43215-3793
 7
                 On behalf of the staff of the Public
                 Utilities Commission of Ohio.
 8
            Ice Miller, LLP
 9
            By Mr. Christopher L. Miller
            Mr. Gregory J. Dunn
            and Mr. Asim Z. Haque
10
            250 West Street
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
11
12
                 On behalf of the Association of
                 Individual Colleges and Universities,
                 City of Upper Arlington, City of Grove
13
                 City, and City of Hillsboro.
14
            Boehm, Kurtz & Lowry
            By Mr. Michael L. Kurtz
15
            Mr. Kurt J. Boehm
16
            and Ms. Jody M. Kyler
            36 East Seventh Street, Suite 1510
17
            Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
18
                 On behalf of Ohio Energy Group.
19
            Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.
            By Ms. Jeanne W. Kingery
20
            155 East Broad Street, 21st Floor
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
21
            Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.
22
            By Ms. Amy B. Spiller
            Ms. Elizabeth Watts
2.3
            and Mr. Rocco D'Ascenzo
            139 East Fourth Street
24
            Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
25
```

```
745
 1
    APPEARANCES: (Continued)
 2
            Thompson Hine, LLP
            By Mr. Philip B. Sineneng
            41 South High Street, Suite 1700
 3
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
 4
                 On behalf of the Retail Sales and
 5
                 Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management.
 6
            Eberly McMahon, LLC
            By Mr. Robert A. McMahon
 7
            Ms. Elizabeth Watt
            and Mr. Rocco D'Ascenzo
 8
            2321 Kemper Lane, Suite 100
            Cincinnati, Ohio 45206
 9
                 On behalf of Duke Energy Ohio.
10
            Bricker & Eckler, LLP
11
            By Mr. Thomas J. O'Brien
            100 South Third Street
            Columbus, Ohio 43215-4291
12
13
            Ohio Hospital Association
            By Mr. Richard L. Sites
14
            155 East Broad Street, 15th Floor
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
15
                 On behalf of the Ohio Hospital
16
                 Association.
17
            Bricker & Eckler, LLP
            By Ms. Lisa Gatchell McAlister
            and Mr. J. Thomas Siwo
18
            100 South Third Street
19
            Columbus, Ohio 43215-4291
                 On behalf of Ohio Manufacturers
2.0
                 Association.
21
            Bell & Royer Co., LPA
2.2
            By Mr. Barth E. Royer
            33 South Grant Avenue
23
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
24
                 On behalf of Dominion Retail, Inc.
25
```

		746
1	APPEARANCES: (Continued)	
2	Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease, LLP	
3	By Mr. M. Howard Petricoff and Ms. Lija Kaleps-Clark	
4	52 East Gay Street P.O. Box 1008	
5	Columbus, Ohio 43216-1008	
6	On behalf of the Exelon Generation Company, Constellation NewEnergy, Inc.,	
7	Constellation Energy Commodities Group, Inc., Retail Energy Supply Association,	
8	Direct Energy Services, and Direct Energy Business, LLC, The Compete Coalition, and	
	PJM Power Providers Group.	
9	Eimer, Stahl, Klevorn & Solberg, LLP	
10	By Mr. David M. Stahl and Mr. Scott C. Solberg	
11	224 South Michigan Avenue, Suite 1100 Chicago, Illinois 60604	
12		
13	On behalf of Constellation Exelon Generation Company, LLC.	
14	Covington & Burling, LLP	
15	By Mr. William Massey 1201 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20004	
16	On habalf of Mba Commata Caalitian	
17	On behalf of The Compete Coalition.	
18	Ohio Poverty Law Center By Mr. Joseph V. Maskovyak and Mr. Michael Smalz	
19	555 Buttles Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43215	
20	13213	
21	On behalf of Appalachian Peace and Justice Network.	
22		
23		
24		
25		

```
747
 1
    APPEARANCES: (Continued)
 2
            Keating, Muething & Klekamp PLL
            By Mr. David A. Meyer
 3
            One East Fourth Street, Suite 1400
            Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
 4
            Keating, Muething & Klekamp, PLL
 5
            Ms. Holly Rachel Smith
            HITT Business Center
 6
            3803 Rectortown Road
            Marshall, Virginia 20115
 7
                 On behalf of Wal-Mart Stores East, LP,
 8
                 and Sam's East, Inc.
            Bricker & Eckler, LLP
 9
            By Mr. Christopher L. Montgomery
10
            Mr. Matthew Warnock
            and Mr. Terrence O'Donnell
11
            100 South Third Street
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
12
                   On behalf of Paulding Wind Farm, LLC.
13
            SNR Denton US, LLP
14
            By Ms. Emma F. Hand
            Mr. Thomas R. Millar
15
            and Mr. Daniel D. Barnowski
            1301 K Street NW
            Suite 600 East Tower
16
            Washington, D.C. 20005
17
                 On behalf of Ormet Primary Aluminum
18
                 Corporation.
19
            EnerNOC, Inc.
            By Mr. Gregory J. Poulos
20
            471 East Broad Street, Suite 1520
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
21
                 On behalf of EnerNOC.
22
23
24
25
```

```
748
    APPEARANCES: (Continued)
 1
 2
            Kegler, Brown, Hill & Ritter, LPA
            By Mr. Roger P. Sugarman
 3
            Capitol Square, Suite 1800
            65 East State Street
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
 4
 5
                 On behalf of National Federation of
                 Independent Business, Ohio Chapter.
 6
            Bailey Cavalieri, LLC
 7
            By Mr. Dane Stinson
            10 West Broad Street
 8
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
 9
                 On behalf of the Ohio Association of
                 School Business Officials, Ohio School
10
                 Boards Association, Buckeye Association
                 of School Administrators, and Ohio
                 Schools Council.
11
12
            Whitt Sturtevant, LLP
            By Mr. Mark A. Whitt
13
            Ms. Melissa L. Thompson
            and Mr. Andrew John Campbell
14
            PNC Plaza, Suite 2020
            155 East Broad Street
15
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
16
            Interstate Gas Supply, Inc.
            By Mr. Vincent Parisi
17
            and Mr. Matthew White
            6100 Emerald Parkway
18
            Dublin, Ohio 43016
19
                 On behalf of the Interstate Gas Supply,
                 Inc.
20
            Vectren Source
21
            By Mr. Joseph M. Clark
            6641 North High Street, Suite 200
22
            Worthington, Ohio 43085
23
                 On behalf of Direct Energy Services and
                 Direct Energy Business.
24
25
```

		749
1	APPEARANCES: (Continued)	
2	Thompson Hine, LLP	
_	By Ms. Carolyn S. Flahive	
3	Ms. Stephanie Chmiel	
	and Mr. Michael Dillard	
4	41 South High Street, Suite 1700 Columbus, Ohio 43215	
5		
6	On behalf of Border Energy Electric Services, Inc.	
	·	
7	Williams, Allwein & Moser By Mr. Todd M. Williams	
8	Two Maritime Plaza	
	Toledo, Ohio, 43604	
9		
10	On behalf of the Ohio Business Council for a Clean Environment.	
11	William, Allwein & Moser	
	By Mr. Christopher J. Allwein	
12	1373 Grandview Avenue, Suite 212	
13	Columbus, Ohio 43212	
10	On behalf of the Natural Resources	
14	Defense Council.	
15	Dayton Power & Light Company	
1.0	By Ms. Judi L. Sobecki	
16	1065 Woodman Drive Dayton, Ohio 45432	
17	Daycon, Onio 43432	
	On behalf of Dayton Power & Light.	
18	Ohio Automobile Dealers Association	
19	By Mr. Charles C. Howard	
20	and Ms. Sarah Bruce 655 Metro Place South, Suite 270	
	Dublin, Ohio 43017	
21		
22	On behalf of the Ohio Automobile Dealers Association.	
23		
24		
25		

```
750
 1
     APPEARANCES: (Continued)
 2
            Hahn, Loeser & Parks, LLP
            By Mr. Randy Hart
            200 Huntington Building
 3
            Cleveland, Ohio 44114
 4
                   On behalf of Summit and Fostoria
 5
                  Ethanol.
 6
            Matthew Cox Law, Ltd.
            By Mr. Matthew Cox
 7
            4145 St. Theresa Boulevard
            Avon, Ohio 44011
 8
                   On behalf of the Council of Smaller
 9
                   Enterprises.
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
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1 Monday Morning Session, May 21, 2012. 2 3 EXAMINER TAUBER: Let's go on the record. 4 5 Let's begin this morning with brief 6 appearances starting with the company and then we'll 7 work our way around and catch up with everybody in 8 the back. 9 MR. CONWAY: Thank you, your Honor. 10 behalf of AEP Ohio Steven T. Nourse, Matthew J. 11 Satterwhite, from AEP Service Corporation. Daniel R. 12 Conway and Christen Moore from Porter-Wright. 13 MS. GRADY: Thank you, your Honor. On behalf of the residential customers of the Ohio Power 14 15 Company, Maureen R. Grady, Terry L. Etter, and Joseph 16 P. Serio. 17 MR. HAYDEN: Good morning, your Honors. On behalf of FES, Mark Hayden, David Kutik, Jim Lang, 18 19 and Laura McBride. 20 MR. DARR: Good morning. On behalf of 21 the Industrial Energy Users of Ohio, Sam Randazzo, 22 Matt Pritchard, Joe Oliker, and Frank Darr. 23 MS. KINGERY: Good morning, your Honors. 24 On behalf of Duke Energy Retail Sales and Duke Energy 25 Asset Management, Amy Spiller, Jeanne Kingery, and

- 1 | Phil Sineneng.
- 2 MS. KYLER: Good morning. On behalf of
- 3 | the Ohio Energy Group, Michael Kurtz, Kurt Boehm, and
- 4 Jody Kyler.
- 5 MS. McALISTER: On behalf of the OMA Lisa
- 6 McAlister and Thomas Siwo.
- 7 MS. THOMPSON: On behalf of Interstate
- 8 | Gas Supply, Inc. Mark Whitt, Andrew Campbell, Vincent
- 9 Parisi, and Matthew White.
- 10 MR. YURICK: Good morning, your Honor.
- 11 On behalf of the Kroger Company, Mark Yurick and Zach
- 12 Kravitz.
- MR. BARNOWSKI: Good morning, your Honor.
- 14 On behalf of Ormet, Dan Barnowski, Emma Hand, Tom
- 15 Millar.
- 16 MS. KALEPS-CLARK: Good morning, your
- 17 | Honor. On behalf of Exelon Generation, Constellation
- 18 NewEnergy, Constellation Energy Commodities Group,
- 19 David Stahl, Howard Petricoff, and Lija Kaleps-Clark.
- 20 | And on behalf of the Retail Energy Supply Association
- 21 and Direct Energy, Lija Kaleps-Clark and Howard
- 22 | Petricoff.
- MR. O'BRIEN: Good morning, your Honors.
- 24 On behalf of the Ohio Hospital Association, Rick
- 25 | Sites and Tom O'Brien.

MR. MARGARD: Assistant Attorneys General Werner Margard and Stephen Beeler on behalf of the Commission staff.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Are there any other parties that have not made an appearance this morning?

Mr. Conway.

2.2

MR. CONWAY: Thank you, your Honor. At the end of the day on Friday we were discussing and arguing about the admission of cross-examination exhibits. I'd just like to inform the Bench and the parties that the company is withdrawing its objection to the admission of IEU Exhibit 116, although it is a confidential exhibit and we'd ask that it be kept under seal.

And also, also request that the correct cover sheet be attached to the exhibit. I think I mentioned that there was a supplemental response to the discovery request and it was not presented as part of the cross-examination exhibit, we ask that it be substituted.

With regard to IEU Exhibit 114, which is the PJM reliability assurance agreement, I just want to clarify that I did not -- I didn't intend -- I don't mean to object to the admission of the exhibit,

I was simply suggesting that since it's going to be made part of the testimony of IEU Witness Murray, it wasn't necessary to seek its admission twice. But if that's the preference of counsel for IEU, I just want to be clear I don't object to the admission of the reliability assurance agreement, that's IEU Exhibit 114.

With regard to IEU Exhibit 113, which is the Phil Nelson testimony from, I believe it was January of 2011 which related to the original ESP II filing which was subsequently superseded by the stipulation proceeding and the stipulation-related ESP, and then subsequent to that by the modified ESP II, sometimes referred to as ESP II.5, I just want to be clear that I don't object -- well, I don't object to the admission of the testimony, although I would ask that its admission be restricted to the purpose for which it was used, which was to reference the statement, I believe it was on page 29, but the record will indicate which page it was if that was not the right quote.

At any rate, I would simply ask that the admission of the exhibit, if it's allowed, is simply for the purpose of the cross-examination and the excerpt of the testimony that was quoted into the

record on cross-examination.

2.2

So that leaves for IEU the Exhibit 115, the PJM Capacity Market Manual, and I just would stand on the argument and objections I previously made with regard to 115 which, again, I guess it wasn't quite a brief statement, but at the end of the brief statement is the only cross exhibit for IEU that we remain objecting to.

And then with regard to OCC, we stand on the objection that we made on Friday. Thank you.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

Mr. Oliker, do you have anything you want to add to that?

MR. OLIKER: I guess I can take them one at a time. Starting with 113, while it would be a preference to have the entire document because the context helps in reading it, and I think on the specific pages that are referenced it was one of several bullet points, possibly under a subject, but if the Bench would like, we can limit it to maybe a few pages around that reference so the context can be admitted.

For the reliability assurance agreement, the problem I have with counsel's suggestion is Mr. Murray has not testified in this proceeding yet

and for the record to refer to that exhibit number it would be confusing for us to substitute Mr. Murray's testimony because we can't go back and change the record.

2.2

And also, I'd add that while we would expect that Mr. Murray is going to testify, there are no guarantees, of course, and it would be problematic to hold the exhibit out on that reason right now.

Going to 115 on the PJM market manual, Mr. Nelson's testimony, as you remember, does not use the correct PJM definitions and it's difficult to understand what exactly he's saying about the PJM capacity market without being able to refer to the manuals when that's necessary to help the Bench and the Commission to understand what may be in Mr. Nelson's testimony.

These are public documents, and this is the document that PJM relies upon in determining the capacity market, so I think it would be very helpful for the Commission to have this resource at its disposal in understanding Mr. Nelson's testimony.

And for 116, we have no problem in substituting the cover page for the supplemental testimony, your Honor. We would stipulate to that. I think that's it.

1 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. 2 MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor. EXAMINER TAUBER: The Bench will continue 3 to take all of those admissions of those exhibits 4 5 under advisement as well as the motion to compel and 6 we'll address those later on today. 7 So if we can begin this morning, 8 Mr. Conway. 9 MR. CONWAY: Thank you, your Honor. this time AEP Ohio calls Frank Graves. 10 11 (Witness sworn.) 12 FRANK C. GRAVES 13 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 14 15 examined and testified as follows: 16 DIRECT EXAMINATION 17 By Mr. Conway: 18 Mr. Graves, when you're situated, could 19 you give your full name for the record, please. 20 Certainly. My name is Frank C. Graves. Α. 21 I am a principal with The Brattle Group with offices 2.2 in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and other cities. 23 And Mr. Graves, were you retained by Ο. 24 AEP Ohio in this case to present testimony? 25 Α. I was.

- Q. And did you prepare testimony for this proceeding that has been prefiled?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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MR. CONWAY: Your Honors, at this time I would like to mark as, I believe we're at AEP Ohio Exhibit 105 Mr. Graves' prefiled testimony.

EXAMINER TAUBER: AEP Exhibit 105?

MR. CONWAY: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Graves, do you have a copy of your prefiled testimony with you?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And do you have any corrections to make to your testimony at this point?
 - A. One minor one.
 - Q. What is that?
- A. On page 20 -- I'm sorry, page 3, line 20, I refer to the price in the RPM market equally PJM's net CONE, C-O-N-E, if reserves are equaling to the PJM target reserve margin, so it should say "target reserve margin plus 1 percent."
- Q. So after the word "margin" on line 20 you would add the words "plus 1 percent"?
 - A. Correct. Which is the way the rest of my

testimony is structured. It's just an oversight.

- Q. Do you have any other corrections?
- A. No.

2.2

- Q. And, Mr. Graves, has there been any development since you prefiled your testimony that relate to or affect the conclusions in your testimony?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And could you describe that for us, please?
- A. When I filed my testimony in March, the auction for capacity for the years 2015 and '16 in PJM was pending. It was held on Friday and the results are now in and are, I believe, generally supportive of my opinions in this piece of testimony.
- Q. Could you describe in more particularity how that is?
- A. Sure. There's a couple of ways in which I think there's a consistency. I apportioned a significant part of -- my testimony addresses the question of when pending changes in supply conditions in PJM might strongly and adversely affect the prices of capacity including the possibility of coal retirements and things like AEP transferring the Amos and Mitchell units to its APCo and Kentucky FRR

affiliates.

2.2

And I averred in my report that that was not likely to be a material effect it turns out that's the case. The new RTO prices for capacity in the AEP region are \$136 per megawatt-day, quite close to what they've been. So there's no sign of an adverse affect of withdrawing from FRR status, transferring resources, or retiring coal plants.

Q. Mr. Graves --

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, I'd like to approach, please.

EXAMINER TAUBER: You may approach.

MR. CONWAY: Thank you. And I'd like to have marked, your Honors, as an exhibit AEP Ohio Exhibit 106, a press release from PJM issued on Friday relating to the auction results that Mr. Graves just described.

EXAMINER TAUBER: It shall be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, I have one remaining copy that hasn't been distributed. I apologize to the parties but ask that they share for the time being.

Q. (By Mr. Conway) Mr. Graves, is this press release reflective of the announcement by -- or, is

it the press release from PJM issued Friday relating to the auction results?

A. Yes, it is.

2.2

- Q. And the auction results to which it relates, is that the base residual auction for PJM for the 2015-2016 delivery year?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Okay.

MR. CONWAY: Your Honors, at this time I would move for the admission of AEP Ohio Exhibit 105 and AEP Exhibit 106, and Mr. Graves is available for cross-examination.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you, Mr. Conway.

At this time we have two outstanding motions to strike Mr. Graves' testimony, one filed by Industrial Energy Users of Ohio and one filed by Duke Energy Retail and Duke Energy Commercial Asset

Management. We will deny both of those motions to strike, however, we'll remind the parties they'll have opportunity during cross-examination to raise any issues.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER TAUBER: We'll start this

25 morning with Mr. Kutik.

MR. KUTIK: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

4 By Mr. Kutik:

- Q. Good morning. Mr. Graves, your firm,
 Brattle Group, has made considerable study of the PJM
 market; has it not?
 - A. Yes. Many times.
- Q. And some of those have been -- some of those studies have been published in reports that have been sponsored by PJM, correct?
- A. I don't know if "sponsored" is the right formal description of the relationship but we've done studies for them that they have published as findings they're accepting or recognizing as informative and dispositive, I guess.
- Q. Other folks in Brattle have been retained by PJM and then Brattle has prepared a report as a result of that retention, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And you have read those reports.
 - A. I have.
- Q. And from time to time you've relied upon that, including your testimony in this case, correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. It would be fair to say that FERC regards the RPM process as a market-based process, correct?
- A. I suspect they generally do. They're no doubt aware that it has administrative elements but certainly it is market-like in design and intent.
- Q. And, in fact, FERC has indicated that it approximates, that is RPM approximates a market-based process; does it not?
 - A. Yes, I believe that's right.
- Q. And FERC has also determined, has it not, that the RPM process is just and reasonable?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And in so doing the FERC has noted that a just and reasonable standard does not require cost-based formula rates, correct?
- A. That would be consistent with that. I don't recall whether they said that explicitly in the context of RPM.
- Q. Now, in a competitive market would it be fair to say that the price for capacity doesn't differ depending on whether the plant that's producing the capacity is efficient or inefficient? Correct?
- A. Yes. Assuming that the capacities you're comparing are competing in the same market region.

Q. Right. And competitive markets can produce advantages to electric customers in comparison to cost-of-service rates or cost-of-service regulation, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. One of those that could happen is that where you have a single clearing price, that is an incentive for suppliers to be efficient, correct?
- A. Sure, that could also be the case with multiple prices but if you mean compared to, say, index cost-of-service price, that would be a stronger incentive.
- Q. And the incentive to be efficient is because the more efficient a supplier is, the more profit that a supplier might get.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. In a competitive market where sellers are working to minimize their costs, competition will keep prices as low as possible, correct?
- A. Yes. Again, subject to a lot of other constraints which may significantly alter their ability to manage their costs or to compete, regulatory constraints, for instance, are important.
- Q. Well, you're aware that FERC has taken the view that in a competitive market when sellers

are working to minimize their costs, competition will keep prices as low as possible.

- A. Generally I agree with that.
- Q. Now, a competitive market can result in benefits to customers by having more efficient suppliers and lower prices than would be absent competition, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, you're aware, are you not, that states like Ohio have policies that support a diversity of suppliers in the provision of electric service?
- A. I'm aware there are a wide range of suppliers. I'm not aware of a policy that Ohio explicitly has as to diversity.
- Q. Well, are you aware that there are states that support diversity of suppliers in the provision of electric service, particularly competitive electric service?
- A. Again, I'm not aware of any state that has a formal diversity criterion, if you could be a little more specific I could comment on it, but it's certainly a fact that every state has many kinds of technology in place but it's a difficult problem to decide how to value diversity for its own sake.

- Q. Sure. Well, you perhaps anticipated my next question. There is a policy that supports diversity of suppliers. The rationale behind that policy is that a diversity of suppliers will produce competition which in turn will keep downward pressure on prices. Would you agree with that?
- A. Okay. I think I was partly misunderstanding what you meant by "diversity." I was thinking more of technological diversity but you mean sort of numerosity of suppliers independently competing with each other?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. Sure. The more of them there are, the better the competition is.
 - Q. And the potential for lower prices.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, in Ohio and in AEP Ohio you're not aware of any particular supplier -- CRES supplier, excuse me, that exercises market power, correct?
 - A. Right.
- Q. And if we assume that within AEP there are about a dozen or more active CRES suppliers and they all have the same cost structure in terms of components, that one would expect that competition would put downward pressure on suppliers' margins.

A. Yes.

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- Q. And in order to keep customers, a CRES provider would be motivated to offer prices lower than its competition if a CRES supplier could do that.
 - A. I agree.
- Q. And a CRES supplier would try to keep its margins as low as reasonable.
- A. I would say they would try to keep them as high as reasonable, but it would turn out there was pressure for that to be so.
 - Q. How about as lean as reasonable?
 - A. I'm sorry?
 - Q. As lean as reasonable.
- A. Well, I guess the supplier's motivation is to make as much money as possible. They face pressures that limit how successful they can be in that regard but certainly their goal is not to minimize their margins.
- Q. Right. But their motivation in terms of what results end up a result of a margin as lean as reasonable.
- A. Okay. Generally that's probably true, it's just not their motivation.
 - Q. All right. fair enough.

CRES suppliers that are -- that own generation and that are receiving RPM-based capacity -- RPM-based capacity prices would not expect to recover their fully embedded costs; fair to say?

