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1
         BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO
 2
 3
     In the Matter of the
     Application of Columbus
 4
     Southern Power Company
     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
    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 Thursday, May 24, 2012.
19
20
                             VOLUME VI
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22
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1 Thursday Morning Session, 2 May 24, 2012. 3 4 EXAMINER TAUBER: Let's go on the record. 5 Let's begin with brief appearances this 6 morning starting with the company. MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor. 7 8 behalf of Ohio Power Company, Stephen T. Nourse, Matthew J. Satterwhite, Yazen Alami, Daniel Conway, 9 and Christen Moore. 10 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Serio? 11 12 MR. SERIO: Thank you, your Honor. On behalf of the residential customers of AEP Ohio, 13 14 Bruce J. Weston, Maureen Grady, Joseph Serio, and 15 Terry Etter. 16 MR. KUTIK: Good morning, your Honor. On 17 behalf of FirstEnergy Solutions, I'm David Kutik. Also appearing on behalf of FirstEnergy Solutions 18 19 Mark Hayden, James Lang, Laura McBride, and Allison 20 Haedt. 21 MR. DARR: Good morning, your Honor. 22 behalf of IEU-Ohio, Sam Randazzo, Matt Pritchard, Joe 23 Oliker, and Frank Darr. 24 MS. KINGERY: Good morning, your Honors. 25 On behalf of Duke Energy Retail Sales and Duke Energy

- Commercial Asset Management, Amy Spiller, Jeanne Kingery, and Philip Sineneng.
- MR. K. BOEHM: Good morning, your Honor.
- 4 On behalf of the Ohio Energy Group, I'm Kurt Boehm.
- 5 MS. THOMPSON: Good morning, your Honor.
- 6 On behalf of Interstate Gas Supply, Mark Whitt,
- 7 | Andrew Campbell, Melissa Thompson, Vince Parisi, and
- 8 Matthew White.
- 9 MR. YURICK: Good morning, your Honors.
- 10 On behalf of the Kroger Company, Mark Yurick.
- MR. BARNOWSKI: Good morning, your
- 12 | Honors. On behalf of Ormet, Dan Barnowski, Emma
- 13 Hand.
- 14 MS. KALEPS-CLARK: Good morning, your
- 15 | Honor. On behalf of Constellation NewEnergy,
- 16 | Constellation Energy Commodities, Exelon Generation
- 17 | Company, Lija Kaleps-Clark, M. Howard Petricoff, and
- 18 David Stahl, and on behalf of the Retail Energy
- 19 | Supply Association and Direct Energy, Lija
- 20 Kaleps-Clark and M. Howard Petricoff.
- MR. O'BRIEN: Good morning, your Honors.
- 22 On behalf of the Ohio Hospital Association, Richard
- 23 | Sites and Tom O'Brien.
- MR. BEELER: Steve Beeler and Vern
- 25 | Margard, Assistant Attorneys General, on behalf of

1 the staff.

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2 EXAMINER TAUBER: Are there any other

3 parties here this morning?

Mr. Kutik.

5 MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, FirstEnergy

Solutions calls as its first witness Robert Stoddard.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Stoddard, please

raise your right hand.

(Witness sworn.)

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

11 | - - -

12 ROBERT B. STODDARD

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was

examined and testified as follows:

15 DIRECT EXAMINATION

16 By Mr. Kutik:

Q. Please introduce yourself.

18 A. I'm Robert Stoddard. I am a Vice

19 President and the Practice Leader of the Energy and

20 | Environment Group for Charles River Associates in its

21 offices in Boston, Massachusetts.

22 MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, we have marked

23 and provided to the court reporters as Exhibit FES

24 | 101 a document entitled "Direct Testimony of Robert

B. Stoddard on behalf of FirstEnergy Solutions Corp."

EXAMINER TAUBER: It shall be marked as Exhibit 101.

## (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Stoddard, do you have before you what's been marked for identification as FES 101?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. What is that, please?
- A. FES 105 is the direct testimony I prepared on behalf of FirstEnergy Solutions.
  - Q. 101.
  - A. 101. Sorry.
- Q. Do you have any additions or corrections to make to that document?
  - A. I do not.
- Q. If I asked you the questions that appear in FES 101, would your answers be as they appear in that document?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Mr. Stoddard, I'd like to ask you a question about some testimony given by a witness on behalf of the company in this case, that is AEP Ohio, particularly the testimony of Mr. Powers on the stand. And particularly at pages 230 and 231 of the transcript in this case, he was having a discussion with my co-counsel, Mr. Lang, about something that

Mr. Powers referred to as the FRR contract. And specifically on page 231 Mr. Powers testifies as follows:

2.2

"Question: Now, your understanding is that under the FRR contract AEP Ohio is required to provide its capacity on a cost basis; is that right?

"Answer: That's my understanding."

That's the end of his testimony. Is that a fair characterization?

A. No. First, to call the FRR a contract is potentially mischaracterizing the relationship. It's a tariff obligation between AEP East and PJM as specified under the PJM reliability assurance agreement.

The only place where the reliability assurance agreement speaks to the price at which the FRR entity can charge retail load for capacity under the FRR is in section -- schedule 8.1 of the RAA in section D.8.

I quote this on page 13 of my testimony,
I'll paraphrase it, if there is a state compensation
mechanism, the state compensation mechanism prevails.
In the absence of a state compensation mechanism, the
price is that of the PJM RPM clearing price for the
rest of pool, unless there has been a filing under

1 section 205 to propose a alternative basis for 2 compensation and that that alternative has been found 3 just and reasonable by the federal commission. 4 MR. KUTIK: I have no further questions. 5 Thank you. 6 EXAMINER TAUBER: Cross-examination, 7 Mr. Serio? 8 MR. SERIO: I have no questions, your 9 Thank you. Honor. 10 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Darr? 11 MR. DARR: No questions, your Honor. 12 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Kingery? 13 MS. KINGERY: No questions, your Honor. 14 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Boehm? 15 MR. K. BOEHM: No questions, your Honor. 16 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Thompson? 17 MS. THOMPSON: No questions. EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Yurick? 18 19 MR. YURICK: No questions of this 20 witness, your Honor. Thank you. 21 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Barnowski? 2.2 MR. BARNOWSKI: No questions, your Honor. 23 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Kaleps-Clark? 24 MS. KALEPS-CLARK: No questions, your 25 Honor.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Haque.

MR. HAQUE: No questions.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. O'Brien?

MR. O'BRIEN: No questions.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Beeler?

MR. BEELER: No questions.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Nourse, Mr. Conway.

MR. CONWAY: Thank you, your Honor.

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## CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Conway:

- Q. Good morning, Mr. Stoddard.
- A. Good morning, Mr. Conway.
- Q. With regard to that exchange you had with your counsel at the end of your direct exam with regard to specifically schedule 8.1, section D-8 of the reliability assurance agreement, would you agree that the option that the provision provides to an FRR entity to seek a rate for its capacity based on the entity's cost is a right that the entity has?
- A. If there is no state compensation mechanism, then the clear language of the RAA allows the entity to make a filing under section 205, but that is dependent upon there being no state compensation mechanism.

- Q. And your understanding is that there is a proceeding ongoing at FERC which is addressing the nature of that right by the FRR entity, in this case AEP Ohio, to seek a price for capacity based on its costs, correct?
- A. My understanding is that AEP Ohio has filed a complaint under section 206 seeking to change the language of the RAA. Section 206, of course, has a substantial burden on the complainant to show that the alternative is just and reasonable and that the current language is not just and reasonable. That proceeding, of course, is still pending.
- Q. And that proceeding under section 206 seeking the relief that it seeks is in tandem to a pending section 205 proceeding that AEP Ohio has before FERC, right?
- A. I may have a misrecollection about the timing. I believe that the 205 filling was made and that a final order was received or issued by FERC on that matter closing it.
- Q. So you don't know whether or not there's a rehearing petition pending in that section 205 proceeding.
  - A. I do not.
  - Q. Okay. Mr. Stoddard, a few questions

2.2

about your direct testimony. Could you turn to page
4. At lines 18 through 19 you state that the
two-tier capacity prices of AEP Ohio's proposed ESP
are lower than AEP Ohio's cost-based figure. Do you
see that?

A. Yes, sir.

2.2

- Q. And by "the cost-based figure" are you referring to AEP Ohio's cost-based figure? Are you referring to the \$355.72 per megawatt-day capacity price that AEP Ohio has proposed?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And that proposal is pending in the capacity pricing case, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And with regard to the reference to the two-tiered capacity prices of AEP Ohio's ESP, do you know what those two-tiered prices are?
- A. The first tier is approximately \$149; the second tier is \$255.
- Q. Now, you testified last fall in the hearing on the stipulation in the prior iteration of this ESP proceeding, correct?
  - A. No, sir.
  - Q. Excuse me?
- A. No, I did not.

- Q. I'm sorry. You testified in the capacity pricing case. I'm sorry. Right?
  - A. That's correct.

2.2

MR. KUTIK: Time flies when you're having fun.

MR. CONWAY: It sure does.

- Q. Are you familiar with the various filings or any of the filings in that prior iteration of this ESP proceeding?
- A. I reviewed some of them but not all of them.
- Q. Okay. Did you review the opinion and order that the Commission issued in December that modified the stipulation and then adopted it?
  - A. Yes, I did.
- Q. And did the Commission as part of its decision, as part of the opinion and order, address the reasonableness of the \$255 per megawatt-day interim price for capacity?
  - A. I don't recall specifically.
- Q. Okay. So you don't know whether in its opinion and order in the prior phase of this ESP proceeding in December that the Commission found that the evidence presented at the stipulation hearing demonstrated that a \$255 per megawatt-day interim

capacity charge is within the range of reasonableness.

2.2

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, I'll make the same objection today that Mr. Satterwhite made yesterday about referring to issues raised or decided by the Commission with respect to the stipulation.

As the Bench is aware, the stipulation considered many issues and considered many issues in terms of balancing them with one another, and so what the Commission might have decided with respect to one issue relative to other issues in that case is irrelevant to this proceeding.

MR. CONWAY: Well, your Honor, I'm not sure that it's irrelevant, but my question is whether he was aware of that aspect of the order. He said he reviewed the order. I'm just asking him in the first instance whether he recollects that aspect of the order and whether or not the Commission said in its order what I just --

EXAMINER TAUBER: I'll allow it for that purpose.

A. I don't have any specific recollection of the language. My overall impression from the order is that, taken as a package with all of the terms and conditions around it, the Commission accepted the

proposed stipulation.

2.2

- Q. (By Mr. Conway) But you don't have a recollection of the specific aspects of that order that treated this issue, do you?
  - A. No, sir.
- Q. Okay. Also on page 4 at lines 17 and 18 of your testimony in this case you state, I believe, that "...AEP Ohio marks the value of its capacity to an internal cost-based figure that is far above the market value of capacity." Is that your testimony?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And with regard to the internal cost-based figure that you're referring to there, is that the \$355.72 megawatt-day price that the company has recommended in the capacity pricing case?
  - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And as far as that price being far above the market value of capacity that you mention in your testimony, are you referring to, when you refer to the market value of capacity, the RPM prices that will prevail during the ESP period?
  - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And then I notice that you have a footnote related to that excerpt from your testimony and in the footnote you state that the internal

cost-based figure, correct me if I'm wrong, but I believe you're stating there that the internal cost-based figure that AEP Ohio has calculated is, according to Dr. Lesser, also above embedded costs; is that right?

- A. Yes. I'm intending -- for clarity here,
  I'm intending to say that even if the Commission were
  to accept the idea of an embedded cost figure as an
  appropriate benchmark, that that cost needs to be
  calculated reasonably, and Dr. Lesser provides a set
  of corrections to AEP's calculations that bring that
  number into a more appropriate alignment.
- Q. And you're relying upon Dr. Lesser's work for the conclusion that you just recited; is that right?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And so to the extent that Dr. Lesser is incorrect on the point, then likewise your statement that adopts the point would like likewise, to that extent, also be incorrect, right?
- A. I am relying on Dr. Lesser's calculations at this point.
  - Q. So the answer to my question is "yes."

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A. Yes.

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Q. Just to be clear, you did not

independently evaluate whether the embedded cost rate that the company had developed is inaccurate, correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Turning now to page 5 of your testimony, you are an advocate of the RPM RTO auction price for setting the rate for capacity and -- I believe; is that right?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And at line 6 of your testimony on page 5 you state in that vein that "The appropriate capacity price is the RPM RTO auction price." Do you see that?
- A. Well, for the whole context, the capacity price that AEP Ohio should have used in pricing the market rate option, market rate offer, is the RPM RTO auction price.
- Q. Okay. Correct. The context here is the MRO/ESP comparison, right?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Your statement is that the RPM RTO auction price is the right price to use for that comparison, right?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. Okay. But you believe it's also the

right price to use to price capacity in the first instance, correct?

- A. I can't answer that in a general context. Are you saying that that is the price that AEP should have embedded in the ESP or the price that should be charged to CRES providers, or --
  - Q. The latter.

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- A. Yes. Well, my testimony from the capacity case is still unchanged; that is the price that CRES providers should be charged and it is the price that should be embedded in the market rate comparison to the ESP.
- Q. And I believe your testimony is that RPM is the right price to charge in both the long and the short term, right?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And I think also on page 5 at some point, it would be lines 16 to 18 I think is the place, you state that "In the long run, RPM is designed to provide the appropriate incentives for the entry of new, cost-efficient resources and the exit of inefficient resources over a suitably long investment horizon." Do you see that?
  - A. Yes, that's my testimony.
  - Q. And when you say "suitably long," is

there a number of years that you have in mind?
Regarding the investment horizon?

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A. Well, there's two layers to that. One is that the RPM auction by design provides a, about a slightly longer than three-year runway to bring new resources on or to allow the orderly exit of inefficient units. That was -- that's a one-time horizon that's relevant and three years is a relevant period for that.

As I testified before in the capacity case, in terms of making decisions about bringing new investments on or retiring investments, I think the typical investor is looking for about a 10- to 15-year horizon, and the stability that the RPM framework provides gives the assurance of a reasonable, stable regulatory framework to support such long-term -- time thinking.

- Q. So having said that, would you agree that the RPM price is known for the three-year period forward but it's not known further out than that?
- A. The price level is not, but, you know, typical competitive businesses make investment decisions all the time without knowing with assurance what the prices will be.

The important thing in making decisions

as a businessman as opposed to a regulated utility is that you have confidence that the market structure can return a fair price, not that you absolutely know for sure what the price you will get in the future will be.

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- Q. So you would agree, would you not, that someone who is thinking about developing a new generating unit and bringing it on line and participating in the PJM capacity market does not know what the RPM price will be more than three years or so into the future, "or so" meaning whatever you were indicating before when you said a little bit more than three years?
- A. That's correct. They don't have a specific number. They do see, however, the operation of the market and the stability of income that that market can provide going forward.
- Q. And so they make their assessments based on that stability that they see in the RPM pricing?
- A. They make the assessment based on the stability of the framework. And their ability to forecast prices within that framework and within that market structure.
- Q. So they don't rely upon the actual values that are being produced by the RPM construct in

making a conclusion about the stability of the pricing and the revenue streams?

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A. The price figures are one element of that, and certainly in deciding whether to enter or exit a particular year, the auction price is very important. The new resources choosing to come on in a given year know for sure what price they will be getting; they bid that number in saying if we don't get at least that number, we are unwilling to enter the market.

Likewise, a resource that's considering leaving the market, if they can't get its number from the auction, will then exit. So there certainly is a price signal there, but that decision about what the number should be is based on a broader consideration of what the flow of expected future revenues will be, which is a business judgment these people have to make.

Q. In the context that you were just describing there about making a decision whether to be in the market or to not participate in the market, that context was not in terms of developing a new unit, new generating unit, or retiring a new generating unit, it was in the context of existing units; is that right?

A. No; it was intended to be both new and existing units. New units have to make a decision whether they will move forward with development and they have the three-year runway from the RPM price to move through the development stages.

Likewise, existing resource owners, particularly those who are facing a large capital expense to, for instance, meet environmental regulations or in order to retrofit their plant to become cost competitive in the environment of PJM, they need to make decisions about whether those incremental investments are worthwhile or whether they're likely to get a return on that investment.

The RPM structure gives them market information about the value of their unit in the market going forward.

- Q. And the -- were you finished?
- A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Okay. And the decision about whether or not to be in the market or to stay out of the market is, in your discussion, it's the generation unit owner's decision, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Mr. Stoddard, in your testimony, which has been marked -- in this proceeding which is marked

as FES Exhibit 101, you do not report in that testimony on the financial impact on AEP Ohio of selling capacity to CRES providers at the prevailing RPM prices during the proposed RSP, do you?

A. I do not.

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- Q. And is it your view that such financial impacts are not pertinent to the decision regarding the appropriate price for capacity?
  - A. Appropriate for what purpose?
- Q. The appropriate price to be established by the Commission.
- A. So is this, again, back to the capacity case, or are we talking about part of the ESP MRO matter here? I'm sorry.
  - Q. Either.
- A. Well, as my testimony with regard to the capacity case is unchanged which is that yes, it is still the correct price, and it's the correct price regardless of the impact on AEP Ohio because the AEP Ohio generation is supposed to be functionally unbundled from the regulated assets of the company.

In the current case it's also my opinion that it's the correct price to use for the market rate option because Ohio law is, to my reading, fairly clear that we are supposed to be using market

prices in the market rate option; that's the relevant standard of comparison.

AEP is free to offer any option as part of the ESP, but in making the comparison between the ESP and MRO it seems obvious to me that we have to go back to the market rates to know what the market rate offer will look like.

- Q. Okay. So at the very outset of that answer I believe you said, and correct me if I'm wrong, the RPM price is the correct price to charge CRES providers and it's the correct price regardless of the impact on AEP Ohio. Is that right?
  - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. By "impact" you understood me to mean the financial impact, right?
  - A. I did, sir.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you some questions, if you don't mind, regarding capacity pricing under the fixed resource requirement alternative. I believe in your testimony at page 8 you state that, starting at line 8, that "PJM implemented the Reliability Pricing Model ('RPM'), which is designed to provide appropriate economic signals to capacity suppliers to make available sufficient resources to meet the forecasted reliability requirements."

Do you see that?

A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. And so PJM, then, is the entity that forecasts what the reliability requirements are?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the fixed resource requirement alternative is an alternative to RPM; is that right?
- A. No. The FRR is an alternative way of meeting the capacity requirements placed on load-serving entities by the RPM structure. It is a subset of the RPM design with the other alternative being to use the auction structures defined in the tariff to secure your capacity obligations.
- Q. And so -- I'm sorry, were you finished?

  And so the FRR alternative, it also helps to ensure that sufficient resources are available to meet the forecast reliability requirements?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And a load-serving entity such as
  AEP Ohio may procure the capacity necessary to meet
  its obligation under the FRR alternative by
  self-supplying the necessary capacity, right?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the process for an LSE such as AEP Ohio who's elected FRR status is to submit a

capacity plan under FRR that satisfies its obligation as set out in one of the schedules of the PJM reliability assurance agreement?

A. Yes; that's in schedule 8.1.

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- Q. And one possible price for capacity supply to a CRES provider by an FRR entity is the RPM price, right?
- A. Yes; that's the default price if there has been neither a state compensation mechanism defined or if the entity, the FRR entity, has not made a section 205 filling and the Commission has accepted that filling.
- Q. Now, under the state compensation mechanism that you just mentioned, the price for capacity that might be set under that approach could be different than the RPM price, right?
- A. It certainly could. The FRR design and the reason why we have the state compensation mechanism in that clause was to allow states to develop mechanisms to promote retail competition in the state. Wanted to get the federal government out of the business of designing retail rate tariffs, which is not their proper domain.

So the state compensation mechanism is there to promote competition amongst retail supply in

a way that the state commissions feel is most appropriate.

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- Q. And in any event, under the state compensation mechanism alternative, the rate could be a cost-based rate, right?
- A. There is no restriction in the language, but, at the same time, there is an understanding that this is part of a retail deregulation and that the state compensation mechanisms would be a means of promoting retail competition in the states; a cost-based mechanism may or may not be able to achieve that.
- Q. And in any event, it could be a cost-based rate under that state mechanism, right?

  MR. KUTIK: Objection, asked and answered.

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, I'm not sure if he did. If he did, I'd like to know what the answer is. Is it a "yes"?

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Stoddard, can you please answer Mr. Conway's question?

- A. Yes, there's no prohibition in the RAA that the state compensation mechanism could be cost based or any other mechanism.
  - Q. And by saying that "there's no

prohibition," you're agreeing that there could be a cost-based rate, then.

- A. I am agreeing there could be a cost-based rate.
- Q. Okay. And then putting aside the default option of RPM and the state compensation mechanism alternative, there is a specific reference in schedule 8.1, section D-8, to an option for pricing capacity on a cost basis that is the FRR entity's option, correct?
- A. There is such a reference provided that, and under the current clear language of the RAA, that that is only an option in the absence of a state compensation mechanism.
- Q. Is it your view did you say that, or if you didn't say it, is it your view that the FERC, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, should not be in the business of setting retail rates?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, conversely, is it your view that states should not be in the business of setting wholesale rates?
- A. States may do so if FERC has delegated that authority to them.
  - Q. So your view is -- is it your view that

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the state compensation mechanism capacity rate can be a wholesale rate or should it be a retail rate?

A. Mr. Conway, I think that calls for a legal conclusion. It has the elements of both. At the one hand, it is a rate being charged by AEP Ohio for capacity to a CRES provider, which is clearly a wholesale transaction, but, as Dr. Lesser noted in his testimony, in many, many ways this is actually a pass-through item which has a direct impact on retail rates and, therefore, on retail competition.

So it's neither fish nor fowl; it's a blended rate which is why the clear delegation of the authority here in the RAA to the state commissions to set a state compensation mechanism is what needs to govern.

- Q. So you -- are you done?
- A. I am.

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Q. Okay. So at the outset of that you indicated that it sounded like my question was requesting a legal opinion and then you gave an answer that sounded like a legal opinion to me. So is that what just happened or was it something else? Was it a nonlegal opinion?

MR. KUTIK: Is counsel objecting to his own question, your Honor? Otherwise, that's

argumentative.

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MR. CONWAY: I'm asking if he gave a legal opinion. I'll move to strike it. I'll ask him what he did. What he thinks he did.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Let's move on, Mr. Conway.

- Q. So is it your view that if a federally-established right to cost recovery on a wholesale basis is ultimately passed through to the state level, then the state has an interest in determining how that pass-through takes place?
- A. Wow. That's a interesting hypothetical.

  If we look at how transmission costs figure in, FERC sets transmission rates because those are federally -- at the federal level, but then state commissions, in incorporating those transmission rates into a bundled retail rate, have substantial latitude in how those are allocated amongst different rate classes.

So I think the answer is there is a tradition of some substantial flexibility in the Commission, provided the federal numbers are hit, as to how exactly that is implemented in the retail tariff.

Q. And does your view of that, does it apply

not just in the transmission area but also with regard to energy prices?

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MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, at this point I'll object as to relevance.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Objection is overruled.

- A. I think as a general matter a bundled rate, retail rate, is a state commission matter, and provided the federal -- there's this line I described with the transmission rate, that the federal jurisdiction is respected and the federal determinations are respected, there is still latitude at the state commission level to create a bundled rate and allocate those costs amongst the ratepayers of the state.
- Q. Let me ask you a different question related to the cost-based alternative for pricing capacity.

First question: Your understanding is that AEP Ohio's position is that the cost-based alternative for pricing capacity that's referenced in schedule 8.1, section D-8, allows for an embedded cost rate. That's AEP Ohio's position as you understand it, correct?

A. That's my understanding of your litigation position.

- Q. And your position is that any cost-based alternative for pricing capacity should be based on avoidable costs, right?
  - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And in your view "avoidable costs" means the avoidable costs less an offset for energy and ancillary services revenues?
- A. Yes. That's how it's defined in the PJM tariff.
- Q. Okay. And then it also includes an adder for the recovery of -- for the costs of avoidable project investment costs?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And so when you make your calculation for an avoidable cost rate, you take the avoidable costs minus the E&AS offset, and then plus that avoidable project investment recovery element, and then what do you do?
- A. Well, if you're calculating this under the PJM tariff for the purposes of bid mitigation, you would multiply that by 1.1.
- Q. And I'm asking you how you have done it in your context here as you are developing a cost-based rate that you believe is contemplated by section -- schedule 8.1, section D-8.

A. In the context of my calculations and in a proceeding before FERC, I would not put in the multiplier by 1.1. The 1.1 multiplier exists because of potential uncertainty — the market monitor does not go through a full rate case with evidence put before it and detailed information; it's using some approximations, it's using public information, and the 1.1 is a factor that gives some benefit of the doubt to the fact that it's not been a fully-litigated proceeding.

Before FERC I would expect that we would have, under a section 205 filing contemplated by the RAA, we would in fact have full information, we'd have a fully-litigated proceeding and, therefore, would not need to have a 10 percent free band.

- Q. For the three -- for the three delivery years covered by the proposed ESP of AEP Ohio, you did calculate an average net capacity cost, correct?
  - A. I did.

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- Q. And the number you came up with is negative \$46.78 per megawatt-day, right?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the way you did that is you made your avoidable cost rate calculation and you incorporated the energy and ancillary services offset into that;

is that right?

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- A. That's correct; I followed the procedure that is used by the independent market monitor to determine what the avoidable costs less the EAS offset would be.
- Q. So you also added in an estimate of the avoidable project investment recovery cost?
  - A. I did.
- Q. And then you did not use the 1.1 multiplier, or did you?
  - A. Subject to check, I did not.
- Q. So in any event, the result of all of that was the negative \$46.78 per megawatt-day, which is the average avoidable cost rate you've calculated for the period of the three-year ESP, right?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And if we compare the \$46, the negative \$46.78 per megawatt-day, to the RPM prices that will prevail during that three-year period, in any year of the ESP being proposed the negative \$46.78 is less than the RPM price, right?
- A. That's correct. And year by -- let me answer the question you intended to ask. The 46.78 is the average of three numbers. If you look at the underlying numbers that are being averaged and

compare each number to the corresponding number, year by year in each year the number for AEP is lower than the corresponding number in the PJM auction.

- Q. So it works both ways. The negative \$46.78 is lower than each of the RPM prices, and each of the individual avoided cost rate calculations for each year is also less than the corresponding RPM price for each year.
  - A. That's correct.

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Q. And in each delivery year since 2007 -- well, first of all, let me back up.

AEP Ohio became an FRR entity in 2007; is that right?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And for each delivery year since 2007 until the current delivery year, which I suppose is still the 2011-2012 delivery year, the avoidable cost rate that would have applied to AEP Ohio, using your method, is lower than what the prevailing RPM price was for each of those years?
- A. I don't know. I haven't done that analysis.
- Q. Have you ever calculated an avoidable cost rate for AEP Ohio that's higher than the RPM rate?

- A. No. But the only four years that I've calculated for are three years of this, the ESP plan covering the 2012-'13 year through the 2014-'15 year, and the year that we're currently in, 2010-2011.
  - Q. And -- okay.

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- A. 2011-2012. Going backwards in time.
- Q. Since 2007 has AEP been -- AEP Ohio been subject to the -- or would it have been subject to the offer cap mechanism that PJM's market monitor uses to regulate the price of offers into the RPM market?
- A. Yes, to the extent that AEP Ohio or AEP East was offering capacity in excess of its FRR requirements and the quantity threshold defined in the RAA, and it is my understanding that AEP Ohio has, in fact, offered cleared resources into the BRA.
- Q. And has it done so for each of the delivery years in 2011 and -- up through 2011-'12?
  - A. I don't know.
- Q. And do you know whether, if AEP Ohio as part of AEP East had participated in the RPM BRA auctions during that period, whether in each of the years its offer would have been capped using that avoidable cost rate methodology?
  - A. Yes. In each year in which AEP -- in

each year AEP Ohio's offers would have been capped to the extent that AEP Ohio participated in a BRA.

- Q. And if that were the case, if that is the case, then is it the case -- is it also the case that AEP Ohio's offers would not have been -- would not have cleared and been higher than the RPM price?
- A. If AEP Ohio had offered some units for a price higher than the clearing price, then those resources would not have cleared. If they had been capped below the clearing price and were offered at, therefore, at a price lower than the clearing price, then those units would have cleared.
  - Q. Okay.

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- A. At the prevailing price.
- Q. So is it the case, then, logically, based on this discussion, that during the period 2007 to present the avoidable cost rate for AEP Ohio would never have been higher than the RPM price?
- A. No, because the ACR is determined unit by unit so some units may have had a higher avoidable cost rate than the clearing price, other units would have had a lower avoidable cost rate, or I should say throughout that offer cap rather than avoidable cost rate.
  - Q. Is it the case that during that period,

2007 to present, that at any time that an AEP Ohio generating unit would have cleared the BRA auction, that it would have done so at a price at or below the RPM price?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And so is it true that during that period the avoidable cost rate for any of the units that would have cleared would have been at or below the RPM price?
- A. The avoidable cost rate net of the EAS offsets, yes. Or I should -- let me modify that. We don't know. I mean, because these are offer caps, not everyone chooses to offer at their cap.

You may have -- so --

- Q. The assumption was that they're offering in.
- A. If they're offering in, I still don't know what price they've chosen to offer, and if possible, even though you might have had a cap of, let's say \$20 a megawatt-day, that AEP Ohio really wanted to sell their resource at whatever price it was and they simply offered it at a price of zero to make sure it cleared.
- Q. So it wouldn't have been more than the RPM price that would have been offered into --

A. The offer price was not necessarily more than the clearing price, but that doesn't tell us anything about the cap rate.

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- Q. Now, your view is that the reference in schedule 8.1, section 8 to an FRR entity making a filing proposing to change the basis for compensation to a method based on the FRR entity's costs is a reference to an avoidable cost methodology, correct?
- A. Yes. That's the -- this term and this clause was introduced for the first time as a part of the RPM settlement filing, and if you were to review that filing, you will find that each and every instance of the word "cost" in that filing refers to an avoidable cost.
- Q. There is no reference, there's no use of the words "avoidable" or "net avoidable" in schedule 8.1, section D-8, is there?
- A. No, there's no explicit call out to that, but as I stated just now, every other appearance of the word "cost" either directly or indirectly refers to avoidable or net avoidable costs throughout the entirety of the tariff filing of the RAA filing.
- Q. And would you agree that an embedded cost ratemaking method is a cost-based method?
  - A. It is a cost-based method. It needs to

be shown to be just and reasonable.

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Q. Now, would you agree, based on the discussion that we've had, that -- and the positions that you have explained, that there's not been a time since the FRR alternative was established and the RPM construct established when the avoidable cost rate would have provided a base method for costing capacity, pricing capacity, would have produced a value above the RPM price?

MR. KUTIK: May I have the question read, please, your Honor?

EXAMINER TAUBER: Yes.

MR. CONWAY: Let me try it again.

- Q. Would you agree, based on the position that you have described and the discussion we've had, that since 2007 when the RPM construct and the FRR alternative have been in place, that there's not been a time during that period when the avoidable cost rate approach to pricing capacity would have resulted in a price for AEP Ohio that has been higher than the RPM price?
- A. I'm sorry, I don't know the answer to that, because I have not done a study, as I said, of what the avoidable cost rate calculations for AEP Ohio's units would have been in the early years

of the process. And I can't infer that from any facts in front of me today.

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- Q. And I thought that you agreed with me or that you -- the conclusion you arrived at is at no time during those auctions that have occurred since 2007 would the generating units of AEP Ohio have cleared at a price higher than RPM. Did you not say that or did you say that?
- A. Well, to the extent they were offered into the BRA, those resources that were offered in and cleared did so at the -- offered at or below the clearing price. So there's a bit of tautology there, but if we ask the broader question, which is if we were to calculate the avoidable cost rate for the entire fleet of resources that AEP has used to meet the FRR obligation, is the avoidable cost rate for that fleet collectively above or below the clearing price, which I think is the relevant question, I don't have the answer to that.

Individual units certainly cleared below, but when we look at the whole fleet, there are some expensive units and some lower-cost units and AEP Ohio had the ability to offer the lower-cost units in to clear the BRA while assigning the higher cost resources to stay in the FRR plan.

- Q. Let me turn to a topic later on in your testimony. I believe at some point you address the company's proposal to include in its ESP as a part of the proposal on the capacity pricing issue a \$3 per megawatt-hour credit for shopped load related to possible energy margins. Do you recall that?
- A. Yes, I do. I believe that's on page 22 in the Q and A beginning on line 13.
- Q. And you believe that the proposed energy credit is too low, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And your objection is, I think it's at page 22, lines 23 and then over to the top of page 23, line 1, your objection is that AEP Ohio is filtering the margins through the AEP pool agreement?
- A. That is certainly one of the concerns I have.
- Q. And by "filtering" are you referring to the sharing of margins with AEP Ohio's other AEP East utility affiliates?
- A. Two steps: First, that you're sharing the revenues with your affiliates; secondly, that you are claiming a fraction of the earnings for AEP Ohio shareholders.
  - Q. And so the fraction that you believe is

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being claimed for shareholders is the complement to the amount that's being incorporated into the credit by Mr. Allen?

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- A. Well, there's two pieces that are missing from that \$3; one of them is the piece that is shared with the affiliates, and the other is the piece even that remains with AEP Ohio but is then split between AEP shareholders and the CRES.
- Q. Let me talk to you about the portion that is being shared with the other AEP East affiliates, okay? Do you know what the basis for that sharing is?
- A. I believe it is the AEP pooling agreement.
- Q. And do you know which provision of the pool agreement that produces the sharing?
- A. No. I have not made a study of that. FES Witness Frame is the expert on the pooling agreement.
- Q. Do you know what the fraction of the earnings are retained by AEP Ohio and what fraction are shared under the pooling agreement?
- A. Subject to check, and again I'd refer detailed questions about that to -- that AEP Ohio shares 40 percent of the revenue with its affiliates

and 60 percent is retained. I may have flipped that, and they may retain 40 and share 60.

- Q. Will you accept, subject to check, that it's they retain 40 percent and share the other 60 percent?
  - A. That -- yes.

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- Q. Okay. So assuming that that's the case, your view is that, well, for purposes of an energy credit, Mr. Allen should have had AEP Ohio retain a hundred percent of the margins; is that right?

  Rather than sharing the 60 percent.
- A. Yes. If CRES providers are being charged the full capacity cost of the units, so none of the capacity cost is being shared to the affiliates, then, likewise, none of the earnings from that resource should be shared with the affiliates.

