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1
         BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO
 2
 3
     In the Matter of the
     Application of Columbus
     Southern Power Company
 4
     and Ohio Power Company
     for Authority to Establish:
 5
     a Standard Service Offer : Case No. 11-346-EL-SSO
 6
    Pursuant to $4928.143, : Case No. 11-348-EL-SSO
     Ohio Rev. Code, in the
    Form of an Electric
    Security Plan.
 8
     In the Matter of the
 9
     Application of Columbus
    Southern Power Company : Case No. 11-349-EL-AAM and Ohio Power Company : Case No. 11-350-EL-AAM
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
     Broad Street, Room 11-A, Columbus, Ohio, called at
17
     8:30 a.m. on Wednesday, May 30, 2012.
18
19
20
                            VOLUME IX
2.1
22
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1 Wednesday Morning Session, 2 May 30, 2012. 3 4 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go on the record. 5 Let's take brief appearances of the parties. Start 6 with the company, go around the table. MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor. 7 On behalf of Ohio Power, Matthew Satterwhite, Steven 8 9 Nourse, Dan Conway, Christen Moore, and Yazen Alami. MR. ALLWEIN: Thank you, your Honor. 10 11 behalf of the Natural Resources Defense Council, 12 Christopher Allwein. 13 MR. SERIO: Good morning, your Honor. On behalf of the residential customers of the AEP 14 15 company, Bruce Weston by Maureen Grady, Joseph Serio, 16 and Terry Etter. 17 MR. HAYDEN: Good morning, your Honor. 18 On behalf of FES, Mark Hayden, Jim Lang, and Laura 19 McBride. 20 MR. OLIKER: Good morning. On behalf of 21 IEU-Ohio, Frank Darr, Matt Pritchard, Sam Randazzo, 2.2 and Joe Oliker. 23 MR. SINENENG: On behalf of Duke Energy 24 Retail Sales and Duke Energy Retail Asset Management, Amy Spiller, Jeanne Kingery, and Philip Sineneng. 25

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MR. STINSON: On behalf of the Ohio
1
2
    Schools, Dane Stinson.
3
                 MS. KYLER: Good morning. On behalf of
     the Ohio Energy Group, Michael Kurtz, Kurt Boehm, and
4
5
    Jody Kyler.
6
                 MR. D'AURORA: For the University of
7
    Toledo, Jack D. Aurora.
8
                 MS. THOMPSON: Good morning. On behalf
     of Interstate Gas Supply, Incorporated, Mark Whitt,
9
    Andrew Campbell, Melissa Thompson, Vincent Parisi,
10
11
    and Matthew White.
12
                 MR. YURICK: Mark Yurick for the Kroger
13
    Company.
                 MS. HAND: Good morning. On behalf of
14
15
    Ormet Primary Aluminum Corporation, Emma Hand and Tom
16
    Millar.
17
                 MR. BEELER: Steve Beeler and Vern
18
    Margard, Assistant Attorneys General, on behalf of
19
    the staff.
20
                 EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Mr. Montgomery.
21
                 MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, on behalf of
     Paulding Wind Farm II LLC, Chris Montgomery, Matthew
22
23
    Warnock, and Terrence O'Donnell.
24
                 Is that it for appearances? Yes, okay.
25
                 EXAMINER SEE: You're the last one to
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1
     enter an appearance.
2
                 MR. MONTGOMERY: Thanks.
3
                 Per our e-mail from last evening, we have
     received responses, we believe, from all but four of
4
5
     the parties indicating that they have agreed to waive
    cross-examination of Paulding Wind Witness Steve
6
7
     Irvin.
8
                 If there are no parties here today who
9
     indicate that they want to ask cross-examination
10
    questions of Mr. Irvin, we will request that the
11
    Bench admit the direct testimony of Mr. Irvin into
12
    the record.
13
                 EXAMINER SEE: It was the Bench's
    understanding you had a stipulation?
14
15
                 MR. MONTGOMERY: That is correct.
16
                 EXAMINER SEE: Is the content of it in --
                 MR. MONTGOMERY: We believe IEU is going
17
     to handle the admission of that into the record.
18
19
                 EXAMINER SEE: Okay. And we will be
20
    marking Mr. Irvin's testimony as?
21
                 MR. MONTGOMERY: The testimony will be
2.2
    marked as Paulding Wind Farm II LLC Exhibit No. 101.
23
                 EXAMINER SEE: Paulding Exhibit 101 --
24
                 MR. MONTGOMERY: Yes, there you go.
25
     works.
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1
                 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
2
                 EXAMINER SEE: I take it that there are
3
    no objections to the admission of Mr. Irvin's direct
4
     testimony, Paulding Exhibit 101?
5
                 (No response.)
                 EXAMINER SEE: Paulding Exhibit 101 is
6
    admitted into the record.
7
                 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
8
9
                 MR. MONTGOMERY: Thank you, your Honors.
10
                 EXAMINER SEE: Do you want to take up the
11
     stipulation at this point?
12
                 MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, at this time, I
13
    would like to mark for identification IEU-Ohio
14
    Exhibit 122 and that is the stipulation of facts by
15
    the Paulding Wind Farm II LLC.
16
                 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
17
                 MR. OLIKER: May I approach, your Honor?
18
                 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
19
                 MR. OLIKER: I apologize. I'm running
20
    out of copies.
21
                 EXAMINER SEE: And all the parties who
22
    have requested to see this have seen it prior to?
23
                 MR. OLIKER: Yes, your Honor.
24
                 Is there anybody who has not seen this
25
    document yet who would like to see it?
```

2534 1 Your Honor, would you like us to read it into the record or is it safe to just submit the 2 document? 3 4 EXAMINER SEE: It's fine. We'll take the 5 stipulation. I take it there are no objections to 6 the admission of Exhibit IEU Exhibit 122? 7 IEU Exhibit 122 is admitted into the 8 record. 9 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 10 EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Next witness. 11 Mr. Lang. 12 MR. LANG: Thank, your Honor. FES calls 13 Dr. Jonathan Lesser. 14 (Witness sworn.) EXAMINER SEE: Have a seat. 15 16 17 JONATHAN A. LESSER being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 18 19 examined and testified as follows: 20 DIRECT EXAMINATION 21 By Mr. Lang: 2.2 Q. Dr. Lesser, can you introduce yourself, 23 please. 24 My name is Jonathan Lesser, and I am Α.

President of Continental Economics, Incorporated. My

1 | address is 6 Real Place, Sandia Park, New Mexico.

MR. LANG: Your Honors, we have premarked both his confidential testimony and his public testimony as -- the confidential as FES Exhibit 102, FES 102, and the public version as FES 102-A. And we have provided those to the court reporter.

(EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Dr. Lesser, do you have in front of you FES Exhibit 102?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. Could you tell us what that is, please?
- 12 A. That is a copy of the confidential version of my direct testimony.
- Q. And do you also have FES Exhibit 102-A?
- 15 A. I do.

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- 16 Q. And that is?
 - A. That is a copy of the public version of my direct testimony.
- Q. Now, is it also true that you made corrections to page 45 of your testimony?
 - A. Yes, it is.

MR. LANG: And, your Honors, the corrections, page 45, was also prefiled and docketed. We have premarked that and provided it to the court

reporter; have marked that FES Exhibit 102-B.

2536 1 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 2 EXAMINER SEE: How extensive are the corrections? 3 4 MR. LANG: One page. 5 EXAMINER SEE: Okay. 6 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thanks. 7 MR. CONWAY: Mr. Lang, do you have an 8 extra copy of that? 9 MR. LANG: Yes. 10 (By Mr. Lang) Dr. Lesser, do you have in Q. front of you FES Exhibit 102-B? 11 12 Α. I do. 13 Can you identify that, please. FES 102-B is page 45 of my testimony with 14 Α. 15 the corrections listed. If I were to ask you the same questions 16 17 that are in FES Exhibits 102 and 102-A, your confidential and public versions, as corrected by 18 19 Exhibit 102-B, the corrected page, would your answers 20 be the same? 21 They would. Α. 2.2 I should ask do you have -- did you have Q. 23 any other corrections other than page 45 to your

24

25

testimony?

Α.

I do not.

2537 1 MR. LANG: All right. Your Honors, 2 Dr. Lesser is available. 3 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Hand? 4 MS. HAND: No questions, your Honor. 5 Thank you. 6 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Yurick? 7 MR. YURICK: Nothing. Thank you. 8 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Thompson? 9 MS. THOMPSON: No questions, your Honor. Thank you. 10 11 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. D'Aurora? 12 MR. D'AURORA: No questions. Thank you. 13 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Kyler? MS. KYLER: No questions, your Honor. 14 15 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Stinson? 16 MR. STINSON: No questions, your Honor. 17 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Sineneng? MR. SINENENG: No questions, your Honor. 18 19 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Oliker? 20 MR. OLIKER: No questions, your Honor. 21 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Etter? 2.2 MR. ETTER: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Allwein? 23 24 MR. ALLWEIN: No questions, your Honor. 25 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Conway?

MR. CONWAY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE WITNESS: Boy, that didn't sound

3 right.

- - -

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Conway:

Q. I do have a few questions, but the first thing I wanted to do is to thank you and your counsel for either reminding me or causing me to take notice that you have a corrected page 45 of your testimony. That's very helpful. Thank you.

Again, good morning, Dr. Lesser. And I do actually have a few questions to start with regarding the fuel adjustment clause portion of your testimony which starts at page 44. It goes on through I think page 46.

Now, the company's proposal is to merge the fuel adjustment clause rates for the two companies, Ohio Power and Columbus Southern Power -- let me strike that and start over.

The company's proposal is to merge fuel adjustment clause rates for the Ohio Power zone and the Columbus Southern Power zone in 2013, right?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And that's the time -- 2013 is the time

when, under the company's proposal, the phase-in recovery rider would begin also, right?

- A. That's my understanding, yes.
- Q. And when the FAC rates are merged, the result is the CSP rate becomes a lower rate than what it would be absent the merger of the rates, right?
 - A. Can you -- when the combined rates?
- Q. Yes. Now, when we merge the rates into one merged rate, the result -- one of the results is that the rate that will apply in the CSP zone is a lower rate than what would be the case absent the merger of the -- of the rates, right?
- A. You're talking about the merged fuel adjustment clause?
- Q. Yes.

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- 16 A. That's correct.
- MR. DARR: Your Honor, could we ask the microphone to be a little closer to Dr. Lesser, please?
- THE WITNESS: Oh.
- MR. CONWAY: Was that comment directed at me or Dr. Lesser?
- MR. DARR: Dr. Lesser. I'm having trouble hearing Mr. -- Dr. Lesser.
- A. Because of the fan, I have a little

trouble hearing you.

2.2

Q. Is that right? Sorry. I'll do the best I can.

Okay. So the bottom line there is that the -- as a result of the merger of the FAC rates, the Columbus Southern Power is the rate -- the rate applicable to that zone is lower than it would otherwise be absent the merger of the rates, right?

A. That's right.

MR. LANG: Mr. Conway, could we pause one second? I think I might -- would you mind because I think Dr. Lesser is -- because his mic is on, the speaker on his mic is off.

EXAMINER SEE: Correct.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ LANG: If I could maybe use that mic so he could use the speaker.

Okay. Thanks.

- Q. (By Mr. Conway) Okay. And the other result from the merger of the FAC rates is that the rate applicable to the Ohio Power Company zone becomes higher than it would be without the merger of the FAC rates, right?
 - A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. And when the phase-in recovery rider is established on a merged basis, the opposite impacts

occur, right?

2.2

- A. Well, my understanding is the phase-in recovery rider is going to be the same for both companies at approximately \$3 per megawatt-hour so I'm not sure what you mean. The impact on both CSP and OPC will be exactly same.
- Q. The merged PIRR rate is the same for both sides, right?
 - A. That's my understanding.
- Q. If there weren't a merged PIRR, but it was, in fact, a separate PIRR for each zone, what would be the relative size of the PIRR for each company?
 - A. I don't recall specific values of that.
- Q. Do you recall whether the regulatory asset balance is higher for Ohio Power Company than it is for Columbus Southern Power Company prior to -- prior to the merger?
- A. I would need to look at I think it was Mr. Roush's testimony with that data.
- Q. Okay. At the end of the day, I believe you -- you indicated that the PIRR rate when it goes into effect on a merged basis will -- will be the same essentially for the entire service area. It will not be differentiated by -- by zone, right?

A. That's my understanding of the AEP proposal.

2.2

Q. And you don't have an opinion or you don't have an understanding of whether the merger of the PIRR rate -- strike that question.

You don't have an understanding of whether, on a stand-alone basis, the PIRR rates that would be applicable by zone would be conversely to the -- to the FAC rates on an independent basis, whether they would -- whether there would be a smaller increase -- a smaller rate for Columbus Southern and a relatively higher PIRR rate for Ohio Power Company.

- A. I don't -- I don't recall exact numbers of the unmerged PIRR -- PIRR values, no.
- Q. Okay. But your recommendation is to go ahead and merge the FAC rates immediately; is that right, in 2012?
- A. Yes. I agree with AEP's testimony that merging both -- merging all of the separate charges its proposing simplifies the rate structure, and it also is economically efficient because all customers on the merged company will be charged the same prices.
 - Q. Okay. And so that would -- that merger

of the FAC rates immediately would result in a rate increase for Ohio Power Company and a rate decrease for Columbus Southern Power Company compared to the rates that would be charged absent the merger of the rates.

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- A. Can you repeat that question, please?
- Q. Yes. Let me see if I can break it up.

The merger of the FAC rates in 2012 that you recommend, that would result in a FAC rate for Ohio Power Company that is higher than would be the case absent the merger of the rate, right?

- A. That's my understanding.
- Q. Okay. So there is more headroom created for Ohio Power Company as a result of merging rates in 2012 compared to not merging them in 2012.
- A. I'm not sure what you mean by the term "headroom." Could you define that, please?
- Q. Price to compare would be higher for Ohio Power Company with the merged FAC rate compared to an -- for the Ohio Power zone compared to an unmerged FAC rate.
- A. I haven't done the calculation. I'm not sure. That sounds reasonable.
- Q. Isn't that inevitable if the rate was higher than it would otherwise be, that the higher

rate provides more headroom or a higher price to compare than would be the case without that result?

- A. Are you referring to the equivalent market price, or are you referring to essentially the ESP price?
- Q. I'm referring to the standard service offer price including FAC.
- A. If you impose a higher fuel adjustment charge than the standard service offer price, the overall price increases, yes.
- Q. So that provides a larger price to compare for a competitive supplier, right?
 - A. That is true, yes.
- Q. Okay. And how much of an increase would occur for Ohio Power Company in the event of a merged FAC rate compared to what wouldn't -- strike that.

How much of an increase for the Ohio Power Company zone, as a result of a merged FAC rate in 2012, compared to what would be the case the rate would be for that zone without the merger of the rate?

- A. My understanding is the calculation made by AEP is \$2.39 per megawatt-hour.
- Q. And is your rate that you calculated \$2.60, or is it something different? And I'm

referring to line 8 of page 45 of your testimony.

- A. Actually that should be \$2.39.