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- A. Not formulaically. They might recover them depending on the character of the resources they hold or they might not.
- Q. It's not impossible, but it would be unlikely, correct?
 - A. It would be coincidental.
- Q. Now, do you believe that in a well-functioning electric power market the value of generating capacity will be nothing more nor less than the present value of electric energy it is expected to produce net of the cost of producing it?
 - A. Can I hear that again?
- Q. Sure. In a well-functioning electric power market the value of generating capacity will be nothing more nor less than the present value of electric energy it is expected to produce net of the cost of producing it.
- A. So resource by resource that should be true. Each resource could have a different value because of the relative differences in those

parameters. So it's not a clearing value for the market, but that would be true of each production asset.

- Q. Right. And in that description of the value of capacity, that doesn't refer to embedded costs, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And PJM is a well-functioning market, is it not?
 - A. Yes, it appears to be.
- Q. Now, it's also true, is it not, that in AEP Ohio's proposed modified ESP there is no reference to the value of capacity in terms of the present value of electric energy? Correct?
- A. I certainly have not reviewed their whole filing so I couldn't tell you.
 - Q. So you don't know.
 - A. I do not know.
- Q. Would you also agree that bidding for supply will allow the price of power to rise as demand grows and capacity is retired to a level sufficient to induce capacity expansion, high enough, that is, to justify the cost and risk of new investments in capacity?
 - A. Well, that's the intent of capacity

pricing, it's not clear whether that's been fulfilled or not all the time, but that is what the aspiration is that the market will signal that need in an appropriate way.

- Q. Now, if the Commission adopted RPM-based pricing as a state compensation mechanism, you would agree, would you not, that there would be more CRES providers serving customers in AEP Ohio than if the Commission adopted higher than market-based prices?
- A. I suspect that's true. There are other factors, but it would move in that direction.
- Q. And if the Commission adopted RPM-based prices as the state compensation mechanism, shopping customers would see market-driven pricing for both capacity and energy.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, most customers for retail generation service would consider price as part of their decision as to whether to switch, correct?
 - A. I hope so.
- Q. It's reasonable economic behavior, and you're an economist --
 - A. Yes.
- Q. -- for a customer to choose retail electric service based upon price.

- A. I certainly agree.
- Q. And industrial and commercial firms, in looking whether to locate or relocate, may consider electric prices as one factor in that decision, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, AEP is long on capacity, correct?
- A. As a whole, that's right.
- Q. And PJM is long on capacity, correct?
- A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And between now and the time that AEP is no longer an FRR entity there is no need to develop new capacity in AEP Ohio's territory to maintain adequate reliability.
 - A. To my knowledge, that's correct.
- Q. PJM, with its reliance on RPM, has been functioning effectively since 2007.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And these markets have brought forward a large amount of new capacity.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you don't expect there will come a time when RPM will fail in its purpose to ensure a sufficient and reliable capacity within PJM.
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. You don't expect there will be a shortage of capacity in the next three years in the PJM region to cover AEP Ohio's load.
- A. That's right, and the recent auction further demonstrates that.
 - Q. We'll get to that in a second.

And so we shouldn't be concerned, should we, about attracting capital for investment for facilities to assure reliability for the next three years?

- A. I believe that's safe.
- Q. And after three years AEP Ohio has agreed to participate in the RPM process.
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. That commitment will be for five years?
- A. Or longer, but at least five.
- Q. Yes. So the minimum commitment is five years.
 - A. Yes, that's my understanding.
- Q. And AEP's incentive to build or add new capacity then will not be any different than any other generator within PJM.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Now, we talked a little bit about, or you mentioned before and you mentioned with Mr. Conway

the 2015-2016 base residual auction.

- A. Right. That was the press release I was referring to.
 - Q. And did you read the report from PJM?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And would it be fair to say that, according to PJM, the auction sent a strong signal that there would be a need for new resources?
- A. I believe they said that. I don't recall the exact language, but the prices are moving in that direction and in some places are high.
- Q. And in the auction there was a record number of new generation offers.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And there was a record number of new generation sources that cleared.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. There was a record number of demand resource offers.
 - A. Yes; 19,000 megawatts.
- Q. There was a record number of energy efficiency resource offers.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And, indeed, there was a net increase of capacity of about 6,000 megawatts.

- A. All together, that's right. Net of retirements and things like that.
 - Q. Right.

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So, in other words, there was more capacity offered in even with retirements.

- A. Yes.
- Q. From the -- as opposed to the prior auction, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Now, within PJM there are locational delivery areas.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And those are called "LDAs," right?
- 14 A. Yes.
 - Q. And the LDAs are areas with identified locational constraints.
 - A. Right. They have generally less transport -- transmission capability into them than is desired to maintain adequate reliability on their own.
 - Q. Occasional constraints are identified by comparing the amount of capacity that might be required to be imported in an emergency with how much capacity could actually be imported.
 - A. Correct.

- Q. And the former, that is how much capacity would be required, is called capacity emergency transfer objective, or CETO.
 - A. Right.

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- Q. And the latter, which is how much might be imported, is called the capacity emergency transfer limit or CETL.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And when the CETL-to-CETO ratio of an area falls below 1.15, that area is determined to be an LDA.
 - A. Yes. That's correct.
- Q. And then it becomes separately modeled and administered in the base residual auction, correct?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. And currently within PJM there are two LDAs.
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And one of those is for American Transmission Systems, Inc., or ATSI.
- A. Yes, the ATSI region is one and eastern

 PJM is the other, of MAAC.
- Q. And with respect to the ATSI region, the first time it was determined or it was modeled as an

LDA was in the 2015-2016 auction, correct?

A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. And that was because there were planned retirements of 25,000 megawatts of generation without the ability to obtain or attract offsetting new resources -- new sources of capacity, correct?
- A. I think you have to multiply it by 10, I think it was more like 2,500 megawatts of retirement.
 - Q. Thank you.
- A. But that's right, that caused that region to have a CETL-to-CETO ratio that's 1.03, I believe, as opposed to 1.15, so it is now below the LDA threshold.
- Q. And these retirements, that is the retirements within ATSI, were part of what PJM described as an unprecedented amount of retirements to the tune of about 14,000 megawatts throughout PJM.
- A. Yes; that's more than the ATSI retirements. That's all of PJM.
- Q. Right. In other words, the ATSI retirements were part of a trend that occurred throughout PJM.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And these retirements, according to PJM, were driven largely by environmental regulations?

A. Yes, the MATS and CSAPR and New Jersey high energy degree day constraints.

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- Q. As part of the constraints that were identified within the ATSI region, FirstEnergy has committed \$1 billion, at least \$1 billion for transmission improvements, correct?
- A. That's the number I've seen in the press.

 I have no independent knowledge of it.
- Q. Now, you believe that AEP Ohio should be allowed to recover its embedded costs from CRES providers because AEP Ohio built or acquired its fleet under criteria that sought to minimize the riskiness and cost of service over long-term horizons such as decades or the life of the assets.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. So what we are talking about here is giving AEP Ohio an opportunity to recover its stranded costs, correct?
- A. No. Not quite. We're talking about just continuity of the cost recovery terms and conditions through the end of the FRR period, not stranded cost recovery.
- Q. Well, let me ask you, would it be fair to say that stranded costs may be defined as investments or cost commitments made by incumbents in the prior

regime of cost-of-service regulation that is sunk costs that cannot expect to earn their cost of capital and/or be recovered from customers under the proposed new rules of a competitive access to utility systems?

- A. Okay, I'm all right with that definition.
- Q. Now, you're aware of Senate Bill 3 in Ohio, right?
 - A. Generally.
- Q. And that was the first step towards a,

 I'll use Mr. Randazzo's term, restructured market in

 Ohio.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. You're aware of that?
- 15 A. Yes.

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- 0. And that was enacted in 1999.
- 17 A. That's my understanding.
 - Q. There was a transition mechanism established as part of the process of setting up a competitive market.
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And the transition allowed for the recovery of stranded costs.
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. And AEP Ohio --

- A. Or a period to try to recover stranded costs, I don't know that it was fully successful but there was a transition mechanism.
- Q. And AEP Ohio participated in a so-called ETP case, and initially proposed recovering its stranded costs, you're aware of that.
- A. I'm generally aware of it but I'm not a good witness to describe the assumptions or mechanics of that process.
 - Q. We won't get too deep into it.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. But you are aware that AEP Ohio waived its right to recover stranded costs.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, plants built or acquired after
 Senate Bill 3 would have been built or acquired with
 the attendant risks that market rates for generation
 service would produce revenue below the level needed
 to produce -- to support investments.
 - A. That's a possibility.
 - Q. Well, it's true, is it not?
- A. I mean, yes, it's possible that that would happen to such plants.
- Q. And that AEP, if it built or acquired plants after SB 3, would understand the attendant

risks that I just mentioned.

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MR. CONWAY: Objection. He is not presented as a witness who can vouch for AEP's expectations on what might or might not have happened with restructuring in Ohio as a result of SB 3 or any other iterations of the restructuring process. This is outside the scope of his testimony.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, he's an economist who is familiar with restructuring and deregulation within Ohio and other parts of the country, including PJM.

MR. CONWAY: He said his understanding was limited. In any event, he's not -- was not and is not an employee of AEP during the course of restructuring activities and is not competent to -- qualified to explain what AEP's corporate view of its capability or its entitlements to recover this or that type of cost.

EXAMINER TAUBER: The objection is overruled.

Mr. Graves, if you could please answer the question, we'll acknowledge that your understanding may be limited in this area.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Could you repeat the question for me?

(Record read.)

- Q. (By Mr. Kutik) Let me ask you again.
- A. Okay.

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- Q. Previously we had -- I described that there would be a risk that market rates for generation would produce revenue below the level needed to support investments of generation. Do you remember that?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And my question is you would expect that if AEP Ohio built or acquired plants after SB 3, that they would have appreciated that risk.
- A. I don't know formally as to how or whether they took that risk into consideration, but I would have personally expected that they would have subject to also understanding the context under which they believed they were going to be asked to stay an FRR entity and continue to supply capacity needs outside of the market. So there's a trade-off between those two factors.
- Q. Now, I want to get to the FRR entity and what FRR entities are entitled to in a minute. But they would have understood the risks of below-market -- of having market recovery and not being able to recover their investments on

generation, correct?

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- A. Again, I'm offering my opinion of what I think they would have expected. I don't know that they did, but I agree they probably would have expected that to be a possibility.
- Q. Now, in 2007 AEP Ohio voluntarily elected to become an FRR entity, correct?
- A. Yes. Again, I don't know that it was a unilateral decision, but they decided to do so with the understanding of the Ohio PUC.
- Q. Was there any order from the Public Utilities Commission that required AEP Ohio to be an FRR entity?
- A. Not to my knowledge. It would be better to ask company witnesses about that.
 - Q. But you're not aware, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And once they became an FRR entity, they were submitted for at least five years.
- A. That's right. That's the minimum period on initiating your FRR status.
- Q. So they submitted their first FRR plan in spring of 2007 and that would have covered through May of 2012, correct?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And then they submitted another plan, an FRR plan, in the spring of 2009, correct?
- A. Yes, because thereafter you have to do it with three years' notice.
- Q. That would have covered through May of 2013.
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And then they submitted another plan, their third plan, in the spring of 2010.
 - A. Yes. I agree.
 - Q. And that would have covered through May of 2014.
 - A. Right.
 - Q. And in November of 2010 AEP filed a petition with the FERC to change the way they had been charging for capacity to CRES providers, correct?
- 18 A. Yes.

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- Q. Up until that time they were charging RPM-based prices, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. And they asked for the charges to be placed upon their embedded costs.
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. And within a month or so of the petition

that was filed by AEP, the PUCO acted to establish a state compensation mechanism, correct?

- A. That sounds like the right calendar.
- Q. And that state compensation mechanism was that there should be RPM-based pricing, correct?
 - A. As I recall, that was the decision.
- Q. And so by May of 2011 a CRES provider looking at the situation would have seen that at least through May of 2015 there would be RPM-based prices, correct?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Now, certainly as of November when they made -- when AEP made their November filing, that was the first time, at least in writing, that AEP Ohio had indicated that it wanted to be compensated on a basis other than RPM-based prices, correct?
- A. I'm not aware of any other prior such statement, so that is correct.
- Q. Now, as of May of 2011, would it be fair to say that a CRES provider -- let me restate the time period. From the time that AEP Ohio was first an FRR entity up through May of 2011, a CRES provider would have had no incentive to opt out of receiving capacity from AEP Ohio, correct?
 - A. Not based on the notion that it had a

better RPM alternative. If they had their own capacity developed that they thought they could do so at a better price, they always had that option to become an FRR, but it wouldn't have been driven by comparing the AEP price to RPM.

- Q. Right. In other words, if all -- if the other alternative was RPM, they might as well stay with taking capacity from AEP, right?
- A. Well, if anything, it's more convenient for them to take it from AEP because they don't have to commit three years forward. They can take it at the time they need it.
 - Q. So they had no incentive to change.
 - A. Right.

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- Q. Now, starting in June of 2015, AEP Ohio will be setting the price for SSO customers based upon a competitive bidding process; you're aware of that.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And it's likely that bidders will base their bid prices on, among other things, the PJM RPM price of capacity.
 - A. I think that's generally true.
- Q. And if AEP charged its customers the RPM price, AEP Ohio would not be earning its cost of

capital on its generation.

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- A. You mean in the SSO price if it's based on RPM?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. Right. It will only coincidentally be connected to the cost of service of those embedded assets.
- Q. Now I want to ask a couple questions about the FRR obligation. It would be correct to say that nothing in the reliability assurance agreement requires an FRR entity to use its own resources, correct?
- A. That's true. It can use other resources but it has to have dedicated control of it.
- Q. And there's nothing in the RAA, and particularly the provisions relating to the FRR, that prohibits an FRR entity from having a competitive bidding process for its SSO load.
- A. To my knowledge, the RAA is silent on that.
- Q. And, in fact, there are two other entities that were FRRs that have engaged in competitive bidding processes, correct, for their SSO load?
- A. Yes.

- Q. It's also true, is it not, that nothing in the reliability assurance agreement and provisions relating to FRR requires that an FRR entity charge its costs?
- A. That's true. It's not required to. I interpret it as having an option to file for that right.
- Q. So someone who describes the FRR entity or FRR provisions of the RAA as requiring a cost-based charge would be incorrect; is that fair to say?
- A. In my reading of the RAA that would be correct.
- Q. Now, an FRR entity has to commit certain resources to meet a projected load, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And an RPM participating entity has to offer its resources into the base residual auction and if the resource clears the auction, the resource must be committed to RPM, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's true.
- Q. And someone who's participating in the RPM process that is not an FRR entity or does not have a bilateral contract with respect to certain capacity must offer that capacity into the base

residual auction, correct?

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MR. CONWAY: Could I have the question read back, please?

(Record read.)

- A. I think that's a tiny bit strong. There are I believe some -- an exception such as planned generation that is not yet built but existing resources that are not FRR do have to offer into the BRA. Nonsupply-side resources do not. DR energy efficiency for capacity, those are optional.
- Q. So with respect to existing resources, once that resource is either -- or, with respect to existing resources, once an FRR entity puts that resource in its plant or once an RPM-participating entity offers that into the BRA and that clears, would it be fair to say that both an FRR entity and a RPM-participating entity would be subject to penalties if that resource is unavailable to PJM when needed?
- A. Yes. There are penalties for nonperformance, whether you're FRR or RPM.
- Q. Now, you participated in at least one matter relating to base generation in the state of New Jersey, correct?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And in the state of New Jersey there is a base generation auction, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And winning bidders in that auction are not considered to be retail load-serving entities under the reliability assurance agreement, correct?
- A. That's right. I think it's actually called "basic generation service" -- not "base generation service" but the BGS suppliers provided the equivalent of SSO service in Ohio but they provide it through the distribution company and the distribution company is the load-serving entity.
- Q. So the winning bidders are not retail LSEs, correct?
 - A. That's my understanding.
- Q. And with respect to competitive bidding processes for SSO load in Ohio, you would not deem a winning wholesale bidder to be a retail LSE either, would you?
- A. I suppose it could be structured that way but I don't know that it necessarily would. I think so far they have not been structured to be the LSEs.
- Q. So in terms of the competitive bidding processes for SSO load in Ohio that you're aware of, the winning bidders would not be retail LSEs,

correct?

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- A. That's my understanding so far, but it could change.
- Q. Now, the provisions of the RAA that relate to the state compensation mechanism, those provisions relate to the charge to retail LSEs, correct?
 - A. I believe that's right.
- Q. And, therefore, a winning bidder in an SSO competitive bidding process would not be necessarily subject to a charge under the state compensation mechanism because those winning bidders would not be retail LSEs, correct?
 - A. I believe that's correct.
- MR. KUTIK: May I have one moment, your

16 Honor?

17 EXAMINER TAUBER: You may.

18 MR. KUTIK: I have no further questions.

19 Thank you, Mr. Graves.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Grady?

MS. GRADY: No questions, your Honor.

22 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Maskovyak?

MR. MASKOVYAK: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Darr?

MR. DARR: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Darr:

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- Q. We've been talking, Mr. Graves, about the RAA, or reliability assurance agreement, this morning, and I believe you had indicated previously that you're familiar with this agreement, correct?
 - A. Yes, generally.
- Q. And if -- do you have in front of you -MR. DARR: Dan -- I'd ask counsel, do you
 have a copy of IEU Exhibit 114? Could you give that
 to the witness if you do?
- Q. Do you have in front of you what's been previously marked as IEU Exhibit 114?
 - A. I do; this is the RAA.
- Q. And if we turn to page 15 of the RAA, would you do that for us, please.
 - A. Okay, I have it.
- Q. Definition 1.65 indicates that there's something called a PJM manual. Do you see that?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And it defines a manual as a set of instructions prepared by the Office of Interconnection. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the Office of Interconnection?

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- A. Well, I'm not extremely well versed in all the layers of governance of PJM, but there is an entity that oversees the consistency and documentation of the rules of PJM and I think that's called the Office of Interconnection.
- Q. And are you familiar with these documents that are described as the PJM manuals?
- A. Some of them. There are plenty of them and they're voluminous.
- Q. And how do they relate to interpretation of the RAA? What's the point of the PJM manuals?
- A. Well, they are cross-referenced in some cases in the RAA and they describe much more so than the RAA the mechanics of how the reliability mechanisms are accomplished in PJM. So, for instance, there's manual 18 which is the capacity markets manual, and it goes through all the rules about how the RPM market works. There's others regarding demand response and things like that.
- Q. And, in fact, for example, if you turn to page 83 of the RAA, they're specifically referenced in terms of how the RAA is to be interpreted; is that correct? Now I'm looking at Schedule 2.B.2. on page 83 of the RAA.

A. Yes. This refers to one of those manuals or one set of issues that are covered by those manuals related to the performance of the assets that are used and the integration of a subsystem into PJM.

MR. DARR: May I approach, please.

EXAMINER TAUBER: You may.

- Q. A second ago you referred to a manual which I think was PJM Manual 18.
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Do you recall that?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Let me show you what's been previously marked as IEU Exhibit 115. Do you recognize that document?
 - A. I do. This is Manual 18.
- Q. This is the manual you were referring to a few minutes ago.
 - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And is this a document that you would have relied upon for purposes of understanding the operation of the capacity market in PJM?
 - A. Yes, from time to time.
- Q. Now, in response to a series of questions from Mr. Kutik a few minutes ago I believe you indicated that there are some additional electric

distribution companies in Ohio which are FRR -- which have made the FRR election; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And these companies would be FirstEnergy and Duke Energy, correct?
 - A. Yes. Duke of Ohio.
- Q. And both of those companies are operating under electric security plans currently; is that correct?
 - A. I believe so.
- Q. And each of those companies has either initiated or completed a bidding process for purposes of their SSO load or default load; are you aware of that as well?
- A. Generally. I have not followed the details of those procurements, but I understand they have taken place.
- Q. And with regard to each of those companies, has either elected to charge CRES providers an embedded cost for capacity, if you know?
- A. To my knowledge, no, the SSO price is not based on their capacity charges but on the auction results of their procurement.
- Q. And that would be based on the RPM price, correct?

- A. It's generally not observed. It's based on the supplier's willingness to provide the whole package of SSO services but there's capacity implicit in it and probably it's based on RPM.
- Q. You have no reason to doubt that, correct?
- A. If I were a bidder, I would base it on RPM.
- Q. In your credentials you note that you've worked in the area of marginal cost analysis, correct?
 - A. Yes; many times.
- Q. And marginal cost analysis looks at the long-run or short-term avoidable cost of future service, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And in contrast of that, embedded cost is the average cost of the investment and operating cost of historically acquired assets, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Would you believe it would be reasonable to rely on an economic model that relies on exclusively embedded cost to identify an economically efficient outcome?
 - A. Generally it's hard to think of such

circumstances where that would be a good idea.

- Q. You haven't done so, have you?
- A. No.

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- Q. In fact, you've testified before that you believe a truly competitive market can produce advantages to electricity customers in comparison to cost-of-service regulation that you shared with Mr. Kutik, correct?
 - A. Yes, I agree with that.
- Q. And you also believe, do you not, that it would be opportunistic of AEP Ohio to request to be compensated at the higher of embedded cost or market, correct?
- A. Yes, if I thought it was doing that. If it was switching to do something because it was a better opportunity, that would be purely opportunistic.

MR. DARR: May I approach again, please?

EXAMINER TAUBER: You may.

MR. DARR: IEU Exhibit 105.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Darr, you said

that's IEU Exhibit 105, the FERC form?

MR. DARR: Yes.

- A. I have it.
- Q. Do you have in front of you what has been

- previously admitted as IEU Exhibit 105?
- A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. And I believe you've seen this before, correct?
 - A. Yes, I believe so.
- Q. And that would have been several weeks ago when you were here testifying in the 10-2929 case, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you would agree that the FERC Form 1 requirements generally seek disclosures of changes in regulatory and accounting policy, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And that utilities are generally obligated to provide accurate and complete information in this form, correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And could I ask you to turn to page 123.5 and take a look at the section under "Customer Choice and Industry Restructuring."
 - A. Okay.
- Q. And am I correct that CSP was reporting that Ohio had new legislation allowing customer choice that was effective on January 1, 2001? They reported that in the FERC Form 1, correct?

MR. CONWAY: Mr. Darr, have you identified what year this FERC Form 1 is relating to?

MR. DARR: I think it was previously identified as the 2001. And, in fact, if you take a look at the first page, year of report, it indicates December 31, 2001.

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- A. Yes, and in the paragraph numbered 3 at the bottom of that page, 123.5, it has a few sentences describing the beginning of customer choice on January 1, 2001.
- Q. And would you agree that as a result of the restructuring legislation that there was no franchise service territory for generation service?

MR. CONWAY: Again, I object to the question because it has lack of specificity which, you know, which restructuring legislation does it refer to. Which vintage?

MR. DARR: I'm not sure that it matters here, your Honor, but I'll settle for Senate Bill 3.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

A. I can't speak to how SB 3 described the demise of franchise service territories, but that is broadly consistent with introducing retail choice subject to the fact that under FRR in 2007 and beyond the franchise territory is an obligation for capacity

of AEP.

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- Q. So with regard to the AEP system or AEP footprint there's an obligation to have capacity available to serve that footprint, correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And that would be under the FRR obligation.
 - A. Right.
- Q. Are you aware of any similar requirement under the law that's governing AEP Ohio to segregate or to have available within its service territory generation resources to serve its SSO load?
- A. Not to my knowledge. It's a bit of a legal question, but I'm not aware of any such distinction.
- Q. As you indicated with Mr. Kutik, you understood that there was a transition period in Ohio for the recovery of stranded generation costs.
 - A. Yes, a few years of transition.
- Q. And I think you have previously indicated that you understood that transition period to be five years, correct?
 - A. That's my recollection.
- Q. And is it your understanding that CSP discontinued regulatory accounting for the generation

portion of its business?

