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1
         BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO
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 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
     10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, May 29, 2012.
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                            VOLUME VIII
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22		
23		
24		
25		

				2361				
1	INDEX							
2								
3	WITNESSES PAGE							
4	Roger R. Geiger							
5		rect Examination by Mr. Sugarma oss-Examination by Mr. Serio	2366 2368					
		oss-Examination by Mr. Alami		2373				
6	Hish	am M. Choueiki, PH.D., P.E.						
7	Di	rect Examination by Mr. Beeler		2385				
8		coss-Examination by Mr. Darr		2389 2395				
9	Cr	oss-Examination by Mr. Nourse		2400				
9	Dani	el R. Johnson						
10	Di Cr	2458 2461						
11		oss-Examination by Mr. Conway		2401				
12	Christopher K. Cunningham Direct Examination by Mr. Margard 2495							
		oss-Examination by Mr. Satterwh		2497				
13	Raym	ond W. Strom						
14	Direct Examination by Mr. Margard 2500							
15		oss-Examination by Mr. Satterwh amination by Commissioner Porte		2502 2511				
16								
17	AEP	Exhibits I	[dentified	Admitted				
18	123	Indiana Michigan Power Company	J					
		filing before the Michigan	•	0.457				
19		Public Service Commission	2411	2457				
20	124		2421	2457				
21	125	Ohio Regulatory Staff Remarks FERC Staff Technical						
22		Conference, 6-7-06	2452	2457				
23								
24	NFIB-Ohio Exhibits Identified Admitted							
25	101	Direct Testimony of R. Geiger	2365	2384				

								2362	
1	INDEX (Continued)								
2									
3	Staf	f Exhibi	ts			I	dentified	Admitted	l
4	101	Direct	Testimony	of	Н.	Choueik	i 2386	2457	
5	102	Direct	Testimony	of	D.	Johnson	2459	2494	
6	103		Testimony	of	С.		2495	2499	
7	101	Cunning			_				
8	104	Direct	Testimony	ΟÍ	R.	Strom	2500	2516	
9				-		_			
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
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1 Tuesday Morning Session, May 29, 2012. 2 3 4 EXAMINER TAUBER: Let's go on the record. 5 Let's begin this morning with brief appearances, 6 starting with the company. 7 MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor. 8 behalf of Ohio Power, Steven T. Nourse, Matthew J. 9 Satterwhite, Yazen Alami, Daniel Conway, Christen 10 Moore. 11 MR. SERIO: Good morning, your Honor. On 12 behalf of the residential customers of the AEP Company, Bruce J. Weston by Maureen Grady, Joseph 13 14 Serio, and Terry Etter. 15 MR. HAYDEN: Good morning, your Honor. 16 On behalf of FES Mark Hayden and Jim Lang. 17 MR. DARR: On behalf of IEU-Ohio, Frank Darr, Sam Randazzo, Matt Pritchard, and Joe Oliker. 18 19 MR. SINENENG: Good morning. On behalf 20 of Duke Energy Retail Sales and Duke Energy 21 Commercial Asset Management, Amy Spiller, Jeanne 22 Kingery, and Philip Sineneng. 23 MS. KYLER: Good morning. On behalf of 24 the Ohio Energy Group, Michael Kurtz, Kurt Boehm, and 25 Jody Kyler.

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                 MR. SIWO: Good morning. On behalf of
2
    OMA Energy Group, Lisa McAlister and Thomas Siwo.
3
                 MR. SUGARMAN: Roger Sugarman on behalf
    of the NFIB-Ohio.
4
5
                 MS. THOMPSON: Good morning. On behalf
    of Interstate Gas Supply, Incorporated, Mark Whitt,
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                 MS. HAND: Good morning. On behalf of
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14
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17
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19
                 And on behalf of the Retail Energy Supply
20
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21
    Howard Petricoff.
22
                 MR. BEELER: Steve Beeler and Vern
23
    Margard, Assistant Attorneys General, on behalf of
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24

25

the staff.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Is there anybody we

1 missed? 2 Mr. Sugarman. 3 MR. SUGARMAN: Thank you, your Honor. 4 NFIB-Ohio would call Roger Geiger. EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Geiger, please 5 6 raise your right hand. 7 (Witness sworn.) 8 EXAMINER TAUBER: Before we begin with 9 Mr. Geiger this morning there's an outstanding motion 10 to strike by Ohio Power Company, and at this time 11 we're going to deny the motion to strike. However, 12 as has been the case with this hearing, parties will 13 have the opportunity during cross-examination to 14 raise any issues they may have. 15 Mr. Sugarman. 16 If I may approach, your MR. SUGARMAN: 17 Honor. 18 EXAMINER TAUBER: 19 MR. SUGARMAN: I'd like to mark for 20 identification as NFIB-Ohio Exhibit 101 the prefiled 21 direct testimony of Mr. Geiger, present it to him as 2.2 well as to the Bench. 23 EXAMINER TAUBER: It shall be so marked. 24 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 25

ROGER R. GEIGER 1 2 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 3 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 By Mr. Sugarman: 6 Good morning, Mr. Geiger. Would you 7 introduce yourself to the Bench, please. 8 Α. I'm Roger Geiger. I'm the Vice President and Executive Director of the Ohio Chapter of the 9 10 National Federation of Independent Business. 11 Mr. Geiger, do you have in front of you 12 what's been marked for identification as NFIB Exhibit 13 101? 14 I do. Α. 15 And have you seen this previously, sir? Q. 16 I have. Α. And is this your prefiled direct 17 Q. testimony that you created or caused to be created 18 19 under your direction? 20 Α. It is. 21 Have you had a chance to review that 2.2 since it's been filed? 23 Α. I have. 24 And do you have any additions or 25 corrections to be made to NFIB-Ohio Exhibit 101?

1 Α. I do not. 2 Q. Mr. Geiger, if I were to ask you the same 3 questions that appear in this exhibit, would your 4 answers be the same as they appear in the document? 5 Α. They would be. 6 MR. SUGARMAN: Your Honor, I would move for the admission of 101 subject to cross-examination 7 8 of Mr. Geiger. 9 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. 10 Ms. Kaleps-Clark, any questions? 11 MS. KALEPS-CLARK: No questions, your 12 Honor, thank you. 13 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Hand? 14 MS. HAND: No questions, your Honor, 15 thank you. 16 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Thompson? 17 MS. THOMPSON: No questions, your Honor, 18 thank you. 19 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Yurick? 20 MR. YURICK: No, thank you, your Honor. 21 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Siwo? 2.2 MR. SIWO: No questions, your Honor. 23 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Kyler? 24 No questions, your Honor. MS. KYLER: 25 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Sineneng?

MR. SINENENG: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Oliker?

MR. OLIKER: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Lang?

MR. LANG: No questions, thank you.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Etter or Mr. Serio?

MR. SERIO: Thank you, your Honor, just a

few.

2.2

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Serio:

- Q. Good morning, Mr. Geiger. On page 3 of your testimony you indicate that "NFIB-Ohio currently has over 24,000 members statewide." Do you know roughly how many of those members are in the AEP combined service territories?
- A. Your Honor, we do not have an exact count. Obviously, you know, it's very difficult for us to match up, based on the territories, the geographical map that we looked at, so we have not done a zip code by zip code, but suffice it to say that thousands of those members are in the service territory of AEP.
- Q. Now, you're testifying this morning as an expert witness or as a fact witness?

A. I am not an expert witness, your Honor.

I am simply an individual who's representing our

members who have drawn to our attention significant

rate increases and asked us to intervene on their

behalf, but I am not an expert witness as it relates

to many of the other experts that you will hear.

2.2

- Q. In your testimony you indicate that you had spoken to dozens of members. Can you give me any kind of estimation as to how many individuals or companies that you spoke with directly?
- A. Your Honor, when you say "spoke to," are you assuming -- I'm assuming you mean all forms of communication or whether I sat down and had a verbal conversation with them.
- Q. Well, in your testimony at page 4 you say "My staff and I have spoken," so however you intended "spoken" in your testimony is the way I would like you to answer the question.
- A. We have heard from numerous members. Do
 I have an exact count that I can give to you right
 now? No. But I can tell you this, I have been the
 state executive director for over 20 years and of all
 of the issues that I have dealt with on behalf of our
 organization, I have never received as many calls, as
 many letters, as many e-mails, as many interactions

with our members on any given issue as I did with this one a few months back.

2.2

- Q. Generally speaking, the members that make up NFIB-Ohio, they manufacture products that are sold to customers, correct?
- A. Your Honor, our members cut the demographics of the small business community so they're not all manufacturers, many of them are in the service industry. So you think of a type of business, we've got one of them as a member. But it is true about a little over 50 percent of our members are retail service, about 20 percent are manufacturers, and then the rest transportation, agriculture. You think of all of the SIC codes, we have members in each one of them.
- Q. Regardless of whether it's service, manufacturing, or the other category, would you agree with me that ultimately your end customer is generally the residential customers that purchase that product from the members of NFIB-Ohio?
- A. Your Honor, they're the consuming public. Yeah, I mean, they look like the consumers. Now, are there business-to-business transactions? Of course. But I would venture to say that everybody has a home somewhere.

Q. Now, you indicate in your testimony that a lot of your members have difficulty in passing along the cost of these increases because of the competitive market. To the extent that they do pass those costs along, though, those ultimately reside with the end customer who is, as you just indicated, the residential customer, correct?

- A. Your Honor, yes, every cost of business ultimately gets paid by you and I the consumer.
- Q. On page 8 of your testimony, on line 8, you indicate that "Aggressively priced rates are the best way to ensure lower prices for customers." What do you mean by "aggressively priced rates"?
- A. Your Honor, sir, we believe in a free market system. We believe competition drives high quality and low price. And we believe the more aggressive you are in providing low cost, you create a competitive environment in which whatever the commodity is that's sold comes to you at a high quality and at a good price.
- Q. On the same page of your testimony, lines 13 and 14, you talk about if there are increases, that they be spread equally among all users. Can you explain your intent of how equal increases would be spread?

A. Your Honor, sir, all we know right now, in my humble opinion, is that the small commercial class has historically and most notably in this case taken the biggest hit and, you know, we haven't been at the table and that's why you're seeing us at the table.

2.2

It is our belief that the small commercial class has been the least represented and, therefore, has probably historically, not just in this case, but historically taken the greatest hit in rates, and, quite frankly, we've said enough's enough.

- Q. So, is it your position that if the Commission were to decide that whatever increase came out of this proceeding, if it was an average 5 percent increase, then your position would be that residential, commercial, and industrial customers should see an equal 5 percent increase across the board?
- A. Your Honor, sir, no, I'm not prepared to get down into those kinds of numbers yet. But we do think the distribution needs to be spread out more evenly. We recognize that there are unique circumstances, there are unique economic issues, we clearly recognize there's a differentiation between

residential and commercial class. We recognize that there's obviously large industrial users that have different economic impacts. So I'm not prepared to just say it ought to be a flat 5 percent.

But what I do believe is that the small commercial user needs to -- there needs to be a real recognition that they simply can't be paying the highest rate consistently.

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

11 Thank you very much, Mr. Geiger.

12 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

13 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

Mr. Nourse?

Mr. Alami.

MR. ALAMI: Thank you, your Honor.

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18 CROSS-EXAMINATION

19 By Mr. Alami:

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Honor.

- Q. Good morning, Mr. Geiger. How are you?
- A. Good morning.
- Q. I'm looking at page 3 of your testimony
- 23 | first at lines 11 through 16, and I believe
- 24 Mr. Cicero [verbatim] touched a little bit on this,
- 25 | but you state there that as a result of the opinion

and order in December 2011 of this Commission you received a large volume of calls and e-mails from NFIB members expressing concern over increases in their electricity costs; is that correct?

A. Right.

- Q. And just to clarify, when you say the Commission's December 2011 opinion and order, are you referring to the December 14th, 2011, order by this Commission which approved the stipulation that was reached by a group of the parties to this case?
 - A. Your Honor, sir, yes, I believe so.
- Q. And it's your understanding that the increases in electricity costs experienced by those NFIB members that reached out to you resulted from the rates approved as part of the stipulation?
- A. Your Honor, yes. I mean, clearly, at the end of the day what they were paying the prior month to what those bills reflected, there was dramatic increases. What actually drove them, I don't know.

 I'm not the expert. But at the end of the day the bottom line was our members, small businesses, small commercial class, experienced an unprecedented increase in their rates and it was enough, it wasn't -- it was beyond anecdotal.
 - Q. And when you say "the prior month," I'm

just trying to get a time period here, when you say "the prior month" to the subsequent month, are referring to generally --

- A. Prior to the December decision.
- Q. And you're aware, aren't you, that the stipulation was subsequently rejected by the Commission such that the rates approved as part of the stipulation are no longer in effect?
- A. Your Honor, yes, and that's why we're here today.
- Q. And you're aware that the company's new modified plan proposes new rates?
 - A. Your Honor, I believe so.
- Q. Looking on page 3 also on lines 14 and 22, and again you touched on this with Mr. Cicero, the increases in electricity costs you state were substantial and significant and in one case was as high as nearly 200 percent; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.

2.2

- Q. Do you know roughly the average percent increase experienced by those NFIB-Ohio members that reached out to you?
- A. I do not. I don't think we took an average across the board, but clearly, as you can see by my examples and -- the point was if it had been --

had it been a modest increase, we would not have had the human cry. Everybody recognizes that there are modest increases in everybody's pricing. It's when it becomes dramatic that we hear it, and so I believe all of this fell into the category of dramatic.

- Q. Looking on page 5 now of your testimony and continuing on through 6, page 6, this is the part of your testimony where you provide examples of the increases in electricity bills experienced by three different NFIB members; is that correct?
 - A. Right.

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- Q. And the first such member is Advanced Fiber Technology; is that correct?
 - A. Right.
- Q. And the exhibits that are a part of your testimony that relate to Advanced Fiber Technology are RRG-002 through RRG-004; is that correct?
- A. I don't have them in front of me, but I'm assuming they're correct.
 - Q. You don't have a copy of your testimony?
- 21 A. Oh, I'm sorry, in the back as attached.
- 22 Yes, I'm sorry. I'm sorry, okay.
 - Q. So you do have a copy.
- 24 A. I do.
- Q. Of your exhibits that were --

- A. I'm sorry, I do.
- Q. Looking at RRG-004, then, the bill date listed there on the copy of this bill, would you read that bill date there?
 - A. I'm not sure where the bill date is.
 - Q. Is it January 23rd, 2012? Did I read that correctly?
 - A. You're on 004?
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. The due date is February 14th.
- 11 Q. The bill date.
- 12 A. I apologize, I'm not an expert at reading
 13 the bills here. I don't see the bill date.
 - Q. It should be right under the due date.
- 15 A. Oh, January 23rd, yes.
 - Q. January 23rd, 2012; is that correct?
- 17 A. Yeah, correct.
- Q. Looking next to RRG-008, this is the bill date of January 18th, 2012, for GKM Auto Parts, Inc.; is that correct?
- 21 A. Right.
- Q. Looking at RRG-010, this is the copy of the bill for GKM Auto Parts, Inc. also with a bill date of January 11th, 2012; is that correct?
- 25 A. Correct.

Q. RRG-012, there's another copy of an electric bill for GKM Auto Parts and the bill date listed there is also January 31, 2012; is that correct?

- A. Correct.
- Q. Looking at RRG-014, another copy here of GKM Auto Parts' electric bill and the bill date listed on this one is January 18th, 2012; is that correct?
 - A. 004?
 - O. RRG-014.
- A. Correct.

- Q. And lastly, looking at RRG-016, a copy of the bill of M&M Hi Tech Fab, and the bill date listed there is January 23, 2012; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. So is it correct, then, Mr. Geiger, that all of the bill comparisons that you included as part of your testimony compared NFIB members' bills, prior bills, to their January 2012 bill; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And in discussing earlier you indicated that it's your understanding that the January 2012 bills would have reflected the rates approved as part of the stipulation in this case; is that correct?

- A. The December stipulation.
- Q. Yes.

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- A. Correct.
- Q. And it's your understanding that those rates are no longer in effect; is that correct?
- A. It's my understanding we went back to the previous rates, but we're here today to talk about what goes forward.
- Q. Looking back on page 5 of your testimony in line 16, you state here that, and this relates to member Advanced Fiber Technology, and you state on line 16 that looking at the total bill over that period, and that period as we've just looked at was December 2011 to January 2012, "This NIFB member experienced an increase of 20 percent." Did I read that correctly?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Do you know, Mr. Geiger, what a customer such as Advanced Fiber Technology would experience as part of their monthly bill under the company's modified ESP plan?
- A. Your Honor, we haven't done any modeling, that's not our -- that's not our expertise so I haven't done the modeling of what might happen or what could happen. Our purpose is to show that we

can't have this dramatic repeat.