- Q. Okay. So you are -- you are concurring with the values that Mr. Roush developed then, right? He's got \$2.39 on page 44 in that table there. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, I do.
 - Q. So you are agreeing with that?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. On a percentage basis then, what is the increase in the Ohio Power Company rate compared to what it would be on a merged basis compared to what it would be on an unmerged basis? Do you know that?
- A. Which rate are you referring to? The fuel adjustment rate or?
- Q. Well, how much does the fuel adjustment clause rate, on a merged basis, increase the Ohio Power Company generation rate compared to what would be the case if the fuel -- fuel adjustment clause rate were not merged? Do you know?
 - A. I haven't done that calculation.
- Q. Okay. All right. And then looking at the Columbus Southern Power side of the situation, the Columbus Southern Power zone side of the situation, if we merged the rates, the FAC rates, in

2012, as you recommend, then the Columbus Southern

Power rate would be -- for fuel would be lower than

it would be on an unmerged basis, right?

A. That's correct.

- Q. And by how much would it be lower?
- A. I believe it would be lower by \$3.65 per megawatt-hour.
- Q. Okay. And that would reduce the price to compare for Columbus Southern Power by that amount in 2012, right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And then could you turn to page 7 of your testimony, the -- a portion of the Turning Point discussion that appears on page 70.
 - A. All right. I'm there.
- Q. I may come back to this in a little bit, but just at the outset I wanted to go over with you the value on line 13, the \$1.64 per watt value. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And then I wanted to also ask you a question or two about the \$185 on line 23 which I believe is for the price for solar RECs. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, I do.

- Q. Going back to line 13 on page 7, the \$1.64 per watt value, that's a 2010 value, right?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. And what has happened to the price for solar panels since 2010 when that value prevailed?
- A. That report is from late 2010. I'm not aware that the National Renewable Energy Laboratory has published any other prices since then.
- Q. Okay. So it's possible that the price has changed since 2010 whenever prices that are included in that report prevailed?
- A. Yes. It's possible they could have either increased or decreased.
 - Q. And you don't know which it is?
 - A. I do not, no.
- Q. And if they were to have dis -- decreased since then so that the price per watt for the solar panels currently is lower than the \$1.64 value, that would have an impact on your analysis, right?
- A. Which analysis am I referring to, Mr. Conway?
- Q. One that relies upon the \$1.64 per watt value. Well, let me back up.
- Does that number, that \$1.64 per watt value, does it have any relevance to your analyses?

A. Well, given that Mr. Nelson when he was cross-examined in this case had absolutely no knowledge of what the prices were, even though he included supplemental testimony on the prices of solar panels from Turning Point for the project, I would say that he -- price is not all that relevant because the numbers that Mr. Nelson apparently provided, and I can't actually say what they are because it's confidential, I believe, seemed to be just pulled out of thin air, and he doesn't have any idea whether those are realistic or not, so, again, I think it's quite irrelevant.

- Q. So your \$1.64 value is now irrelevant also; is that what you're saying?
- A. No, I'm not saying that. I'm saying, as a comparison, using that as a comparison to Mr. Nelson's, the data he provided in his confidential Exhibit PJM50 as to the price that the solar panels would be, which then goes into the overall cost, and the determine which I determined a a levelized cost in my testimony, which is confidential, that those numbers are simply Mr. Nelson's are clearly irrelevant because he disowned any knowledge of it.
 - Q. But your point is that you don't believe

that Mr. Nelson's -- his values and his -- his analysis is -- is pertinent because of a view by you that the inputs are not reliable; is that right?

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- A. That's Mr. -- Mr. Nelson's testimony clearly indicates those inputs are not reliable because he had no idea what the actual costs would be.
- Q. Let me -- let me go back. Let me ask you to assume that -- that the analyses that he relied upon and the values that underlaid that analysis are accurate, and that -- with that assumption, does your analysis change depending on whether or not the \$1.64 per watt value is lower?
- A. Well, let me -- let me start by asking for a copy of Mr. Nelson's supplemental testimony so I have that exhibit with me so I can give you a better answer.
- Q. If you can't answer the question, then I'll just move on to the next topic.
- A. My conclusion is that Turning Point -there's no basis for including that as part of a
 nonbypassable GRR, whether or not -- whether the cost
 is. My own view on Mr. Nelson's costs, which he now
 disowns, is that they appeared to be far lower than
 the average cost of solar panels based on the

published information in that NREL report I cite.

- Q. And that's -- that's based on this \$1.64 value that you have in your testimony?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. Okay. So I take it then if the -- if the prevailing price was currently below \$1.64, then your analysis and resulting criticism would change accordingly, right?
- A. Not really, no. It would still be that, you know, it makes no economic sense to include that as a nonbypassable charge. The company has failed to demonstrate there is a need for Turning Point because it's tried to do that independently of the cost of Turning Point, and it's impossible to separate those two concepts.
- Q. Now, let me turn to the \$185 figure that you report on line 23 and hopefully that's not a confidential value. That's a publicly-available number, right?
- A. That's a publicly-available piece of data, yes.
- Q. Okay. And can you tell me the transactions that -- or the transaction or transactions that produced the \$185 value for the solar RECs? What was the quantity of the RECs

involved in that transaction or transactions?

- A. I don't have a breakdown of -- there is no public information that I'm aware of that breaks that price down into either individual bids or offers, and so we don't note quantity.
- Q. Okay. So you don't know whether it's a small number of solar RECs or a large number of solar RECs?
- A. That depends on your definition of small and large.
- Q. Small less than 50, large more than 1,000.
- A. I would expect it's larger than a thousand, but I have no independent knowledge of the actual size. Typically, data such as this is not published if there is so small a value that publishing a market price would be meaningless.
- Q. Okay. So you would be surprised if it turned out the \$185 price was related to a transaction of less than 50 solar RECs, right?
- A. I would be surprised by that, but, again, I have no knowledge of what the specific transactions are.
- Q. And you didn't do any -- maybe you just told me you couldn't do it, but you didn't do any

research or analysis to figure out what the terms of the transactions were, including quantity.

- A. As far as I know, that data is not public.
 - Q. Okay. Excuse me.

Dr. Lesser, turning to the retail stability rider that I think you discuss starting at page 75.

A. I'm there.

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- Q. Part of your discussion is composed of explaining your response to or disagreement with some of the testimony of Company Witness Allen. And at page 78, you take -- you take issue with the manner in which Mr. Allen computed the ROE or -- I can't recall what period it is, but do you see that discussion on 78?
- A. Mr. Conway, I see on lines 1 through 4 where I talk about what AEP Ohio is proposing.
 - Q. Right.
- A. To guarantee itself a 10.5 percent return and how Mr. Allen calculated that in his Exhibit WAA-6.

Then on page 79, I calculate AEP's actual return on equity for the years -- historic years 2010 and 2011. So I'm not sure exactly what you're -- you

may -- I'm not sure what you're pointing me to.

- Q. Well, let me start over. Let me try it again. In Mr. Allen's work, one of your criticisms is that he doesn't include revenues that AEP Ohio earns from off-system sales in his calculations on Exhibit WAA-6, right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And then, as you mentioned, you went ahead and calculated an ROE value for AEP Ohio that you have -- actually two ROE values upon AEP that you present on table 8 on page 79, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And this set of calculations of the ROEs for the two years on page 79 and table 8 includes the items you believe would be appropriate to include in such a calculation, including off-system sales on these, right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And this is -- is that a ground-up, bottoms-up kind of calculation as opposed to a top-down fix what Mr. Allen did calculation?
- A. Well, this is just a standard accounting approach calculating a rate of return based on AEP's actual filed data in the FERC Form 1.
 - Q. Right.

- A. So I'm not sure if that's ground-up or top-down as you characterize it. It simply is what it is.
- Q. You didn't -- you didn't identify off-system sales earnings and then incorporate them into Mr. Allen's analysis to come up with a revised figure. You just calculated the ROE for the company for the two years.
- A. Based on its actual reported date, that's correct.
 - Q. From the FERC Form 1, right?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And on what basis did you conclude that Mr. Allen did not include earnings from off-system sales in his ROE calculation?
- A. Well, as I say on page 78 of my testimony starting on line 7, my conclusion is based on Mr. Allen's statement in his testimony saying, "I am defining non-fuel generation revenues as base generation revenues, Environmental Investment Carrying Cost Rider...Revenues, and CRES capacity revenues." So he does not include wholesale off-system capacity and energy sales profits.
- Q. So that's the total basis for your conclusion that he didn't include off-system sales

earnings in his calculation.

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- A. Based on his own statements, correct.
- Q. Okay. I guess what I'm getting at, you didn't -- you didn't drill down and look at his calculation in detail to see what was included or not included on a mechanical basis, numerical basis, did you?
- A. I don't have Mr. Allen's testimony workpapers with me. Again, I relied on his own statements in his testimony.
- Q. If it turned out that your understanding that Mr. Allen excluded off-system sales earnings from his ROE calculation is incorrect, then your conclusion that his ROE calculation is misapplied and understated that would be incorrect also, right?
- A. Well, if you are asking me whether my conclusion based on what Mr. Allen's testimony said, that his testimony is incorrect, would my conclusions about that testimony be incorrect as well? I suppose the answer is yes.
- Q. Okay. So if you misunderstood what Mr. Allen was saying in his testimony, then your criticism would require some adjustment here, correct?
 - A. I don't think I misunderstood his

testimony. It was very clear.

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- Q. I know, but if you -- I know you don't think you did, but if you did, would your criticism then require some adjustment?
- A. Well, I think Mr. Allen's entire RSR presentation is incorrect. If, in fact, he did include off-system capacity sales profits even though his testimony said he did not, then my conclusion that he did not include it would be inaccurate.

However, his entire approach and the basis for the RSR as, you know, AEP needs a revenue guarantee is simply incompatible with competition in any case.

- Q. You did -- you did view Mr. Allen's Exhibit WAA-6 in the course of preparing your testimony, right?
 - A. T did.
- Q. And so you are aware that one of the line items that he showed in his financial data that underlies his ROE calculation is CRES capacity revenues for 2011 in the amount of \$54 million.
 - A. May I see a copy of that exhibit, please?
 - O. Sure.
- MR. CONWAY: I'm sorry. May I approach the witness?

EXAMINER SEE: I think you already did, Mr. Conway.

- Q. It does indicate, does it not, that he considered \$54 million of CRES capacity payments in his analysis?
- A. Well, for 2011 actual AEP Ohio data, yes. And as I say -- I quote from his testimony on -- and you can see on line 9 of page 78 where I say yes, he does include CRES capacity revenues. That's different than off-system sales revenues, however.
- Q. And that doesn't give you any -- any insight as to whether or not he might have included also off-system sales revenues in his -- and earnings in his calculations?
- A. Mr. Conway, all I can go by is what Mr. Allen's testimony said.
 - Q. And that's what you think it said, right?
- A. Well, considering I'm quoting his testimony directly, and if you get -- if you would provide me with a copy of his testimony where I -- and I footnote, footnote 121, at the bottom of 78, I show where I quote from his testimony. We can check whether I have quoted from his testimony accurately.
- Q. But you're inferring from the quoted language that he did not include off-system sales

revenues or earnings in his calculations, right?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. Okay. Now, in your table 8, you calculate a total rate base value on line 2 for 2011, I want to concentrate on 2011, of \$6,965,022,836, right?
- A. Yes, that's straight out of the 2011 FERC 8 Form 1.
 - Q. And you divide that -- you divide into that rate base value the net utility operating income on line 1 to get the 9.6 percent on line 3; is that right?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And then on -- on line 6, you present the equity percentage of total capitalization of 52.1 percent. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, I do.
 - Q. And that 52.1 percent you would multiply times the total rate base value to figure out what the equity base is?
 - A. Say that again.
 - Q. So would you -- let me ask that a different way.
- You refer to total capitalization on line 6, right? You also refer to it on line 5. Do you

see that?

- A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. Is the total rate base value, is that also the total capitalization value?
 - A. No.
- Q. Okay. If we increase the total rate value, that 6.965 billion, if we increase that by a billion dollars or so, and everything else was held -- held the same, what happens to the ROE result on line 9? That 13.4 percent value? What would happen to it?
 - A. It's going to go down.
- Q. Okay. And, again, the 6.965 billion number on line 2 for 2011, that's a number that you obtained from the FERC Form 1, right?
- A. That's -- yes, as indicated in note 2 of the table.
- Q. And I thought you were going to tell me you actually calculated that number also, but apparently not. You got it from the FERC Form 1, but is it also described in one of your workpapers how you came up with that number?
- A. I don't have a copy of my workpapers with me, so if you can provide that to me. I apologize for not having it with me.

Q. That's okay.

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MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, may I approach the witness?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MR. CONWAY: Also I would like to have marked as AEP Exhibit 126 a workpaper which I'll represent is Dr. Lesser's workpaper and then ask him to confirm that.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Dr. Lesser, you have before you what has been marked as AEP Ohio Exhibit 126?
 - A. Yes, I do.
 - Q. And is this one of your workpapers?
- A. I'm actually not sure it is, but I will accept, subject to check, that it is.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you. I appreciate it.

At the top of the workpaper for 2011 there are several values that are added and subtracted from one another to arrive at the 6.965 billion result for total rate base, right?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And one of those values that's subtracted from the electric plant in service number at the top is a collection of rate base deductions. Do you see that?

A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. And then there is also a collection of items that are added to the electric plant in service value which is total rate base additions. Do you see that?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And do you see the various items that are in the portion of the exhibit, below the total rate base segment at the top, that's entitled "Rate Base Deductions"?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And are these the rate base deductions that you used to offset against electric plant in service?
 - A. They are.
- Q. And is one of them on line 6, the accumulated deferred income taxes related to 283, which I assume is an account, but maybe you can explain to me what the 283 one is.
 - A. 283 is a FERC account number.
- Q. Okay. What account does it relate to or what is that account?
- A. Well, it's -- FERC accounts for deferred income taxes from three different accounts, accounts 190, 282, and 283.

Q. Okay.

- A. I would have to look at the actual FERC Form 1 to recall -- to refresh my memory as to the specific breakdown of what's included in each account. But that approach to calculating rate base deductions is essentially a standard FERC approach.
- Q. Maybe you've already explained this, but the amount in line 6 of your -- of the rate base deductions segment of the workpaper which is entitled "Electric ADIT (283)," that amount, that 595,271,709 for 2011, do you see that?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Okay. Do you know what's included within that \$595 million value?
- A. Do you mean do I know the specific breakdown of all the components of that?
- Q. Well, yes, either that or generally what goes into it.
- A. Well, to get the specific components, I would need to look at the actual copy of the FERC Form 1. I'm happy to do that if you would like. Off the top of my head, I can't recall what specific components are -- they are or how much they are aggregated from AEP's general ledger accounts.

 Obviously, I don't have that data.

- Q. But they are all deferred income taxes for various asset classes?
- A. Again, Mr. Conway, I really need to look at the FERC Form 1 descriptions for that specific account or the FERC uniform system of accounts.
- Q. Let me ask a specific question: Do you know whether it might include, as one of its components, accumulated deferred income taxes for deferred fuel regulatory assets of AEP Ohio?