Alternatively, of course, the affiliates could bear 60 percent of the cost of that unit, but, as I understand it, that's not what's being proposed.

- Q. So your understanding is that the affiliates do not support AEP Ohio's capacity costs through the pooling agreement.
- A. My understanding is the 355.72 rate is calculated without considering benefits of the sharing agreement. But, again, I would refer you to

Mr. Frame's testimony who can speak more to the pooling arrangement and its effect on the calculations.

- Q. When you say it's done without considering benefits of the sharing agreement, were you referring at that point to sharing responsibility for capacity costs as opposed to these energy margin sharing?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. So you don't know whether AEP Ohio receives capacity payments from the other affiliates.
- A. I'm not sure how they figure in here. I mean, again, let me just back up and give context to this. The calculation that he has performed to get to \$3 is wholly inconsistent with the calculation that the PJM tariff sets forth for calculating the tariff.

If we allow in operating this market that affiliate arrangements could modify the allowable offers into the market, then every competitive supplier in PJM could arrange to have all of the profits lifted out of its LLC and shipped to an offshore account and claim they're not making any money.

We have to cut through affiliate

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arrangements to understand what the full economic value of a plant is. How it sits on the income statement of the particular utility cannot drive what the fundamental economic value of these resources should be.

- Q. So is it your understanding that the AEP pool agreement for these -- for AEP Ohio and the other affiliates in the eastern portion of AEP is an agreement that is approved or has been approved by the FERC?
- A. It is my understanding that has been approved by the FERC, yes.
  - O. And --

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- A. Nonethe --
- Q. Let me -- I'm sorry, go ahead.
- A. Nonetheless, what I'm saying is it's only a portion of the economic value of the output. I'm talking about the economic value of the output. I understand you have income statements and those flow through however they do, but that doesn't change the economic value of the units.
- Q. I would just like to focus your attention on the portion of your testimony where you deal with this energy credit issue --
  - A. I'm reading --

Q. -- on pages 22 and 23.

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A. And I just read exactly that, I said
"AEP Ohio's calculation of \$3 per megawatt-hour
reflects only a small portion of the economic value
of the output of AEP Ohio's fleet."

So I am talking about the economic value as opposed to the accounting value that you are trying to impose in this case.

- Q. And you're relying upon Mr. Frame's testimony for your testimony on that point?
- A. I'm relying on my general understanding of Mr. Frame's testimony. He and I have not actually discussed this particular point.
- Q. Now, again, just to be clear, you think that, either based on your views or based on Mr. Frame's views, that instead of the sharing that the pooling agreement provides for energy margins, that sharing, instead of doing the sharing, the share provision should be disregarded and a hundred percent of the margin should be considered for purposes of an energy credit, right?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And you don't know whether the pooling agreement provides for capacity cost payments from the affiliates to AEP Ohio, right?

A. That's fair.

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- Q. So you don't know whether the \$355.72 value might reflect already offsets from capacity payments from the other affiliates pursuant to the pooling agreement, right?
- A. Correct; I would refer you to Mr. Frame for questions about that.
- Q. And if there were such payments being made, you wouldn't know whether or not those payments, those capacity payments, would offset in part or in whole the 60 percent of the margins that you believe should not be shared under the -- or, should be incorporated into the energy credit.
- A. That's correct, I have not made that calculation. But, again, I would say the continuation of that section of the testimony very clearly makes a core point. You continue to calculate, or Mr. Allen continues to calculate, the energy credit based solely on off-system sales; that is incorrect.

That it is -- the only way we can examine the economic value of 1 megawatt of capacity is, as I state on page 23 starting at line 3, "The relevant point is the earnings from selling energy generated by one additional megawatt of AEP Ohio's fleet at PJM

spot market prices...."

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So it's not merely to be not diluted by affiliate transfers, but to the extent that you are only calculating off-system sales rather than sales of energy to your bundled customers or nonshopping customers, or sales of energy at some transfer price to an affiliate, we are still coming up with an incorrect energy credit compared to the economic value of those incremental megawatts freed up when a CRES provider is taking service of the capacity but is responsible for buying its own energy at market prices.

- Q. Are you finished?
- A. I am.

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, I'd move to strike everything after "That's correct, I have not made that calculation." The rest of it was nonresponsive.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, he was putting his response in context. Witnesses throughout this case so far have been allowed to do that and this witness should be allowed to do that.

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, if you would please review the answer and make your judgment as to whether or not that portion of the answer was

responsive, I'm then satisfied.

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EXAMINER TAUBER: The motion to strike is denied. The witness is able to provide context.

MR. CONWAY: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Conway) Now, Mr. Stoddard, I believe you mentioned to me previously that your view is the RPM price is the appropriate price to use for purposes of the competitive benchmark price, the MRO/ESP comparison and then the competitive benchmark price that's part of that; is that right?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. I want you to assume for me that the PUCO concludes that the price for capacity should be set at the \$355.72 per megawatt-day level that AEP Ohio is recommending, all right?
- A. For clarification, do you mean in the capacity case, 10-2929?
  - Q. Yes.
  - A. Thank you.
  - Q. Thank you.

With that clarification, would you agree that in that event that the price for capacity that is used in a competitive benchmark price should be that \$355.72 megawatt per day price?

A. No.

Q. You think it should still be RPM?

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A. Yes. As Mr. Graves testified on Monday, if there were actually a competitive solicitation, such as is contemplated in Ohio statutes, the price for capacity that competitive suppliers would include would be based on their cost of buying capacity, which is the market price which is the RPM price.

So the state compensation mechanism describes how shopping customers are charged, it does not say anything about how nonshopping customers are charged. The tariff -- the statute says that under a market rate option, AEP Ohio would be conducting a competitive solicitation for energy and capacity and then passing through in that rate the results of that energy and capacity auction.

The state compensation mechanism, which may be charging 355.72 to shopping customers doesn't govern what prices the nonshopping solicitation described in law would produce; that by contrast would produce market prices based on RPM prices.

Q. Let me follow up on that. Assume for me that the PUCO concludes that the price for capacity should be set at the two tier levels, the 146 or \$149, whichever it is, a megawatt-day, and the \$255 per megawatt-day.

MR. KUTIK: Mr. Conway, I think your microphone went. I'm sorry to interrupt your question.

- Q. Okay. Can you hear me?
- A. Yes, sir.

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Q. Thank you.

Let me follow up on the prior question.

Assume for me that the PUCO concludes that the price for capacity to CRES providers should be set at the two tier levels, the \$146 or \$149, whichever it is --

- A. 146.
- Q. -- per megawatt-day and the \$255 per megawatt-day, okay? Assume that for me, all right?
  - A. I have that in mind.
- Q. In that event would you also be of the position that, with regard to the competitive benchmark price, the RPM level of pricing should be used for the same reasons that you just prior --
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. -- provided?
- A. My answer would be unchanged. Excuse me, my prior answer would be unchanged.
- Q. Mr. Stoddard, what's your understanding of the rate regulation the PUCO provides for pricing by CRES providers? Do you have an understanding?

A. No.

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- Q. You don't know whether the PUCO exercises any pricing authority with regard to CRES provider prices?
- A. I do not know the relevant regulations for PUCO regulation of CRES providers' offers.
- Q. Do you know whether the PUCO approves the CRES providers' prices?
  - A. I believe they do not.
- Q. Do you know whether or not CRES providers are required to file tariffs whether, or not the pricing is regulated, that specify their prices?
- A. I don't know whether they have to make any informational filings, no.
  - Q. Or any tariff filings.
- A. I'm sure they don't have to make a tariff filing. At most it would be an informational filing.
- Q. I want to turn to page 28 again -- I think it's again -- in the question in the middle of the page you indicate that AEP Ohio would not lose money if -- the question and answer in the middle of the page, you indicate that AEP Ohio would not lose money if it made capacity sales at a price below the \$355 per megawatt-day level, right?
  - A. That's correct. By that what I mean by

not losing money is it would generate a positive contribution margin, positive cash flow relative to not selling it and taking the unit out of service.

Whether that generates a rate of return that AEP Ohio would like to be earning is a wholly different question.

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- Q. So whether or not it would result in a return that AEP Ohio would like to earn or whether or not it produces a return that's inadequate, that's a different question.
- A. That's correct. It would earn a positive contribution to cash flow.
- Q. Let me ask you a follow-up -
  MR. KUTIK: I'm sorry. Had you finished
  your answer?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. CONWAY: I'm sorry.

Q. Let me ask you just a few follow-up questions on that.

Just to be clear, at lines 12 through 13 in the response to the question that we were just talking about, the answer to which is "No" on line 12, that AEP Ohio wouldn't lose money on capacity sales at prices below the \$355 level, you go on to state that "...pricing capacity at a price that would

actually clear in the RPM market would increase AEP Ohio's net revenue." Do you see that?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And by "a price that would actually clear," you're referring to the RPM price, right?
  - A. I am.

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- Q. And when you say charging the RPM price would increase AEP Ohio's net revenues, do you mean -- maybe you've already answered this -- but do you mean that AEP Ohio would collect more revenue than if it did not sell the capacity?
- A. So the two states of the world I'm thinking about are one where AEP keeps the capacity operable and sells the capacity and energy from that resource. In the alternative, it deactivates the resource for the year and sells neither capacity nor energy from the resource.

And my calculations show that at any price, frankly at any price, any capacity price, AEP Ohio is better off, at least on a fleet-wide basis, keeping the unit activated, earning what it can on energy and capacity rather than shutting it down.

Q. So you're saying that by charging RPM for the capacity, AEP would have net revenue that's

greater than if it withdrew the capacity from the market, right?

A. Correct. From all markets.

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- Q. So in a nutshell you're saying that selling at the RPM price would be better than nothing, right?
- A. Even stronger than that; not really better than nothing, it is additional positive contribution margin to the company.
- Q. And then at lines 17 to 18 where you state that "Any revenues that AEP Ohio can realize from the sale of capacity contribute to covering the sunk costs," again RPM, no matter how low it is, is better than nothing, right?
- A. Well, yes, and more to the point, it is the market value of the resource. It's not you're being forced to sell it to PJM, that alternatives you have are to sell it to MISO or to sell it down to TVA. There are market options you have for that capacity.
- Q. At lines 18 to 20 you state that, quote: Even if AEP Ohio were to charge nothing at all for its capacity, it would not be economically rational for it to retire any units other than those identified already by the Company. Do you see that?

A. I do.

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- Q. And are you suggesting there that if the RPM price does signal AEP Ohio to retire additional generating units beyond those that have already been identified, at that juncture a price higher than RPM would be appropriate?
- A. No, because in that case there are lower cost market alternatives to, rather than continuing to rely on the company's internal resources, and by prudent practice, especially considering that we're now outside of a period where AEP Ohio is -- would own those resources, by hypothesis we're out past 2015, then -- or certainly past 2014, you know, AEP Ohio should be buying capacity from the least-cost provider, whether that be AEP Generation Resources or Exelon or anyone else in the PJM footprint.
- Q. Now, going back to the FRR alternative and comparison to the RPM auction process, is it correct that a decision to designate a generation resource as a resource that fulfills the FRR obligation would be made before the RPM auction for a given planning year?

MR. KUTIK: May I have the question read, please, your Honor?

EXAMINER TAUBER: Yes.

(Record read.)

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- A. Yes. Let me try to state that exactly. The FRR entity needs to file the FRR capacity plan prior to the base residual auction for the planning year. And that plan collectively, with the resources offered into it, fulfills the resource requirements set forth in the FRR entity by PJM.
- Q. So would you agree that the FRR commitment for a particular generating resource -- generation resource would be made before the generation resource owners -- owner could decide whether to bid the resource into the RPM auction?
- A. Yes. Having made the FRR alternative election, you are -- having collectively made the decision before you see the prices what general method you want to use to meet your RPM obligations, auction or self-supply.
- Q. And once a generation resource is committed to the fixed resource requirement obligation, the generator can't bid that resource into the RPM auction after that, right?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And under the fixed resource requirement alternative, the entity has to keep

capacity available for the potential maximum needs of customers in its area, right?

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- A. Well, it has to maintain a capacity margin as determined by PJM. PJM, in setting that capacity margin, is looking at a peak load plus a reserve requirement that it is possible, at least that there could be an unexpectedly high realized load, but the intention generally is as you suggest.
- Q. But the FRR entity's obligation is to ensure that it has sufficient capacity to serve all the loads that are -- that are connected to its distribution facilities, right?
- A. Yeah, let me try -- I think we're going to the same place but let me state it clearly. The FRR entity has the responsibility for the reserve requirement for all interconnected load.
- Q. And, again, it can't take the capacity that it has committed to the FRR obligation and sell it into the wholesale market thereafter, right?
- A. No. That's not true. It can't sell it into the PJM RPM market. There's no prohibition, however, if you were to take a -- let's take a hypothetical so we can walk through it clearly.

AEP Ohio designated a particular unit in its original capacity plan. In a revision of the

capacity plan, which is allowed and contemplated under the RAA, that resource is taken out of the plan and a different resource put in.

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That first, the original resource cannot be bid back into the RPM market. It could, however, be sold to a Midwest ISO entity, it could be sold to another FRR entity within PJM, it could be exported to any other neighboring region to which it can secure transmission access.

So it's not taken out of the wholesale market, it's merely taken out of the RPM auction construct.

- Q. So assume for me that there isn't any substitution of generating units after the original commitment, but the original lineup of generating units that was committed originally remains the lineup. Would you agree in that scenario that the capacity committed pursuant to that lineup into FRR could not be, then, sold into the wholesale market?
- A. Sure. And that's a parallel restriction; if Exelon were to sell a resource in a base residual auction, it can't reoffer that and try to resell it again into an incremental auction, or try to export that capacity outside of PJM, that capacity is already committed to PJM.

- Q. And -- are you done?
- A. I am, sir.

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- Q. Okay. And then under the RPM construct the participants, they can decide whether to bid or not to bid generating units into the auction on an annual basis, right?
- A. That's true with restrictions that we've discussed in the 2929 case, that there are market power mitigations that you can't just arbitrarily choose not to bid a resource into the market, that has to be subject to review by the market monitor and potentially subject to a price capping report.
  - Q. Are you done?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And then with regard to resources that participants in the RPM auction do decide to bid into the market, the participants, they decide at what price they will bid the capacity resources in at, right?
- A. As a general matter subject to the market mitigation measures that may be imposed on them.
- Q. And subject to that qualification, under RPM a generator can bid a capacity resource in at a price that's higher than the clearing price and, if that happens and it doesn't clear, the generator may

retire the resource, right?

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- A. That's correct. Again, subject to fulfilling the other pieces of the PJM retirement process. There's a reliability check and other matters.
- Q. I think it's at page 27 of your testimony, you detail the capacity rates that the FirstEnergy Ohio utilities charge CRES providers, in the middle of the page. Do you see that?
  - A. I do.
- Q. And the purpose of this aspect of your testimony is to provide some context or proportion for what other FRR entities charge for capacity; is that right?
- A. Yes, and to demonstrate, once again, the stability of the pricing that comes out of the PJM auction process.
- Q. Let me ask about that, the stability that comes out of the auction process. Are you familiar with the auction results for the 2015-2016 base residual auction for PJM?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And are you familiar with, have you reviewed PJM's report of the results of the 2015-2016 RPM base residual auction?

1783 1 Α. Yes. 2 MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, may I approach, 3 please? 4 EXAMINER TAUBER: You may. 5 MR. CONWAY: I'd like to mark as AEP Ohio 6 Exhibit, I think I'm at 119, but if you can confirm 7 that for me. 8 EXAMINER SEE: I have 117. 9 MR. CONWAY: I'm sorry, you're right. 10 117. I'm sorry. 11 I'd like to mark as AEP Ohio Exhibit 117 12 the report of the 2015-'16 RPM base residual auction 13 results by PJM, which I believe was issued on Friday 14 of last week. 15 EXAMINER TAUBER: It shall be so marked. 16 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 17 MR. DARR: Do you have any additional 18 copies? 19 MS. KINGERY: We need two more over here. 20 MR. CONWAY: Oh, I'm sorry. 21 (By Mr. Conway) Mr. Stoddard, did you say that you have reviewed this document? 2.2 23 Yes, I have. Α. And you're aware that --24 Ο. 25 MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, I wonder if we

might have some foundation with respect to this document.

reviewed the document.

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MR. CONWAY: Well, I think I just asked him if he reviewed it, whether he's familiar with it.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Stoddard said he's

MR. KUTIK: Yes, but we don't know what it is.

- Q. Mr. Stoddard, could you take a moment to review the document that I've marked as AEP Ohio Exhibit 117 and then tell me what it is.
- A. Yes. I've reviewed the document. This was posted by PJM on its website last Friday, the 18th, and it provides a summary of the 2015-2016 RPM base residual auction results.
- Q. And is this a copy of what you indicated previously that you were familiar with and had reviewed?
  - A. Yes, it appears to be so.
- Q. With regard to the base residual auction, the results of which have been made public, what is the price that cleared in that auction for the portion of PJM in which AEP Ohio resides?
- A. The AEP Ohio price for 2015-'16 is \$136 a megawatt-day.

- Q. And is that -- are there any scaling factors or other adjustments that will be applied to that price before the final price is determined?
- A. Yes. That's the price that will be paid to resources. That will be scaled up to result in a final load price once all the results of the incremental auctions are known.
- Q. And do you have any understanding or estimate of what that final number will be?
- A. I haven't attempted to make that adjustment. It tends to be 10 to 20 percent higher owing to losses and the allocation of the reserve margin to a smaller number of megawatts of load.
- Q. And then outside of the -- or, aside from the price that cleared in the area of PJM where AEP Ohio resides, were there other clearing prices that the auction produced?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. For other areas?
- A. Yes. There are two locational delivery areas that had a locational adder. First is the MAAC area, which is the Mid-Atlantic region, generally speaking, the eastern part of PJM. The clearing price in that region was \$167.46 a megawatt-day.

The only outlier, here I'm simply going

to quote the report, I'm on page 28, "The only outlier is the ATSI LDA which experienced a large concentration of generation retirements and resulting transmission constraints with relatively little lead time for new resources to make entry decisions coupled with the need for retrofits at existing coal units resulting in much higher prices than last year. ATSI cleared with the RTO last year \$125.95 a megawatt-day but Annual Resource this year cleared at \$357 a megawatt-day."

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- Q. And what is your understanding with regard to that price as to whether or not there will be any scaling factors applied to it which will increase or decrease it?
- A. Well, there will be two factors applied to that number. That is the price that a resource internal to ATSI will be paid. Customers inside that zone, though, buy some of their capacity from resources internal to the ATSI zone and they also import some capacity from the lower-price RTO zone.

So there will be an allocation of capacity transfer rate value to all of the load-serving entities in the ATSI zone which will reduce the load price below 357. I believe the preliminary number is on the order of \$294.

The 294, however, will be subject to the same sort of scaling factors that we discussed with the rest of the pool number to increase that by 10 to 20 percent.

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- Q. Could you explain how it is that the clearing price in the portion of the RTO where AEP Ohio resides is at \$136, roughly, and at the same time in the ATSI zone the price cleared at \$357, if you haven't already explained that?
- A. Well, the explanation that PJM provides is I think full and accurate, that more generation owners in the ATSI zone facing the new challenges of the EPA regulations that have been finalized and promulgated in the last year made a decision that they either needed a high price to retrofit their units to meet those new regulations or simply could not afford to keep those units in operation, given those new environmental regulations.

So they offered in prices reviewed by the market monitor to reflect those higher costs imposed by regulatory regime changes.

Apparently, given the results of the auction, the ATSI zone was much more severely affected than the AEP zone, and primarily this resulted because of the transmission linkages.

The RTO zone is well connected, the ATSI zone is less strongly tied by transmission, and even though the FirstEnergy utilities have offered substantial upgrades to their transmission capacity, there is still a strong need for internal resources, the most cost-effective internal resources -- which, by the way, were demand response resources -- resulted in a clearing price well above the cost of efficient units needed to meet load needs here in the unconstrained, well-connected part of the PJM zone.

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- Q. Would you say that the principal factors that led to the disparity in the clearing prices is that in the case of the ATSI zone there were retirements of generating units within the zone and there were simultaneously constraints on the ability to bring in resources from outside the zone because of the condition of the transmission interconnections?
- A. Yes. That's consistent with what the section of the report that I read into the record.
- Q. Do you know whether there were any resources bid into the ATSI zone portion of the RPM BRA that were offered at prices above the \$357?
- A. Yes. It's my understanding that FirstEnergy offered at least one resource, a

fossil-fired resource, that did not clear.

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- Q. And when you say "FirstEnergy," do you mean FirstEnergy Solutions or some other aspect of --
  - A. I believe it's FirstEnergy Solutions.
- Q. Okay. And then were there any combustion turbines bid in at a price above the clearing price?
- A. I am not sure what the technology of the units not cleared was.
- Q. But in any event, if a unit doesn't clear, if it's bid in and it doesn't clear, it must be because it was bid in at above the clearing price, right?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And for resources that don't clear, the owner then has the -- excuse me -- the owner doesn't have to commit these resources to the provision of capacity for the RTO, correct?
- A. That's right. If you don't clear in the base residual auction, you don't have a capacity supply obligation. Obviously, a new unit that doesn't clear is unlikely to be built at all.
- Q. Now, on the other hand, under the fixed resource requirement, the generator doesn't have the option to walk away; once it commits a generating resource, it's committed for the five-year period,

right.

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- A. No.
- Q. Assuming that there's no substitution.
- A. You're assuming away the answer. Yes, you have the option. You simply have to find an equal and equivalent number of megawatts from other resources rather than operating the resources you've previously designated.

So if you take away the substitution, you're taking away exactly the mechanism by which AEP Ohio has been given the ability to manage risk outages or expensive upgrades or other things that it might have to do.

You always have the option of before the base residual auction occurs deciding that your units are not economic and replacing those with market purchases and then proceeding on an orderly shutdown of the resources you had previously designated.

- Q. So regardless of whether or not substitution occurs, the FRR entity is committed to bringing to the service area a particular level of capacity resources, right?
- A. Yes. You have exchanged, as an FRR entity you've exchanged price and quantity uncertainty, you now have a fixed quality you have to

bring, whereas under the RPM design there's a variable quality that can clear the market. What you don't have is the clarity about the price.

- Q. And if there is a substitution that occurs, is there a financial impact to the FRR entity making the substitution?
- A. Potentially, and it could go either way.

  If you had designated a unit to operate through a

  time period when there's a change in regulation and

  you would have had to spend tens or hundreds of

  millions of dollars retrofitting that unit, but

  instead you can make a market purchase from a more

  efficient resource, it would be a positive benefit to

  the company.

On the other hand, if a resource of yours that you had designated is on an extended outage and you have to buy another resource that may be more expensive to you, it could be a negative financial outcome.

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, could I have just a minute or two?

EXAMINER TAUBER: Yeah, you may. Let's take a brief recess. Let's go off the record.

(Recess taken.)

EXAMINER TAUBER: Let's go back on the

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record.

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2 Mr. Conway.

3 MR. CONWAY: Thank you, your Honor. I have no more questions.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

Mr. Kutik.

MR. KUTIK: Yes, your Honor.

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## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Kutik:

- Q. Mr. Stoddard, you had some discussion with Mr. Conway about this notion of a negative avoidable cost for AEP Ohio's generation units. Are you recommending that that's the cost that the Commission should assign to them?
- A. No, sir. The fact that AEP Ohio is cash positive on these units without a capacity payment doesn't mean they shouldn't receive a capacity payment. They should receive the market capacity payment, which is to say, you know, an average of about \$75 over the course of the three years.
- Q. Now, I just want to talk to you a little about how the RPM base residual auction and incremental auction process works where you have an avoidable cost that's negative. What's the market

cap?

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- A. In that case zero is the market cap.
- Q. And if the market cap is zero, does that mean that the bid for that unit into the auction would be -- what price?
- A. Well, they would offer it at zero, but if the -- you know, would then clear, then it would be paid the clearing price of the auction.
- Q. Let me change topics. You had some discussion with Mr. Conway about the notion of the economic value of a megawatt-hour with respect to shopped load. Do you remember that?
  - A. I do.
- Q. Are your views informed by any particular source?
- A. Yes. I am using the same construct for economic value that is found in the PJM tariff, which is to say their calculation is independent of contractual arrangements, independent of a particular retail rate setting, it's the wholesale value of the energy being produced from the resource net of its incremental cost of production.
- Q. You had some questions from Mr. Conway about financial impacts, and I think there was a question -- not I think, there was a question about

return on equity. Do wholesale suppliers have any -or, do wholesale suppliers, are their prices set in
reference to a return on equity?

A. No, they're not.

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- Q. And for CRES providers, are their prices set in reference to a return on equity?
- A. Certainly not the capacity price they can charge.
- Q. You also had some discussion with Mr. Conway about RPM, folks that participate in RPM not in the FRR alternative and folks that participate in the RPM process as part of the FRR alternative.

  If one is not owning an FRR alternative covered facility --
  - A. Yes.
- Q. -- that's existing, does one have an obligation with respect to the RPM process?
- A. Yes. Section 6 of Attachment DD of the PJM tariff sets forth a must-offer obligation that unless you have a bilateral contract for your resource or your resource is being part of an FRR capacity plan, or you have filed to deactivate the unit, you have an obligation to offer that unit into the base residual auction and every subsequent auction of the PJM RPM process.

Q. Mr. Conway also talked to you about certain facets of the FRR obligation. Is there anything in your view in the nature of the FRR obligation or what it contains that justifies charging for capacity on an embedded cost basis?

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A. No. The FRR structure was intended as a limited carve-out for the regulatory convenience of a few entities, if anyone at all wanted to take it. Had the FRR contemplated a mechanism for any regulated company to get its embedded cost, rather than the market cost, it would have become the exception that swallowed the whole.

Why would any participant choose a market process when they could choose a nonmarket process that could guarantee rates of return. That wasn't the intention. The intention was to create an RPM process that was by and large driven by the market where we can see market pricing and achieve liquidity.

As a result there's only one entity that originally chose the FRR process; AEP.

Q. You also had some discussion with Mr. Conway about the various prices that have cleared in the base residual auction for the last couple of delivery years as well as the prices that have

cleared the base residual auction for the delivery year 2015 and 2016, and we've seen values in 2011-2012 of 110; 2012-2013, over \$16; 2013-2014, in the \$20 range, \$27; 2515-2016, 125-plus; and then the values that you cited for 2015-2016. You also talked about stability.

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How do you reconcile those prices that I just described to you with the notion of stability in the market?

A. What I attempted to emphasize in my discussion with Mr. Conway was the stability of the framework. People understand how the market will work, how it will react to the need for new capacity.

When the process shows the market conditions are ample and there's a large amount of capacity available at low prices, at low cost, then that reflects itself in low prices. When there's a capacity deficit or we are driving toward a capacity shortfall, prices rise to reflect the greater scarcity of that capacity.

That process worked exactly as we would expect in the conditions we saw in ATSI, that we went from a condition where we have ample resources to a condition where resources needed to retire because of regulatory changes, and the price reflected that and

the price attracted new efficient resources to the market to serve the need and led to the exit of more costly, inefficient resources from the market.

We have an exchange of resources that could have required expensive retrofits for much more cost-effective demand response. The market worked exactly as desired, but in order to achieve that, the price had to be driven up to a point to bring those new resources into the market to serve the reliability needs in that zone.

MR. KUTIK: Thank you.

Your Honor, I have no further questions.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

Mr. Serio, any questions on recross?

MR. SERIO: No, thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Maskovyak?

MR. MASKOVYAK: No, thank you, your

Honor.

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EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Darr?

MR. DARR: No, your Honor.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. McAlister?

MS. McALISTER: No questions, thank you.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Sugarman?

MR. SUGARMAN: No, your Honor. Thank

you.

1798 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Yurick? 1 2 MR. YURICK: No questions, thank you. 3 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Barnowski? 4 MR. BARNOWSKI: No, your Honor. 5 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Kaleps-Clark? 6 MS. KALEPS-CLARK: No, your Honor. 7 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Haque? 8 MR. HAQUE: No, your Honor. 9 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. O'Brien? 10 MR. O'BRIEN: No questions, your Honor. 11 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Margard? 12 MR. MARGARD: No, thank you, your Honor. EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Stinson? 13 14 MR. STINSON: No, your Honor. EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Conway? 15 16 17 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 18 By Mr. Conway: 19 Mr. Stoddard, at the outset of the 20 redirect exam you made a point about -- with regard 21 to the negative avoidable cost rate being cash 22 positive, do you remember that? 23 Α. Yes. 24 And by "cash positive" you mean that the 25 negative avoidable cost rate still results in

additional -- I guess that's a question: What did you mean by "cash positive"?

- A. Cash positive means that the earnings from the plant for the sale of energy and ancillary services when those are marked to wholesale market prices exceed the cost of fuel and variable operating equipment, and contribute to the fixed costs of operating that plant.
- Q. Okay. So if it contributes \$1 to the fixed cost, then it's cash positive, right?
  - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Okay. And do you recall the questions regarding the role of an ROE and pricing by, I think it was involving competitive wholesale transactions?
  - A. Yes, I have those in mind.
- Q. When an entity develops a price for a wholesale transaction, would it be common for it to include within its analysis that it uses to arrive at a price an ROE component?
- A. No. Not when we're talking about an annual contract for, say, power. The wonderful thing about competitive markets is you don't get to sort of choose what price you want to sell things at.

A good friend of mine's father is a wheat farmer in Kansas. He can decide whether or not he

wants to sell the wheat when the price falls, but he can't go and deliver it to the wholesaler and say here's how much you're going to pay me. That's not how competitive markets work.

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When a competitive supplier is thinking about selling its power under contract, it's looking at what its costs will be and it's hoping to achieve a high rate, just like my friend's wheat's hopefully going to sell for a high price, but you can't walk in and say here's my price, take it or leave it, and expect they're going to take it.

You always have to temper your expectations by the market prices, and if you deviate far from the market prices, they're going to leave it when you put it on the table, if they can. And that's one of the interesting problems of this case is that the competitive suppliers here actually aren't in the position of walking away.

- Q. When the generation resource owner is making a decision to actually develop the resource, at that point would the resource developer and then-owner include in its calculations about whether or not to go forward with the project, include an ROE in its analysis?
  - A. Absolutely.

Q. Okay. You had a question or two regarding, on redirect, regarding the stability of the pricing in the ATSI area of the RTO. Do you remember that?

A. I do.

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- Q. And -- well, first question, is AEP going to be able -- AEP Ohio going to be able to repurpose any of its generation to the ATSI zone in 2015-'16 to supply capacity?
- A. I don't think that there is any way you can run a generator lead up to the ATSI zone during that timeframe, which is really why the price isn't relevant for discussion in this docket.
- Q. And you mentioned that the RPM pricing for the ATSI zone is behaving exact -- my word, but I got from your discussion, in a manner that you would expect that as the need for resources increases, the price goes up, and as the resource level becomes more ample, the price goes down. Do you recall that?
  - A. That's a fair characterization.
- Q. Okay. With regard to an FRR entity, there is no -- during the period that it's committed to be an FRR entity, there is no quantity risk that occurs, is there? The FRR entity makes its commitment and then it follows through on it, right?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay.

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, that's all I

4 have.

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5 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

Commissioner Porter.

COMMISSIONER PORTER: Sure.

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## EXAMINATION

By Commissioner Porter:

Q. Mr. Stoddard, thanks for appearing today.

From your testimony, your written

testimony and the exchanges that you've had with

counsel on cross and again on redirect, it seems as

auction and the recent results of the -- the recent

- if you're generally familiar with the base residual
- 17 RPM prices for the 2015-2016 delivery period.
- 18 A. Yes, sir.
- 19 Q. Okay. I just want to explore a few
- 20 concepts related to that regarding prices in the ATSI
- 21 zone and the events that -- at least your
- 22 understanding of events that led to that price for
- 23 the 2015-2016 period.
- 24 As I understand it, I believe it's a
- 25 | 357 -- 357 per megawatt-day price or similar to that

number, 357.

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- A. Yeah.
- Q. Okay.
- A. 357 is the price that resources in that zone will be paid. Customers will get a credit back, though, since they don't buy all of their resources inside the ATSI zone; there's a fraction that they can buy at the lower cost and that will dilute the price to them, probably the final zonal price will be somewhere in the order of 320.

## O. Gotcha.

Okay, well, let me start at the beginning. So the ATSI zone is a new zone that was created by PJM to allow for new prices with the 2015-2016 delivery period. Was that the purpose of the creation of the -- well, why don't you tell me your understanding of the purpose of the creation of the ATSI zone.

A. Thanks. Each utility is technically a zone that is available to be created by PJM, so technically AEP Ohio could be one. Each of the transmission districts is technically an LDA.

And that would allow price separation between these zones when transmission conditions and delivery conditions are appropriate.

So when PJM, prior to the auction, assessed the likely mix of resources and the likely available transmission, it determined that the ATSI zone and a few other zones were -- were at risk for having a price separation, that is to say a higher price would be needed to ensure that there were enough resources clearing within the zone to meet the requirements for zonal delivery.

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- Q. Okay. So I'd like to understand your understanding of some of the factors that lead to the need for the separation of this zone. Would transmission -- would the limitation of the ability to import energy into this new zone, would that be one of the factors that would support the creation of a new zone or the designation -- I'm sorry, so it's not a designation of a new zone, but it would -- would transmission be one of the factors that would support a different price within the zone?
- A. Yes. The capacity transmission limit into the zone, the CETL, is one of the important factors in assessing whether a zone is separated or not, can separate or not.
- Q. Are you aware of transmission upgrades that are also planned to coincide with this 2015-2016 delivery period or transmission upgrades that would

be on line or in operation by the 2015 timeframe?

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- A. I'm familiar that FE has put those into the queue, about a billion dollars worth of transmission.
- Q. So when we talk about these import limits, is it your understanding that the import limits -- that the import numbers for this 2015-'16 delivery period were adjusted to reflect the new transmission that's proposed or are the limits for transmission import limits that would be prior to the addition of these new transmission --
- A. Commissioner, I do not know the answer to that. It's an important question, but I don't know the answer.
- Q. Well, let's hypothetically, if it was the case that the import limits included new transmission that would be built by that point in time, effectively there would be a greater ability to import more into that --
  - A. That's correct.
  - O. -- into this zone.
- A. If, taking the hypothetical that PJM did adjust the CETL values for the new transmission, if that transmission had not been proposed, then there would have been much higher prices in the ATSI zone

and there would have been fewer megawatts of imports allowed to be treated in that.