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Q. Are you aware that the company has stated that a company such as Advanced Fiber Technology would experience an increase in their monthly bill of 4 percent --

MR. SUGARMAN: Objection.

Q. -- under the plan?

MR. SUGARMAN: Sorry, I didn't know you hadn't finished. Still objection.

EXAMINER TAUBER: On what grounds?

MR. SUGARMAN: Foundation. Lack of

foundation, excuse me.

MR. ALAMI: Your Honor, I believe I prefaced the question with whether or not Mr. Geiger was aware.

EXAMINER TAUBER: The objection is overruled.

A. Your Honor, sir, the way I'll answer that question is I am not aware of what all you have filed, no. What I do know and what my purpose here is pretty simple, my purpose here is simply to say we can't have a repeat. What all gets calculated into the rate I don't have the expertise knowledge to know. I know that there is an awful lot that goes -- so you may say the rate is X, but by the time you add

everything else in, distribution charges, riders, all of those kinds of things, at the end of the day it's the bottom line of my members' bill that matters.

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Q. Understood. Forgive me if I didn't make this clear. I was looking at the total bill figure.

MR. ALAMI: If I can just have one minute.

EXAMINER TAUBER: You may.

Q. Mr. Geiger, if I were to tell you that there's evidence in this record that the company has submitted that indicates under the current plan as proposed by the company small business customers in AEP Ohio's service territory would experience an increase of rates between 2 and 5 percent, do you have any reason to doubt that?

MR. SUGARMAN: Object, your Honor. I think that lacks foundation, and it's a self-serving snippet of a portion of the testimony in this case.

MR. ALAMI: I'll rephrase, your Honor.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

Q. Assuming that the record -- the evidence is in the record that the small business customer in AEP Ohio's service territory under the plan proposed by the company, the modified ESP, would see an increase of 2 to 5 percent in their bills, would you

consider that a modest increase?

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2 MR. SUGARMAN: Same objection.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Could you rephrase your question, Mr. Alami?

- Q. Sure. Earlier, Mr. Geiger, you expressed that customers and NFIB members understand that modest increases in costs will occur; is that correct?
- A. They could. I will also point out that many small business owners simply aren't increasing any prices right now under the current environment, but yes.
- Q. And you characterize in your testimony increases of 20 percent, 36 percent as, I'm forgetting your language here today, but in your testimony it's significant and substantial; is that correct?
- A. Any cost of business that's 20 or 30 percent, I suspect that would be true for AEP as well, would be significant.
- Q. And would you expect a 3 percent increase to be significant?
- A. In today's environment, yes. As I said, many small business owners have taken price cuts, have done all kinds of cutting and simply aren't

raising prices.

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- Q. Would a 2 percent increase be substantial, in your opinion?
- A. Your Honor, Mr. Chairman, I'm not here to debate what -- that's going to be decided by this Commission, not by me.
 - Q. I understand that.
- A. So at the end of the day I don't know what that 2 percent really reflects, I don't know whether that's a real 2 percent or not so it's hard for me to react to that because I don't know what all gets added. Is it a true, true, true 2 percent? Can I do the math and look at last month's bill and look at this month's bill and say it's only 2 percent? I'll leave that for this Commission to decide what that amount should be, if anything.
- Q. So is it your testimony that somewhere around 2 to 3 percent you believe, in your opinion, would be a modest increase?
- A. Your Honor, is it modest? Yes. Is it sustainable? Is it what ought to be happening in the marketplace? That's a different question.
- Q. Do you know, Mr. Geiger, if your members see cost increases of 2 to 3 percent in any of their other input products or commodities they purchase?

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                 Your Honor, they see it all the time.
            Α.
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    Guess what, they don't get to just pass it on. They
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    don't have a government entity that gets to guarantee
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     them anything. So yes, they see it but they don't
5
     just get to pass it on.
                 MR. ALAMI: That's all the questions I
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7
            Thank you, Mr. Geiger.
    have.
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                 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
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                 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Beeler?
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                 MR. BEELER: No questions, your Honor.
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                 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Sugarman, redirect?
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                 MR. SUGARMAN: No redirect, your Honor.
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                 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. You may be
    excused.
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15
                               Thank you.
                 THE WITNESS:
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                 MR. SUGARMAN: At this time we would
17
    offer NFIB-Ohio Exhibit 101 for admission into the
    record.
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                 EXAMINER TAUBER: Any objections to NFIB
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    Exhibit 101?
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                 (No response.)
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                 EXAMINER TAUBER: Hearing none it shall
    be admitted.
23
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                 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                 MR. ALAMI: Your Honor, the company would
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2385 like to reiterate its motion to strike. 1 2 EXAMINER TAUBER: Having already noted 3 that, I will admit the NIFB Exhibit 101 into the 4 record. 5 Mr. Beeler. 6 MR. BEELER: At this time I'll call 7 Hisham Choueiki. 8 EXAMINER TAUBER: Dr. Choueiki, please 9 raise your right hand. 10 (Witness sworn.) 11 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. 12 13 HISHAM M. CHOUEIKI, PH.D., P.E. being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 14 examined and testified as follows: 15 16 DIRECT EXAMINATION 17 By Mr. Beeler: 18 Please state your name for the record. Q. 19 A. Hisham Choueiki. 20 By whom are you employed and what is your Q. 21 title? 22 Senior Energy Specialist employed at the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio. 23 MR. BEELER: May I approach, your Honor? 24 25 EXAMINER TAUBER: You may.

MR. BEELER: For the record I'd like to 1 2 have marked as Staff Exhibit 101 the prefiled 3 testimony of Hisham Choueiki filed on May 9th, 2012. 4 EXAMINER TAUBER: It shall be so marked. 5 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 6 Do you have in front of you what has been 0. marked as Staff Exhibit 101? 7 8 Α. Yes. Can you identify Staff Exhibit 101? 9 Q. That's my prefiled testimony. 10 Α. 11 Was the prefiled testimony prepared by Q. 12 you? 13 Α. Yes. 14 Are there any corrections to your Q. 15 testimony? 16 I have several, they're all cosmetic, you 17 know, but I think we ought to go through them. The first one is on the cover page, our division is 18 19 Planning and Market Analysis, not Market Analysis and 20 Planning, it's changed several times but that's the 21 current name. 22 Then on page 5, most of them are 23 footnotes so basically it's just changing it to a 24 superscript. Page 5, line 17, "Yes, there are," and 25 that's a footnote, 4, the number 4.

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On page 5 -- I'm sorry, page 6, line 2,
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    we have two of them, the "2014/2015 delivery year"
    and then there's the number 5, that should be a
3
     footnote. And then at the end of the line 6 should
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    be a footnote too. And then on line 3 of the same
    page after "day" it should be footnote 7.
6
7
                 Similarly on lines 13 and 14 on page 6,
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     footnotes should be 8 and 9 respectively.
9
                 On page 7, line 17, footnote -- it should
    be footnote 10 after "construct" instead of the
10
11
    number 10.
12
                 On page 8, line 11, after "cap to seller"
13
     it should be footnote 11.
14
                 On page 8, line 16, instead of "RAA" it
15
     should be "reliability assurance agreement" because I
    haven't mentioned it yet in my testimony, I am just
16
17
     saying "RAA" here. So instead of "RAA" just type
     "reliability assurance agreement."
18
19
                 On page 9, lines 8, 13, and 18, similarly
20
    we have footnotes 12, 13, and 14 respectively.
21
                 On page 10, lines 13 and 17, again,
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    should be footnote 15 and 16 instead of the numbers
     15 and 16.
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24
                 And then on page 11, line 16, should be
     footnote 17 at the end of the sentence.
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That concludes my edits.

- Q. With those corrections if you were asked the same questions today contained in your prefiled testimony would your answers be the same?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Are the answers in your prefiled testimony true and accurate to the best of your knowledge?
- A. Yes.

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- MR. BEELER: With that, your Honor, I
 move for admission of Staff Exhibit 101 as corrected
 subject to cross-examination and tender the witness
 for cross.
- 14 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.
- Ms. Kaleps-Clark?
- MS. KALEPS-CLARK: No questions, your
- 17 | Honor, thank you.
- 18 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Hand?
- MS. HAND: No questions, your Honor,
- 20 | thank you.
- 21 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Yurick?
- MR. YURICK: No, thank you, your Honor.
- 23 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Thompson?
- MS. THOMPSON: No questions, your Honor,
- 25 | thank you.

2389 1 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Siwo? 2 MR. SIWO: No questions, your Honor. 3 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Kyler? MS. KYLER: No questions, your Honor. 4 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Sineneng? 5 6 MR. SINENENG: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Oliker? 7 8 Mr. Darr. 9 MR. DARR: Just briefly, your Honor. 10 11 CROSS-EXAMINATION 12 By Mr. Darr: 13 Mr. Choueiki, or Dr. Choueiki, on page 3 of your testimony you indicate that you're a staff --14 15 a member of the Staff Steering Committee of the 16 Organization of PJM States. Could you describe for 17 us what the Organization of PJM States is, please? 18 This is basically the organization that Α. 19 represents the state -- the 13 states and the 20 District of Columbia, and we -- that's how we -- it's 21 a formal organization that has 14 board members. 2.2 Each one of the states and the District of Columbia 23 elect a commissioner, a commissioner to be a board

member, and then each one of the commissioners

nominate two staff members to be on the Staff

24

Steering Committee. So we're the folks who discuss technical matters and we make recommendations to our respective commissioners in board discussions and whenever the board members are interested in a vote.

- Q. Turning to page 8 of your testimony starting at line 14, you refer to the FRR entity and what it is authorized to charge competitors or its competitors under the RAA. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

2.2

- Q. With regard to this statement, in the question what did you understand to be the FRR entity for purposes of this case?
 - A. AEP Ohio.
- Q. Are you aware that the signatory on the RAA is, in fact, the Service Corporation?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you're aware through your work I believe that the AEP system provides a capacity commitment to PJM for its entire footprint?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you're aware that the commitments on resources are designed to cover the -- do not -- let me start over again.
- The resources to cover that commitment need not be generation plants by AEP Ohio, correct?

A. Yes.

2.2

- Q. And, in fact, resources can be such things as demand response offered by retail customers within the service territory served by the AEP system, correct?
- A. To the extent AEP has already like aggregated the retail customers and they would like to offer it, yes.
- Q. Are there other demand resources within the footprint that could be used to satisfy the capacity commitments within the AEP service territory?
- A. Well, to the extent -- to the extent they have aggregated and -- I take that back. AEP, because they have -- I don't believe anyone has opted out, so basically AEP satisfies all its demand for FRR, under the FRR requirements. Now, AEP could decide to themselves put in some DR --
 - Q. And do you know --
- 20 A. -- to satisfy the FRR requirement, 21 correct.
 - Q. And do you know whether or not that's occurred?
- A. I'm not sure. I look at the FRR and the only thing I see, like because the FRR entity has to

post all its generation assets that it commits to FRR, and the only thing I see are generation resources.

Now, that doesn't mean AEP is not satisfying its requirement by also showing PJM some DR, but I don't see them on the PJM website.

- Q. Now, with regard to the use of those resources, is it fair to say that PJM directs the dispatch of those resources on a day-by-day basis?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And is it fair to say that AEP has, through its FRR election, delegated to the PJM system that process for dispatching resources to the PJM footprint?
- A. No, the FRR is for capacity. AEP is all its power plants, any power plant that's an active power plant, even if it's not an FRR unit, if PJM needs it, it will dispatch it.
- Q. So essentially PJM is in control of the dispatch for the PJM footprint, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, with regard to this question on page 8, line 14, when you're referring to the FRR entity, I believe you indicated previously that you were referring to or thought this question referred to

AEP Ohio; is that correct?

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- A. I agreed with you earlier that actually the FRR entity that signed the agreement is the larger AEP, not AEP Ohio, but when I'm thinking about AEP Ohio's commitment, I look at AEP Ohio's generation that's committed in the FRR on the PJM website.
- Q. And specifically with regard to this question you're referring to competitors of the FRR entity, is your understanding of this question that AEP Ohio has competitors in its role as the FRR entity?
- A. AEP Ohio has retail competitors for energy -- in the retail market, in the Ohio retail market.
- Q. And when you're referring to AEP Ohio, you're referring to the electric distribution utility, correct?
- A. Well, it's vertically integrated right now so it's everyone.
 - Q. I want to make sure I understand your answer. You're referring to the electric distribution utility, correct?
 - A. Correct. That owns generation.
 - Q. And that distribution utility has an

obligation currently under Ohio law to be the standard service offer provider, correct?

A. Correct.

2.2

- Q. And to the extent that there are competitive activities, is it your understanding that the EDU, AEP Ohio, is allowed to engage in competitive activities?
 - A. No. An affiliate of AEP Ohio can engage.
- Q. And specifically here we're talking about, for example, AEP Retail, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. With regard to the EDU, in this case
 AEP Ohio, the EDU's obligation is to provide the SSO
 that we just talked about, and it is also responsible
 for providing the distribution component of service
 to the retail customer; is that also correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I know that Ms. McCarter has been identified as the witness responsible with regard to corporate separation. Do you have any familiarity with the separation requirements between the EDU and any competitive activities that may take place within the AEP structure?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Finally, you mentioned a moment ago that

you were aware of the commitments of facilities that 1 2 AEP, as a system, has made with regard to its FRR commitments. Are you familiar with the FRR 3 4 commitments that have been made with regard to the 5 Amos and Mitchell plants that have been identified 6 for transfer? 7 Α. Yes, I'm familiar that they committed 8 them for the '15-'16 delivery year. 9 And how were those assets committed? Ο. 10 In the FRR, I mean, I saw them on the FRR Α. 11 list when AEP in April I think, that's one month 12 before the BRA, they're supposed to let PJM know, and 13 they didn't put them into the RPM, they committed 14 them into the FRR. 15 MR. DARR: Thank you. I have nothing 16 further. 17 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. 18 Mr. Lang? 19 MR. LANG: I do have questions. 20 21 CROSS-EXAMINATION 22 By Mr. Lang: 23 Good morning, Dr. Choueiki. 0. 24 Α. Good morning. 25 In your testimony where you refer to the Q.

FRR construct, this is actually on page 7, line 18, you refer to it as an alternative to RPM, do you agree that the FRR construct is one of the options that's available under the reliability pricing model?

A. Yes.

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- Q. So the FRR construct or alternative is not separate from the reliability pricing model.
- A. It's under Schedule 8 that discusses RPM, I quess, and the FRR.
- Q. Would you agree that the purpose of the reliability pricing model, whether it's the FRR option or the RPM auction alternative, it is to price capacity at the level necessary to ensure reliability?
- A. Yes. I mean, it's an administrative process, but so far so good.
- Q. Would you agree that the compensation provided under the reliability pricing model, either through the FRR construct or the auction alternative, is what is required as determined by the reliability pricing model to ensure reliability?

THE WITNESS: Could I have that question repeated, again? I'm sorry.

(Record read.)

A. The FRR, there is no -- the compensation

for FRR could be the RPM clearing price and the rest of RTO. It could be, but officially the first level is the state compensation mechanism. And to the extent there is no state compensation mechanism, then the default is the RPM in the unconstrained region of PJM, is the RPM clearing price in the unconstrained region.

Or, if the FRR entity decides to apply at FERC under Section 205, they can go and apply to a cost-based formula that has to be deemed just and reasonable by FERC. So the compensation under RPM is basically the clearing price, you go under variable resource requirement curve and look where they land on the axis, on the vertical axis for price, for clearing price. But under the FRR it's a bit different.

- Q. Well, I guess what I'm asking you is a little bit higher level, whether a load-serving entity is pursuing the FRR construct or they're participating in the auction, in either case the price that they're receiving, the purpose of that price is to ensure reliability.
 - A. Yes.

Q. And that's kind of why it's the reliability pricing model, correct?

A. Correct. I mean, at the end of the day we went to set a reliability target and you have to satisfy it.

2.2

- Q. Now, are you aware that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has found that the capacity pricing resulting from the RPM auction alternative is just and reasonable?
- A. Yes. I mean, under the tariff, they've approved the tariff, so.
- Q. And as a result, would you agree that the RPM auction capacity pricing is compensatory for purposes of the reliability pricing model?
- A. Okay, that's a bit of a complex question here.
- MR. BEELER: I'm going to object here, your Honor, I think it may be calling for a legal conclusion here.
- MR. LANG: I certainly wasn't trying to call for a legal conclusion, but if it's something he can answer, you know, not including a legal conclusion, that would be great.
- EXAMINER TAUBER: With that clarification, if you could answer the question.
- 24 THE WITNESS: Can you repeat the question 25 again? I know it was a very short question, but it

was very, in my mind it was very complex.