- A. I do not know the answer to that question.
- Q. Dr. Lesser, I would like to provide to you an excerpt of the 2011 FERC Form 1 for AEP Ohio, and I also have a complete copy in case what I've excerpted is not sufficient for our purposes, okay?
 - A. Okay.

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MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, may I approach the witness?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MR. CONWAY: I would like to have marked as AEP Exhibit 127 an excerpt from the 2011 FERC Form 1 for AEP Ohio also known as Ohio Power Company.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

Q. And could you turn to page -- pages 276,

A. I'm there.

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Q. Now, at pages 276 and 277, you'll have to forgive me, I'm not quite a pro at the FERC Form 1, but it seems like it's got two pages that are really part of one page here, but 276 and 277, on line 5.

And actually on 277, it indicates, does it not, that there is \$187,472,416 that relates to deferred fuel expense?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And, again, that's the acute -accumulated deferred income taxes related to -- in
 that amount, related to the deferred fuel assets,
 regulatory assets, right?
- A. Yes. That reflects the end of year 2011 balance.
 - Q. And the balance of the ADIT related to the deferred regulatory assets, right?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And can you tell me whether the \$187,472,416 that is the ADIT for the deferred fuel regulatory assets is part of the 595 million on line 6 of the rate base deductions segment of the workpaper?
- A. It is.
 - Q. And that is just one of the components of

the 595 million, correct?

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- A. That's correct. There are five separate components -- actually, I'm sorry, six.
 - Q. Six. And where do you see those?
- A. Well, they are on -- if you go to page 276, Mr. Conway.
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. Lines 3 through 8, it talks about the specific accounts and it totals those for total electric ADIT account 283. And those six -- if you go to page 277, the line numbers on the right-hand side, 3 through 9, those correspond to the same line numbers.
 - Q. So, for example, there is ADIT related to distribution unrecognized equity carrying charges, that's line 4, right?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. What is that? That's a?
 - A. That's a negative number.
 - Q. That's a negative number.
- 21 And then the deferred fuel expense which 22 we just talked about on line 5, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And back on line 3, there is regulatory asset carrying charges related to distribution,

right?

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- A. Correct.
- 3 Q. And that's the \$84,118,147 value on line
 4 3.
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And then there are several other categories on lines 6 through 8 that, when combined with the items on 3 through -- lines 3 through 5, produces the \$595 million value on line 9, right?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And -- and then that total amount from line 9 of page 277 of the FERC Form 1 for 2011, that's the same 595 million that shows up in line 6 of the workpaper, right?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. I want to go back to the deferred fuel regulatory assets that produce the \$187 million of accumulated deferred income taxes, okay?
 - A. All right.
- Q. Now, related to that \$187 million of
 ADIT, of course, there's the underlying deferred fuel
 regulatory asset, right?
- A. Mr. Conway, you're asking me what is -what are the subcategories under line 5, deferred
 fuel expense?

Q. No. I'm asking you in addition to the \$187 million of ADIT that relates to deferred fuel regulatory assets, of course, there is the deferred regulatory assets themselves, right?

- A. Oh, yes, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. And do you know what the related deferred fuel regulatory assets are that are companion to the ADIT, the \$187 million of ADIT?
 - A. Not without looking at the FERC Form 1.
- Q. Okay. Well, could you turn to page 232 of the excerpt. Do you see line 35 where it says "Unrecovered Fuel Costs"?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Okay. And is that related to or part of the deferred fuel regulatory asset?
- A. That is incorporated into the fuel adjustment charge. Is that your question?
 - Q. No.

I just want -- out of -- out of the entire balance of regulatory assets, and focusing on the deferred fuel regulatory asset component, is it your understanding, looking at this FERC Form 1 excerpt, that line 35, "Unrecovered Fuel Costs" of \$466,176,891 as of the end of 2011, represents, in part or in whole, the remaining deferred fuel

regulatory asset for AEP Ohio at the end of 2011?

Just to be clear, I'm not suggesting the whole thing, but I am asking if it is at least part of it.

- A. I would assume it's part of it, yes.
- Q. Okay. And would also -- on line 39, the \$86,897,761 of carrying charges, would that also be part of the deferred fuel regulatory asset at the end of the 2011 for AEP Ohio?
 - A. It would be.

- Q. Okay. And how about, just to be fair about it, on the next page at the top, the deferred equity carrying charges component, the minus \$46,466,748, would that also be included in the calculation of the net deferred fuel regulatory asset at the end of 2011 for Ohio Power Company?
- A. I can't give you a definitive answer in terms of -- I simply don't know.
- Q. Okay. But in any event, the \$466 million number and the 86, almost 87 million dollar number that we previously discussed, you agree that those are at least part of the year-end deferred regulatory asset for fuel for AEP Ohio, right?
 - A. I believe that's correct, yes.
 - Q. Okay. And would you agree, subject to

check, that if we added those three items up together, including the negative one, the last one, that the total amount would be \$506 million?

A. That looks about correct.

- Q. Okay. And that \$506 million, assuming that I got the math right, that corresponds to that \$187 million piece of ADIT, right? Which is part of the 595 million in your calculations, right?
 - A. I believe that's correct.
- Q. Okay. By there's more to the ADIT, the 595 million, than 187 million related to deferred fuel, right?
- A. That's -- that's correct. There is ADIT from account 190, 282, and then other elements of 283.
- Q. I'm just talking about 283 elements, the ones that correspond to the 595 million that's on line 6 of the workpaper.
 - A. Yes, there are other items.
- Q. Okay. And if we look at the bottom of page 232, 232.1, 232.2, .3, down at the bottom right-hand corner, there is a total of \$1,357,975,634, right?
 - A. I see that, yes.
 - Q. And is that the total of the company's

section 283 -- I'm sorry. Let me strike that.

Is that \$1.36 billion, is that the total of the regulatory assets of AEP Ohio included within account 182.3 as of the end of the year 2011?

- A. That's what's reported, yes.
- Q. Okay. And you did not include in your total rate base number the \$6.965 million number that totaled AEP Ohio's regulatory assets, the 1.36 billion as of the end of 2011, right?
- A. Are you asking whether I included that rate base?
 - Q. Yes, total rate base.
 - A. No, I did not.
 - Q. Okay. And if you had, then -- if you had included that value in your total rate base number, then, I think we went over this before, the result would be if you flowed through that impact on your -- your line 13 -- excuse me, your line 9, after tax-return on equity, it would reduce that value, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And then also on -- in this area,
 Dr. Lesser, back on page 78 at line 3, which I think
 you already pointed out before to me, you take
 exception to what you understand to be the company's

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position which is to use the RSR, the retail
stability rider, to produce a guaranteed 10-1/2
percent return on equity. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. Are you -- did you -- did you
review or are you familiar with Company Witness
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A. I've not seen that, no.

Sever's testimony in this case?

- Q. Okay. You don't know -- you are not familiar with -- you didn't review before you prepared your testimony, obviously then, Mr. Sever's pro forma projections of ROEs for 2012 and '13 for AEP Ohio based on the proposed plan?
 - A. I don't recall that, no.
- MR. CONWAY: Okay. Your Honor, may I approach the witness?
- 17 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
- 18 Q. Dr. Lesser, I have a copy of Mr. Sever's 19 testimony.
- MR. CONWAY: Does anyone -- it's the testimony that was presented in this proceeding.

 Does anybody else need a copy of Mr. Sever's
- 23 testimony?

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- MR. LANG: I may, Dan.
- MR. CONWAY: I believe it's AEP Ohio 108

in this proceeding, your Honor.

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EXAMINER SEE: Yes, it is.

- Q. (By Mr. Conway) Could you turn to his Exhibit OJS-2, page 1. It's towards the end of the document.
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. And that exhibit is entitled "Projected Financial Statements Prepared Consistent with Filing." Do you see that?
 - A. I see that.
- Q. And on page 1 is an income statement which provides values for, among other years, 2012 and 2013. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, I see that.
- Q. And do you see that Mr. Sever projects for 2012, consistent with the filing, AEP Ohio will earn 9-1/2 percent on equity? Do you see that?
- A. That's what it says on the income statement, yes.
- Q. And then for 2013, he projects that AEP Ohio will earn 7-1/2 percent on equity?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. So would you agree that Mr. Sever, in any event, and the company, who sponsored his testimony, does not expect to earn a guaranteed 10-1/2 percent

ROE for 2012 or 2013?

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- A. I would accept that what -- what

 Mr. Sever has prepared here is his estimate of the

 return on common equity. However, since I have not

 seen his testimony, reviewed it, I have not seen his

 workpapers or reviewed those, I can't verify accuracy

 or -- and I don't know the basis for his assumptions.
- Q. Would you be able to infer, just from what you see there on paper in black and white, the conclusion that Mr. Sever does not expect a guaranteed 10-1/2 percent ROE for 2012 or 2013?

MR. LANG: Objection, your Honor. I think that was asked and answered. Dr. Lesser has explained he is not familiar with this testimony or these assumptions.

MR. CONWAY: And I didn't ask him about his familiarity, your Honor. I just asked him based on simply what's on the pages whether he could make that inference. If he can't, that's fine.

MR. LANG: Which Dr. Lesser just answered that question.

MR. CONWAY: I don't think he did but -EXAMINER SEE: Thank you, both. Mr. -the objection is overruled. I'll allow Dr. Lesser to
answer the question to the best of his ability.

- A. Could you ask that question again, please?
- Q. Just from what's on Exhibit OJS-2, page 1, Dr. Lesser, can you infer that Mr. Sever does not believe that he -- that the company is going to earn 10-1/2 percent -- that it has a guaranteed earning of 10-1/2 percent on equity for 2012 or 2013?
- A. Based on what's in Exhibit OJS-2, I would accept that that's what Mr. Sever has calculated, but, again, I cannot verify his calculations. I do not know if they are accurate. I simply have not seen any of this before. I have not seen his workpapers, so I simply don't know whether this income statement that he's prepared is accurate or not.
 - Q. Okay. Now, you advocate pricing capacity at the prevailing RPM prices, correct?
 - A. I do.

- Q. And, in particular, you advocate that AEP Ohio be required to price capacity on that basis, right?
- A. Just like every other generator in PJM, yes.
- Q. Now, you don't report in your testimony in this case what the financial impact on AEP Ohio

would be from pricing capacity at the RPM levels, do you?

- A. I haven't calculated that, no.
- Q. Okay. Now, at page 4 of your testimony, line 20, you state, I believe, that AEP Ohio's SSO customers and non-SSO customers -- your word, "non-SSO" -- will pay approximately \$1.58 billion more during ESP under AEP's Ohio proposed prices than what they would pay if RPM prices were used, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. And then if you turn to page 13, at lines 1 through 3, at that point you say that SSO and non-SSO customers -- again, your words, "non-SSO," -- will pay almost 1.6 billion more than what they would if RPM prices were used, right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And so the reference to the 1.6 billion on page 13, is that the same as the 1.58 billion you mention on page 4?
- A. That is. If you go to Exhibit JAL-2 and look at the excess -- right-most table, "Excess Capacity Cost Over PJM Market Prices," I've broken it down there for the different tier 1 and tier 2 customers under AEP's proposal.

And so total CRES providers and non-SSO $\,$

customers, therefore, under AEP's plan would pay an additional 776 million above market and SSO load served by AEP Ohio and then obviously after corporate separation by AEP Generation would pay an additional 766 million.

And then I also have a final based on the proposed off-standard service auction which AEP Mr. Nelson testified that it would be at 255, plus there's discovery responses at 255, though on the stand, Mr. Nelson then denied that and said he really wasn't sure what it would be priced at, that comes out to \$1,577,840,173 as the total excess costs over market.

- Q. And then that last point you made about the price charged for capacity related to the auction, is that the January through May, 2015, period that you are addressing there, that auction?
- A. That's the proposed 100 percent SSO auction.
- Q. Okay. And then I notice on the JAL-2, that exhibit, you referred to CRES tier 1 and CRES tier 2 and total CRES on the first three kind of subtables on the right side.
 - A. I do.
 - Q. Okay. And so when you -- the word

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"non-SSO" that you -- that phrase that you use in your testimony, you are referring to load served by CRES providers; is that right?

- A. Non-SSO load refers to load served by CRES providers. But as you recall from, I believe, the capacity market case where we discussed the middleman role of CRES providers, where there was a dispute over whether charging non-CRES providers was a wholesale transaction versus retail and your witness, Mr. Munczinski.
 - O. Munczinski.

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- A. Munczinski, my apologies, referred to CRES providers as a middleman and that's also in AEP's brief in that case that it was just the middleman. So it's really going to the retail, the non-SSO retail customers.
- Q. I just wanted to make sure I was clear that the reference in the testimony to non-SSO load was consistent with your presentation in your Exhibit JAL-2 under the subtables that refer to the CRES tiers in SSO load served by -- excuse me, the CRES tier 1, CRES tier 2, and the total CRES?
- A. Yes. And I probably should have added middleman for non-SSO.
 - Q. Okay. Well, let's focus on the -- if you

don't mind, the 766 million that you believe the
non-SSO -- SSO load will be paying in excess of the
RPM prices. And you provide detail on that, as I
think you alluded to here in your Exhibit JAL-2. And
I would like to ask you some questions under the
"Total CRES" heading, that third subtable on the
right side of your Exhibit JAL-2, okay?

A. Yes.

- Q. And you show how the 766 million is derived in that subtable, right?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And for planning year 2012-1013, you estimate that the excess over RPM that the company's proposed two-tiered price would collect is 353 million roughly; is that right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And about seven months of that would be collected in 2012 and then five months in 2013, right?
 - A. That's how the planning year works, yes.
- Q. I'm just trying to figure out how much of these dollars apply to 2012 and how much applies to 2013. So would it be -- would it be roughly approximately the case that if I multiplied the 353 million times 7/12, I would get roughly the amount

collected in 2012?

And then, conversely, if I multiplied 353 million by 5/12, I would get roughly what was collected in 2013?

A. Well, not really because underlying that -- that's, of course, based on the data provided by AEP in terms of CRES loads. That assumes that load -- actual CRES non-SSO sales are constant. So if you -- for example, if you were expecting that shopping would increase over that entire planning year, then even though the five-month period of 2013 was -- you would say, well, it's 5/12 of the total, in fact, it would be more than 5/12 because you actually have more non-SSO load.

But if you assume -- you just assume here a constant level of shopping, what's the financial impact in each year, then your assumption is reasonable.

Q. Okay. Well, why don't we go forward with the reasonable assumption -- well, let's go forward with the assumption that the shopping levels are relatively stable and -- and, as a result, the amount that is collected in one period or the other period could be estimated in the fashion that I described. Can you do that?

A. Fine.

- Q. Okay. And then so what would that be for 2012 and 2013? Would you like me to offer you a suggestion and ask you to accept it?
 - A. I am sure you will.
- Q. Would you agree with me, subject to check, that the 7/12 of 353 million is about 206 million?
- A. I would agree with that, subject to check.
- Q. And the 5/12 of the 353 million is 147 million?
 - A. Subject to check, I would agree to that.