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- A. I have not reviewed that, but I would not be surprised. That would be consistent with the restructuring.
- Q. Well, if we turn to page 123.7, is it fair to say that -- and I'm speaking now of IEU Exhibit No. 105, the document that you reviewed in the past -- that AEP, in fact, reported -- or, excuse me, CSP, Columbus Southern reported that it was suspending accounting treatment under SF 71 or SFAS 71?
 - A. I see that.
- Q. And are you familiar with what SFAS 71 was?
 - A. Broadly, yes.
 - O. And what was that?
- A. It was a regulation for the recognition of the book value of regulatory assets that were being allowed cost recovery under regulatory rulemaking that might not otherwise apply in conventional accounting.
- Q. And at the time the company was indicating that it was not expecting that it would incur any impairment, do you see that in the second paragraph under the "Discontinuance of Accounting

Treatment"?

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- A. Yes, I see that they must determine if plant assets are impaired.
- Q. What does it mean to have a plant asset impaired?
- A. "Impairment" is an accounting term that refers to whether the value that the assets have been reflected at on your books is a fair representation of their value going forward.
 - Q. And at this --
- A. If not, if the value is too high on your books, then the difference is an impairment.
- Q. And so would it be fair to say that based on this statement that CSP at least was indicating that it had determined that there was no significant or reportable event that required them to indicate that their assets were misvalued?
- A. At least at that time that appears to be the case. It's an analysis one repeats over time.
- Q. Now, is this a short-term analysis or a long-term analysis, this impairment analysis?
 - A. It's a long-term analysis.
- Q. And when we talk about long term, what sort of term are we talking about?
 - A. I don't recall that there's any specific

term in the FAS guidelines, it generally refers to the remaining useful life of the affected assets.

Q. So --

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- A. Which could be different by asset type.
- Q. With regard to a generation plant, what would be the anticipated or expected life of a generation plant?
- A. As an engineering matter they can last 40 to 60 years or longer. As an economic matter they can become obsolete if they're not profitable to run over much shorter horizons or they can be worth rejuvenating and extending for longer periods of time.
- Q. With regard to a impairment analysis of a generating plant, would you be looking at that longer lifespan?
- A. You would be looking at a long lifespan of remaining life, yes.
- Q. And the question you be would asking is whether or not the cash flow would be sufficient to recover the value of that plant as represented by the books of the company, correct?
- A. Yes. It's not just market cash flow, it's whatever sources of cash flow you have under long-term contracts, regulatory arrangements,

tariffs, the entire suite of mechanisms whereby you expect to recover future revenues. But with all those taken into account you then look to see whether there is net value loss.

- Q. So this would include such things as energy and ancillary services as well as any revenues derived from, say, your default service obligation.
- A. Sure. You could look for your SSO costs, pool revenues within the AEP pool, there would be lots and lots of different sources of revenue which all ought to be considered.
- Q. You need to be comprehensive, is that what it amounts to?
 - A. I think so.

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- Q. Now, in response to some questions asked by Mr. Kutik you went through some of the details with regard to the two filings that American Electric Power Service Corporation made with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; do you recall that?
 - A. I do.
- Q. The first filing, as you described it, was the Service Corporation's attempt to identify a cost-based capacity charge; is that a fair characterization?
 - A. That was certainly part of the filing.

- Q. Are you familiar with the second filing?
- A. Only generally. I haven't reviewed it in its original documents. T hat is the filed documents themselves and testimonies, but I'm aware of it.
- Q. Based on your understanding is it -- well, strike that.

MR. DARR: I don't think I have anything further. Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

Ms. Spiller.

MS. SPILLER: Briefly, your Honor. Thank

you.

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14 CROSS-EXAMINATION

15 | By Ms. Spiller:

- Q. Good morning, Mr. Graves.
- 17 A. Hi.
 - Q. Sir, from the time that the AEP entities voluntarily elected FRR status in 2007 through 2011, AEP Ohio has consistently charged CRES providers for capacity consistent with RPM-based pricing, correct?
 - A. That's my understanding.
 - Q. And, sir, I believe you said in response to a question from Mr. Kutik that the FERC has concluded that RPM-based pricing for capacity is just

and reasonable; is that correct?

- A. That is also my understanding.
- Q. Mr. Graves, this principle of just and reasonable rates is not limited to the FERC that this Ohio commission will also review rates to ensure that they are just and reasonable, correct?
 - A. Sure.

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- Q. And in Ohio all CRES providers outside of the AEP Ohio service territory pay RPM-based pricing for capacity, correct?
 - A. Yes, I believe that's right.
- Q. And, in fact, sir, the same would hold true in other states in PJM that have retail choice and that all retail generation providers pay RPM-based prices for capacity, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Mr. Graves, would you agree with me that Duke Energy Ohio, also operating as an FRR entity, initially built or acquired its generation fleet for purposes of being an integrated utility?
- A. I'm sorry, could I hear the question again?
- Q. Sure. Would you agree with me, sir, that Duke Energy Ohio, which is also functioning as an FRR entity, initially built or acquired its generation

fleet for purposes of being an integrated utility?

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- A. Yes, that's certainly generally true.
- Q. And we just talked about the charges to CRES providers outside of AEP Ohio's territory, and are you aware, sir, that CRES providers in the Duke Energy Ohio territory are charged the final zonal capacity price for capacity?
 - A. Yes, that's my understanding.
- Q. And the final zonal capacity price is a compilation of the results of the base residual auction as well as the incremental auctions in PJM, correct?
- A. Yes, I think it's a weighted average of the incremental and base auction.
- Q. And with regard to standard service offer customers and that SSO load within the Duke Energy Ohio service territory, I believe your response to Mr. Darr was that you could not determine the specific capacity charge included in that SSO rate?
- A. As a general rule that will be true if SSO is procured as a bundled service, that is in the sense that energy, capacity, ancillaries, congestion, all of those are implicit in the price. The bidders offer it at whatever they think is a cumulative

number sufficient to cover their costs.

- Q. Do you have any reason to dispute,
 Mr. Graves, that wholesale suppliers participating in
 Duke Energy Ohio's standard service offer are charged
 the final zonal capacity price for capacity?
- A. To the extent they're getting their capacity from Duke, I would guess that's true. I believe that is true.
 - Q. Thank you, sir.

And with regard to FirstEnergy, they're also operating under the FRR status, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And when the FirstEnergy utilities transferred or re-allied from the Midwest ISO to PJM, that election included competitive auctions for capacity within the FirstEnergy service territories, correct?
- A. Yes; there were supplemental auctions to price their -- the capacity they were bringing to PJM.
- Q. So whether a standard service offer customer or a shopping customer within the FirstEnergy service territory, customers are seeing retail-based prices for capacity, correct?
 - A. Could I hear that question again?

Q. Sure, and let me rephrase, I believe I may have misspoken.

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Whether a standard service offer customer or a shopping customer within the FirstEnergy service territory, those customers are seeing market-based prices for capacity, correct?

- A. To the extent they're taking their capacity from FirstEnergy, that would be true. Or in the case of FirstEnergy being the supplier, they have the capacity so they're enjoying its embedded cost but its opportunity cost is the RPM price, so directly speaking, their cost is not the RPM price but it's the value of their capacity per megawatt-day.
- Q. And I believe, sir, you said in response to a question from Mr. Darr that the standard service offer price in the FirstEnergy territories is not based upon their embedded cost, correct?
 - A. Right. That's true in general.
- Q. Sir, if you could refer, please, to page 16 of your testimony. The sentence, sir, that begins on line 19 and carries over into line 20, please.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. And there you indicate, sir, that in your view AEP is entitled to cost recovery on investments.

And who is the AEP entity to which you refer in that testimony?

- A. Well, I'm referring to AEP Ohio, or Ohio Power now they've been consolidated, the two companies, in regard to its share of the generation by AEP.
- Q. And you are aware, sir, that AEP Ohio intends to transfer its generation to a nonregulated affiliate effective January 1, 2014, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Are you also aware, sir, that it is
 AEP Ohio's intention to enter into a contract, a
 purchased power agreement, with its nonregulated
 affiliate following that asset transfer through the
 term of the ESP?
- A. Yes, I believe that's right. I think all of that's taking place on a cost basis as well.
- Q. And with respect to that purchased power agreement that you believe would occur on a cost basis, you would not be surprised if that agreement were, in fact, subject to the EDGAR standards under the FERC, would you?
 - A. It might be.
- Q. And as an expert who has testified before the FERC, sir, on prior occasions, you know that

those EDGAR standards are designed to ensure that there is no self-dealing favoritism in intercompany transfers and that they are comparable to what would have taken place in a market process, correct?

A. Yes, that's the basic intent of the EDGAR review process.

MS. SPILLER: Nothing further. Thank you.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

Ms. Kyler.

MS. KYLER: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. McAlister?

MS. McALISTER: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. McAlister:

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- Q. Good morning, still, Mr. Graves. Just a few follow-ups.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. I believe you said in response to a question from Mr. Darr that if you believed AEP Ohio was electing to take the higher of cost or market, that would be truly opportunistic. Do you recall that statement?
 - A. I don't recall using the word "truly,"

but I do agree you've effectively captured the conversation.

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- Q. And I take it from that statement that you don't believe that AEP Ohio is being opportunistic; is that correct?
- A. Right. I think they're ending what was a lower-cost market convenience they were offering in the past but not doing so because this is a chance to game the regulatory choice.
- Q. Okay. And I believe you said that you're aware that AEP Ohio charged CRES providers the RPM price prior to its November '11 application at FERC, right?
- A. Yes, that's what I'm referring to as the previous lower of cost or market situation.
- Q. Right. And you're aware that AEP Ohio's plan is to use the RPM prices again beginning June 1, 2015?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And you're aware that the prices, the RPM prices for the planning years 2012, '13, and '14 are all below the prices that AEP Ohio has proposed for capacity during that same timeframe?
 - A. Yes. Very much so, by 2013 and '14.

 MS. McALISTER: No further questions,

815 1 your Honor. 2 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. 3 Ms. Thompson? 4 MS. THOMPSON: A few questions, your 5 Honor. 6 7 CROSS-EXAMINATION 8 By Ms. Thompson: 9 Good morning, Mr. Graves. Hi. 10 Α. Mr. Kutik asked you some questions about 11 Ο. 12 the SSO auction. Do you remember that? 13 Α. T do. 14 And specifically he asked you whether retail LSEs could win an SSO auction. Do you 15 remember that as well? 16 17 Α. Yes, in regard to New Jersey and a couple 18 of other places. 19 And he also mentioned Ohio? Ο. 20 Α. Yes. 21 And you acknowledge that retail LSEs Q. could not win an SSO auction. 2.2 23 Yes, I believe that to be the case but I have not studied the terms and conditions of those 24

auction restrictions, but that's generally the way

they've been conducted.

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- Q. And you also acknowledge that if there were more suppliers in the market, that there could also be inter-competition to lower the price. Do you remember that, saying that also in that examination?
 - A. Yes; that's an economic truism.
- Q. And would you also agree that if AEP were to hold a retail auction allowing retail LSEs to bid for the right to serve customers, there would be more competition and potentially -- that could potentially lower the capacity and energy price?
- A. So do you mean if they held a retail SSO auction?
- Q. A retail, similar to that, it's also termed an SCO auction in Ohio.
- A. So this would be to auction off customers to retail LSEs?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. Not to provide the SSO service through the distribution company.
 - Q. Exactly.

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, I just would, I think I object to the statement by counsel about what the electric standard service offer auctions are called or referred to. I think that's confusing.

MS. THOMPSON: I'll term it whatever you would prefer, Counsel.

- Q. So we'll just call it generally a retail auction.
- A. So the question is would a retail auction increase the competition among retail suppliers?
- Q. Would it potentially lower price with the increase of suppliers in the market?
- A. I guess we have to say compared to what? It can be, under certain circumstances auctions can be a very nice way of creating competition, but it depends on what you're displacing with the auction.
 - Q. Okay.

MS. THOMPSON: I have no further

15 questions. Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

17 Mr. Yurick?

18 MR. YURICK: One or two, your Honor.

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21 CROSS-EXAMINATION

22 | By Mr. Yurick:

Q. Sir, if AEP were to charge CRES providers the RPM price for capacity, would you expect that to have an impact on shopping?

- A. Yes; it would probably increase the number of CRES providers and increase the number of interested buyers.
- Q. So you would expect shopping activity to increase, would you not, if AEP were to restrict itself to charging the RPM price for capacity?
 - A. I wouldn't be surprised at all.
- Q. Okay. But that's not exactly my question. My question is would it make sense that it would increase?
- A. Sure. I think it would. And the intent to give them a lower cost, the CRES providers would have a lower cost and everything else being equal, that has to increase their ability to sell and others' desire to buy.
 - Q. I agree. Thank you.

MR. YURICK: No further questions.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

Ms. Hand?

MS. HAND: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Kaleps-Clark?

MS. KALEPS-CLARK: No questions, your

23 Honor. Thank you.

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EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. O'Brien?

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

819 1 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Margard? 2 MR. MARGARD: No questions, thank you. 3 EXAMINER TAUBER: Is there anybody else we missed? 4 5 Mr. Conway, redirect? MR. CONWAY: May I have a few minutes, 6 7 your Honor? 8 EXAMINER TAUBER: Sure. Let's take ten minutes. Let's off the record. 9 10 (Recess taken.) 11 EXAMINER TAUBER: Let's go back on the 12 record. 13 Mr. Conway, redirect? 14 MR. CONWAY: Thank you, your Honor. 15 16 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 17 By Mr. Conway: Q. Mr. Graves, you recall at one point or 18 19 another a discussion from counsel during 20 cross-examination about whether the RPM price that 21 results from the PJM auctions has been determined to 2.2 be a just and reasonable rate by the FERC? Do you 23 recall that? 24 Yes, that came up a couple times. Α. 25 In your understanding is it possible to Q.

have more than one rate that is a just and reasonable rate?

- A. Yes, I believe that is possible. The notion of being just and reasonable is a broad concept that encompasses efficiency, fairness, continuity, stability, lots of factors, not just of recent market conditions.
- Q. Have there been instances in the past and would you expect there to be instances in the future when the FERC or the Ohio Commission could find that a rate based on cost is just and reasonable?
- A. Yes; I think that certainly has been the case traditionally and can be going forward.
- Q. And then do you recall questions, I believe from counsel from FirstEnergy Solutions, regarding the recovery of embedded costs through capacity prices including RPM-based prices? Do you recall that?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And do you recall questions regarding the amount of investment that FES might be making over some future period, I believe I heard the reference of a billion dollars in transmission? Do you recall that?
 - A. I recall that discussion.

- Q. And that would be for the A-T-S-I, or the ATSI, area; is that right?
 - A. That's my understanding of the purpose.
- Q. And by the way, what is the rate for capacity that the recent PJM RPM auction established for the ATSI zone for 2015-'16?
 - A. I believe it was \$357 a megawatt-day.
- Q. And I believe you indicated that whether or not an RPM-based price would recover, embedded costs would be coincidental. Do you recall that?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. If AEP Ohio was subject to an RPM price and it was at that level, how would that compare to AEP Ohio's embedded cost, and would such a price recover those costs?
- A. As it happens, the ATSI price is quite close to the embedded capacity cost that AEP Ohio has proposed in this case of 355, so it's within \$2 per megawatt-day and, hence, would be essentially the same as a cost-based rate.
- Q. Do you recall questions regarding the nature of the commitment that is made when an entity selects the RPM approach for procuring capacity, and I believe the five years was a reference in that respect? Do you recall that?

A. Yes. There were two references to five years; one was the initial five-year commitment to being an FRR provider, and then there's a five-year stay-out period that now will affect AEP from 2015 on to not return to being an FRR provider for its load over a five-year period.

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- Q. And during that five-year period when it's staying out of the FRR election it is participating in the RPM auction at that point; is that right?
- A. Yes. Its generation would participate in the RPM process to the extent it cleared and would be disconnected from its load. Its load would be committed to staying in the RPM for five years as well.
- Q. So the five-year -- if it doesn't have capacity resource, generation resources, the five-year commitment of AEP Ohio would be a commitment to procure capacity to leave its load from the RPM auction for the five-year period?
- A. That's right. The load is committed, not the generation, although it would no doubt participate.
- Q. Do you recall questions regarding what I will term as the fungibility of capacity megawatts

between the FRR option on the one hand and the RPM election on the other hand? Do you recall that?

- A. Sure. There were two -- there was a question of whether FRR resources incurred any different kinds of performance obligations than other kinds of capacity in the BRA auctions, if that's what you're referring to.
 - Q. Yes, thank you.

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A. Capacity with equivalents, I guess.

MR. KUTIK: Well, I'll object. That's not what the questions were about. The questions were about whether they both have penalties, and that's it. That is overbroad and misstates the testimony and it's beyond the scope of cross-examination.

MR. CONWAY: Well, your Honor, I believe there were questions from more than one counsel, not just from Mr. Kutik, on this score, and I believe Ms. Spiller perhaps may have asked questions along this line regarding the nature of megawatts being the same or different depending on how they're being procured or supplied. I have just one or two follow-up questions on it.

MR. KUTIK: I'll renew my objection, your Honor. I don't recall Ms. Spiller talking about

that.

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MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, I would join in that objection. I don't believe the phraseology "megawatts" was used at all in my examination of the witness.

EXAMINER TAUBER: The objection is sustained.

Please move on, Mr. Conway.

MR. CONWAY: Okay.

- Q. (By Mr. Conway) With regard to the AEP Ohio's position as an FRR entity on the one hand and the positions of RPM participant's suppliers on the other hand, could you explain what the difference is and the nature of the obligations for each of those types of entities?
- A. Sure. The fundamental difference that I see is that the FRR obligation is a constraint that applies regardless of how much load is being served and it's a multiyear commitment through 2015.

The CRES provider can move in and out of the market according to when market prices make it attractive to try to compete for supply, and if that condition changes next year, they can move the other way or they can move in further.

So they can fungibly choose capacity to

choose and participation in the market as suits them while the capacity of AEP is tied up, its FRR obligation, regardless of whether CRES usage increases or decreases, that is regardless of whether shopping increases or decreases.

And so it's fundamentally a more restrictive obligation, less flexible, and less able to clear in the market. For instance, if capacity is not needed because customers leave, there's still restrictions on how much capacity AEP can release into the markets to make up for it.

Q. Thank you.

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One final topic, Mr. Graves. I believe you were asked questions regarding the nature of CRES incentives to utilize options for capacity other than capacity supplied by AEP while -- AEP Ohio while AEP Ohio was an FRR entity. Do you recall that?

- A. T do.
- Q. Do CRES suppliers have any incentive to bring or not to bring their own resources to the market in order to serve the retail loads that they attract?
- A. I believe they do have an incentive not to bring their own capacity to the market under the conditions where they can get it from AEP at RPM

prices.

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And, again, the issue there is the timeframe of decision-making and commitment that's involved. It's not simply a matter of whether they could get the RPM price through AEP or through the RPM itself, but when they have to make their choice to do so and for how long they have to choose to do so.

So if they -- there's more optionality and flexibility to take it from AEP in the years when it turns out the market circumstances are favorable, that is generally on the basis of short-term changes in the market, rather than to commit over a longer timeframe. So they have an incentive. It's not merely that the price was equivalent, it was actually a better deal for them to take it under AEP and AEP was bearing the burden of covering that supply value risk.

MR. CONWAY: Thank you, Mr. Graves.

Thank you, your Honor. That's all I

have.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

Mr. Kutik?

RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Kutik:

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- Q. Mr. Graves, you have read, have you not, FERC's opinions relating to its approval of the RPM process and RPM prices?
 - A. Some of them.
- Q. And you have read those opinions in describing the RPM process as just and reasonable in contrasting the approach used by the RPM model to cost-based regulation, correct?
- A. I recall there's a discussion of the contrast. I don't recall whether it was as proof that the alternative was just and reasonable.
- Q. But in determining that RPM prices were just and reasonable, they were contrasting, FERC was, the RPM rates to cost-based regulation; were they not?
 - A. Yes, I believe that discussion arose.
- Q. Now, you're not suggesting, are you, in your questions to Mr. -- in your responses to Mr. Conway's questions that ATSI's transmission costs are the same as AEP's generation costs? Are you?
- A. No, not at all. I'm just observing that the transmission systems are in a different configuration where there's a lot of fluidity around

AEP and ATSI is an LDA that is constrained by transmission limitations.

- Q. And the cost or the capacity charges with respect to ATSI that you cited, those were prices that will obtain in the delivery year 2015 and 2016, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And the 355 capacity price that's been suggested as a cost for AEP were prices for the delivery years '12-'13, '13-14, and '14-'15, correct?
- A. That's right, they're not the same time frames.
- Q. And, in fact, there is a credit to be applied with respect to the 2015-2016 clearing price within ATSI. Are you aware of that?
- A. Yes, I believe there's a UCAP import, yes, for something like that. I forget what it's called.
- Q. So that actually would get the net price below \$300, correct?
- A. Subject to check, I don't recall what the credit is, but there would be some kind of credit.
- Q. All right. Now, after the first year or the first five years that an FRR entity has that status, the FRR entity renews the status each year

for three years hence, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. So that the FRR entity can get out in three years, or in three years on a year's notice, correct?
- A. That's right. The third -- you can choose to get out three years in advance of when you would do so.
- Q. Okay. And if someone was an RPM entity and wanted to go to be an FRR entity or wanted to enter into a bilateral contract, they could do that, again, three years hence, correct?

THE WITNESS: Can I hear that against? (Record read.)

- A. Yes, that's my understanding.
- Q. And when someone or an entity is not in a bilateral contract and is not an FRR entity and they're a generation owner within PJM, they must offer -- they're required to offer into the base residual auction; are they not?
 - A. Yes, that's right.
- Q. And if that capacity clears the base residual auction, that capacity is, to use your terms, tied up for that delivery year, correct?
 - A. Yes; they've sold it forward for the

third year ahead and they're obligated to perform.

- Q. Now, with respect to the two prices that you were comparing earlier, or the proposed embedded cost-based price of 355 and the ATSI RPM clearing price in 2015-2016, you said earlier that we're talking about different time frames, correct?
 - A. Yes. I agree with that.
- Q. And, in fact, it's your understanding, is it not, that with respect to the embedded costs that are used to come up with that 355, those are embedded costs for the year 2010, correct?
- A. I believe they were based on the 2010 Form 1, that's right.
- MR. KUTIK: May I have a minute, your
 Honor?
- I have no further questions. Thank you,

 Mr. Graves.
- 18 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.
- 19 Ms. Grady?

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- MS. GRADY: No questions, your Honor.
- 21 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Maskovyak?
- MR. MASKOVYAK: No questions, your Honor.
- EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Darr.
- 24 MR. DARR: Very briefly, your Honor.