(Record read.)

- A. Not necessarily. Sometimes it is compensatory, sometimes it is not. It depends who you are as a supplier and what type of generation fleet you have. This is the clearing price, so not everyone is going to be able to be made whole from an RPM price.
 - Q. Would you agree -- sorry.

Would you agree that the RPM auction capacity pricing achieves the purpose of the RPM, the model that we've discussed, of ensuring reliability?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I would object.

Asking about the purpose; I'm not sure there's a

foundation for that or what basis one would glean the

purpose of the RAA in this context in any event.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Lang?

MR. LANG: Yeah, and, your Honor, his testimony does go to the FRR construct and also talks about whether it's compensatory, and I think that's part of whether it is compensatory is whether it achieves the purpose of the reliability pricing model.

EXAMINER TAUBER: The objection's overruled.

So achieving reliability objective, it is 1 Α. 2 because PJM has reported the reserve margin every 3 year is higher than the 15.2 percent that they require with the exception of this year, and the rest 4 5 of RTO, I think they procured 20 percent, 20 point something percent for -- and in the ATSI zone it was 6 7 exactly 15.4 percent so it was exactly at the target. 8 So to the extent that it achieves -- so 9 far since RPM was introduced they have always achieved the reliability target. 10 11 MR. LANG: Thank you very much, 12 Dr. Choueiki. 13 Thank you, your Honor. 14 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. 15 Mr. Maskovyak? 16 MR. MASKOVYAK: No questions, your Honor. 17 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Etter? MR. ETTER: No questions, your Honor. 18 19 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Nourse? 20 MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor. 21 2.2 CROSS-EXAMINATION 23 By Mr. Nourse: 24 Good morning, Dr. Choueiki. 0. 25 Α. Good morning.

Q. Let me go back to something Mr. Lang was talking to you about just now relative to the purpose -- your understanding of the purpose of the RAA and the RPM structure. Is reliability the sole purpose and goal of every provision in the RAA?

2.2

- A. I think they're all tied to reliability, that's why it's entitled reliability assurance agreement. They're guaranteeing the reliability under this agreement.
- Q. And what's the purpose of the FRR, to your understanding?
- A. The FRR is if a utility or a load opts out and they believe they can procure their own generation rather than buy in and participate in the auction, then they are entitled to do so.
- Q. Yes. And is there a provision in the FRR, to your knowledge, that talks about the potential for a cost-based capacity charge?
- A. Yes. So to the extent there is no state compensation mechanism, then the next step would be either the clearing price, like AEP Ohio or AEP -- well, AEP Ohio in this case -- has been charging its CRES providers, the RPM price, but they have an alternative too and that is cost based, that is deemed just and reasonable by FERC.

- Q. Okay. And we'll get back to your scenario of how we get to the cost-based rate a little bit later, but sticking to this point about the purpose, you would agree in that context another purpose of the FRR portion of the RAA is to potentially look at a cost-based rate, correct?
- A. I'm sorry, could you repeat your question again at the beginning? The beginning of that question?
 - Q. Yeah, I can rephrase it.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. So would you agree that another purpose of the FRR in that context of the cost-based rate scenario is that an FRR entity be paid a cost-based rate?
- A. Okay. Now, the purpose of participating is to satisfy the reliability requirement again. So now the question is how does an FRR company -- entity get compensated.

So either under the state compensation mechanism, they can be compensated under a state compensation mechanism and that would be it. To the extent there isn't one, then it's either the RPM in the unconstrained region or a cost-based compensation. Although the purpose is not a

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cost-based compensation, the purpose is satisfying the PJM reliability requirement.
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- Q. But let's get back -- let's set aside how you get to a cost-based rate. I'll get back with you on that. So I don't want to go through the options again. What I'm asking you is the fact that the FRR does allow, under some circumstance, a cost-based rate, doesn't that suggest that compensation based on cost is also a purpose of the FRR in that context?
- MR. LANG: Your Honor, I would object because he just answered that question.
- 12 MR. DARR: Join in the objection.
- MR. BEELER: I join in the objection as well.
- 15 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Nourse.
- MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, first of all,

 Mr. Lang asked him about the purpose of the RAA and

 the purpose of the FRR, and he then jumped to the

 compensatory, therefore, it has to be presumed to be

 compensatory. That's what I'm exploring. That's

 exactly what I'm trying to explore with this

 question.
 - EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Nourse, if you could move along, please.
- MR. NOURSE: Well, your Honor, his

- testimony talks about compensatory, I think I'm

 entitled to explore that. Just because Mr. Lang

 asked a question that used the same term, I should be

 able to explore his testimony.
- EXAMINER TAUBER: From what I'm

 understanding, Dr. Choueiki answered the question.

 If you want to rephrase your question or if you have another question, you're entitled to ask that.
 - Q. Yes. So, Dr. Choueiki, given that there is an opportunity for a cost-based rate under some scenario using the FRR, doesn't compensation under a cost-based rate also constitute another purpose of the FRR?
- MR. DARR: Objection.

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- MR. LANG: Objection, your Honor. It is the same question.
- MR. DARR: It is the same question, your
 Honor, same objection.
- EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Nourse, can you please move along?
- Q. Dr. Choueiki, do you believe that the RPM rates for 2012 through 2015 are compensatory to the company?
- A. I haven't made that finding myself.
- 25 That's a finding for the Commission to make.

- Q. And what's your definition of "compensatory"?
 - A. Making you cover your cost.
- Q. Okay. And are you familiar with staff's testimony in the capacity docket which is actually dealing with the proper capacity charge for AEP Ohio?
 - A. Yes.

2.2

- Q. And what is that testimony?
- A. That testimony says that you take your fully embedded costs and then Staff Witness Smith went and made some edits, made some recommendations to the Commission to edit that number, developed his own fully embedded costs, and then after that,
 Witness Medine looked at the net energy and ancillary services revenues and subtracted these numbers from the fully embedded costs that Mr. Smith testified to, came up with a dollars per megawatt-day that would cover you, make all your -- cover all your costs with an allowed rate of return on equity of 10 percent or something like that. I can't remember what the number is that Mr. Smith recommended.
- Q. Okay. And the result of staff's testimony in the capacity case was that the cost-based rate would be \$146 per megawatt-day; is that correct?

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

A. Correct.

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Q. And so does a -- let me rephrase.

So do the RPM rates in effect 2012 through 2015 recover the company's costs if the company's costs are \$146 per megawatt-day?

- A. To the extent the Commission decides that we want to go with rather than a transparent capacity price a cost-based price and have that deemed to be the state compensation mechanism, then that's -- \$146 is more than \$16 and more than \$27 and more than \$125.99.
- Q. Okay. So if staff's understanding of a cost-based rate is accepted, then the RPM rates would not be compensatory for the period in question, correct?
- A. The Commission will make that finding, not staff.
- Q. But you are staff. I'm asking you if staff's cost-based rate is accepted, then you would agree that the RPM rates are not compensatory, would you not?
- MR. BEELER: Objection. He answered the question, I believe.
- MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, this is a critical point and I'm simply attempting to make it

clear for the record.

EXAMINER TAUBER: I'll allow it.

- A. Okay. So the staff recommendation is charge the prevailing RPM rate to all CRES providers like AEP has done in the past. To the extent the Commission says makes a finding that although this is the market clearing price, we agree that \$16, or we make a finding that \$16 is not enough to make AEP get 10 percent return on equity and we want to make sure they stay in business, and to the extent they agree or they're convinced that there will be a financial distress to the company, to AEP Ohio, then our recommendation in that case would be to not give them the fully embedded cost, give them whatever our staff witness has testified to in 2929, which was \$146.
- Q. Okay. So does staff believe that the RPM rates are compensatory?
- A. I don't have enough information myself to make that judgment.
- Q. Are you aware of any witness in the capacity case whose position states that the RPM prices for 2012 through 2015 cover AEP Ohio's costs for providing capacity during that period?
 - A. I know AEP witnesses said that it wanted

compensatory.

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- Q. You didn't understand my question --
- A. Oh, I'm sorry.
- Q. -- if that's your answer. I'm asking you if there are any witnesses -- first of all, you've been sitting in on the capacity case hearings, right?
 - A. Most of the time.
- Q. And are you aware of any testimony in that case, the 10-2929 case, that says the RPM rates for 2012 through 2015 cover AEP Ohio's costs for providing capacity during that period?
- A. I'm trying to think now. I think the folks who FirstEnergy Solutions would have introduced, I think Lesser maybe, and I can't remember what he came up with, he came up with maybe \$78 a megawatt-day or something like this. I mean, he used some methodology and came up with \$78.
 - O. That's above \$16, is it not?
 - A. That's above \$16 too.
 - Q. Okay. So the answer would be no?
- A. The answer would be I am not aware of other witnesses and there could be, but I'm not aware of them.
- Q. Okay. Now, let's get back to your scenario about how we get to the cost-based option to

- begin with under the RAA.
- A. Okay.

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- Q. You stated I believe a couple times earlier that the only way you get there is if there's no state compensation mechanism; is that --
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Did I accurately state your position?
 - A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Okay. Now, and are you aware the company
 10 has taken a position that the Section 205 option for
 11 establishing a cost-based rate is something that's
 12 always available as a backstop under the FRR?
- A. Yes. I mean, you made a filing, a 205 filing, at FERC for a cost-based rate.
- Q. Okay. And are you aware of the 206 filing as well?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. Okay.
- A. Which is a complaint on the tariff, on the PJM tariff.
 - Q. Okay. So is it fair to say that the issue of whether you get to the cost-based rate option is a matter that's pending and in dispute?
 - A. It's at FERC, yes, I know that.
 - Q. Okay. So you --

- A. One of them is on rehearing and -- I think the 205 one is on rehearing and the other one, I think they haven't acted yet.
- Q. So you recognize that, in other words, your reading of the RAA in this regard is not the only reading and it's not definitive or authoritative as to the outcome of that issue, correct?
- A. Well, I mean, the current RAA is very clear in my mind, and I'm an engineer and I could read the legal language and it's very clear that you go with a state compensation mechanism and it prevails, that's what FERC says.
 - Q. Okay.

- A. Now, to the extent FERC changes the tariff, agrees with AEP in the 206 and changes its tariff, then it's a different story of course altogether.
 - Q. That's the -- I'm sorry, go ahead.
- A. But the current state of affairs is as I summarized them.
- Q. And you believe that's already been definitively established through a final order of the FERC?
- A. I believe this is the current FERC tariff. Now, to the extent FERC agrees with AEP and

changes that tariff, then the next -- after the changes will become the final tariff.

- Q. Well, I'm not asking you to explain your position. I think your position is clear. What I'm asking you is whether it's an open matter or whether it's been finally determined. Can you say which?
 - A. It's an open matter.

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- Q. Okay. Now, are you aware of any other states that are pursuing a cost-based state compensation mechanism relative to an FRR entity?
- A. I'm trying to think who in AEP's territory has retail choice besides Ohio. You can enlighten me, I'm not sure.
- MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I'd like to mark an exhibit. AEP Ohio Exhibit 123.
- 16 EXAMINER TAUBER: You said 123?
- MR. NOURSE: Yes, I believe so.
- 18 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- 19 Q. Dr. Choueiki, the document I handed you
 20 is an order from the Michigan Public Service
 21 Commission. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes. Yes.
 - Q. Does this refresh your recollection?
- A. I mean, I know that AEP filed a cost-based rate in Michigan, but they filed it at

- FERC, again, with a number larger than 355.
- Q. Okay. Could I -- I'm sorry, were you
- 3 | finished?

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- A. Yes.
- 5 Q. Could I direct your attention to page 4.
- A. Okay.
- 7 Q. And can you look at paragraph 3 of the 8 order.
- 9 MR. BEELER: I'm going to object here,
 10 your Honor. Just I guess a foundation question, he
 11 hasn't established that Dr. Choueiki has seen this
 12 document before.
 - MR. NOURSE: I asked him if it had refreshed his recollection.
 - Q. So, Dr. Choueiki, are you familiar with the Michigan proceeding?
 - A. No. The only thing I know is that AEP filed -- AEP Michigan filed at FERC or something similar to AEP Ohio filing at FERC. No, I don't know about this order.
 - Q. Okay. Let me ask you first to look at the back page of the order. Does this appear to be an executed, signed order dated May 24th, 2012, issued by the Michigan commission?
- 25 A. Yep.

- Q. Okay. Now, directing your attention to page 4, paragraph 3 of the order --
- A. Okay. Okay, so basically they're instructing you to file a state compensation mechanism.

MR. BEELER: Again, your Honor,
Dr. Choueiki has already said that he's not familiar
with the case or the proceeding, you know, at this
point he's just reading what's on the page without
having any knowledge of this case in Michigan.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, again, I'm exploring his understanding of the RAA and his testimony about how it works and, obviously, this is a common practice before the Commission to show witnesses orders and documents they may not have seen before.

EXAMINER TAUBER: I'll allow it for now, but let's keep it focused.

Q. So, yes, very briefly, Dr. Choueiki, is your understanding from reading paragraph 3 on page 4 that the Michigan commission directed Indiana Michigan Power Company to file a cost-of-service based proposal in this docket adhering to Michigan ratemaking principles?

A. Yes.

Q. Thank you.

Now, in your testimony you basically, as I understand it, address two situations in connection with the capacity pricing component of the MRO test, correct? You're addressing the RPM being the input and, first of all, and then, second of all, you're addressing the 146 per megawatt-day rate the staff recommends or at least developed as the cost-based rate in the capacity case, correct?

- A. Yes. So first it's the RPM, to the extent the Commission decides, again, that it's noncompensatory, then our recommendation would be to use what is in the 2929 case and what staff witnesses developed as a fair dollars per megawatt-day charge.
- Q. So are you suggesting, are you contemplating that there would be a compliance run of the MRO test, essentially, to whatever the outcome is in the capacity docket?
- A. Yes. So if the Commission decides to act with -- on the cost capacity to end the SSO case and then you would run the MRO test under the 146, if they agree that they want to use 146, if they agree that they want to use RPM, then you do the test under RPM.
 - Q. Okay. And, similarly, if they agree they

want to use \$355 as proposed by the company, that would also be appropriate to do a compliance run of the MRO test on that basis?

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- A. That's a stretch. I'll be surprised but, you know, to the extent they agree that 355, that AEP should be compensated for its fully embedded cost of \$355, then that would be, actually the market would be -- there won't be a market for capacity, it will be 355 for everyone, so then you would add that as a constant in your MRO, like what Witness Thomas did.
- Q. So, Dr. Choueiki, I'm asking you a simple question, you stated that the intention of your recommendation was to have a compliance run in accordance with the outcome of the capacity docket.

 Did I get that correct?
- A. I mean, presumably you're going to do that before you do the SSO docket, or at the same time, simultaneously. So the Commission is not going to do the SSO and then later on do the capacity docket. I don't see this happening. Knowing the Commission's agenda I believe the cost would come first or during and used as an input to do the MRO test.
- Q. And that's the presumption you're making in your recommendation, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And that's why you refer to the 146 as a potential outcome in the capacity docket, correct?
- A. Correct. Because then Witness Johnson goes ahead and develops an MRO based on 146, too. So we do it based on RPM and we do it based on 146.
- Q. Okay. But those are two of the outcomes. But you agree there are additional outcomes that could occur from the capacity charge docket, correct?
- A. Yes. Yes. I mean, to the extent the Commission decides not RPM and not 146, a third outcome, yeah, then the third outcome would be the one you do the MRO test with.
- Q. Okay. And just to be clear, then, another outcome happens to be the company's proposal in this case for a capacity charge, the two-tier proposal. You're familiar with that, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. That could be an outcome of the cases either jointly or separately for the resulting capacity charge, correct?
- A. Yeah, I mean, if the Commission decides that whatever the interim compensation mechanism becomes permanent or becomes the mechanism for three years, then that would be the one to be used as an

input in the MRO.

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Q. Okay. Thank you.

Let me ask you about your Exhibit HMC-1. Are you there?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Now, the BRA prices that you list in the box in the upper left-hand corner, are those rates that are listed there actually what's paid by the load?
- A. Those are the final zonal, to the extent it is final like the '12-'13 are final, now the other two there are still incremental auctions that might change them a bit, but those are the final zonal capacity prices.