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So resulting in not only higher prices for -- paid to resources, but also much higher prices for consumers because they would not have benefited as much from the available transmission.

Q. Okay. I just want to make sure I understand that.

So an increase in the import capability with a new transmission construction, this could be, you know, lines or circuits or whatever it is, for transmission. That new transmission ability would lead -- would impact prices how? Would it decrease prices?

Would it decrease -- when we're talking about capacity price, decreased capacity prices that may clear through the BRA, or would it result in a higher capacity prices?

A. It will decrease the prices paid by consumers in two important ways: First, it will lower the amount of resources that have to be obtained inside the ATSI zone. So, consequently, they need to go less far up the supply stack to pick up the resources they need. So the price -- the clearing price paid to resources will be lower.

That's one effect.

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The second effect is that the increased transmission increases the number of capacity transmission rights that are available to allocate to ATSI zone load-serving entities. Each of those rights is valuable and reduces the eventual price that consumers pay.

So we have a lower clearing price, and we can bring in more low-cost capacity from the rest of the zone which further lowers the final price to pay by customers.

Q. Okay, all right. So let's explore another area that might also impact prices, before we leave the zone discussion.

So what is your understanding of the boundaries -- are you generally familiar with the boundaries of this ATSI zone that was separated through the BRA?

- A. Yeah, subject to check, it's contiguous with the service territory of the FirstEnergy Ohio zone.
- Q. So CEI and OE, and -- Ohio Edison,
  Cleveland Electric Illuminating, and Toledo Edison.
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. Okay. Do you have any understanding or

knowledge of where within those three distribution utilities the reliability concerns that result from the generation unit retirements actually exist?

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- A. I haven't studied that in any detail. I have heard some discussions about the need to solve areas in Cleveland in particular, but I haven't studied those.
- Q. Let's just say hypothetically that it is Cleveland, that we're concerned about Cleveland.

  Would it be your thought or understanding that if there was a -- if there were the designation of only a Cleveland zone -- and this would be through PJM -- PJM would go through a process of specifically designating a Cleveland zone, that you would have the rest of the ATSI zone which is within the Ohio companies that you just mentioned, OE, TE, and CEI, that they would have -- do you believe that they would have remained as part of the rest of the RTO for capacity prices in 2015-2016?
- A. It's certainly possible, but I haven't done a study. I can make a comparison, though, which may be useful in thinking about this.

Early on we created -- actually at the original outset we created two subzones in PJM; one of them is the Southern Delmarva Peninsula, and the

other is the northern part of the public service, which is the New Jersey utility, that zone. Because we knew there were transmission constraints related to each of those.

Those, in fact, did clear from time to time at higher prices than the rest of the zone and there were times, subject to check, that the PS price for the southern part of its load --

Q. I'm sorry?

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- A. Public service of New Jersey. Public Service Electric & Gas, PSE&G. But the southern part of their area cleared with the MAAC zone while the northern part had a separate price. So it's possible that that could have happened with Cleveland. That's a very fact-dependent question, though.
- Q. And let's say that you had a Cleveland zone that would be hypothetically a much smaller zone than all of ATSI geographically or just a much smaller land area. Would it be your thought, based upon your understanding of how a BRA works, that prices in this much smaller zone would be -- would the prices possibly be much higher than what we saw with the ATSI zone being at 357?
- A. Yeah. It's entirely possible that if we define a small enough zone like Cleveland, that the

prices could have cleared at the cap.

- Q. Okay. Let's talk about timing of generation announcements and how that impacted pricing. So you're aware that there were multiple generators who made announcements for retirements of their units within that ATSI zone.
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And those were made at various points in time prior to the actual auction which was closed last week.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. In a perfect world,
  hypothetically, tell me, you know, if you'd like to
  see that there would be the most competitive result,
  the most competitive auction with new generation
  being bid into those auctions, you know, and just an
  environment where it is simply understood that you
  have a competitive place where people who like to and
  who have the financial capability -- or, I'm sorry,
  first who have the financial capability to bid in
  would bid in, would you have a greater notice period
  for retirement?
- A. If by "known" you mean the gap between the time when someone announces and the time when the base residual auction occurs.

Q. Right. So a longer timeframe between the 90 days that's currently required and, you know, what actually happened.

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A. Both yes and no. I mean, there are a lot of points to balance in that. On the one hand, if we move that time back in time so there's a bigger window, resource owners have less good information about whether or not they're going to retire their unit or not, and depending on how risk averse they are and how much they have to figure out about the market, how complex, how many moving pieces there are, they may decide, well, I definitely will retire, then as events actually unfold regret that.

So, you know, we're building potentially very expensive replacement capacity for a resource that would have been willing to stay given the actual events unfolding. So in that sense having a longer window can drive up consumer costs.

There's also the question about how the market reacts and how long it takes to begin the whole process of permitting and development needed to come up with new resources. Given the time frames for commercial development, I'm not sure that adding 30 or 60 days to that process buys you a lot.

What we're relying on really is

intelligent developers looking at situations and saying, aha, I see problems. And they do exist, I've literally gotten calls from developers saying we would like to work with CRA to identify at-risk units that haven't yet been announced so we can have development ready to go when those units are there and we can earn some real cash.

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So people are thinking ahead of announced auction results and that reliance on the action of competition and of investors to look for and anticipate potential profits I think is a more effective check than trying to set a longer notice period.

- Q. Would it be useful to have additional flexibility in the process such that, let me say either useful or even possible practically to have additional flexibility built into these notices that generators provide such that you possibly further out from, you know, for a greater, a larger amount of time, an elongated period of time you provided notice longer than the 90 days such that other generators see that signal in the market and have the ability to respond to it? And still giving you the flexibility to avoid the higher prices.
  - A. Let me speculate about what a mechanism

could look like. That 180 days before the BRA you could submit an advisory, you know, likely-to-retire kind of notice so people can see it, but you don't have to lock that in until the current 90 days.

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I guess the challenge here is we're talking about a very sophisticated group of investors who are looking to build power plants. These are people who make their living trying to find opportunities and looking for places. I'm not really sure that they need that.

They view as part of their competitive advantage one against the other about identifying potential problems before they happen and being prepared to respond.

I mean, the ATSI price cleared where it did, not because there was a lack of generation available. There was at least one new resource available that didn't clear. What it tells us is that the prices for clearing a new resource in this part of PJM are higher than \$357 a megawatt-day. If you want to build a new gas-fired facility.

But that there are cheaper alternatives to building new generation in the form of increasing demand response, increasing energy efficiency, and other ways of using the available resources more

intelligently and more effectively.

- Q. Let me explore that. So you said there was at least one new resource that did not clear.
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the price for that new resource was obviously higher than the 357.
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. What do you mean by that? So, as I understand it, there's a net CONE, there's a net cost of new entry, that's used by these new resources to determine bidding prices.
  - A. Right.
- Q. Are those new resources limited in any way to submit bids at or near that net CONE number which I understand to be \$358 and maybe 22 cents, or can those new resources, is there flexibility for those new resources to go below or above that net CONE number?
- A. Let me correct an answer I put on the record before. The RPM auctions are designed to minimize the cost to load and not to minimize the price to load.
- So it's entirely possible, and I don't know the facts of the unit, it was an FES unit, I don't know what that was, but say it was a large

unit. Let's suppose hypothetically it was a 600-megawatt unit, and FES said we'll either build it or we won't.

So PJM was now facing a decision about adding 600 megawatts of resources or possibly buying 20 megawatts of resources from DR. It's entirely possible that you get to a cheaper overall total bill, price times quantity, by allowing the price to clear a little higher.

So it could be that the new resource was offered in at something under 357, but that the way to minimize total cost to consumers was to accept -- was to turn that one down and accept some slightly higher -- a smaller quantity with slightly higher-priced resources.

- Q. Just before we leave that, a new resource, this hypothetical new resource.

  600-megawatt resource, could have bid below the 357.
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Could have. And how far below the 357 could it have bid?
- A. Kind of have to do the math on that before we know, but it's not going to be far, far below.
  - Q. You're familiar with a net CONE --

A. Yes.

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Q. -- concept?

Is there that percentage off net CONE that they're limited to beneath that?

A. There's two pieces to the answer: The mechanism I described is the cost minimization market clearing algorithm whereby a block-loaded resource can be turned down even if its price is lower than the clearing price because clearing the block load increases total cost. That's one problem.

The other thing you're alluding to is whether there's a minimum offer the independent market monitor sets, and the answer to that is yes. The independent market monitor for a constrained zone such as ATSI will work with the generation owner to develop the minimum offer for that resource, either based on a demonstrated cost or a 20 percent, I believe, deduct from cost of new entry.

- Q. Okay. So I think you also said in the prior answer that one of the purposes of the base residual auction is to minimize the cost to consumers.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. So as I understand it, we -- in the ATSI zone you'd have transmission upgrades that are going

to be assessed to ATSI consumers and you're also going to have the obvious increase in capacity costs that will then be -- that will somehow impact consumers as well.

A. Yes.

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- Q. That's your understanding of how we get the minimal cost to consumers?
- A. No. The cost of the transmission is not directly -- does not directly enter into the auction. So there's a for-instance here.

Suppose there were two things we could have looked at; one is where FE invests a billion dollars in transmission, and as a result of that the auction clears at a lower price but now there's a billion dollars of rates that have to be collected.

In the alternative, you don't build the billion dollars of transmission, but now the capacity clears at a higher price.

The auction is not set up to make that decision about building -- about substituting generation for transmission. It simply says given the configuration of transmission, we are modeling what is now the least-cost set of resources we can buy and meet all of the locational and regional resource requirements.

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

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Commissioner.

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EXAMINATION

6 By Examiner Tauber:

Q. Mr. Stoddard, could you turn to page 5 of your testimony. I'm looking at lines 19 to lines 22. I just want to make sure I'm understanding this correctly.

Are you saying if the Commission were to adopt a state compensation mechanism that's anything other than RPM priced, it would lead to uneconomic impacts?

- A. I believe so, yes.
- Q. So if it's a dollar more than what the RPM price is, you think that's still --
- A. Well, then it would lead to a very small uneconomic impact, but, yeah, there are distortions.
- Q. Do you believe that, if the Commission were to adopt a single state compensation mechanism, that it could still lead to the development of a competitive landscape, though?
- A. Deviating from the RPM price does not necessarily doom the ability of CRES providers to

operate, but it places them at some disadvantages, potentially some serious disadvantages in how they are -- in how they move forward and whether they are as capable as being a competitive force in the state for bringing a value to consumers as they would be if they were put on a truly equal footing with the EDUs.

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- Q. But it's possible for the Commission to set a state compensation mechanism that's both just and reasonable and would also promote the competitive landscape, maybe not as much as you're alluding to by going with the RPM priced capacity, but it is possible; is it not?
- A. There probably is a middle way here. I think the question would be whether the loss of the full force of competitive vigor that would be necessarily followed from deviating from using market prices is worth whatever gain you see by having some deviation from it.

From my perspective as an economist, I'm not trying to make those trade-offs, just flagging to you that there are trade-offs and that just setting an arbitrarily different price than the market price does lead to inefficiency and, you know, if you're presenting a higher price, those prices will be passed straight on through to consumers.

So now it's really a question of is it in 1 2 the public interest to have a higher capacity cost, what is the offsetting gain for the state that makes 3 4 that decision part of the public interest. EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. 5 6 MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, at this time we move for the admission of Exhibit FES 101. 7 8 EXAMINER TAUBER: Are there any 9 objections to FES Exhibit 101? 10 MR. CONWAY: No. 11 EXAMINER TAUBER: FES Exhibit 101 shall 12 be admitted. 13 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 14 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Conway. 15 MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, at this time I would move for admission of AEP Ohio Exhibit 117. 16 17 EXAMINER TAUBER: Any objections to AEP Ohio Exhibit 117? 18 19 MR. KUTIK: We have no objection. 20 EXAMINER TAUBER: Hearing none, it shall 21 be admitted. 2.2 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 23 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. 24 MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, the company 25 calls Selwyn J. Dias.

1821 1 EXAMINER SEE: We're not quite there yet, 2 Mr. Nourse, hold on. 3 MR. NOURSE: Oh, we're not. Sorry. 4 EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Come forward, 5 Mr. Dias. Please raise your right hand. 6 (Witness sworn.) 7 EXAMINER SEE: Have a seat. 8 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 9 10 SELWYN J. DIAS 11 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 12 examined and testified as follows: 13 DIRECT EXAMINATION 14 By Mr. Nourse: 15 Mr. Dias, can you state your name for the Q. 16 record? 17 Α. My name is Selwyn J. Dias. 18 Thank you. Q. 19 Did you file testimony in this case, 20 Mr. Dias? 21 Α. Yes, I did. I filed direct testimony and 22 supplemental testimony. 23 MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I'd like to mark 24 Exhibit 118, AEP Ohio 118 as direct testimony of 25 Mr. Dias, and AEP Ohio Exhibit 119 supplemental

direct testimony.

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EXAMINER SEE: Okay.

(EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Dias, do you have the documents we just marked Exhibits 118 and 119?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Is Exhibit 118 your supplemental -- I'm sorry, is Exhibit 118 your direct testimony filed in this docket?
  - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And is Exhibit 119 your supplemental direct testimony filed in this docket?
  - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. Do you have some corrections, additions, or changes you'd like to make to Exhibit 118?
  - A. Yes, I do. Am I going to give them to you?
    - Q. Please proceed.
- A. On my direct testimony on page 4, line 12 where I'm discussing state policies, I'd like to add "4928.02(L) Protect at-risk populations, including, but not limited to, when considering the implementation of any new advanced energy or renewable energy resource." I'd like to add that same passage I just read --

EXAMINER SEE: Let's repeat that passage, please, Mr. Dias.

THE WITNESS: Sure. It's "4928.02(L), Protect at-risk populations, including, but not limited to, when considering the implementation of any new advanced energy or renewable energy resource."

Can I proceed?

EXAMINER SEE: Okay.

- A. I'd like to add that same passage on page 5, line 11. Then I'd like to add that same passage on page 7, line 27.
- Q. Mr. Dias, do you have any other changes, correction, or additions to Exhibit 118?
  - A. I do not.

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- Q. Turning to Exhibit 119, do you have any changes, additions, or corrections you'd like to make to that testimony?
  - A. I do not.
  - Q. Thank you.

So with those clarifications if we were to ask you the same questions this morning under oath that are contained in Exhibits 118 and 119, would your answers be the same?

A. Yes, they would.

MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor. I'd move for admission of 118 and 119, subject to cross-examination.

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EXAMINER SEE: I note that there were motions to strike portions of Mr. Dias's direct testimony and a motion made to his supplemental testimony. Is that what you intended to address, Ms. Grady?

MS. GRADY: I intended, your Honor, this morning I intended to address the substantive additions that Mr. Dias just added and make a motion to strike with respect to those.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Let me hear it.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, the sections that Mr. Dias has added are substantive additions to his testimony. The existence of 4928.02(L) has been known, hasn't changed since the provision of the direct testimony on March 30th, 2012. In addition, it was not contained in the -- even in the supplemental testimony.

This is in the nature of rebuttal testimony or addressing what has occurred to date in this proceeding and I see no reason why the company could not have presented this as part of its direct case or as part of its supplemental testimony. I

believe it's inappropriate to let it in at this point.

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MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, may I respond?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MR. NOURSE: I don't believe Mr. Dias indicated that there was a new development that occurred here, it simply was a correction. You know, the areas of testimony where he added this are already a list of policy sections from the statute, and obviously in reviewing his testimony he wanted to make that correction.

I don't think it's fair to characterize it as rebuttal. There's no indication that that was the purpose or that that's the effect. It's simply to complete the record and to complete his thought about what the applicable list was, and it's in the nature of a correction. I think it's appropriate.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, if I might briefly address that. A correction would be where there's an error. This is certainly an addition, not a correction.

EXAMINER SEE: IEU's motion to strike portions of Mr. Dias's testimony is denied. OCC's motion as to the supplemental testimony and the additions or corrections made to Mr. Dias's testimony

1826 1 this morning is also denied. Let's start with cross-examination. 2 3 Ms. Grady? 4 MS. GRADY: Thank you, your Honor. 5 6 CROSS-EXAMINATION 7 By Ms. Grady: 8 Ο. Good morning, Mr. Dias. 9 Α. Good morning. 10 I'm going to start with page 3 of your Q. 11 direct testimony and that was the testimony filed on 12 March 30th, 2012, marked as AEP Ohio Exhibit No. 13 118. Do you have that? 14 Yes, I do. Α. 15 Now, on page 3 you describe how the Q. 16 ESP II advances state policies, and I'm referring to 17 lines 19 through 21. 18 That's correct. 19 In fact, you are the policy witness, are Q. 20 you not, for AEP Ohio that explains how your 21 application fosters the state policies? Is that 2.2 correct?

> Α. Yes.

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And in your direct testimony you testify that many of the -- you testify that many of the

individual parts of the ESP that you present support state policies; do you not? And I would refer you to page 4, lines 6 and 7.

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And if we look at the bullets that follow that section of your testimony, you talk about a number of aspects of the AEP modified electric security plan; do you not?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. You talk about the fixed nonfuel generation pricing?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you speak of the deep discounts, and these are your words, deep discounts off of generation capacity.
  - A. Yes, on line 13.
- Q. And you refer to the structural corporate separation.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And you talk about the transparency of the ESP pricing.
- A. Yes, and I continue to give context around each one of those.
- Q. And you talk about the interruptible schedule change.

- A. Can you tell me where you are? I was with you with the transparency.
- Q. That would be, I'm sorry, at the top of page 6 where you talk about the "...modification and proposal to enhance" --
  - A. Oh, yes.

- Q. -- "customers' interruptible and peak demand reduction attributes...." Do you see that?
  - A. Correct. I do.
- Q. And you speak of the distribution investment rider?
  - A. That's right.
  - Q. And you speak of the enhanced service reliability rider?
    - A. Correct.
  - Q. And you also hit upon the modest overall rate increases, and that would be on page 7.
- A. Right. Continuing on with protecting at-risk populations. Yes, continue.
  - Q. Which you added this morning.
  - A. No, that was in there originally, the "protect at-risk populations" on line 11 on page 7.
- Q. But that addition on -- I'm sorry, where did you say that was?
  - A. On page 7, line 11, when you talked about

"modest overall rate increases," I continue on
with --

- Q. Yes, you do have the reference to "protect at-risk populations," but you do not -- you did not have the statutory site to this till this morning?
- A. That's correct. I failed to put that in there.
- Q. And then you also testify as to the continuation of the economic development cost recovery provision in the ESP?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, Mr. Dias, in all of your direct testimony you do not explain how the retail statement rider supports the state policies, do you? In all of this direct testimony. And I'm speaking of Exhibit 118.
- A. Actually, I think I do, just give me a second.
- In my supplemental testimony which was marked Exhibit --
- Q. Mr. Dias, my question is directed to your direct testimony, and let me rephrase the question.
- MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I'd like to let the witness finish his answer and then Ms. Grady can

follow up at that point instead of interrupting.

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EXAMINER SEE: It was just in regards to Exhibit 118, and you can finish your response,
Mr. Dias.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, your Honor, can
I reference my supplemental testimony? I didn't
quite understand your direction.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Let me state it again. First, I'm going to ask counsel not to interrupt, to let him complete the answer, and then if you need to repeat your question or focus your question, do so.

The question that Ms. Grady asked was in reference to Exhibit 118.

MS. GRADY: I'll just rephrase my question, if that would help.

- Q. (By Ms. Grady) Now, in all of the direct testimony that you submitted on March 30th, 2012, which has been marked as AEP Ohio Exhibit No. 118, you do not explain, do you, how the retail stability rider supports state policies?
- A. You know, Ms. Grady, I'd almost have to read my testimony, every word for all of this on the direct testimony to be able to answer your question for sure, but in context of what you were asking me

leading up to this point, I don't see it in that section, but I reference it, I believe I reference the benefits of the overall plan which includes the RSR.

- Q. Mr. Dias, do you have a copy of your deposition which was conducted in this case on May 8th, 2012?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And I'm going to direct your attention to your testimony that you gave on page 105 and carrying on to 106 and I'm going to read the question that was posed to you and your response.
  - A. Can I just catch up with you? 105?
- Q. Sure.

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- A. Okay. Go ahead.
- Q. And I'm going to ask you whether I read it correctly. That's the question I'm asking you.

  Am I reading this correctly --
- A. Tell me the line number, please, so I can --
  - Q. Beginning on line 15 on page 105:

"Question: And you didn't view there to be any need at the time you submitted your initial testimony to explain the policy benefits that would result from the RSR.

"I can rephrase that for you. You didn't address the policy benefits that would come from the RSR in your initial testimony; isn't that correct?

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"Answer: I'm looking to see if that is correct. Yeah, so I don't see the letters 'RSR' on the pages I just described the motion of state policies, it's embedded indirectly there. And hence, as I said earlier, in our overall objective to transparent on all aspects of our plan I felt a need to supplement my testimony."

Did I read that correctly?

- A. You read it accurately, and that's exactly what I said just a few minutes ago. I'd have to look to see if that "RSR" letter is in there.

  I've not looked to see if it was in there since the deposition, but, as I say in here, I believe it's embedded in the plan. So you are correct.
- Q. Mr. Dias, the only place in your testimony, your direct testimony, and again I'm limiting it to the Exhibit 118 that was filed March 30th, 2012, that the letters "RSR" are found is on page 12; is that correct?
- A. Would you just please point me to where on page 12?
  - Q. That would be line 17.

- A. Yes, I found it.
- Q. Now, in this reference, Mr. Dias, you are explaining it as an aside or explaining the IRP-D credit and how that affects the RSR; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. Now, the retail stability rider, or the RSR, was part of the company's original application; was it not?
  - A. That's correct, it was.
- Q. And the benefits from the RSR that you identify in your supplemental testimony, these were benefits that you knew of at least on the day that you filed your application, if not before then?
- A. That's correct. And I was asked this question I believe in my deposition and I responded with at the time we filed our application, and all the testimonies that went with it we believed that our package was very complete.

But subsequent to the filing on

March 30th I heard personally, and others within

the company had questions around the RSR, there was

lots of confusion around the RSR. I heard confusion

even the last several days sitting right here in this

hearing after I filed my supplemental.

But that's what led me to add more

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supplemental testimony to further clarify the benefits of the RSR.

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MS. GRADY: Your Honor, I would move to strike his response starting with "Yes, and I believe as I testified at the deposition." It appears -- my question was specifically if he knew the benefits at the time that the application was filed. The additional gratuitous testimony can come on redirect, if it's necessary.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I think it's, first of all, this whole line of questioning is really a subterfuge for an attack on the ruling on the motion to strike. Ms. Grady wants to keep arguing that we weren't entitled to say whatever we wanted to in our supplemental testimony.

Mr. Dias is simply explaining, and she challenges him on what he knew earlier and why he didn't include it as to the explanation, and that's simply all he did in his answer.

EXAMINER SEE: Motion to strike is denied.

Q. (By Ms. Grady) Now let's move along to your supplemental direct. Now, in your supplemental direct testimony you repeat statements that you have made with respect to certain portions of your direct

testimony; do you not?

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- A. I don't know; you'd have to be very specific and ask me to look at them.
  - Q. We can do that, Mr. Dias.
  - A. Good.
- Q. Now, on page 7, lines 7 through 19 of your supplemental testimony, you discuss --
- A. I'm sorry, just let me catch up. I'm not quite as fast as you are.
- Q. I'm sorry about that, I'll slow down.

  I've had a nice big cup of Starbucks here to help me out.
  - A. Thank you. I'm on page 7. What line?
- Q. Lines 7 through 19 of your supplemental testimony.
  - A. Okay.
- Q. Isn't this the same testimony that you provide at page 12, lines 19 through 21 in your direct testimony?
  - A. I'm going to have to read this, okay?
- Q. Actually, let me give you -- I gave you the wrong reference. Specifically lines 17 through 19, the sentence reads "This will benefit existing interruptible customers..." Isn't that the same sentence that is found on page 12, lines 18 through

20?

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- A. Some of these words are similar.
- Q. They're beyond similar; are they not,
  Mr. Dias? Aren't they the exact same words? Aren't
  the exact same words that are found in your
  supplemental testimony, and I quote, "This will
  benefit existing interruptible customers which are
  major employers in the state as well as enhance
  AEP Ohio's economic development efforts," aren't
  those exact same words found in your direct initial
  testimony?
- A. They are. They look like they are the same words. Interesting coincidence, I heard that word yesterday, but I think it's very important to understand the economic development that goes along with this modified stipulation -- I'm sorry, this modified ESP II. So that's probably turned out to be more of a coincidence that it really is an emphasis I wanted to make.
- Q. And with respect to the economic development testimony on page 8 of your supplemental testimony, let's look at lines 7 through 16. This is essentially the same testimony that you provide in your direct testimony at page 13; is it not?
  - A. And where -- okay, it's up on line 4?

Q. Well, it's not all in the same place but it's certainly there. If we look at page 13 of your initial testimony, we see the sentence "Continuation of Economic Development Cost Recovery Rider...," and the second sentence, "The EDR supports mercantile customers that retain and increase jobs...," those sentences are found in the first two lines or the first three lines on page 8 in response to the question posed on line 4; are they not?

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A. It does look that way, Ms. Grady, and I'm somewhat confused. I said earlier the reason I filed the supplemental testimony was to help clarify and remove confusion that was with our initial application.

So it wasn't that I intended to bring in something totally new. It was an ability to clarify what was, I thought, a very complete package in the initial application and my direct testimony, so I filed supplemental testimony, and my supplemental testimony takes what I had started with in my direct testimony and expands on it. So I'm not surprised that some of these words look similar, or are the same, for that matter.

Q. Was there confusion on the economic development cost recovery rider, Mr. Dias?

- A. Actually, I think I do remember some questions around the economic development rider too.

  Q. Now, if we look at your supplemental
- Q. Now, if we look at your supplemental testimony at page 13 starting on lines 22 and carrying over to --
  - A. I'm sorry. What page are you on again?
- Q. I'm on your supplemental testimony, lines 22, starting at the bottom of page 13, through page 14, lines 5.
- A. Hang on a second.

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EXAMINER SEE: Supplemental page 13?

MS. GRADY: I'm sorry, your Honor, that

would be -- and I apologize for going so fast.

Q. Page 13 of your supplemental testimony starting at --

MR. NOURSE: Ms. Grady, I think you're referring to the direct, you keep saying "supplemental."

MS. GRADY: I'm sorry.

MR. NOURSE: It only has nine pages.

MS. GRADY: I'm sorry.

- Q. (By Ms. Grady) Looking at your supplemental testimony, page 8 --
- A. Okay.
  - Q. -- following the two sentences I just

directed your attention to we have a sentence that begins "The proposed ESP II," and this is on line 10, "supports ongoing investment..." Do you see that sentence and the sentences following that through line 16?

A. I see them.

2.2

- Q. Can we now look to your initial testimony, page 13 starting on line 22 and carrying over to page 14, line 5, and find the exact same words?
- A. Correct. That was the answer to a Q and A and the A, the answer, started on line 10, these words followed up a large portion of additional information I gave under my answer and closed out the thought.
- Q. And can we assume that since you double-cover these areas that these are the most important parts of the ESP?
- A. You can assume that if you want, but I don't know if I gave it that level of thinking.
- Q. Now I'd like you to go -- and I'm sorry to be going between your testimonies, but I want you to go to what's been marked as your supplemental testimony, supplemental direct, or AEP Exhibit 119.

I'm sorry, there's a little confusion

because when I look at the beginning of the supplemental, I see it states "Direct Testimony" and that's what's confusing me. In the heading on page 1 I see "Direct Testimony" and so that's a little confusing.

So going to your supplemental direct testimony --

- A. Can we just call it "supplemental testimony" that way I'll be clear?
- Q. Or we'll just -- perhaps if I just refer to it as the exhibit number, will that help?
  - A. Okay.

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- Q. We're at Exhibit No. 119. And in that Exhibit 119 at page 2 you have a sentence there that I'm having trouble with, and that's on lines 10 through 14.
  - A. Okay.
- Q. You indicate "As a whole the proposed ESP II enhances the state's effectiveness in the global economy, in accordance with 4928.02(F), by providing the stability needed for businesses and residential customers to plan, research facilities to focus, and entities outside of the state to rely on the security of the regulatory structure in the AEP Ohio territory and Ohio as a whole."

I'd like to break that sentence down a bit. Can you tell me what you mean by "providing stability needed for businesses and residential customers to plan," focus on that, to plan what?

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A. I was not specific as to "plan," but as I was thinking about it, I would associate it with planning any aspect of, in residential customers, their lives, whether they were intending to purchase, make a major purchase, take a vacation, buy prescriptions versus food versus electric, in businesses to plan around investments that they would potentially make.

This modified ESP has a tremendous amount of stability to it and it allows them to plan whatever they would potentially be planning both -- just like I described.

- Q. Now, you indicate there that it will allow "research facilities to focus." What does that mean?
- A. Just what those words say. I didn't intend to hide anything there, Ms. Grady. It's research facilities to focus on what they do.
- Q. And what research facilities are we speaking of there?
  - A. I didn't have anything in mind or else I

would have put it in there.

2.2

- Q. And then you say "entities outside of the state to rely on the security of the regulatory structure." What entities outside of the state are you referring to there?
- A. I had in mind when I was thinking about it large manufacturing, it could be small commercial. Manufacturing, for example, looking for a territory to locate to, either start up as new or move their operations, potentially, to Ohio.
- Q. Now, you mention 4928.02(F) as the provision that the proposed ESP II enhances there. Are you familiar with that provision?
- A. You know, I looked at it, but you'd have to show it to me again.
- Q. Do you know if that provision has any wording in it that relates to the state's effectiveness in the global economy?
- A. I think that's familiar, but I'd really want to see that statute again before I said for sure.
- Q. Now, again, in Exhibit 119 we're going to go to page 6 and we're going to look at lines 4 through 7. Do you have that reference?
  - A. Yes, I do.

- Q. Now, there you speak of future cash flows for AEP Ohio impacting investment and spending decisions. Do you see that?
  - A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. And then you state that this impacts
  AEP Ohio's assets and its community partnerships. Do
  you see that?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Can you explain what you mean by the term "community partnerships"?
- A. Yeah, sure. I certainly didn't mean a partnership as in a contractual obligation. What I was referring to is AEP Ohio is very active in its communities. The communities rely on the tax base, the assets that the company has invested in, the jobs that are produced from the operations of AEP Ohio, and there's this unwritten sort of partnership we have with our communities.
- Q. And with respect to this unwritten partnership, would I be correct that AEP has funded this community partnership in the past?
  - A. Can you be more specific, Ms. Grady?
- Q. Well, you indicated that AEP is very active in the communities. Can you tell me what you mean by that? Are you talking about actively funding

and supporting different organizations within the community?

A. That's one aspect of it, our philanthropic giving.

2.2

- Q. And AEP has funded, through philanthropic giving, these community partnerships, in the past, correct?
- A. That's correct. Our employees are also engaged in other community -- in communities without philanthropic giving. There are activities that go on every day.

I personally am involved in the communities, I'm on boards that I don't necessarily -- there's no philanthropic giving, but there is this ongoing partnership with the communities, correct.

- Q. And my questions really are focusing on the philanthropic giving portion.
- A. Yes, one aspect of our community involvement.
- Q. Yes, that's the aspect my questions are going to.
  - A. Sure.
- Q. Now, are you aware of how much philanthropic giving AEP Ohio has done for the --

through its community partnerships' efforts in 2010? And when I say "AEP," I mean AEP Ohio, if I didn't make that clear.

A. I don't know.

2.2

- Q. Do you have a general idea, a general estimate, or you just have no idea whatsoever?
- A. I don't have any idea. It's a lot, I mean, we do give quite a bit, we're very active. And that's exactly why I had put it in my testimony around the -- these were the spending decisions that ultimately the company will have to make if the RSR is not approved as proposed. These are the review of the cost structure that I will have to look at.
- Q. Now, when you said that AEP is spending quite a bit, what did you mean by "quite a bit"? Can you tell me what that meant?
  - A. A lot of money.
  - Q. And how much is "a lot of money"?
- A. I really don't know, but I do know that we do quite a bit. It's just as simple as that, I don't have anything specific. Sorry. That probably would have been a good discovery question, huh?

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, I would move to strike that. There was no question pending and I think it was a rather flippant remark.

MR. NOURSE: I'm not sure what she's asking to be stricken.

MS. GRADY: The last statement of Mr. Dias.

MR. NOURSE: About discovery?

MS. GRADY: Yes.

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MR. NOURSE: I don't think that's unfair, your Honor. The company's answered thousands of discovery requests and provided data in response to any question and ten-part question and dozens of sets that parties have put at us, so I think it's a fair point.

EXAMINER SEE: I won't strike it from the testimony, but maybe I need to have another discussion with the parties. The parties were directed yesterday in several instances to be civil to one another and to cut the excess comments from the questions and from the answers.

I'm going to ask you to do the same today. We have a number of witnesses still to get through, and this is a long, tedious process. So let's be focused and direct in our questions as well as our answers, and let's move on.

THE WITNESS: I apologize, your Honor, I certainly did not mean anything other than what I

did, and I will be aware of that.

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EXAMINER SEE: Thank you.

Q. (By Ms. Grady) Now, Mr. Dias, in your present position as one who is responsible for the organizational leadership on AEP Ohio's regulatory plan, do you have any responsibility for community partnership efforts?

THE WITNESS: May I have the question reread?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

(Record read.)

- A. Ms. Grady, I don't think I have any responsibility, but I'm thinking about, again, community partnerships in context of how I described it to you earlier.
  - O. Yes.
  - A. So the answer is no, I do not.
- Q. Are you generally aware of the community partnership efforts that are undertaken by AEP Ohio?
  - A. Generally.
- Q. And how are you kept aware of the community partnership efforts, the philanthropic end of things that we've been discussing?
- A. I see reports periodically of philanthropic giving, just come more as courtesy

communications.

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- Q. Is there anything else that keeps you aware of the philanthropic efforts of AEP Ohio?
- A. Yes, what I read casually in press releases, newspaper articles, those kind of things, but nothing directly.
- Q. Anything internally that is, other than what you've mentioned, that helps keep you aware of the AEP Ohio philanthropic efforts, meetings or --
- A. Yes, that would be one of them, it may come up in a meeting.
- Q. And that would be, then, generally something you're -- let me strike that.