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RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Darr:

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- Q. The \$357 per megawatt-day that you mentioned with regard to the ATSI LDA, you've already indicated that that may be subject to a credit; is that correct?
- A. Yes. I don't know the size of that credit, but I believe there will be one.
- Q. And is it also correct that there would be additional incremental auctions that may adjust the price associated with that LDA?
- A. Yes, that's true in general. There are incremental auctions for all areas in the future.
- Q. Now, with regard to the RPM system, substantively or philosophically what's happening here is the RPM is designed to assure the reliability of the PJM service area, correct?
 - A. Yes. That's a fair characterization.
- Q. And RPM is designed to attract resources when there is a constraint or a capacity shortfall by giving a pricing signal; is that also correct?
- A. Yes. The intent is for the price to rise when markets are tight.
- Q. And the clearing price, would you agree, is a efficient means of signaling whether or not

added capacity resources are needed?

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MR. CONWAY: Could I have the question reread -- read back, excuse me.

(Record read.)

A. Let me say generally I agree, but the notion of an efficient signal is actually quite complex as to whether it's reflecting all the required information.

It's certainly directionally correct in signaling the need, but there's not agreement that it provides all the information needed for those decisions or a timeframe long enough for those decisions, so it's helpful but perhaps not fully efficient.

- Q. With regard to the three-year window under this current RPM model, would you agree that it's an efficient way of identifying whether or not there is a resource need?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And would you agree that at this point in time, with regard to the service territory that is within the AEP Ohio -- that constitutes AEP Ohio within the PJM footprint, that is considered an unconstrained portion of the PJM footprint?
 - A. Yes, that's correct. It was not

designated as an LDA and I would not expect it to be due to the strong transmission grid in the region.

- Q. And would you agree, subject to check, that the preliminary zone load price for the ATSI region is going to be with the credit of \$294.03 per megawatt-day?
- A. I have no independent knowledge but, subject to check, that's plausible.
- Q. Now, in response to a question raised on redirect you indicated that the FRR entity is subject to some restrictions on the amount of capacity it can release into the RPM market. Did I correctly summarize that?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, the extent to which they can release capacity would be dependent on that capacity which they had previously dedicated; would that be fair also?
- A. I believe, broadly my understanding is those restrictions arose when AEP elected FRR status in the first place and there were some restrictions on what they could do with additional capacity in RPM.
- Q. So with regard to what particular units or, well, let's do it in that term. We would need to

know what units or what facilities had been dedicated into the PJM FRR election by a particular FRR entity, correct?

A. In order to what?

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- O. To determine what could be released.
- A. Sure. There's ultimately, I believe, a quantity limit and then as to what capacity would be able to participate in that, that would depend on what specific capacity had been dedicated to FRR.
- Q. Can an individual customer be a load-serving entity?

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, at this point I think the recross is beyond the scope of my redirect.

MR. DARR: I believe what we're investigating here is -- follows from the questions raised by Mr. Conway with regard to FRR participation and how that was structured and how it affected others.

EXAMINER TAUBER: I'll allow it.

MR. DARR: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. Do you need the question repeated?
- A. I haven't studied that but I don't know of any reason why there couldn't be. I don't know of any scale restrictions on become in LSE, for instance.

- Q. For example, could a demand response customer operate as an LSE?
- A. Well, I guess I need some clarification, there. Do you mean can they use their demand response as capacity satisfaction of their own load requirements?
 - Q. Yes.

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A. I would be extremely surprised if that's feasible because they don't get full capacity credits for their demand response and yet they would be, at best, able to curtail 100 percent of their own. So they would get partial credit for turning themselves entirely off. It doesn't seem like that would add up to be enough.

MR. DARR: Nothing further, thank you.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

Ms. Spiller?

MS. SPILLER: Briefly, your Honor.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Spiller:

Q. Mr. Graves, on redirect examination you were comparing and contrasting the FRR and RPM structures. Within the FRR construct there is a cap above which an FRR entity is precluded from selling

their excess capacity into the market, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And to your knowledge, sir, is that cap 3,500 megawatts for the AEP East utilities?
- A. It sounds about right. I don't remember specifically.
- Q. Are you aware of AEP Ohio being precluded from selling excess capacity into the market because of this cap?
- A. More of a legal question than I'm really able to answer, but I don't believe the restriction is on AEP Ohio but on AEP as a whole.
- Q. But are you aware of AEP Ohio being restricted in its ability to sell excess capacity into the market because of the cap?
- A. Again, I guess my answer is no, I'm not aware of that restriction applying specifically to AEP Ohio.
- Q. Now, with respect to the RPM process, there is no assurance that capacity that is bid into the base residual auction will clear the auction, correct?
- A. Correct.
- MS. SPILLER: Thank you, sir. Nothing further.

1 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. 2 MS. KYLER: No questions, your Honor. 3 MS. McALISTER: No questions, your Honor. 4 MS. THOMPSON: No questions, your Honor. 5 MR. YURICK: Thank you, your Honor. 6 questions. 7 MS. HAND: No questions, your Honor. 8 MS. KALEPS-CLARK: No questions, your 9 Honor. Thank you. 10 No questions, your Honor. MR. O'BRIEN: 11 MR. MARGARD: No questions. 12 EXAMINER TAUBER: Is there anybody else 13 we missed? 14 Commissioner Porter. COMMISSIONER PORTER: Yeah, thank you. 15 16 17 EXAMINATION By Commissioner Porter: 18 19 Mr. Graves, thanks for appearing today. Q. 20 Certainly. Thank you. Α. 21 Looking back at page 5 of your testimony Q. 22 where there's a question with regard to the clearing 23 price, a point that's depicted on the graph just 24 above. I just want to discuss clearing price, the concept of clearing price with you briefly, and your 25

understanding is that the clearing price represents the marginal price of a unit that's bid into the RPM?

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- A. Basically that's right. The sort of upward sloping curve that you see on this picture that starts at the X axis and swoops up to the right is the sum of the capacity bid prices ranked -- stacked in order, that is, the ordered listing of the bids, and at some point there's enough offers to intersect the so-called VRR demand curve, and wherever that does that, whatever unit or bidder has set that price is the price for that region of capacity.
- Q. Okay. So as a bidder you're determining the amount or level of your bid, again, based upon your marginal cost; is that correct?
- A. Yes. In principle you're allowed to bid whatever you want, but in fact the independent market monitor has determined that most of PJM doesn't have adequate capacity competition to allow unrestricted bidding so you're capped usually at your avoided cost rate plus 10 percent.
- Q. Okay. So there's certain regions that PJM -- that the market monitor places caps on the bids into the RPM?
 - A. As far as I know, it's pretty much PJM.

Q. Okay. Great, and there was a question a few moments ago with regard to the differences between the price that we recently learned about within the ATSI zone for the 2015-2016 period, I believe that price being 357, and the 355 that's been suggested by AEP in a separate proceeding here. And your testimony was that the price requested by AEP Ohio is based upon 2010 costs. That was your answer in response to Mr. Kutik.

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- A. Yes. My understanding is they use their 2010 FERC Form 1 to develop the embedded cost basis for that price and that it would be updated annually as subsequent FERC Form 1s are rolled out. But it starts at 355.
- Q. What about prices, I'm sorry, costs -- let me ask it a different way.

What costs would a bidder use to establish its bid for bidding into the forward pricing market? So, FERC's, the 357 number that we have for ATSI for the 2015-2016 period, as a bidder what costs are you considering for that period as a cost that you've predicted or forecasted for the 2015-'16 delivery period?

A. Basically, you are -- you're going to tend to bid what is so-called your avoided cost which

is some combination of all the annual costs you will have to spend to keep your unit alive in that year and available, plus in the case that you need to do environmental retrofits, FERC has an allowance for you to include those in your bid as a future avoidable cost and you amortize those over a four-year period in your bid.

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And then if you're a brand-new unit starting from scratch, then in a sense the entire cost of your future plant is an avoidable cost, and principally you could bid up that amount and, in fact, the FERC has some rules that you have to bid a minimum portion of your to-go costs as a new unit if you're getting any other kind of public support for your cost recovery.

So there's various restrictions, those applied to the physical generation, if you're bidding in a demand re -- demand-side resource you can bid in at whatever price you want.

Q. Mr. Graves, are you also aware of the different components that are included within the total clearing price for resources? So, for example, if I were to ask you if you're aware of a concept called a "locational price adder," are you aware of how that's calculated?

- A. Generally, although the mechanics are a little arcane, but these clearing prices are adjusted ultimately for zonal differences and for ultimate load responsibilities, so there's some refinements that come to bring them to the specific delivery location which generally raises the price a little bit.
- Q. Okay. Is it your understanding that as a bidder in the RPM auction that you're aware of what the locational price adder would be?
- A. I don't know when they release the final locational price adders. I believe there are -- many of these types of estimates are stated in around February of the year so that you know at least what the installed reserve margin requirement is going to be and various assumptions about these avoided cost rates and so on that you're allowed to bid within, and then you have a couple of months to decide how to use those in your bids. But some are subject to after-the-fact trueup.

COMMISSIONER PORTER: Okay. That's all I have. Thank you.

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EXAMINATION

By Examiner Tauber:

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- Q. Mr. Graves, could you turn to page 14 of your testimony.
 - A. Okay, I have it.
- Q. In your direct testimony you provide that a lot of new generation will be developed and you provide examples citing PJM's report in 2011 but then later on around lines 10 and 11 you say much of it won't be built or there's a possibility of it won't be built and, actually, that's based on economic positions of this generation, or what is the basis behind that, I guess?
- A. Behind the belief that it won't mostly get built?
 - Q. Right.
- A. Well, a couple things, one is historical experience. There's almost always many more units proposed than are ultimately completed, and it's maybe on the order of five to -- one/fifth to one/tenth of what's in the queue at any one time ultimately seems to be realized. Partly that's because circumstances change over time and partly it's because the cost that PJM assesses for you to complete your interconnection are not fully known at

the time you first get in the queue and as those numbers evolve you can change your mind about completing a plant.

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You may also change your mind because you see how many other people change their mind. But it turns out there's always a lot more in the queue than are realized.

- Q. With those considerations what leads you to believe there is still being -- sufficient generation being developed?
- A. Well, again, historically it's been the case even though there's a lot more in the queue that doesn't get built than does get built, each year since 2007 when the RPM process was instituted several thousand megawatts have been added to the supply and PJM has reliably had more reserves clearing in the market than it takes to even hit its target reserve margins.

So, for instance, this year we have a 20.6 percent reserve margin in the RPM process when they were shooting for 15.4 percent and, as discussed earlier, some 6,000 or so net megawatts were added to the pool even though there were a lot of other retirements. So it just seems to be working quite steadily to bring forth new resources.

Q. To the extent you describe that as well in your testimony, you say there should be some point of development, do you know where the processes are in any of these plant developments, any details as to where they're at, how far out or how conceptual?

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- A. Yes. There's pretty good data on that as to whether they've -- to what extent they've broken ground, to what extent they've received all their environmental permits, or have a final assessment of their interconnection costs and so on, and there's a report that's available or data available from PJM.
- Q. Do you know any of the information offhand from that report?
- A. Actually, I provided a workpaper associated with my observation here that there is about 3,000 gigawatts of new capacity currently under construction which also listed all the types by fuel type and region and so on. So -- but it's a pretty detailed list.

EXAMINER TAUBER: We'll leave it at that. Thank you. You may be excused.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Conway.

MR. CONWAY: Thank you, your Honor. At this time I would renew my motion, if I didn't

already make it, but my motion for admission of AEP Ohio Exhibits Nos. 105 and 106.

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EXAMINER TAUBER: Are there any objections to AEP Ohio Exhibits 105 and 106?

MR. DARR: Renew the motion to strike, your Honor.

EXAMINER TAUBER: The Bench, noting that, will admit Exhibits 105 and 106 into the record at this time.

(EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

MR. DARR: Your Honor, if I may.

EXAMINER SEE: I'm sorry?

MR. DARR: If we're reviewing admission of exhibits, I'd like to address that with regard to this witness as well.

EXAMINER SEE: Reviewing the admission of which exhibits are you referring to, Mr. Darr?

MR. DARR: Specifically IEU, I believe it's 115.

EXAMINER SEE: The Bench has discussed or reconsidered the objections made to IEU 113, 114, 115, and 116. In light of the discussion of the parties this morning, the Bench will be admitting 113, 114, 115, to the extent that they were referred to in cross-examination of Mr. Nelson and Mr. Graves,

1 and we will also be admitting 116 with the caveat 2 that the new cover page for that exhibit be provided 3 to the Bench. 4 MR. DARR: Thank you, your Honor. 5 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 6 EXAMINER SEE: AEP, your next witness. 7 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor. 8 The company would call Thomas Mitchell to the stand. 9 EXAMINER SEE: Let me also back up for a 10 moment. We were also considering OCC Exhibit 103. 11 MS. GRADY: Yes, your Honor. 12 EXAMINER SEE: The Bench will also admit 13 Exhibit OCC 103. 14 MS. GRADY: Thank you. 15 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 16 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Mitchell, if you would 17 please raise your right hand. 18 (Witness sworn.) 19 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you. Have a seat. 20 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 21 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor. 2.2 23 24 25

1 THOMAS E. MITCHELL 2 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 3 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 By Mr. Satterwhite: 6 Mr. Mitchell, can you please state your name, title, and business address for the record? 7 8 Α. Thomas E. Mitchell, 1 Riverside Plaza, 9 Columbus, Ohio 43215, and I'm the Managing Director 10 of Regulatory Accounts and Services. 11 Thank you, Mr. Mitchell. Did you cause testimony to be filed that was prepared by you or 12 13 under your direction in this case on March 30th, 2012? 14 15 Yes. Α. 16 MR. SATTERWHITE: May I approach, your 17 Honor? 18 EXAMINER SEE: Yes. 19 MR. SATTERWHITE: I'd like to mark the 20 direct testimony of Thomas E. Mitchell filed 21 March 30th, 2012, as AEP Exhibit 107. 2.2 EXAMINER SEE: The exhibit is so marked. 23 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 24 Ο. Mr. Mitchell, is AEP Exhibit 107 the 25 testimony that we just discussed?

A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to this testimony?
 - A. No, sir.
- Q. Do you adopt this testimony as your testimony in this case today?
 - A. Yes.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, at this point I would move for admission of AEP Exhibit 107, subject to cross-examination.

11 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. McBride?

MS. McBRIDE: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Grady?

MS. GRADY: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

- 17 By Ms. Grady:
 - Q. Good morning, Mr. Mitchell.
- A. Good morning.
 - Q. Mr. Mitchell, you are familiar, are you not, with the company's corporate separation plan?
 - A. Somewhat.
- Q. And, in fact, in your testimony on lines
 through 16 you indicate that you provide support
 for regulatory filings. Do you see that?

A. What page are you on, please?

2.2

- Q. I'm sorry. That would be page 1 of your testimony, lines 15 through 16.
- A. Yeah, the accounting support is related to filings involving accounting matters.
- Q. And would you have provided accounting support with respect to matters associated with corporate separation?
 - A. Only in a kind of a general sense.
- Q. Would you have responded to -- further on down you indicate that you direct -- I think it's carrying over into page 2, that you direct and respond to data requests in connection with rate filings. Do you see that?
 - A. As we do indeed respond to data requests.
- Q. And in the course of this proceeding you responded to a number of data requests, did you not, related to corporate separation and accounting matters related to corporate separation?
 - A. Yes; there were a few questions.
- Q. Now, is it your understanding,
 Mr. Mitchell, that the company is proposing to
 transfer the generating assets that it owns at a net
 book value to AEP GenCo?
 - A. Yes. The accounting -- or, the

application is proposing to transfer all generation-related items at whatever is on the books at the time of the transfer.

- Q. Now, Mr. Mitchell, are you familiar with the term "generation asset impairment testing"?
 - A. Absolutely.

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- Q. And can you tell me what that means?
- A. It's a standard of the Financial
 Accounting Standards Board section 980 and section
 360 that has to do with when there is a trigger, an
 event, that raises the question as to whether
 long-term assets are recoverable or not, you simply
 need to schedule out the cash flows from those assets
 and compare them to the book value.

If the cash flow's exceed it, then you're done. If they don't exceed it, then you need to look into a present value or some sort of fair value to determine what the extent of the loss is, unless you are regulated, in which case you may be able to put up a regulatory asset for the shortfall.

- Q. Thank you. Now, you mention in your response long-term assets. Would those include generation assets?
- A. If that's what the subject being reviewed was, yes.

- Q. Now, are you aware of whether or not the company has done generation asset impairment testing relating to the generation assets to be transferred to AEP GenCo?
- A. We've made no specific study related to those particular assets. There was a study that we made relative to the CSAPR impact back in September of 2011.
- Q. And that would have been -- I'm sorry, were you finished?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And that would have been a generation asset impairment testing for the East fleet, the East generation fleet, correct?
- A. Yes. It was not done on an Ohio basis per se. We compared the total cash flows of the pool generation assets to the total book value of the generation fleet and it passed by some \$22 billion.
- Q. Yes. Now I want to talk to you for a moment about that. The East fleet would include all the generating assets that are to be transferred from AEP Ohio to AEP GenCo, correct? That's a subset of the East fleet.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Is it your understanding that the subset

of the East fleet is -- approximately 20 percent of the AEP East fleet is AEP Ohio?

A. I don't know.

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- Q. Would you accept that, subject to check, that Mr. Powers testified that the AEP Ohio units are approximately 20 percent of the AEP East fleet?
 - A. You mean in terms of output or dollars?
 - Q. In terms of output, I believe.
- A. Yeah, it would bear no necessary relationship to dollars, but, you know, I haven't made the calculation. I don't know.
- MS. GRADY: Your Honor, may I approach the witness?

14 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MS. GRADY: At this time I would like marked for identification purposes OCC Exhibit
No. 104, and that document is a multipage document, five pages, with the date November 4th, 2011.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Do you have that document?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Can you look through that document very quickly.
- A. I'm familiar with it.
 - Q. Okay. Now, you referred earlier to a

CSAPR generation asset impairment testing. Is this the study that you were referring to?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, am I correct in assuming that the accounting standard that you reference provides that a cost recovery test is required for an asset whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable?
 - A. The test relates to a long-term asset.
 - Q. Yes.
- A. And when you enter into the test, you don't know if it's recoverable or not, so the trigger is, if you've had some event happen and you want to determine if, indeed, the cash flows are sufficient, but there's no bias one way or the other.
- Q. When I use the term "carrying amount," what do you understand that to mean?
- A. That would be your net investment. Net book value.
- Q. Now, with respect to the East fleet am I correct that the triggering event occurred for this study in July of 2011 and that required the test to be conducted?
- A. I believe that's correct. It was in the third quarter.

Q. And in your capacity as Managing Director of Regulatory Accounting Services, would you have had the opportunity to review this study or this analysis by Mr. Baird and Mr. Pennino?

A. No.

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- Q. You did indicate you are familiar with this analysis; are you not?
- A. It's been the subject of several data requests that I have authored as a result of the questions.
- Q. Do you have any reason to question the validity of the study or the \$22 billion figure that you referenced in your response earlier?
 - A. No.
- Q. Now let's turn to page 4 of 5 of that document. You had indicated earlier that there was a \$22 billion cash flow figure associated with the East generation units. Is that found, the table found under the C, "Conclusion"?
- A. Yes. It's in the column called "Excess Estimated Cash Flow," the next-to-last column there.
- Q. Again, could you tell me what the excess estimated cash flow means in terms of this study?
- A. Well, in this case we -- the study starts off with total cash flows of \$70 billion and then

prorates that 49.8 percent to generation, so you've got about 35 billion there, you compare that to the \$12.5 billion of generation property plant and equipment, that's the net book value number, and the excess is 22, so you're done and there is no impairment that's relevant.

- Q. And the \$12 billion net book value, that's for the AEP East generation fleet; is that correct?
- A. Yes. It's done on an East basis because they're still a member of the pool.
 - Q. Okay.

Q.

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- A. AEP East pool.
- So looking at the table that's shown on page 4 of 5 that you've been referring to, am I correct in saying that what this shows is that for AEP's entire East generation fleet the results of the study indicate that over the next ten years on a present-value basis that the generating assets are expected to generate cash flows exceeding their net costs by more than \$22 billion?

So if I wanted -- let me strike that.

- A. No.
- Q. Can you tell me why that is not right?
- A. The test was done over the 30-year life,

first of all. That's what the column headings were there. The forecast was ten. Then extrapolating another 20 years. So they have now 30 years of cash flow. And these are cash flow, as I indicated earlier, they're gross cash flow, they haven't been present valued; you don't need to do that, you see, if you get over the net book value.

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So you just simply compare gross cash and we haven't present valued it, okay, so that's why I answer no. Because it wasn't present valued. It wasn't needed to be. And we have 30 years, not, I think you said 10 maybe.

- Q. Okay. Mr. Mitchell, do you know if the AEP Ohio fleet results have been extrapolated from this study by the company?
- A. There would be no need to do that because we measure at the pool level. That's how we do the impairment test.
- Q. Even though there's no need to do so, have you done so? Or are you aware of whether the company has done so, that is, provided AEP Ohio East units studies showing the cash flows associated with those units over the next 10 to 30 years?
- A. Let me just be clear, on page 4 in the calculation of 70 billion and in the calculation of

the book value of 12 billion there are increment dollars there for Ohio.

Q. Yes.

2.2

- A. I don't know what they are but it's not relevant in terms of what this document is for. This is an impairment test.
 - O. Understood.
- A. And the company's methodology is that since they're in the pool, we use total pool cash. We don't segregate or bifurcate or anything of that nature.
- Q. Just so I understand, even though you do not consider it relevant, do you know whether the company has a value for the AEP Ohio only East units to be transferred that would show the cash values associated with those units over the next 10 to 30 years?
- A. Maybe I wasn't clear. I was using that in the \$70 billion there, yes. And in the 12 billion book value there is a number.
 - O. Yes.
- A. I don't know what those specifics numbers are because I didn't do the calculations.
- Q. Do you know if those calculations are available from AEP Ohio?

A. I would say in terms of going back to the purpose of the document, they're irrelevant.

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- Q. I understand that you consider them irrelevant. I am asking you whether or not you know whether the company, AEP Ohio, has the value of the AEP Ohio East generating plant units such that we can determine whether or not there is a positive cash flow or what portion of the positive cash flow shown on this exhibit is attributable only to AEP Ohio generating utilities.
- A. Yeah, and my answer is I don't have those details. I didn't do the test.
- Q. One more time. I understand you did not do the test. I also understand you consider it to be irrelevant. I'm asking you whether you know within AEP Ohio, whether there is a value for the AEP Ohio East only plants that would show the cash -- what portion of the cash -- estimated cash flows coming from the AEP East generating units are associated with AEP Ohio only.
- A. I guess I'm not communicating with you.

 I don't know the number. The number was obviously

 embedded in these numbers. I didn't do the study. I

 don't know what else to tell you.
 - Q. Is there anyone -- is there any other

witness that is presenting testimony in this proceeding that you are aware of that may have that information?

2.2

- A. No; and I would add that that information shouldn't be relevant. It should be confidential and highly restricted because there are competing parties present at the table.
- Q. Let's move along, Mr. Mitchell. We talked about your responsibilities and your familiarity with the corporate separation. Now I want to move to the actual accounting entries that would have to be made in order to -- on the books of the company in order to record the corporate separation. You would be familiar with those type of accounting entries, would you not, Mr. Mitchell?
- A. Yes. There were data requests where we simply made a copy of what we filed at the FERC that simply showed the reduction in the generation ledger and the transfer to the other company at book.
- MS. GRADY: May I approach the witness, your Honor?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, at this time I would like to mark for identification purposes as OCC Exhibit No. 5 --

EXAMINER SEE: OCC Exhibit 105?