Now, of course the entity that bills is going to -- the one who's responsible for resource, for the resources, procuring the resources, in this case AEP Ohio would bill that number times the quantity. The quantity, in my mind, where you apply your losses and you apply your scaling factor and you apply your pooling requirement, so the price, I always want to separate the price from the billing.

What AEP did is they took that number, the 16.73, and multiplied it by the scaling factor, the pooling requirement, and losses. I like to keep

it separate because those numbers are understood everywhere. Those are the clearing prices, and then you multiply them by the quantity. The quantity, you enlarge the quantity by the scaling factors,

So at the end of the day the result is the same, you're just multiplying the scaling factors, pooling requirement, and losses by the megawatt-hours consumed.

- Q. Okay. That may have been a long way of agreeing with me, but are these rates in the box the rates that the load pays for capacity?
- A. Those are the rates reported by PJM for a clearing price, okay? In my mind I don't touch these rates. Those are the rates that are the clearing prices.
 - Q. These -- I'm sorry.
- A. What the bill is is a rate times a quantity. Do you agree?
- Q. I'm asking you the questions. I want to get back to that question so go ahead and finish your answer.
- A. So the bill is the rate times the quantity. In my mind the quantity is where you apply all these scaling factors because as an entity you're required to not only procure for people but peak load

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plus reserve. That's a quantity. So you apply these scaling factors, pooling requirement, losses to the quantity, not to the clearing price.
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- Q. Okay. Let me ask it a different way.

 Are these the rates that generators collect under the BRA?
- A. Generators use this rate and they multiply it by a quantity, and that's what they collect.
- Q. Yeah. And I'm not talking about billing right now. I'm asking you this is the rate that's paid to generators under the BRA, correct?
- A. This is the rate -- look at the title,
 Mr. Nourse, it says RTO clearing price in dollars per
 megawatt-day. The RTO clearing price is \$16.73.

 It's not \$20 and whatever AEP is saying. It's
 \$16.73. If you go to the PJM website, you see the
 clearing price as \$16.73.

Now, you -- I agree with you that you need to take into account scaling, pooling, and losses. You apply these three factors to the quantity consumed and you come up with the right arithmetic, you come up with the same arithmetic that AEP came up with.

Q. Well, let's get back to my simple

questions here and we can probably move this along
quicker. I understand what the title and the column
heading says. What I'm asking you is what this
number means in real life. Are these the numbers,
these are the rates in your box that are applied to
generators? They actually receive this rate; is that
correct?

- A. Yes. They receive this rate times the quantity.
 - Q. And -- were you finished?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Now, when a CRES provider pays for capacity, using RPM, using the BRA clearing prices, do they pay these rates?
- A. I've never seen a bill between a CRES provider and AEP so I couldn't tell you, but in my mind it will be the quantity times \$16.73. Now, maybe AEP takes the 16.73 and multiplies it by the scalers and then multiplies it by the consumption. That's another way of doing it. In my mind, I don't do it this way.
 - Q. Okay. Well --
- A. I mean, we come up with the same number.

 You come up with the same dollar amount that you bill
 a CRES provider.

Q. Let's clarify that, Dr. Choueiki.

MR. NOURSE: I'd like to mark as an

exhibit AEP Exhibit 124.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Dr. Choueiki, you may have seen this before.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. It seems to be what you were referring to in some of your answers just now.
- A. Yes.

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- 11 Q. It's a schedule from Dr. Pearce's 12 schedule in the capacity case.
 - A. Yes.
- 14 Q. KDP-7.
- 15 A. Yeah, I've seen this one.
- Q. Okay. If we can go through this briefly, so you see about in the middle of the page where there's the column 9, I guess, BRA clearing price?
 - A. Yes, RPM BRA clearing price.
 - Q. And those match up, do they not, for the numbers in your box on HMC-1?
- A. Well, mine are a bit different because mine include the final, final zonal clearing price for the '12-'13. This one probably does not, the 16.46.

- Q. Well, wait a second. I asked you about column 9.
- A. Which one is column 9? Column H you mean? Are they numbers? I'm sorry, I don't see numbers.
 - Q. G. I'm sorry, I glanced at that wrong.
- 7 A. Okay.

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- Q. Column G.
 - A. Column G which says \$16.46, right?
- 10 Q. Correct.
- 11 A. Mine says 16.73 because mine is a bit 12 more updated than yours.
- Q. Okay. Well, in your testimony you do not explain that these, the interim auction versus the final incremental auction, rather --
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. -- you're saying those rates get 18 finalized in that process, correct?
- 19 A. Yes. Correct.
- Q. And some of your rates are not final as well, correct?
- A. Yeah. I mean, they're almost the same.

 They're just a bit different.
- 24 Q. Okay. And --
- 25 A. So what I would do is compare H, H is

closest to my boxes.

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- Q. Right.
- A. Okay. Because the 16.52, I think it doesn't include the last incremental auction. In the last incremental auction I think it became \$16.73.
- Q. I was getting there, but that's fine. So as you explain in your testimony, the initial BRA clearing price gets refined, if you will --
 - A. Yes.
- Q. -- or typically modified in a nonmaterial fashion through incremental auction, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And that's reflected here in Column H of Exhibit 124 for at least for the 2012-'13 planning year, correct?
- A. Yeah. But what I'm saying is actually AEP's numbers should be revised one more time like because the 16.52 is now 16.73, and that's now all the incremental auctions for the '12-'13 are finalized. So the final number is \$16.73. The final -- the not-final number, because the 27.73 you haven't gotten all the incremental auctions yet, but there is one incremental auction that has occurred and that's why my number says 27.86. AEP's number says 27.73. So the numbers are a bit larger after

one incremental auction for the '13-'14 year.

- Q. Okay. And so now we understand that, what I wanted to move to on this exhibit was the scaling factors.
 - A. Okay.

- Q. And so you would agree that the scaling factor and then the forecast pool requirement and losses are all applied to come up with an effective RPM rate that actually gets used for billing CRES providers; is that your understanding?
- A. Maybe that's what AEP does, yes. I mean, in my mind -- I mean, I understand the three scaling factors and I understand that they need to be -- it's basically just organization, that's the only difference between my position and AEP's position.

In organization the final zonal capacity price is what you see, what you should see in your column H. Now, you see those three numbers that follow in I, J, and K?

- Q. That's what I just mentioned, yes.
- A. Okay. Those three numbers should be multiplied by the quantity, the end use consumption, and then multiply them by the final zonal capacity price and you get the same number. You get the same dollar.

Q. Yeah. And, again, I'm not talking about the actual dollar amount on the bill, I'm talking about the rate that gets paid by the load as opposed to generators which is the rate in your exhibit. I'm asking you if the rate that gets paid by the load is actually the rate that — after you apply the scaling factor, the forecast pool requirement, and the losses. Is that correct?

A. No. I mean, I don't want to -Mr. Nourse, we both agree the dollar is -- the bill
is the same. As an engineer, I'm never going to put
scaling factors on the price, okay? The scaling
factors go on the quantity. You lose when you
provide the quantity so you multiply the scaling
factors, all three of them, by the quantity and then
you multiply by the final zonal capacity price and
you get the same number. So that's where my position
is.

- Q. Well, you're saying that somebody does that last step. Does Mr. Johnson do that last step?
 - A. No. No.

- Q. So you're saying that even though that's what they pay, even though that's what CRES providers pay, that it should not be reflected in the MRO test?
 - A. No, because that's on the quantity. It's

the final zonal clearing price, if you go on the PJM website, you don't see \$20, you don't see \$20 at all, you see the scaling parameter, the pooling requirement, and the losses for each one of the utilities. And each one of the utilities you multiply by the quantity, and the market price is the market price, what you see on the PJM website.

Q. Okay.

- A. Because that's dependent on the utility, on the service area. AEP's numbers are completely different than someone else's numbers, so you can't say the RPM clearing price is \$20 because it's not.
- Q. I didn't say that, Dr. Choueiki. I asked you what the load pays, what the rate is that the load pays. And you're disagreeing that it's not the scaled-up price; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. And so let's talk about this conceptually. Set the numbers aside. When you say the quantity, it's reflected in the quantity, you're mainly referring to losses in that reference?
- A. Losses, the pooling requirement, and the scaling.
- Q. Okay. So it's true that the, from a capacity standpoint, that the FRR entity, in this

case AEP Ohio, provides sufficient capacity not only to meet the projected load but also with the reserve margin; is that correct?

A. Yes.

- Q. And then who pays for that?
- A. The load pays for everything, okay. So the load pays and AEP is entitled to get compensated for the procured reserve. So that's why I said you apply -- so you don't bill your customers based on peak load, you bill your customers based on peak load plus reserve; that's a quantity. That's not a price.

Okay, then you multiply the final zonal capacity price by this revised quantity, so you — not only that, then you revise it by including losses and you revise it by including the scaling factor because the scaling factor is basically the growth from the historical year that you're determining, that PJM is reporting, for example, for the '15-'16 it will be 2011 peak load, coincident peak load with PJM, but times the gross all the way three years from now, which would be in AEP's case, what is it, 5 percent? Well, this doesn't have the '15-'16 but, for example, for the '14-'15 it's 9 percent. So there is a growth of 9 percent over the three-year period.

Q. Okay. Let's not get bogged down in terminology then. Can we call that the rate that's in your exhibit the auction rate? And can we call the rate that's billed to CRES providers the billed rate?

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- A. In your scenario, yeah, I mean if that's how AEP does it, that's how AEP does it.
- Q. Well, is it your understanding that AEP bills CRES providers?
 - A. The FRR entity bills CRES providers.
- Q. And is that some AEP affiliate you believe bills CRES providers?
- A. Well, AEP Ohio is the one who pays the load, they're paying supposedly for the retail on the retail side, they're paying for capacity and for everything. The CRES providers pay; I don't know who they make the payment to. Do they make it to AEP Ohio or to AEP Generation, AEP, some affiliate of AEP, I'm not sure.
- Q. Is it your understanding that PJM does the billing?
 - A. PJM does the billing, yes.
- Q. So they actually pay --
- A. PJM does the billing, you're right, via 25 PJM.

- Q. Okay. So, again, with that explanation can we call it the billed rate is the one CRES providers receive from PJM?
- A. If that's how PJM does it, then that's how PJM does it. In my mind I don't see it this way but if that's how PJM, if PJM bills \$16 times these scaling these three scaling factors and then multiplies it by the end usage, then that's one way to bill it.
 - Q. But you don't know.
- A. I don't know how PJM bills. I know how I think of the clearing price.
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. That's what it boils down to.
- Q. Okay. Well, in the context of the MRO that's the purpose of your testimony in this case is to provide a capacity price input for Mr. Johnson to use in his benchmark calculation, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And is it your understanding that Mr. Johnson accounts for that difference between the auction price and the billed price?
 - A. No. He uses my numbers.
- Q. Okay. So you stated earlier that AEP is entitled and does collect the scaled-up rate from the

load, correct?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. In the MRO test aren't we interested in comparing apples to apples and oranges to oranges?
 - A. Yes.
 - O. On both sides of the test --
 - A. Yes.
- \mathbb{Q} . -- should be an equivalent rate. And is the -- okay.

All right. But do you accept, when we look at Exhibit 124 that I handed you, the example for 2012 and 2013 that results in the scaled-up RPM rate or what I'm calling the billed rate of \$20.01 here and setting aside the fact that there are a couple pennies difference between your final zonal price? I'm asking you about the method.

- A. I mean, the numbers are all accurate. The scaling factor, the FPR and the losses are all accurate, that's what the PJM also reports for AEP. How they do that arithmetic I'm not sure. I know that the market -- the clearing price in the market is what I use so that's the transparent price to me, so that's the number that Witness Johnson uses in developing his MRO.
 - Q. And in the context of the MRO test

wouldn't it be accurate to reflect the actual billed rate?

- A. It's -- what you should reflect is what the market price is for energy and for capacity. So whatever you look in the forward market and you read what the energy price is, that's what you use. And what you use for capacity, the price is transparent in the capacity market too.
- Q. So neither you nor Mr. Johnson adjust for quantity anywhere in the MRO test calculations you do?
- A. No. No, we're looking at rate. We're not looking at a quantity, that's my main point, the quantity AEP adjusts for or PJM adjusts for in billing.
- Q. And doesn't Mr. Johnson apply quantities in his calculations?
- A. No. Mr. Johnson just develops the MRO and tells you what the MRO rate is under RPM, under \$146.
- Q. But given the fact that you've -- I think you've agreed that the loss adjustment gets made prior to the billing, what CRES providers actually pay on their bill, isn't it more accurate to show that rate in comparison to the MRO test?

MR. BEELER: Objection. Asked and answered.

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3 EXAMINER TAUBER: I'm not sure it was, so 4 I'll allow it.

A. It's more accurate to represent exactly the transparent prices in the market, so I see the forward -- the swap price and Mr. Johnson looks at the forward market and reports the result. And then I look at the capacity forward market and report the result and we add up the numbers and come up with an MRO.

Now, again, I agree with you that AEP needs to be compensated for these three factors:

Losses, scaling, and pool requirement. But for those you adjust for them on the quantity side.

- Q. And tell me exactly where that occurs and by whom when you say it's adjusted on the quantity side. How is that captured --
- A. When PJM does billing, AEP is being compensated for losses, for pool requirement, and for scaling.
- Q. Yes, it is. So why isn't it fair to include that and reflect that reality in the MRO test?
 - A. Because in my mind those are -- again,

those are quantities. Those are not rates that you can play around with. Those are the market prices and that's what they are. You look at them and you see what they are and you report them.

- Q. Okay. I want to ask you a couple questions about the planning years '12-'13, '13-'14, and '14-'15 and if your answers are different for any of the three planning years, let me know. Otherwise, I'm just going to ask you some general questions about all those planning years.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. Now, do you understand that for those planning years that AEP Ohio did not participate in the RPM capacity market?
- A. That's correct. AEP may have, like if they had excess generation they may have sold in the RPM market, but --
 - Q. All right.
 - A. That's not AEP Ohio.
- Q. Did they participate in any of those planning years in the BRA, the base residual auction?
- A. They did not, to my knowledge they did not procure capacity in the RPM for AEP Ohio's load.
- Q. Nor did they designate units, generation resources into the BRA for those planning years,

correct?

- A. I did a cursory review of what AEP committed in the FRR, what commitment they made for FRR in 2012-'13, '13-'14, and '14-'15, and I saw all of AEP's units.
- Q. So you agree none of those units were in the BRA for those planning years, correct?
- A. Correct. Now, I can't tell if like some of the megawatts were, I don't know. Like I see them all as committed to FRR. Now, I don't know if that means a hundred percent of that unit is in the FRR and none of it is they're pointed to by AEP to PJM like those are the units we intend to satisfy our FRR requirement. I don't know if it means a hundred percent of that unit is or a large portion of it is.
 - Q. You can't use it both places, right?
- A. Correct. You cannot use it in both places.
- Q. Now, for any of those planning years did AEP Ohio bid its load into the BRA?
 - A. No.
- Q. Okay. For any of those planning years did AEP Ohio bid its generation -- I think I already asked you that.
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. Do you agree that the clearing prices would have been different if AEP Ohio's load had been bid into the BRA during those planning years?
- A. I agree that if -- well, to the extent all of AEP's load -- all of AEP Ohio's load and all of AEP Ohio's generation was bid in, then the numbers would be different. If all of AEP Ohio's load was bid in and none of Ohio's generation was bid in, of course, the price would have been higher probably. So it would impact the clearing price regardless because it's a large load and a large generation so they would impact the clearing prices.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you to turn to page 5. You have a footnote No. 2 where you talk about two exceptions there, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you have I think a virtually identical footnote 15 on page 10.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, if the -- we talked earlier about some scenarios where the PUCO, the Commission, would decide the capacity case either in conjunction with the ESP case or prior to the ESP case, correct? Do you recall that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And it was your presumption and your recommendation that the capacity case would be decided prior to the ESP, correct?
 - A. Yes. Or at the same time --
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. -- they issue their order coming out.
- Q. Now, let's assume for a moment that the Commission, the PUCO, does not address the capacity case and it comes time for a decision in the ESP case, all right? Now, under that scenario is it possible, based on what you understand about the pending FERC case, that the FERC could come in and decide the capacity charge issue?
- A. Yeah, I mean if FERC in the 206 agrees with you and changes its tariff, then the question becomes, okay, so now FERC has to do -- has to make a finding on what is a reasonable cost. Once that reasonable cost is determined, then that would be the number you would use in the MRO test --
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. -- in my mind.
- Q. All right. So let's leave the 206 aside.

 We talked about that a fair amount earlier. Let's

 focus a little bit in this context on the 205 action.

Now, is it your understanding that the Section 205 action could still result in a finding by the FERC that AEP's original 2010 filing at FERC should go forward and be decided at the FERC?