- Q. And then continuing on in planning year 2013-2014, you've estimated that the excess over RPM that the company's two-tiered pricing would collect is 34 -- almost \$344 million. Do you see that?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And if we did the same estimate, allocating 2013 and 2014, the excess collections in your approach, the 7/12 of the 344 million in 2013 would produce \$200 million; is that right? Or would you accept that, subject to check?
 - A. Subject to check, I accept that.
 - Q. And for 2014, in the first five months,

the portion of the 344 million that would be collected, the excess of the company's proposed prices over RPM would be roughly 143 million, subject to check?

- A. Say that again.
- Q. Would 5/12 of \$344 million in 2014 equate to \$144 million?
 - A. Yes, yes.

- Q. And then in planning year 2014-2015, the excess over RPM produced by the two-tiered price is \$79 million?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And that's the result of -- or that's displayed on that third subtable of Exhibit JAL-2 and that's -- we don't need to do any calculation; that's what you calculated, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And is that all related to the June 1 through December 31, 2014, period?
 - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. Okay. So for 20 -- for 2012, the -- just backing up a little bit. For 2012, the excess of capacity prices, under the company's proposal, versus -- versus the RPM prices would be \$147 million, right? That's the 5/12 times the 353

million.

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- A. I'm sorry. For planning year?
- Q. This is for calendar year 2012. I'm trying to just sum up here.

On calendar year periods, the excess of the company's proposed pricing versus the RPM pricing for capacity, what that excess would amount to, and I believe that you agreed, subject to check, that for 2012 -- I'm sorry. Excuse me.

For 2012, it would be 7/12 times the 353 million, right?

- A. Correct.
- Q. So that's 206 million for 2012 related to the excess capacity pricing, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And then for 2013, you would have the \$147 million produced by the excess of the company's proposal over RPM for the first five months of 2013; that would be 147 million, right?
- 20 MR. LANG: This is all subject to check 21 again?
- MR. CONWAY: Yes, yes.
- Q. It's the 5/12 times the 353 million.
- A. Correct.
- Q. And then the other seven months of 2013

- is 7/12 times 344 million, that's another 2 200 million?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. All right. So the total for 2013 would then be about 347 million?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Okay. And then for 2014, we would add up the 5/12 of the 344 million or the 143 million result and add to that the \$79 million that appears in your table, right?
 - A. No, that's not correct.
 - Q. Okay.

- A. For planning year 2014-'15, that's for the entire planning year, so you would have to apply your same 7/12, 5/12 breakdown for that.
- Q. Okay. So let me go back. I'm sorry to have belabored the point. For 2014, the first five months of pricing is described in the planning year '13-'14 column of your total CRES calculation, your third subtable on JAL-2, right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. So that's about 344 million. And the first five months are at -- are prorated at 344 million over the first five months. We would get how much?

MR. LANG: Objection. Asked and answered.

MR. CONWAY: I'm just trying to clarify

it, your Honor. If it's been asked and answered, just tell me what the answer is and I'll move on.

Q. Is it \$143 million?

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EXAMINER SEE: Just a moment. The objection is sustained. It has been asked and answered.

MR. CONWAY: Okay.

- Q. (By Mr. Conway) Going back to 2013, Dr. Lesser.
 - A. Planning year or calendar year?
 - Q. Calendar year. According to the discussion we had, I believe you agreed that the --subject to check, that the excess of revenues collected under the company's proposal for capacity over RPM would be \$347 million, right?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Have you examined what the earnings impact on AEP Ohio for 2013 would be if something in the order of \$347 million was subtracted from its net income for that year?
 - A. I have not examined that because it's irrelevant. The correct price to charge is the

market price because that is the efficient capacity price. Moreover, as I describe after corporate separation, I cannot imagine that FERC will allow, under its Edgar policy and under Order 697, that it would allow AEP, in fact, to ever charge an above-market price in an affiliate transaction. So, again, it's simply irrelevant.

- Q. So it would be irrelevant if pricing at RPM would produce a result where Columbus Southern Power -- excuse me, Ohio Power Company's return on equity was reduced to 2-1/2 percent?
- A. Is that a hypothetical? Are you asking me whether it's confiscatory?
- Q. I am asking you whether it's irrelevant to the -- to the -- in your view to the issues in this case if that's the result of charging -- requiring AEP Ohio to charge for capacity at the RPM rate during 2013.
- A. Yes, it's entirely irrelevant and let me tell you why: Because, as you are familiar with, under the U.S. Supreme Court's Hope Natural Gas Standard, there's a balancing act. Hope Natural Gas does not allow for -- you know, does not guarantee a regulated company a profit. That's certainly not how a competitive market works.

And if you look at a case from a year after that, Market Street Railway, you had a situation where, because of competition, because of changing markets for a trolley company in San Francisco, the U.S. Supreme Court said no matter what we raise your rate to, people are just going to start using taxis and automobiles. Regulation does not protect against competition.

And so what AEP alleges is that, well, we are going to have this -- we are going to see our ROE go way down for our generating assets. Whether or not that's true or not, I don't know. That's AEP's supposition.

But in a market economy that simply doesn't matter. That's not how a competitive market works. That's not how the PJM capacity market works at all. It's not a guarantee of recovery. It's designed to provide a level of reliability and procure the most efficient assets to -- to secure that level of reliability is possible.

So AEP's complaints that we have to have a certain ROE guaranteed to us, otherwise it's confiscatory, is simply irrelevant and nonsensical.

Q. Dr. Lesser, you also estimate that there will be, beyond the 766 million of revenues produced

by charging prices for capacity in excess of RPM during ESP, that there will be another \$800 million or so of collections by AEP from the -- from the SSO customers during ESP that relates to charging them implicitly, I guess, the capacity price that's charged versus RPM; is that right?

- A. That's correct. If you add up the SSO load subtotal of 766 million, you add the SSO auction total of 35 million, that's approximately 800 million. Again, that stands in marked contrast to AEP's position of \$989 million in benefits under the proposed ESP to -- because they are not going to charge the embedded capacity costs of \$355.72 per megawatt-day that AEP asserts it is entitled to.
- Q. And with regard to that \$800 million or so, you believe that those represent overcollections by AEP Ohio?
- A. My testimony is very simple. The correct price for AEP to charge all customers, SSO customers and non-SSO customers, is the PJM RPM market price. That is the efficient transfer price. It is what all other generators in PJM, that's the basis for their compensation RPM.

I see no economically-valid reason or a legally-valid reason under basic regulation why AEP,

out of everyone else in PJM, all the hundreds of other generators, should have this special guarantee of above market rates.

- Q. You're not actually providing legal opinions to us here, are you?
- A. I'm providing my understanding of basic regulatory --
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. -- economics as applied to regulatory law.
- Q. And so you did not evaluate the financial impact on AEP Ohio of reducing its revenues by another \$800 million over the ESP. "Another" meaning in addition to 775 million-odd dollars that you believe would be overcollected from shopping customers?
- A. No. Because as I said before, the financial impact on AEP is, one, irrelevant, and, two, it assumes that AEP is essentially -- would be flopping around like a dead fish unable to do anything when it's confronted with the realities of a competitive market.

And, again, competitor -- competitors and competition mean you -- you improve your efficiency, improve profitability. You take all sorts of actions

to increase your earnings rather than just sitting there and saying, well, I guess I'm just going to suffer and die.

- Q. If we required all customers to pay the RPM price including the SSO customers and that created substantial losses for AEP Ohio during ESP, that would not be relevant to the decision by the Commission about the appropriate ESP, right?
- A. Well, Mr. Conway, as I've testified in this case, as I've testified in the capacity case, as I've testified last year in the previous modified ESP, AEP, in my view, has no right to collect what it claims is its embedded costs because I talked about how AEP recovered all of its stranded costs, that AEP went through the transition period which is now long over, which AEP's corporate separation plan says is long over, and AEP is no longer able to collect stranded costs.

And so, your -- your hypothesis and the basis for your question is that AEP, in fact, has a -- should start from a position of we get to collect \$355.72 per megawatt-day for our capacity because that's what we calculate as our embedded costs.

Now, that number itself has been

challenged in the capacity case. But irrespective of whether that number is correct because of the various assumptions that one of the staff's witnesses in that case went through, and I don't want to relive that, that my -- my position is AEP is not able to collect those. That period is long over.

And that based on when I came up with paying an embedded cost, my number, \$190 per megawatt-day on a cost basis, but that is simply as an alternative. If AEP insists that it should collect an embedded cost, that would be the appropriate value, not 355.

Hence, your entire position that we're going to lose money, lose hundreds of millions of dollars of revenues and that's confiscatory makes no sense.

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

EXAMINER SEE: Sure.

(Record read.)

- Q. So is the answer to my question that's right and then your explanation?
 - A. Yes, it is not relevant.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. Sorry.

1 Q. All right. Let's turn to page --

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, could we take a

3 | 5-minute break?

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EXAMINER SEE: Yes, we can.

MR. CONWAY: That's fine.

EXAMINER SEE: Ten minutes.

(Recess taken.)

EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the

record.

Mr. Conway?

MR. CONWAY: Thank you, your Honor.

Q. (By Mr. Conway) Dr. Lesser, could you turn to page 18 of your testimony and your embedded cost rate discussion.

A. I'm there.

- Q. Now, the results of your analysis are provided in table 4 on page 24, your embedded cost analysis, right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And I think I'll concentrate actually on the table, table 4, as well as the energy credit table, table 3, okay?
 - A. All right.
- Q. And so looking at table 4 on page 24 clearly reflects your calculation of an appropriate

embedded cost rate for AEP Ohio, you start with the annual fixed production costs that AEP Ohio Witness Pearce prepared, right?

- A. Yes, in the capacity case.
- Q. And that's in line 1?
- A. Correct.

- Q. That's the \$1.138 billion on a total basis?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you may have told me this in the capacity case, but could you tell me again today, what does that convert to in megawatt dollars per megawatt-day, that line 1 value?
- A. I don't recall if I told you that or not, Mr. Conway, and, off the top of my head, I'm not sure what the number would be.
- Q. Okay. What we do is we divide that number by the 5 CP values, the 9,060.8, is that right, and divide it again by 365, the days of the year?
 - A. That's the correct calculation.
- Q. If I did that and I developed a number of 343.98, you would accept that, subject to your checking it, right?
 - A. Subject to check, yes.

- Q. Okay. Does that -- does that number sound similar to what I believe you quoted to me in the capacity case when we had this discussion?
- A. I recall you asking me about it in the capacity case, so I'm going to assume. I believe I said I hadn't done the calculation.
 - Q. Oh, really?

- A. And you provided the calculation, subject to check, in that case.
- Q. Can you tell me why the value that -that I got that you accepted, subject to check,
 343.89, is different than the \$355.72 value that
 Dr. Pearce calculated?
- A. Dr. Pearce includes the loss factor of approximately 3 percent.
 - Q. And would you agree that that factor should be applied to the embedded cost calculation?
 - A. Yes, I believe that's a reasonable addition.
 - Q. Okay. So where would you apply it? At the end of the set of calculations to the \$93.64 or would you apply it somewhere else like at the line 1 level?
- A. Typically, what you would do is apply the loss factor at the end.

- Q. Okay. Now, the first adjustment that appears in table 4 is at -- that I see at line 6, which is the adjustment for the Darby/Waterford Capacity Equalization Payment Share, right?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And could you explain what you did to make that adjustment?
- A. I can. And the first thing I should point out is the -- my calculation is conservative, and in -- in fact, because the capacity equalization payments that were reported by Mr. Pearce not only include capacity payments made to pool members but also off-system sales, which, at the time I made this calculation, I didn't know that, so the correct number I believe is around 410 million.
- Q. Okay. So the values on line 2, you would adjust downward somewhat; is that right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And as far as you recall, the total number for line 2 would be somewhere around \$410 million?
- A. That's the number I recall for the actual pool capacity equalization payments.
- Q. Do you recall what the breakdown is for CSP and Ohio Power?

- A. I do not.
- Q. Okay.

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- A. Would you like me to continue with how I did the calculation which was your original question?
 - Q. Yes, please.
- A. What I did is I took -- because Darby and Waterford were acquired by AEP after the 2001 transition date, I subtracted out the fraction of capacity that those two plants represent out of AEP's total reported capacity, and what I used for the capacity for Darby and Waterford were reported in AEP's 2011 LTFR filing, summer capacity in 2010.

So I used that and then I used the AEP -on its website, and I believe it's an exhibit of
mine, that from the AEP fact sheet, for its total
installed generating capacity as of January 1 of this
year, and so that comes -- that share is 10.19
percent.

- Q. The share being the Darby/Waterford --
- A. That's correct.
- Q. -- in the numerator and the total in the denominator?
- A. That's correct. So on the assumption that because capacity is essentially applied or provided collectively by all of AEP's generation, I

subtracted out 10.19 percent of the capacity equalization payments from the total, and that is as shown on line \$649 million, so that essentially would be the portion of the capacity equalization payments that are associated with post-2001 investments.

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- Q. So what you did is you -- you concluded that the capacity equalization payments that are an offset -- otherwise an offset to capacity costs should be reduced from the level that Dr. Pearce included because you had excluded Darby and Waterford from the capacity that was available; is that right?
- A. That's correct. That's a change that ——
 I did not do that in the capacity testimony and, in
 fact, though, if you corrected the number to just
 reflect the \$410 million, that's specifically
 associated with the capacity equalization payments
 due other —— or from pool members, then the 10.1
 percent value would be more on the order of \$41
 million rather than \$49 million I'm subtracting, so
 it's a conservative estimate.
- Q. Okay. You're not changing it, but you think it's conservative.
 - A. That's what I have here, yes.
- Q. Okay, okay. And the 49.96 million that you have on line 6, I assume you did not convert that

to dollars per megawatt day, did you?

A. I did not.

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- Q. Okay. Would you accept, subject to check, that it's \$15.11?
 - A. I would accept that, subject to check.
- Q. Then the next adjustment you make in your table 4 calculations is the adjustment on line 7 which is the energy-only contribution to embedded costs adjustment, right?
- 10 A. That's correct. And that's calculated in table 3 on page 21.
 - Q. And that's your energy credit adjustment, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And \$178 million, would you agree that equates to \$53.84 on a dollar-per-megawatt-day basis? Would you agree with that, subject to check?
 - A. I would accept that, subject to check.
 - Q. And that's a -- that's an adjustment that reduces the net capacity cost figure at the end of the day, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. The 15.11 adjustment for Waterford, that increases the capacity cost rate at the end of the day, right?

- A. Yes. It increases the value I show, and if that value's not in there, then the value in line 24, revised daily capacity costs, would be back to the \$78 figure.
- Q. And then after those two adjustments, you make three more adjustments on lines 10, 14, and 20, right?
 - A. Correct.

- Q. And on line 10, there is a depreciation rate adjustment of 173-1/2 million, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And that's a reduction to the annual fixed costs and thus to the capacity cost rate, right?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And then on line 14, there is a return on rate base adjustment and that's a reduction to the annual fixed production costs in the amount of about \$380 million, right?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And then on line 20, you make an income tax adjustment, which I assume results from the prior adjustments, and that's 146.2 million?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And that's also a reduction to the annual

fixed production costs, right?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And so those -- these -- those three latter adjustments at lines 10, 14, and 20, they aggregate to \$3,700,000, right?