MS. GRADY: I'm sorry, 105. Thank you.

-- the company's response to OCC interrogatory 1-22, a three-page document with a cover sheet.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Mitchell, do you have that document in front of you?
 - A. Yes.

2.2

- Q. Can you identify that document for me?
- A. I prepared it.
- Q. Is it -- does it appear to be a true and accurate response as far as you know?
- A. Yes. Again, these are just basically what we filed at FERC and then withdrew indicating that we would make reductions of the assets and liabilities on the generation ledger, take them off of Ohio Power and put them onto the other company, the GenCo.
- Q. Would I be correct in characterizing this as the pro forma entry that Ohio Power would record on its books of accounts to transfer its generation assets and related liabilities to AEP GenCo?
- A. Yes. With the caveat, of course, that, as the response indicates, these values here are only

September '11, so they're just, you know, indicative, whenever the transfer is made it will be whatever is on the books.

- Q. You would not expect that transfer value to differ significantly, would you?
- A. Never say never. I don't really know but, you know, this is just what's on the books.
 - Q. But this would be representative --
 - A. Right.

2.2

- Q. -- if the corporate separation had occurred 9/30/11.
 - A. Right. We indicate in the data request that, as you say there, reasonably represent, but the actual amounts will differ.
 - Q. I'd like for to you focus on the values as shown for accounts 281, 282, and 283. Do you have that reference?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Would you accept, subject to check, that if you total those values up they add up to \$1,580,129,000 as of September 30th, 2011?
- A. Well, I brought my calculator just to be sure. If you don't mind.
 - Q. That would be wonderful.
- A. 1-billion-580,129.

- Q. That's the number I got.
- A. Great.

2.2

- Q. On this exhibit you show you are debiting these three accounts; is that correct?
- A. Yes. They are currently credit balances so when we remove them we have to go the other way and sweep them off, presumably for the plant which was a debit balance, we're crediting it so we have both sides.
- Q. Okay. Could you describe for the record what each of these accounts represent?
- A. Basically just to defer taxes on accelerated amortization of property and, you know, miscellaneous timing difference, basically.
- Q. Would I be correct in stating that these values represent what Ohio Power has accumulated on its books of accounts over the years for deferred federal income taxes?
 - A. Sure.
- Q. And based on your knowledge,
 Mr. Mitchell, has the PUCO allowed Ohio Power to
 practice deferred accounting tax accounting for rate
 regulatory purposes?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Do you know approximately when the year

was that the PUCO started to allow Ohio Power to practice deferred tax accounting?

A. No.

2.2

- Q. Would it surprise you to learn that such practice started in the early-1980s? Would you accept that?
 - A. I just don't know.
- Q. Would it be your understanding that Ohio Power has practiced deferred tax accounting for many years?
 - A. Sure.
- Q. And presumably, Mr. Mitchell, these deferred taxes were reflected in the company's revenue requirements over the period that the deferral accounting was permitted assuming there were rate case filings?
 - A. No.
 - Q. And can you tell me why not?
- A. As everyone knows, there haven't been a lot of rate case filings and certainly in the last three years we haven't been cost based, so there's no really tracking one way or the other that you can say these are or aren't particularly in rates.
- Q. But you did have a rate case filing; your last rate case filing would have been in

approximately 1999?

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- A. Are you're talking about RPS, a --
- Q. An application to increase rates prior to SB 3.
- A. I wasn't involved at that point in Ohio Power's ESP.
- Q. Would you presume that if there had been -- let me strike that.

You indicated that you understood that the PUCO allowed the company to practice deferred tax accounting, correct, for regulatory purposes?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And would you presume that in the last company actual rate case that the deferred taxes would have been reflected in the company's revenue requirements?
 - A. You mean back in 1999?
- Q. Yes.
- A. There was a case, there would have been a value in there, it certainly wouldn't have been this value, it would have been at some level. And these are the numbers as we sit today.
- Q. Yes. Would I be correct in stating that the way the balances we have been discussing were accumulated, because there was recorded an expense

for deferred tax on your income statement while at the same time you recorded a credit on your balance sheet for those same taxes?

A. Sure.

2.2

- Q. Can you tell me what happens to deferred taxes that Ohio Power accumulates on its balance sheet?
- A. They reverse as the assets reverse and the book tax difference is turned around. I mean, there was depreciation, as an example, that was, you know, accumulated. In one sense or another these costs had been involved, but now we are segregating, making a split, and we're moving the whole balance sheet basically over to the new GenCo.
- Q. Now, when you indicated the taxes turn around, you were indicating that they ultimately come off the balance sheet; is that right?
 - A. Sure.
- Q. And what happens to tax expense at that time? Does it increase or decrease?
- A. Well, you have a change between current and deferred; one goes up, the other goes down.
 - Q. And which goes up and which goes down?
- A. Current usually goes up on a net basis and deferred goes down.

- Q. Mr. Mitchell, getting back to the entry that we were discussing, the three accumulated deferred tax lines that totaled approximately 1.6 billion, would I be correct that these accumulated deferred tax balances are being transferred to AEP GenCo? Correct?
- A. Yes. This is an example where, as I indicated, the entire ledger of which taxes are a subset would be transferred at the time.
- Q. Would I also be correct that the retail customers in Ohio will not see a reduction in taxes for that \$1.6 billion deferred tax item?
- A. Right. Neither will they see that nor will they see the depreciation on the remaining \$9.6 billion.
- Q. Let's turn your attention now to account 255. Can you describe for the record what that account is and what the value was as of September 30th, 2011?
- A. Yeah, I don't have any detail on it, but this is \$12 million of accumulated ITC. On plant.
- Q. And since you are debiting account 255 and the transfer entry, am I correct stating this is a credit value on Ohio Power's books of account?
 - A. Yes.

2.2

Q. And so approximately 12.5 million represents what Ohio Power has accumulated on its books of account over the year for the deferred investment tax credits?

A. Yes.

2.2

- Q. And based on your knowledge has the PUCO allowed Ohio Power to practice deferred tax accounting for investment tax credits for rate regulatory purposes?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And do you know, Mr. Mitchell, approximately when the PUCO started to allow Ohio Power to practice deferred tax accounting for ITC for regulatory purposes?
 - A. No.
- Q. Would you accept that it's been for many years?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And presuming there was a rate case in 1999, would those deferred ITC amounts have been reflected in the company's revenue requirements?
- A. This is the balance, so, you know, it wouldn't have been this number. This is where we are now. Some other number would have been in a rate case. Could be bigger, could be smaller.

- Q. And would I be correct in stating that the way the deferred investment tax credit balance accumulated was that Ohio Power recorded an expense for deferred ITC on its income statement while at the same time it recorded a deferred credit on its balance sheet?
 - A. Yes; it was probably normalized.
- Q. What happens to the deferred ITC that Ohio Power accumulates on its balance sheet?
- A. It turns around, again, similar to the depreciation over the life, residual life of the asset.
- Q. And after it turns around what happens to the tax expense? Does it increase or decrease?
 - A. Goes down.

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- Q. So focusing solely on the accumulated balance of the deferred ITC the -- let me strike that.
- Would I be correct that if the accumulated deferred ITC balance totaling approximately, you said 12.5 million?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. -- is transferred to AEP GenCo, that the retail customers in Ohio will not receive the reduction in taxes that the 12.5 million would have

provided but for corporate separation?

2.2

A. No. We have not been a cost-of-service state for several years. That's been one of the predicates that we've been discussing over the last few days.

There is no cost-of-service calculation on the generation rate base, so to speak. So, I mean, ratepayers are paying for product, they're not paying for assets or for clawbacks or anything like that, it's just like Hertz renting a car.

- Q. As far as the entry for transferring assets to AEP GenCo, you show it all as a line item for account 228.3. Do you see that reference?
 - A. Sure.
- Q. Can you describe for the record what that account is and what the value is as of September 30th, 2011, and what it represents?
- A. Let me caveat by saying I'm not a pension expert, but these are basically the accumulated dollars that have gotten there in the various FERC accounts for accruals for pensions and benefits, miscellaneous provisions, injuries, and like I said, everything's going. You know, there's no selectivity here. Everything's going. The transfer of whatever is on the books at the cutover date.

1 Have you ever submitted testimony before Ο. 2 on pension expenses, Mr. Mitchell? 3 Α. No. 4 Am I correct that as part of the Q. 5 separation proposal the company transfers all the 6 accumulated retirement and post-employment benefits related to its generating function employees to AEP 7 8 GenCo? 9 A. Yes. 10 MS. GRADY: That's all the questions I 11 have, Mr. Mitchell. Thank you. 12 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr or Mr. -- I'm 13 sorry, Mr. Maskovyak. 14 MR. MASKOVYAK: No questions, your Honor. 15 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Oliker. 16 MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor. 17 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION 19 By Mr. Oliker: 20 Q. Good morning, Mr. Mitchell. 21 Good morning. Α. 2.2 Q. I think I heard you talk about an 23 impairment test memo with Ms. Grady. 24 Α. Yes. 25 Q. Did you answer responses to discovery

- about the impairment test, and also known as recoverability test?
 - A. Yes; she presented me this memo as a result of that data request.
 - Q. And were there additional data requests on the recoverability memo?
 - A. Yes.

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MR. OLIKER: I'd like to mark an exhibit, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I'd like to mark for identification IEU-Ohio No. 117.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. I've had marked for identification

 IEU-Ohio Exhibit No. 117 AEP Ohio's response to

 interrogatory IEU-INT-6-001. Do you recognize this

 interrogatory response, Mr. Mitchell?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And do you agree that this interrogatory describes the recoverability test memo that Ms. Grady previously admitted as OCC Exhibit 104?
- A. It's related to it. Is that what you mean? It doesn't describe the memo.
- Q. Would you agree that it's referring to that memo?

A. Sure.

2.2

- Q. And would you agree that it discusses the capacity prices --
 - A. Sure.
 - Q. -- that were assumed by AEP Ohio?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So would you agree that the recoverability test memo assumed \$174.29 per megawatt-day for May 2011?
- A. Yes. I mean, I answered the question, this is what we used, this was done in approximately second quarter, that's when the forecast was done. But it doesn't matter what price was used because, again, we passed by \$22 billion on a system basis. So this is somewhat irrelevant as to what price is used.
- Q. I appreciate that. But do you agree that for June 2011 through May 2012 you used \$110 per megawatt-day as the forecast price for capacity?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And for June 2012 through May 2013 it assumed a price of capacity of \$16.46 per megawatt-day?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And for June '13 through May 2014 the

- memo assumed a price of capacity of \$27.73 per megawatt-day.
- A. Just a small comment: The cash flow assumed that and the memo used the cash flow.
- Q. Thank you for that clarification.

 And finally for June 2014 through

 May 2015 the memo assumed a price of capacity of
 \$125.99 per megawatt-day?
 - A. It did.

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- Q. Would you agree that these are the prices, the RPM prices for capacity for those delivery years?
 - A. I don't know.
 - Q. Would you accept that, subject to check?
 - A. No. I have no basis to know.
- Q. And I think earlier I heard you mention that the memo was done for the AEP East fleet and that the Ohio Power numbers were irrelevant.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Is that true?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Wasn't the purpose of the memo to measure the recoverability of the unregulated companies,

 Mr. Mitchell?
 - A. Well, the memo talks about that CSAPR

came into vogue and there's a concern about whether or not that could have a significant effect and potentially cause impairment.

There's a paragraph or so that talks about that the regulated entities, the other members of the pool, are not a concern because they're regulated, they have full generation in the rate base, and so there's a belief that we would get full cost recovery for those.

The memo does go on to talk about is that also true for the unregulated, which is the immediate concern, but the fact that you add up all the cash flows and compare them to the book value on a pool basis is where I'm coming from that because of that headroom you really can't get there on an Ohio basis at the moment because they're in a pool.

- Q. Moving on to a slightly different topic,
 I think I heard you say this earlier, but you would
 say that AEP Ohio has to comply with Generally
 Accepted Accounting Principles, correct?
 - A. Yes.

2.2

Q. And since January 1st, 2001, CSP and OP have been functionally separated between distribution, transmission, and generation service, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And that since January 1st, 2001, CSP and OP have accounted for these functionally separated services on separate ledgers?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And also in 2001, CSP and OP discontinued regulatory accounting for the generation function, correct?
- A. No. We actually discontinued it in the third quarter, September 2000.
- Q. Thank you for that clarification.

 Could you explain the impacts of discontinuing regulatory accounting?
 - A. You mean specifically what we wrote off?
 - Q. Well, I can rephrase the question.

Would you agree that CSP and OP have not been able to book regulatory assets or liabilities in the generation ledger since the third quarter of 2000?

A. Not specifically related to deferred fuel. I think we're all aware that there's a large phase-in deferred fuel balance and when you have a specific subset of your generation business that is able to be recouped and the Commission indicates that that is permissible, that you can establish

regulatory assets or liabilities for that.

But in general, other than that, we have not established regulatory assets or liabilities for generation matters and that's probably what you're referring to.

- Q. And I think you said you need specific permission to do that type of accounting; is that correct?
- A. Yes. We need some sort of showing of probability of recovery and we currently have a Commission order that approves that phase-in plan.
- Q. And in 2011 CSP and OP were merged and the surviving entity was called OP, correct?
 - A. Yes.

2.2

- Q. With respect to this ESP proposal and the retail stability rider, OP will not be able to create a regulatory asset or a regulatory liability without some treatment that would create a probability of recovery, correct?
- A. Yes; we've asked for the over/underrecovery, we've asked for a nonbypassable rider and, therefore, would be, if approved, that would be the genesis of approval.
- Q. And I think you just mentioned it, but with respect to some of the riders, several of the

riders, you proposed to use over/under accounting; is that correct?

A. Yes.

2.2

- Q. And the over/under accounting you would agree, if it incurred expenses less than approved revenues the company creates a regulatory liability?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the reverse would be if incurred expense is greater than in revenues, then the company creates a regulatory asset?
 - A. Right.
- Q. Would you agree that not all of the riders that employ over/under accounting would have carrying charges?
- A. Yeah, I've listed them in my testimony on pages 8 and 9.
- Q. Okay. And several of the riders, including the retail stability rider, have a trueup mechanism?
- A. Right. That's really what we mean by over/under accounting, that we will trueup to the final number.
- Q. Can you tell me how the trueup process will work for the retail stability rider?
 - A. Recognizing that we haven't developed

specific procedures, which I think is what our data request answer was, all I can tell you is I think it would work in the normal fashion that if we have a targeted number and we don't hit it over the period, then we would have a, either a reg asset or a reg liability, one way or the other, and the Commission would come in and adjust the rate so that the ratepayer pays no more or no less than the agreed-upon number.

2.2

- Q. Would you agree that the level of the proposed retail stability rider is a fixed charge in the ESP proposal for each year?
- A. Yeah, I think it was Witness Roush, and I forget what the number is, but he levelized it, I think is what he proposed, rather than just let it float depending upon his forecast. It could be done any way, you know, whether it's flatlined or -- but in the estimate for the particular year wouldn't matter.
- Q. Are you aware that in the ESP proposal using a fixed charge, the retail stability rider would overrecover approximately \$50 million in the first year?
- A. I haven't looked lately at Witness
 Allen's testimony. I vaguely remember some numbers

in the \$40 million range compared to his roughly \$90 million number, so it's close. Probably close to that.

But, again, it doesn't really matter.

The Commission can put in whatever rate it wants. If it wants to put in the 40 million, it can do that and there would be no over or underrecovery. But if there was an overrecovery, the retail stability rider is one of the riders that the not accrue charges; is that correct?

- A. As proposed.
- Q. I believe you were in the hearing room for the past few days --
 - A. Yes.

2.2

- Q. -- am I correct?
- A. Yes; it's important to be here to see what they say about you.
- Q. I thought I saw you in the back of the room.
 - A. I'm in the back.
- Q. You're aware that many of the accounting issue questions have been deferred to you?
 - A. Absolutely.
- Q. And I think specifically, and we may have already touched on this issue, I think Mr. Powers

deferred issues relating to accumulated deferred income taxes to you, also known as ADIT.

A. Okay.

2.2

Q. Are you aware that part of the Commission -- sorry, strike that.

Are you aware that part of AEP Ohio's proposal is to delay the implementation of the phase-in recovery rider?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And you're aware that the proposal to delay the implementation of the phase-in recovery rider does not indicate whether AEP Ohio intends to calculate carrying charges on a balance that includes ADIT.
- A. I would say I know there's a lot of dispute about this, but it's AEP Ohio's position that the Commission's already spoken on how things should be calculated, that the order as approved in the ESP approved a WACC, it approved the amount without any deduction for accumulated deferred income tax, and the testimony that was filed by Mr. Ashanti certainly corroborated that as did his examples. So we believe we're simply following what has already been approved.
 - Q. Would you agree that you have filed

testimony in the past that recommends that ADIT should not be included in the balance from which carrying charges are applied?

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A. I would answer the question by saying yes, but. If you read the full context of the testimony that you're referring which is the West Virginia testimony, in that case they did not want to give us a very high carrying cost so they were asking for a debt carrying cost on deferred fuel.

So the purpose of my testimony in that case was to basically indicate that in a cost-regulated state like West Virginia that has rate-based generation, that that would be appropriate in that case as long as you used a full WACC. So we were defending the WACC versus the debt.

We would, as I indicated earlier, the Commission has already spoken on that tax, we believe it was not appealed to the Supreme Court and the ship has sailed.

- Q. Would you agree that there is some disputes over whether the Commission decided that issue? Correct?
- A. I am aware that parties have different positions. I was just trying to verbalize ours.

882 1 MR. OLIKER: Could I have one minute, 2 your Honor? 3 EXAMINER SEE: Yes. 4 MR. OLIKER: Thank you. 5 That's all I have, your Honor. 6 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Spiller? 7 MS. SPILLER: Briefly, your Honor. 8 9 CROSS-EXAMINATION By Ms. Spiller: 10 11 Mr. Mitchell, can I ask you, sir, to turn 12 to page 5 of your testimony, please? 13 Α. Okay. 14 And on line 21 you indicate that the 15 retail stability rider will track and true up 16 revenues, correct? 17 Α. Yes. And the amounts collected under the 18 Ο. 19 retail stability rider will be trued up to a final 20 number, correct? 21 Yes. Whatever would be approved. Α. 2.2 Q. And with respect to the modified ESP, 23 AEP Ohio is proposing to true up and adjust the amounts collected from all of its customers under the 24 25 retail stability rider so that it earns \$929 million

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annually in nonfuel generation revenues, correct?
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- A. I believe that's the number Witness Allen's recommending.
- MS. SPILLER: Thank you, sir. Nothing further.
 - A. But I'm not sure if it's annually, I don't really remember. I'd have to look at his testimony.
 - Q. But the point is, sir, that that number, whether it's annually or not, is a number to which AEP Ohio would propose to adjust the retail stability rider to achieve that final number, correct?
 - A. Yes. Yes.

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- MS. SPILLER: Thank you, sir. Nothing further.
- 16 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Kyler?
- MS. KYLER: No questions, your Honor.
- 18 EXAMINER SEE: I'm sorry.
- MR. SIWO: We switched up on you.
- 20 Mr. Siwo in place of Ms. McAlister, and I have no questions for you.
- 22 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you, Mr. Siwo.
- MR. SUGARMAN: I have no questions your.
- EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Sugarman, thank you.
- Ms. Thompson?

MS. THOMPSON: No questions, your Honor.

Thank you.

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EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Yurick?

MR. YURICK: None. Thank you, your

Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Hand or.

MS. HAND: Very briefly, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Hand:

Q. Mr. Mitchell, going back to your discussion with Ms. Grady regarding Exhibit OCC 104, the memorandum that she showed you and the chart at page 4 of 5, and the question she was asking about whether you know the estimated cash flows for what the AEP Ohio's portion of those figures would be for the generation assets being transferred to the GenCo. Now, I understand that you do not have personal knowledge of what that figure would be. Has that number been calculated?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I'll object. At this point, I think we've been over this multiple times and the witness has stated there's some number within there but he doesn't know what that number is. I think we're just going back to the

same questions.

2.2

MS. HAND: Your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MS. HAND: As I recall, the witness stated that there must be a value within that, but he did not state specifically whether what that value was -- had been determined and I'm just looking for a "yes" or "no" answer here.

EXAMINER SEE: I'll allow it. The objection is overruled.

- A. Let me say this slowly. On page 4 of 5 in the calculation of the \$70 million of cash flow there is a value for Ohio Power, and similarly there is a value in property, plant, and equipment at July '11 in the 12 billion. It has been determined. I just don't know what it is.
- Q. Is there a document in the company's possession that would reflect what that value is?
- A. Yes; or else it couldn't have been totaled.
- Q. Could you identify the individual within the condition who knows what that value is, and if it's not the same person, the individual who has possession of that document?
 - A. I think we indicated in a data request

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that that value, those values, were confidential and restricted because of competitive sensitivities by parties present at the table.
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- Q. Yes, I understand that, Mr. Mitchell.

 I'm asking you to not provide the document right here
 and right now, but if you could identify the
 individual who has possession of the document.
- A. I mean, obviously the people who wrote it, wrote the memo, have possession, and I would just say, you know, I don't have the number.
- Q. So that would be Mr. Baird and Mr. Pennino, then?
 - A. Yes.
- MS. HAND: Thank you. That's all I have, your Honors.
- 16 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Kaleps-Clark?
- MS. KALEPS-CLARK: No questions, your
- 18 | Honor. Thank you.

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- 19 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. O'Brien?
- 20 MR. O'BRIEN: No questions, your Honor.
- 21 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Margard?
- MR. MARGARD: No questions, thank you.
- 23 EXAMINER SEE: Any redirect?
- 24 MR. SATTERWHITE: I think I just need one
- 25 minute. I'll be really short.

1 EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Go ahead.

2 (Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER SEE: Are you ready to move

forward, Mr. Satterwhite?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Yes, just one question.

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Satterwhite:

- Q. Mr. Mitchell, do you recall what counsel for OCC was asking you on OCC Exhibit 105?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. She took you to a couple of line items and asked you what the impact of the transfer of those line items would be in the future. Do you remember that?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. She took you to a few of the lines. What is the impact of the overall document? What does this stand for just besides those few lines?
- A. Yeah, just kind of the overall view is if you look down here, particularly on the left side of the document you'll see a lot of words there like "payables" and "liabilities" and "asset retirement obligations." It's not all just a one-way street.