- A. I mean, FERC knows what its tariff says. So to the extent FERC disagrees with my understanding of its tariff and to the extent there is a state compensation here and FERC says, well, we disagree, that's not what we meant, we meant something else, that's the rehearing in 205.
- Q. I'm sorry, the rehearing, is that what you mentioned?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. So it is your understanding that the rehearing at FERC is still pending and that the FERC may decide in that case to proceed with AEP's original 2010 application or formula rate.
- A. I'm not sure. I know that it's in rehearing. Now, the details, I'm not sure where it is exactly and what was the rehearing granted under, for what reason.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. Because --
- Q. I'm sorry, go ahead.
 - A. At one point in time FERC agreed with the

state of Ohio that, yes, there is a state compensation mechanism, so go to the state of Ohio. Now then, there were rate hearing applications and FERC granted rehearing. Now, I don't know what they granted rehearing on.

- Q. Okay. So -- fair enough. But in general you would also agree that the FERC could come in and decide the capacity charge issue and particularly in the example where the PUCO does not do so, correct?
- A. Yeah, I mean if the PUCO decides not to have a state compensation mechanism, then under the tariff -- and AEP decides to have a cost-based charge, then under the FERC tariff you go to FERC and FERC approves a just and reasonable rate.
- Q. Okay. Now, in presenting your recommendation and hearing your testimony today you're really not trying to account for the possibility of these different outcomes at FERC or the PUCO in advance, correct?
 - A. Yeah, that's why I have the footnote.
- Q. That's what I'm exploring. So you're saying that -- again, is the only point of your footnote in your testimony in this regard that the Commission in applying the MRO test should be consistent with the outcome of the 10-2929 decision?

Is that what you're saying?

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- A. Yes. So to the extent the Commission decides RPM is not right and it should be something else, then we need to follow that capacity charge in the MRO, include that in the MRO.
- Q. And then on your second exception about FERC, you're saying if FERC decides these matters, given the fact that they could decide these matters and the case was out there about the dispute, that that should also be reflected in an MRO test analysis.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. Whatever ultimately ends up being the capacity charge, that should be reflected in the MRO test.
- Q. Okay. But, again, sitting here today you didn't try to account for the contingencies or the possibilities of what those cases, separate cases, either at FERC or the PUCO, would be reflected in your MRO price component recommendation.
- A. Well, we have a couple of scenarios. One of them is staff's position which is the prevailing RPM rate. Now, to the extent the Commission disagrees with us, then we have another alternative

which is whatever Witness Medine came up with, the \$146.

The Commission, if they agree with us on the 146, then that would be alternative. To the extent they disagree with both numbers, with RPM and with 146 and come up with a third number, that would be it. To the extent they don't come up with one, then -- and FERC comes up with one, then that would be it. But that's way at the end.

- Q. Okay. I think I understand. So now would you agree there's a benefit to resolving the capacity charge dispute in this case and avoiding further litigation before either the Commission or the FERC?
- A. Yes. I think it would be -- we're all better off having a number that everyone ends up -- AEP ends up charging and everyone knows about it for the next three years.
- Q. And would that same sentiment apply to the proposal of the two-tiered capacity charge and AEP's agreement in the context of the ESP package to -- not to pursue a full cost-based rate in the future, that that also has benefit?
- A. We disagree with these numbers, but, you know, to the extent the Commission agrees with you,

then -- and, you know, certainty is good for everyone, so regardless of what it is, certainty is good. So once everyone, the entire, everyone knows what the price is, then people will make long-term commitments.

- Q. Okay. And currently there's a lot of uncertainty about what the price will be for capacity, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. Now, shouldn't those benefits that we just talked about be reflected somewhere in the MRO test? Do you agree with that?
 - A. The benefit of what?
- Q. Of settling, resolving the uncertainty and the dispute about capacity charges.
- A. Yeah. I mean it's my hope that the Commission would settle this once and for all, but to the extent that they decide to defer to FERC or go with it themselves, you know, then I mean certainty is important.

Now, whether we agree with these numbers or not, no, we've made it very clear we disagree with AEP's proposed numbers, so, but the Commission will decide ultimately, the Ohio Commission.

Q. Okay. Now, on page 7 of your testimony,

- the top half of the page, you're talking about the '15-'16 planning year BRA results, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And have you had a chance to review those auction results?
 - A. Oh, yes. Yes, we have.
- Q. Okay. And were there any problems with that auction?
- A. We don't know if there are problems or not; we just don't like the results.
- O. Well --
- A. And that's staff I'm saying. Staff doesn't like the results, you know, so.
- 14 Q. I'll clarify your statement,
- Dr. Choueiki, as the results you don't like relating to the ATSI zone?
- 17 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, do those results of the
 auction for the '15-'16 planning year tend to confirm
 your view that the BRA clearing prices should be used
 in the context of the MRO test?
- A. Do I -- the results should be what? I'm sorry? Go ahead.
- Q. Should be used as you do on your Schedule
 1 as an input to the MRO test.

- A. Well, the MRO test doesn't go all the way to -- it ends on May 31st, 2015. So these results are past the ESP II '25.
- Q. I understand but you were talking about in your testimony question and answer 12, correct?
- A. Well, in terms of like in the future when we want to do a future ESP, the results, of course, of the '15-'16 would be used in the MRO test.
- Q. I want to clarify something you said earlier about the -- you seemed to be emphasizing this should be the unconstrained price that applies. Did I catch that correctly?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. So what would that mean in the case of the FirstEnergy MRO test?
 - A. Well --
 - MR. DARR: Objection. Relevance.
- MR. NOURSE: I already indicated I'm clarifying his statement about how this recommendation works and how the unconstrained price applies and using it as an illustration.
- MR. DARR: I'm still not understanding the relevance of how a test in the FirstEnergy MRO would be -- would affect this result.
- MR. LANG: Your Honor, he seems to be

- 1 asking about something to do with FirstEnergy in the
- 2 | 2015-2016 year dealing with the ATSI numbers, you
- 3 know, I'll join the objection on relevance.
- 4 | Certainly if Dr. Choueiki wants to talk about
- 5 AEP's -- you know, a theory there's another ESP for
- 6 AEP in the 2015-2016 year, he can talk about the
- 7 | applicability of that, but I certainly don't see
- 8 relevance to what is going to happen in some
- 9 theoretical FirstEnergy case in, what would it be,
- 10 three, four years from now.
- 11 MR. NOURSE: I don't know if it's that
- 12 | theoretical, your Honor, but I'm actually probing
- 13 | what I just set up there, that he talks about it in
- 14 his testimony on page 7 and he made a statement
- 15 | earlier about how his recommendation works relative
- 16 to the unconstrained price. So I'm clarifying that
- 17 as an illustration, probing what his recommendation
- 18 is in this case.
- 19 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Nourse, I'm not
- 20 | sure I see the connection between that hypothetical
- 21 and what we're discussing here today, so I'm going to
- 22 ask you to move on, please.
- MR. NOURSE: Okay.
- Q. (By Mr. Nourse) Turn to page 8.
- 25 A. I'm there.

- Q. You have a discussion there, I guess it's answer 14, about captive buyers and captive sellers.

 Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And you agree that AEP Ohio power plants are committed to FRR and cannot sell capacity to other buyers for the 2012 through 2015 period.
- A. Yes. That's why I said so you have both, you know, and you have a situation where you have the CRES providers who did not opt out are stuck and AEP committed the units, so they're stuck too.
- Q. And they're committed not only to the nonshopping load but to the --
 - A. Oh, yes.
 - Q. -- shopping load as well, correct?
 - A. The entire load.
 - Q. All the connected load.
- A. Retail and shopping load. I mean shoppers and nonshoppers.
- Q. Okay. And relative to the captive seller and captive buyer language that you use there at the bottom of the answer, I want to clarify that a little bit. So for AEP Ohio's part the shopping load varies. Is it fair to say that the shopping load varies during the period 2012 through 2015?

A. Yeah, I mean the load could go up, could go down, could go anywhere. That's true, the load will change from month to month, the shopping load.

- Q. And that would be driven by various factors including changing market prices and changing demand and other factors; is that correct?
- A. Yeah, energy prices, capacity prices, demand. Lots of things impact it.
- Q. Okay. So you'd agree during that period that AEP Ohio's not free to sell its generating capacity to other buyers or market participants at any price, correct?
- A. Anything that is committed to FRR cannot be -- the megawatts that were committed to FRR, they have to be committed, period.

Now, to the extent one unit suddenly just doesn't -- isn't working anymore ever, it's AEP's responsibility to make sure that the megawatts are there. So you're going to have to procure it from somewhere else.

Q. Good point.

Okay. Then on page -- continuing on page 8 there, you refer a couple times here, I think it's line 3 and lines 7 and 8, to CRES providers that to the extent they had not opted out of the FRR. Do you

see that?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And you may have mentioned this earlier, but is it your understanding that any CRES providers in Ohio have opted out of RPM and into their own self-supply option?
- A. Oh, opted out of FRR to do RPM or? I'm sorry, say that again. I mean, okay.
- Q. Well, let's clarify the term. You do say in line 3 "opted out of FRR." Let's clarify what you mean by that. I took that to mean that they established their own self-supply plan, they established their own FRR plan. Is that what you meant?
- A. Or went to RPM. Like they would have had to opt out and tell PJM we have a 500-megawatt load and we intend to buy in the auction, in the RPM auction.
- Q. So you think that's possible under the FRR option for a CRES provider to opt out of AEP Ohio's FRR plan and rely on the RPM market as opposed to creating their own self-supply plan?
 - A. It would have had to happen at that time.
- Q. Well, I'm asking you if it's possible, what you describe is possible.

A. So right now if I am a load in AEP this year, like this, when AEP opted out, okay, they could have said "We will self-supply ourselves," and they could have done it by buying in the RPM.

Q. So --

- A. But they can't do it for the period of the ESP. The point is that during the period of the ESP they're locked in and AEP Ohio is locked in to provide the resources.
- Q. So in that example when a CRES provider self-supplies, in terms of the RAA and the FRR options, doesn't self-supply mean that you're establishing your own FRR plan as a CRES provider?
- A. That, if it's a self-supply, it's an FRR, you're right.
- Q. Okay. And if it's a self-supply, can an FRR entity simply say they're going to rely on the RPM market for capacity? Is that your understanding?
- A. If it's a load, if it's a load, then they can procure in the -- like AEP Ohio, the load, after that FRR, right, in the 2015 and they said we are going to procure our capacity in the RPM market.
- Q. Well, that's not the same thing,
 Dr. Choueiki. I think we're talking about a CRES
 provider operating within an FRR entity's service

territory and your understanding of how that can work under the RAA and specifically under the FRR.

A. Right.

- Q. That's the context. Are you saying that a CRES provider can do a self-supply option and simply rely on RPM as opposed to designating specific generating assets to support their FRR plan?
- A. Okay, now I get it. I apologize, I've been -- so to the extent you want to opt out, then you have to supply yourself.
- Q. You being a CRES provider in this example, correct?
- A. Yeah. Think of it as a load. I'm not thinking of it as a CRES provider, if I am a load, I have a thousand megawatt load, I can opt out but I'd have to give PJM notice and then I have to stick in for five years, whether it's FRR or RPM.
- Q. But, Dr. Choueiki, I'm asking you a very specific context which I thought is what you were addressing on page 8. It's not just any market participant here. We're talking about a CRES provider that's operating within the service territory of an FRR entity. Are you with me?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And is it true or not true that that CRES

provider can pursue a self-supply option and then simply rely on the RPM market rather than designating particular generating resources in support of their FRR plan?

- A. They can do either of them. They could do either. Now this hasn't happened except what I'm trying to think of where it happened. It happened in Duke. In the Duke area, in the Duke Ohio -- in Duke Ohio there's like 8 or 900 megawatts that opted out of FRR. There's a load in Duke Ohio. Now, in AEP I don't think anyone has done so.
- Q. Okay. But in the Duke Ohio example you're talking about, you say -- your answer started they can do either and then you give this Duke example. In that example are you saying that the CRES provider relied on RPM?
- A. I'm not sure what Duke ended up doing. I know that 900 megawatts opted not to go with Duke's FRR. Now, how they self-supplied, whether they self-supplied and pointed to generation or self-supplied by pointing to a contract, I'm not quite sure what they did.
 - Q. But they did not rely on the RPM market?
- A. I'm not sure. That's what I'm saying,
 I'm not sure what they did. The only thing is you

can opt out but you have to opt out in advance, you have to notify PJM in advance.

- Q. I understand. That's not what I'm asking you. But when you do opt out as a CRES provider operating in an FRR entity service territory, you're not sure, or are you sure, that that CRES provider can simply rely on the RPM market?
- A. I think they have a choice. They can rely on the RPM, tell PJM procure our load in the RPM, or they can self-supply. That's my understanding.
 - Q. Okay.

- A. But the point -- again, the point is it's too late to do that for any load in the AEP service territory during the ESP II time.
- Q. Okay. Now, on page 9 you talk about the state compensation mechanism. Now, do you agree that the state compensation mechanism in Ohio has been an interim rate since its inception?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Dr. Choueiki, when the company, when AEP Ohio opted into the FRR election, were you supportive of that decision?
- A. Yes, I was, and as a matter of fact, I went to FERC and was on a panel and, because at that

- time RPM was an unknown and AEP was long on
 generation and we did not know what was going to
 happen in these auctions, so we wanted FRR to be an
 option that Ohio utilities can take if they want to.

 MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I'd like to mark
 AEP Exhibit 125.
 - (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
 - Q. Dr. Choueiki, do you recognize that document?
 - A. Yeah, those were my prepared notes that I filed at FERC when I was on that panel.
 - Q. Okay. And can you read into the record, the first sentence of your remarks?
 - A. "The Ohio staff," that paragraph?
 - Q. The first sentence.

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- A. "The Ohio Staff would like to commend the FERC for accepting the traditional resource requirement approach (the fixed resource requirement option) as a legitimate alternative to RPM."
- Q. You mentioned a moment ago at that time RPM wasn't necessarily proven and that there were some concerns about it. And can you turn to page 2 and read the two sentences that follow the bullets that are there into the record, please?
 - A. "In our opinion"?

Q. Yes.

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- A. "In our opinion, these assumptions, as shared by PJM, weaken the proposed RPM construct filed with the FERC." Do you want me to keep reading?
 - Q. The second sentence too.
- A. "For that reason, the Ohio Staff understands why the FERC is unable to conclude at this time that the proposed RPM construct is just and reasonable." Now, that was prior to FERC approving the RPM. We worked on this and negotiated for a long time before it got ordered. So at that time there were lots of things that needed to be reviewed and they did, but still, the Ohio Commission was, the Ohio staff at that time was interested in making sure that we have an alternative in case, you know, RPM goes the results are not beneficial to Ohio, we wanted to have that alternative to go under a traditional resource requirement.
- Q. And, again, you support an electric distribution utility's decision to opt into FRR at the time it was made, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. Can you turn to Exhibit HMC-2.
 - A. Okay. I'm there.

- Q. So this is where you're calculating the average load factor that you use on Schedule 1, correct?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Now, why did you use nine coincident summer peaks?
- A. Those are the numbers I used. I mean, those are the numbers that are reported in the LTFR and I always like to use information in the LTFR because it's very reliable, so.
- Q. Aren't the PJM prices applicable to loads at the time of the PJM peaks?
- A. Correct. So the numbers would be a bit lower if it's coincident, yeah.
 - Q. Did you --
- A. But I used them I mean just because that was a rough calculation, this was not the actual, the load factor anyway is going to be computed by customer class, so these numbers are just average for the entire company.
- Q. Did you request information from the company, like in a data request or in any other fashion --
- 24 A. No.
 - Q. -- about the coincident summer peaks?

- A. No. I looked up these numbers just from the LTFR.
 - Q. Right. I see that.

Why did you use the average of the four years? Did you attempt to match it up with the actual ESP term?

- A. Correct. I wanted to make sure that at least all the ESP belonged within these four years, so that's why. And the numbers, if you look at them, they're almost identical, so.
 - Q. That's true for both energy and capacity?
- A. No. Not capacity, but the load factor ends up being almost very close all four years.
- Q. But you recognize, do you not, that the, for example, the winter of 2012 and the summer of 2015 are not a part of the ESP term?
- A. Correct. I mean, a more accurate computation would be to look at the monthly numbers, but I don't have monthly number forecasts except for 24 months in advance, so I just did a rough calculation which is just reading in information from the LTFR. I just wanted to make sure that the entire ESP belongs in these four years.
- Q. And you agreed that the load factor would be lower; is that what you said earlier?