 - A. That looks approximately correct.
- Q. And do you know what the dollars per megawatt-day amounts those three adjustments would aggregate to?
 - A. I haven't done that calculation.
- Q. Okay. Would you agree, subject to check, that it's \$211.60 per megawatt-day?
- A. I would agree with that, subject to check.
- Q. Now, aside from the energy credit, is it -- is it accurate that the three other downward adjustments, the ones on lines 10, 14, 20, result from your view that investment and generation plant in service after 2000 should be removed from the embedded cost calculation?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And -- well, in your testimony, the main body of your testimony in this case, you didn't include a calculation which showed how you removed the generation plant in service from AEP Ohio's total

to -- that then -- which removal then underlies your three adjustments on lines 10, 14, and 20? I noticed that -- and the question is is that -- is that what you attached as Exhibit JAL-3 to your testimony, the explanation that you have?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And JAL-3 is an excerpt from your capacity case testimony?
 - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And the calculation for how you removed generation plant in service is reflected in table 3 which is on what's been numbered page 37 of your Exhibit JAL-3?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And if you could turn to that Exhibit JAL-3, on page 37 of that exhibit. The end result, after you take out the investment and then continue to depreciate the previous investment, the pre-2001 investment, the end result is on a total company basis that the remaining GPIS that flows into your embedded cost calculation of \$700,270,498, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And that's -- and you show how that's allocated between Columbus Southern Power and Ohio Power Company on line 7 of that exhibit, right?

- A. Correct. Actually, I should -- let me just add, Mr. Conway, that I didn't calculate the total first and then allocate those -- the numbers are from the individual FERC Form 1s for CSP and OPC, and then I totaled those.
- Q. Sure. And the -- as of the end of 2010 when this call upon which this calculation was based, at that time the companies were still separate? They filed separate FERC Form 1s for 2010, right?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. Okay. And just to tie that off, the remaining GPIS, as a result of your calculations for CSP, as of the end of 2010, after eliminating the post-2000 investment and continuing to depreciate the pre-2001 investment for CSP, is \$418,770,101, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And then for Ohio Power Company it's \$281,500,397, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, if I wanted to determine the value of the pre-2001 investment without offsetting it with an accumulated depreciation, could I -- could I figure that out from your exhibit -- excuse me, your table 3 what that would be?

- A. Well, if -- I'm not sure I understand your question, but if you remember asking what's the gross plant in service as of December 31, 2000, that number is line 1, so that would be 4.3 billion.
 - Q. Okay.

- A. If you then took accumulative depreciation as of -- that was recorded on CSP and OPC's books at that time as reported in the FERC Form 1, that total is an additional 2.167 million that's shown on line 2.
- Q. That's the accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2000, right?
- A. That's correct. And so that would leave net generation plant in service as of that date, as I've calculated on line 3, of approximately 2.1 billion.
- Q. Okay. Then you just continued to depreciate that amount throughout the end of 2010 to come up with the final amount, right?
- A. Yes. Based on AEP Witness Landon's depreciation rates from the ETP proceeding.
- Q. Getting back to my original question which I think you did a better job of rephrasing than I -- than I posed -- than when I posed it to you, the gross plant in service for each of the companies and

on a total basis reflected on line 1 of table 3 as of the end of 2000, right?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. Okay. Now, if we were to determine the amount of net undepreciated GPIS, generation plant in service, that CSP and OPCo actually had at the end of 2010, we could get that information from the FERC Form 1, right?
- A. That's correct. I believe that's what Dr. Pearce did.
- Q. And by doing that we could determine how much of the net generation plant in service your approach has excluded, right?
- A. Well, probably what you would do is calculate -- and I believe this is what Dr. Pearce did, is calculate the gross plant in service as of December 31, 2010, subtract off the total accumulated depreciation as of that time, and that would leave you with net -- net generation plant in service as of December 31, 2010. And you could then compare that number with what I show on line 3.
- Q. If we would just need to look at Dr. Pearce's testimony and his exhibits to come up with that figure, you would compare that then to the values you have in table 3, line 1?

- A. I believe Dr. Pearce's exhibits have -have the net generation plant in service as part of
 his calculation of rate base and return on rate base,
 but one can always look at the FERC Form 1 too.
- Q. Okay. So if we looked at Dr. Pearce's testimony in the capacity case, we could get the values that we were just discussing, right?
 - A. I believe that's correct, yes.
- MR. CONWAY: May I approach the witness, your Honor?
- 11 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

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MR. CONWAY: Your Honors, I'm handing to Dr. Lesser and distributing an excerpt from Dr. Pearce's testimony from the capacity pricing case, Case No. 10-2929, and I would like to have it marked as AEP Ohio Exhibit 218. I'm sorry, I would like to have it marked as AEP Exhibit 128.

EXAMINER SEE: The exhibit is so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. You have a copy of what's been marked as AEP Exhibit 128, Dr. Lesser?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And if I could direct you to Exhibit

 KDP-3, page 5, I think that deals with Columbus

 Southern Power and then Exhibit KDP-4 also page 5.

- Could you identify for me what the values are that we have just been discussing?
 - A. Well, what Dr. Pearce used was the -- if you look at Exhibit KDP-3, page 5, line 2 and line -- lines 2 through 4.
 - O. Yes.
 - A. And column 2 demand.
 - Q. Yes.

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- 9 A. He shows gross plant in service for CSP
 10 of approximately 2.8 billion which is taken from the
 11 FERC Form 1, less accumulated depreciation of
 12 1.108 billion, which leaves net plant in service of
 13 1.7 billion.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. And you can do the same for -- he does the same thing in Exhibit KDP-4 on page 5, and that -- you can see that that is -- leaves net plant in service on line 4 of approximately 4.3 billion.
- Q. And you start off on line 2 with about 6.9 billion?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. From which you subtract accumulated depreciation of about 2.6 billion?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. To get to the 4.3 billion net plant in

- service for Ohio Power Company?
- A. Correct.

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- Q. Okay. So for Columbus Southern Power,
 your approach to reducing that company's net
 generation plant in service reduces it to
 419 million. If you hadn't reduced it, it would
 be -- it would be at a level of about 1.706 billion,
- 8 right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. So that's about a reduction of about -- a little more than approximately 75 percent?
- 12 A. I'll accept that, subject to check, yes.
- Q. Well, 419 -- 420 times 4 would be about 1,680, right?
- 15 A. Correct.
- Q. Which is less than 1,706, right?
- 17 A. I'm sorry, you're saying 418 million is less than 1.7 billion?
- Q. No. I'm just trying to do the math out loud with you.
- 21 A. It's roughly 5 percent lower.
- Q. Okay. And for Ohio Power Company,

 your -- your reduction of that company's net

 generation plant in service takes it from roughly 4.3

A. That's correct.

2.2

- Q. And on a percentage basis for Ohio Power Company, the \$280 million that's left is roughly 90 percent less than what the 4.3 billion is at the starting point?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And if you could, can you compare for me on an undepreciated balance basis what the change is from -- well, strike that.

Now, Dr. Lesser, the amounts of the post-2000 investments that your approach removes from the embedded cost calculation for the two companies, those investment amounts were made primarily for environmental compliance purposes, right?

- A. I know that some of those investments were for environmental compliance. I can't say whether it's most. I don't know the proportion.
- Q. Well, to the extent they were for environmental compliance purposes, if those investments had not been made, the generation units wouldn't have been in compliance with the environmental rules, right?
 - A. That would be my understanding.
- Q. And if they weren't in compliance with the environmental rules, then those units wouldn't

have been able to operate during the period since 2000, right?

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- A. Well, there are emergency exceptions in EPA, but, in general, if you don't comply with EPA regulations, I believe they take a dim view of continuing to operate.
- Q. Okay. So putting aside emergency operations or whatever caveat there was that you described, would you agree that if the units hadn't been operating during the period since 2000 because they were out of compliance with environmental rules, then they wouldn't have been available to provide power for SSO customers since that day -- date?
- A. Based on your hypothetical, if the units were shut down, then presumably they would not be generating any power and, therefore, would not be providing power to any customers.
- Q. Okay. I want to go back to the capacity equalization payments item that you had previously discussed in connection with the Darby/Waterford adjustment that you made. And the first question is --
- A. That's page -- we are back at table 4, page 24?
 - Q. I'm sorry, yes. That's correct.

A. I'm there.

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- Q. Could you -- if you haven't already done it, or even if you have, could you recap it, what are the capacity equalization payments?
- A. The total payments reported by Dr. Pearce including payments to other -- from other pool members and revenues from off-system sales were, I show, 490 million in line 3 of table 4.
- Q. Okay. What -- what do the capacity equalization payments represent? Why are they made and why does AEP of Ohio get them and how do they get them?
- A. My understanding, under the pool agreement, is that AEP Ohio's load ratio share is approximately 40 percent. So AEP Ohio, based on its overall share of load and its generation, you take total capacity revenues, and AEP Ohio would then be allocated approximately 40 percent of those.
- Q. I'm talking about capacity equalization payments, not the sharing of off-system sales margins, okay?
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Okay. And is it your understanding that capacity equalization payments are flowing to Columbus Southern Power and Ohio Power Company in

2010 based on an MLR share calculation?

- A. That was my understanding, but I'm certainly not an expert on the pool. That might be a better question for Mr. Frame.
- Q. And why -- payments -- capacity equalization payments, they came from other affiliates of Columbus Southern Power and Ohio Power Company in 2010, other East pool affiliates; is that right?
- A. My understanding is approximately
 410 million of the 490 million is from other pool
 members.
- Q. And I'm really focusing on the 410 million, just the capacity equalization payments, but your understanding is those payments are from the affiliates Kentucky Power, Appalachian Power, I&M; is that right?
- A. That's my understanding, but, again, I'm not holding myself out as an expert on the pool agreement.

EXAMINER SEE: Dr. Lesser, I'm going to have you speak into the microphone. Pull it closer.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.

Q. And is it your understanding that the recent payments come to Ohio Power Company and

Columbus Southern Power in 2010 is because at one point or another during the year those companies are long with regard to capacity compared to the other affiliates?

- A. Yes. My understanding is that AEP Ohio is long on capacity, whereas, several of the other affiliates are short on capacity. Therefore, AEP Ohio receives payments.
- Q. And that's where the equalization adjective comes from in the capacity equalization payments reference, right?
 - A. I believe that's correct.
- Q. Going back to table 4, Dr. Lesser, and the lines 2 through 6 clearly reflect your calculations regarding adjustment for capacity equalization payments related to Darby and Waterford. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. That analysis that you did that underlies your calculations on lines 2 to -- 2 to 6 of table 4, were they based on your understanding of the AEP pool and that specifically capacity equalization payments are MLRed? That they are subject to the MLR factor?
 - A. That was my understanding. However, what

I did in line -- in line 3 of this table is I took numbers directly reported by Dr. Pearce in his Exhibit KDP-3, page 4, and Exhibit KDP-4, page 4, line -- line 6, sales for resale, so, for example, in KDP-3, page 4, it shows, under sales for resale, 30,785,441 which is the number I used, and his note A says, "Capacity related revenues associated with sales as reported in Account 447," which is off-system capacity sales, and he notes that "(includes pool capacity payments)."

So my calculation is based on taking

AEP's total -- AEP Ohio's total capacity, taking -accounting for the share represented by Darby and

Waterford and removing that share, essentially saying
that credit, that AEP would get to keep that credit
for Darby and Waterford because it's a post-2001
investment.

- Q. Is it your understanding then, the capacity equalization payments that OPCo and CSP received in 2010 are the result of simply being long on capacity, or is it also your understanding that it's based on how much they have invested in their capacity?
- A. Mr. Conway, I believe I've said I'm not an expert on the pool agreement and how the capacity

payments are driven. I simply took what Dr. Pearce's numbers were and I accounted for basically the share represented by Darby and Waterford of that -- of those payments.

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- Q. Well, if the -- if the capacity equalization payment is based, in part, on how much the company receiving payment has invested in generation plant in service, then would you agree you need to keep -- you need to take that into account in determining what kind of an impact on capacity equalization payments would result from removing investment?
- A. No, I don't agree with that for the following reason: What you're suggesting is that I have removed -- physically removed investment. I'm not -- my calculations do not change anything under the pool agreement. It does not change anything under what AEP reports in its FERC Form 1 data or AEP's other accounting data. It simply accounts for the fact that AEP is no longer able to recover stranded generation and rate of return transition costs.

So what you've reflected is that I -- all I've done is saying all that capacity -- those capacity payments AEP receives and reports under

account 447, which includes intercompany pool capacity payments, based on what Dr. -- Dr. Pearce says, those revenues that he credits in his calculation of the capacity, I simply removed the -- I essentially give AEP back, in my calculation, approximately \$50 million of that saying, well, that -- that is associated with the share of total capacity represented by Darby and Waterford.

So the fact -- and this may actually get to what Mr. Nelson was testifying about -- that somehow 80 percent of the capacity would vanish and you have to do a share of the -- of the capacity equalization payments. That's simply not true because nothing is changed on the books.

It's simply saying for purposes of my calculation or calculating a net embedded capacity cost associated with pre-2001 investment, that I would make the following adjustments and I would adjust the capacity equalization payments.

Q. Okay. So your -- your position is that we should remove investment for purposes of calculating embedded costs rate based on your stranded cost position, but, on the other hand, we should -- we should respect or we should take into consideration all of the investment costs for

purposes of the capacity equalization payments that are -- that are reflected in the embedded cost rate?

- A. No. My position is that the capacity cost, that the price charged for capacity, should be set to the RPM, period.
- Q. I understand that, but we're talking about your embedded cost rate now.
 - A. Let me finish my answer, please.
 - Q. Sorry.

A. So, again, I would suggest that the price be RPM. That's the efficient price. What I'm saying is that if AEP wants to charge what it considers an embedded capacity cost price, then the only embedded capacity costs that are appropriate to include are pretransaction -- pretransition costs, predating January 1, 2001.

That has no impact as far as I'm concerned and based on my calculations on how AEP -- the pool member companies decide to operate the pool, whether they modify the agreement or not, it's simply irrelevant.

Q. Well, let's assume we have the pool agreement and it remains in place. The only difference is we've eliminated all of the investment that you removed to conduct your embedded cost rate

calculation, so the only adjustment we make for purposes of figuring out the capacity equalization payments is to remove the same amount of investments to see what the capacity equalization payment flows would be in that circumstance. What do you think that the impact would be on the capacity equalization payments?

- A. Mr. Conway, you're assuming that I've modified the pool agreement.
- Q. No, I am not asking you to modify the pool agreement. The pool agreement stays the same. All that changes is the costs that are on Columbus Southern Power's and Ohio Power Company's books for their investment costs and generation plant in service consistent with what you've done with regard to the embedded cost rate calculation.