 We're talking about that the GenCo, once they get

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     this stuff, has got to consummate the transaction.
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                  So they will have to pay the cash to
      relieve whatever bills are there, whatever debt's
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     there, and, you know, it's just not a one-way street,
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      I guess is the impression I want to make. Both good
     and bad are there and there is a lot of cash needs
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     here.
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             Ο.
                  So are there other liabilities embedded
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     within here that the --
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                 Yeah, everything -- particularly if you
             Α.
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      look at the asset retirement obligations,
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      $194 million, that's a pretty big number. If you
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      look at the obligations on leases, pensions,
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     dividends, taxes, all those sorts of things have to
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     settle and will need to be paid in cash.
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                  MR. SATTERWHITE: That's all I have.
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     Thank you.
                  EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Grady?
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                  MS. GRADY: Your Honor, at this time we
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     would move for the admission of OCC Exhibit No --
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Grady, any recross?
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                  MS. GRADY: Oh, I'm sorry.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: I know, you're trying to
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     get to lunch. I know.
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MS. GRADY: I've only had a granola bar

889 so far. 1 2 No questions. 3 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Maskovyak? MR. MASKOVYAK: No questions, your Honor. 4 5 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. McBride? MS. McBRIDE: No questions, your Honor. 6 7 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Oliker? MR. OLIKER: No questions, your Honor. 9 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Spiller? 10 MS. SPILLER: No questions, your Honor. 11 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Kyler? 12 MS. KYLER: No questions, your Honor. 13 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Siwo? MR. SIWO: No questions, your Honor. 14 15 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Sugarman? 16 MR. SUGARMAN: No questions, your Honor. 17 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Thompson? MS. THOMPSON: No questions, your Honor. 18 19 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Yurick? 20 MR. YURICK: No, thank you, your Honor. 21 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Hand? 2.2 MS. HAND: No questions, your Honor. 23 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Kaleps-Clark? 24 MS. KALEPS-CLARK: No questions. 25 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. O'Brien?

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                  MR. O'BRIEN: No questions, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Thank you very much,
     Mr. Mitchell.
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                  THE WITNESS: Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: You're dismissed.
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                  MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, at this
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     point I'd re-move for admission of AEP Exhibit 107.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections
     to the admission of AEP Exhibit 107?
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                  (No response.)
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Hearing none, Exhibit AEP
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      107 is admitted into the record.
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                  (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Grady.
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                  MS. GRADY: Yes, your Honor. We would
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     move for the admission of Exhibits 104 and 105.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections?
                  MR. SATTERWHITE: No objection, just a
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     request that a clean copy be put in without the
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     highlights and writing on -- sorry, you said 105?
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                  MS. GRADY: 104 and 105.
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                  MR. SATTERWHITE: On 104, just a clean
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     copy be put in.
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                  MS. GRADY: We can do that but probably
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     not today.
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                  MR. SATTERWHITE: Understood.
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     problem.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: OCC Exhibits 104 and 105
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     are admitted into the record.
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                  (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Oliker.
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                  MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, IEU would move
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      for the admission of IEU Exhibit 117.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Any objections?
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                  MR. SATTERWHITE: No objection.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: IEU Exhibit 117 is
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     admitted into the record.
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                  (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                  EXAMINER SEE: And at this -- Ms. Grady?
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                  MS. GRADY: Yes, your Honor.
16
     Mr. Mitchell testified there is Ohio -- AEP Ohio
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     plant values or generation asset cash flow values
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     available out of the -- out of Exhibit No. 104 that
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     would be what we consider to be highly relevant to
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     the corporate separation case and the value of assets
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     being transferred and we would ask that this
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     Commission order the company to produce that
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      information for purposes of the record and for the
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     purpose of this case because we believe it is highly
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      relevant and would be useful and helpful for the
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Commission to understand the value of those generation assets by looking at the cash flows to be generated.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: If I may, your Honor. First of all, this is the SSO modified ESP case, not the corporate separation case.

And secondly, I think Mr. Mitchell testified he doesn't know. There's a number here, so there must be something underneath it, but he didn't say -- he couldn't verify what's been represented that something does exist.

One, the relevance of if it's appropriate in that case to be considered, it can be considered in that case, it doesn't belong in this case

Mr. Mitchell didn't say he couldn't identify what it was.

MS. GRADY: Very quickly, your Honor.

Corporate separation is an issue in this case.

They've asked for the corporate separation plan to be adopted as part of this ESP. It is a big building piece of this ESP.

Furthermore, the corporate separation case at this point, there has been no opportunity other than the filing of comments to present evidence or information, so we ask that this is an avenue, it

is an issue, the corporate separation is an issue in this case, there is testimony presented on it, we think it's highly relevant and would be helpful for the Commission to understand.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I'd like to add one more thing. I hope this isn't a trend in the case where people start to do discovery in the middle of the case past the discovery timeline being closed just because now they think something is relevant.

EXAMINER SEE: The Bench will take the motion under advisement and break for lunch until 1:00 o'clock.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you.

MS. GRADY: Thank you.

(Thereupon, at 12:14 a lunch recess

taken.)

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894 Monday Afternoon Session, 1 May 21, 2012. 2 3 4 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the 5 record. 6 Mr. Satterwhite. 7 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor. 8 The company would called Oliver Sever to the stand, 9 please. 10 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Sever, if you'd raise 11 your right hand. 12 (Witness sworn.) 13 EXAMINER SEE: Have a seat. Cut your mic 14 on. 15 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor. 16 17 OLIVER J. SEVER, JR. being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 18 19 examined and testified as follows: 20 DIRECT EXAMINATION 21 By Mr. Satterwhite: 22 Q. Mr. Sever, can you state your name, business title and address for the record? 23 24 My name is Oliver J. Sever, Jr. I'm Α. 25 currently Managing Director of Financial Forecasting.

- My business address is 1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, Ohio, 43215.
 - Q. Thank you, Mr. Sever. And did you cause testimony to be filed under your name in this case on March 30th, 2012?
 - A. I did.

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7 MR. SATTERWHITE: May I approach, your 8 Honor?

9 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

10 MR. SATTERWHITE: I'd like to mark

11 Mr. Sever's prefiled testimony as AEP Exhibit 108.

12 EXAMINER SEE: Okay.

13 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Sever, can you please identify the document I've placed in front of you marked as AEP Exhibit 108?
- A. Sure. Let me take a quick look.

18 It is my prefiled direct testimony.

There's nine pages of Q and As with two exhibits,

OJS-1 and OJS-2.

- Q. And was this testimony prepared by you or under your direction?
 - A. Yes, it was.
- Q. Do you have any corrections to this testimony?

- A. No, I do not.
- Q. And do you adopt this testimony as your testimony today in this proceeding?
 - A. I do.

MR. SATTERWHITE: With that, your Honor, I will move for admission of AEP Exhibit 108 and tender the witness for cross-examination.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. McBride?

MS. McBRIDE: Thank you.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

12 By Ms. McBride:

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- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Sever.
- A. Good afternoon.
 - Q. In your testimony you provide a financial forecast for AEP Ohio for the term of the modified ESP; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And turning to page 1 of Exhibit OJS-2 at the back, you have forecasted that AEP Ohio's total revenue will increase from 2012 to 2013; is that right?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And you have also forecasted that

 AEP Ohio's total taxes, income and other taxes, will

decrease from 2012 to 2013; is that right?

- A. Did you say "decrease"?
- Q. Yes.

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- A. Yeah, the dollar level associated with income taxes will decrease, yes.
- Q. Looking at line 10, what is the basis for your increase forecast of O&M expenses?
- A. As I described in my assumptions, we effectively established a base level of O&M that we grew at 2 percent, effectively trying to recognize the affects of inflation. There were certain items that were specifically forecasted that would not necessarily follow that 2 percent assumption.
 - Q. And what are those other items?
- A. Is there a particular year you're interested in?
 - Q. The change from 2012 to 2013.
- A. The most significant item affecting that change between those two years is the -- in 2012 -- let me back up.

Back with the original stipulation there was commitment to make contributions for the Partnership With Ohio or the Ohio Growth Fund, I've heard it referred to several ways. The financial effect of that equipment was accrued on the company's

books at the end of 2011 with the -- effectively the whole stipulation falling apart in 2012.

I assume that that was approximately \$35 million would be reversed which is causing, when you look at '13 versus '12, to look like a larger increase than one might suspect and it's because '12 has been artificially pushed down by that reversal.

- Q. Stepping back, in order to develop the financial forecast, you needed to make a number of assumptions, correct?
 - A. Quite a few, yes.
- Q. And one of the major assumptions that you had to make was the load and demand forecast?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And the load and demand forecast assumption includes an estimate of the load choosing an alternative electric service provider; is that right?
- A. Well, I guess I'll describe that as a nuance that up until the last couple years we didn't necessarily worry about. The load forecast traditionally has been prepared on what I'll call a connected basis, effectively the customers at the end starting with the switching activity that began in the middle of 2010, we now have to estimate a portion

- of how much of that connected load would choose an alternative supplier.
 - Q. So you are making that estimate for the 2012 and 2013 forecast; is that right?
 - A. An estimate was made, yes.

MS. McBRIDE: Your Honor, may I approach?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MS. McBRIDE: I'd like to mark as, we believe FES Exhibit 108.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Sever, looking at what's been marked as FES Exhibit 108, have you seen this document before?
 - A. I have.

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- Q. And what is it?
- A. It's a presentation that was made by, I guess I'll describe it as senior financial management, in Japan in the first or, I'm sorry, in the third week of February 2012.
 - Q. And to whom was the presentation made?
- A. I don't know specifically. I know that the IR group makes numerous presentations to investor, you know, investor groups both domestically as well as internationally.
 - Q. So is it your understanding that this

ARMSTRONG & OKEY, INC., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481

presentation was given to the investor community in Japan?

A. I believe so.

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- Q. And were you involved in the preparation of any part of this presentation?
- A. I was involved in certain pages of it, not all of them.
- Q. And do you recall responding to discovery in this proceeding relating to this presentation?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And the parts of the presentation that you were responsible for preparing, did you prepare those based on the best available information you had?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I'd ask you to turn to page 18. There are page numbers in the lower right-hand corner.
 - A. Okay, I'm there.
- Q. And were you involved in preparing this slide?
 - A. Yes, ma'am, I was.
- Q. And this table reflects AEP's ongoing earnings guidance for 2012, right?
- A. It was our ongoing earnings guidance at the time of this presentation.

- Q. And I believe you said that was at the end of February 2012?
- A. It was, again, it was dated -- they actually were in Japan the 21st through the 24th of February.
- Q. And looking on line 5, this chart identifies off-system sales revenues; is that correct?
- A. Well, it's actually not revenues. It's off-system sales net margin or gross margin as opposed to revenues.
- Q. And, let's see, that estimate on line 5 includes capacity revenues from CRES providers; is that correct?
- 15 A. It does.

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- MS. McBRIDE: Your Honor, may I approach again?
- 18 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
- MS. McBRIDE: I'd like to mark this as 20 Exhibit 109.
- 21 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- Q. Mr. Sever, is this one of the discovery responses that you were involved in preparing the response to?
- A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. And is it correct that the value of off-system sales gross margin you referred to earlier on page 18 of the presentation includes \$44 million of CRES capacity revenues?
 - A. Yes, ma'am, it does.
- Q. And that is the response that you gave in -- this is interrogatory 3-046 FES Exhibit 109?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And those CRES capacity revenues are associated with AEP Ohio only; is that right?
- A. I believe that the CRES capacity revenues only relate to AEP Ohio, there are no others.
- Q. And that \$44 million of CRES capacity revenues that's included in the presentation to the investor community is based on an assumed level of switching activity, correct?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And isn't it true that that \$44 million that was projected in this presentation to the investor community was based on a 24 percent assumed switch rate?
- A. It was approximately 24 percent. It was done slightly differently; effectively we had 21 percent and then we had an additional amount to account for governmental aggregation which I believe

when you put the two together you get real close to 24 percent.

- Q. So in preparing the estimates for 2012

 AEP assumed that 24 percent of its load would shop in

 AEP Ohio's territory; is that correct?
- A. Yes, for purposes of the forecasts that we're looking at here and the Japan Road Show.
- Q. And that 24 percent switching was based on an expectation of RPM-priced capacity?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. But in preparing the pro formas attached to your testimony, you assumed that there would be 65 percent switching for residential customers, 80 percent switching for commercial customers, and 90 percent switching for the industrial class; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And that 65, 80 percent, and 90 percent switching estimates were assumed if capacity was priced at the two tiers proposed in the modified ESP; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- MS. McBRIDE: I have no further questions.
- EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Grady?

MS. GRADY: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Grady:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Sever.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. In your testimony on page 3 you indicate you're responsible for supervising and administering the financial planning process for the AEP system; is that correct?
 - A. That's one of my duties, yes.
- Q. And as part of one of your duties you provide management with projected operational data underlying financial forecasts?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Let's move to page 4 of your testimony.

 At page 4 of your testimony you describe the forecast methodology for the first two years of the forecast period that is for 2012 and 2013, correct?
 - A. That's where it starts, on page 4.
- Q. Yes. And for 2012 and 2013 you indicate that the assumption you used is that the company remains vertically integrated, and you state that on line 17 of page 4. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, I do.

- Q. And by "vertically integrated" you mean that the company has generation, transmission, and distribution assets and that this is a look prior to corporate separation, correct?
 - A. That's exactly what it is.
- Q. Now, on page 5 you indicate as part of the load and demand forecast that because AEP is highly integrated, you have to have an internal load forecast and an off-system sales forecast for all of the AEP system companies. Do you see that reference?
 - A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. As part of that off-system sales forecast do you have a separate off-system sales forecast that is prepared for Ohio Power CSP only?
- A. I'm going to have to ask you a question, sorry.
 - Q. Sure.
- A. Are you referring to the allocated share of off-system sales? Are you referring to how much of the Ohio generation was used to source those sales?
 - Q. Let's try the first part.
- A. In order to get or to calculate the Ohio

 Power member load ratio share of off-system sales you

 need to do a forecast of what those sales will be for

the entire East system.

2.2

- Q. Correct. And that is, then -- that portion is then MLR'd, as Mr. Nelson would have said, back to Ohio Power?
- A. Well, each company or member of the interconnection agreement are allocated their member load ratio or MLR share of both the revenue and the cost associated with generating those sales.
- Q. Now, when we speak -- just to make sure we're talking the same language here, we when speak about -- when you use the term "off-system sales" in your testimony, are you referring to those sales -- what are you referring to?
- A. Not to be obstinate, but I'm effectively referring to both pieces.
 - Q. And by "both pieces" you mean?
- A. Not only the piece or the level of those sales that are generated from the Ohio Power generation units, I'm also referring to Ohio Power's allocated or MLR share of the total East generation associated with those sales.
- Q. So essentially when we're talking about -- when you use the term "off-system sales," we're talking about sales to affiliates through the pool as one portion and the sales that occur outside

of the pool that are above the internal load provided by the company; is that correct?

- A. No, I don't agree with that.
- Q. Can you tell me -- can you then explain why that is not correct?
- A. I will try. When you make the statement "sales to affiliates," that's not included in what I'm calling off-system sales.
- Q. Okay. If I said do you include -- are you meaning to include in "off-system sales" the sales to other members of the pool? Would that be considered off-system sales as you define it?
 - A. No, it would not.
- Q. Okay. So when we talk about off-system sales here, we're talking about sales to persons or entities that are not affiliated and not part of the pool.
 - A. That would be correct.
- Q. Now, when we also speak of off-system sales, are we including capacity as well as energy?
 - A. Yes.

2.2

Q. Now, on page 5 of your testimony on lines
18 and 19 you indicate that in addition, the Ohio
Power Company projections are further refined to
include an estimate of load choosing an alternative

electric supplier. Do you see that reference?

A. Yes, ma'am, I do.

2.2

- Q. Is that, then, linked into -- that information, then, linked into the off-system sales forecast?
- A. Yes, because as you would have more customers choosing an alternative supplier, it effectively makes available generation on the system to be potentially sold to third parties or nonaffiliates assuming that it can be generated for a cost less than what the current market price is.
- Q. Now, Mr. Sever, you said assuming that the -- let me strike that.

MS. GRADY: May I have that answer reread, please.

(Record read.)

- Q. So essentially what you're saying is that the more customers shop, the more it frees up both energy and capacity to be sold as off-system sale; is that correct?
- A. It clearly frees up energy. I don't think there's a real change in capacity. Capacity's effectively committed as part of -- as it's a commitment to the FRR.
 - Q. So it frees up energy and that energy

then can turn around and be sold into the market, correct?

- A. Again, assuming that the cost of that generation is below what the market price is in any given -- in an hour, yes.
- Q. Now, when we talked about off-system sales and we kind of, we tried to narrow down how you define it, is there anything else included in what you have called off-system sales in addition to energy and capacity?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And what would that be?
- A. Margins realized from our trading operations.
 - Q. And that's margins from energy trading?
- A. It could be energy. It may or may not be physical. It could be financial. It's all aspects of the trading business.
- Q. And just to clear things up a bit, or perhaps muddy things a bit, does the -- we've talked about the fact that when there's more shopping, there will be energy available to sell to third parties that are not affiliated. Does the shopping have any impact on sales of energy into the AEP pool?
 - A. It could.

Q. And can you tell me how it could?

2.2

A. I'm trying to see if I can do this easily. If you think of, again, each hour the system is dispatched, a portion of that energy generated is assigned to off-system sales, the remainder is used to source the internal load of each company.

Some companies in that math will find themselves short of energy, some will be long. The long companies sell to the short companies to effectively have each company sourcing its internal load.

And to the extent you have a higher or lower level of switching, it could affect the units that generate, therefore -- the dispatch stack, which then could have the flows between the companies be slightly different.

- Q. So it could have an indirect effect on the pool and on the company's MLR coming out of the pool.
 - A. It would have no effect on the MLR.
- Q. Now, you indicated that when energy is freed up from customers shopping, that it is then able to be sold off-system assuming that the cost that the energy is generated at is less than the current market cost. Do you recall that?

A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. And for 2011 do you know how much energy that was freed up by switching that occurred in AEP Ohio's system?
- A. I'm doing this from memory. I believe it is around 4,900 GWH. That was the level of switching.
- Q. That was the level of switching. And of that level of switching do you know how many gigawatt-hours were able to be sold as off-system sales?
- A. There was an estimate performed that effectively had about 3,900 GWH being sold.
- Q. And that information would have been provided, would it not have, in FES Exhibit, I believe it is 108, the response to OCC interrogatory 3-046 in subsection C?

EXAMINER SEE: For the record, that's FES Exhibit 109.

MS. GRADY: I'm sorry, 109.

- Q. Is that the figure that you're quoting, Mr. Sever?
 - A. Yes. Thank you.
- Q. So that would indicate that, at least for 2011, that of the energy freed up by customers

switching, approximately 80 percent of that was available or was able to be sold, off-system sales that is was generated at a cost less than the current market?

- A. Just about 80 percent.
- Q. Now, on page 6 of your testimony you're, again, talking about the off-system sales forecast, and it starts on lines 13 and ends on lines 19. Do you see that?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. And there you make a number of statements about the off-system sales. And you state there that "Revenues related to known off-system sales arrangements are priced in accordance with the terms of the specific agreements related to such sales."

 Do you see that?
 - A. I do.
- Q. Can you identify for me what "known off-system sales arrangements" would be?
- A. There are times that we enter into transactions that may be of a longer term in nature or there could be a contract that would be part of off-system sales.
- Q. And you indicate later on that "Most of the off-system sales transactions are made under

arrangements that are not known...." Do you see that?

A. I do.

2.2

- Q. Can you tell me approximately, give me a rough percentage of how many of the revenues related to -- are related to known off-system sales arrangements?
- A. This relationship has changed a lot over time. I don't really know the exact number but it probably is north of 90 percent.
- Q. 90 percent are not known; is that correct? With 10 percent known.
- A. Yeah, the amount of known is very -- is relatively small currently.
- Q. Now, you indicate that -- and we're still talking about the 2012 and 2013 forecast projections, are we not, at this point?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Are the off-system sales projections for 2012 and 2013 presented anywhere in the company's application or in your testimony anywhere?
- A. They're not specifically identified that I'm aware of.
 - Q. What your testimony would show, just as a

flow-through of a revenue number, and that revenue number would have some segment related to revenues from off-system sales; is that correct?

- A. If I could turn your attention to OJS-2, page 1.
 - O. Yes.

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- A. The revenue associated with off-system sales would be included in line 3, and the cost associated with off-system sales would be included in line 7.
- Q. Do you know -- so it's not -- I would not be able to pull to your testimony, is what you're saying, to see what the company-specific off-system sales projections are for AEP Ohio for 2012 and 2013.
- A. I did not show it anywhere in my exhibits.
- Q. Do you know if it's presented anywhere in the application or in anyone else's testimony that's presented in this proceeding?
 - A. Not that I'm aware of.
- Q. Do you know, Mr. Sever, offhand what the megawatt value or how many megawatts or gigawatts are associated with the off-system sales projections for AEP Ohio for 2012 and 2013?
 - A. Again, not to cause you issues, are you

asking for the level of gigawatt-hours that were generated from the Ohio fleet or their member load ratio share of the total East system gigawatt-hours?

Q. I think I want the gigawatt-hours associated with -- let me strike that.

What I would like to know is what your projection is for purposes of building up this -- how many gigawatt-hours you have projected that Ohio Power/CSP will sell off-system sales and the related revenues that are reduced by that.

- I think that means you want the member load ratio share --
 - Q. Okay.
 - -- just to help you out. Α.

15 It's about 12,700 gigawatt-hours for '12. 16

For 2012, I'm sorry.

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- Q. Okay. And for 2013 do you have a number?
- 18 12,212. Α.
 - Now, do you also have the corresponding Q. margin or profit associated with the sale of those -of that energy for 2012 and 2013?
 - Α. Again, I have to ask you a question. can give it to you in total but we also can decide if we want to isolate the pieces related to CRES capacity or not.

- Q. Let's keep the CRES capacity out of there
 for now.
 - A. So I'll start with the total.
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. The total of off-system sales gross margin, so it's revenues minus the cost of the sales, for 2012 is 411 million.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. And for 2013 it's 589 million.
- Q. Now, you had said before you can start with the number. Can you give me the other information that you have on that?
 - A. I'll give you what I have.
 - Q. That would be great.
- 15 A. The CRES capacity payments --
- 16 Q. Yes.
 - A. -- in 2012 are 254 -- my eyes are blurring up on me. 264 million.
- 19 Q. Yes.
- 20 A. And that's in '12. And in 2013 it's 21 439 million.
- Q. Do you also have, Mr. Sever, an
 indication -- I know that we had looked at part of
 the Japan Road Show and you had said that you were -you had helped develop portions of that Japan Road

Show, and counsel for FES took you to page 18 of that schedule and you had indicated on that schedule that you were responsible for pulling together that information, and when we look at that schedule, we see a dollar per megawatt-hour gross margin -- let me strike that.

When we look at page 18, and you were directed to line 5, the off-system sales net of sharing, we see a number of \$13.3 per megawatt-hour? Do you see that?

A. I do.

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- Q. And did you establish that, what "net of sharing" means on that line?
- A. I was not asked what "net of sharing" means.
- Q. And could you tell us what "net of sharing" means?
- A. Yes. Again, off-system sales margins find their way across almost all of the AEP system operating companies and that number is treated differently as part of the regulatory process in each of those jurisdictions.

In some jurisdictions off-system sales margins may be a credit to the cost of service in a base case, in some jurisdictions it is passed through

to customers through a tracking or fuel-like mechanism, and in some jurisdictions some of that margin is allowed to flow through to the bottom line for the benefit of the shareholder.

So what "net of sharing" means on this schedule is in those jurisdictions where off-system sales pass automatically through a tracking mechanism, we net that effect out as not flowing through to the bottom line.