1 Yeah, I mean, if -- I mean, again, Α. 2 what's -- load factor would be higher because what's the load factor? Load factor is net energy for load 3 4 divided by peak load times the number of days in a 5 year, right? So if peak load is smaller, the load 6 factor would be higher. 7 Q. But, again, you didn't really look at 8 that, and you don't know what the adjusted or 9 corrected number would be, correct? 10 No. It wouldn't be very different. Α. Ιt 11 wouldn't be a lot larger. 12 Q. Okay. 13 Α. But it would be larger. 14 MR. NOURSE: Thank you, Dr. Choueiki. 15 That's all the questions I have, your 16 Honor. 17 THE WITNESS: You're welcome. 18 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. 19 Mr. Beeler, redirect? 20 MR. BEELER: Could I have a moment, your 21 Honor? 22 EXAMINER TAUBER: Sure. Let's take five 23 minutes. Let's go off the record. 24 (Recess taken.) 25 EXAMINER TAUBER: Let's go back on the

2457 record. 1 2 Mr. Beeler. 3 MR. BEELER: No redirect, your Honor. 4 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. 5 MR. BEELER: At this time I would like to 6 renew my motion to admit Staff Exhibit 101. 7 EXAMINER TAUBER: Are there any 8 objections to Staff Exhibit 101? 9 MR. NOURSE: No. 10 EXAMINER TAUBER: Hearing none, Staff 11 Exhibit 101 shall be admitted into the record. 12 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 13 MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I'd like to move for admission of AEP Ohio Exhibits 123, 124, and 125. 14 15 EXAMINER TAUBER: Are there any objections to AEP Exhibits 123 through 125? 16 17 MR. BEELER: No objection. EXAMINER TAUBER: Hearing none, AEP 18 19 Exhibits 123, 124, and 125 shall be admitted into the 20 record. 21 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 2.2 EXAMINER TAUBER: At this time we'll take 23 a lunch break until 1:15. Let's go off the record. 24 (At 12:29 p.m., a lunch recess was taken 25 until 1:15 p.m.)

2458 1 Tuesday Afternoon Session, May 29, 2012. 2 3 4 EXAMINER TAUBER: Let's go on the record. 5 Mr. Beeler. 6 MR. BEELER: Thank you, your Honor. staff calls Daniel R. Johnson. 7 8 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Johnson, please 9 raise your right hand. 10 (Witness sworn.) 11 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. 12 13 DANIEL R. JOHNSON being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 14 15 examined and testified as follows: 16 DIRECT EXAMINATION 17 By Mr. Beeler: 18 Please state your name for the record. Q. 19 A. Daniel R. Johnson. 20 By whom are you employed, and what is Q. 21 your title? I'm employed by the Public Utilities 22 Α. 23 Commission of Ohio, and my title is Chief of the 24 Planning and Market Analysis Division. 25 MR. BEELER: May I approach, your Honor?

1 EXAMINER TAUBER: You may. 2 MR. BEELER: I would like to have marked as Staff Exhibit 102 the prefiled testimony of Daniel 3 R. Johnson filed in this proceeding May 9th, 2012. 4 EXAMINER TAUBER: It shall be so marked. 5 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 6 7 Q. Mr. Johnson, do you have in front of you what has been marked as Staff Exhibit 102? 8 9 I do. Α. 10 Can you identify Staff Exhibit 102? Q. 11 Exhibit 102 is the prefiled testimony 12 that I wrote and filed in this case. 13 So it was prepared by you? 0. Yes, indeed. 14 Α. 15 Do you have any corrections to your Q. 16 testimony? 17 Α. Two administerial corrections, please. On the title page the Market Analysis and Planning 18 19 Division shall be the Division of Planning and Market 20 Analysis. 21 Likewise, on page 1, question 1, I am 2.2 Chief, not of the Policy and Market Analysis 23 Division, but rather the Planning and Market Analysis 24 Division. Those are the only two corrections I know

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of at this time.

With those corrections if you were asked 1 Ο. 2 the same questions today contained in your prefiled testimony, would your answers be the same? 3 4 Yes. Α. 5 Are the answers in your prefiled 6 testimony true and accurate to the best of your 7 knowledge? 8 Α. Yes. 9 MR. BEELER: With that, your Honors, I move for the admission of Staff Exhibit 102 as 10 11 corrected subject to cross-examination and tender the 12 witness for cross. 13 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. 14 Ms. Kaleps-Clark. 15 MS. KALEPS-CLARK: No questions, your 16 Honor. 17 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Hand? 18 MS. HAND: No questions, your Honor, 19 thank you. 20 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Thompson? 21 MS. THOMPSON: No questions, your Honor, 22 thank you. 23 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Siwo? 24 MR. SIWO: No questions, your Honor. 25 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Kyler?

2461 MS. KYLER: No questions, your Honor. 1 2 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Sineneng? 3 MR. SINENENG: No questions, your Honor. 4 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Darr? 5 MR. DARR: No questions. 6 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Hayden? 7 MR. HAYDEN: No questions. 8 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Maskovyak? 9 MR. MASKOVYAK: No questions, your Honor. 10 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Etter? 11 MR. ETTER: No questions, your Honor. 12 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Conway? 13 MR. CONWAY: Thank you, your Honor, I do 14 have a few questions. 15 16 CROSS-EXAMINATION 17 By Mr. Conway: 18 Good afternoon, Mr. Johnson. Q. 19 A. Good afternoon. 20 Can you hear me? Q. 21 Α. Barely. 2.2 Q. Barely? Okay. Mr. Johnson, your 23 testimony presents the staff's view of the 24 competitive benchmark prices that should be used in 25 the ESP-MRO comparison; is that right?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And I believe that you have maybe three scenarios, several scenarios, for the competitive benchmark price which vary depending upon the capacity price value that you use?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. One is the RPM price; is that right?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. And another is the price based on the capacity pricing recommendation by Ms. Medine and Ms. McCarter in the 10-2929 case?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And then also the, there's a scenario that looks at the results based on the \$255 per megawatt-day capacity price which is the second tier of the company's proposal in this case for capacity pricing?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And then with regard to the competitive benchmark price that you have calculated for those various scenarios, my understanding is, and correct me if I'm wrong, but you use the same ten components to develop the competitive benchmark price that AEP Ohio Witness Thomas uses; is that right?

A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. And within those ten components you use the same value for the basis adjustment, the second component, as Ms. Thomas uses, right?
 - A. Yes. I believe that's correct.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. Subject to check.
 - Q. You said "yes," right?
 - A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Okay. And then with regard to the fifth component, the ancillary services component, you also use the same value for the competitive benchmark price that Ms. Thomas uses?
- 14 A. Yes.
 - Q. And then for the sixth component, the alternative energy requirement component, you use the same value as Ms. Thomas uses.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And then for the seventh component, which is the ARR credit, you use the same value that

 Ms. Thomas uses?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And ARR, what does that stand for?
- A. Auction revenue rights.
 - Q. And then with regard to the tenth

component, the retail administration component, you also use in that case the same value that Ms. Thomas uses, right?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. You have a slightly different value that you use for the simple swap component; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And then there's a capacity component for which you also have a -- well, not also, you have a different price or a different value for that component, right?
 - A. Right.
- Q. Could you just explain to me which of the remaining items that we haven't addressed have some relationship either to the simple swap or the capacity price that depend on it, one or the other?
- A. Each of the three remaining components, let me just refresh my recollection here, that would be the load following/shaping adjustment, the losses adjustment, and the transaction risk adder, each of those three has -- bears a relationship to the simple swap price, and I believe the transaction risk adder bears some relationship as well to the capacity price.
 - Q. Okay. So with regard to the load

following or shaping adjustment and the losses adjustment components, the third and the eighth components, they are dependent to some degree on the value that you select for the simple swap?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And getting back to the simple swap, your values for the simple swap in the scenarios, they're similar to but not quite identical to the values that Ms. Thomas uses?
 - A. I believe that's the case.
- Q. You use for the source of your information regarding the simple swap component the Intercontinental Exchange, which is an electronic trading platform?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And Ms. Thomas, on the other hand, uses published prices from the Platts publication; is that right?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. And Platts is an industry standard publisher of electricity market information, right?
 - A. That's in my testimony.
- Q. That makes it an easy question to say "yes" to, doesn't it?
 - A. Yes. The answer's yes.

Q. Okay. And it's your belief that the simple swap values published by the two different sources, the ICE on one hand and the Platts on the other hand, that they're essentially identical, right?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And the difference in the values for the simple swap that appear in your competitive benchmark price calculations that you use and the difference between those and what Ms. Thomas uses result primarily from the dates which you used to pull the values compared to the dates that Ms. Thomas used?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And although you used a different approach to selecting the date for the simple swap value that you used, you do believe, do you not, that the approach Ms. Thomas used for selecting the date for the simple swap is reasonable?
 - A. Absolutely.
- Q. And, in fact, I believe, again, that, based on your testimony, or my recollection of your testimony, her approach for choosing the forward quote dates for the simple swap is as good as it gets.
 - A. That's right.

- Q. And the simple swap is a forward price, right?
 - A. Yes, it is.
 - Q. And it's a price at which actual transactions are occurring, right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And it's the appropriate basis for establishing a value for the energy component of the competitive benchmark price; is it not?
 - A. Yes, indeed.
- Q. And is it also the market price for energy that bidders in a wholesale auction would use?
- A. They would certainly consider that price as the closest that they could hedge their future commitments if they won the auction.
- Q. So they would use that as a basis for hedging their future commitments?
 - A. Certainly.
- Q. Okay. Which is an indicator of its appropriateness to use as part of the competitive benchmark price, correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And then getting back to the other
 components, would it be fair to say that the load
 following or shaping adjustment and the losses

adjustment, the third and the eighth components, that while your iteration of those components is different than the iteration that Ms. Thomas developed, the difference is, in each case, is the result of the difference in the dates from which you pulled the underlying simple swap values?

A. That would be the primary source of difference.

- Q. And with regard to the transaction risk adder component, the ninth component, I believe you said it depended on both the value you select for the simple swap and it also depends on the value you select for the capacity component; did I get that right?
 - A. You got that right.
- Q. And to the extent that the transaction risk adder component depends upon the simple swap value, would you agree that the variation that results between your risk adder, transaction risk adder, and the one that Ms. Thomas used, that to the extent that adder depends upon the simple swap that you use, it similarly is not affected significantly by the difference between yours and her approach?
- A. Let me see if I can restate your question --

Q. Please do.

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- A. -- in the form of an answer. The primary difference between Ms. Thomas's risk adder and the risk adder I calculated was due to the difference in the simple swap price.
 - Q. Okay.

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

(Record read.)

- Q. And so I take it from that that the difference between your capacity price and Ms. Thomas's capacity price did not have a significant impact on the result of --
 - A. No --
 - Q. -- the risk adder.
- A. There is some small influence given by the capacity price, but, A, I believe that the calculation of the risk adder by Ms. Thomas is based on a number of considerations and I believe uses some modeling efforts. I don't think the influence of capacity is large relative to the influence of the simple swap price.
- Q. Let me pose the following question and see if this captures what you just addressed. To the extent that your simple swap value is different than

the simple swap value that Ms. Thomas uses, that is the primary explanation for the difference in each of these three components, the load following/shaping adjustment, the losses component, and the transaction risk adder component.

- A. I would agree with that.
- Q. With regard to the capacity component, the fourth component, did you get that value for that component from Staff Witness Choueiki?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. And did he give you the capacity component values in dollars per megawatt-day, or did he give them to you in the dollars per megawatt-hour?
- A. For the direct comparisons with Ms. Thomas's testimony he gave them to me in dollars per megawatt-hour.
- Q. So he made the translation from dollars per megawatt-day to dollars per megawatt-hour?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And do you know how he did that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Could you describe that for me? Well, let me ask it a different, let me ask it a simpler way. Did he do it the same way Ms. Thomas did it?
 - A. I don't know the answer to that.

- Q. Okay. I'm sorry. Go ahead.
- A. He took the auction clearing price in dollars per megawatt-day and divided it by the quantity 24 times the load factor.
 - Q. That's it?

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- A. That's it.
- Q. Do you know what the load factor was that he used?
- A. I don't -- well, I can refer to his testimony if you care.
 - Q. That would be great. Thank you.
- 12 A. 64.54 percent.
 - Q. And where did you find that in his testimony?
- 15 A. Exhibit HMC-2.
- Q. Thank you.
 - Mr. Johnson, backing up just a little bit to, maybe it's actually going forward, to the ESP-MRO test, I understand your contribution is with regard to the competitive benchmark price, right?
 - A. Right.
 - Q. Is it your understanding that when that comparison is made, that on the ESP side the comparison is based on a metered kilowatt-hour, price per metered kilowatt-hour?

- A. I don't really know the answer to that.
- Q. Okay. And who would?

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- A. I would presume Staff Witness Fortney would be the person who would know that.
- Q. And with regard to the MRO side of the comparison, do you know whether the unit that's being compared to the unit on the ESP side is a metered kilowatt-hour?
- A. I don't really know the answer to that either.
- Q. Okay. How about if we just go to the competitive benchmark price aspect of the MRO side of the comparison, do you know what the, for example, the simple swap -- the energy component is being measured based on? Is that a metered kilowatt-hour -- or megawatt-hour, I mean?
 - A. It's a unit price for a megawatt-hour.
- Q. And do you know whether it's a metered megawatt-hour or not?
- A. I can't imagine that anyone would meter a single megawatt-hour and attach a price to that megawatt-hour.
- Q. So the answer is no, the simple swap value is not being presented on a price per megawatt-hour metered?

A. The simple swap is an average price over many hours per megawatt-hour. It's not a measured -- it would be a coincidence if a particular megawatt-hour were priced at that price.

- Q. So in your competitive benchmark price, when you present the simple swap component, are you not presenting it as a price per metered megawatt-hour, then?
- A. Well, the term "per metered megawatt-hour" is somewhat confusing to me. I'm not sure what you mean by that.
- Q. Well, what I mean is, is it the value, the price at the load's meter on a per megawatt-hour basis?
- A. No. There would be other things that would need to be added. If you're simply talking about that slice of the ten components, then yes, that would be the price on average through the period of the ESP at the meter, but there would be nine other components that would be added to it.
- Q. Okay. And would each of the other nine components be priced on average through the period of the ESP at the meter? That is, on the same basis that you just described for the simple swap.
 - A. The prices are per megawatt-hour price,

that's a unit price, it's a price -- and that price is at the point of settlement where AEP would settle transactions.

- Q. So is that at the meter, then?
- A. I think you probably could say that.
- Q. I mean, if it weren't at the meter, then we might have a situation where we're adding components that are priced on a different basis one from the other in that regard, right?
- A. In that regard, I think it's fair to say that they're priced at the meter.
- Q. Okay, and that would apply, then, of course, to the -- strike that.

Now, would you agree with me that when coming up with the amount billed to the load, you multiply the metered amount times the rate? Right?

- A. There could be other adjustments that would apply to the amount, the quantity, at the meter as well.
- Q. So you're thinking or you're envisioning that the load would pay an amount not based on the meter quantity but on some other quantity times the rate.
 - A. Yes.

Q. What's the basis for that understanding?

A. Well, I believe this discussion goes to some of the questions that were asked of Dr. Choueiki about the scaling factor, the losses, and there's one other one which escapes me at the moment, and Dr. Choueiki indicated to you that those numbers naturally apply to quantity, not the price; that, intuitively, they apply to quantity, and that that's the way he performed his analysis.

My analysis is a transfer function of his and so there may need to be some adjustment for the quantity of megawatt-hours in order to arrive at an appropriate revenue number.

- Q. And the reason for the need for an adjustment, if that's the way you go about making the calculation, is that you wouldn't want to lose the cost represented by those adjustment factors, right?
 - A. Right.

- Q. And where would those costs be recovered, then, through the quantity adjustment?
 - A. Oh, I have no clue.
- Q. Well, it either has to be through an adjustment to the price per unit or it has to be through an adjustments to the number of units, right?
- A. Well, the way ratemaking works in Ohio I'm not sure that these costs have any bearing to

what will be collected.

- Q. Would they have any bearing as to what the ratemaking is and what the recovery mechanism is at the wholesale level, putting Ohio to the side for a moment? Talking about the capacity price and the collection of revenues as a result of capacity sold to load.
 - A. Yes, they would.
 - Q. Mr. Choueiki said that --
 - A. Dr. Choueiki.
- Q. I'm sorry, Dr. Choueiki said that the amounts that correspond to the loss adjustment, the forecast pool requirement, and the scaling adjustment are costs that need to be recovered, right, by the capacity supplier?
- A. I believe his testimony was to that effect.
- Q. And they need to be recovered from the load, the customer, right?
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Okay. And so they have to be recovered either through an adjustment to the price or an adjustment to the quantity being billed to the customer, right?
- A. Yes.