- A. Mr. Conway, let me -- I stated this previously, but let me make it very clear: I am not saying and not -- nor am I suggesting that AEP change, adjust the amount of capacity on its books.

As you know, I'm not changing what AEP would report in its FERC Form 1 in any -- you know, by one penny. All those values are the same.

All I'm saying is that for purposes of calculating what AEP calls "an embedded capacity cost

charge" for -- to charge its customers, that that should be based on pre-2001 costs.

2.2

Now, I've adjusted for post-2001 investments made by AEP Generation, made by AEP, that purchased in the market. That should not -- that essentially credited that amount back to AEP, but I am not at all changing AEP's books. I'm not suggesting that AEP change its accounting or change what it reports on its generation plant, and I'm certainly not suggesting that AEP has made any changes or would make any changes to the pool agreement.

- Q. So you don't believe there is any inconsistency in your approach by, on the one hand, providing some adjustment to the capacity equalization payments to reflect the removal of the Darby/Waterford costs but not making a similar adjustment, on the other hand, to reflect the other investment costs that you've -- you've removed from the calculation above and beyond Darby and Waterford?
- A. I think I've answered your question, but I'll try again. I removed Darby and Waterford as shown in table 4 -- well, I removed Darby and Waterford because they were acquired by AEP after the 2001 transition. So those are -- as far as I'm

concerned, those are just generation facilities at market so AEP's revenues, costs, everything, that's at market.

So what I've done is based my calculations as consistently as I can on pre-2001 investment, so I used pre-2001 generation plant in service which is everything that AEP reported in its 2001 FERC Form 1. I did not include Darby and Waterford's costs or any other capital investment cost made after that date.

Now, because the only actual new generating facilities procured by AEP after 2001 and, thus, new capacity, was Darby and Waterford, it's appropriate for me to adjust the capacity equalization payments and rather than subtracting from -- from that amount the entire \$409 million or -- would be \$410 million that Dr. Pearce calculated, that's a subtraction from his number, his gross numbers, I essentially added back the -- saying, well, Darby and Waterford represent approximately 10 percent of that generating capacity, therefore, approximately 10 percent of that generating capacity can be credited to AEP's having Darby and Waterford. So I added that back in.

O. So the distinction that makes a

difference for you between how you treated the capacity equalization payments related to Darby and Waterford investments and how you treated them with regard to all other investments made after 2000 is that the Darby/Waterford investments were related to an actual new power plant purchases, whereas, the other investments were made in existing generation assets previously owned? So that's the distinction that makes a difference for you, right?

- A. If I understand your question, what I've done is subtract out both the energy margins wholesale off-system sale margins associated to Darby and Waterford and the capacity off-system sales reported that would be attributed to Darby and Waterford based on their shares. And so what I have done is, therefore, reflected that addition to capacity based on the fact that in 2001, that capacity did not exist.
- Q. So the answer to my question is yes, that's the distinction that makes a difference?

 MR. LANG: Could I have that question read back again? The one before that one so we can have the full question again, please?

EXAMINER SEE: Okay.

(Record read.)

Q. So the answer is yes, that's the distinction that makes a difference with the explanation that you followed up with?

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- A. The answer is yes, because the addition of Darby and Waterford changed the actual installed capacity amounts only by CSP and OPC combined and, thus, changed the total available revenues from capacity sales and energy sales.
- Q. Are you aware whether gross plant in service investment is a key element of the calculation that underlies the capacity equalization payment?
- A. If you're -- well, yes, obviously it's part of the calculation. If you go back to Dr. Pearce's exhibit, if we go back to page 5 of Exhibit KDP-3, for example, you start with -- he starts with gross plant in service and then subtracts out accumulated depreciation.
- Q. Right. My question is, are you aware whether the gross plant in service amount is a key element of the calculation of the capacity equalization payments?
- A. I'm sorry, I misheard your question. I do not -- I do not know the answer to that.
 - Q. Okay.

A. But, again, I would say I'm not suggesting any changes to what AEP's reporting as its gross plant in service at all.

- Q. If we were to make further adjustments to the capacity equalization payments that reflected the reductions in the plant in service values that your calculations perform, what would be the impact on the adjustment for capacity equalization payments on line 6 and then at the bottom line on line 24?
- A. I'm going to ask you can I have that question reread or --
- MR. CONWAY: Could you read the question back, please?

(Record read.)

2.2

- A. I'm afraid I don't understand.
- Q. Okay. Let me start over.

If we were to make further adjustments to the capacity equalization payment shown on line 6, okay, based on the reduction in generation investments that your approach recommends, what would be the impact on line 6, looking for would it increase it or decrease it, and then what would be the impact on line 24, would it increase or decrease the ultimate rate?

A. I can tell you how line 6 affects line

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     24, but I just don't understand the first part of
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     your question.
                 If we increase the amount of the
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            Ο.
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     adjustment on line 6, would that also increase the
     rate on line 24?
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                 Yes, it would.
            Α.
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                 MR. CONWAY: Thank you, Dr. Lesser.
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                 Your Honors, that's all I have.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Margard?
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                 MR. MARGARD: No questions. Thank you.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Redirect, Mr. Lang?
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                 MR. LANG: Could we have a few minutes,
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     your Honor?
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Certainly.
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                 MR. LANG: Try to make it short.
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                 (Recess taken.)
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the
     record.
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                 Mr. Lang?
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                 MR. LANG:
                            Thank you, your Honor.
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                      REDIRECT EXAMINATION
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     By Mr. Lang:
                 Dr. Lesser, Mr. Conway was asking you a
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     series of questions in reference to the FERC Form 1
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that he marked as AEP Exhibit 127. Some of those questions related to page 232 which is other regulatory assets account 182.3.

Can you -- I believe you indicated to him that was not included in your -- in the total rate base number that he had marked as AEP Exhibit 126.

Can you explain why you did not include the other regulatory assets from account 182.3 in your total rate base?

- A. Yes. I was attempting to calculate the return on rate base. Other regulatory assets under standard FERC accounting is incorporated under equity capitalization, so -- so other regulatory assets are treated as part of the company's capital structure. They are not actually included in the rate base per se. And so what I did is I did not include them.
- Q. Now, with regard to the calculation that you performed, what is the derivation of that calculation? Where does it come from?
- A. In terms of calculating return on our return on equity, that calculation is -- I think it's just based on the standard approach FERC uses to calculate a return on equity investments which is to account for net plant in service, less allowance for deferred income taxes, plus regulatory assets, plus

regulatory liabilities. It's just the standard approach.

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- Q. And Mr. Conway also asked you a series of questions at the end of the examination about capacity equalization payments. Why did you not adjust the capacity equalization payment number in your table for post-2000 investments in the existing plant?
- A. Well, those investments are to be recovered through the market and those investments have not changed. So the capacity, the installed capacity, did not change with the existing investments pre-2001. The only difference was the addition of Darby and Waterford post-2001.

Again, all of that investment is supposed to be recorded through the market which is why I go back to my original calculations in the capacity case of developing an embedded capacity cost value that is based on pre-2001 investment.

MR. LANG: Thank you, Dr. Lesser.

No further questions.

EXAMINER SEE: Recross?

MS. HAND: Briefly, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Hand:

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Q. Dr. Lesser, are you aware that the -going back to the PIRR, are you aware that the vast
majority of costs to be recovered through the PIRR
are fuel costs incurred by Ohio Power Company to
serve its load in the 2009 to 2011 time period?

MR. CONWAY: Objection. This is beyond the scope of the redirect. This is something that should have been asked, if it was going to be asked, during original cross-examination.

MR. LANG: I would share the objection, your Honor.

MS. HAND: Your Honor, may I respond?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MS. HAND: He did not take a specific position on the PIRR in his written direct testimony; that he was supporting the merger of those rates did not become apparent until well into the cross.

20 EXAMINER SEE: The objection is 21 sustained.

MS. HAND: Thank you, your Honor. That's all.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Kyler?

MS. KYLER: No questions, your Honor.

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                 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Kingery?
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                 MS. KINGERY: No questions, your Honor.
                 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Oliker?
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                MR. OLIKER: No questions, your Honor.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Etter?
                 MR. ETTER: No questions, your Honor.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Allwein?
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                MR. ALLWEIN: No questions, your Honor.
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                EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Conway?
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                MR. CONWAY: No questions, your Honor.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Margard?
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                MR. MARGARD: No questions, your Honor.
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    Thank you.
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                EXAMINER SEE: Thank you, Dr. Lesser.
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                 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Lang?
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                 MR. LANG: Thank you, your Honor.
    FES would move to admit FES No. 102, No. 102-A and
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    102-B.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Any objections to the
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    admission of FES Exhibits 102, 102-A and 102-B?
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                MR. CONWAY: No.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: FES Exhibits 102, 102-A,
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    and 102-B are admitted into the record.
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                 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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1 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Conway? 2 MR. CONWAY: Thank you, your Honor. company would move for the admission of AEP Ohio 3 Exhibits 126, 127, and 128. 4 5 EXAMINER SEE: Any objections to AEP 6 Exhibit --7 MR. LANG: Your Honor, sorry, I have no 8 objection to 126 or 127. We do object to 128. 9 The -- I guess a portion of the testimony from Kelly 10 Pearce in the capacity case because this was not --11 not testimony from the modified ESP case, AEP elected 12 not to introduce the testimony on capacity -- how the 13 \$355 charge was calculated in this case, and because they elected not to introduce this testimony as part 14 15 of the modified ESP, I would object to bringing it in 16 as an exhibit with Dr. Lesser. 17 EXAMINER SEE: Any response? MR. CONWAY: Yes, thank you, your Honor. 18 19 First of all, we are not requesting to admit 20 Dr. Pearce's testimony in the capacity case in its 21 entirety. It's just an excerpt from his testimony. 22 And I cross-examined the witness using the excerpted 23 piece. 24 We discussed the values, certain of the

values, in the excerpted piece, so I think it's -- a

foundation has been laid for the admission of the excerpt.

And I would also note that the witness himself refers to Dr. Pearce's testimony in exhibits in numerous ways in his testimony. And I would also note that he -- that he also -- he attached to his testimony an excerpt from his testimony in the capacity pricing case which also refers to Dr. Pearce's testimony.

So I think it's an appropriate use of Dr. Pearce's testimony, the excerpt, in order to guide and illustrate the cross-examination, and so I think it's appropriate to use and to be admitted.

EXAMINER SEE: AEP Exhibits 126, 127, and 128 are admitted into the record.

(EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

EXAMINER SEE: Thank you, Dr. Lesser.

You are dismissed.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Allwein.

MR. ALLWEIN: Thank you, your Honor.

The Natural Resources Defense Council

22 | would call Thomas Lyle to the stand.

And, your Honors, I want to request the acknowledgment of the following -- of the exhibit that I showed you previously and that I gave a copy

to the court reporter now correctly marked as Natural Resources Defense Council Exhibit 101.

EXAMINER TAUBER: It shall be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

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THOMAS LYLE

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Allwein:

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- Q. Mr. Lyle, can you state your name and occupation and position for the record, please?
- A. Yes. My name is Tom Lyle. I'm a

 Managing Consultant for Optimal Energy, Bristol,

 Vermont.
 - Q. And do you have the exhibit marked as Natural Resources Defense Council Exhibit 101 in front of you?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. Please describe that exhibit.
- A. It's my direct prefiled testimony
 consisting of about 19 pages with an attachment which
 is my resume.
- Q. Okay. And was this testimony prepared by you or under your direction?

- A. Yes, it was.
- Q. Do you have any corrections or updates that you would like to make to your testimony this morning?
 - A. I do.

- Q. Could you walk us through those, please.
- A. Certainly. On page 18, I would like to delete a sentence, full sentence, and delete portions of another sentence. The sentence I would like to delete starts on line 21, and I'll just read the sentence and then that I wish to strike, "On the other hand, AEP's partner will seek to maximize Profits."

The next sentence, I delete portions of the sentence "of this -- "...of that apparent tension between AEP and its partner..." So this sentence, starting on line 22, should read, "As a consequence, the Commission will need to closely analyze the costs of the project when the Company files for cost recovery...." and the rest of that sentence as written.

- Q. Do you have any other corrections you would like to make at this time?
 - A. No, I do not.
 - Q. And if I were to ask you these same

questions that appear in your testimony as modified 1 2 today under oath, would your answers be the same, noting those corrections that you just described? 3 4 Α. Yes. 5 MR. ALLWEIN: Thank you. 6 Your Honor, I would move for the 7 admission of Natural Defense Council 101, subject to 8 cross-examination. 9 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. Ms. Hand? 10 11 MS. HAND: No questions, your Honor. 12 Thank you. 13 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Kyler? 14 MS. KYLER: No questions. 15 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Kingery? 16 MS. KINGERY: No questions, your Honor. 17 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Oliker? MR. OLIKER: A few questions, your Honor. 18 19 20 CROSS-EXAMINATION 21 By Mr. Oliker: Q. Good afternoon. 2.2 23 A. Good afternoon. 24 Starting with I guess the corrections you 25 just made, could you tell me why you deleted that

sentence from your testimony?

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- A. I deleted the sentence because based on a better and closer read of the information and the agreements and a better understanding of the relationship between AEP and project development.
- Q. Okay. Maybe we'll come back to that later. I would like to go to page 5 of your testimony on line 19. You state that "By separating out REC and Non-REC costs, AEP would be providing important and useful additional information about RECs," correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And then on page 6, line 2 of your testimony, you state, "Since AEP's proposal will separately identify REC expenses and non-REC expenses, the company's proposal will help to make transparent the environmental attributes associated with renewable energy," correct?
 - A. That's what I state here, yes.
- Q. And if I understand the meaning of the statements, are you trying to say that AEP's proposal would include a line item charge on customer bills for charges associated with the alternative energy rider?
 - A. That's one way of interpreting that. I

believe if they were to provide line items I think would be a price signal that customers could find useful.

- Q. I understand that's your belief, but can you point me to any place in AEP's testimony or in the application that indicates that AEP is going to include a line item charge on customer bills?
 - A. I can't.

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- Q. Okay. And in your review of the application and testimony, am I correct that you're not providing any analysis on whether the proposed ESP is better in the aggregate than MRO?
- A. My testimony, as I state on page 3, focuses on the fuel adjustment clause, the alternative resource rider, the generation resource rider, and then I also discuss Timber Road, and the focus really of my testimony and my discussion is really on Turning Point.

And with regards to Turning Point, this was not a cost case, so there was -- I was not hired to do an analysis, cost analysis, with respect to Turning Point.

Q. Okay. So to be clear, you are more focused on the alternative energy aspects, not the ESP-MRO test?

A. Let me answer it this way to put a finer point on it: My discussion really is at a policy level. It's a discussion about the generation resource rider as being a framework to move forward. Moving forward meaning to develop renewable projects.

- Q. Okay. And moving on to the generation resource rider, would you agree the Turning Point Solar Project would be included in the generation resource rider, correct?
- A. That, I believe, is the company's question.
 - Q. Okay. And on page 7 of your testimony, you state that AEP Ohio has RPS obligations. Can you tell me what "RPS" stands for?
 - A. Which lines are you referring to?