Now, there are a number of community partnerships that AEP Ohio has, would you agree? In terms of the philanthropic giving that we've been talking about.

- A. I know we're involved in many communities. I don't know numbers or anything like that.
- Q. Would you recognize names of community organizations that AEP is a community partner with?
- A. If you had something specific, I could take a look at it.
  - Q. Now, Mr. Dias, you are aware of the

public hearings that took place in these proceedings, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And, in fact, you attended a number of these proceedings; did you not?
  - A. That's correct; I attended all of them.
- Q. And there were four local public hearings; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. I believe they were in Canton, Lima, Chillicothe, and Columbus.
  - Q. Yes.

Now, do you recall the testimony that was offered at those public hearings?

- A. I wouldn't say I recall them, but I was there and I heard most of them.
- Q. And would you agree with me that many of the public witnesses testified as AEP community partners in support of the AEP plan?
  - A. Yes, I'll agree with you.
- Q. Are you aware, generally, of efforts by AEP Ohio to encourage the partners to testify in support of the ESP?

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

(Record read.)

A. No, I'm not.

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- Q. Do you understand that there are efforts -- there were efforts made on behalf of AEP Ohio to encourage community partners to testify in support of the ESP?
- A. You asked me if I understood. No, I was not aware.
- Q. Are you aware, as you sit here today, of efforts by AEP Ohio to encourage the community partners to testify in support of the ESP?
- A. Yesterday as I was sitting in the back I believe you passed on a discovery request to me -- or it came through my counsel through you, and that was the first I had seen of it.
- Q. Are you aware of efforts of AEP Ohio to encourage community partners to file letters to support AEP Ohio's ESP?
  - A. I told you, I was not aware, Ms. Grady.
- Q. Do you understand that there have been efforts by AEP Ohio to encourage community partners to file letters to support AEP Ohio's ESP?
- MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I'd object. I think it's asked and answered.
- MS. GRADY: My question was with respect to letters, your Honor.

MR. NOURSE: I think the last two questions were about letters.

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EXAMINER SEE: The objection is overruled.

THE WITNESS: Can I have the question reread, please?

(Record read.)

- A. Again, you used the word do I understand. I'm not surprised. I know -- you know, this proceeding on the ESP II has been going on since January of 2011, over a year, and so much has happened, the publicity is pretty large. We've had many folks approach the company and ask us how can we help, how can we support you. So I'm not surprised.
- Q. Mr. Dias, my question really was directed to AEP -- well, let me strike that.

Are you aware of efforts by AEP Ohio to encourage community partners to contact the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio to show support for the ESP?

- A. No, I'm not aware of the efforts, but the same answer as previous: I'm not surprised.
- Q. Are you aware, Mr. Dias, of materials that may have been prepared to assist community partners in their various contacts by letters,

testimony, or contact with the PUCO?

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A. I was not aware until that discovery response that I discussed earlier was shared with me.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, may I approach the witness?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, at this time I would ask to mark for identification purpose an exhibit, OCC Exhibit No. 109, which is a 13-page document consisting of discovery responses to OCC interrogatory 9-174 and the request for production 9-62, 9-63, and 9-64.

EXAMINER SEE: The exhibit is so marked.

MS. GRADY: Thank you, your Honor.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Dias, I'm going to give you a moment to take a look at that exhibit.
  - A. Thank you.

Okay. I've glanced through them.

- Q. Mr. Dias, would it appear to be that this is the company's response to OCC discovery?
  - A. Yes, that's what it looks like.
- Q. And would you accept, subject to check, that these responses were provided to OCC on May 16th, 2012, through e-mail at 4:47 p.m.?

MR. NOURSE: Ms. Grady, we can stipulate that these responses are authentic responses to discovery from the company.

- Q. My question, still, can you accept, subject to check, that they were provided to OCC on May 16th, 2012?
- A. Is there a date anywhere on here, Ms. Grady?
- Q. No, they are not, but I have a copy of the e-mail if you would like --
  - A. That would be helpful, yeah.
- Q. Sure.

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MS. GRADY: May I approach?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

- A. Thank you.
  - Q. And could you respond to my question?
  - A. Can I have the question reread, please?
  - Q. I can restate the question.
- 19 A. Sure.
- Q. Would you agree that the responses were provided to OCC on May 16th, 2012, via e-mail, at 4:47 p.m.?
- A. That's the date I saw on the e-mail you just shared with me, yes.
  - Q. And the first day of the evidentiary

hearing in this proceeding was May 17th, 2012; is that correct?

A. I think so.

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- Q. Now, you've seen this discovery and the response to this discovery, have you not?
- A. Like I said earlier, I saw it yesterday for the first time. I briefly glanced at it and I haven't looked at it since until you just brought it up in this line of guestioning.
- Q. Now, if we go to that document, the OCC Exhibit No. 109, we see at the bottom of these responses, and that's the initial page, that these were prepared by counsel. Do you see that?
  - A. I do.
- Q. And what does that mean, that these were prepared by counsel? To you?
- A. I really don't know. I presume my counsel put the response together.
- Q. Are you aware that you -- of the process that your counsel went through to prepare the response?
- A. I would -- generally. I would guess that counsel inquired within the company for answers to be responsive to the interrogatories and the request for production.

- Q. And would you assume that the answers that are provided are accurate and true?
  - A. Yes, I would assume so.
- Q. Now, let's take a look at the response to 9-174 and there's a reference there to "Attachments 1 through 6." Do you see that reference?
  - A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. And does it appear to you that this exhibit, and I'm speaking of OCC Exhibit 109, contains Attachments 1 through 6?
- A. I'm presuming that's what it is. If you want me to get through 1 through 6, I'm going to have to find it.
  - Q. If you could just check.
  - A. Okay.
- Yes. So attached to OCC interrogatory 9-174, and then there is OCC-RPD 9-062, 9-063, 9-064, are a series of pages that are marked Attachment 1, and they continue on, Attachment 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
- Q. Now, if we look at RPD 9-62, is it correct that that request seeks documents sent between the company and persons who testified at the four local public hearings?
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. And that response was prepared by counsel

and refers back to the company's response to OCC interrogatory 9-174?

- A. That's what it says here.
- Q. And if we go, then, to RPD 9-63, would you agree with me that this request seeks documents that are sent between the company and persons who would have filed letters at the PUCO pertaining to the ESP plan?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And that this response also was prepared by counsel and refers back to the company's response to OCC interrogatory 9-174?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And if we go to 9-64, this request seeks documents sent between the company and persons who contacted the PUCO with regard to the ESP.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And it was also prepared by counsel and refers to the company's response to OCC interrogatory 9-174.
  - A. Yeah, that's what it looks like.
- Q. Let's go to Attachment 1 of that document.
- A. Okay. I'm there.
  - Q. Now, we see in the corner, in the

right-hand corner, that this is labeled "Letters," and that's handwritten in. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

2.2

- Q. Would it appear to you that the information presented on this attachment appears to respond to OCC's request that the company identify all persons who submitted letters to the PUCO with whom the company has had communication with on its modified ESP?
- A. You know, I don't know who wrote the letters, the word "letters" on there. I don't know what they meant, but as a layman looking at this sheet I'd agree with you.
- Q. Would you accept, subject to check, that on the electronic file that was produced in discovery the term "letters," the tab was labeled "letters"?
  - A. Okay.
- Q. And these letters would have been requested by interrogatory 9-174?
  - A. Okay.
- Q. Now in the first column, Mr. Dias, we see a name or an organization. Do you see that?
- A. Yeah, I see a column marked "Name" and then there are several, looks like six line items.
  - Q. Yes. And we also see in the second

column an address and the third column a phone number. Do you see that?

A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. Would it appear that these are names of customers or organizations in that first column?
- A. I can't tell you whether they're customers or not. I don't even want to speculate. But there are definitely names on there and organizations, yes.
- Q. Now, we also see a column, and it looks like it's a little off, that says "Date." Can we presume that that's the date the company contacted these individuals?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I just object because this witness's name is not on here. He's already stated he hadn't seen it before, and there are objections on the initial question, and there's an indication that a good-faith search was made.

So I already offered to authenticate it and it can be admitted into the record. He doesn't have any knowledge about this document. If she wants to ask him questions about activities or his personal knowledge, you know, that's certainly fair game, but the document he's not seen before he doesn't have any additional knowledge about.

MS. GRADY: I think he said he saw this document yesterday, Mr. Nourse.

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EXAMINER SEE: Did you want to respond, Ms. Grady?

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, I'm trying to, again, we're talking about community partnerships, we're also talking about what efforts the company made to solicit testimony at public hearings, which bears upon the credibility of the testimony offered in support and the letters that were filed in support, so I think it actually goes to bias or credibility of witnesses and credibility of evidence that was produced in this proceeding.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, may I briefly -EXAMINER SEE: Particularly as to
testimony offered at the public hearings.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, this page is with respect to letters that were solicited. There will be other pages that have to do with testimony presented in public hearings.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, may I just add another point?

EXAMINER SEE: Very briefly.

MR. NOURSE: I'm not saying the line of question -- I'm not objecting to the line of

question, it's simply this document he's not seen, doesn't have knowledge about, and Ms. Grady is presuming certain things mean what she says they mean, but Mr. Dias has no knowledge about that and hadn't seen it, wasn't involved in the preparation of it.

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MS. GRADY: If I could briefly respond, your Honor. I asked -- I sought stipulations from AEP counsel with respect to this and AEP counsel declined.

So that would have shortcut all of this but they were not willing to stipulate as to what this information was, irrespective of the fact that their signature -- or, their counsel is responsible for these responses.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, during the hearing is not the time to try to work out discovery disputes. If OCC didn't like the way we answered these and didn't provide enough information, could have been raised earlier.

All I said in response to her request to stipulate was Mr. Dias doesn't have knowledge about this activity, these documents, or -- other than a general understanding of the process that was involved, so he can certainly answer questions about

his knowledge.

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MS. GRADY: And, your Honor, we received, again, we received these responses on the eve of trial and we have been otherwise occupied.

EXAMINER SEE: We'll do it this way, we're going to take five minutes and allow the Bench some time to consider OCC Exhibit 109 and encourage the parties to discuss it in the interim.

Off the record.

(Recess taken.)

EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the record.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MR. NOURSE: The company offered to agree to admit OCC Exhibit 109 as evidence showing the company's responses to the questions that are listed here. I cannot change this witness's knowledge, obviously he knows what he knows, he doesn't know what he doesn't know, and I'm not sure what else we can offer to address this situation.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Grady.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, although I appreciate that offer, because of the way the discovery was responded to, it is -- it is

problematic to admit it without having an explanation of what subpart or what actual discovery request it responds.

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I don't think that the items are self-explanatory and I would like to explore with this witness at least what it would appear that this document purports to show in order to sufficiently set the foundation for relying upon these documents in evidence and relying upon these documents for briefing purposes.

MR. NOURSE: And, your Honor, I indicated earlier no objection to the line of questioning, and so that's not the issue. We can continue with questions.

I guess the only issue is if this really amounts to a discovery dispute, I don't think during the middle of cross-examination is the time to bring that up or try to resolve it.

EXAMINER SEE: I would note that there has -- to my knowledge, there has not been a motion to compel discovery or any discussion of this issue with the Bench prior to this time, but to be able to address it, to address this issue, I will allow the witness to respond to questions to the best of his ability and we'll address the admission of OCC 109 at

the conclusion of his testimony.

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MS. GRADY: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Grady) Now, Mr. Dias, going back to OCC interrogatory 174 attached one labeled "Letters," I think the last question pending was, if we look at that date, is it reasonable to presume that that's the date the contact was initiated by the company with the customers and organizations which are contained in the first column?
- A. Is it reasonable to conclude? I don't know.
- Q. Would you conclude that from looking at this document?
- A. I just don't know, Ms. Grady. I see the dates. I see the column heading "Date" and I see your -- I see what the interrogatory request was or the production for documents was, but I don't know what to conclude. I didn't prepare this, I mean, I'm seeing it and it is what it is.
- Q. Can you conclude that your counsel determined that this was responsive to the discovery that was furnished?
  - A. I would presume so.
- Q. And would you presume that your counsel would provide documents that respond accordingly to

data requests and would not provide something that was not responsive to discovery?

- A. Yeah, I think so, I would agree.
- Q. You would agree what -- with respect that you would expect your counsel to respond and to provide documents that would be responsive to discovery requests?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you would not believe that your counsel would provide something that is not responsive; is that correct?
  - A. No, I wouldn't think so.
  - Q. You wouldn't think they would.
- A. I would think that they would submit a response that is responsive to the interrogatory or the request for production.
  - Q. Thank you.
  - A. Does that help? Thank you.
- Q. And you would expect that counsel would not provide a document that was not responsive to discovery.
  - MR. NOURSE: I'm sorry, your Honor, I think all these questions have at least double and maybe triple negatives. I think they're confusing. It could be asked more clearly.

MS. GRADY: Is that an objection?

2 MR. NOURSE: It is.

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EXAMINER SEE: And the objection is sustained. The question has been asked and answered.

Move on, Ms. Grady.

- Q. (By Ms. Grady) Now, when we look at the column entitled "Cont Initiated By," would you assume that means "contact initiated by"?
  - A. I don't know.
- Q. Is it your understanding that under OCC interrogatory 9-174.c., that a request was made to identify who initiated the communication on behalf of the companies?
- A. Yes, I see that. And I saw that on a., it's "Identify the person and state a contact address...," so that word "contact," that's why I really don't know. But you are correct on c. it does ask who initiated the communication.
- Q. So if we look at the names that are provided under "C-o-n-t Initiated By," are those names familiar to you, Mr. Dias?
  - A. Yes, the last names are familiar to me.
- Q. And who are those names? Are those employees of AEP or AEP Ohio or AEP Service Corporation?

- A. I believe all of these names, if they're the same folks I'm thinking about; Wheeler, Payne, Buck, and Wheeler, again, are AEP Ohio employees.
- Q. Okay. And do you know the positions of those employees?
- A. I know the group in which they work in, but I don't know the position title.
  - Q. And what group is that?
  - A. The Community Affairs.
- Q. And is that a group that you have dealings with, Mr. Dias, as part of your position?
  - A. From time to time I do, yes.
- Q. And what kind of dealings would you have with that group?
- A. It would vary. If it involved a community issue, I would have communications with them about it. But they do not fall under my direct responsibility.
- Q. Do they fall under your indirect responsibility?
- A. What does "indirect responsibility" mean?

  I mean, I --
  - Q. Are they underneath --
- 24 A. I guess.

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Q. That's fine.

A. I'm not sure. They report to another vice president but I have interaction with them so indirectly every once in a while I deal with them.

Q. Thank you.

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And when we look at the column entitled "Comment Summary," would you agree that this appears to be in response to the interrogatory 174, the request to d., "Provide a summary of the content of your communications with such person"?

- A. I don't know.
- Q. Now, Mr. Dias, would you accept, subject to check, that if I looked at the PUCO docket in this case, I would find letters filed by these individuals or organizations?
  - A. Sure.
- Q. Let's go to Attachment No. 2. Mr. Dias, this document is labeled "Attachment 2-Canton," do you see that label?
- A. Yes; it looks very similar to the one before that, except this one has "Canton."
- Q. And would it appear to you to refer to the Canton public hearing?
  - A. I presume.
- Q. And that was a hearing you attended, correct?

A. I attended all of them.

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- Q. And would it appear to you that the information shown in this discovery response appears to respond to OCC's request asking the company to identify persons who testified at any of the four local public hearings who the company communicated with regarding the testimony that was to be offered?
- A. Ms. Grady, I'm going to have to tell you again. I did not prepare this response. It was prepared by counsel. I told you earlier that I presume counsel checked with folks that were directly involved in trying to answer the questions.

I'm seeing this document. To do much more than, you know, I gave you, I told you I know the names of those employees, anything else is speculation on my part.

- Q. I'm asking if it would appear to you as a lay witness.
- A. It's a response to the interrogatory, so I believe it's responsive.
- Q. If we look at the first column there, we see the names of individuals and the second column we see the address and phone. Do you see that?
  - A. Yes, I do.
  - Q. And the next column shows a date as well.

A. Yes.

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- Q. And, again, the label "Cont Initiated By," do you see that?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And the statements shown under that column would be Mr. Wheeler?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And he's an employee.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, if we look at the last column, we see that it's -- the content summary is the support for the ESP filing. Do you see that?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And would you accept, subject to check, that if I looked at the transcript from the public hearing in Canton, held on April 26th, 2012, that we would see that these -- that these are indeed customers who testified at the hearing in support of the company's ESP filing?
- A. Yes. I would not be surprised to see these folks or these testimonies that they did at public meetings, if these are the folks that appeared there, to be in the docket.
- Q. And would you accept, subject to check, that these individuals, when they testified, were

representing the various community organizations that you referred to as being part of the AEP Ohio community partnership?

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- A. I really don't know, because, as I said earlier, we have -- I do know this for sure, we have been approached by numerous folks, customers, communities, and actually some that I didn't even know were -- I didn't even know who they were, and they saw what was happening and they asked us how can we support, how can we help you. You're important to the state of Ohio. And so I'm not surprised by any of this.
- Q. Do you know if these were individuals that the contact was initiated instead by the company?
- A. No. I'm referring to folks that have reached out to us.
- Q. But is it your understanding that the column entitled "Cont Initiated By" with the name "Wheeler" means that the company initiated the contact?
- A. If you presume that, that may be. I'm not surprised.
  - O. Is that a reasonable?
  - A. Sure, that's a reasonable presumption.

- Q. So on this document where it says "Cont Initiated By Mr. Wheeler," that would really mean that the contact was initiated by the witnesses and not Mr. Wheeler; is that your testimony?
- A. No, that's not my testimony. I mean, what we don't know is if these were the same folks I referred to that reached out to us previously. When I told this -- this ESP II has been going on since January of 2011, so these hearings, public meetings took place, well, I can't remember the dates.
  - Q. April 26th.
  - A. Okay.

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- Q. Of this year.
- A. So Mr. Wheeler may have contacted them. I really don't know. I can't speculate.
- Q. Now, with respect to my last question, my last question was: Would you accept, subject to check, that these individuals, when they testified at the Canton public hearing, represented the community organizations, testified in their organizational capacity for the community organizations that are referred to in your testimony as part of the community partnership?
- A. And the subject to check, if it's in error, then what happens?

MS. GRADY: May I approach the witness?

Q. Mr. Dias, I've handed you --

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MR. NOURSE: I'm sorry, I didn't see what you handed him.

MS. GRADY: I'm sorry. I handed Mr. Dias the transcript from the public hearing with tabs to show where the individuals in this exhibit have testified, and if Mr. Dias is not willing to accept subject to check, that they presented testimony on behalf of the community organizations, I would ask that Mr. Dias look through the transcript and confirm that.

MR. NOURSE: That's fine. I thought he already did accept it subject to check in the prior answer, but however you want to proceed.

- Q. Are you willing to accept, subject to check, Mr. Dias, that these were individuals that at the Canton public hearing on behalf of the various community organizations that would be part of the community partnership that you referred to in your testimony in this case?
- A. You know, as much time as we've spent on this, I'm willing to accept, subject to check. I don't know what happens if I found an error, but I'll accept it subject to check. Let's move on.

Q. Well, you can certainly, if you want to take the time, I would be happy to let you take the time to review that transcript, Mr. Dias. Don't feel like I'm rushing you.

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MS. McALISTER: Your Honor, could I inquire whether Ms. Grady is using this to challenge the credibility of the witnesses who testified at the public hearing or the credibility of Mr. Dias?

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Grady?

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, I think either purpose would be a purpose that I would be permitted to cross-examine on.

MS. McALISTER: Your Honor, I'd raise an objection if it's for the purpose of --

EXAMINER SEE: Do me a favor, please speak up, Ms. McAlister.

MS. McALISTER: Yes, your Honor. I object to the extent she's using this for the purpose of challenging the credibility of the witnesses who testified at the public hearing who were available then for cross-examination.

MR. NOURSE: The company joins.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection as to public witnesses at the public hearings is sustained.

Q. (By Ms. Grady) Now let's go to the

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

1 Attachment 2 -- excuse me, Attachment

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2-Chillicothe -- or, let me strike that.

Let's skip the blank page where it appears that there is a heading called "None."

- A. Yeah, I see that, okay.
- Q. And let's go to Attachment 2-Cols. Do you have that in front of you?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And would it appear to you that the information shown in this discovery response is responding to OCC's request asking the company to identify persons who testified at the four local public hearings who the company communicated with regard to testimony that was offered?
  - A. Okay.
- Q. And would it appear to you that the reference "Cols" would be the Columbus hearing?
- A. I've seen "Cols" refer to Columbus, so I'll accept that.
- Q. And if we look at the first column, we see what would appear to be the name of witnesses; is that correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And we would see in the next -- the following columns their phone number and the date

appearing to be the date that they were contacted.

A. Same as before.

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MR. BARNOWSKI: Your Honor, I apologize,
I've got to raise an objection. I object to the
relevance of continuing to pursue a line of
questioning, get a man to say on the record guesswork
as to what a document means.

EXAMINER SEE: I'm sorry, say that again.

I need you to speak up.

MR. BARNOWSKI: I apologize. I object on the relevance and the cumulativeness of this line of questioning. The man doesn't know anything about the document. He's just guessing as to what it means.

You gave her a little bit of time to explore that, but we're not getting anything else out of this except for guesswork. Any of these questions, any answers she might get she can make in her briefs.

The document is what it is and this man isn't adding anything to it and I don't think it's relevant. I certainly believe it's highly cumulative to keep asking these same questions.

EXAMINER SEE: Did you want to respond, Ms. Grady?

MS. GRADY: No, your Honor. Other than

it's not highly cumulative, Mr. Barnowski, because we are dealing with different attachments. These are different hearings, different witnesses, letters, contacts, it's all in different context.

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And with respect to the relevance,

Mr. Dias has testimony in this proceeding at page 6
of Exhibit 119 about future cash flows for AEP Ohio
impacting decisions on how it will fund community
partnerships and whether or not it will decrease
funding the company partnerships. So I think it's
very relevant and it's been -- Mr. Dias has opened
the door.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I'll just say in response to that, again, we don't object to this general line of questioning. I would tend to agree it's cumulative at this point, but I don't, as to her last point, I don't agree that there's any impeachment value associated with Mr. Dias's statement on page 6 relative to future funding of charity.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection made by Mr. Barnowski is sustained.

Move on, Ms. Grady.

Q. (By Ms. Grady) Would you accept, subject to check, Mr. Dias, that if I looked at the

transcript from the public hearing in Columbus held April 30th, 2012, that I would see that these 17 customers testified at the hearing in support of the company's ESP filing?

- A. Okay.
- Q. And would you accept, subject to check, that these individuals, when testifying, were representing the various community organizations that are part of the community partnership you referred to in your testimony?
  - A. Okay.
- Q. And if we go to interrogatory 174, would it appear to you that this information shown responds to OCC's request for the company to identify persons testifying at the local public hearings with whom the company communicated?
- A. Same as previous answer related to this question: I did not prepare it, but counsel did, and I presume it was responsive.
- Q. Would you accept, subject to check, that if I looked at the transcript from the public hearing in Lima held May 1st, 2012, I would see that these three customers testified at the hearing in support of the company's ESP filing?
  - A. Okay.

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Q. And would you accept, subject to check, that each of these individuals, when testifying, were representing the various community organizations that are part of the community partnership you referred to?

A. Okay.

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MS. McALISTER: Your Honor. Sorry, before Mr. Dias --

EXAMINER SEE: Were you finished with your answer?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. McAlister.

MS. McALISTER: I intended to raise the same objection of whether she's challenging the credibility of witnesses who were available at the public hearings.

MR. BARNOWSKI: Your Honor, I renew my objection as well.

EXAMINER SEE: And both objections are sustained.

- Q. (By Ms. Grady) Now, let's go to
  Attachment 3 of the discovery response. Do you have
  that in front of you?
  - A. Yes, I do.
    - Q. Would it appear to you that the

information provided in this company is responding to OCC's discovery that OCC -- that the company produce documents sent to public witnesses or individuals filing documents at the PUCO or those communicating with the PUCO?

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- A. Same as previous answer: I did not prepare this response, counsel did, I assume he's being responsive.
- Q. And does it appear to be that this is an AEP-generated document?
- A. Yes. I'm not sure where it came from, but I see the "AEP Ohio" logo on the top left.
- Q. And do the statements on this page appear to you to be AEP-generated statements?
- MR. BARNOWSKI: Your Honor, I renew my objection.

EXAMINER SEE: And your objection is?

MR. BARNOWSKI: Relevance,

cumulativeness, speculation. I accept the fact that the document itself might be relevant, I don't accept the fact that this man guessing as to what is meant by the document is relevant to this proceeding.

MS. GRADY: I don't think my questions have gone to that.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is

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MS. GRADY: I'm not sure at this point if there was a question pending or not.

(Record read.)

- A. I don't know.
- Q. Have you seen this document before?
- A. Not until yesterday when I mentioned earlier seeing this interrogatory response for the first time.
- Q. Would you know at whose direction this document would have been generated?
  - A. I do not.
- Q. I take it you did not have any input into this document.
  - A. I did not.
- Q. Do you know if anyone working underneath you or supervised by you would have had input into this document?
  - A. I do not.
- Q. Let's pull to Attachment 4. Does that appear to you be a form letter, Mr. Dias?
  - A. It appears to be a letter.
- Q. Would you accept that this is an

  AEP-generated document provided in response to OCC's

  discovery?

- A. Same as previous answer. I did not prepare the response. Counsel did. And I presume it's being responsive.
- Q. Would you be surprised to find numerous copies of these letters were filed at the PUCO in the docket to support AEP's ESP plan?
- A. No, not at all, for the reasons I mentioned earlier.
- Q. Have you looked at the docket in this case to see the letters filed by customers in this proceeding?
  - A. From time to time I do.
- Q. Is that something that you do as part of your job in keeping informed of what customers are saying about the ESP?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. So have you seen this particular letter before in your review of the letters that are docketed at the Commission?
- A. I don't remember seeing this specific letter. But I've seen other letters in support.
- Q. Have you seen other letters that are based upon this form letter?
- A. I wouldn't know what they were based on.
  - Q. Now, let's turn to Attachment 5.

A. I'm there.

2.2

- Q. Does this appear to you to be a draft press release issued by -- or, with the name "Wapakoneta Area Economic Development Council" on it?
  - A. That's what the heading is in bold, yes.
- Q. And would you accept that it is an AEP-generated document provided in response to OCC discovery?
- A. Same as previous answer: I did not prepare this response, but counsel did, and I presume he was responsive.
- Q. Are you familiar with the project that is described in this document?
  - A. I'm not.
- Q. Is this investment, if you know, one that would be included as part of the distribution investment rider?
- A. I'm not familiar with this project, so I really don't know.
- Q. Are you familiar with the distribution investment rider?
  - A. Yes, I am.
- Q. Do you know whether this project that is referred to in this document would be funded by customers or would be funded by shareholders?

- A. I'm going to have to take the time to read this entire press release to see if I can decipher anything to answer your question.
  - Q. Okay. Go ahead.
- A. Okay. I've read it and, Ms. Grady, I was present when Company Witness Kirkpatrick, and I believe even Company Witness Allen, testified around the distribution investment rider, and they discussed certain FERC chart of accounts that would be the basis for distribution investments that would be part of the DIR.
  - Q. Yes.

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A. I don't see any information in here to be able to tell me whether this would fall into those FERC chart of accounts that they referenced. In fact, I see references here to "power infrastructure"; I don't know exactly what that means.

It talks about the investment will enable a 40-plus megawatt supply; that tells me it's generation related. So I really can't answer your question.

Q. I appreciate the honesty, Mr. Dias.

Is this project, if you know, part of the investment that would be recovered through the

economic development cost recovery rider that you testify in your testimony to?

- A. I don't know what this project is.
- Q. Let's go to Attachment 6 of that exhibit.
- A. I'm there.

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- Q. Would it appear to you that this document responds to the information sought in OCC interrogatory No. 179 [verbatim]?
- A. Same answer: I did not prepare this response, counsel did, I presume he was being responsive.
- Q. And if we look at the column entitled "Wheeler, Payne, and Buck" in various iterations, those are individuals that you testified earlier are employees of the company.
- A. Yes; these names appeared in one of the additional schedules or several of those additional schedules.
  - Q. Thank you.
  - A. You're welcome.
- Q. Now, Mr. Dias, you're aware, are you not, that Mr. Powers referred to a number -- let me strike that.
- Mr. Dias, you're aware, are you not, that
  Mr. Powers referred a number of questions to you when

- he testified at the beginning of this hearing? Do you recall those?
  - A. I heard my name come up on occasion.
  - Q. And you were present throughout his testimony; is that correct?
    - A. I was in the room.
  - Q. Now, were you in the room when Mr. Powers testified specifically on the Ohio regulatory background?
    - A. Yes.

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- Q. And I'm going to refer your attention to Mr. Powers' testimony at pages 7 and 8 and ask you if that's your understanding of the point of his testimony where he speaks to the Ohio regulatory background.
  - A. Are you asking me to look at Mr. Powers' testimony?
    - O. Yes.
- A. So I need to pull it out then, just one second.
- 21 O. Sure.
- A. Okay. I'm on page 7.
- Q. Carrying on through 8, correct?
- 24 A. Correct.
  - Q. Now, I want to focus on the statements

Mr. Powers made with respect to Ormet and Eramet. Do you see that reference on page 8, beginning on lines 19 and running through I believe the end of page 8 -- actually, carrying over onto page 9? Do you see those?

A. Okay.

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- Q. And Mr. Powers testified, did he not, that the PUCO "adopted 'exclusive supplier' provisions inserted into the Ormet and Eramet special contracts over AEP Ohio's objections"? Do you see that reference?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Let's focus for a moment just on the Ormet special contract. You are familiar, are you not, with that special contract?
  - A. Generally I am, yes.
- Q. Is it your understanding that Ormet filed an application seeking an approval of a unique arrangement on approximately February 17th, 2009?
- A. I don't remember those -- that date, but that's generally the time I recall.
- Q. And do you know that the -- do you recognize the case number as being 09-119-EL-AEC, a case reference that Mr. Powers has, in fact, footnoted on page 9 of his testimony?

A. Yes, I see that.

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- Q. And is it your understanding, then, that he is referring to that case number when he speaks of the Ormet special contracts?
- A. I'm guessing. This is his testimony, so I would say I think so.
- Q. Now, in that application Ormet filed a copy of a proposed power agreement; is that correct?
  - A. I'm sorry?
- Q. In that application in that case number 09-119, Ormet filed an application for approval of a power contract?
- 13 A. Yes, I think so.
- MS. GRADY: May I approach the witness, your Honor?
- 16 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
  - Q. Now, Mr. Dias, I'm handing you a copy or I have handed you a copy of the Ormet application in that case. Is that what it appears to be?
    - A. That's correct.
  - Q. And there's a docket stamp on that, correct? And the date is?
    - A. February 17th, 2009.
- Q. Now I'm going to direct your attention in that application to article 2 and ask you to read

that section into the record.

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MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I'm going to object. I was waiting for a substantive question there.

Ms. Grady started off by saying
Mr. Powers referred things to Mr. Dias, and now she's
going into matters that Mr. Powers addressed
extensively during his cross-examination. I don't
recall or believe there was any referral on the
contract in question.

Is that the basis of the line, because I don't recall that?

MS. GRADY: Well, your Honor, if you recall, Mr. Powers couldn't answer any specific questions on the Ormet contract and said that was not -- even though he submitted testimony as to what was done and who inserted and who objected, he couldn't respond to any specific questions and we were not permitted to try to impeach Mr. Powers, and so the suggestion was made, I believe on the record, that Mr. Dias or someone else at the company would have more specific information and that we could ask our specific questions of those witnesses.

MR. NOURSE: That was my question, your Honor. I don't recall that. If Ms. Grady's got a

citation or is representing that's the premise of her question --

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MS. GRADY: I am representing that. We do not have copies of the transcript at this point in time.

MR. NOURSE: And I don't think it's appropriate just to say one witness couldn't answer a particular question, therefore -- that relates to a footnote citation, therefore, I get to ask another witness.

MS. GRADY: And I would just very briefly respond, that under the rules of discovery which govern this proceeding, there is a wide-open cross rule pertaining to anything that is relevant to the proceeding, and certainly Mr. Powers would have presented something that is relevant to this proceeding, I would hope.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is sustained.

- Q. (By Ms. Grady) Mr. Dias, are you familiar with exclusive supplier provisions?
  - A. Generally.
- Q. And are you aware of exclusive supplier provisions that would have been placed into certain special contracts?

- A. I'm generally aware that the Commission placed an exclusive supplier provision in the Ormet and Eramet special contract.
- Q. And that is your testimony that it was the Commission who placed that exclusive supplier provision into the contract?
- A. Yes, on Ormet I know specifically -- I do recall AEP Ohio opposed that exclusive supplier provision, I'm quite certain about that.
- Q. Now, with respect to the document that I just provided you, can you turn to section 2 of that contract. And can you read that article 2 into the record? The first sentence, if you would.
- A. "During the term of this power agreement,
  AEP Ohio agrees to furnish to Ormet, and Ormet agrees
  to take from AEP Ohio, all of the electric energy of
  the character specified herein subject to the terms
  and conditions of service, except as otherwise set
  forth herein."
- Q. Thank you. Now, is that, to your knowledge, an exclusive supplier provision?
  - A. No.

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- Q. And why is it not an exclusive supplier provision, if you know?
  - A. I'm not an attorney to be able to

interpret all this language in these contracts, okay, but being involved in these cases, when it refers to all of the electric energy of the character specified, meaning it's a firm requirements kind of contract --

Q. Yes.

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- A. -- as I think of it.
- Q. Yes.
- A. But that does not mean the customer in this contract in this provision could not shop.
  - Q. That's your interpretation.
  - A. I thought that's what you asked me.
- Q. Yes. I'm just confirming that that is your interpretation.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And is it also your understanding that under that provision -- or, is it your understanding under that provision that the company shall provide all the power needed by Ormet and Ormet shall take all the power needed from the company? Is that your understanding of what those words convey?

  MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I would object

again. I just don't see the relevance to his testimony. I believe this relates to matters that have been adjudicated not only at the PUCO but the

Supreme Court of Ohio, and I believe this continuing line is inconsistent with your sustaining the objection a few moments ago.

EXAMINER SEE: And I would agree with you, Mr. Nourse.

Move on, Ms. Grady.