Q. And if it's not being recovered through an adjustment to the price being charged to the customer, then it has to be through the quantity being billed to the customer, right?

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- A. Assuming that all of those costs would be recovered and just those costs.
- Q. And do you know how bills are rendered to customers in the AEP Ohio service area --

MR. BEELER: Objection.

- Q. -- when load purchases capacity from AEP Ohio?
- MR. BEELER: I'm going to object, beyond the scope of his testimony.
- 14 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Conway.
 - MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, I would like to find out from someone on the staff how it is that these costs related to the losses, the forecast pool requirement, and the scaling factor get recovered, and I am happy to move on if Mr. Johnson doesn't know how it happens, but to the extent that he does, I'd like to pursue it with him.
 - MR. BEELER: May I, your Honor?
- 23 EXAMINER TAUBER: Yes.
- MR. BEELER: I believe he's already
- 25 | testified that he doesn't know.

1 EXAMINER TAUBER: The objection is

2 sustained.

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- Q. (By Mr. Conway) And Mr. Fortney would know; is that right?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. So you don't know of the three staff witnesses that testified with regard to the ESP-MRO test, you don't know whether any of them,
 Mr. Choueiki, Mr. --
 - A. It would be Dr. Choueiki.
- Q. I'm sorry, Dr. Choueiki, Mr. Fortney, and of course you would be able to provide an answer to the question.
 - A. I do not know -- I do not know whether any of them would. I believe Dr. Choueiki has already answered your question plainly.
 - Q. Can you point out to me where in the MRO side of the comparison these adjustments are recognized?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Mr. Johnson, what does your competitive benchmark price, what does it represent?
- A. A forward retail price all in/all done for power and energy.
 - Q. So it is an estimate of what a customer

would pay for service, is that right, under a competitive bid process?

A. Yes.

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Q. But you can't tell me where in that competitive bid price the costs of the loss adjustment, the forecast pool requirement, and the scaling adjustment would occur?

MR. BEELER: Objection. Asked and answered.

MR. CONWAY: What's the answer?

MR. BEELER: He's already testified that he does not know.

MR. CONWAY: He doesn't know, okay,
that's fine. If that's his answer, I'll move on.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Let's move on.

- Q. (By Mr. Conway) Mr. Johnson, could you turn to your Attachment 6.
 - A. Yes, I have it.
- Q. Okay. Now, this is the competitive benchmark price presentation that assumes \$255 per megawatt-day as the capacity price?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And do you know whether that capacity price is intended to reflect what the load pays for capacity or what the supplier receives for capacity

provided to load?

- A. Is that the same question in a different form?
- Q. Well, I'm not sure if it is, but could you tell me what the answer is, if you know?
- A. That is a forward price that estimates the all in/all done retail price that retail customers would pay.
- Q. And when you say "all in/all done," what does that mean?
- A. On a per-unit basis, per megawatt-hour, or per kilowatt-hour, or per gigawatt-hour, that's the price. Not the same one for each of those three units, of course.
- Q. The part of the answer that I was following up on is the all in/all done, and maybe you -- I'm not sure whether your answer would say the same regard --
- A. Well, I think I answered that question before. I think the question goes to whether there are certain components that need to trueup the quantity, and I believe I testified, as did Dr. Choueiki, that the scaling factor and the other two factors apply to quantity and not to price.
 - Q. Okay. Well, I don't mean to belabor it

but on the one hand the capacity input on the

Attachment 6, the 255 bucks per megawatt-day, that is
the amount -- that reflects the amount paid by the
load per unit, right?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And then I believe you said that, anticipating my next question, that any adjustments necessary to recoup those three adjustments, the losses, the FPR, and the scaling, they would be taken care of by an adjustment to the quantity, right?

MR. BEELER: Objection. I believe we're going down the same road here.

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, I'm just trying to follow up and understand what he had just explained to me previously. I think I'm entitled to try to make the record clear about it.

EXAMINER TAUBER: To the extent it's a follow-up to the previous question, I'll allow it for clarification.

A. So what was the question again?

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

(Record read.)

A. There may be some difference in this \$255 price because it's taken from AEP's second-tier

price which is in effect, and they may have already included those scaling factors in that price. I'm not sure. I don't know.

- Q. Okay. And to the extent that there is a need to make an adjustment for the quantity, then that would happen not through your price that you come up with here, but it would happen as a result of something that Mr. Fortney is doing; is that right?
- A. I think you'll have to ask Mr. Fortney that.
- Q. So you're not sure whether Mr. Fortney makes an adjustment to reflect the quantity that needs to be added to the metered amount of consumption?
 - A. I am not sure of that.
- Q. When you interact with Mr. Fortney, what you do is provide a total price for him to use in his calculations of the MRO-ESP test, right?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And is it your testimony -- are you saying that while you provide a total price, some aspects of the total price would need to be adjusted by Mr. Fortney in order to satisfy the quantity issue?
 - A. Some adjustments to the quantity would be

needed to adjust the price issue.

- Q. Now let me turn your attention to

 Attachment 5, and this is your calculation of the

 competitive benchmark price using the capacity price

 developed by Mr. Harter and Ms. Medine on behalf of

 the staff, right?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And that capacity price that you use in this presentation is the \$146.41 per megawatt-day price.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And if I were to ask you the same questions regarding the \$146.41 that I just asked you about the \$255 per megawatt-day, would your answers be the same?
- A. They would be similar. I'm not sure whether Mr. Smith, Mr. Harter, or Ms. Medine calculated as part of their capacity price these so-called adjustments, the scaling factor, the pool requirement, and losses.
 - Q. Is -- I'm sorry, are you done?
- A. I'm not sure whether they did that or not.
- Q. If you would assume for me that they did not for the moment, in that circumstance would your

answers be the same regarding the 146.41 as they were with regard to the 255? The answers to --

- A. Well, I'm not sure. I'm sorry, go ahead and finish.
 - Q. No, I'm done. Go ahead.
- A. Well, I stated that I wasn't sure whether the 255 included those scaling factors, and if you're assuming that -- if you're asking me to assume that the 146.41 did not include those scaling factors --
 - Q. Correct.

- A. -- then the answer is still I don't know because I don't know whether the 255 included them.
- Q. Well, okay. With regard to the 146.41 per megawatt-day capacity price that Mr. Smith, Mr. Harter, and Ms. Medine developed, that includes capacity costs on the one hand offset by energy credit on the other hand, right?
 - A. Right.
- Q. And do you know what the basis is for the energy credit that was developed by Ms. Medine and Mr. Harter?
- A. In general I know. Those folks calculated all of the energy sales that would occur from the units whose capacity is in question and with assumptions estimated the contribution to fixed costs

that those energy sales would bring. They netted that contribution against their revised estimate of capacity costs and the net is the 146.41, that's in general I believe how they did it.

- Q. And so in the course of preparing the energy credit for that calculation Mr. Harter and Ms. Medine developed the forecasted energy prices for the ESP period; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And, let's see, they did not use the simple swap energy prices to develop their forecast of energy prices during the period, did they?
 - A. I don't believe they did.
- Q. How does the price you used for the simple swap energy component for the competitive benchmark compare to the forecasted energy prices that Mr. Harter and Ms. Medine developed for the energy credit?
 - A. You mean are they larger or smaller than?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. Actually, I don't know the answer to that question. You'd have to refresh me on what their prices are.
- Q. Well, assume for me for the moment that the forecasted energy prices that they developed were

- higher than the simple swap prices that you used in developing your capacity -- I'm sorry, in developing your benchmark price, okay?
- A. Okay. All right, so the assumption is that Mr. Harter and Ms. Medine's energy prices were higher on average throughout the period than those that I've given as a result of the simple swap forward prices.
 - Q. Yes. That's the assumption.
- A. Okay.

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- Q. What impact on the energy credit would there be if instead of using the prices that

 Ms. Medine and Mr. Harter used they used your lower simple swap prices? Would the energy credit be smaller or larger?
 - A. I don't believe you can tell from that amount of information.
- Q. Everything else held the same. Just that change.
- A. Just that change. That being an unrealistic assumption I'll answer the question. The contribution would be smaller.
- Q. And so the energy credit would be smaller?
 - A. Yeah, that's what I mean.

- Q. And then the resulting value for the capacity cost net of energy credit would be higher, right?
 - A. Given that unrealistic assumption, yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, assume, conversely, that you had used the higher forecasted energy prices that Mr. Harter and Ms. Medine developed in your competitive benchmark price as the energy component, okay?
- A. Okay. We're assuming now that I'm using their prices?
- 12 Q. Yes.

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- A. Energy prices.
- 14 Q. Yes.
- 15 A. Okay.
- Q. In place of the simple swaps that you did use.
- 18 A. Okay.
 - Q. What would be the impact in that scenario upon your competitive benchmark price, everything else held the same?
 - A. Well, the unreality of holding everything else the same, first of all, is that there are different cost structures in these two approaches.

 If Mr. Harter and Ms. Medine made certain kinds of

assumptions about environmental costs, about a whole range of things, fuel factors, I mean fuel prices, and so holding everything else the same, of course, is not a realistic assumption.

But let me repeat the assumption. The only thing that changes is that I use their higher prices; is that what you --

- Q. That's correct. And to the extent they flow through to those other three components that depend on the energy price, then to that extent the example would call for that flow-through effect to occur. But other than that, everything else held the same.
- A. Well, first of all, I'm not testifying to a quasi cost-based capacity price that is derived through netting energy contribution to it. I am simply taking the capacity price and using it as a single element among ten to bring up a retail price. So let me see -- maybe I better get the question again.
- Q. Let me start over. I'm not asking you to make any change to the capacity component of your competitive benchmark price, Mr. Johnson.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. What I was asking you to do was to

1 substitute for the simple swaps that you used the 2 energy component, the forecast energy prices that Mr. Harter and Ms. Medine developed, and to the 3 4 extent that those -- the energy component of your 5 benchmark affects other components of the benchmark, 6 to flow through that effect to those other benchmarks. I wasn't asking you to vary the capacity 7 8 component.

A. Okay.

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- Q. So in that scenario, if you used the Harter-Medine forecasted energy prices for the period as a substitute for the simple swap component, what would be the impact upon your competitive benchmark price result?
- A. Given those unrealistic assumptions the competitive benchmark price would be higher.
- Q. And aren't both prices, both forecast prices -- excuse me, both prices, on the one hand the simple swap prices and on the other hand the forecasted energy prices that Medine-Harter developed, supposed to represent, each of them, the market price of energy over the period?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Let me switch topics with you for a moment. I want to clarify your view about the basis

adjustment.

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- A. Okay.
- Q. My understanding is that you ended up, after looking at it, concluding that the basis adjustment that Ms. Thomas used was or is appropriate; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you came to that conclusion after independently verifying the historical difference in the locational marginal prices between the AEP-Dayton hub and the AEP zone; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you believe, do you not, that using the historical differences in the LMPs between the hub and the zone is a reasonable method of predicting prices between the zone and the hub during the ESP period?
- A. The approach violates statistical principles in that the basis differential has no predictive value. I accept that there is a difference and that there is a mean difference between pricing historically at the one set of points versus the other, and as a, in some senses a compromise from statistical principles and in recognition of what I think is an industry practice,

I accept the differential to be valid.

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I also accept it to be valid because in my testing of the construct itself the predictions that I made, that is the backcasts of both

FirstEnergy's SSO auctions and Duke's SSO auctions, indicate that this pricing construct's pretty robust and the pricing construct includes those basis differentials. So, yes, I think the basis differentials are -- I'm not arguing with the basis differentials. I'm pointing out that statistically they don't mean anything.

- Q. Do you think it's reasonable to use the values that you and Ms. Thomas used --
- A. I'm not sure. They certainly predict the results of auctions, and to that degree I think we have to accept some reality, yeah.
- Q. That indicates some degree of reasonableness.
 - A. Yeah.
- Q. Okay. Then you just mentioned your testing that you undertook which either was or included the backcasting to assure yourself that the construct was appropriate for predicting accurately the results in this case; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

Q. And I take it that because you took the time to do that backcasting, that testing, that you do believe that it's an important step to take to confirm the robustness or the utility of the model that you're using, that you're evaluating, right?

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- A. I considered it a good way to approach validating this construct, yes.
- Q. And based on the testing you did, you concluded that there was no systemic bias in the approach that Ms. Thomas and you used, right?
- A. There was none that I could detect from the simple test that I made.
- Q. But if you had determined through the testing that you did that there was a systemic bias, you would conclude that there should be some fix undertaken for the model, right?
- A. I'm not sure what my conclusion would be.

 I do have to say I was a bit surprised at how well

 the construct predicted both auction results but was
 delighted to have no need to consider the matter any
 further.
- Q. One of the conclusions you would draw if you concluded there was systemic bias is that there would need to be some adjustment, some correction to offset the bias?

1 MR. BEELER: Objection. He just said he 2 didn't know. MR. CONWAY: I don't think he said that 3 but, your Honor, I'm getting close to the end of my 4 5 examination and I think I'm entitled to try to close 6 it out clearly. 7 EXAMINER TAUBER: The witness indicated 8 he's not sure what his conclusion would be, so if you 9 could move on. 10 MR. CONWAY: Well, your Honor, may I ask him if he -- the question was: If you had concluded 11 12 that there was systemic bias, would you then agree 13 that some sort of fix or adjustment should be made to 14 the model. 15 THE WITNESS: Am I allowed to answer? 16 EXAMINER TAUBER: Yeah, you can answer 17 that question. 18 Α. Yes. 19 MR. CONWAY: Okay. That's all I have, 20 your Honor. 21 Thank you, Mr. Johnson. 2.2 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. 23 Mr. Beeler, redirect? 24 MR. BEELER: Can I have a moment, your 25 Honor?

2494 1 EXAMINER TAUBER: Sure. Let's go off the 2 record. (Discussion off the record.) 3 4 EXAMINER TAUBER: Let's go back on the 5 record. 6 Mr. Beeler. 7 MR. BEELER: No redirect, your Honor. 8 EXAMINER TAUBER: You may be excused. 9 Thank you, Mr. Johnson. 10 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 11 MR. BEELER: At this point, your Honor, I 12 would like to renew my motion to admit Staff Exhibit 13 102, the prefiled testimony of Daniel R. Johnson. 14 EXAMINER TAUBER: Are there any 15 objections to Staff Exhibit 102? 16 MR. CONWAY: No. EXAMINER TAUBER: Hearing none, Staff 17 Exhibit 102 shall be admitted into the record. 18 19 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 20 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Margard, are you ready 21 to call your next witness? 2.2 MR. MARGARD: I am, your Honor. Staff 23 would call Mr. Christopher Cunningham to the stand, 24 please. 25 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Cunningham, if you

2495 1 would raise your right hand. 2 (Witness sworn.) 3 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you. 4 5 CHRISTOPHER K. CUNNINGHAM 6 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 7 8 DIRECT EXAMINATION 9 By Mr. Margard: 10 State your name, please. Q. 11 Christopher K. Cunningham. Α. 12 Q. By whom are you employed? Public Utilities Commission of Ohio. 13 Α. 14 And in what capacity, please? Q. 15 I serve in the Energy and Environment Α. 16 Department in the Facilities Siting and Environmental 17 Analysis Division. 18 MR. MARGARD: Your Honor, I would request 19 that the prefiled testimony of Christopher Cunningham 20 on May 9th, 2012, be marked for purposes of 21 identification as Staff Exhibit No. 103. 2.2 EXAMINER SEE: The exhibit is so marked. 23 MR. MARGARD: Thank you, your Honor. 24 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 25 Mr. Cunningham, do you have Exhibit 103 Q.

1 before you?

- 2 A. I do.
- Q. And is that testimony that you prepared in this case?
- 5 A. It is.
- Q. Do you have any corrections or changes to make to this document?
 - A. I do not.
- 9 Q. If I were to ask you the questions
 10 contained in here, would your answers be the same
 11 today?
- 12 A. They would.
- Q. And would those responses be true and accurate to the best of your knowledge?
- 15 A. Yes, they would.
- MR. MARGARD: Your Honor, I would
 respectfully move for the admission of Staff Exhibit
 18 103 subject to cross-examination, and I tender the
 witness for that purpose.
- 20 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Kaleps-Clark?
- MS. KALEPS-CLARK: No questions, your
- 22 | Honor, thank you.
- 23 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Hand?
- MS. HAND: No questions, your Honor,
- 25 | thank you.