 - Q. I believe it's on page 7, line 13.
 - A. Renewable portfolio standard.
 - Q. And when you say "renewable portfolio standard," are you referring to the benchmark requirements contained in Section 4928.64 of the Revised Code?
- A. I don't recall the actual statute number, but I refer in the sentence -- this full sentence refers to a 12-1/2 percent goal by 2025.
 - Q. Okay. When you state 12-1/2 percent

goal, you're talking about Ohio requirements to procure solar renewable energy credits and other alternative energy credits based on kilowatt hour sales?

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- A. To acquire credits and/or bill to meet a 12 1/2 -- well, to meet a proportional -- AEP's obligation is to meet a proportional share based on their load.
- Q. Correct. And you would agree that the Turning Point solar facility is being proposed in this application to meet those benchmark requirements, the RPS requirements you talked about in your testimony, correct?
- A. I think it goes -- it's -- the intent is to build out the Turning Point Project as part of their work towards reaching that goal. And I think specifically this is the -- the intent of the project is to meet the solar carve-out of the RPS.
- Q. And with regard to the benchmark requirements, or the RPS standards as you've called them, would you agree that it's not just electric distribution utilities who have to meet these standards, it's also competitive retail electric service providers?
 - A. Yes, that's my understanding.

- Q. And I'm pretty sure your testimony says this, but would you agree that the Turning Point Solar Project and the GRR would be approved under Section 4928.143(B)(2)(c)?
- A. When the company files for a cost recovery, I believe that's the statute. They will be seeking recovery, if I answered your question.
 - Q. That's the ESP statute, correct?
- A. Again, I don't recall the actual statute numbers, but I'll trust you.
- Q. If you turn to page 8, I think that's the statute you cite in your testimony.
 - A. Okay. Yep, okay.
- Q. And would you agree there are specific requirements under Section 4928.143 as a prerequisite to obtaining a nonbypassable charge?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you are aware that one of the requirements under Section 4928.143(B)(2)(c) is that the project source through a competitive bid process?
 - A. Yes, I'm aware.
- Q. And then turning to page 11, line 2, referring to the GRR approval process, you make the following statement: "Demonstrating whether a specific renewable project was competitive would

- 1 include a showing by AEP that its renewable energy
- 2 projects were competitive compared to
- 3 independently-owned renewable energy projects"; is
- 4 | that correct?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. Would you agree that section
 4928.143(B)(2)(c) does not merely require that a
 project be competitive, but also that it be sourced
 through a competitive-bid process?
 - A. Yes, I would agree.
- Q. You are aware that AEP Ohio has already
 chosen a developer for the Turning Point Solar
 Project, correct?
 - A. They are working with a developer, yes.
- Q. And they've selected a developer,
- 16 | correct?
- A. Yes, that's my understanding.
- Q. And you are aware that AEP Ohio did not issue a request for proposals in selecting a developer for the project, correct?
- A. In this particular case, the Turning
 Point?
- 23 Q. Yes.
- A. I am not aware if they did or did not.
- Q. And you're aware that AEP Ohio has chosen

the supplier for the solar panels, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And you are aware that AEP Ohio did not issue a request for proposals in choosing the supplier of the solar panels, correct?
 - A. You are referring to ISOFOTON?
 - Q. That's correct.
- A. The facility, the manufacturing facility here?
- Q. No. I'm referring to whether or not AEP

 Ohio chose -- issued a request for proposals before selecting ISOFOTON.
 - A. I am not aware if they did or they did not issue an RFP.
 - Q. And you're aware that another requirement -- or strike that.

You are aware that another condition to obtaining a nonbypassable charge under section 4928.143(B)(2)(c) is that AEP Ohio must dedicate the capacity and energy to Ohio customers?

- A. Correct. I'm aware, excuse me.
- Q. And you're also aware that under section 4928.143(B)(2)(c), no surcharge shall be authorized unless the Commission first determines in the proceeding that there is a need for the facility?

- A. Which proceeding are we referring to?
- Q. I'm referring to the statutory language, if you're familiar with it.
- A. I'm familiar with the language -
 MR. ALLWEIN: Your Honor, I just want to

 object. You are asking his opinion. He is not an

 attorney.
- 8 MR. OLIKER: Of course, as his layman 9 opinion.
- 10 EXAMINER TAUBER: With that 11 clarification.

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- THE WITNESS: Can you repeat your question? I'm sorry.
- EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Lyle, can you put the mic towards you?
- THE WITNESS: Is that better?

 EXAMINER TAUBER: Yes.
 - Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Would you agree under

 Section 49 -- are you aware that under Section

 4928.143(B)(2)(c), no surcharge shall be authorized unless the Commission first determines in this proceeding that there is a need for the facility?
- A. I'm only pausing because you keep referring to "this proceeding." I assume you are meaning this proceeding we are in here. It is my

understanding that a determination for need is actually now before the PUCO for decision, so to the extent need has been established in that proceeding, then that would, in essence, you know, support need in this proceeding.

I don't know if I'm confusing the record or not, but I'm just telling you I'm trying -- I'm getting hung up on your use of the term "this proceeding."

- Q. Maybe we can get this from a different way. Would you agree AEP Ohio has proposed to establish the need for Turning Point in a separate proceeding?
- A. It's my understanding they've filed in a proceeding for need in another proceeding.
- Q. And you are not providing testimony in this proceeding whether there is a need, correct?
 - A. No, I'm not.

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Q. Could you turn to page 10 of your testimony, please. You make the statement that "...the company can only pass through the costs associated with purchase power agreements. As a result, there is little...opportunity to develop its rate base and earn a return on investment for stockholders."

- A. Which line are you referring to? I'm sorry.
 - Q. Starting on page 10, line 10.
 - A. And your question?

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- Q. I'll read it again. It says "...the company can only pass through the costs associated with purchase power agreements. As a result, there is little...opportunity to build its rate base and earn a return on investment for stockholders." To your knowledge is the generation and function number subject to cost-based regulation?
- A. I believe it's deregulated, so, no, it's not.
 - Q. And in your testimony you also claim that a three-year ESP hinders AEP's ability to enter into long-term purchased power contracts; is that correct?
 - A. That's what I stated, yes.
- Q. Are you familiar with the Wyandot Solar contract?
- A. Yes. I have not -- I haven't done a full analysis of the Wyandot project but.
 - Q. Do you know how long that contract is for?
- A. No, I do not.
 - Q. With respect to Turning Point Solar, is

there any reason why AEP Ohio could not enter into a long-term purchase power contract with Turning Point Solar?

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- A. Well, let me answer it this way: I think the way I view this case is that AEP has available to it a number of tools and options under the statute.

 As I read the statute, you know, a plain reading of the statute provides these three tools: They can —they can purchase RECs in the short-term market, they could enter into purchase power agreements, or they could they could build.
- Q. They could do a purchase power contract with Turning Point Solar, correct?
- A. They could and they have with Timber Road and Wyandot.
- MR. OLIKER: Could I have a minute, your Honor?
 - Q. Going back to the question so I can clarify the RPM-MRO test, there is no analysis of that in your testimony, is there, that you calculated the MRO value or the ESP value?
 - A. No, I have not.
- MR. OLIKER: I believe that's all the questions I have, your Honor.
- Thank you, Mr. Lyle.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. McBride? 1 2 MS. MCBRIDE: Thank you, your Honor. 3 4 CROSS-EXAMINATION By Ms. McBride 5 6 Good afternoon, Mr. Lyle. Ο. 7 Α. Good afternoon. 8 Q. Starting on page 18 of your testimony, you discussed this briefly with Mr. Oliker, you state 9 10 it's your understanding that 4928.143(B)(2)(c) establishes two requirements that AEP Ohio must meet 11 12 to establish a nonbypassable rider; is that correct? 13 Α. Correct. And is it true there are additional 14 Q. 15 requirements imposed by that statute? 16 I think the other one referred to by the 17 previous attorney was that the output is used to serve Ohio customers. 18

Okay. And other than those three Q. criteria, are you aware of any others?

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- 21 Correct. No, I'm not aware of any Α. 2.2 others.
- 23 Just following up briefly on your Q. 24 discussion with Mr. Oliker about the competitive bid 25 process, I just want to confirm, is it your

understanding that AEP Ohio has not provided any evidence of the Turning Point Project with resources through a competitive bid process?

- A. I believe they provided information on some of it. This might be confidential information on the contractual -- contracts between Turning Point and AEP.
- Q. Okay. And have you seen any evidence that the contract was solicited through a competitive bid process?
- A. Like I said before, I have not seen any evidence that they have or they have not.
- Q. The second criteria that you mention on page 18 for the nonbypassable rider is that there must be a need for the facility based on resource planning projections; is that correct?
 - A. Correct. That's what I state.
- Q. Okay. And is it true you generally agree that the resource planning process should involve a least cost analysis?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And you believe that AEP Ohio should be required to establish that the Turning Point Project satisfies a least cost analysis, correct?
 - A. Yes, with one minor -- depending on your

view, one minor qualification. I think, as I read the statute, the State of Ohio is really trying to balance two somewhat competing objectives.

On the one hand, they would like to promote competition in the electric markets; and, on the other hand, they have -- the State has an RPS goal so that I would just back off a little bit in terms of saying always pursue least cost -- well, let me step back a little bit.

So that least cost should be a goal, but also keeping in mind the other objectives of the State which is to develop renewable energy in the state of Ohio.

- Q. Okay. But do you believe that AEP Ohio should establish that the Turning Point Project meets a least cost analysis?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And you have not seen any evidence that AEP has established that the Turning Point Project does meet that least cost analysis; is that correct?
- A. Well, also, like I said before, you know, right now, it's not a cost case, so when they file for cost recovery, that issue will be ripe for a decision.
 - Q. Okay. So just to clarify, you don't

believe that there is evidence in this proceeding, but that may appear at some later proceeding?

A. Right.

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- Q. Okay. And are you aware that AEP objected to the presentation of least cost analysis in a separate need proceeding you reference in your testimony?
- A. I'm not sure which proceeding you're referring to, but no.
- Q. The need proceeding in 10-501 that you reference in your testimony?
 - A. I was not part of that docket.
- Q. And you discussed briefly with Mr. Oliker RPS standards that are a part of Ohio law, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And based on your experience, you would agree that one of the effects of instituting benchmarks for renewable resources is that such policies kickstart the renewable energy market; is that fair?
 - A. I've said that, yes.
- Q. Benchmark by renewable developers to enter the market and build new projects for renewable energy; is that right?
 - A. Right.

- Q. And as a result of the new developments, the price of renewable resources would eventually decrease, correct?
 - A. I think that's the goal, yes.

- Q. And I believe in your testimony you stated that you believe that the GRR because -- as a nonbypassable rider may work against the market; is that correct?
- A. I'm not sure what you are referring to as "working against the market" but.
- Q. Well, if you turn to page 10 of your testimony, I believe you testified that "making the GRR a nonbypassable rider...may dissuade competitors from entering the Ohio market and building viable renewable projects"; is that correct?
- A. Yes. I think that is what I've stated here on page 10. I think, though, it would be important to also note that -- that I've also recommended and I think others here have also -- other parties in this proceeding have also recommended that, you know, a crediting system, pay crediting system were to be put in place, I think some of those concerns by CRES providers would be addressed.
 - Q. Okay. Just to clarify, the competitors

that you're talking about in this testimony at page 10, are you talking about CRES providers, or are you talking about other renewable energy developments?

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- A. Okay. I understand what you're talking. So here I'm really referring to other developers coming in -- coming into the market.
- Q. Okay. But did you also test the fact that the GRR is nonbypassable means that there would be a risk that shopping customers would be charged twice for RECs; is that correct?
- A. Well, again, I refer to -- in this written testimony I refer to it as -- I've recommended that the GRR be approved but with the condition that a -- I refer to it as a tracking system in my testimony. Others, I believe, have referred to it as a crediting system.

I actually like the term "crediting system" a little bit better, but I think if such a crediting system were to be put in place, a lot of those -- those concerns would be addressed that I mention here on page 10.

Q. Okay. And so your -- your recommendation about the tracking system is designed to help alleviate the risk that shopping customers would pay twice for RECs under a GRR that's nonbypassable?

- A. Right. If I understand your underlying principle of a crediting system would be to protect consumers to make sure they do not pay twice.

 Obviously, details of such a system will need to be worked out at some point.
- Q. And when you say "consumers," are you talking about shopping customers?
 - A. Shopping customers.

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- Q. And I believe you testified that the record is not clear as to exactly how a tracking system would happen; is that right?
 - A. Right. I've testified to that.
- Q. And you did not provide any testimony here as to how to implement or design such a tracking system; is that right?
- A. No, I have not. I do -- I would note that I believe it was -- there was a Witness Parisi, I believe is his last name, mentions -- discusses very briefly a crediting system --
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. -- in a broad outline basis.
- Q. Okay. But you have not provided any testimony.
- A. No, I have not.
 - Q. But you do believe that the tracking

system either the design for the implementation of it should occur before the nonbypassable GRR is approved?

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- A. No, I don't think it necessarily has to be designed before the GRR is approved in concept. I think when -- when the company files for cost recovery, I think at that point in time there should be at least a fairly solid proposal for -- for how a system would be designed, developed, implemented.
- Q. Okay. And so that solid understanding is the issue that needs to be resolved before the GRR should be approved?
- A. Again, not necessarily. Let the GRR -- should be proven, I think with what -- in order to move -- move the project forward, I think the GRR can be approved conceptually as a framework as I keep repeating.
- Q. Okay. So your testimony on page 9, lines 14 to 15, in which you say, "There are two main issues that need to be resolved before a GRR funding mechanism should be approved," you're saying that testimony is limited to the later cost proceeding?
 - A. Which lines are you referring to now?
 - O. Lines 14 and 15.
 - A. Well, I still believe that the GRR from a

conceptual point of view can -- you know, can be approved so that the project can move forward. But that a tracking system or crediting system, you know, needs to be developed.

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Q. Isn't it true, Mr. Lyle, that Ohio law requires utilities to recover costs associated with their compliance with the renewable energy benchmarks on a bypassable --

MR. ALLWEIN: Objection. That's asking for a legal conclusion.

MS. MCBRIDE: I'm just asking as to his understanding.

EXAMINER TAUBER: And with the understanding you are not an attorney, you can answer the question, please.

A. It's my understanding that distribution utilities have -- have -- have at their, you know, at their disposal various tools. I've said this before and when -- one way is to enter into REPAs which would follow, as I understand, the alternative resource rider which is bypassable.

The other tool available is under 4928.143(B)(2)(c) which essentially allows for a nonbypassable surcharge.

Q. Okay. So you're not aware --

EXAMINER TAUBER: Can I just interrupt for one second? I think both the mics went out.

- Q. Sorry. Were you done with your answer?
- A. Why don't you ask your question again.
- Q. I will just it a slightly different way.

 Are you aware of an Ohio statute that requires

 utilities to recover costs of the renewable energy

 resources on a bypassable basis?