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- Q. (By Ms. Grady) Mr. Dias, would you agree with Mr. Powers' testimony that AEP Ohio did not seek recovery of stranded investment costs for its generation fleet?
- A. My recollection is that AEP Ohio did seek stranded cost recovery at one point in time -- this is even before I got to my position or moved to Ohio -- during the implementation of Senate Bill 3, but during a settlement in the ETP, AEP Ohio forewent their recovery or gave it up.
- Q. Let's go to your testimony at page 5, lines 11.
  - A. Which, 118 or 119?
- Q. I believe that would be the later testimony, 119.
  - A. Do you have a page, you said?
- Q. That would be page 5, line 11. You indicate there that "The RSR allows for the Company's provider of last resort obligations to be met...."

Do you see that?

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- A. I do.
- Q. Do you know if the company has identified any out-of-pocket POLR expenses as part of its modified ESP?

MR. NOURSE: I'd just object to the form of the question. The ESP relates to a future period of time and you're asking about out-of-pocket expenses that have been incurred --

MS. GRADY: Let me rephrase my question.

- Q. Do you know, Mr. Dias, if the company has identified any POLR expenses as part of its modified ESP?
- A. I'm not aware of the company identifying any POLR expense, but nor is the company asking for any POLR expense to be recovered.
- Q. Now, on page 6 of your testimony, again we're in the Company Exhibit 119, lines 13 through 14, you indicate that "The Commission may approve the RSR as proposed irrespective of whether it approves other aspects of the Company's ESP as filed." Do you see that?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And is that your understanding of what the Commission may do?

A. I don't know what the Commission's going to do; that's what I'm recommending to them.

2.2

- Q. But you indicate that it's your understanding that the Commission may approve, and I guess I'm just trying to determine whether that's based on your own personal knowledge or upon the advice of counsel.
- A. Probably a combination of both, because I've had discussions with counsel on this subject.
- Q. So is it your testimony that the RSR could stand on its own, essentially?
- A. We've had a lot of discussion leading to me taking the stand on what the RSR is, and I'll just briefly touch on it again. It is that -- it is a mechanism that strikes a balance for all the other provisions that are contained in the modified ESP II proposal.

So to the extent that the Commission chooses to do any modifications, which is not what we're recommending, but if they chose to adjust anything in the other side of the RSR, our recommendation is to maintain or leave the RSR mechanism as proposed.

Q. Can you tell me how the RSR on its own provides certainty for customers, as you referred to

on line 18?

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- A. I can give you several aspects of it.
- Q. I guess -- I'm sorry, go ahead.
- A. First, let's start with the frozen nonfuel base generation rates --
- Q. Mr. Dias, I hate to interrupt you, but my question really was going to the RSR on its own as you refer to it at this page -- at this point in your testimony. You testimony states that "The Commission may approve the RSR as proposed irrespective of whether it approves other aspects of the Company's ESP plan...."

And I am asking my questions with respect to the RSR alone, not in conjunction with other portions of the plan.

So my question is, Mr. Dias -- Dias, I'm sorry.

- A. That's okay.
- Q. -- whether or not the RSR on its own provides certainty for customers, and if so, how does it?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I'd just object, because he was already answering the question she posed before and the question was how does the RSR provide benefits to customers, and he was starting

into that explanation when she decided to change and narrow her question.

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EXAMINER SEE: Therefore, I'm going to allow the witness to answer either one or both to the best of your ability.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, I would withdraw my earlier question, then, and narrow my question to the one I just asked.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, she interrupted the answer to her earlier question. She can't withdraw it after it's already being asked, and that she interrupted to do so.

EXAMINER SEE: And as I said before, I'm going to allow the witness to answer either one or both.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

You have to think about the RSR in context of the whole ESP. You can't just look at it by itself. It ties in, it strikes that balance. I said that earlier, between all the other benefits that are proposed in the modified ESP II.

The financial harm is that safety net to the extent that any one of the other benefits that

I'll talk about here in a moment are -- create financial harm for the company, the RSR serves as a

financial safety net to the company.

2.2

To your question earlier, what are the benefits of the RSR, quickly I'll go through this because I know we've spent a lot of time on this. It's the frozen base generation rates; the modest rate increases that customers will see; the discounted capacity from our cost of 355; the faster pace to market to get to SSO pricing.

And you've heard a lot about the delayed implementation of the PIRR and the unification of the FAC. Those are all benefits that come with this modified ESP and that RSR strikes that balance.

- Q. The RSR enables those other benefits to be made as part of a package, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. But your testimony on page 6 says that
  "The Commission may approve the RSR as proposed
  irrespective of whether it approves other aspects of
  the Company's ESP...."

So my question is: If we take the RSR alone and we say that the Commission -- we assume the Commission approves the RSR as proposed and doesn't approve other aspects of the company's ESP as filed, can you tell me how the RSR promotes certainty and stability for customers?

A. You're taking an extreme case of wiping of them -- of the Commission disapproving every other provision in the modified ESP.

2.2

Q. I don't think so. I'm looking at your testimony, Mr. Dias, where you say "The Commission may approve the RSR as proposed irrespective of whether it approves other aspects...."

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I object to the characterization. She keeps leaving off the last phrase approves "as filed" is what it says.

MS. GRADY: You can add that phrase into my question, that's not going to change my question.

EXAMINER SEE: And the objection is overruled. I'll allow the witness to answer the question.

A. The RSR, as I said earlier, provides that financial stability for the company to get to the end state, and the end state is to get to market auctions for SSO pricing and a robust, competitive market.

Those are benefits to customers. It's an extreme case using that scenario where the Commission disapproves every other provision in our modified ESP, but you will still get to that.

It shifts many parts of our plan and removes the balance that we've talked about for the

plan -- for the ESP.

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- Q. I understand -- I'm sorry, are you done?
- A. I am.
- Q. I understand, Mr. Dias, how the company views the RSR as providing financial stability for the company. That I most certainly understand.

The question is how does the RSR on a stand-alone basis provide certainty and stability for its customers?

A. It would still get the company to the end state, which is auction-based market SSO pricing, it will provide competitive choices for customers.

I'm not recommending the Commission approve the RSR by itself. It is proposed as a balance towards all the other provisions that have been proposed also in this modified ESP.

- Q. So is your testimony that the Commission should approve the RSR only as it relates to other elements of the package presented as part of the modified ESP?
- A. It's a package. Mr. Powers talked about it a lot. It has all these benefits that I, again, repeated here a moment ago. It's a reasonable plan.

You know, Ms. Grady, I sat through these -- all these testimonies, and it's very

apparent everybody wants to get to the end state, which is market auctions, full competitive choice for customers, it's the dessert at the end.

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This is a balanced plan. The vegetables in this plan are the healthy -- strike that balance, and you've got to deal with this entire plan before you can get to that dessert. It's a transition ESP.

My recommendation is the Commission look at this as a transitional ESP. There are lots of reasons why this transition is here. And you'll get to the end state. It's a three-year period. It's as quickly as we can get there.

- Q. Would you agree with me, Mr. Dias, that it's also important to look at the rates that are going to result before we get to the end state?
- A. That's one aspect that should be looked at.
- Q. Now, on page 6 of your testimony, again, this is in Exhibit 119, lines 21 through 23, you indicate that "...any modification would have to be reviewed by the Company to weigh the impact of the approval" -- let me strike that.

On page 6 of your testimony you testify that "...any modification would have to be reviewed by the Company...but approval of the filed RSR

mechanism could help alleviate the potential for withdrawal from the plan." Do you see that?

A. I do.

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- Q. What happens if the company withdraws from the plan?
- A. I hate that thought. I don't know. I don't know. I just can't imagine starting again, but I don't know.
- Q. Do you know what rates would be placed in effect or what rates would control if the company withdraws its plan?
  - A. I don't know.
- Q. And would your answer be the same, that you wouldn't know what capacity charge would apply if the company withdraws its plan, for CRES providers?
  - A. Yes, I don't know.

MS. GRADY: If I may have a moment, your Honor, I'd like to take a minute to look through my notes, I believe I'm at an end here.

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

- Q. One final question, or one or two, I should say.
  - A. Sure.
  - Q. Page 6 of your testimony.
    - A. Which testimony?

- Q. Again, this is 119, the supplemental testimony.
  - A. Okay.

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- Q. You indicate on lines 9 through 12 that "Without approval of the RSR and the corresponding reduction of regulatory risk within Ohio, modifications to the proposed ESP could cause AEP to minimize spending in the state..." Do you see that?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. When you -- can you explain to me what you mean by "the corresponding reduction of regulatory risk within Ohio"?
- A. I believe Company Witness Powers talked in length about the unique situation Ohio is in and our associated regulatory risks; I think Company Witness Allen also talked about regulatory risks.
  - Q. Yes.
- A. I'm referring to exactly that; approval -- without approval of the RSR which mitigates the uncertainty facing the company, modifications to the proposed ESP would cause AEP Ohio to minimize spending.
  - Q. So is -- I'm sorry.
- A. It's those unique regulatory risks associated with the uncertainty and getting to this

end state that we keep talking about.

- Q. So it's your testimony that the RSR reduces the regulatory risk within Ohio; is that correct?
- A. It reduces the regulatory risk to the company. It balances, it strikes that balance to keep us financially healthy, to be able to do the investments that we have been -- historically been doing under the health we've had.

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

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

EXAMINER SEE: Let's take a lunch break until 2:45.

15 (Thereupon, a lunch recess taken at 1:57 p.m.)

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1904 1 Thursday Afternoon Session, 2 May 24, 2012. 3 4 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the 5 record. 6 Mr. Maskovyak? Do you need a microphone? 7 MR. MASKOVYAK: I don't think so, no. 8 9 CROSS-EXAMINATION By Mr. Maskovyak: 10 11 Good afternoon, Mr. Dias. Ο. 12 Α. Hello, Mr. Maskovyak. 13 I would like you, if you would, turn to Q. 14 page 3 of your direct testimony that's been labeled 15 as AEP Exhibit 118. 16 Yes, I'm there. Α. 17 Just very briefly, at line 17 you talk Q. about how the modified ESP application promotes state 18 19 policies. 20 Yes. Α. 21 And then it goes on for several pages, 22 and I'd like to quickly move ahead, then, to page 7, 23 and look at lines 11 and 12 where you talk about how 24 it protects at-risk populations.

25

Α.

Yes.

- Q. Do you see where I am?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Can you define for me "at-risk populations"?
- A. My definition of "at-risk populations" are those -- and I'm being very specific to residential customers that are having difficulty paying their electric bill in conjunction with all other necessities of life.
- Q. Okay. Which is very consistent with what you said in your deposition. And when I asked you in your deposition if, if you remember, this was your definition or whether you were speaking on behalf of AEP, you said that it was AEP's definition as well, correct?
- A. Yeah, it's my definition but I would offer it as AEP's definition also.
- Q. Okay. In the original application that was filed way back last January and Former President Joe Hamrock's testimony, he discussed the protection of low-income customers.

What I want to know, is there a difference between those two terms that the company's now using, at-risk populations versus low-income customers or, in other words, was this change in

language done intentionally and with some purpose so as to make a distinction between those AEP intends to protect?

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MR. NOURSE: I'd just ask for a clarification on reference to Mr. Hamrock's testimony some 15, 16 months ago. Are you saying that was in the same context of discussing this subsection (L), 4928.02, that refers specifically to at-risk?

MR. MASKOVYAK: I am not sure exactly what Mr. Hamrock was referring to. I do know that AEP did not use the term "at-risk populations" and instead used the term "low-income customers." I am simply trying to discover whether those terms are one and the same or not, and Mr. Dias says that he can speak on behalf of the company as to what "at-risk populations" are. If he cannot speak as to what "low-income customers" are, that's it.

MR. NOURSE: I guess I object -- your

Honor -- only if you can't clarify, because you were

stating it was a change. I don't believe the context

was the same. If you have a reference to

Mr. Hamrock's testimony, that might be helpful.

MR. MASKOVYAK: I don't know if I do or not. Let me see.

I have an excerpt from Mr. Hamrock's

testimony.

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I'm sorry, your Honor. May I approach?
EXAMINER SEE: Since you're there.
MR. MASKOVYAK: Yeah. I thought that

- Q. (By Mr. Maskovyak) I'm showing you an excerpt from Mr. Hamrock's testimony, page 16. I would like you to read starting at line 8, the question and beginning of the answer, please.
  - A. Okay.

might be the answer.

- Q. Do you, after reading the question and answer, do you know whether the company is intending to serve the same population that Mr. Hamrock identifies as low-income customers when today they say they are going to protect at-risk populations?
- A. I think so, generally, Mr. Maskovyak. In his answer about the Partnership With Ohio Fund, described the Partnership With Ohio Fund, he references that AEP Ohio has committed some dollars to fund -- to this fund, which is the Partnership With Ohio Fund, and it will target, quote, at-risk populations. This is on line 14 of that page 16. So I think we're talking about the same thing.
- Q. I thought so as well, I just wanted to clarify. Thank you.

So, when we're talking about people who are having trouble paying their bills, I think we can agree that such folks would fit that term as you just described, so as I asked Mr. Allen, and I think you were here the other day, would you put those that are on Social Security into that group?

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A. So the policy around the at-risk population, and this is very specific 4928.02(L), and just let me preface that I see these policies as guidelines for the Commission to use as they're looking at various regulatory matters, this being one of them, is that our proposed ESP plan inclusive of other customers, specifically benefits at-risk populations.

So to the extent that, I can't recall what you -- how you defined a specific group within the at-risk population.

Q. What I'm trying to get at is some more meaningful descriptions of who would be included in "at-risk" so we have some identification of who those may be, because, as you've identified, it is fairly general in the statute and it provides no specific definition, allowing AEP to decide whom would fit that definition.

So I go back to my original question: Do

you believe that those that are on Social Security would fit into the definition of "at-risk populations"?

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- A. Sure. So to the extent that they're on Social Security and they fit my definition of at-risk population, they'll see benefits.
- Q. And those who would be on Social Security Disability.
- A. I'm not discriminating against any at-risk population.
- Q. I'm not asking you to. I'm just asking for some identification as a matter of clarification.
- A. Okay. And I don't have anything specific. I'm using the term, and I think I told you that in my deposition, "at-risk population" is a broad definition as I defined it, and to the extent customers are having difficulty paying their electric bills in conjunction with other necessities of life, this plan helps them.
- Q. I understand the intent. Again, I'm trying to get some specification, some definition, of what groups those may include, since we agree that the term is vague.
- A. Okay. I did not make a list, if that's what you're asking me.

Q. That's okay, I did.

So I'm asking you if you can identify folks within the list as whether you think they fit or not.

- A. All right, and I'll more than likely tell you yes, yes, but keep going.
  - Q. Okay. Social Security Disability?
  - A. To the extent they're at risk, yes.
- Q. Those that are on Ohio Works First, which you may know as ADC or welfare.
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Those that are on food stamps.
- A. Yes; if they're having difficulty paying their bills I think this plan is such that it helps those customers.
  - Q. Those that are on unemployment compensation.
- A. I think the answer is yes. I don't know exactly what all is involved with unemployment compensation, but --
  - Q. I'm not asking you to. I understand that.
- Those that are on the PIPP program.
- A. Now, that's an interesting one,

  Mr. Maskovyak. I'll have to think about that a

moment because PIPP customers don't pay their electric bill, as I understand it, they pay a portion -- they pay a percentage of their income.

Q. Correct.

2.2

- A. So those customers, I'd say it's questionable whether -- let me think about that.
- Q. So do you think you can make a lot of money and still be eligible for the PIPP program?
  - A. I'm sorry?
- Q. Do you think you can make a lot of money and still be eligible to be placed in the PIPP program?
  - A. Who's "you make a lot of money"?
- Q. Any residential customer. Do you think they allow anyone --
- A. No, I don't think so. I think there are criteria for being on the PIPP program and income is one of those.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Maskovyak, do me a favor, wait and let the witness finish his answer before you start your next question.

MR. MASKOVYAK: I apologize, your Honor.

- Q. And do you know what those eligibility requirements are?
  - A. No, I don't.

- Q. And do you think, generally speaking, you would have to be low income in order to be financially eligible?
  - A. I think that's fair.

2.2

- Q. For those that are in public or subsidized housing.
- A. To the extent that they have an electric bill to pay, yes.
- Q. And if they have no electric bill, then they are not at risk?
- A. No, they may be at risk, but this plan has no affect on them, I guess.
- Q. Correct. Okay. I appreciate the clarification.

Those that are underemployed or have been forced to seek part-time work.

- A. Yes. Again, assuming they have an electric bill to pay and they have other necessities of life.
- Q. Okay. Then I think we can agree that we can properly identify those that would fit the at-risk population, which we'll get to in a bit.

Now, my next part was going to go to about the, it's almost as if you anticipated my cross-examination, the absence of subsection (L).

So, instead of asking why the absence was there and was it intentional or is it an oversight,

I'm going to assume at this point it is an oversight since it has been added; is that correct?

- A. It should have been in there. It inadvertently got left out. I'm making a correction.
  - Q. When did you notice its omission?
- A. I don't remember exactly, but it was several weeks ago.
- Q. Was it before you filed your supplemental direct testimony?
  - A. I can't recall.

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- Q. Was it you that actually noticed its omission?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. But you're not sure if you noticed it before or after your supplemental direct testimony.
  - A. No, I don't remember.
- Q. And why did you believe it was important to add it?
- A. I took great pains in going through 4928.02 when I filed my original direct testimony marked as Exhibit 118, and in preparation, as I was going -- reviewing my testimony, and I don't recall when that was, and I was once again looking at the

state policy, it jumped out at me that I left out (L). So I thought it was important to make that correction.

- Q. In the modified application that AEP filed, there is no provision that specifically protects at-risk populations or fulfills this state policy objective, is there?
  - A. Oh, I disagree.
  - Q. Please, explain.
- A. As in my -- I think you asked me this question in my deposition --
  - Q. I did.

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A. -- and I took you through three items, I've even subsequently thought of some additional items, and I'll take you through those again, Mr. Maskovyak.

First is this provision on frozen generation rates, this is the frozen nonfuel-based generation rates that go back to December of 2011, and by virtue of the term "frozen" meaning that there are no related -- increases related to generation, I believe that by itself is a benefit to this at-risk population.

I'll take you to the deeply discounted capacity pricing that we're offering under the

two-tier provision that allows CRES providers the opportunity to give choices to customers as an alternative to our standard service offer so, once again, a customer, you added a lot more definition, the at risk, who those folks are, would have choices in alternative to our SSO.

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I'll take you to the early market-based SSO pricing. If you do subscribe to the school that SSO pricing will be a benefit to customers because those market prices will be lower or will be -- will have economic advantages to customers when we get there, even the early auctions we're doing, that will help those SSO customers that are at risk as it establishes the SSO price.

Those were three I gave you in my deposition and I even thought about the -- in this ESP we've asked for this Commission to approve the energy efficiency peak demand reduction rider.

You are part of the collaborative, your organization, I know the other group, Ohio Partners for Affordable Energy, is very active in the collaborative for energy efficiency which has programs that target residential customers, low-income customers. I happen to be on a -- sit on a board of a community action agency that I know

takes advantages of those energy efficiency programs.

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So there are lots of things in this plan that, as I've listed out for you, provide benefits to at-risk population.

- Q. But those last benefits you mentioned, they're actually part of another case, are they not? They're not part of this case.
- A. The program's a part of another case.

  The rider, which is to collect costs of the program, are part of this case. So they are very much connected.
- Q. All right. The earlier benefits that you enumerated, the first three, the modest rates, for example, those are all benefits that are available to everybody, everybody in this room, they're not available specifically to the at-risk populations, correct?
- A. Correct. We did not discriminate or specifically target one group of customers to give modest rates versus another group of customers that did not have access to those modest increases.
  - Q. How unfortunate.

So back to my original question, there is no provision that specifically benefits at-risk populations in this ESP, is there?

- A. Can you be more specific?
- Q. I can. In the current ESP, the one that's still in effect, there is the Partnership With Ohio.
  - A. Okay.

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- Q. And would you agree that the Partnership With Ohio, in part, is to specifically benefit the at-risk populations?
- A. You somewhat answered my question when you started with "this current ESP," which is the one that we're wrapping up and trying to get to a new plan. It was a different plan, had different provisions.
  - Q. Right.
- A. Correct. We gave up -- we changed this plan, this is a new plan, and it did not include the PWO fund.
- Q. And in the previous plan the Partnership With Ohio was funded at \$5 million a year?
- A. I think that sounds right, but I'm not sure.
- Q. Do you have a copy of the previous order from the current ESP?
- A. No, I don't.

  MR. MASKOVYAK: Your Honor, may I

approach?

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EXAMINER SEE: Yes. And as you're approaching please indicate which case number you're referring to.

MR. MASKOVYAK: I am referring to the opinion and order from Case No. 08-917-EL-SSO and 918 in the current ESP.

- Q. Mr. Dias, I just handed you a copy of the opinion and order from 917. Can you see the little piece that's marked? Can you read it aloud, that paragraph for us?
  - A. The whole paragraph?
  - O. Please.
- A. "While the Partnership With Ohio Fund is a key component of the economic development proposal, in light of the modifications made to the ESP, pursuant to this opinion and order, we find that the Company's shareholders should fund the Partnership With Ohio Fund at a minimum of 15 million over the three-year ESP period with all of the funds going to low income, at-risk customer programs. Accordingly, we direct AEP Ohio to consult with staff to administer the program established therein."

So this looks like the Commission discussion and decision around the original proposal

we may have made under the PWO fund.

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- Q. That's the order stating that the Partnership With Ohio shall be funded at \$15 million over a three-year period which comes out to \$5 million a year.
  - A. Yeah, I agree with you.
- Q. Okay. And as you read, did you notice that the Commission characterized it as a key component of the economic development proposal?

  Would you agree with that characterization?
- A. Sure. Different plan, different provisions, different proposals; a lot of differences.
  - Q. Of course.

And as we all know, the stipulation that was originally filed in this case, we landed at \$3 million a year for the Partnership With Ohio. Do you remember that?

- A. I know, we talked about so many provisions over time, I don't remember.
- Q. Do you have a copy of the opinion and order from this case that was issued in December?
  - A. "This case" being the stipulation.
  - Q. Well --
    - A. I'm not sure which case you're talking

about.

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- Q. I'm talking about this case, 346/348, there was an opinion and order issued in this case in December approving the stipulation. Do you remember that?
  - A. I do remember. December 14th order?
  - Q. Correct.
- A. I do not have a copy of that in front of me.
- Q. So do you remember as part of that order that the Commission approved the funding of the Partnership With Ohio at \$3 million a year?
- A. I don't remember the \$3 million. I do recall there was a provision for the Partnership With Ohio Fund, again, the stipulation, you started with the January 2011 proposal that had a PWO provision, it morphed into a stipulation agreement, different provisions, and ultimately the stipulation was rejected by the Commission and, as I'm remembering now, Mr. Maskovyak, I don't recall you signing that stipulation agreement either when it had a PWO fund in it.
  - O. We did not.
- I'm glad you mentioned the original
  application. If you remember, was the Partnership

With Ohio not intended to be funded according to AEP's application at \$6 million a year?

- A. I'm sorry, can you ask your question again?
- Q. Sure. In the original ESP application filed last January it was AEP's proposal to fund the Partnership With Ohio at \$6 million a year.
- A. Yeah, these are the numbers I don't remember. I verified for you the Commission ordered 15 million as part of a different package, but I don't remember all these numbers you're referencing in your questions.
  - Q. Do you have a copy of your deposition?
  - A. Okay. I do.

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- Q. All right. Can I ask you to turn to page 139.
  - A. Okay. I'm there.
- Q. I just want you to tell me if I'm reading this correctly starting on line 1. "Question: Okay, I understand that. But you can understand from my perspective how it would be dismaying to see it go from 6 million in the original application to 3 million in the stipulation to the proposal of zero this time around.

"Answer: I can understand your

disappointment insomuch as there were many provisions both in the original stipulation, excuse me, in the original application and in the stipulated agreement that was ultimately rejected, and I presume rejected for reasons."

Did I read that correctly?

## A. Yes, you --

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MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I object. I don't think that's a proper use of a deposition. He didn't ask him a similar question here, and it's not being used for impeachment. Mr. Maskovyak is just reading the deposition passages into the record.

MR. MASKOVYAK: I'm attempting to demonstrate, your Honor, that he had no objection to the fact that I enumerated how much the Partnership With Ohio was funded at in various places at that time and he certainly had ample opportunity to do so. He accepted those figures at that time; I'm asking him to accept them now.

MR. NOURSE: I disagree with the characterization, but I don't think it's proper just to pull out a deposition and start reading it without asking the witness first on the stand.

EXAMINER SEE: I'm going to sustain the objection. Start over.

Q. (By Mr. Maskovyak) I think I previously asked you if you had a copy of the December order, and you do not; is that correct?

A. I don't.

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MR. MASKOVYAK: Would you like to provide him with a copy or would you like me to?

MR. NOURSE: Go ahead.

MR. MASKOVYAK: May I approach, your Honor?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

- Q. Mr. Dias, I've handed you a copy of the December opinion and order. I turned to page 24. Are you with me?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Can you read paragraph 21 on that page?
- A. "The Company shall provide funding for the Partnership With Ohio (PWO) initiative of \$3 million annually for the benefit of low-income customers during the term of the ESP provided AEP Ohio's return on equity exceeds 10 percent for the calendar year. AEP Ohio will collaborate with staff to determine the uses of the PWO fund." And there's a reference to the stipulation agreement provision.
  - Q. Correct. Does that establish, in your

mind, that the partnership was funded in that order at \$3 million a year?

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- A. Yes. The numbers now are, you're confirming them for me because I didn't remember the numbers, but it's also confirming for me that these orders are all related to plans that were either approved and carried through with different proposals or a plan that was ultimately rejected by the Commission that also had different proposals in it, different balancing, different totally different plans.
  - Q. They are totally different plans.

Are you suggesting that the Commission rejected this stipulation ultimately in its last order because of the inclusion of the Partnership With Ohio?

- A. No, I'm not suggesting that at all.

  There are lots of reasons, I'm sure the Commission knows why it rejected the plan.
- Q. Okay. The modified ESP application contains no funding for the Partnership With Ohio, does it?
- A. It does not call out any funding for the Partnership With Ohio.
  - Q. Is that a "yes" or a "no"?

A. Yes, it does not call out any funding for the Partnership With Ohio.

- Q. And isn't it true that the funding that's -- for the Partnership With Ohio is used to provide dollars for programs such as the Neighbor to Neighbor Program which provides bill assistance to those at-risk populations who are having trouble paying their electric bills?
- A. That's correct, it does. The Neighbor to Neighbor Program is a relatively new program that started during the term of ESP No. I, and as part of the plan to seed the program, the Neighbor to Neighbor Program, we used Partnership With Ohio funds to get the program started, but the Neighbor to Neighbor Program was not intended to rely on Partnership With Ohio Fund for its steady state.

The program is designed to have customers who will contribute above and beyond what their electric bill is, there's a place where they can contribute more every month to fund the program that ultimately gets to the at-risk population, and that program, the Neighbor to Neighbor Program, is still in place.

Q. And as I recall, to its credit AEP Ohio still funds the Neighbor to Neighbor Program through

the PWO.

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- A. Yeah, that's been one of the funding sources, correct.
- Q. Because the original vision as seed money wasn't sufficient to maintain it; isn't that correct?
- A. I don't know that I will agree with you on that. We started with seed money to get the fund up and running. We immediately saw need for the fund. We contributed more dollars and had been contributing money out of the PWO fund that was approved in these orders you referenced -- you've given me.
- Q. I understand, and to AEP's credit, I believe, you've recognized that the need is maintained and that seed money alone wasn't going to be sufficient to maintain a good program.
- A. During the start-up period. But today we've been, I believe we've got quite a bit that's being contributed to fund by customers. I don't know how much.

I don't know if the Neighbor to Neighbor

Program can continue now at its steady state. I

don't even know if it's a steady state, but the goal

was it would be self-funded, self-funded in the sense

that it wouldn't need contributions and assistance

through the PWO fund.

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Q. Good segue to my next question.

So the fact that there is no Partnership With Ohio inclusion in the modified ESP application there will be no funds for the Neighbor to Neighbor Program.

- A. Well, there won't be a PWO fund.
- Q. And correct me if I'm wrong, but didn't you just explain that the PWO is what funds the Neighbor to Neighbor Program?
- A. No; I said it was one of the sources,
  Mr. Maskovyak. That also customers fund the Neighbor
  to Neighbor Program.
- Q. I understand, but to the extent that customer donations fall short of the need, there will not be a PWO fund on which to rely to supplement that need, correct?
  - A. I think that's fair.
- Q. Was it your decision to remove the commitment to PWO from the partnership of Ohio?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I object. He talks about removing. This is a new plan, Mr. Dias has said that multiple times, it's a new plan with a completely new package and I object to the characterization of removing things that were in

prior plans in prior cases.

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MR. MASKOVYAK: Your Honor, I'm simply making note of the fact that it was in the prior application, it is not now in this application. I think one has to remove that in order to get from being there to not being there.

EXAMINER SEE: I'll allow the witness to answer the question.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, I have to have the question reread.

EXAMINER SEE: Sure.

MR. MASKOVYAK: If you would, please.
(Record read.)

- A. I supported the decision, but it was multiple management that was responsible for that decision.
- Q. And can you tell us who else was responsible for partaking in that decision?
- A. There were several management-level individuals within the company that were involved in, including counsel, in the development of the modified ESP II plan, including myself. That was one of many things that were discussed as we gave up, in our opinion, a lot of what was in prior plans.

As I said earlier, the other -- the first

plan, ESP I, had a term, it was a defined term, it ended. We are in a new plan. And when we looked at all the provisions in the modified ESP and tried to get to striking that balance for the company, for the CRES providers, the customers, this was one provision that did not continue or did not survive.

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- Q. So would it be fair to say that AEP believed it could not afford to fund the Partnership With Ohio under the new -- all the new balance of provisions in the new modified ESP?
- A. We had to strike a balance between the CRES providers, the customers, the company, in a transitional period of three years, a relatively short period of time, to get to that end state. The PWO fund did not make it in that balance.
- Q. I understand. Is that a "yes" or a "no" to my question about whether AEP could afford it?
- A. I don't remember any of our discussions and leading up to the decisions as we went through every one and said "affordable" or "not affordable."

  It was a package that we put together. That's how we got to the decision. So I don't know how to answer your question.
- Q. So in your opinion it was not a question of whether AEP could afford to fund it or not.

A. It was a package that we looked at in totality, holistically to balance the three items I've talked about, Mr. Powers talked about it in length, it is a complicated circumstance that we're in, and we understood the end state of where the Commission wants us to go, hence came the modified ESP plan and the PWO fund was not in there.

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- Q. Let me try it another way. Could AEP afford to fund the Partnership With Ohio at any level if the modified ESP application was otherwise approved?
- A. Mr. Maskovyak, I don't know. We would have to -- as I said earlier, we did not look at provisions, at least not the PWO fund, whether it was an afford-or-not-afford kind of criteria test. It was a package that was holistically put together that had a lot of other benefits. We looked at all the other benefits that the at-risk population received and we think it's a balanced plan.
- Q. And I assume that when you said "all of the other benefits," you're talking about the benefits you enumerated earlier which are benefits to all customers, not just to at-risk population customers.
  - A. All customers including the at-risk

population.

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Q. All right. I'll move on.

Let's turn to everybody's favorite topic, the RSR. I'd direct you to page 3 of your supplemental direct testimony, AEP 119, I believe.

- A. Just a second, let me catch up.
- Q. Of course.
- A. Okay, I'm on page 3.
- Q. Looking straight at the top, the first sentence there.
  - A. Starts with "Also"?
- 12 Q. Correct.
  - A. Yes, I see that.
  - Q. Have you got it? Would it be fair to say that this sentence is part of the overall AEP plan to advance the state policy of protecting at-risk populations?

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, I didn't hear all of the question. Can you please repeat it.

(Record read.)

- A. It's part, yes.
- Q. Just -- right.

Is there a specific provision of the RSR that is intended to protect at-risk populations?

A. I thought we already talked about it, but

I'll be happy to go through it again.

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- Q. I'm talking specifically about the RSR now, not the overall plan.
- A. Right. And I answered questions from Ms. Grady earlier around the RSR and I pointed out the direct link. It's that balancing mechanism, right, it strikes a balance between all these other benefits, between the CRES providers and customers on one side, and the company and the RSR on the other side. So it strikes that balance. All these other benefits that I referred to are also available to the at-risk population.
- Q. So there is no specific benefit to those who are part of the at-risk population.
  - A. I think I answered this question.
- Q. I'm not sure that you did. What I heard you say is whatever Les Wexner gets as a benefit from the RSR is what low-income customers get as well because it benefits all. Isn't that correct?
  - A. That's not my testimony.
- Q. I understand. But I'm asking you, isn't that correct? Whatever benefit Les Wexner gets is the same benefit that low-income clients get since it's a benefit to everyone and there's no differentiation or discrimination between Les Wexner

or low-income clients in terms of the benefit or the potential benefit they can receive. Isn't that correct?

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MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I'd just object to the use of Les Wexner. I mean, I think it's argumentative, obviously it assumes that, A, he's one of our customers, that he's, you know, pays his bill for us. I think it's argumentative.

MR. MASKOVYAK: I do not assume all customers are -- I'm merely providing an easy illustration for all to understand --

EXAMINER SEE: Rephrase the question, Mr. Maskovyak.

MR. MASKOVYAK: Yes, your Honor.

- Q. Isn't it true that, regardless of income, that the RSR is the same benefit whether you make a lot of money, a middle amount of money, or almost no money?
- A. Mr. Maskovyak, I said earlier that we did not differentiate, we did not discriminate around specific benefits for one group of customers versus another, and I heard you respond "and a good thing," I believe.

I call your attention to Mr. Roush's testimony in DMR-1, the year 1 increases on average

for all customers for AEP Ohio of 4.51 percent, in year 2 it goes to 3.77 percent, and in year 3 it goes -- there's an increase of a .26 percent.

Doing simple math, over the three-year period that's a 2.85 percent increase, all right, just an average over the three years. Less than 3 percent. Those are very modest increases. We did not differentiate, in my mind, the at-risk population benefits from a three-year average of 2.85 percent.