2497 1 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Yurick? 2 MR. YURICK: No questions. EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Siwo? 3 4 MR. SIWO: No questions, your Honor. 5 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Kyler? MS. KYLER: No questions, your Honor. 6 7 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Sineneng? MR. SINENENG: No questions, your Honor. 8 9 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr? 10 MR. DARR: No questions, your Honor. 11 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Hayden? 12 MR. HAYDEN: No questions. 13 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Maskovyak? MR. MASKOVYAK: No questions, your Honor. 14 15 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Serio? 16 MR. SERIO: No questions, your Honor. 17 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Satterwhite? 18 MR. SATTERWHITE: Just one quick area I 19 think, your Honor. 20 21 CROSS-EXAMINATION 2.2 By Mr. Satterwhite: 23 Good afternoon, Mr. Cunningham. 0. Matthew Satterwhite from Ohio Power. 24 25 Α. How are you doing?

- Q. Good. How are you doing?
- A. Good.

- Q. Now, your testimony supports the approval of the contract as prudent for recovery, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. But on page 2 of your testimony on line 18, if you'll open that up for me, you state "I believe that this contract is reasonable at this time." Do you see that statement?
 - A. I do.
- Q. Was the "at this time" in reference to the need for the contract to still go through the FAC and AER process or was that based in prudency?
- A. That was based under the conditions that the company entered into the contract at the time they entered into the contract, that it was reasonable to enter into. Does that make sense or --
- Q. I'm not sure but go ahead. Go ahead and finish and I'll follow up if I need to.
 - A. Can you ask the question again?
- Q. Sure. Let me ask it a different way.

 You say you believe the contract is reasonable at
 this time. You're not suggesting with your testimony
 that the company would have to come back at a future
 time and prove the underlying prudence of entering

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     into the contract, are you?
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            Α.
                 No, I'm not.
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                 You're just suggesting that you still
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    want the contract to go through the FAC process to
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    make sure it's followed appropriately, correct?
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                 The FAC and the AER, correct.
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                 MR. SATTERWHITE: That's all I have,
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    thank you, your Honor.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Any redirect, Mr. Margard?
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                 MR. MARGARD: None, your Honor.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you, Mr. Cunningham.
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                 Mr. Margard.
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                 MR. MARGARD: Thank you, your Honor. I
    renew my motion for admission of Staff Exhibit No.
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    103.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections
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    to the admission of Staff Exhibit 103?
                 MR. SATTERWHITE: No objection.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Staff Exhibit 103 is
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    admitted into the record.
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                               Thank you, your Honor.
                 MR. MARGARD:
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                 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Your next witness,
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    Mr. Margard.
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                               Thank you. Staff would
                 MR. MARGARD:
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2500 1 call Mr. Raymond Strom to the stand, please. 2 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Strom, if you'd raise 3 your right hand. 4 (Witness sworn.) 5 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you. 6 7 RAYMOND W. STROM 8 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 9 examined and testified as follows: 10 DIRECT EXAMINATION 11 By Mr. Margard: 12 Q. Please state your name. 13 Α. My name is Raymond W. Strom. 14 By whom are you employed? Q. 15 The Public Utility Commission of Ohio. Α. 16 And in what capacity, please? 0. In the Energy and Environment Department, 17 Α. I'm chief of the efficiency and renewables division. 18 19 MR. MARGARD: Your Honor, I request that 20 the prefiled testimony of Raymond W. Strom filed in 21 this case on May 9th, 2012, be marked for purposes of 2.2 identification as Staff Exhibit 104. 23 EXAMINER SEE: The exhibit is so marked. 24 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 25 Q. Mr. Strom, do you have Exhibit 104 before

you?

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- A. I do.
 - Q. And is this testimony that you prepared for filing in this case?
 - A. Yes, it is.
 - Q. Do you have any changes, corrections, or modifications of any kind to make to this document?
 - A. No, I do not.
 - Q. Mr. Strom, if I were to ask you the questions contained in Staff Exhibit 104 today, would your responses be the same?
 - A. Yes, they would.
- Q. And in your opinion would those responses be true and accurate to the best of your knowledge?
- 15 A. Yes.
 - MR. MARGARD: Your Honor, I respectfully move the admission of Staff Exhibit 104 subject to cross-examination, and I tender this witness for that purpose.
- 20 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Kyler, any questions?
- MS. KALEPS-CLARK: Kaleps-Clark.
- 22 EXAMINER SEE: I'm sorry.
- MS. KALEPS-CLARK: No questions, your
- 24 Honor.
- 25 EXAMINER SEE: Miss Hand?

2502 MS. HAND: No questions, your Honor, 1 2 thank you. 3 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Yurick? 4 MR. YURICK: No questions. 5 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Siwo? MR. SIWO: No questions, your Honor. 6 7 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Kyler? 8 MS. KYLER: No questions, your Honor. 9 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Sineneng? 10 MR. SINENENG: I have nothing, your 11 Honor. 12 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr? 13 MR. DARR: No, thank you. 14 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Hayden? 15 MR. HAYDEN: No questions. 16 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Maskovyak? 17 MR. MASKOVYAK: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Serio? 18 19 MR. SERIO: No questions, your Honor. 20 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Satterwhite? 21 MR. SATTERWHITE: Yes, your Honor. 2.2 23 CROSS-EXAMINATION By Mr. Satterwhite: 24 25 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Strom. How are you

doing today?

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- A. Good. How are you?
- Q. Good. I'm Matthew Satterwhite, counsel for Ohio Power. I think we've met before so I think you know that already.
 - A. I believe we have.
- Q. Just to be clear, you do not oppose the establishment of the AER in recovery of the costs, correct?
- 10 A. No, I do not oppose the establishment or 11 the recovery of costs.
 - Q. Your focus is really on the effect of once that's approved and a process to ensure the treatment of that, correct?
 - A. I'm not totally sure I understand what you mean by "the effect."
 - Q. Once it's established, your testimony deals with, assuming it's established, what kind of audit process should be set up to track the AER, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And you recommend mirroring the process currently used at the FAC; is that fair?
- A. I have trouble with the word "mirroring,"
 but it's the same type of portion.

Q. Well, that's what I want to get into.

I'm glad you have trouble with it because that's what
I want to explore.

A. Okay.

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- Q. So you want to at least initially follow the same timeline as the FAC so they'll be considered together, correct?
- A. I think that makes the most sense, to consider them together initially. It gives an opportunity to look at both of these related concepts in the same context and allows the Commission to make decisions about these related concepts at the same time in the same format.
- Q. And what's your understanding of the scope of the FAC audit?
- A. The scope includes the costs that the company incurs in fuel and a variety of fuel-related areas.
- Q. And what's the auditor's role in that process?
- A. There's both financial and management auditors, they look at the accounting, the recordkeeping, as an assurance that the right types of costs are going into the right places and there's a review of the management decision-making processes

as they take place.

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- Q. And as far as whether the right numbers go in the right place and it's done appropriately, that's based on something that's decided before the audit begins, correct?
- A. I think that there are decisions about that before the audit begins, but I think there's also plenty of times in which new things arise and uncertainty exists and evaluation of those uncertain areas is something that could happen in the context of an audit process.
- Q. But it's not your testimony -
 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Satterwhite, hold on just a second.
- Mr. Strom, I need you to slide the mic closer or put it in front of you when you're speaking to Mr. Satterwhite.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, I just keep looking at Mr. Satterwhite. Okay.

- Q. But it's not your testimony that as part of the audit process the auditor sort of makes up the standards that then the company is held to, that they're being audited against, is it?
- A. Oh, no. No. It's -- as the company has laid out in its plan, there's a certain methodology

it intends to use to look at how to break apart, say, the components of, say, bundled energy and the RECs, and there's a proposal that the company plans to follow. The auditor will look at how that's followed and look at how that works in practice, and there may be issues that arise in that process, but I don't expect that the auditor would be making things up as they go along.

- Q. I appreciate that.
- A. Okay.

- Q. And you mentioned the methodology that Company Witness Nelson points out, and I believe you referred to that on page 3, line 12 of your testimony. Are you in agreement that that's the methodology that should be used and then audited later by the auditor?
- A. I think that's a reasonable methodology to use to do the initial allocations during the initial period. At first when this, the AER, is put in place, there will still be an FAC, and so in large part it simply is a question of which side of this equation should these be on, the costs, which side should the costs be on for recovery purposes.

Eventually the FAC will go away and that's where I think it's -- this issue has maybe a

more -- a higher degree of importance, because the FAC is gone and then when you're deciding well, how do costs get allocated, it has potential to have a direct impact either on the company or on the ratepayers who are getting allocated a portion of that cost. So that's why I'm recommending that they be audited by the same auditor while they are still related; and these kinds of issues could be worked out.

I think basically looking at the way the company's proposing to do it initially and seeing how that works in the context of this merged AER FAC audit would give the Commission information they can use to make a determination is that appropriate.

- Q. Okay. So you don't disagree that the methodology the company puts out would be the methodology to be audited the first year, you're just saying in future years that could change, but at least the known for the first year would be the methodology proposed by the company; is that fair?
 - A. I think that would be very reasonable.
- Q. And if you look on page 2 of your testimony, line 18, you talk about how the company's proposal does not address the issue of auditing the costs. Is that in reference to the future years, or

is that something different than what you refer to on page 3 starting on line 12?

- A. I lost the thread of the question while I was looking for the page references.
- Q. No problem. I'm just trying to make sure you're not saying something different starting on page 2, line 18 where you talked about the lack of an auditing cost process. And then on page 3, when, as we just discussed right now, you've accepted the company's proposal for year 1, and I was trying to mirror those in my question to say is what you describe on page 2 just the concept of having the AER through the FAC and then in future years potentially having that process change?
- A. Maybe I can answer your question by sort of restating what I think --
 - Q. Perfect.

A. -- is going on. Initially -- well, the reason I stated first that the company's proposal did not address the issue, I couldn't find anything in the testimony or in the application that talked about auditing the AER, so I recommend that the AER should be audited, and initially it would be audited in conjunction with the FAC audits that would be ongoing. My understanding is the FAC audit process

would continue.

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And that would be, you know, the initial look at how is -- how are the unbundling of these bundled costs being dealt with would be along the lines of the company's proposal.

And then over the course of the years eventually the FAC piece of that audit would go away because there would be no need to, you know, ability to audit the fuel costs because fuel costs wouldn't be an issue, but the renewable certificate costs or the allocation of the portion of that cost of a REPA or something of that nature would still exist so there would still be a need to audit that aspect.

And by then, this would be several years down the road, and by then there would have been a history developed about how these allocations should take place and what types of things should be issues to be considered in the audit process.

Does that help answer your question?

Q. Very helpful. Absolutely, yes. Thank
you.

And earlier when you said you wouldn't necessarily say the two processes would mirror each other, is it fair to state because the FAC has, as you mentioned, a financial side, a management side,

has a number of different areas to it, whereas this audit's focused on the methodology proposed by the company that could be changed later so it's much narrower? Is that fair?

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A. No, I don't think this -- I would say this audit would focus on that methodology. There would certainly be some decision-making processes that would be evaluated in the context of this audit because we don't just have unbundling of REPAs, we also have the outright purchase of RECs and things of that nature that would have to be evaluated in the context of the audit.

The reason I said I have problem with mirroring, to me mirroring often means it looks like it but it's opposite, but I think it would be a very similar kind of evaluation process, but I think it would be one that would involve a much smaller dollar amount so that's why I recommended that it could take place less than an annual basis.

- Q. And changes to the scope of the audit, would that come from a recommendation that would then have to be accepted by the Commission for a future audit year?
- A. Well, the scope of the audit, I don't know that that's totally been determined here other

than the fact that it would be similar to an FAC audit.

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I think the grouped audit process, you would have a period of time where the Commission could develop that scope.

- Q. But as you said earlier, would you agree that the scope of the audit should be defined in advance, not during the audit, correct?
- A. It would be very difficult for a company -- well, yes, that's correct, it would be very difficult for a company to make decisions without having any idea how these decisions would be evaluated.

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

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Margard, any redirect?

MR. MARGARD: No redirect, thank you,

your Honor.

EXAMINATION

By Commissioner Porter:

Q. Thank you, Mr. Strom, for testifying. A couple of quick questions on the AER rider, your understanding of that AER rider is it would be nonbypassable, or would it be bypassable for shopping

customers?

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- A. Bypassable.
- Q. It would be bypassable? Are you familiar with the -- you haven't included this in your testimony but are you familiar with this GRR rider, the generation resource rider, proposed by the company?
- A. I'm aware of it but I have not developed any testimony in that area.
- Q. Okay. I want to understand the different components of projects or matters that would be within the AER rider, the alternative energy rider, so I believe in your testimony you have the Timber Road REPA would be included, the costs for the Timber Road REPA would be included within the AER rider?
- A. I would expect them to be, yes, the renewable portion of those costs.
 - Q. What's that mean, the renewable portion?
- A. Essentially the REC value associated with that REPA. My understanding of the REPA is that it entails the purchase of energy, capacity, and renewable attributes and the AER would be the arena in which the renewable attributes, cost of the renewable attributes would be recovered.
 - Q. What's the rationale, as you understand

it, for the company's proposal for having the Timber Road REPA be included in this nonbypassable rider rather than -- I'm sorry, in the bypassable AER rider rather than in a nonbypassable rider? Why should it be bypassable versus nonbypassable?

- A. If customers shop, then whoever they are shopping with would have to cover the renewable requirements, so it doesn't make sense for a shopping customer to have to pay for both those with whom they're shopping, the cost of complying with renewable requirements with them and with the EDU.
- Q. So this is what I was struggling with is, if you could help me understand, if there is an additional renewable project, there's the Timber Road REPA, there's also the Turning Point Solar Project, what's the difference in those two projects from your understanding?
- A. As I said, well, Turning Point would be something that would be included under the GRR as I understand it, I haven't really developed testimony on the GRR, so I don't -- I haven't really evaluated the Turning Point other than just to be aware that it exists or that it potentially may exist.
- Q. Okay. But from staff's perspective if it's a renewable project, if it's a project that's to

meet the renewable portfolio standards or requirements under SB 221, since a shopping customer when it shops, the CRES provider also has to meet those requirements, then those types of projects should be bypassable from staff's perspective? I'm sorry, let me be more clear, I think that was a huge run-on question.

So I'm just trying to understand the difference between renewable projects included in one rider from staff's perspective and renewable projects included in another rider from staff's perspective.

One rider is bypassable, one rider is not bypassable. And I just want to understand why one project, is it that one project is actually a renewable energy purchase agreement type of a project where there's only the RECs being purchased versus another project that would actually be owned and constructed by the company. For example, is Turning Point Solar a different type of project from your understanding?

A. My understanding is it's a different kind of project. I don't know about the owned and operated by, I don't know those details about the proposal on Turning Point, but I do know that there's some requirement to show a need for the facility and that was an item that wasn't covered in the, like the

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Turning Point REPA, I didn't go through that need process. But, like I said, I have not reviewed the Turning Point solar proposal in the context of the AER because I knew it was a -- it was being handled in a separate context.
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- Q. Okay. And at this point you're not sure why it's being handled in a separate context from --
- A. Well, I have some understanding of it, but it wasn't the point of my testimony so I haven't tried to develop a firm understanding of exactly what's happening there.
- Q. Tell me what you think as to why one is included in one rider versus the other.
- A. I think it may very well just be a legal issue, and not being a lawyer I'm not sure exactly how that works.
- 17 COMMISSIONER PORTER: Okay. All right.
- 18 That's all I have. Thank you.
- 19 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you very much,
- 20 Mr. Strom.

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- 21 MR. MARGARD: Your Honor, I respectfully 22 renew my motion for admission of Staff Exhibit 104.
- EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections to the admission of Staff Exhibit 104?
- MR. SATTERWHITE: No objection.

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2516
                 EXAMINER SEE: Staff Exhibit 104 is
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     admitted into the record.
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                 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go off the record
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     for a minute.
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                 (Discussion off the record.)
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the
     record. We'll reconvene the hearing tomorrow at
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     8:30 a.m.
                 Nothing further. See you tomorrow.
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                 (Thereupon, the hearing was adjourned at
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     3:01 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Tuesday, May 29, 2012, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

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

My commission expires June 19, 2016.

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State of Ohio.

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Case No(s). 11-0346-EL-SSO, 11-0348-EL-SSO, 11-0349-EL-AAM, 11-0350-EL-AAM

Summary: Transcript of the Application of Columbus Southern Power Company and Ohio Power Company hearing held on 05/29/12 - Volume VIII electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Jones, Maria DiPaolo Mrs.