- Q. And in Ohio the off-system sales margins flow through to the shareholders; is that correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. So I guess my next question is you talked about the total gross profits for 2012 and 2013 that are included in your forecast, and I guess I wanted to know on a megawatt-hour basis if you knew the gross margin on that energy for each of those years.
- A. Consistent with how it's shown on page 18?
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. I do not have that with me.
- Q. Do you have it inconsistently with what is shown on page 18? Do you have some figure?
- A. Well, I read the numbers that are in my OJS Exhibit 2, that's only the Ohio Power share of

those numbers, but what I don't have with me are numbers consistent with page 18 because those reflect the total system, not just the East, but also the West and Texas as well.

Q. Okay.

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- A. So it's a totally different basis.
- Q. Sure.

Now, Mr. Sever, am I correct in assuming that the load that chooses alternate suppliers, CRES suppliers, that the megawatt-hours associated with those load would show up as a direct increase to the volumes or megawatt-hours shown in the off-system sales forecast?

A. Could you repeat that, please?

MS. GRADY: Can the court reporter reread that? Thank you.

(Record read.)

A. Again, I think what you'd find is you have an increase in the level of energy choosing an alternative supplier, that there would likely be some increase in the level of off-system sales.

When you use the term "direct," that makes it sound like it's GWH for GWH and I don't necessarily think that's the case.

Q. Can you tell me -- we talked about

earlier the fact that in 2011 there was approximately 4,000 gigawatts of -- 4,900 gigawatts that actually were included in off-system sales and were able to be sold. Can you tell me what percentage of shopping load that is shown for 2012 and 2013 is assumed to translate to off-system sales?

A. I don't have that number.

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- Q. Would you have a estimate or a guesstimate of what that number would be that's included in your 2012 and 2013 projections?
 - A. I really would rather not guess. Sorry.
- Q. Mr. Sever, if you know, would you expect that approximately 80 percent, just like -- would you expect the 2011 experience to be an experience that's close to what would be shown -- assumed in your 2012 and 2013 forecast as the percent of load that equates to off-system sales?
- A. Again, I'm not sure you can -- I can go to that leap of faith. There's numerous variables that drive the level of off-system sales way beyond just the level of customers choosing alternative suppliers. And because that's the '12 and '13 data, using 2011 as a proxy is probably a pretty risky move.
 - Q. So you're saying you do not have that

information available. But is it available somewhere where we could see what the assumption was made with respect to the relationship between customers shopping and off-system sales made in your forecast for 2012 and 2013?

- A. Let me just tell you what is available.

 Again, I don't have it with me, but I could be able to identify what the total level of off-system sales is in 2012 and 2013. I just, without doing a study -- I'd have to do an additional study then to estimate how much of that number is being driven by the level of switching versus not.
- Q. Now, on page 7 of your testimony you indicate that, starting in 2014, that you have a wires-only business reflected in your financials, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And that wires-only, starting in 2014, would no longer reflect the off-system sales revenues; is that correct?
- A. There are no off-system sales revenues in that 2014 and 2015.
- Q. Would you expect that those off-system sales revenues would show up on the financials of AEP GenCo?

- A. I guess the margins that AEP GenCo makes could be called off-system sales, all their margins will be off-system sales.
- Q. Now let's turn for a moment to OJS-1, your exhibit.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. The third -- under the third bullet you have identified an assumption that "Generation beyond the system internal load requirements will be sold into the wholesale energy market." Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And is that for the entire forecast period or only for a portion of the forecast period?
- A. Technically it's for the whole forecast period, but since I only included AEP Ohio in my exhibits, it doesn't really apply to 2014 and 2015.
- MS. GRADY: If I may have a moment, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, I would ask that Mr. Sever's counsel provide him with a copy of OCC Exhibit 104, or lend a copy of the exhibit to Mr. Sever, because I've got some questions on that exhibit to go over with Mr. Sever.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, can I use

the court reporter's version? Mine has writing on it.

EXAMINER SEE: Sure.

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MS. GRADY: Thank you.

- Q. (By Ms. Grady) Mr. Sever, you should have in front of you now what has been marked for identification purposes as OCC Exhibit No. 104. I'd like for you to take a moment to look at that, if you would.
 - A. Would you like me to read it?
- Q. Yes; if it's necessary to refresh your memory.
- A. Well, we'll let you ask questions and if I need to stop and read, I'll do that.
 - Q. Does this memo look familiar to you?
 - A. Yes; I received a copy of it.
- Q. Now, as the -- in your role as a manager -- or, Managing Director of Financial Forecasting, would you have provided any inputs to the analysis that is reflected in this document?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Mr. Sever, would you have provided -- let me stop there.
- What input would you have provided to this analysis?

A. My group provided the last year's, which would have been 2011, long-term financial forecast which was a forecast done for, I believe it went out through 2020, I'm not a hundred percent sure of that but I think it went through 2020 to the authors of this memo.

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- Q. And would that forecast have been for Ohio Power/CSP as a consolidated group?
- A. No. It would have been all the East -it was probably the entire system but I know for sure
 it was all the East companies.
- Q. And as part of that entire system would you have a -- provided specific Ohio Power and Columbus Southern Power information such as the cash flow statements from that particular entity?
- A. It would have included the cash flow statements for the total AEP Ohio legal entity, so that would have included both, not just generation, but also distribution and transmission functions as well.
- Q. Okay. Let me direct your attention to page 4 of 5 of that document, if you would.
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. Now, specifically I would direct your attention to subsection C, the conclusion of the

study or analysis. And I want to talk about the two boxes that are shown there as part of a graphic chart. Do you see what I'm talking about?

A. I see the box.

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- Q. Let's direct your attention to the box entitled "Total Company Estimated Cash Flows." Do you see that?
- A. Okay, so that would be the box on the left side.
- Q. Correct. Can you tell me what that represents, if you know?
- A. There's all kinds of different definitions for "cash flows." I wasn't involved or a part of the study that was done so I'm not 100 percent sure, without digging back through my forecasts, if any of these numbers relate to that or not.

I know that for the column 20 years based on 2020, that is not something I did, so -- but I'm guessing that somewhere -- I'm not guessing, I'm pretty sure the number that's included in the first column would have come somehow out of my forecast.

- Q. You're talking about the ten-year forecast number?
 - A. Yes. Yes.

- Q. And is that a forecast for total company or total company East?
- A. Well, again, I'm going to trust the labels. The labels say "Total Company" and the box on the right refers to East generation only.
 - Q. Oh, you were -- I'm sorry.

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- A. I guess, to be honest, I don't know.
- Q. Do you know -- let's go to the East generation box. Do you know -- well, let me stop there. Let's stay in that left box, the Total Company Estimated Cash Flows.

Do you know what the third column which states "30 years less than average remaining life of assets," do you know what that pertains to?

- A. I believe it's the sum of the first two columns.
- Q. Can you use your calculator to check that, if you would?
- A. 70,179.5. Yes, it's the sum of the first two columns.
 - Q. But on this graph it shows 70,179.5.
 - A. Yes. And that's the sum of 18,849.5 and 51,336.0.
- Q. Mr. Sever, if you know, and if you don't know you can so state, but can you tell me -- and,

again, we're looking that the left box, of the Total Company Estimated Cash Flows, the 30-year column figure, how much of those cash flows are associated with AEP Ohio?

- A. I do not know that number.
- Q. Is that a number that you have records to provide? Do you have the records available to provide that number?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Who would have those records, if you know?
 - A. I believe the authors of the memo would -- their workpapers likely would have that isolated.
 - Q. Weren't the numbers in part generated by someone who was working for you or under your supervision?
 - A. Again, the first column, my sense is the first column would have been either my product or my product was used as a starting point and they may have layered some adjustments on top of it. I don't know, I didn't do that work.
- I had no input on the middle column at all.
 - Q. You had input on the first column.

A. Yes.

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- Q. So on the first column would you be able to provide the AEP Ohio specific portion of that?
- A. Again, I have to, remember, my last answer talked about that column either represents numbers out of my forecast model or it started with numbers from my forecast models and the authors of this memo made adjustments to it. I don't know whether that happened or not.
- Q. You're talking right now with respect to that very first column.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, when you say your forecast, is it a forecast that you've relied upon or is it the same forecast that was used, if you know, for purposes of this proceeding and presented for purposes of this proceeding?
- A. It clearly was an earlier version of the forecast. It would have been done in the second quarter of 2011, which is almost a year in advance of when the forecast was put together for this proceeding.
- Q. Would you have used the same forecasting methodology, if you know?
 - A. The basic methodology would be the same,

but there would be some pretty dramatic differences in the assumptions.

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- Q. Now, with respect to the right side of that graph where it says "East Generation Only," when you look at any one of those columns, is that information -- let's start with the first column.

 The estimated generation 49.8 percent of total revenues less estimated CSAPR OSS impact, is that information that would have been generated by you or someone under your supervision or control?
 - A. It would not have been done by my group.
- Q. And with respect to the next column, "Generation PP&E Balance July 2011," would that have been supplied by you or someone under your supervision and control?
- A. I can't tell from looking at this schedule whether that's a forecasted value or an actual value. If it was a forecasted value, then it would have come from my group; if it's an actual value, then the authors would have just taken that value from the ledgers.
- Q. Can you tell me why you would have been CC'd on this memo?
- A. Because they utilized my forecasted data to help them in doing their analysis, so out of

courtesy they showed me the end product.

MS. GRADY: If I may have a moment, I think I'm done, your Honor, but I'd like to quickly look through my notes.

EXAMINER SEE: Sure.

(Off the record.)

MS. GRADY: That's all the questions I have. Thank you, Mr. Sever.

THE WITNESS: You're welcome.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr.

MR. DARR: Thank you, ma'am.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Darr:

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- Q. You still have OCC Exhibit 104 in front of you?
 - A. Yes, sir, I do.
- Q. If we turn to page 2 of this memorandum, am I correct that this analysis was done specifically with regard to the East pool? I'm looking at the first paragraph under the heading B, "Held and Used Requirement."
- A. I see the words, but I really don't know what exactly they all did, so I would be hesitant to respond. Mr. Mitchell probably would have been able

to give a better answer.

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- Q. There was also an attachment to this memorandum. Do you recall what the attachment was?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. Would you -- let me rephrase it.

 What would you expect to be attached to this memorandum?
 - A. I really don't know.
- Q. Now, in response to a request for information filed by Industrial Energy Users, you assisted, I believe, Mr. Mitchell in preparing a document or a response that indicated the capacity prices that were used to prepare OCC Exhibit 104. Do you recall that?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And by any chance do you have in front of you the exhibit marked IEU Exhibit 117?
 - A. Only if it's in this pile to the right.
 - Q. Well, let's find out.
- A. I don't want to mess anything up, though. There's 118, 114, 116, 114, it's probably right here and I'm just not seeing it. Or the person who was up here in front of me took it. I don't see it, sir.
- MR. SATTERWHITE: It should be a data request.

MR. DARR: I think we just found out what happened to it. Mr. Mitchell tried to leave the building.

A. Okay.

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- Q. Do you have IEU Exhibit 117 in front of you now?
 - A. Yes, sir, I do.
- Q. And do you see the prices for capacity that are included in this memorandum?
 - A. I do.
- Q. Did you assist in providing the information that's included here?
- A. I had no -- I offered no assistance on the first paragraph. My name is listed there primarily to cover the words in the second paragraph.
- Q. Are you aware one way or the other whether or not any of the individual units, operating units, of AEP East had a negative cash flow as calculated by the impairment analysis contained in OCC Exhibit 104?
- A. I'm pretty sure I never saw anything that would allow me to answer that question, so I can say I'm not aware.

MR. DARR: Thank you. That's all I have.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Spiller?

1 MS. SPILLER: Briefly, your Honor. Thank 2 you.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Spiller:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Sever.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. Sir, in the operation of AEP Ohio's business are there financial forecasts regularly prepared by or on behalf of AEP Ohio?
 - A. Yes, there are.
- Q. And how often, sir, are those financial forecasts updated?
- A. I'll start with the shorter-term forecast. Effectively once a year we prepare what is a one-year look. We affectionately refer to it as the "control budget." We do two updates to that after four months of actual are known, and then after eight months of actual are known to measure our progress towards achieving the original budget, and that's its primary purpose.

We generally spend the first half of the year, somewhere from the February/March timeframe through June preparing a long-term forecast, that is a ten-year forecast. So those are the main forecasts

that we do as part of our normal planning and budgeting process.

Q. Thank you, sir.

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And with respect to the first forecast that you identified, the control budget, would that budget include forecasts with respect to customer shopping in AEP Ohio's service territory?

- A. Yes, it would.
- Q. And then, sir, if I understood your answer, that control budget would be reviewed and, as necessary, updated twice per year, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And would those updates, sir, include revisions or updates to the forecasted switching statistics for AEP Ohio?
- A. It would clearly be considered. Whether the situation was -- either based on real activity or what we think is going to happen is different, then it would be updated, or the conclusion could be that the original control budget level was fine and it could be left along, it just depends.
- Q. Sure. And in your experience, sir, as the Managing Director of Financial Forecasting, is it your opinion that the levels of customer shopping remain flat or the same over the course of a year?

A. Clearly, I mean, effectively since the middle of '10 has been growing gradually over the period since then.

Q. Thank you.

2.2

Now, the switching statistics that may be reflected in AEP Ohio's control budget were not utilized by you for purposes of preparing your proforma financial statements in this case, correct?

- A. They were not.
- Q. In fact, sir, what you did was relied upon the work of Mr. Allen that was performed for purposes of this proceeding, correct?
- A. That's correct. And I guess I should add that in that first update we do, that is currently in the process of being finished, it also will use the same values that are supported by Witness Allen.
- Q. Sir, if I could ask you, please, to turn to Exhibit OJS-1.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Page 2 of this exhibit, sir. The table that you have there is a summary of the riders applicable to standard service offer or nonshopping customers, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
 - Q. And with regard to the period between

ARMSTRONG & OKEY, INC., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481

January '15 and May '15 you assumed that AEP Ohio would be charging its standard service offer customers for capacity at nonmarket-based rates, correct?

- A. What was that period again?
- Q. Sure. January '15 to May '15.
- A. It's pretty clearly stated we're going to use 255.
- Q. And that is not a market-based rate, is it, sir?
- A. By "market-based" do you mean the RPM rate?
 - Q. Yes, sir.

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- A. No, that is not.
- Q. Thank you. And for purposes of preparing your pro forma financial projections in this case, you did not consider the lower standard service offer rates that would occur if AEP Ohio were to price capacity consistent with RPM based-prices, did you?
 - A. We did not.
- Q. Sir, if we can flip back to page 1 of Exhibit OJS-1, please.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Approximately two-thirds down the page you have a bullet point regarding the retail

937 stability rider, correct? 1 2 Α. Yes. And in your assumptions you have assumed 3 Ο. 4 annual increases in pretax earnings under the retail 5 stability rider, correct? 6 I do. Α. 7 Q. And those increases in pretax earnings 8 reflect adjustments that are intended to result in 9 annual nonfuel generation revenues of \$929 million 10 per year for AEP Ohio, correct? 11 I believe that's the number, yes. 12 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, sir. I don't 13 have anything further. 14 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Kyler? 15 MS. KYLER: No questions, your Honor. 16 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Siwo? 17 MR. SIWO: Siwo. 18 EXAMINER SEE: Siwo. 19 MR. SIWO: No questions, your Honor. 20 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Sugarman? 21 MR. SUGARMAN: Yes, thank you, your 2.2 Honor. 23 24

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Sugarman:

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- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Sever.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. Following up on some questions that

 Ms. Spiller just asked you, I take it the forecasting
 you used for purposes of your testimony and your
 exhibits is different than what your group typically
 does in terms of either the short- or long-term
 forecast; is that a fair statement?
- A. This one would be one that I would characterize as a special request from the regulatory group. Clearly, we utilized the 2012 control budget as a starting point for this effort.
- Q. And as a starting point, though, then you made numerous adjustments to reflect the assumptions provided to you based upon Mr. Allen's testimony; is that correct?
- A. Probably Mr. Allen's and others'. It effectively reflects the request that's embedded into the ESP filing.
- Q. And when you do internal forecasting of both a short- and long-term nature, do you typically present multiple scenarios of your forecasts?
 - A. Generally we use a single-point forecast,

but tend to do some sensitivity analysis just to help wrap a feel around potential ups and down identification of issues that could cause you to go either way. We don't necessarily do complete forecast runs for each of those.

- Q. And did you do any sensitivity analyses with respect to either of the exhibits that accompany your testimony?
 - A. I did not.

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- Q. Was there a particular reason you did not do that type of sensitivity analysis in this particular instance?
- A. The task was pretty simple in that it was to forecast the request in the ESP. It wasn't to evaluate the request in the ESP. So I had no real need to do another piece.
- Q. Did you perform a long-term forecast based upon the ESP that's been filed in this case of a duration longer than what you presented in your testimony?
- A. That effort is currently underway. It was scheduled to be completed somewhere in the late-June/early-July timeframe.
- Q. Other than in the filing in the ESP application and in your testimony that you've

prefiled and presented here today have you publicly released any of the information that is contained within your forecast models in your exhibits?

- A. I'm not aware of anywhere where this information has been released publicly other than the stuff you all have.
 - Q. I'm sorry, I missed the last part.
- A. I'm sorry. Other than the things that you all have from the filing.
- Q. So, for instance, you were asked questions on FES Exhibit 108 which is the Japan Road Show.
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. Have there been -- would I be correct that there are ongoing investor relations roadshows or meetings that take place throughout the year by American Electric Power?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And have you been asked, sir, to update the information you provided with respect to investor relation roadshows subsequent to the rejection of the stipulation in the earlier ESP case?
- A. We have not done that yet. We've effectively not affirmed our guidance and I believe that what you're suggesting or asking about will

happen some point in time after we have an order in this proceeding.

- Q. And by -- when you say "we" and "have an affirmed guidance," you're talking about the parent American Electric Power?
- A. The parent American Electric Power, I'm sorry.
- Q. With respect to their publicly traded securities, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. Just so I understand, you were only asked about page 18 in Exhibit 108. Did your group -- did you or your group prepare other portions of this particular exhibit, sir?
- A. I was involved in some of the pages; some of the pages I was not involved.
 - O. Which is it easier to tell?
- A. Do you want to just flip through it, I can --
 - Q. Sure.
- A. I had nothing to do with page 2. Page 3 are my superiors. Page 4 I was not involved in. I did assist in page 5 calculating the CAGRs to the right.

I am responsible for the load chart on

page 6 on the right. I had nothing to do with the development of the states. I had nothing to do with page 7. I had nothing to do with page 8. I had nothing to do with page 9. I did participate in page 10.

I also participated in page 11. I did not do anything with page 12. I did not do anything with page 13. I did do 14. I did not do 15. I participated in the right side of page 16, the side that talks about the EPS growth rate of 4 to 6 percent. I'll take credit for 17. Clearly 18 is something that my group does. I do 19. I do 20. I do 21.

Q. Thank you.

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With respect to the compounded annual growth rates that you've computed for AEP, do you do a similar analysis with respect to Ohio Power Company?

A. No, because I generally don't look at Ohio Power's earnings as in earnings per share. I only look at it in terms of earnings the dollars. And, again, the dividends per share is more of a concept that kind of lives at the parent to the shareholders, not from the subs to the parent.

Q. Okay.

- A. So I did not do that calculation for those.
- Q. No CAGR for the dividend growth for Ohio Power Company.
 - A. No.

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- Q. But it is true, is it not, that Ohio Power Company does issue dividends upstream to its parents?
 - A. Most definitely.
- Q. Has that dividend grown on an annual basis similar to the rates shown for the dividend growth CAGR for the public company?
- A. Again, I don't have the date in front of me, but I would suspect that it goes up and down depending on the cash flows of all the subsidiaries' at that time. I think Ms. Hawkins, the other day, talked about that, if you were here for her.
 - Q. She did.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. And if you turn back to the information that appears on page 20 of this exhibit --
- A. Is this the page entitled "Normalized Retail Load Trends"?
- 24 Q. Yes, sir.
- 25 A. Okay.

- Q. And did I understand you correctly in addition to the appendix you took credit for this particular page?
 - A. Yes, I did.

2.2

- Q. Okay. And where did this data come from?
- A. This data comes from our -- it's a combination of the data that starts, this comes from the general ledger where we keep track of our actual sales levels. A group that reports to me, a subsection of my group called Economic Forecasting actually normalizes the data, pulling out the effects of weather, and then effectively what you're seeing is the mathematical calculation of a quarter versus the same quarter prior year with both quarters being weather normalized with the attempt to try to isolate the true growth that's going on quarter over quarter.
- Q. And did you compare the information on these -- page 20 of FES Exhibit 108 with the exhibits that you submitted along with your testimony in this particular case?
- A. I'm going to have to ask you to repeat that for me.
- Q. Sure. Let me try it this way: Do you believe that the information reported on page 20, the normalized retail load trends, in FES Exhibit 108

which reports a modest load growth of 1.4 percent for 2012 is consistent with the information reflected on OJS Exhibit 2?

A. Well, let me tell you where the consistencies are. Number one, we have to make sure we're talking about connected load so it's the load connected at the wires, it doesn't take into account the effect of customers choosing alternative suppliers.

And the numbers you see here on page 20 of the Japan Road Show are done on a total-system basis, and my exhibits would have been an AEP Ohio only basis. But the forecasted numbers at that connected load level for Ohio Power is inherent in what you're seeing on page 20.

- Q. So you do believe they would be consistent?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. On a comparative basis.
- A. For the 2012 numbers.
 - Q. Right.
- A. The 2011 numbers are actuals normalized and I don't show any 2011, so I guess we'll say they're consistent too.
 - Q. And the forecasted 2013 and 2014, what

kind of growth rate do you utilize with respect to those periods of time?

- A. Well, again, I don't have the system load growth with me. It's pretty meager. It's probably a little less than this number. But I don't know the exact number.
- Q. And you believe that's true along all classes of customers; industrial, residential, and commercial.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. So that I understand, OJS-1 and OJS-2, when were those exhibits prepared by you or your team?
- A. It was primarily an effort that happened in the month of March. Initiated subsequent to the February 23rd order.
- Q. Looking at page 5 of your testimony, sir, when you talk about load and demand forecast, did you, in your forecast that you used for purposes of your testimony and in the exhibits, incorporate any adjustments for weather, for storms, for demand factors such as that?
- A. Our general practice in forecasting is we forecast normalized load. So there's no either boost or hurt related to weather in the forecasted values.

Q. And does that apply to the testimony you filed in this case and the exhibits that accompany your testimony?

A. Yes.

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Q. Okay. Beginning on page 8 and then carrying on to page 9 of your testimony, sir, you really conclude in response to the question "Do you believe that the projected values that you have provided are reasonable?" and your answer at line 3 is "Yes, I do."

Now, how did you determine that the projected values that you utilized in preparing your exhibits were, in fact, reasonable?

- A. We have a process in my group that's affectionately called "doing reconciliations," so when we prepare forecasts, we generally do a comparison of the major components of that forecast to both prior period actuals and/or prior forecasts, and to the extent there are differences, then we do further analysis to conclude whether those differences are in line with what we were expecting to see or not.
- Q. I understand, and you do sensitivity analyses as well with respect to the forecasts that you typically do within your group; is that correct?

A. We may.

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- Q. Okay. Now, were any of the -- there was no sensitivity analyses done here for your testimony, correct?
 - A. There was none.
- Q. And so was there, in fact, reconciliations, prior period comparisons, and the other item you mentioned done specifically with respect to this discrete task of preparing your testimony and the accompanying exhibits?
- A. We specifically compared 2012 to our control budget to understand how it changed from that level and effectively those changes were primarily the things that were new in the ESP request, so that's how I validated to make sure I captured everything that was being asked for as part of the ESP filing.