- Q. But the at-risk population benefits in the same way that everyone else does.
- A. That's correct. I'll give you that we did not distinguish, we did not discriminate between groups of customers.
- Q. So there is no discount for at-risk populations as part of the RSR, is there?
- A. They get a discount in capacity. You used the word "discount." We discounted the capacity from \$355 a megawatt-day to a two-tier substantially below cost if they choose, if a CRES provider passes those discounts back to customers.
- Q. As you may remember -- I want to refocus you, my question was about the RSR. Discounted capacity is not part of the RSR.
  - A. Oh, it is.

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- Q. It is something separate and apart.
- A. It is part of that provision that -- remember my balancing scale.

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- Q. I understand it all fits together.

  Nonetheless, the RSR is a separate provision from the discounted capacity provision.
- A. It is a different provision than the discounted capacity, but it takes all the benefits that customers see on one side of that scale and balances it to the company on the RSR side.
- Q. I understand the balance. I'm focusing specifically on the RSR and I'd like to talk only about the RSR. There is no discount provision in the RSR for at-risk populations.
- A. It doesn't make sense for me to respond to that because the RSR is a provision that deals with the company in this balancing mechanism.
  - Q. Well then --
- A. Customers get the other side of the balance.
- Q. So to the extent that the RSR raises rates over existing rates, it takes more money out of the pockets for customers who are at risk, correct?
- A. That's correct. But these are the -- the 2.85 percent increase they would see on average over

three years, that includes the RSR.

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Q. I understand. But the RSR, as projected by Mr. Allen, is going to collect quite a bunch of money, don't you agree?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I think this area's been fully explored and it's becoming repetitive here. I think Mr. Dias has been very clear in answering the substance of what Mr. Maskovyak's asking and he's just badgering and repeating at this point.

MR. MASKOVYAK: Your Honor, I'm merely trying to focus on how it affects my particular clients, since I think they're more adversely affected than most.

EXAMINER SEE: Proceed. Ask a question, Mr. Maskovyak.

Q. The RSR, based on Mr. Allen's projection, ends up collecting quite a chunk of money from customers over the period of the ESP, does it not?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I'd just object. What's "quite a chunk of money"? I have no idea what that means.

- Q. All right. Let's refer to -- do you have Mr. Allen's testimony?
  - A. Again, I can find it.

Okay, I've got his testimony in front of me.

- Q. Turn to the last page, Exhibit WAA-6. Are you there?
  - A. I am.

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- Q. Do you see the line labeled "Retail Stability Rider"?
  - A. I do.
- Q. Can you read across for me the numbers for each of the areas that the retail stability rider intends to collect? Can you read it out loud?
- A. Well, the numbers in that row is
  44.1 million for planning year '12-'13; 102.9 million
  for planning year '13-'14; 137.2 million for planning
  year '14-'15. In total it's 284.1 million.
- Q. And my point was is that is a lot of money to be collected by the RSR; would you agree?
- A. That's a relative number compared to the total benefits customers get on the other side of the RSR.
- Q. If the RSR takes more money out of the pockets of at-risk customers and there's no bill assistance through the PWO, would you agree that they're even at more risk than prior to the implementation of the modified ESP?

- A. Mr. Maskovyak, I can't speak to whether their risk -- customers' circumstances increase/decrease risk. I can tell you, though, that I believe, and I'm providing testimony to say that I believe a 2.85 percent increase on average, given all the other benefits that I've already discussed, is a fair, balanced proposal.
- Q. I understand how you think it's balanced. But do you understand that rate increases affect my clients like a regressive tax, since it applies to all equally they have to pay the same share regardless of how much disposable income they have?
  - A. Was that a question?

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- Q. Yes. I'm saying do you understand that it operates as a regressive tax?
- A. I don't know how a regressive tax works, but I will add, though, that for the same rate -- the at-risk population customers you talk about, they're all getting the same level and I will beg to say that -- differentiate that, as I mentioned earlier, the energy efficiency and peak demand reduction programs that we have, they very specifically target --

I mentioned earlier I sit on a board for a community action agency and I know that is one of

their most substantial programs, targeting
low-income, at-risk populations, is to help those
folks that fall in that group of at-risk -low-income, at-risk populations help themselves, they
help themselves through these programs providing the
energy efficiency, the insulation, the windows,
doors.

So it's not quite what you're describing as everybody having the same.

- Q. I understand. And I think, as we agreed earlier, those benefits are part of another case.
- A. The implementation of those programs are part of another case, but the approval of that case, the ability to execute on that other case and put those programs in place are part of this ESP this Commission has to approve.
  - Q. Only as far as the funding goes.
  - A. The rider associated with it, yes.
- Q. I want to take you back to a line of questioning earlier by Ms. Grady. Can you turn to page 2 of your testimony?
  - A. 118 or 119?
  - Q. 119, I'm sorry.
  - A. I'm on page 2.

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Q. Do you remember when she asked you about

lines 10 through 14?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. She asked you to break down that sentence.
- A. Yes; actually, I think she broke it down for me.
- Q. That is correct. Your memory serves you well.

She talked about the benefit of providing stability needed for business and residential customers to plan, and she had asked plan what. I thought you had a very thoughtful and interesting answer, perhaps insightful. Do you remember your answer?

- A. Vaguely, but perhaps I need to have it read back to me, if it was so thoughtful.
- Q. You talked about how the plan, the decision about whether to buy prescription medications versus buying food versus paying for electricity.

Do you understand that is exactly the paradigm that my clients, that the at-risk population faces every time they have increases in any one of those commodities?

A. Oh, absolutely I do. And I care very

much about that, and that's how I defined my at-risk population when I talked about the group of folks that fall in that category, in my opinion, are the individuals that are having difficulty paying their electric bill in conjunction with other necessities of life. Those are the at-risk populations.

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- Q. And despite your understanding, that still does not mean that there is a place for funding for a Partnership With Ohio program as part of this ESP, correct?
- A. I'm recognizing those are the individuals that fall in that class, and I will offer to you that we have put together a very modest, very balanced ESP plan that addresses those individuals.
- Q. But it does not plan any sort of bill assistance that might help them with the very decision that you described in your earlier testimony.
- MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I object. Asked and answered. Argumentative.
- $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  MASKOVYAK: I'm asking specifically about the PWO, your Honor.
  - EXAMINER SEE: I'll allow it.
- A. And I have answered that, Mr. Maskovyak.

  You know, this is a different plan, different

provisions. The plan that was there before that had the PWO fund was quite different. In my direct testimony in 118, Exhibit 118, I differentiate, I even discuss all the differences in those plans, but -- between the two plans.

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But the PWO fund was one provision, as with other provisions, that did not surface under the modified ESP II plan. We gave up a lot when we got to the modified ESP II plan.

I'm not making any less -- don't get me wrong, I'm not discounting the at-risk population,
I'm very aware of them, and I call to your attention many of the benefits that that group of customers will see including these modest increases.

- Q. I may be mistaken, but -- and I agree that you do point out or highlight a lot of differentiations between the old plan and the new plan, but I do not remember any differentiation on the basis of addressing the Partnership With Ohio.

  Am I correct? Please point me to that part.
  - A. I'm sorry, I got lost in that question.
- Q. I was agreeing with you that there were many differentiations that you pointed out between the modified ESP and the original ESP and the stipulation, but I do not remember among those

differentiations that you listed any reference to the PWO. Am I correct?

- A. I think what I said was that when we were making the decisions on the modified ESP II plan, we looked at it holistically, we looked at it in totality, we looked at the balance, and the PWO fund was not in there.
  - O. I understand.

MR. MASKOVYAK: I have no further questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Kutik.

MR. KUTIK: Thank you, your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Kutik:

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- Q. Mr. Dias, I want to talk to you about your responsibilities as Vice President Regulatory and Finance. You were part of a group or the group that made decisions as to what would be included and excluded from the modified ESP proposal, correct?
  - A. I was part of a group, yes.
- Q. And you regularly participate in planning for the company filings before various regulatory commissions.
  - A. That's correct.

- Q. And you also provide technical direction on regulatory policy, correct?
  - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And that means if people have questions, they come to you about those issues.
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you also provide leadership on regulatory and strategic plans involving investments.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Including investments in facilities such as generating units.
  - A. That would be one of them. One item.
- Q. And as I understand it, you answered a question from Ms. Grady that you are here today as the company's policy witness, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. To answer questions with respect to the company's position on important policies that relate to this case, correct?
- A. Yes. I think Mr. Bob Powers also, we shared some of that responsibility and he dealt with quite a bit too.
- Q. Okay. So let me ask you about some policies.
  - A. Okay.

- Q. Would it be fair to say that AEP acknowledges that competitive markets provide benefits to customers?
- A. Yes. Maybe I need to have the question reread, please.

(Record read.)

2.2

- A. Yes. We believe that competitive markets do provide some benefits to customers.
- Q. And in a competitive market sellers have incentives to minimize their costs.
- A. Yes, inherent with competitive markets sellers would look at their inherent costs.
- Q. And in a competitive market sellers have incentives to pass cost savings along to customers that result in lower prices, correct?
  - A. That depends.
- Q. Okay. Well, where a supplier is getting access to lower-cost capacity, for example, and does not pass the savings along to customers, in a competitive market a competitor can come along and offer a lower price reflecting that lower cost, correct?
  - A. They could.
- Q. Okay. One of the benefits of the proposed ESP is the potential for diversity of

suppliers, correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. This means that there will be a range of CRES suppliers and that there will be more choices for customers, correct?
  - A. I agree.
- Q. It would be fair to conclude that one of the things that customers might get to have a choice about is the prices that they might pay for generation service.
  - A. That would be one of them, yes.
- Q. Lower capacity prices offered in the proposed ESP, you believe, will lead to or will promote robust shopping alternatives, correct?
- A. I believe that the discounted capacity that this proposed plan provides will allow for a robust -- a diversity of suppliers that I believe will translate to robust choices for customers, yes.
- Q. And would it also -- can we equate the word "robust choices for customers" to a term you used earlier I think in response to questions from Mr. Maskovyak that it will lead to robust competition?
  - A. I would hope so.
  - Q. Okay. And would it be fair to say that

if there is robust competition, one would normally expect lower prices than if there was little or no competition?

- A. I think that would be the expectation from customers, that they would see lower prices from robust competition.
- Q. Well, isn't it true that AEP Ohio has told the public that the plan is designed to set a fair price for electricity while strongly encouraging competition that can save you money on your electric bill?

THE WITNESS: Would you repeat the question, please?

(Record read.)

A. Okay.

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- Q. That would sound like a true statement to you?
  - A. It sounds fair.
- Q. Okay. Now, would it also be fair to say that pricing electricity to allow Ohio to compete globally is another important state policy?
  - A. I agree.
- Q. And the price of electricity is an important factor, among others, in the global competitiveness of the markets here in Ohio.

A. I agree. It's one of several criteria for competing globally.

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- Q. It's potentially an important factor in site selection for new businesses.
- A. It would be one of the many criteria that businesses would use, manufacturers would use, in site selection.
- Q. And it similarly would be a factor that firms would consider or a company might consider in deciding whether it would stay or relocate from Ohio.
- A. As I said earlier, it's one of the criteria, correct.
- Q. And, among other things -- well, strike that.

All things being equal, would it be fair to say that companies paying higher electric prices may be at a competitive disadvantage compared to customers paying lower electric prices for -- lower prices for electricity?

- A. I'd have to say that depends, again.

  There's a lot of criteria that goes into that. The competitive advantage or disadvantage is going to be exactly that. Who are they competing with within their sector?
  - Q. But my question asked you to assume all

things being equal. One firm that has higher costs than another firm is at a competitive disadvantage, correct?

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A. You know, I don't know if I'll go to that as a competitive disadvantage because you've got to look at, in business, and I said that very clearly in my testimony that, for example, just using our business, if our revenues were not adequate, we would look at costs.

So if one company had a higher electric bill, and let's say it was in FirstEnergy's territory, compared to an equal competitor in AEP Ohio's territory that has lower rates, are you suggesting that the FirstEnergy company would be at a disadvantage, the company in FirstEnergy's territory would be at a disadvantage?

I think they'd look at their costs and perhaps they could remove a cost that could get them competitive.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, may I approach?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

- Q. Mr. Dias, I'd like to have you look at your deposition. You have it, do you?
- A. I do, if you will tell me the page number.

Q. I will in a second.

If I could have you turn to page 41. Are you there, sir?

- A. Yes, I am.
- Q. Specifically let me direct you to line 16. You testify as follows "Question: Okay. And, all things being equal, customers that pay -- in other words, companies that pay higher electric prices may be at a competitive disadvantage than companies that pay lower electric prices, correct?

"Answer: Generally I'll agree with you, but are there many things that go into play with where a customer sites its business."

- A. That's pretty consistent with what I just said.
- Q. All right. Now, you're also aware, are you not, that there is a state policy that favors reasonably priced retail electric service?
  - A. I'm sorry. Can you try one more time?
  - Q. Sure.

MR. KUTIK: May I have it read, your

22 Honor?

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23 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

24 (Record read.)

A. Yes, I am, amongst other criteria in that

policy.

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- Q. And you would agree with me, would you not, that a price that is just and reasonable would further the state policy of having reasonably priced retail electric service?
- A. I'll, again, generally agree with you, but the term "just and reasonable," I think of it in context of a cost-of-service kind of regime. We're in a different regime today here in Ohio, and I think of the policy which says "reasonable." It dropped the "just," but it talks about "reasonable."

So I think generally, or in Mr. Powers' words, directionally correct.

- Q. I'd rather have you use your word, sir.
- A. I will.
- Q. Thank you.

Now, where a regulatory commission has determined that a price is just and reasonable, that would further the state policy of promoting reasonably priced retail electric service, correct?

- A. Again, I'll generally agree with you.
- Q. Thank you.

Now, another state policy that you're aware of is the policy that militates against discriminatory rates, correct?

- A. Can you point me to that policy, please?
- Q. Okay. Are you aware of whether there's a policy that militates against discriminatory rates?
- A. I think generally we are -- yes, but I don't know if it's in one of the 4928.02.
- Q. Well, are you aware of something in, say, chapter 4905 that might prohibit --
  - A. That sounds more familiar.
- Q. -- militates against discriminatory rates?
  - A. I'll agree.

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- Q. Now, the company here is proposing to price capacity for shopping customers at two different levels, correct?
- A. It's proposing two different levels of pricing for capacity to CRES providers.
- Q. Fair enough. And other than the price, there's no difference in the capacity sold to one tier of CRES providers versus another tier of CRES providers, correct?
  - A. Other than price?
  - Q. Yes.
- A. Yeah, it's not like -- it's not like distribution service where you may have a pocket of an area that has a quality of service issue because

of the infrastructure or vegetation to a metropolitan area that may not have the same level. I think of capacity as capacity.

- Q. And so certainly the cost to provide capacity to one tier is the same as the cost to provide capacity to the other tier, correct? Because capacity's capacity.
  - A. Our cost is the same.
  - Q. Yes.

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- A. \$355.72.
- Q. So the cost is the same whatever the figure is. And, obviously, the parties disagree about the figure. We can agree that the cost, whatever it is, is the same, correct?
  - A. For AEP Ohio.
  - O. Yes.
  - A. Yes, the cost is the same.
- Q. Now, you talked with Mr. Maskovyak at length about another policy which is for protecting at-risk populations, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And I believe you defined "at-risk populations" as residential customers that have difficulty paying their electric bill in conjunction with the necessities of life, correct?

- A. With the other necessities of life, yes.
- Q. And would it be fair to assume that those customers in that group would have relatively more difficulty keeping current on their bills?
- A. I don't know how to get to that conclusion.
- Q. Well, if folks are having difficulty paying their bills, you would assume that some of those folks might have arrearages on those bills, correct?
  - A. Possibly.
- Q. Now, you were in the room, were you not, during the examination of Mr. Allen?
  - A. I was here on and off.
- Q. Okay. Did you hear Mr. Allen discuss with me an organization called AEP Ohio Choice?
- A. I remember the AEP Ohio Choice. I'm not sure it was an organization.
- Q. Fair enough. There is a group within AEP, the AEP companies --
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. -- called AEP Ohio Choice.
- 23 A. Yes.

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Q. And one of the things it does is it provides communications to CRES providers.

A. I think that's one of their responsibilities.

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- Q. In terms of how CRES customers may be handled, CRES bills or billing for CRES customers -- billing for CRES customers, payments to CRES providers and so forth, those are the types of subjects that AEP Ohio Choice Operations would communicate with regarding -- with CRES providers, okay?
  - A. Okay. Is that what Mr. Allen said?
  - Q. Well, is that your understanding?
- A. I think that's generally right but I'm really not real close to that group.
  - Q. Okay.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, may I approach?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, I would like to have marked as Exhibit FES 119 a two-page document, one of which is an e-mail from AEP Ohio Choice Operations and the other is the attachment to that e-mail.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Dias, I've handed you what's been marked for identification as FES 119, correct?
  - A. Is there a mark on here? I need to mark

it?

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- Q. If you could, please. Thank you.
- A. Okay.
  - Q. For your benefit and mine.
- A. Okay.
  - Q. And this appears to be, does it not, an e-mail from AEP Ohio Choice Operations?
  - A. It says from OhioChoiceOperations@AEP.com.
  - "AEP Ohio on May 16th will be begin reassigning
    Choice customers back to the company's Standard Offer
    Service if they have a 60-day delinquency of more
    than \$50. AEP Ohio will continue to remit any
    payments received from these customers to their
    selected provider for 80 days after the drop has
    taken place. After 80 days it will be the
    responsibility of the CRES Provider to collect any
    additional past due charges. Customers will not be
    allowed to select another CRES provider until past
    due amounts are paid."

Did I read that correctly?

- A. You read it correctly.
- Q. And when this is talking about Choice customers, those are customers that are receiving

retail electric service from CRES providers?

- A. I believe that's correct.
- Q. And what this is saying is that AEP Ohio is going to basically reassign those customers from the CRES provider back to AEP Ohio for standard service offer service.
  - A. That's right.

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- Q. And were you aware that this policy was underway?
  - A. I generally was, yes.
- Q. And with this policy in effect, once the customer was reassigned back to the standard offer service, that customer could not shop, correct?
  - A. Until the past-due amounts are paid.
  - Q. Is that your understanding?
- A. That's what I'm seeing here. I wasn't intimately involved in it, but folks within my group and others were involved in this discussion.
- Q. Would these customers be subject to the 12-month stay requirement?
- A. You know, I think the 12-month stay requirement I believe is for nonresidential customers, so I'm not sure.
  - Q. So you don't know.
    - A. I don't know.

- Q. But, certainly, until the -- at least it's your understanding, sitting here today, that these customers will be limited in their ability to shop until they paid their arrearages.
- A. That's correct. This -- I hate to use the word "policy," but this process was implemented relatively recently with a collaborative discussion with CRES providers, including FES, staff, I think all the CRES providers were involved in the discussion, and everything was vetted within these groups.
- Q. Okay. So is it fair to say that there's nothing in the proposed modified ESP that would change or alter this policy? Correct?
  - A. I haven't thought about it.
- Q. Okay. Let's move to a discussion -- from a discussion of the policies that you know of to a discussion of some of the benefits in your proposed ESP.
  - A. Sure.

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- Q. One of the things you cite is the fact that a proposed ESP includes an energy-only competitive bidding process for power delivered beginning January of 2015, correct?
  - A. Correct.

Q. And bringing a competitive bidding process to SSO customers you would deem to be a benefit, correct?

A. I do.

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- Q. And would it be fair to say that you're not aware of anything within SB 221 that would prohibit AEP Ohio from procuring all of its SSO load through a competitive bidding process for power being delivered beginning June of 2013?
- A. I'm generally familiar with 221. I'm not an attorney. I don't know whether there's a prohibition from doing what you just asked me, but there are reasons, many of which -- all of which were discussed by prior witnesses and, just to be brief, around the FRR responsibility we have the obligation we have for our load and the pool modifications that have to be done before we can -- by the time we corporately separate.
- Q. You understood, sir, that my question -I'm sorry, had you finished your answer?
- A. I'm not sure at this point, but I'll say yes for now.
  - Q. Okay. I apologize if I interrupted.
  - A. That's okay.
    - Q. Is it your -- you understand my question,

though, sir, to relate to SB 221, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. Right. And is it fair to say that, sitting here today, that you can't think of anything that prohibits a full load, full SSO load competitive bidding process for AEP Ohio for power delivered beginning June of 2013?
- A. Well, I do know that under an MRO I don't think we -- you said "all," and I don't think we can do all of ours under an MRO. Under the ESP the company has to propose a plan, so it's left up to the company to propose a plan of what it intends to do.
- Q. Right. And so there would be nothing under the -- under Senate Bill 221, if the company wanted to have an ESP with a competitive bidding process for all its competitive load for power delivered beginning June 2013, there's nothing in SB 221 that prevents that, correct?
- MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I'll just object. I think Mr. Dias has already explained his understanding of this matter and now Mr. Kutik is trying to get him to give an unqualified, really a legal opinion.
- MR. KUTIK: I don't think I have an answer on the record, your Honor, and that's what I'm

trying to find out.

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EXAMINER SEE: The objection is overruled.

Mr. Dias, you can answer the question.

- A. As I said earlier, I'm not an attorney. I'm not aware of any prohibition.
  - Q. Thank you.
  - A. I'm not finished.
  - Q. Okay. Go ahead.
- A. I'm not aware of any prohibition, so I really can't be certain about your answer. I do know that other EDUs have gone faster. Circumstances are totally different.
  - Q. Right.
  - A. I'm finished now.
- Q. Well, as the individual in the company who provides technical direction on regulatory policy, sitting here today you certainly can't think of a reason under SB 221 that would prevent what I suggested, correct?
  - A. As a layman, that's correct.
- Q. Now, would it also be fair to say that you're not aware of anything in Ohio law that requires an EDU to use its own generation to provide SSO service? Correct?

A. I think this is very similar to my last answer; I'm not aware but I'm not an attorney.

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- Q. Okay. Now, I want to talk to you about another benefit that you discuss a little bit in your testimony, and that's the benefit of transparency. Would it be correct to say or understand that transparency, specifically in terms of rates, might be thought of as rates that are readily understood?
  - A. That could be one of them.
- Q. Okay. Or rates that are readily capable of being determined or explained?
- A. No. I think I would characterize it as transparency being rates that are explainable.
- Q. The capacity prices being proposed here are 146 and 255 dollars, correct?
  - A. Correct, as a discount from our cost.
- Q. Right. At no time during the term of the ESP will the \$146 be the then-current RPM price, correct?

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, could I ask you to read the question back for me?

(Record read.)

- A. It is the now-current RPM price.
- Q. I asked you the then-current RPM price.
- A. Tell me again when is the then-current.

- Q. Sure. Well, during the term of the ESP, 146 will not be the then-current price, RPM price, correct?
- A. Okay, I understand your question. The RPM price changes, as I understand it, on PJM planning years starting June of every year, so the RPM price is scheduled to change during the ESP.
  - Q. So the answer to my question is "yes."
  - A. The 146 is now-current RPM price.
- Q. That's not my question. My question is the 146 during the term of the ESP will not be the then-current RPM price.
  - A. Okay, I'll agree.
  - Q. Thank you.
- Now, the 146 is also not a cost-based rate, correct?
  - A. Oh, it's definitely not a cost-based rate.
- 19 Q. I thought you'd say that.
- The 255 is also not a cost-based rate,
- 21 correct?

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- A. I think you'll anticipate my answer;
  you're correct, it's not.
- Q. Nor is it a market-based rate or the RPM rate, correct?

A. You know, that's a real interesting question, the cost -- it comes back down to what is market, right? Market is what two parties agree to pay for something. Our cost is 355.72. If somebody agreed to pay for that, that would be a market rate.

- Q. Let me have you refer to your deposition, sir, page 59.
  - A. Okay.

- Q. Are you there?
- A. I am.
- Q. And did you testify starting on line 11 as follows: "Question: Okay. Now, the 255, that price, that's also not a cost-based rate, correct?

  "Answer: Oh, it sure isn't \$355.72 per

megawatt-day. No, it's not cost based for AEP.

"Question: Right. And it would also not be considered to be a market-based rate? Correct?

"Answer: I'll agree."

Did you testify in that way, sir?

A. I did, and I just said earlier when you asked me the question, it occurred to me it's a really interesting question, I thought of it when I answered this question, it's not an RPM rate, I agree, but market can be something different than an RPM.

Q. Well, my question to you, sir, was simply did I read your testimony correctly.

A. You did.

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Q. Thank you.

Now, if the Commission determined in Case No. 10-2929 that AEP Ohio should charge RPM-based rates for capacity, then the capacity prices that AEP Ohio proposes here will not be a discount, correct?

- A. Now, I do remember that question from the deposition and I was very clear that when I think of a discount, 255 and the 146 are discounts as what AEP is willing to do. The RPM is not what AEP is willing to do, so I wouldn't consider that a discount.
- Q. Okay. And the same thing for if -- you had the same answer if the Commission in 10-2929 determined that AEP's cost was not \$355 per megawatt-day but \$146, your answer would be the same, the prices you're proposing would not be a discount using the definition you just gave, correct?
- A. Well, we were willing to do 146 as a one-tier, then there's a second part to that.
- Q. But that's not my question. My question is if the company -- if the Commission said in the capacity case that AEP Ohio's costs were not \$355 per

megawatt-day for capacity, but it was \$146, in that instance the capacity that you're proposing here, let's say in the second tier, the 255, that would not be a discount, correct?

- A. Yeah, and just to be clear I'm understanding you, Mr. Kutik, you're referring to just a single capacity rate of 146; is that what you're --
- Q. And the 255. That would not be a discount either.
  - A. You're confusing me.
  - Q. Let me try --
    - A. Start again.
  - Q. -- to clarify that.
- 15 A. Okay.

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- Q. As I think we understand and agree, there are two tiers being proposed; 146 and 255.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And those prices will be the prices for the entirety of the proposed ESP term.
  - A. That's what we've proposed.
- Q. And if the Commission said, you know,
  AEP, we find that you have not proven that your costs
  are 355, but your costs are really less than \$146,
  then the proposal that AEP has made with this

proposed ESP in terms of the capacity prices would not be a discount, correct?

- A. If they impose -- if the Commission imposes a capacity price that is less than what we have proposed in our modified ESP, that would not be a discount.
  - Q. Thank you.

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Now I want to talk about another policy that you mentioned. With respect to -- and that is a policy with respect to certainty of charges. That was one of the policies that you pointed out, right?

- A. Yes. I'm still -- I'm a little troubled with where we were.
  - Q. Well, sir, can you answer my question?
  - A. Okay. Go ahead.
- Q. You're familiar with the policy that you cite of rate certainty --
  - A. Yeah.
- Q. -- correct? And that's one of the benefits that you cite with respect to your proposed modified ESP, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Now, there are certain parts of the charges that are being proposed that will vary from year to year; would that be fair to say?

A. Yes, there are some that could vary slightly.

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- Q. For example, the FAC; that could vary from year to year.
- A. The FAC I would expect to vary year to year.
  - Q. The RSR could vary from year to year.
- A. I would put that in the category as probably some variation but not significant.
- Q. Okay. And the GRR, that would change from year to year potentially.
- A. I have no idea what the GRR's going to be.
- Q. Okay. Now, you also mentioned another benefit is the elimination of the MTR and LFR riders, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And the benefit is that those riders aren't being proposed, right?
- A. That's correct. The MTR and the LFR were the subject of a lot of criticism in our stipulation agreement that caused some groups of customers to see relatively large increases and so in this modified ESP as we were rebalancing the plan, as I spoke with Mr. Maskovyak, the MTR and the LFR fell out.

- Q. Those two riders, they're not in effect now, correct?
- A. I don't think they are, Mr. Kutik. That would probably have been a better question for Company Witness Roush, but I don't believe that they are in effect.
- Q. And those two riders were not in effect at the time the company filed its initial application in this case back in January of 2011, correct?
- A. The MTR was proposed in the January '11 application. It was not in effect, to answer your question.
  - Q. Thank you.

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- A. But it was proposed. And then the LFR morphed into the provisions in the stipulation agreement.
- Q. So would it be fair to say that, given your answer that they were part of the proposal that was made in the application filed in January 2011 and morphed into the stipulation, that the only time those two riders were in effect was between the time that the Commission initially accepted the modified ESP or modified stipulation and the time that the Commission rejected the stipulation?
  - A. I think that's correct. Again, I would

have -- I think Company Witness Roush would have been the best subject-matter expert on those two items.

- Q. I'm asking you, and you have answered my question, thank you.
  - A. Yeah.

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- Q. Now, another benefit that you cite is folding the current EICCR charge into the base G charge, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the benefit here includes the fact that should environmental costs go up, the risk of that cost increase will be on the company, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And this risk, you would agree with me, is the same risk that any generation owner bears in a competitive market.
- A. I guess that would depend if the competitive bidder had generation.
- Q. Well, I said "generation owner." Any generation owner.
  - A. Generation owner?
  - Q. Yes.
  - A. Yes; I think that's correct.
- Q. Thank you. So that would include
  wholesale suppliers who own generation who bid into

- an SSO process, competitive bidding process.
- 2 A. Yeah, and it would make up --
  - Q. They would bear that risk.
  - A. They would bear that risk depending on what their fleet looked like, the composition of their fleet.
  - Q. Fair enough. And you had the same question for CRES providers if they owned generation.
    - A. Right.
    - Q. Same answer.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Now I want to talk to you about

  Mr. Maskovyak's favorite subject, apparently, the
- 14 RSR.

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- 15 THE WITNESS: Your Honor, before we get
- into that can we take a quick health break?
- 17 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
- 18 THE WITNESS: Five minutes, or less than
- 19 | five minutes?
- 20 EXAMINER SEE: We can take ten.
- 21 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
- 22 (Recess taken.)
- 23 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the
- 24 record.
- 25 Mr. Kutik.

MR. KUTIK: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Kutik) Obviously, we've had a break and I want to go back and talk about something now other than the RSR. I want to go backwards. We talked a little about the policy with respect to Choice customers that have arrearages. Do you remember that?
- A. I just remember you asking me if some of those customers would have -- could have arrearages.
- Q. Right. But you recall we talked about the policy that was announced by AEP Ohio Choice Operations; do you remember that? That's part of Exhibit --
  - A. Oh, yes.

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- Q. -- 119.
- A. Uh-huh.
- Q. Is that a "yes"?
  - A. I remember us talking about that, yes.
- Q. Okay. Those customers would be residential customers?
- A. I think that's correct, Mr. Kutik. Our terms and conditions address this whole issue and that's what prompted us to move forward with discussing this change in process or moving forward with this process, because it was contained within

our terms and conditions, and I think that is related to residential but I'm not 100 percent sure.

- Q. To the extent they were residential customers, would they be subject to a summer stay requirement?
  - A. I don't know.

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- Q. Okay. Well, if they were subject to some minimum stay requirement, would AEP Ohio be in favor of waiving any minimum stay requirements as long as the bills were paid? The arrearage was paid.
- A. Mr. Kutik, I can't negotiate that kind of an item on the stand here with you. I mean, I know as we were implementing or discussing this process with CRES providers, I would hope this could have been raised at that point in time, but I can't negotiate that with you.
- Q. I didn't ask you to negotiate it. I said would this be something that AEP Ohio would be willing to do.
- A. I don't know. I was not intimately involved in this. I just knew this from a management perspective.
- Q. And do you know whether AEP Ohio would being willing to allow customers to, if they had tier 1 status when they were assigned back to AEP Ohio's

standard offer service, whether they could retain that tier 1 status once they paid their bill?

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MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I object. I think that question goes to changing the existing rules and procedures that are in place and it doesn't relate to his testimony or what's being proposed in this case. I agree, it is negotiating on the stand.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, this witness is the company's policy witness. He's someone who is in charge of the regulatory policy, as he mentioned, providing technical guidance and leadership.

The issue with respect to switching, the issues with respect to how the detailed implementation plan are all fair game for me to discuss with company witnesses including a witness of this witness's stature.

EXAMINER SEE: What was the last part of that?

MR. KUTIK: "Of this witness's stature."

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, we would join with FES on this and just point out that no discussion of at-risk populations is complete without a discussion of what do you do with people in arrearage.

MS. THOMPSON: IGS joins as well.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I'll respond to that. I don't think any of the prior questions about at risk was asked -- were asking Mr. Dias to agree or make a commitment as he sits on the stand that's not found in the plan or in the filing, that is not required by current rules, so there's no justification for negotiating on the stand.

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MR. KUTIK: We're not negotiating, your Honor, and we're talking about how the detailed implementation plan is going to work and how those rules and other rules of the company will affect at-risk populations as defined by this witness.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is overruled. The witness said he wasn't intimately involved with developing the process that's in FES 119.

I'm sorry, did I misspeak? Let me go back, let me correct that.

The objection is sustained. The witness said he wasn't intimately involved with developing the process that's reflected in FES Exhibit 119.

Q. (By Mr. Kutik) Do you know, sir, whether under this process that's been spelled out in FES Exhibit 119, whether a customer has the potential of losing the tier 1 status?

A. I don't know.

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- Q. So it's possible that that would be the case.
  - A. I don't know.
- Q. Now let's move to the RSR. The RSR, would it be fair to say, is designed, among other things, to assist the company to recover its generation-related costs or certain of its generation-related costs?
- A. I would characterize it as the RSR is -provides the company to collect a preestablished
  level of generation revenue.
- Q. Fair enough. Now, that generation revenue will help to recover certain generation-related costs, correct?
  - A. Fair.
- Q. It would be fair to say that AEP Ohio is currently long on capacity in terms of serving its native load.
  - A. I believe that's correct.
- Q. And you're not aware of any plants other than the Turning Point project that are currently designed to come on line in the next three years.
- A. That's correct, I'm not aware of any plants. And just to be clear, Turning Point, I don't

consider it a plant but it is a generation
resource --

Q. Okay.

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- A. -- solar project.
- Q. And other than potentially Turning Point, depending on how we might characterize that, you're not aware of any plants that AEP Ohio might own that will begin construction in the next three years.
  - A. That's correct, I'm not aware.
- Q. And you're not aware of any plants that were not approved for investment because AEP Ohio would not -- would not recover or had the possibility of not recovering its embedded costs.

MR. NOURSE: I'm sorry, Mr. Kutik. When you say "approved for investment," are you referring to capital maintenance or something different?

- Q. Mr. Dias, do you understand my question, sir?
- A. I was thinking about it because I didn't, actually.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you this: You're not aware of any plants that were not approved for investment because of the possibility that AEP Ohio would not recover its embedded cost.
  - A. So assuming you do mean capital

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investment in this. With every capital investment there's O&M that goes with it too.