Beyond that our analysis were just year-over-year comparisons, so I did compare 2013 to '12 to understand what was going on with 2013. When I jumped to the wires only, '14 kind of stands on its own. And then I did a comparison of '15 to '14. It made no sense for me to compare '14, which is wires only, to '13 which included all the functions because it would have just been a whole bunch of difference.

So there was no real analysis or reconciliation done between those two years.

- Q. Okay. I guess, at least to me, more importantly would perhaps be a comparison of the base case year that you're presenting here, the underlying assumptions that you show in 2012 and 2013 and testing those assumptions and those analyses against 2009, 2010, 2011 to see whether or not your base case that you project to the future has some reasonableness around it or some basis in historical fact to validate the numbers that are being presented here.
- MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, your Honor.

 I don't think that was a questions. I think that was just a statement.
- Q. Do you understand or would you like me to repeat either my statement and the question?
 - A. It might be helpful.
 - Q. Okay.

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- EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Rephrase.
- Q. Did you, in fact, in trying to determine the reasonableness of the exhibits that you're presenting here with the Commission, we can start with the foundation, they're based upon the assumptions that are in your first exhibit, correct,

OJS-1?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And did you test the assumptions and then the resulting financial results which are reflected on OJS-2 to any prior year actual operational history of Ohio Power Company?
- A. As I previously stated, I compared it to my control budget for 2012. In the process of completing the control budget for 2012 I did compare that to 2011 actual, so in an indirect way, if you line them all up, I have effectively -- get all the way back to 2011 actual. I did not go back further than that, sir.
 - Q. You didn't do it in a direct way?
 - A. I did not do in a direct way, no.
- Q. And the indirect way which you just described, what is the variance, if any, in the net income reflected between your control budget and now the net income that's reflected on OJS-2?
 - A. Let me see if I've got that.
- I do not have the control budget number with me. I know that the return on equity was in the 10-1/2, 11 percent range, but I don't have that specific number. Sorry.
 - Q. Do you know if the revenue -- I'm looking

now, excuse me, I'm sorry, at OJS-2, your exhibit, and if you would turn to page 1.

Can you state whether the total revenue reflected in 2012 and 20 -- well, 2012 in this exhibit is greater or less than what was in your control budget?

A. Less.

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- Q. And the sales of electricity, was that the primary driver of the difference?
- A. Well, there were multiple changes and the biggest difference from the control budget to what is included in the filing is clearly the level of customers choosing alternative suppliers, and that effect would have multiple effects down the income statement in this filing.
- Q. And that's the switching that I believe Ms. McBride had spoke with you about earlier.
 - A. I believe so.
- Q. Okay. And then if you turn with me, if you would, please, to page 3 of OJS-2.
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And this reflects, does it not, on line 20, the dividends paid by Ohio Power Company to the parent AEP?
 - A. That's what -- that \$300 million

number --

2.2

- Q. Yes.
- A. -- in 2012?
- Q. Yes.
- A. That's what that is.
- Q. So there's annual dividend payments of \$3 million each from Ohio Power to AEP in both the years 2012 and 2013, correct?
- A. That's clearly what I have in my forecast.
- Q. And then you forecast, after separation, a change in the dividend to \$175 million annually for the wires-only company.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You project, do you not, for each year 2012 through 2015 an increase in the ending cash and cash equivalents as a result of cash flow and operations for Ohio Power? Do you not?
- A. The numbers clearly go up over the years, though, again, I'm mixing two years of a bundled company and two years of a wires-only company. But, effectively, mathematically each year the number gets a little bigger.
- EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Sugarman, if you can hold it right there for a second, we need to take a

little break.

MR. SUGARMAN: Certainly.

(Recess taken.)

EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the

5 record.

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Mr. Sugarman.

MR. SUGARMAN: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. Mr. Sever, in the response that you make in your prefiled testimony on page 9, lines 1, 2, and 3, sir, your use of the word "reasonable" is as to each of the projected values that's contained within OJS Exhibit 2; is that correct? Those are the projected values that you're referring to in your answer to that question?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And so you are not saying, are you, that the pro forma financial statements contained in OJS Exhibit 2 are reasonable for adoption as the modified ESP in this proceeding, are you?
- A. I'm not making any judgment at all. It's strictly that the results are reasonable. I also could have used the word "consistent" with the assumptions used to develop the numbers.
- Q. Well, the results are reasonable in your view, because of the testimony we just went through

that you believe that the projected values that undergird those particular numbers are reasonable, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And the assumptions that Mr. Allen provided you from which many of those projected values are then predicated forward, you did not do any test of reasonableness on some of -- on all of the assumptions given to you by Mr. Allen, did you?
- A. I didn't do a complete check but there were certain variables that I, you know, in my role I get to at times look at what people -- assumptions they give me and conclude whether I think that's the right level or not, and --
 - Q. And that -- I'm sorry.
- A. I was just going to say, in this case some of the ones I looked at, some I didn't.
- Q. And that goes back to the testimony, in terms of direct and indirect in terms of you looked at this; is that right?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. And the record will reflect that level of analysis?
- A. That's correct.

 MR. SUGARMAN: Thanks, Mr. Sever. No

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      further questions.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Thompson?
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                  MS. THOMPSON: No questions, your Honor.
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     Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Yurick?
                  MR. YURICK: No questions, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Barnowski?
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                  MR. BARNOWSKI: No questions, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Kaleps-Clark?
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                  MS. KALEPS-CLARK: No questions, your
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     Honor. Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Mr. O'Brien?
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                  MR. O'BRIEN: No questions, your Honor.
     Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Margard?
                  MR. MARGARD: No questions, your Honor.
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     Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Is there any other counsel
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      in the room?
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                  Mr. Satterwhite, any redirect?
                  MR. SATTERWHITE: Yeah, just briefly,
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22
     your Honor.
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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Satterwhite:

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- Q. Mr. Sever, can you pull out FES Exhibit 108, which is the Japan Road Show you talked about today.
 - A. I have it.
- Q. And are you aware of when the stipulation was unapproved by the Commission earlier in this case?
 - A. I believe it was February 23rd, 2012.
- Q. And was this presentation prepared prior to that?
- A. This presentation would have been prepared in early-February, approximately two to three weeks in front of that order.
- Q. Also in response to some questions from Ms. Grady from the Ohio Consumers' Counsel you talked about some of the off-system sales margins. Do you remember that conversation?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And I believe you referred to the CRES and the physical margins. Are there any other margins?
- A. Yes. As we talked before when we were talking about 2011, I also made reference to trading

margins, so there's also an assumption or forecast for trading margins in the data that I provided to the OCC. The trading number in 2012 is 31.5 million and it's 30.9 million in 2013.

MR. SATTERWHITE: That's all I have.
Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Recross, Ms. McBride?

MS. McBRIDE: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Grady?

MS. GRADY: Yes, your Honor, very

quickly.

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RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Grady:

- Q. You mentioned, Mr. Sever, the trading margins for 2012 and 2013, the 2012 number is 31.5 and the 2013 was 30.9; is that correct?
 - A. Yes; that's in millions of dollars.
- Q. And were those -- those were included in the millions of dollars that you provided to me in response to the total dollars or profits associated with what we called off-system sales for those years?
- A. Yes. The profits that were included in my pro formas.
 - Q. Do you recall what those -- what numbers

those were for 2011?

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- A. The numbers I gave for 2011 were on a total-system basis, I believe. I thought. I may not -- I guess I don't remember. I believe when I was talking about 2011, I was talking about page 18 of the Japan Road Show, there was a \$343 million number.
 - Q. Yes.
- A. That was the total-system view of the number. When I was asked for the numbers for 2012 included in my pro formas, I gave you only the Ohio share.
- ${\tt Q.}$ So you did not give me the Ohio portion for the 2011.
 - A. No, I did not.
 - MS. GRADY: Thank you, Mr. Sever.
- 17 THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
- 18 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr?
- MR. DARR: No questions.
- 20 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Spiller?
- 21 MS. SPILLER: No questions, your Honor.
- 22 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Kyler?
- MS. KYLER: No questions, your Honor.
- 24 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Siwo?
- MR. SIWO: No questions, your Honor.

959 1 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Sugarman? 2 MR. SUGARMAN: No questions. 3 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Thompson. MS. THOMPSON: No questions, your Honor. 4 5 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Yurick? 6 MR. YURICK: No, thank you, your Honor. 7 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Barnowski? 8 MR. BARNOWSKI: I have a couple, your 9 I'll be quick. Honor. 10 11 CROSS-EXAMINATION 12 By Mr. Barnowski: 13 Mr. Sever, the Japan Road Show was an Ο. 14 actual presentation given, right? 15 Α. Yes, sir. 16 And it was given on Ο. 17 February 21st through February 24th? 18 Those were the dates that they were in Α. 19 Japan meeting with the investor community over there. 20 After the stipulation was overturned on Ο. 21 February 23rd, was there a change made to the 2.2 presentation on the 24th or was the exact same 23 information then presented on the 24th? 24 Now I'm really confused because now we've Α. 25 crossed the international date line. I think they're

a day ahead, so this 24th probably would have been the 23rd here, if I've got my directions right. So there was no changes made to this presentation for purposes of the Japan Road Show.

- Q. You don't know of any changes made based on the stipulation being overturned.
 - A. No, I do not.

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Q. Now, I take it when you prepared your testimony and you prepared your assumption -- your projection, you were careful of what you did.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, your Honor.

I believe the redirect was focused in this area on
the date of the rejection of the stipulation and this
presentation, I think we're going beyond right now.

MR. BARNOWSKI: Your Honor, it doesn't, because I think one of the points that counsel was trying to make is that the reason there's a difference between this, what's in here, and what's in his testimony --

EXAMINER SEE: And when you say "here," you're referring to FES 108?

MR. BARNOWSKI: I apologize, yes, FES 108.

Is that FES 108 was prepared ahead of time, before there was a change in the law based on

the overturning of the stipulation.

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What I'd like to show is how long it took this man to prepare his testimony, because I think what we'll find out is that when he prepared his projections, they were actually -- he relied on information given to him significantly ahead of March 30th. This is not a two-month gap based on changes in the law.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And, your Honor, I think that crosses over. Again, the question was about when this was prepared. I think he previously testified he prepared his testimony in March after this anyway, so the tie isn't even there. But, two, the question simply was when did this occur in time versus when the presentation was.

MR. BARNOWSKI: Your Honor, I think what we'll find out is he prepared his projections literally within days of this information in FES 108 being presented orally, despite the fact they're very different.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is sustained.

MR. BARNOWSKI: No further questions.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Kaleps-Clark?

MS. KALEPS-CLARK: No question, your

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     Honor. Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Mr. O'Brien?
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                  MR. O'BRIEN: No questions, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Margard?
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                  MR. MARGARD: No questions, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Thank you, Mr. Sever.
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                  I believe Mr. Satterwhite already moved
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      for the admission of AEP 108.
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                  MR. SATTERWHITE: Yes, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections
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     to the admission of AEP Exhibit 108?
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                  (No response.)
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Hearing none, AEP 108 is
     admitted into the record.
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                  (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
                  EXAMINER SEE: Ms. McBride.
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                  MS. McBRIDE: Your Honor, we would move
      for the admission of FES Exhibits 108 and 109.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections
     to the admission of FES 108 and 109?
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                  MR. SATTERWHITE: No objection.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Both FES 108 and 109 are
     admitted into the record.
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                  (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Thank you, Mr. Sever.
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THE WITNESS: You're welcome. 1 2 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Grady. 3 MS. GRADY: Your Honor, I would like to 4 renew my request that the PUCO order the company to 5 produce the AEP Ohio portion of the total company 6 estimated cash flows which would be a portion of the 7 OCC Exhibit 104 10-year forecast and the 20-year 8 forecast figure. 9 EXAMINER SEE: And the Commission took 10 this request under advisement prior to the lunch 11 break, and that request is denied. 12 MR. SATTERWHITE: At this time, your 13 Honor, the company, if it would please the Bench, would call Jay Godfrey to the stand. 14 15 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Godfrey, would you 16 please raise your right hand. 17 (Witness sworn.) 18 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. 19 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor. 20 21 22 23 24 25

JAY F. GODFREY 1 2 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 3 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 By Mr. Satterwhite: Mr. Godfrey, can you please state your 6 7 name, title, business address for the record? 8 It's Jay Godfrey, I'm Managing Director 9 of Renewable Energy for American Electric Power 10 Service Corporation. My business address is 155 West 11 Nationwide Boulevard, Columbus, Ohio, 43215. 12 Q. Mr. Godfrey, did you cause testimony to 13 be filed prepared by you or under your direction in 14 this case on March 30th, 2012? 15 Α. I did. 16 MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, may I 17 approach the witness? EXAMINER TAUBER: You may. 18 19 MR. SATTERWHITE: First I'd like to mark 20 the direct testimony previously discussed as AEP 21 Exhibit 109. EXAMINER TAUBER: It shall be so marked. 2.2 23 MR. SATTERWHITE: And at the same time 24 mark the confidential attachments to that testimony 25 as 109A.

EXAMINER TAUBER: So marked.

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(EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Mr. Satterwhite) Mr. Godfrey, can you identify AEP Exhibit 109 and 109A, please?
- A. 109 is my direct testimony together with some exhibits, which -- JFG-1, which is an RFP for renewable energy dated June the 1st, 2009. JFG-2A is a summary term sheet of the Paulding Wind Farm power purchase agreement.

Exhibit 3A is the renewable energy purchase agreement between Ohio Power Company and Paulding Wind Farm. And Exhibit JFG-4 is a similar power purchase agreement with Paulding Wind Farm and Columbus Southern Power Company.

There are also confidential copies of those same exhibits that are marked confidential 109A.

- Q. Mr. Godfrey, was this testimony prepared by you or under your direction?
 - A. Yes, it was.
- Q. Do you have any corrections, sitting here today, to this testimony?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. And do you adopt this testimony in 109 and the confidential exhibits in 109A as your

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     testimony today?
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             Α.
                  I do.
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                  MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, at this
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     time the company would move for admission of 109 and
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      109A pending cross-examination and tender the
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     witness.
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                  EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.
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                  Ms. McBride?
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                  MS. McBRIDE: No questions, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER TAUBER: Let's start this time
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     on this side.
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                  Mr. O'Brien?
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                  MR. O'BRIEN: No questions, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Kaleps-Clark?
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                  MS. KALEPS-CLARK: No questions.
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     you.
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                  EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Hand?
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                  MS. HAND: No questions, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Yurick?
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                  MR. YURICK: No questions. Thank you,
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     your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Thompson.
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                  MS. THOMPSON: No questions, your Honor.
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     Thank you.
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EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Sugarman?

967 MR. SUGARMAN: No questions, your Honor. 1 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Siwo? 2 3 MR. SIWO: No questions, your Honor. 4 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Kyler? 5 MS. KYLER: No questions, your Honor. MR. SINENENG: No questions, your Honor. 6 7 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Oliker? 8 MR. OLIKER: Hopefully just a few, your 9 Honor. 10 EXAMINER TAUBER: Okay. 11 12 CROSS-EXAMINATION 13 By Mr. Oliker: 14 Good afternoon, Mr. Godfrey. Q. 15 Α. Greetings. Looking at your testimony, would you 16 Ο. 17 agree that the main purpose, the sole purpose of your testimony is to support the Timber Road REPA? 18 19 Yes, it is. Α. 20 So any other references in your testimony Q. 21 that aren't dealing with wind contracts, that's just 2.2 sort of background and not a specific recommendation?

on page 9, I think it's on line 10, it says

Turning to a statement in your testimony

That is correct.

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"...AEP Ohio will find itself short of solar RECs by the end of 2012 due to the increasing solar benchmarks it must meet for compliance."

Can you tell me, first, how are the solar benchmarks calculated?

- A. That's in the law, Senate Bill 221.
- Q. Would that be 4928.64(B)?
- A. I do not know the exact code.
- Q. Would you agree that they're calculated based upon an average three-year sales by the electric distribution utility?
 - A. That is my understanding.
- Q. And this statement that you have here, can you tell me the assumptions behind it on line 10, page 9, it says that "...AEP Ohio will be short at the end of 2012..."?
- A. Well, it's a factual statement. It's calculated based on the load from 2009, from 2010, and 2011, so it's all historical. So it's just a factual statement. The company briefed that in the renewable filing also this year.
 - Q. And were you a part of that case?
- 23 A. No.

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Q. So can you tell me what the assumptions were for switching for each of those years?

- A. It's a historical calculation so there are no assumptions. It's factual.
- Q. Do you know the numbers, is what I'm asking you?
 - A. No, I do not.

2.2

Q. So can you support this as your testimony with statistical data?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, your Honor.

I think the witness already testified that,

Mr. Oliker brought up I think it was the statutory

formula and Mr. Godfrey stated this is the number

from that historical look at that factual formula.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I'm just asking if he can support this number with his testimony or if he knows the numbers that are behind it. He can say that it's a statistical answer, but if he can't point to anything to support that --

EXAMINER TAUBER: The objection is overruled.

- A. Well, I think the company in its report that was filed in April of this year calculated that.
 - Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And --
 - A. And I looked at the report.
- Q. Can you tell me what the assumptions were in the report?

A. I cannot.

2.2

- Q. Have you looked at Mr. Allen's testimony in this proceeding?
- A. No, I have not. This is my first day here.
- Q. Would you agree that AEP's solar compliance requirement is calculated, as you said before, based upon a three-year average of kilowatt-hour sales?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, at this point I'm going to object. I think, you know, we heard some questions on this part of the testimony, but as Mr. Oliker pointed out in the very beginning, the purpose of this testimony is related to the wind REPA associated here.

The witness has given his background of where he drew the assumptions for this statement and we seem to be focused on solar at this point when that's not the purpose of his testimony. It's beyond the scope.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, if it's beyond the scope, let's strike it, all the references to solar in the testimony.

EXAMINER TAUBER: The objection is overruled.

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

(Record read.)

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- A. And I believe I answered that already, and the answer is yes.
- Q. So you would agree that the solar requirements are sensitive to shopping.
- A. I think the solar requirements are sensitive to many factors.
 - Q. Is shopping one of them?
 - A. I would assume so, yes.
- Q. So this statement that you have in your testimony about when AEP will be short of its -- of SRECs, you haven't done any analysis based upon the shopping that Mr. Allen has included in his testimony; is that correct?
- A. I have not read Mr. Allen's testimony, but I can only guess that you are confusing forward-looking statements with the current statement for 2012. It's based on historical load from 2009, 2010, and 2011. You calculate it by a known factor, which is in the bills, and you know how many RECs that you have currently. And if you have a requirement that's more than what you have, then that means that you're short. And we were -- we're going

to be slightly short in 2012. That's one whole statement in the testimony.

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- Q. And the basis of that statement is on the Wyandot Solar contract; is that correct?
- A. The basis of the statement is based on the load that we've had in 2009, 2010, and 2011 calculated by the benchmark requirement in Senate Bill 221 and compared that with the amount of RECs that we have carried forward and what we expect during the year.
- Q. And would you agree that because of the Wyandot Solar contract you've been able to bank RECs in the past?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, your Honor. Now we're -- again, I'm going to renew my objection to beyond the scope. The witness gave a general background of the renewables, he's discussed what's the basis of the statement, now we're moving on to banking of solar RECs. Again, well beyond the testimony.

MR. OLIKER: Again, your Honor, if I can explore what he means by this statement, I'm fine if I can get some answers. But if I can't explore what he's saying and what's the basis of it, I think it should be stricken.

EXAMINER TAUBER: I'll allow it as it relates to the renewable energy credits, so the objection is overruled.

THE WITNESS: Could you read the question back?

(Record read.)

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- A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) So that's not reflected in your statement whether or not you can -- you've banked enough RECs to satisfy the 2012 solar requirements, correct?
- A. I do believe that the statement speaks for itself.
 - Q. I don't believe that's responsive to the question.
 - A. Can you rephrase it?
 - Q. If you consider the RECs that you have banked, will AEP Ohio be able to satisfy its 2012 in-state solar obligation?
 - A. The answer is no. Let me -- we won't be able to satisfy our total REC obligation. We're going to --
 - Q. I said --
- A. Right, now I understand. You said
 "in-state," and we'll be able to meet that. We will

974 1 be short some out-of-state RECs. 2 MR. OLIKER: No further questions, your 3 Honor. 4 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. 5 Ms. Grady? 6 Go ahead. 7 8 CROSS-EXAMINATION 9 By Mr. Serio: 10 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Godfrey. 11 Good afternoon. 12 Q. Is it my understanding that the company 13 proposed the generation resource rider, the GRR in 14 this case, as a placeholder for future generation facilities? 15 16 I think that was the testimony from 17 others in the case. 18 And is the future -- is it your Ο. 19 understanding that the future generation facilities 20 known to the company at this point is limited to the 21 Timber Road facility? 2.2 MR. DARR: Could I have that question 23 read back, please? 24 (Record read.) MR. SATTERWHITE: I'll object, your 25

Honor. Maybe it's just a point of clarification. Is the assumption that the wind REPA that he's sponsoring is going to the GRR? Because if that's the case, then I'll object as an improper premise to the question.

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EXAMINER TAUBER: Could you clarify your question, please, Mr. Serio?

- Q. Is it your intent that any of the costs associated with the Timber Road facility would eventually end up in the GRR?
- A. It's my understanding that it will not be in the GRR, and rather others have testified that it will be in the AER.
- Q. And is it your testimony that the cost of the Timber Road facility are up for review by the Commission in this proceeding?
- A. Yes. My testimony is asking for both prudency and the ability for cost recovery of the costs associated with the Timber Road REPA.

MR. SERIO: That's all I have, your Honor. Thank you.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

Is there anybody we missed?

Mr. Satterwhite, redirect?

MR. SATTERWHITE: No redirect, your

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 1
      Honor.
 2
                  At this point I'd re-move for -- I'm
      sorry, if there are questions from the Bench.
 3
 4
                  EXAMINER TAUBER: Commissioner Porter?
 5
                  COMMISSIONER PORTER:
                                         No.
 6
                  EXAMINER TAUBER: Go ahead.
 7
                  MR. SATTERWHITE: I'd re-move for the
 8
      admission of AEP Exhibits 109 and 109A.
 9
                  EXAMINER TAUBER: Are there any
10
     objections to AEP Exhibits 109 and 109A?
11
                  (No response.)
12
                  EXAMINER TAUBER: Hearing none, AEP
     Exhibits 109 and 109A will be admitted.
13
14
                  (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
15
                  EXAMINER TAUBER: Let's go off the
16
      record.
17
                  (Discussion off the record.)
18
                  EXAMINER TAUBER: Let's go back on the
19
      record.
20
                  We'll reconvene till tomorrow morning at
21
      8:30 a.m.
                 Thank you.
2.2
                  (Hearing adjourned at 3:21 p.m.)
23
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25
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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 Monday, May 21, 2012, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Maria DiPaolo Jones, Registered Diplomate Reporter and CRR and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio.

My commission expires June 19, 2016.

11 (MDJ-4015)

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ARMSTRONG & OKEY, INC., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481

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Summary: Transcript of the Application of Columbus Southern Power Company and Ohio Power Company hearing held on 05/21/12 - Volume III electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Jones, Maria DiPaolo Mrs.