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To answer your question, I'm not aware of decisions being made to not invest in a generation plant because there is no mechanism to recover its embedded costs. We make decisions to invest or not invest for a variety of reasons.

The discussion we had earlier around the risks associated with the EDU making -- it was a discussion that you asked me questions about earlier, Mr. Kutik, about folding the EICRR into the base generation and you were comparing the EDU's situation with a CRES provider or a wholesale supplier bidding into -- whether they would have those same risks.

I mean, we have a unique risk as an EDU because of our POLR obligation. We have to be standing ready to supply a customer or a whole host of customers or an aggregated community that gets pushed back on us because the CRES provider walked away for us.

We have this unique POLR risk that you've got to always keep in mind. So our decisions to invest always at the forefront takes into consideration the POLR risk and our obligation to serve those customers, the default customers.

- Q. Turn to your deposition, please, sir, page 39.
  - A. What page?
  - Q. 39. Are you there?
  - A. I am.

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- Q. On page 39, line 3, I asked you a question "Are you aware of any plants that were not" -- then the transcript says "improved for investment because of the possibility that AEP Ohio would not recover its embedded cost for those plants?" And then there was a colloquy and we realized the word "improved" should have been "approved."
  - A. Yeah.
- Q. After you got that question on line 20 your answer reads "I don't know." Is that correct?
- A. That's correct. And it's very consistent with my answer right now. Just for --
  - Q. Did I read it correctly?
  - A. I'm not finished, sir.
- Q. Sir, did I read it correctly? That's all I'm asking.
- MR. NOURSE: Your Honor.
- 24 EXAMINER SEE: Let him finish his
- 25 response, Mr. Kutik.

Answer the question, Mr. Dias.

A. To be responsive, Mr. Kutik, you did read it correct, and I'm putting context around the answer that I want to finish, and that is I don't know of any decisions being made because of just recovering the embedded cost. That's what I said earlier.

We make a lot of decisions for a lot of reasons, and I went to a great length to explain to you that POLR is a significant reason as to why we would make decisions.

- Q. So I read it correctly.
- A. Yes, with all of the --
- Q. Thank you.

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- A. -- context I gave you.
- Q. Now, earlier in conversation with Ms. Grady she pointed out to you that there were two sentences, one in your supplemental testimony and one in your direct testimony that were the same. Do you remember that?
- A. Yeah, she ran me through some language and I explained to her that I was not surprised the language was the same because I expanded on it in my supplemental.
- Q. And I think you described it as a coincidence?

- A. I used the word "coincidence."
- Q. Do you believe in coincidence?
- A. I don't know if I believe in coincidences.
  - Q. But they happen.
  - A. But I understand the word "coincidences."
- Q. Coincidences happen from time to time, correct?
  - A. Sure.

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- Q. Now, the RSR revenues that are proposed to be recovered, would it be correct to say it would not entirely go just to AEP Ohio during the term of the ESP? Correct?
- A. That's correct. We have a -- we will have to have a contract with the GenCo to continue this POLR obligation we have through the end of the ESP before we get to auctions, after we've corporately separated, that would pass those revenues as we keep that capacity available under our FRR obligation. So that's correct, those revenues would stay with AEP Ohio until such time that contract is in place.
- Q. Okay. And it's AEP Ohio's intent after the transfer of the generation assets to remit all the RSR revenues to AEP Generation Resources,

correct?

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- A. I believe that's what the subject-matter experts prior to me testified to.
- Q. Now, notwithstanding the sharing of RSR revenues with AEP Generation Resources, would it be fair to say that you claim that without the RSR AEP Ohio will suffer, quote, financial duress, end quote?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And financial duress, as far as you're concerned, means a result that produces an ROE of less than 10.5 that you would recommend.
- A. Company Witness Powers described, I think he may have mentioned Company Witness Allen's analysis around an RPM outcome for capacity, and the fact that a company would lose 600 to 650 million dollars, I remember seeing that number, I think we talked -- we may have not used that number but I mentioned that very same analysis in our deposition, that would produce a return on being equity, and this was in the capacity case, Company Witness Allen had presented that analysis, I believe, that showed a 2.4 percent return on equity. I consider that financial duress.
  - Q. That's not my question. My question is:

1983 1 Would you consider financial duress to be anything 2 other than the 10.5 percent ROE that you proposed? 3 That's how you define it, is it not? 4 No, I don't know if that's how I define Α. 5 it. 6 Let me have you refer to your deposition, Ο. 7 sir. 8 Α. Sure. 9 Q. Page 75. 10 Α. What page? 11 75. Q. 12 Α. Okay. Let me get there. 13 Are you there? Q. 14 I am. Α. 15 And on line 9 I asked the question: Q. 16 "Question: How would you define the phrase, 17 financial duress? "Answer: It would -- financial duress in 18 19 my opinion would be a result that returns on equity 20 in an acceptable range. "Question: What would be an unacceptable 21 2.2 range?

"Answer: Less than 10-1/2 as we

That was your testimony, correct?

Sir?

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proposed."

- A. Mr. Kutik, I'm looking --
- Q. Is that your testimony?

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- A. Can I just have a moment to look at my testimony, my deposition.
  - Q. I want to know, did I read it correctly?

    MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, he's able to -
    EXAMINER SEE: Give him a moment.

MR. NOURSE: -- look at the quote and look at the context before he answers.

- A. You selectively picked one Q and A and read it correctly but I have to help you read the rest of the context.
  - Q. Well, did I read it correctly?
  - A. I'm not finished with my answer.
  - Q. Did I read it correctly? Sir.
- A. You read one Q and A correctly and I have to complete the rest of the context.
  - Q. Well, sir, your lawyer can --
  - A. And rest of the context is --
- Q. Your lawyer can do that on redirect, sir.
- 21 I want to ask you, sir --
- 22 A. I'm not done with the --
- Q. -- was the company in financial duress as of the end of 2011?
- 25 A. So the rest of the context was --

1 Sir, was the company in financial Ο. 2 duress --3 EXAMINER SEE: Off the record. 4 (Discussion off the record.) 5 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the 6 record. 7 Mr. Dias, my question to you was: Isn't 8 it true that the company was not in financial duress 9 as of the end of 2011? 10 I would agree with you that at the end of Α. 11 2011 I would not consider us in financial distress, 12 and I will go on to say that I define "financial 13 distress" as taking -- that we weren't in financial 14 distress in 2011. Less than 10-1/2 would be leading 15 us to financial distress. And you asked me how would you define "financial distress." And you said 16 17 that -- and I said it would be an ROE in an 18 unacceptable range. 19 I'll be brief and I'll stop there. 20 Thank you, sir. Q. 21 Now, at the end of 2011, sir -- do you 2.2 need to talk to your lawyer? 23 MR. NOURSE: Your Honor. 24 MR. KUTIK: Well he was looking over, 25 your Honor. I don't know if he needed to talk to his

lawyer.

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MR. NOURSE: He doesn't have to look at Mr. Kutik.

EXAMINER SEE: Move on, Mr. Kutik.

MR. KUTIK: All right.

EXAMINER SEE: Move on.

- Q. (By Mr. Kutik) As of the end of 2011 is it fair to say that the company was charging RPM prices for capacity?
- A. Yes, we were charging RPM prices for capacity while the cases are pending at the FERC and the Commission is establishing the state compensation mechanism.
- Q. And the company was not in duress as of the end of the first quarter of 2012, correct?
- A. As I said in my deposition, financial duress would be an ROE in an unacceptable range.

  We're suffering financial harm but we're not quite in financial duress, but it's heading that direction.
- Q. Well, isn't it true that the company was not in financial duress as of the end of the first quarter of 2012?
  - A. I just answered the question.
- Q. Okay. Let me have you refer to your deposition, sir. I want to refer you to page 77.

Are you there, sir? Mr. Dias, are you there?

A. I am.

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Q. Thank you.

On line 9 you testify as follows:

"Question: That's not my question. My question was at the end of the first quarter of 2012 was the company in financial duress?

"Answer: I wouldn't characterize it as being in financial duress."

Did I read your testimony correctly?

- A. That's exactly -- yes, you did it correctly, just how I answered the question.
  - Q. Thank you.
  - A. You're welcome.
- Q. And since 2007 the company has also not been in financial duress, correct?
- A. Correct, as I've defined "financial duress," an unacceptable ROE we have not been in financial duress but we have been suffering financial harm.
- Q. And most of the time that you have not been in financial duress the company, through that period of time since 2007 the company has been charging RPM rates for capacity, correct?
  - A. That's correct. And as was described in

lots of detail by other company witnesses during the course of these last few days is that this issue around RPM versus costs really became an issue in, on, or around, leading up to 2010 when we made our first application at FERC.

Q. Thank you.

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- A. When we saw lots of customer shopping happening.
- Q. Would it be fair to say that you also can't say that the company would be in financial duress or distress after May 31st, 2015?
- A. Yes; I don't know whether we will be in financial duress or not, but the way things are heading right now, if it is an RPM outcome, we will be in financial duress a lot sooner than the date you cited.
- Q. But as of May 31st, 2015, you can't say the company would be in financial distress, correct?
- A. That's correct. I will not know until the outcome of this case or the capacity case.
- Q. In fact, you can't say that the company would in financial distress after May 31st, 2015.
  - A. Yes, same answer.

MR. KUTIK: I have no further questions. Thank you, Mr. Dias.

1989 1 THE WITNESS: You're welcome. 2 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr. 3 MR. DARR: I'd request to go last, your 4 Honor, because of a questions -- a series of 5 questions with regard to a confidential exhibit. 6 EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Mr. Sineneng? 7 MR. SINENENG: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER SEE: Ms. McAlister. 8 9 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION 11 By Ms. McAlister: Good afternoon, Mr. Dias. Can you hear 12 Q. 13 me? 14 A. Yes. Good afternoon. 15 Okay. You told Ms. Grady and also Q. 16 Mr. Kutik I think that you're the overall policy 17 witness and that you're addressing how the components of the plan support state policy; is that correct? 18 19 Α. That's correct. 20 Are you also the overall sponsor of the Q. 21 application? 2.2 A. I am one of 12 witnesses sponsoring the 23 application. 24 0. Okay. And you're the company's last witness on its direct case; is that correct? 25

- A. I believe everybody's been through the process, yes.
- Q. Okay. And if you know, the application hasn't been made an exhibit that's been entered into the record; do you know?
  - A. I don't know.

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- Q. I just want to make clear for the record how your testimony works. You've got black bullet points and those items following the black bullet points represent components of the ESP, and then you've got white bullet points that follow and those are sections from 4928.02 and those are supposed to be the sections from the policy that are supported by the black bullet points; is that correct?
- A. Yes. I hadn't really thought about the order of the support. The black bullet points, as you describe, Ms. McAlister, are the components of the plan, using my words, and then I associate the white bullet points with the state policies that they're promoting.
- Q. Okay. And the state policies follow the components of the plan, so it's not the other way around; it's not that you state the state policy first and then those are supposed to apply to the following bullet points.

A. I see what you're saying.

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Q. I'm trying to make sure how it fits together.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, could she speak up? There's a loud fan here. I'm having a hard time hearing her. Maybe pull the microphone closer to your mouth.

MS. McALISTER: Will do. Thank you.

- A. Yeah, so the best way to look at it is, it's interesting how we all see things differently, but the best way to look at it is if you go to page 4 where I start this whole process of the bullet points and on line 7 I say "including, but not limited to:" and then the black bullet point starts first, okay? So then I discuss the nonfuel generation and then the policy follows that.
- Q. Okay. Now on footnote 1 on page 4 you say that you added some of the sections from 4928.01. Should that say "02"?
  - A. I'm sorry could you point me again?
  - Q. Sure, page 4, footnote 1.
  - A. Good catch.
  - Q. So it --
    - A. It should be "02."
  - Q. Okay. And I want to make clear, you say

"some of the points." Is your testimony complete?

Meaning might there be other parts that you did not include after the black bullet points that should be included?

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A. Yes. No, my testimony is complete.

Again, on line 7 I say "including, but not limited to," so what I did, Ms. McAlister, is I went through the application, I was involved in the development of the modified ESP plan, I looked through all the testimonies as they were being developed and I tried to associate at the same time this was all being put together what state policies were being promoted.

So I identified those that just jumped out at me and in that process that's how I inadvertently left out policy 11 on the at-risk customers. So there could be others that you could see just like we were discussing how different folks see different things that I've not included, and that's why I said "including, but not limited to."

Q. Okay. You've talked quite a bit with other counsel about the state policy, and I'm going to try not to retread the same ground but I want to touch base on a few things.

You talked about transparency in your testimony.

A. Yes.

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- Q. Are you generally familiar with AEP Ohio bills?
- A. You know, I see them periodically, but I don't -- day-to-day I'm not involved with them.
- Q. Are you aware that on customer bills the nonbypassable riders are included in the distribution costs and they're provided only as a single number without any reference to the riders that are included?
- A. Yeah, I'm familiar with that discussion that base distribution charges include -- have embedded in there some riders from legacy bill formats.
- Q. And do you know what peak load contributions are?
  - A. Generally.
- Q. You're aware that AEP Ohio develops those numbers for individual customers?
- A. I don't know about developing them. I mean, I think those are actual reads, correct, from the meter? Maybe I don't -- maybe I don't understand what you're referring to.
  - Q. Okay. We'll move on.
    Okay. Also touching briefly on diversity

of electric supplies, you talked quite extensively with Mr. Kutik, just a little bit more on that. Are you aware that there may be different components in the ESP that limit customers' opportunity to shop?

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- A. No. I'm not aware. I didn't believe there was any provisions in the ESP that limited customer shopping.
- Q. Well, would you agree with me that the uncertainty around what a customer's specific capacity price may be could make it hard for some customers to shop?
- A. No, I don't agree with your statement that it would make it hard for customers to shop. Customers will shop for whatever economic reasons they find suitable to them that potentially will beat our SSO offer, so the two, like for example the capacity, those are prices that CRES providers will pay and it's not an issue, it's not a charge we charge a customer.
- Q. Okay. But customers would have to know certain facts, for example, where they are in the queue, to know or estimate what their capacity price may be under your two-tiered proposal; is that right?
- A. That's correct. And Witness Allen, Company Witness Allen provides the guidance, he

authored the DIP and the group that updates the queuing process, updates that, it's transparent, it's on the website, et cetera.

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- Q. Now, if you were negotiating with a CRES provider for your own service and you were deciding whether to enter into a competitive contract, wouldn't you want to know what the price of a component that could make up to 15 percent of the total cost or more would be before signing on to such a contract?
- A. I think I would look at my SSO price and what is the overall comparable price that a CRES provider is offering me. And I'd look at lots of other issues like the term of the agreement, could the CRES provider pass on other costs to me, you know, what is the discount the CRES provider is offering me in reality. There's lots of fine print in that that I've seen. I'd look at a lot of things.
- Q. Those are all things you would want to know before you enter into a competitive supply agreement.
  - A. Yes. Yes.
- Q. And would you agree that a customer who's subject to a 12-month stay would also have an obstacle or delay before being able to shop?

- A. No; I think Company Witness Allen talked about that at length and I don't have anything new to add. I agree with what I heard his views of it.
- Q. Okay. You're aware that there are TV ads about AEP's capacity costs and shopping?
  - A. I've seen them, yes.

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- Q. And do you think those TV ads could have created confusion for customers that might have made them think twice about shopping?
- A. No. Again, I think I heard some of these questions and answers of Company Witness Allen and I agree, I think if anything it certainly raised a lot of awareness of customer choices.
- Q. And that was the purpose of the ads in your mind?
- A. No, I -- I was not involved in the purpose of the ads. My understanding as I watched the ads were it was making aware the unlevel playing field that some CRES providers are trying to accomplish.
- Q. Okay. So as a customer, from a customer perspective watching the ads, if you are hearing that the ad is saying there's an unlevel playing field with regards to competition, might that make you think twice about shopping?

A. No, because I think it's raising the awareness that this is something that has not been decided yet. There are two sides of this, it's clearly there's a debate going on and I think the customers' awareness is that there is customer choice available or in the process of being available and it's piquing their curiosity.

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- Q. Okay. And in response to a question from Mr. Kutik you talked about a hypothetical where I believe that you said that there were two customers who were located in different service territories and I think you used FirstEnergy and said in the hypothetical they would have higher costs for that customer, and AEP having lower costs, and the FirstEnergy company wouldn't necessarily be disadvantaged, and they should look at their costs and see where the costs could be reduced to be competitive with the AEP Ohio customer. Do you remember that discussion with Mr. Kutik?
  - A. Yeah; it had some context around it.
- Q. Okay. Do you have any expertise of the cost components of manufacturing customers?
- A. I don't have expertise like the manufacturers themselves, but in prior job responsibility experiences I was -- I've been

involved in many discussions and even in some negotiations with large manufacturing customers that were either interested in relocating to Ohio or expanding their operations in Ohio, and we got into discussions around their key cost components.

- Q. Okay. So you understand that one of those cost components could be labor?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And would you agree that a customer who may have to reduce its costs, as you suggested, that could result in the customer operating at a loss?
- A. Yeah, so I do need to frame up the context again in case you missed it while Mr. Kutik and I were discussing it. The context was does it create a competitive disadvantage for one versus the other. And I said I can't agree with that because you would need to look at other cost components. And I stopped there.
- Q. I think you said that they should look at their costs and could perhaps reduce them.
  - A. Okay. Yeah, I agree.
  - Q. That's what I'm asking you right now.
- A. Fair. Fair.
- Q. Would you agree with me that another option for that customer, the hypothetical

FirstEnergy customer, could be to close the higher-cost location rather than examine their costs and try to reduce them?

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- A. I'm sorry, could you please speak up?
- Q. Sure. I'm sorry. The question was another option for that customer, the hypothetical FirstEnergy customer with higher costs, might be to close its operations.
- A. I guess that's always an option, or relocate to another area. Again, the context of what this is is that we were talking about the competitive advantage or disadvantage, but there are other options too besides looking at their costs.

They could also look at their electric costs and, as you know, Ms. McAlister, we've got I think four large manufacturing customers that have special contracts with them that were -- that came into being to make them competitive in this economy.

- Q. Yeah, I'm aware of the number of customers that you have with reasonable arrangements. And I know that you've been involved in those cases. Do you know how long it takes from start to finish to litigate one of those cases, approximately?
- A. Oh, yeah, it takes a while, and that's another reason why we have got a provision in this,

coming back to the balance we tried to create in this ESP around the interruptible tariff, we've offered and proposed that the interruptible credit for customers that either have IRP-D or potentially adjust their load to take advantage of IRP-D or even use it as an economic development tool to attract customers into our territory at a credit of \$8.21 per kW.

So recognizing the fact, to your point, I'm sorry, the long-winded answer is we also do recognize special contracts do take some time.

- Q. Okay. I'm not sure that I got an answer to the question about whether you would recognize that one of the options for that customer would be to close operations.
- A. Oh, yeah, I am aware that's an option, and hopefully there's other ways to keep that from happening.

MS. McALISTER: Okay. I have no further questions. Thank you, Mr. Dias.

THE WITNESS: You're welcome.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Stinson? Do you have any questions?

MR. STINSON: Yes, I do.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Stinson:

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- Q. Mr. Dias, if I could turn your attention to your supplemental testimony, that would be Exhibit 119, at page 8, lines 14 and 15 --
  - A. I'm sorry, what page, 8?
  - Q. Page 8.
- A. Would you please speak up just a little bit, or get the mic closer?
  - Q. Okay.
  - A. Thank you.

    Okay, I'm on page 8, line?
  - Q. 14 and 15.
  - A. Got it.
- Q. And there you state "These activities include payroll taxes associated with thousands of Ohio jobs; purchases of Ohio goods and services; taxes that provide critical funding for Ohio schools..." And there you're talking about the economic development rider. I want to ask you what you meant by the word "critical."
- A. The choice of words "critical" was just emphasizing the funding that Ohio schools through rate base, through our plant-in-service, our infrastructure, our asset investments, gain through

property taxes that they're counting on for their operations.

- Q. Do you also mean that schools rely almost solely on taxes for their funding to operate?
  - A. Oh, no.

2.2

- Q. Do you agree that they do?
- A. I don't believe they rely solely on taxes, but I think that's one of them. I'm not sure where all their funding sources come from but that would be a significant one I would think.
- Q. Do you know of any other funding sources for primary or secondary schools in Ohio?
- A. Like I just said, I don't know all of their sources of funding.
- Q. But you would agree that taxes are a primary source of funding.
  - A. Yes, I'm agreeing.
- Q. And what type of taxes are you talking about?
- A. Property taxes. I mean, there are all sorts of taxes that go into our presence in these communities with not only our asset investments, which would be tax based in those counties or communities that result in property taxes that go back ultimately to schools; there's income taxes both

from the corporate earnings and then also the employees of the corporation earnings -- I'm sorry, earnings of the employees. Those are just a few that I mentioned.

- Q. Here you're talking about the economic development rider, you're not necessarily talking about the company's plants, but you're talking about bringing in other enterprises that are going to produce those same taxes.
- A. Let me just take a moment here. You took one sentence out there and I started to get into it. Let me just put this in context, okay?
  - Q. Okay.

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A. Thank you.

Yes, so there are two thoughts here that are in this economic development discussion question that starts in 4, and line 7 in my answer refers to the economic development cost recovery rider, EDR, for reasonable arrangements.

It discusses the facilitation of the state's effectiveness in economy by keeping these businesses healthy, it discusses the mercantile customers that retain and increase Ohio jobs, and then starting on line 10 I talk about the proposed ESP supporting ongoing investment in Ohio, and at

that point in time I'm kind of digressing into the continuation of what AEP and AEP Ohio and the other subsidiaries that are located in Ohio provide to the state of Ohio in benefits.

- Q. But the question that is asked "Please explain the benefits of the economic development cost recovery rider...."
  - A. Okay.

2.2

- Q. Now, are the property taxes, income taxes that you mentioned, are those required to hire teachers and staff?
- A. You know, I talk about the taxes that provide critical funding for the Ohio schools and their infrastructure. I'm aware that staff, teachers, are an integral part of the schools.
- Q. Right. You need taxes to hire teachers and to hire staff.
  - A. I'm sorry?
- Q. A school, a public primary or secondary school needs to obtain tax revenues to hire teachers and staff.
  - A. Correct.
  - Q. And to buy equipment and other materials.
  - A. Correct.
    - Q. Okay. Have you read the prefiled direct

testimony of the Schools' witness Dr. Howard Fleeter?

A. I don't think I have.

2.2

- Q. Are you otherwise aware that he testified that during the State's fiscal year 2012-2013 that public primary and secondary schools will have \$2.8 billion less in state and federal funding than if fiscal year 2011 funding were maintained?
- A. No, I'm not aware, and I think this is a -- if he has, in fact, done that testimony, I think that's what this modified ESP is precisely trying to do is maintain the financial health of AEP Ohio so that we continue to have a strong presence in Ohio both from an investment standpoint and a jobs standpoint.
- Q. Do you have any reason to dispute his calculation that there would be \$2.8 billion less in funding?
- A. I have not seen his testimony, I have not reviewed it, as I said earlier.
- Q. So you would have no reason to dispute it?
  - A. I've not seen it.
- Q. So you would have no reason to dispute it at this point.
  - A. I don't know how to answer that question.

I've not seen it.

2.2

- Q. You discuss that the property taxes would include local property taxes. Earlier we were talking about the critical nature of the schools taxes, you stated they came from property taxes and income taxes.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Those would be local property taxes at the local level?
  - A. Could be, yeah.
- Q. And are increases, to your knowledge, increases in local property taxes dependent upon the vote of the people?
- A. I don't know how property taxes are set, and it may vary across the state.
- Q. Have you ever voted for a school levy here in Ohio?
- A. In the district I live in, but my answer is I don't know how it's done across the state.
- Q. But you are aware of school districts on the ballot for property tax increases.
  - A. I'm aware, yes.
- Q. And are you also aware that income taxes, their distribution will be dependent upon the will of the legislature here in Ohio?

- A. No. I'm not an expert on how school funding is done.
- Q. I'm just asking in general about if someone pays income taxes to the general fund, doesn't the General Assembly, through its budgetary process, determine how those funds are spent?
  - A. I don't know.

2.2

- Q. Now, in describing the benefits of the economic development rider, you're not guaranteeing, are you, that new businesses will move into each school district in your service territory?
- A. I think your key word is "guaranteeing." No, I don't have any guarantees.
- Q. And you don't have any -- have you done any calculations concerning the amount of taxes that will be -- that the schools will obtain through the EDR during the ESP?
  - A. Can I have the question reread, please?
  - Q. Let me try to rephrase it.

What I'm questioning is just the fact that you stated that the ESP will be providing critical funding for the Ohio schools. Have you done any calculation as to the amount of that funding that would be provided by the ESP to the Ohio schools?

A. No, I haven't. My testimony around this

Q and A that you're asking me questions about is broadly talking about investment in Ohio both from large manufacturing that would potentially have special contracts with the company, it's talking about the investments of AEP Ohio, AEP Corporation, and other subsidiaries that have investment like transmission, for example, in the state of Ohio, and the benefits from those investments and related jobs collectively on funding for schools.

2.2

All of that, broadly speaking, is positive for schools and it provides critical funding for schools.

- Q. But to answer my question, you did state that no, you haven't done any calculations.
- A. Yeah, you're right, I have not done any analysis.
- Q. You also stated you didn't know whether increased business activity caused by the EDR would be in every school district. I believe you said you could not guarantee that.
- A. That's correct. I mean, the way I look at it is that when you got healthy companies in Ohio, whether it's manufacturing, commercial, a utility company like AEP Ohio, it's good for the state. It crosses all counties, all school districts,

et cetera. It's just healthy in general.

Q. Does the ESP application contain any benefits specific to Ohio's public primary and secondary schools?

THE WITNESS: Could I have the question reread again, please?

(Record read.)

A. Oh, yes.

2.2

- Q. What is the specific benefit to the schools?
- A. Schools that are in our service territory would have access to -- if they choose not to shop, would have access to frozen generation rates, they'd have modest, I talked about approximately 2.8-something percent on average increases, and I'm using SSO customers here, and it also applies to customers that shop, but discounted capacity for those customers that choose to shop, that's a benefit off our cost; faster pace to market-based SSO pricing; delayed implementation of the PIRR.

There's been a whole lot of benefits talked about during the course of the last several days that apply to schools.

Q. Yeah, that wasn't really my question. My question focused on the specific benefit to Ohio

schools. Is there something that Ohio schools received in the ESP application that no other party or entity would.

2.2

- A. I think you're asking me if we discriminated or put a special provision for schools; is that what you're asking me?
- Q. I'm asking if there is a special provision for schools in the ESP.
- A. No. We did not discriminate against any of the customer classes, it was a total package deal, total package proposal that provides benefits to all customers, including schools.
- Q. Are you aware of the school service tariff of the Ohio Power rate zone?
- A. I'm aware there is one. I don't know the details of it.
- Q. Well, you had a hand, I believe, in determining what was in the former ESP application filed in January of 2011 and then what would be included in the modified ESP application; is that correct?
- A. Correct. I was involved with a group of folks.
- Q. And are you aware that in the

  January 2011 ESP application that the special school

rate was eliminated?

2.2

- A. I don't remember that specific provision, but I don't have any reason to doubt you.
- Q. And that the special school rate was reinserted into the modified ESP application.
- A. I'm just not familiar with that. That would have been a good question for Company Witness Roush, he's the company expert on -- subject-matter expert on the tariffs.
- Q. Don't you provide technical direction to -- for state filing requirements in retail electric tariffs?
- A. Yes, when asked I do. But we've got a strong group of experts, subject-matter experts, that for the biggest part can proceed when they need technical direction, that's what my role is.
- Q. Have you ever seen the school service tariff for the OPCo rate zone?
- A. No; I think I told you earlier I'm aware of them and I think I've probably seen them, it's just not something I deal with on a day-to-day basis, so I can't give you any recollection on details.
- Q. Do you have a copy of Mr. Roush's testimony, his Exhibit DMR-5?
  - A. Let me look and see. I've got some

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2012
     things here but I don't know whether I have that one.
1
2
                  MR. NOURSE: Mr. Stinson, is that the
     tariff exhibit that's hundreds of pages?
3
4
                  MR. STINSON: Yeah.
5
                  I'm sorry, I don't have them with me.
             Α.
6
                  MR. STINSON: Can counsel provide him
7
     with a copy?
8
                  MR. NOURSE: I don't have one, it's too
9
     heavy to carry around every day.
10
                  MR. STINSON: If I can approach, your
11
     Honor.
12
                  EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
13
                  MR. NOURSE: We're going to dig one out
14
     here, Mr. Stinson.
15
                  MR. STINSON: Okay.
                  MR. NOURSE: Somebody else carried it
16
17
     around.
18
                Can you point me to where you'd like me
19
     to look?
20
                 Yes. Mr. Roush has that marked as
             Ο.
21
     Exhibit DMR-5, it's page 112 of 238.
2.2
             Α.
                  What page is that?
23
             Ο.
                 112.
24
             Α.
                 Yeah, I see Schedule SS.
25
             Q.
                 Yes, that's it.
```

Have you finished reviewing --

- A. Yes, I just glanced at it.
- Q. I was just waiting until you're finished.
- A. Okay, I'm finished.

2.2

- Q. Okay. That refresh your memory any as to your understanding as to whether this rate schedule was included in the January 11, 2001, application?
- A. No, it really doesn't. I'm sorry to do that to you that but it really doesn't.
  - Q. I'm trying to refresh your memory.
  - A. I appreciate that.
- Q. Mr. Dias, if you would look at page 112 of this SS schedule and then on page 54 of the same exhibit, Schedule GS2.
  - A. I'm on page 54, Schedule GS2.
- Q. Would you agree with me that the generation rates in the Schedule SS are lower than those for Schedule GS2?
- A. Sir, I'm not the subject-matter expert on these tariffs. Company Witness Roush would have been best.
- Q. But you do have experience with tariffs, though, don't you, Mr. Dias? If someone comes to you to ask you a question, you give them the answer, you know how to read a tariff.

A. It depends on which tariff. Like I said, there are a lot of tariffs in here. We have folks that work with tariffs day in and day out. I don't deal with tariffs day in and day out. Mr. Roush, Company Witness Roush deals with tariffs day in and day out.

2.2

- Q. Now, based upon your knowledge of tariff requirements and filings, wouldn't you agree that at some point in time the Schedule SS was supported by a cost-of-service study?
- A. I don't know when Schedule SS came into effect.
- Q. Neither did Mr. Roush. But because it is a separate schedule, wouldn't it at some time have been supported by a cost-of-service study?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I think the witness has already stated the extent of his knowledge. He's referred it to Mr. Roush and I believe Mr. Stinson asked similar questions already of the subject-matter expert, Mr. Roush.

MR. STINSON: Well, your Honor, I can certainly ask this witness a question, who has extensive experience in tariff matters, as to his understanding, and that if there is a specific service in a tariff, whether -- were there to be a

specific rate for a service, it should be supported by a cost-of-service study. I think the witness is qualified to answer that.

2.2

MR. NOURSE: He's asking to speculate and he's already stated the extent of his knowledge, your Honor.

MR. STINSON: I don't think it's speculation at all. I think it's just a process.

EXAMINER SEE: To the extent that he knows the answer, I'm going to allow the witness to answer the question.

THE WITNESS: And may I have the question reread, please?

EXAMINER SEE: Sure.

MR. STINSON: I can restate.

Q. (By Mr. Stinson) Isn't it the process for a rate schedule and rate to be contained in a tariff and approved by the Commission under -- isn't it -- let me start over.

Isn't it the process for a rate schedule and tariff to be approved as a part of a tariff that's supported by a cost-of-service study?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I just, I object. This is asking about a generation service tariff and I think Mr. Stinson is referring to the

bygone era of cost-of-service regulation for a traditional rate case and whatever happened two legislative regimes ago I don't think is relevant here.

2.2

MR. STINSON: Well, I think it is relevant. If we refer back to Mr. Roush's testimony that all of the rates contained in the tariff at some point in time were cost-of-service based, then the rates were then morphed in 1999 and thereafter through the various ETPs, RSPs, ESPs, his testimony was that there was cost basis at some point for these rates.

So my question, based upon that, is from Mr. Roush at some point there was a cost-of-service study done for the rates and for the schedules. My question to Mr. Dias is that -- not the same question, but his understanding that this rate schedule was supported by a cost-of-service study.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, again, he's asking him to explain Mr. Roush's testimony and Mr. Roush would have been the perfect person to answer that question.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is sustained.

Move on, Mr. Stinson.

1 MR. STINSON: I have no further 2 questions. 3 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Sugarman? 4 MR. SUGARMAN: Thank you, your Honor. 5 6 CROSS-EXAMINATION 7 By Mr. Sugarman: 8 Q. Mr. Dias, good afternoon. 9 Α. Hello, Mr. Sugarman. 10 Early-evening. You are, are you not, Q. 11 sir, the -- by title, the most senior Ohio Power 12 employee who's testifying in these proceedings? 13 That may be, but I think Mr. Powers is an Α. 14 officer of Ohio Power, so he may outrank me. 15 And I qualified it by saying "as an Q. 16 employee, " sir. 17 Α. Okay. I'll agree with you, sure. 18 You're employed by Ohio Power Company. Q. 19 I am, yes. Α. 20 And in your responsibility for regulatory Q. 21 operations your testimony says that you are also 2.2 responsible for financial performance related to 23 AEP Ohio; is that correct, sir? And I'm referring to 24 your testimony on page 1, lines 11 through 13.

That's correct.

Α.

Q. And in determining the financial performance related to AEP Ohio, you use differing measurements or metrics, do you not, to measure that performance?

2.2

- A. There are a few metrics that I keep an eye on.
  - Q. And what are those metrics, sir?
- A. One is trending of net income. Another is return on equity. Another one is cash flows. There are metrics around funds from operation, there are ratios, there are industry standards, or at least benchmarks, that AEP helps guide me that I need to pay attention to, so those are just some that I keep an eye on.
- Q. And do you receive those type of financial performance metrics on a quarterly basis to determine how Ohio Power is performing from a financial perspective?
- $\hbox{A. Sure I do. I look at some of those even} \\$   $\hbox{more frequently than quarterly.}$ 
  - Q. Which ones would those be, sir?
- A. Net income, return on equity. A couple of them.
  - O. In addition to net income and ROE?
  - A. Yeah, then I look at budgets, performance

against budgets both from capital and O&M standpoint.

2.2

- Q. And do you use those financial metrics to determine whether or not the company is in financial duress?
- A. I look to see the performance of how, just as my -- as you read, the financial performance of AEP Ohio.
- Q. And in the modified ESP plan the only financial performance metric that you're asking the Commission to hold the company to on a go-forward basis is return on equity; is that correct?
- A. No. I don't think we're asking the Commission to do as you described it. I'm not even sure I can repeat exactly what you said.
  - Q. Well would you like me to rephrase?
  - A. Let's try it again.
- Q. Okay. In the modified ESP, and you are asking, are you not, the Commission to generate -- to approve a plan that, based upon the analyses performed by the company, would, if met, provide a return on equity of 10.5 percent to the company. Am I wrong on that?
- A. Yeah, I think you're mischaracterizing.

  This RSR has been very confusing and that's why I keep coming back to my supplemental testimony and so

let me try --

2.2

- Q. Well, I'm not asking only to the RSR, sir. I really, the question was the plan as a whole.
- A. 10-1/2, can you point me to something that we've said that we --
- Q. If you don't know, you don't know, and I can move along.
- A. It's not that I don't know. I don't believe we're asking for a 10-1/2 return on equity. What we're asking for is the 10-1/2 is related to the generation revenues and Company Witness Allen uses 10-1/2 as a -- as part of his formula to get to the decoupled generation revenues which ultimately gets to \$929 million -- let me look at that again, it's getting late. I think it's \$929 million.
  - O. It is.
- A. And what the RSR is doing is setting a predetermined generation revenue level for the term of the ESP and he uses a 10-1/2 to calculate that 929 million. There's no guarantee, there's no request of this Commission to say that we must earn 10-1/2.

The burden, if we want to achieve 10-1/2, is going to be left to the company to manage its costs to try to get to 10-1/2.

Q. So I did not understand you correctly in responding to the questions from Mr. Kutik that if the company experiences a return on equity of less than 10.5 percent on a go-forward basis -- strike that.

I had thought I heard, and you can correct me, that in responding to questions about financial duress as used in your prefiled testimony, you said as the company moves below a 10.5 percent return on equity, you would consider that to be moving towards financial duress.

- A. Right. It was -- I think the context of the discussion was would I be in financial duress. I may have to go back to look at the record --
- Q. Well, let me ask the question without regard to the record, if I could.
  - A. Okay.

2.2

- Q. Would you consider or are you telling this Commission that based upon the balanced modified ESP that is before this Commission as filed by the company that if you were to -- if you receive less than 10.5 percent return on equity, that would be an unacceptable rate of return?
  - A. No. What I said was that --
  - Q. I'm not asking what you said but, just

responding to my question.

2.2

MR. NOURSE: Let him finish his answer, please, and he will.

MR. SUGARMAN: I'm sorry.

- A. So in answer to your question, what I said was we would be at financial duress when we reach a return on equity that is at an unacceptable level. That was the context I was trying to get Mr. Kutik to understand when he asked me those questions. He left out a whole lot of context in my deposition.
- Q. I must be having the same problem he is having, but let me move forward in understanding that. Let me see if I can try and flesh it out a little bit.

Have you done financial projections with respect to the modified ESP at ROEs at different levels and what impact that would have on the company under the next three years?

- A. I have not.
- Q. Has anyone within Ohio Power at your direction or to your knowledge performed such analyses?
- A. The only analysis that I'm aware of is the analysis that Company Witness Allen did around an

RPM outcome beginning June 1, and the results were that we would have revenues that would drop off in the 600 to 650 million-dollar range annually that would translate to about a 2-something percent, 2.4 percent return on equity. And that would have been financial duress. An unaccepted level -- unacceptable level.

2.2

Q. Before filings are made with the

Commission, in your capacity as Vice President

Regulatory and Finance do you have to review and approve filings made before the Ohio Commission?

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, could I have the question reread, please?

(Record read.)

A. You know, I generally in my position try to keep up with as many of these filings that are made at the Commission. I definitely review, I don't know if I would call "approve," we generally review and we approve as a management team.

I'd be involved in most of the significant filings, but there are filings that are made over here at the Commission that I may not be involved in at all. I said earlier we've got a lot of subject-matter experts that are very good at what they do.

- Q. And are you aware of the filing made on April 19th of 2012 in Case No. 12-1296-EL-AIS which is the application of Ohio Power Company for authority to issue short-term notes and other evidences of indebtedness?
- A. I believe I'm aware that that application was made.
- Q. And are you aware that as part of that application made by Ohio Power that there was an Exhibit A to that application which represented to be financial statements including a balance sheet, statements of income, and retained earnings of Ohio Power company as of December 31, 2011?
- A. I'm aware that the application was made. I'm not aware of the details of the content of that application.
- MR. SUGARMAN: May I approach, your Honor?
- 19 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

- MR. SUGARMAN: And I'd ask that I'll mark
  for identification as NFIB-Ohio Exhibit No. 105.
- 22 EXAMINER SEE: Okay.
- 23 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- Q. So, Mr. Dias, let me know when you are ready.

A. I am.

2.2

- Q. Okay. I have the entire application if you want to verify it, but I'll make the professional representation to you that this is a copy of Exhibit A which is attached to the application that I just referenced, sir.
  - A. Okay.
- Q. And do you recognize these pages of Exhibit A to, in fact, be -- to be the consolidated statements of income and other headers that I described in identifying the exhibit when I was marking it, sir, as part of the application?
- A. Like I said, I don't know the content of the application. You represented that this was an attachment to the application and I'll accept that.
- MR. SUGARMAN: If I could approach, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MR. SUGARMAN: Your Honor, I did not make copies of the entire application because it is filed and in the record, but to verify the authenticity of the excerpt I brought it so the witness could satisfy that.

THE WITNESS: I'm satisfied. I didn't check everything but I'm satisfied.

- Q. Contextually as well you're satisfied? You mentioned you wanted to know the context of the application.
- A. No, I said I didn't know the contents of the application.
  - O. Oh.

2.2

- A. I don't know if you want me to read this entire application.
  - Q. I absolutely do not.
  - A. Okay. Good.
  - Q. Nor does anybody else here.
  - A. Trying to move things along.
- Q. You would agree with me, sir, that in your role and capacity you would be sure filings with the Commission are complete and accurate to the best of your knowledge and ability?
- A. Like I said earlier, I do look at some filings but not all of them. This is one that I did not look at.
- Q. As a general matter, sir, would you testify here today that Ohio Power Company does everything it can to ensure that its filings made with the Commission are complete and accurate and truthful?
  - A. Oh, yes, we definitely do that.

- Q. And does Ohio Power Company utilize the services of an outside accounting firm?
  - A. Yes; we use Deloitte & Touche.
- Q. And do they perform an annual audit of the financial statements and books and records of your company?
  - A. Sure, they do.

2.2

Q. And do the pages that appear on Exhibit -- strike that.

Do you review the annual audit that's prepared by Deloitte with respect to Ohio Power Company's financial statements?

- A. Yes, I do. And I also look at sections of the financial statements that are pertinent to AEP Ohio that are filed in the Securities & Exchange Commission Form 10-K.
- Q. Right. And do you know -- the exhibit has page numbers bearing 189 through 194, and by me having handed you the application you can agree that that particular application is not 194 pages, correct?
- A. Yes. These look like excerpts that came out of the SEC form, Form 10-K.
- Q. And that's a form that is filed by the parent American Electric Power, Inc.; is that

correct?

2.2

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And as part of that report, annual report with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the affiliated subsidiaries, including Ohio Power Company, have their financial statements included in that report; is that your understanding?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And there were -- you and Mr. Kutik had quite a bit of testimony concerning the financial duress and the performance of the company, and do you believe, sir, that NFIB Exhibit No. 105 accurately portrays the consolidated statements of income for Ohio Power Company for years ending December 31, 2009, 2010, and 2011?
- A. That was a long -- can I have that reread, please?
  - Q. Maybe I can shorten the question.

Do you have any reason to question the accuracy of the performance of the company reflected on NFIB Exhibit No. 105 that is in front of you, sir?

A. No, I don't. This is a total company representation of its financial statistics for 2009, '10, and '11, which includes distribution, transmission, generation, there are other revenues

affiliated and nonaffiliated. I mean, there are a lot of -- there are a lot of sources of revenue here.

Q. Okay.

2.2

- A. But, yes, this is -- I have no reason -- I'm not disputing the numbers.
- Q. And the company to which you referred to, the total company is Ohio Power Company which is the applicant before the Commission in this modified ESP.
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the financial statements have not been restated in any fashion by Deloitte & Touche, have they, to your knowledge, for the years in question reflected by Exhibit 105?
  - A. Not that I'm aware of.
  - Q. Thank you.

And the financial performance metrics that you earlier mentioned, including net income, cash flows, fund from operations, can all be discerned for this three-year period from Exhibit 105, can they not be, sir?

- A. Yeah, I think so. I know I looked at -- I looked at the return on equities related to net income on the first page, on 189.
- Q. But, in addition, the other -- some of the other financial metrics are included in this

exhibit as well for the Commission, correct?

A. I believe so, yes.

2.2

- Q. Inviting your attention, Mr. Dias, to page 4 of your testimony on line 4, the businesses that you're referring to in that context of the sentence, does that refer to all classes of business customers including small business customers of AEP Ohio?
- A. Yes. I did not distinguish commercial versus manufacturing versus large industrials.
- Q. And I understand the proposal is the base generation rate remains unchanged through the term of the modified ESP, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And is that the stability that is being referenced on line 4 of page 4 in terms of stability for a business?
  - A. That's part of it.
  - Q. Okay.
- A. I think the rest of the story is that it adds stability to the planning, and that's what I've talked about to some degree, that it's -- this ESP, this modified ESP is bringing some closure to the uncertainty, so it removes the uncertainty of where AEP Ohio is going.

You recall Company Witness Powers talked about the past decade-plus that we've been operating in a very -- in a framework that was different from market and we have not gone to market and there's been this change by the state, by this Commission, to want us to move to market, and it has created a lot of uncertainty, including when we got to the stipulation agreement, and that was revoked.

2.2

So this modified ESP is bringing certainty to the end state where I talked about earlier and that's getting to market SSO prices, a robust availability of diverse suppliers. So I see all of that as certainty to businesses.

- Q. Okay. Let me try a tighter question. In terms of certainty to small business customers in terms of the rates that they're going to experience under this modified ESP, if approved, sir, other than the base generation rate what is certain about what they can expect as an outcome from this proceeding under the plan?
- A. They know what their percent increases are with very close certainty. You'll recall I talked about the average of 3 percent. I can cite specific, they're all in DMR-1, but that's the certainty they bring, again -- they get.

- Q. I'm sorry, I really don't mean to --
- A. No, you didn't. You're fine. You're fine. Go ahead.
- Q. So when you were citing those statistics earlier, was that from exhibits attached to Mr. Roush's testimony, the percentages?
  - A. Yes.

2.2

- Q. Okay.
- A. That's where I picked that up from.
- Q. Now, if you look at, for an example, OCC Exhibit 109 that Ms. Grady presented to you earlier today, there's an attachment --
  - A. You'll have to refresh my memory what 109 was.
  - Q. Sure. It's the interrogatory responses that you had quite a bit of back and forth on earlier and there was some attachments from the public.
    - A. Oh, yeah, I remember that one, okay.
  - Q. Yeah. I have -- just wanted to direct your attention to Attachment 3, not the public hearings, but this document that is apparently on AEP Ohio letterhead that's entitled -- I'm sorry, yeah, stationery entitled "AEP Ohio's Modified Electric Security Plan."
    - A. Okay. I'm disorganized, or Ms. Grady

took it back, I'm not sure which. I'm not sure I have that anymore.

Q. I can hand it to you, if the Bench would allow.

EXAMINER SEE: Sure, Mr. Sugarman.

- A. Mr. Sugarman, I'm sorry, I don't have that anymore.
- Q. No need to apologize, sir.

  MS. GRADY: I've got plenty of copies,

  your Honor. Do you want this one?
  - O. Here's an unmarked one.
  - A. Thank you.

2.2

- Q. So Attachment 3 of OCC interrogatory 174 as part of OCC Exhibit 109, is that a document that is on AEP Ohio letterhead, sir?
  - A. It is.
- Q. And you'll see on the first bullet under "We heard the concerns of our customers," the statement "During the first year, all AEP Ohio customers will see an average increase of 5 percent and a 9 percent overall increase over the life of the plan." Did I read that accurately?
  - A. Yes, you read that accurately.
- Q. Great. And do you know the source of that, of the content of that statement, sir?

- A. No, I really don't. The 9 percent, though, you know, if you had 4.5 and then 3.77, .26, I haven't done the math here, we're getting pretty close, but I don't understand the 5 percent [verbatim].
  - Q. Were you here when Mr. Roush testified?
  - A. I was here for part of it.

2.2

- Q. And were you here when he responded in part to questions from Commissioner Porter about ranges of increases that could be experienced by the various classes of customers of AEP Ohio?
  - A. No, I was not here then.
- Q. But you are aware, are you not, and you responded in part to Mr. Kutik, that the riders that comprise part of the proposed modified ESP are not fixed in their amount to be added to a customer's bill on an annual basis? You understand that?
  - A. No, I don't. Can you --
- Q. Sure. You understand, for example, that the DIR, distribution investment rider, will change from year to year during the term of the modified ESP, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. And you're aware, are you not --
  - A. Depending on the amount of investment we

make, yes.

2.2

- Q. It's going to change the amount according to the rider in a magnitude of at least 14.-something percent on a customer's bill; are you aware of that?
  - A. I've not looked at that.
- Q. Okay. You're aware that it will change on a periodic basis and that it is subject to an over and underrecovery mechanism as contained in the plan, correct?
- A. That's correct, and depending on how much investment we make in the distribution system.
- Q. And you also understand, do you not, that the RSR could change from year to year and, therefore, change the amount of the customer's bill from year to year, again, subject to an under -- over/underrecovery mechanism as provided in the plan?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you understand there are other riders contained in the modified ESP proposal that could change from year to year such that a customer bill could increase from year to year as a result of those riders contained in this plan, sir?
- A. Yes. As I said earlier, I believe most -- those examples that you cited, Mr. Sugarman, I agree with you, they could vary, but I don't see

the variations being very significant.

2.2

- Q. Significant to small business owners or significant to large industrial customers?

  Significant to whom, sir?
  - A. Just in general.
- Q. They're significant to the company, are they not?
  - A. The changes in the riders?
- Q. Each of the riders is a significant piece of this modified ESP that's being proposed by the company.
- A. Yes, the value of those riders as part of this proposal are significant, each component is significant to the company. But the changes you're referring to, the variations, I don't believe they would be significant variations.
- Q. So you believe that a 5 to 9 percent annual increase experienced in just the electric part of a small business owner's energy cost is something that they could deal with by either raising their price or containing their costs in a more effective manner.
  - A. I don't know whether --

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I just object to
the reference to "9 percent annual increase." I

don't think that has any foundation in this case.

2.2

MR. SUGARMAN: I would disagree, but I can use a different example, if the Bench is uncomfortable with that number.

MR. NOURSE: Well, you were referring to page Attachment 3 of OCC Exhibit 109 talks about a 9 percent over the three-year period.

MR. SUGARMAN: That didn't form any part of the basis of my question, but let me withdraw that question and ask another one.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay.

Q. I'm not done yet.

Assuming even a 5 percent increase for a small business owner in the AEP distribution service territory, sir, do you not think that that single component of an increase in their energy costs on an annual basis is significant to that small business owner?

A. Mr. Sugarman, I did not see any forecasts or estimations of what those variations could be.

I'm merely speaking from experience related to the types of adjustments that would potentially happen.

As I thought about the RSR that Company Witness Allen sponsored, when I -- my understanding of the DIR, I just did not believe that those

variations would be significant. That's what I meant. I didn't have a forecast given to me that says 5 percent or any percent for that matter.

- Q. You didn't have any understanding of the range of rates or the impact upon customers in the various classes at the time of the filing of the modified ESP?
- A. No; I did, but I'm talking about the adjustments, the trueup mechanisms that you're referring to.
- Q. Let me ask you this, then, Mr. Dias: Would you agree with me that the only certain portion of the rate that a customer will experience as a result of the modified ESP is in the base generation portion of that customer's bill over the life of the ESP?
  - A. No, I can't agree with that.
  - Q. Why not?

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- A. Because we're giving a very -- on the RSR, Company Witness Roush has levelized or normalized the collection of that revenue, the \$284 million. There are going to be some adjustments to it based on various potential changes.
- The DIR we've given -- we've given in Company Witness Roush's schedules the forecast of

what those increases would be related to the DIR. Yes, there will be an adjustment made, but all of that has been provided and it's certainty to the customer.

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Q. The certainty -- strike that. I'll frame another question.

So you can't agree that the certainty of the rate that the customer will experience as a result of the modified ESP is that the base generation rate will not change over the term of the ESP if it's approved as submitted by the company.

THE WITNESS: Could you please reread the question?

(Record read.)

- A. I can agree that base generation rate is not going to change. But there are other pieces of rates that provide certainty to the customers in the transparency we have provided in the modified ESP.
- Q. And will you agree, sir, that those other nonbase generation rates are susceptible to change throughout the term of the modified ESP?
  - A. I agree.
- Q. Now, as I understood your definition of "transparency" in response to a question from Mr. Kutik, I heard you say the transparency as used

by you in your testimony is that something that is easily explainable rather than something that is easily understood.

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A. Taken out of context again, Mr. Sugarman. Our conversation, I think Mr. Kutik asked me -- he gave me his -- he asked me if I would agree that certain words were definitions of transparency and I said that's one, there's more, and we went through a couple of them and I said explainable also.

I think he used the word "understandable" and I thought about not everything is understandable depending on the sophistication of the customer.

So I added "explainable." You can explain it to a customer, so that's what I was thinking about in transparency.

- Q. And in your answer that you just gave to the prior question are you using transparency about this plan in the same context that it is explainable rather than understandable or easily understood?
- A. It's a combination of several things, including Company Witness Roush's exhibits, the testimony we've all filed, the application, this hearing, it's all transparent.
  - Q. Let me -- are you a customer of AEP?
  - A. I am. And proud of it.

- Q. I am too.

  You get a bill every month, do you not?
  - A. Yes.

2.2

- Q. Easily understood?
- A. Yes.
  - Q. It is easily understood to you?
  - A. Sure, it is.
- Q. And you believe it's easily understandable to your customers across all classes of customer lines?
- A. I'm sure it varies, Mr. Sugarman, by customer and their sophistication with understanding things, and that's why I used the word "explainable." If a customer doesn't understand their bill, we are always ready and we do explain the bill.
- Q. And how is it this modified ESP is going to address, for example, confusion around the RSR that exists in this room in translating what that means to a customer who receives a bill with that portion of it attributable to an RSR?
- A. Well, it will be a line item on the bill, we will do everything we can to explain it, in fact, we already are. We've been having various discussions with customers and we've been explaining to them the balance and this modified ESP brings, the

end state, what the state of Ohio is asking us to achieve.

We've been discussing the leveling of the playing field related to capacity. We're being as transparent as we can around what this modified ESP plan is about.

Q. On page 7 of your testimony, Mr. Dias, in the italicized, the bullet in reference to section 4928.02(M), as in "Mary," of the Ohio Revised Code, the statute that you cite speaks of encouraging "the education of small business owners in this state regarding the use of, and encourage the use of, energy efficiency programs and alternative energy resources in their businesses."

Do you see where I'm reading from, sir?

A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. And just focusing on the first part of that statement about the education of small business owners in the state, can you describe what is contained in the modified ESP that addresses that aspect of the statute?
- A. This modified ESP has numerous components that touch on this policy. I can cite, I know

  Company Witness Kirkpatrick discussed the footprint of the demonstration project of gridSMART that is

available to residential/commercial customers, we have a provision in here on interruptible service.

I have discussions around alternative energy related to the solar project. I have a discussion in my testimony further that talks about us meeting the alternative energy requirements.

- Q. Anything else, sir?
- A. Not at this moment.
- Q. If you would turn with me, please, then to page 12 of your testimony, beginning on line 3.
  - A. Line 3?

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- Q. Yes, sir.
- A. Okay, I'm there.
- Q. There you reference "the potential to save approximately \$630 million in reduced electricity bills over the life of the programs," and what specifically needs to occur, as you understand it, for those savings to be realized?
- A. I believe those savings and more have already been realized. In this case, 09-1089, and 09-1090, we have exceeded the energy efficiency peak demand reductions that were planned in that case -- in those cases, and the potential savings is no longer.

We have now filed the last year of that

three-year plan at the Commission. I think it was filed sometime between the time I wrote this testimony, and those savings are actually greater than 630 million based on actual.

- Q. So is the word "potential" here, should that be struck as incorrect? "Potential" suggests future.
- A. At the time I wrote the testimony, we did not know the results from the last year. We had the first two years. And subsequent to me writing the testimony, we have found the results of it. So it doesn't need to be struck. It's still -- it's still pertinent and relevant at the time I wrote the testimony.
- Q. Okay. So customers have actually saved \$630 million; is that your testimony?
  - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. And has there been anything submitted in this docket that you're aware of specifically to address that part of your testimony other than the statement that appears here?
- A. It has been submitted in the -- in other dockets. I can't cite the docket number but it's the energy efficiency peak demand reduction filings.
  - Q. And, to your knowledge, that hasn't been

filed in this particular docket; is that correct?

- A. I'm sorry, in this particular docket?
- Q. Yes, sir.

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- A. I don't think it would need to be filed in this particular docket. This is the modified ESP.
- Q. Were you here throughout the course of Mr. Powers' duration on the witness stand?
- A. Yeah, it was a long time. I think I was here throughout. I may have stepped out a couple times.
- Q. And do you recall his testimony about, and you referenced it again today earlier, about potential loss of 600, 650 million dollars in corresponding resulting loss of jobs that may come as a result of that? Did I fairly summarize the testimony with respect to that particular matter?
- A. Correct. I think it was all in context about the fact that if severe financial harm is caused to AEP, the company would have to relook at its investments and related jobs.
- Q. You're aware, are you not -- let me ask you this: Is Ohio Power Company participating in the cost reduction initiatives across the AEP system that are resulting from process improvements, streamlined organizational designs, and other efficiencies?

A. I don't know.

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- Q. You don't know specifically with respect to Ohio Power Company?
- A. I don't. What you're describing has just been released internally, that there's a review going on to look at its overall cost structure.
- Q. And is Ohio Power Company participating in that?
- A. I don't know. I've not been involved in those discussions.
- Q. And are you aware -- are you aware that positions have been eliminated across the AEP system in an amount approaching 2,500 positions as a result of process improvements, streamlined organizational designs, and other efficiencies?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I'd just object to the lack of foundation and basis for these factual statements that Mr. Sugarman's throwing out there.

MR. SUGARMAN: I can hand the witness the AEP 10-K and can hand it to counsel to verify the basis for the factual statement.

EXAMINER SEE: All right. Thank you.

MR. SUGARMAN: And I'm reading from

American Electric Power 2011 Annual Report Appendix A

to the proxy statement at page 145 under item 16,

Cost Reduction Initiatives. Quote, in its full context: In April 2010 we began initiatives to decrease both labor and nonlabor expenses with a goal of achieving significant reductions in operation and maintenance expenses. A total of 2,461 positions was eliminated across the AEP system as a result of process improvements, streamlined organizational designs, and other efficiencies. Most of the affected employees terminated employment May 31, 2010. The severance program provided two weeks of base pay for every year of service, along with other severance periods.

Then goes on to talk about the accounting treatment related to those cost reduction initiatives.

So that's the foundation and that's the factual basis upon which I asked whether Ohio Power company had participated in these cost reduction initiatives.

- Q. (By Mr. Sugarman) So you're aware they were ongoing but you're uncertain as to how that has come down at the Ohio Power Company level; is that correct?
  - A. Yeah, that's correct.
  - Q. Okay.

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2048 1 MR. SUGARMAN: No further questions, your 2 Honor. 3 Thank you, Mr. Dias. 4 THE WITNESS: You're welcome. 5 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Thompson? 6 Let's go off the record for a minute. 7 (Discussion off the record.) 8 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the 9 record. 10 Ms. Thompson, you're up. 11 MS. THOMPSON: Thank you, your Honor. 12 13 CROSS-EXAMINATION 14 By Ms. Thompson: 15 Q. Good evening, Mr. Dias. 16 A. Hello, Ms. Thompson. 17 Q. During your examination with Ms. McAlister she asked you if you were aware of 18 19 components in the ESP that would limit customer 20 shopping, and you answered you weren't aware of 21 anything; is that correct? 2.2 Α. That's right. 23 You are aware that the 12-month stay for Ο. 24 nonresidential customers will still be in place for 25 most of the ESP, correct?

A. Correct.

2.2

- Q. And you are aware that the residential customer summer stay will be in place for most of the ESP, correct?
  - A. I think that's correct.
- Q. And you don't believe those are limits to customer shopping?
- A. No, I don't. Customers can still shop.

  Those are customers that have shopped and come back,
  so they've had the opportunity to shop. That's a

  feature I know was discussed with Company Witness

  Allen and I don't subscribe to any thinking that says
  that's a barrier to shopping.
- Q. By prohibiting them from shopping it's not a barrier from shopping.
- A. It's a minimum stay. They can shop, so they've already shopped.
  - Q. I'll move on.

You stated during Mr. Maskovyak's examination that the policies listed in Ohio Revised Code 4928.02 were guidelines? I know that was a while ago.

A. Yeah. You know, I'm not an attorney, I looked at 4928.02 quite a bit. I identified those policies that I believe this modified ESP promotes.

I believe, my opinion is that the Commission would use these policies as a guideline in reviewing the overall plan to determine whether the overall plan is promoting these policies.

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- Q. You just said that the Commission would use the guidelines. Would AEP use those guidelines in preparing its ESP?
- A. I think we did. I mean, by virtue of the fact that I've identified them here in length at the beginning of my testimony and I cite them, I believe that we have used these state policies as policies towards our modified ESP.
- Q. And as AEP's policies witness, you compared the programs and riders in the proposed ESP to the state's policies and guidelines in 4928.02.
- A. Yeah. I compared the overall modified ESP to the state policies.
- Q. Okay. Do you still have FES Exhibit No. 119 there on the stand?
- A. Which one was that? Oh, yes, I think I do. Yes, I do.
- Q. Excellent. Would you please turn to the second page.
  - A. I am on the second page.
    - Q. Okay. You may have answered this but I

didn't quite hear you correctly. Is the policy listed on the top of page 2 currently in AEP Ohio's Choice tariffs?

- A. I didn't understand the question.
- Q. I'll rephrase.

Is the policy listed on the top of page 2 currently in AEP's tariffs?

- A. You know, I don't know if I would call it a policy. I think I used the word "process." This is a process that we're going to be using as part of our implementation of some provisions in our terms and conditions that allow us to do this.
- Q. And if I understand correctly, you said it's a process that's not in the tariffs, correct?
- A. Our terms and conditions are part of our tariffs.
- Q. Right, they are, but the process described here at the top is not.
  - A. I wouldn't think it is. I don't know.
  - Q. That's fair.

Would you please read the second-to-last sentence of that paragraph? The one that begins "After 80 days."

A. "After 80 days it will be the responsibility of the CRES Provider to collect any

additional past due charges."

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- Q. Okay. Does that sentence reflect AEP's current policy with all CRES provider accounts receivable?
- A. Would you please repeat the question and slow down a little bit.
  - Q. Sure. It is late.

Does that sentence reflect AEP's current policy with all CRES provider accounts receivables.

- A. I believe this process will apply to all CRES providers.
- Q. In this process AEP then remits uncollected accounts receivable to CRES providers.
- A. I believe the date of this document was May the 14th of 2012, so I think it will be a little while before we'll get to the 80-day process.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, could I have the question and answer repeated, please?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

(Record read.)

- A. You're referring to the generation component, correct, of the CRES providers? That's what this is related to. It's the generation component of the bill.
  - Q. I'm actually relating -- this is

related -- so this is the charges, if I'm understanding you correctly, these are the charges that CRES providers -- this is part of the supplier charge; is that what you're saying? Or is this only between AEP and the CRES?

- A. Let's start with a customer shopped to a CRES provider and they have not made their payments. This is related to the payments that's owed the CRES provider, the generation portion of that bill.
  - Q. By a customer of AEP that shopped.
  - A. That shopped, correct.
- Q. And so currently AEP remits or sends back the amounts that are not collected for the generation portion that are to be paid to a CRES provider.
- A. I don't know whether we've been doing this portion of returning -- we have the right to. I think -- I just don't know. I'm not sure.
- Q. Okay. Is it your understanding that AEP currently collects the accounts receivable for CRES providers?
- A. We collect the amount due for CRES providers.
  - O. And --

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- A. Or due to CRES providers.
- Q. And if AEP does not collect that amount,

what happens?

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- A. Well, eventually that amount will be returned back to the CRES provider for collection.
- Q. And it's your understanding that that doesn't happen currently but will happen in the future.
  - A. I said I don't know.
  - Q. You're not sure, okay.
  - A. Yeah.
- Q. Assuming that AEP currently sends back uncollectible expenses to CRES providers, do you think a program where AEP didn't collect those receivables would be a good thing for CRES providers and customers?
  - A. May I have the question reread?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I'll just object to this line of questioning. I think we've got a motion to strike in relating to IGS Witness Parisi's suggestions along these lines and we've argued it's outside the scope of this case, and outside the scope of this witness's testimony.

MS. THOMPSON: Your Honor, eventually I will be tying this back to his policy statements that are in here. I just have a few more questions to get there.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, this exhibit is not part of his testimony and it's not something that he's, you know, there to expand on and say what the company is willing to do in addition to this.

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MS. THOMPSON: If I may respond, your Honor. This witness did say that he had managerial -- he was in a managerial position and was aware of this policy and those that worked under him were developing it, so I think his general understanding of the policy as well as when I'm going to get to the state policy will bring it all together, and I'd like to ask him those questions.

MR. NOURSE: Sorry, your Honor, but I think there's a big difference between factually something that's already happened and he said he was aware of it and asking to commit or expand programs -- the program.

You know, if we did this for every issue that related to competitive issues that CRES providers had, we'll be here till December instead of July.

EXAMINER SEE: I have not required the witness to negotiate other aspects when asked by other counsel and I'm going to stick to that same policy in this case.

Let's move on, Ms. Thompson.

MS. THOMPSON: Will do. Thank you, your

Honor.

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- Q. (By Ms. Thompson) Mr. Dias, would you please turn to page 13 of your testimony.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. At lines 8 through 21 you explain the benefits of the generation resource rider.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Because you identify the benefits, you're familiar with how the rider works, correct?

  Generally familiar.
- A. Actually, no, I'm not familiar with how the rider will work. The generation resource rider?
  - Q. Uh-huh.
- A. I'm not familiar with how it will work, what I'm testifying to is that we are asking in this modified ESP for the Commission to approve this placeholder which is zero, and that's all I'm testifying to, and around the fact that Turning Point will be the -- likely be the sole project that would populate that rider.

Company Witness Nelson and Company
Witness Roush would probably have been better
subject-matter experts on how that rider would work.

- Q. Then you're familiar with the Turning Point project.
  - A. I'm generally familiar with it.
  - Q. Okay.

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- A. Not in detail.
- Q. Sorry.

In relation to the GRR, do you know if it's a nonbypassable rider? I know you said you didn't know how it worked.

- A. Yeah, I do know it is being proposed as a nonbypassable rider.
- Q. And it's a nonbypassable rider paid by all customers.
- A. That's the nature of a nonbypassable rider.
- Q. Just making sure we're all on the same page.
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. You said you were familiar with the Turning Point project, correct?
    - A. That's generally familiar, yes.
  - Q. For the energy that's produced by the
    Turning Point project it will go to source or to the
    SSO load of AEP, correct?
- 25 A. That's correct.

- Q. And wouldn't you consider that only benefiting those customers?
- A. No, because the Turning Point project, as the way I understand it, is more than just a generation project, it is an alternative energy it's part of the alternative energy mandates that are the EDU's responsibility, and all customers pay for that.
- Q. So it's more than just a generation project because all customers pay for it?
- A. No. I'm sorry, maybe I misspoke. It also ties into the alternative energy requirement mandates that EDU has responsibility for and those requirements for alternative energy are ultimately the responsibility of all customers.
  - Q. Isn't that the responsibility of the EDU?
- A. The costs associated with those mandates are passed on to all customers.
  - Q. Okay.

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If the generation is only going to SSO customers and nonshopping customers are funding that generation, would you consider that a subsidy provided by the nonshopping customers to the SSO load?

A. No, I really don't see it that way. And

I know there were similar questions of Company
Witness Allen yesterday. I heard responses, I don't
see it as a subsidy. It's the benefit of all
customers whether they shop or don't shop because
even those customers that are SSO customers, because
they're an SSO customer today does not mean they
won't shop tomorrow and vice versa.

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If you have shopped today, that doesn't mean you won't come back tomorrow. These projects are long-term projects and that's why they are nonbypassable projects.

We're getting probably close to the end of my knowledge of this project, I'll just caution you.

- Q. And if I understand you correctly, you believe this is not a subsidy due to the possibility of SSO customers shopping.
- A. Customers will come and go, as you would expect.
- Q. So am I correct? I'm sorry, I didn't quite hear the answer.
- A. Yes. I can't predict with any certainty when a customer will shop, but I do understand and believe that customers will shop when economic choices are presented in front of them that they see

as deemed best in their interests, so they will shop.

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And once they've shopped there will likely be a circumstance at some point in time that they will want to come back as an SSO, so there will be that constant back and forth between an SSO and CRES.

- Q. And my final question for tonight, you are aware that Ohio Revised Code 4928.02(H) sets forth the state policy to ensure effective competition by providing retail electric service by avoiding anticompetitive subsidies?
- A. That's part of a broader policy under (H).
- MS. THOMPSON: Thank you very much. No further questions.

16 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the record for a minute.

I understand Mr. Yurick, Mr. Barnowski, Mr. Petricoff, Mr. Haque, and staff have questions for Mr. Dias, but given the hour --

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Darr.

EXAMINER SEE: -- oh, and Mr. Darr, all have questions for Mr. Dias, but given the hour,

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      we're going to adjourn for this evening and reconvene
 1
      tomorrow at 8:30 and pick up with cross-examination
 2
      of the witness.
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                   (Hearing adjourned at 6:58 p.m.)
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## CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Thursday, May 24, 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, 2011.

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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 05/24/12 - Volume VI electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Jones, Maria DiPaolo Mrs.