- A. I think I did answer that question. They have, you know, multiple ways, three ways as I understand it, to, you know, help them help companies, help distribution utilities to reach their RPS goals. One is bypassable under the alternative alternative energy resource rider, and the other is under the nonbypassable, in this case, the GRR.
- Q. Okay. So -- that is what AEP Ohio has proposed in its modified ESP, correct, the GRR and the AER?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. So my question is about the preexisting statute. Are you aware of any statute in Ohio that would require renewable resources regardless of how they required the costs to be recovered on a bypassable basis?
 - MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection. He has

answered this three times what his understanding is.

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MS. MCBRIDE: I don't think he has, your Honor. He has responded as best up until now as to what AEP Ohio has proposed, and I'm just asking if he knows of a statute, either yes or no.

EXAMINER TAUBER: The objection is overruled.

- A. Can you ask the question one more time?
- Q. Are you aware of any Ohio statute that requires utilities to recover costs of their renewable energy resources on a bypassable basis?
- A. I think I have answered this multiple ways, but it seems -- the answer to your question is it seems that it would be inconsistent to me, my reading of the statute, be inconsistent.

On the one hand, RECs are only re -- you know, able to be recovered through a bypassable surcharge or rider. But, on the other hand, you have 4928.143(B)(2)(c) which allows distribution utilities so long as they meet the criteria to impose a nonbypassable charge. The two just seem inconsistent to me, so I don't know how to answer your question.

Q. So the answer must be you are not aware of any statute that would require utilities to recover their renewable resources on a bypassable

1 basis.

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- A. My answer would be they seem to be -- if there is one, they seem to be very inconsistent.
- Q. And is it your understanding 143(B)(2)(c) makes any specific reference to renewable energy resources?
 - A. I would have to read the statute but.
- Q. I believe you spoke briefly with Mr. Oliker and already with me briefly there are several options for utilities such as AEP Ohio to achieve their renewable benchmarks, correct? You discussed the purchase of RECs as one alternative.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And another is using long-term agreements like the Timber Road agreement?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you believe that those long-term agreements, like the Timber Road agreement, are an excellent tool for capturing low-energy resources; is that correct?
 - A. One tool.
- Q. You also testified that new renewable generation resources are unlikely to be built in Ohio unless there are assurances of cost recovery; is that right?

- A. I think that's true in any state.
- Q. And AEP Ohio's proposed Timber Road agreement is an example of how to provide those assurances.
 - A. It's one example.

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- Q. So you would agree that bypassable cost recovery is not an impediment to the development of new generation resources, correct?
- A. It's not an impediment, but I think also I would qualify that answer to say that, you know, if you were a distribution utility and I have this requirement to build renewable to reach the 12-1/2 percent goal in 2025, I would -- and I have in front of me available tools that I could use, I would use every -- every tool I could to help my company achieve its goals. And whether it's through the AER or the generation resource rider, I would -- I would use those tools.

I would also say that by, you know, relying solely on -- on REPAs, whether they are bypassable or not, would essentially subject in this case AEP to be at the mercy of developers to bring forward projects.

Q. And I believe you previously told me you are not familiar with the renewable market in Ohio;

is that correct?

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- A. I have a general understanding, but, no, I don't have an in-depth understanding of the renewable market here.
- Q. And my question, I understand your explanation about the different options, but the question that is simply bypassable costs recovery is not an impediment to the development of new resources, correct?
- MR. ALLWEIN: I think that question's asked and answered, so I'm going to object. You already asked him if bypassable riders were an impediment to new generation.
- MS. MCBRIDE: I don't believe I got an answer to that question. We can read back the answer.
- MR. ALLWEIN: I think his first words
 were "it is not an impediment."
- 19 EXAMINER TAUBER: The objection is
- MS. MCBRIDE: No further questions.
- 22 Thank you, Mr. Lyle.

sustained.

- 23 EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.
- 24 Mr. Etter?
- MR. ETTER: Yes, a few questions, your

Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

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By Mr. Etter:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Lyle.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. On page 9 of your testimony at the bottom, line 20, you state that -- or, beginning on line 20, you state that because the PUCO approves the ESP for a period of only three years, it is my understanding that AEP faces a number of challenges in financing for renewable energy products -- or projects; is that right?

Do you know whether AEP has asked for a -- well, first of all, how long of an ESP do you think would be needed for AEP to overcome this challenge?

A. Well, let me first state -- and, you know, this is an area of my testimony that probably isn't the most clear but, you know, I do understand that if a rider is approved, that it's -- the rider stays in effect, you know, essentially for the duration of the project life. That's my understanding. So it extends beyond the three-year planning horizon.

The point I was really trying to make here, which obviously I think I've not -- not been as clear as I should be, is that it just, in my view, you know, as I work in different states, it just seems that AEP and other distribution utilities are on this continuous, you know, planning cycle, and it's hard because it's such a, you know, such a fast-paced or such a continuous cycle that it's hard to plan, implement, and plan and implement projects, so that was really my only point here so.

- Q. So you are really not blaming it on the fact that it's only a three-year ESP that, you know, that AEP could have -- could, in fact, if they wanted to, have asked for a longer ESP, is that right, in order to overcome this obstacle that you see?
- A. I suppose they could have requested a longer duration, longer planning period.
- Q. Okay. And on page 10 of your testimony, on lines 4 through 15, you discuss what you later call a "regulatory dilemma" regarding renewable energy in AEP's ESP, and, you know, if I understand it right, what you're saying here is that AEP must choose between earning a return on investments for stockholders and encouraging competitors to enter the Ohio market; is that a fair characterization?

A. I'm sorry, where are you reading "regulatory dilemma" here?

- Q. Actually in the next -- starting on line 17, you discuss a regulatory dilemma, but I believe it's set up at lines 4 through 15.
- A. Yes. I think really what I'm trying to get at here, the main point is that, you know, the company and other distribution utilities are really, you know, tasked to reach -- reach the RPS goals and that, you know, there are a number of ways that they can do that, you know, entering a REPA. Basically my understanding is really just a passthrough. There is no opportunity to earn a rate of return. But on the other hand, they need that option in order to, you know, be on track to reach -- to reach the goal.
- Q. But -- I'm sorry, did you answer your question?
 - A. Well, I am not sure I did.
- Q. I think you sort of state there the company is down to making a choice between earning a return for its shareholders and encouraging competitors to enter the Ohio market. Is that a choice they are facing as you see it?
- A. Yes. I guess you are kind of hanging me up in terms of, you know, it's AEP's choice to

encourage competitors. I think the framework that the state of Ohio has designed here is intended to, know you, is intended to encourage developers to come into the market and build renewables.

- Q. Okay. Then on line 17 through 21, you mention a solution -- actually two solutions, extending the time period of the ESP and modifying the proposed language of the GRR, so that it's strictly limited to renewable projects that the PUCO has deemed to be needed, prudent, and competitively bid; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.

- Q. So are you advocating that the GRR should be removed from an ESP if -- from any ESP if the projects have not been approved by the PUCO at the time the ESP application is filed?
- A. I'm not sure I understand your question really. Can you ask it -- reframe? It seems --
- Q. Well, on line 20, you state that the GRR "is strictly limited to renewable projects that have been deemed by the PUCO to be needed, prudent and competitively bid." Would that -- would the PUCO have to make that determination before an ESP application is filed in order for the GRR to be included in the ESP?

A. I think it's my understanding that, you know, for the costs of -- that are filed under the proposed GRR, need to be determined by the PUCO deemed needed, prudent, and competitive -- competitively bid. "Competitively bid" I read to mean that the end result reflects what a competitive market would -- would deliver.

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- Q. And would a company have to do that -have to have that determination made already before
 it files a GRR for the Commission to consider?
- A. Again, you know, I guess maybe I'm putting too fine a point on it but --
 - Q. Maybe I am trying to.
- A. Yes, yes, with respect to the cost, but, again, I think in order to move this forward, this project forward, the GRR, as a conceptual framework, I think, can profit. I think with what the company is asking for and what I agree with is that the GRR, you know, as a concept should be deemed acceptable.

And then when it comes to the costs, the cost recovery, then, you know, another layer of analysis needs to be applied with respect to, you know, prudency and competitiveness.

Q. But under the ESP statute, and I'm just asking as a layman -- for a layman's opinion, the

Commission is required to make a determination as to whether the ESP in the aggregate is more favorable than an MRO, a market rate offer; is that right as far as you know?

- A. Yes. My testimony is really kind of limited here to the GRR, so I don't want to testify outside of the bounds of my expertise. And you keep mentioning ESP and the MRO and my understanding that those have; you know, contemplate considerations that are well beyond the GRR.
- Q. So in a -- in its consideration of the ESP application, should the Commission also consider the costs that will be coming down later possibly for -- throughout GRR in determining the effect on the rates that customers may pay?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I believe the witness just stated that was beyond his understanding. Counsel is trying to apply the other things, the MRO and the ESP test, not just how the GRR is structured.

MR. ETTER: If I may, your Honor, I am not asking him to make a determination here regarding ESP versus the MRO. I'm just asking if the costs that will be included in the GRR is something that the Commission should consider as it looks at the

1 ESP.

2 MR. SATTERWHITE: If I may respond, your

3 Honor?

4 EXAMINER TAUBER: Yes.

MR. SATTERWHITE: He is asking exactly that. He is not saying ESP versus MRO, trying to ask -- use lay terms to ask the legal question of the witness that he has said he can't answer.

MR. ETTER: Later in his testimony

Mr. Lyle refers to the GRR as being a placeholder

rider, and so that's -- that's part of the aspect of

this whole rider, the GRR, is, you know, is whether

or not there are any costs in there to begin with and

how that affects the ESP.

EXAMINER TAUBER: I will allow it, but let's keep it focused, Mr. Etter.

- A. So the question is whether the costs should be considered at some point in time?
- Q. Well, as the Commission looks at this ESP, should the Commission also consider what costs may be included in the GRR later on that may affect the rates that customers pay?
- A. I think you've hit it. Later on, I think certainly the PUCO should take a look at what the costs are from -- are included in the GRR, but,

again, from a conceptual point of view, I think the GRR is a good mechanism and I think, you know, the Commission -- I think that decision is ripe -- or that issue is ripe for a decision in a conceptual manner.

MR. ETTER: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Lyle.

That's all the questions I have.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Before we go on, I just have a quick clarifying question on page 10.

THE WITNESS: Sure.

EXAMINER TAUBER: I just want to make sure I'm understanding correctly. Your testimony isn't concluding that the market is incapable of developing any renewable projects, is it?

THE WITNESS: Are you referring to a specific area or are you just kind of generally -- EXAMINER TAUBER: Just generally, just

18 generally to make sure.

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THE WITNESS: And the question -- just so

I understand the question, so the market is in

incapable of developing renewable --

EXAMINER TAUBER: I think in your testimony at page 10, lines 4 through 15, you provided the company has to rely on the market to develop projects. I just want to make sure I

understand that correctly, you think the market can or cannot develop renewable projects?

THE WITNESS: Well, certainly I think, you know, the market, you know, in general, you know developers are capable of providing -- of developing projects. I think in this case, you know, the Turning Point Project with AEP as a partner is a reflection of what the market can do. And I think, you know, to build utilities' scale projects like Turning Point I think, you know -- you know, AEP or FirstEnergy, I think are, you know, candidates and are market players who should and can develop renewable energy market facilities.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

Mr. Satterwhite?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor.

- - -

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Satterwhite:

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- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Lyle. I'm Matt Satterwhite for Ohio Power. How are you doing today?
 - A. Good. How are you?
 - O. Good.

I would like to ask you some other
questions following up on questions the other counsel

asked you today. Do you remember the conversation you had with Ms. McBride about least cost?

A. Yes.

Q. I believe you stated that you think there needs to be a balance that, in general, you are in agreement with least cost but a balanced least cost; is that correct?

MS. MCBRIDE: Your Honor, I object. Friendly cross.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, if I may?

EXAMINER TAUBER: Yes.

MR. SATTERWHITE: It's not friendly cross at all. I believe counsel tried to create a new standard which is, I believe, raised to try to challenge what AEP Ohio has proposed. And I believe I'm allowed to try to clarify this with this witness what that is and whether he is opposed to AEP Ohio or not on this point. It's unclear on the record.

MR. OLIKER: I'll join in the objection, and he can save it for redirect.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. McBride, do you have anything to add?

MS. MCBRIDE: Well, I object to the mischaracterization of my questions and Mr. Lyle's responses as to developing any other standard. My

testimony was directed to at least cost analysis, and he is trying to solicit friendly testimony regarding that application to AEP's proposal.

MR. SATTERWHITE: If I may, your Honor.

I don't agree with the least cost, and I'm trying to challenge that right now.

EXAMINER TAUBER: The objection is overruled.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Could you please have the question reread?

(Record read.)

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- A. That is my testimony, that's correct.

 There should be a balance.
- Q. So is there a difference between what traditionally is referred to as the least cost standard and a reasonable least cost?
- A. Again, I think the idea is -- the state is trying to balance at least two main objectives, you know, to promote competition in the electric market but also to build up to meet the RPS poles and build out the renewable -- to build out renewable energy.

So I look at it from -- in my line of business what I -- what I refer to as "least cost" is really, you know, gets to, you know, reasonable least

cost. The reasonable least cost issue that you are referring to, at least I think you are referring to, is that when we do, you know, renewable energy studies, when we do -- not that I did one here in this case, but when we do renewable energy studies and energy efficiency studies, we look at the costs of -- to implement renewable projects.

We look at the costs of implementing energy efficiency, and we compare that to the cost of the supply side. But when we look at the supply costs, what we do is -- is in many states do this is essentially add to that externalities. I am sure you have heard that cost of carbon, cost of pollution.

And so that kind of goes to the issue what's reasonable in that we're trying to make transparent what those costs are. Not only just the cost of fuel, cost of generation, but also the other costs as reflected as externality factors, the other costs being carbon, pollution to get a reasonable sense as to what the tradeoffs are between the supply side, traditional supply side, and renewable energy and/or efficiency.

Q. Okay.

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- A. Does that answer your question?
- Q. Yes, thank you. You also had a

conversation, on the infamous page 10, about
dissuading investment in the Ohio renewable market.

Do you remember --

- A. Yes.
- Q. -- most of it being about that, I think?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Is it your understanding that one of the goals of the in-state solar requirements in Senate Bill 221 is to incent investments in the solar industry in Ohio?
 - A. My understanding, yes.
- Q. And isn't part of -- you state here that competitors could be dissuaded from developing that, on lines 14 and 15. But isn't part of the developing solar industry in Ohio the development of manufacturers of solar panels in Ohio?
 - A. I believe that is a goal, yes.
- Q. And a project that used solar panels manufactured in Ohio, would that be --
 - MR. OLIKER: Objection, your Honor.
 - Q. -- meeting the goals?
- MR. OLIKER: Friendly cross.
- MR. SATTERWHITE: If I may, your Honor, it states clearly on his testimony, lines 14 to 15, that this is going to dissuade additional viable

projects here in Ohio. And I believe, as counsel
himself for IEU pointed out, there is some investment
in this industry in Ohio. And I think it's
appropriate to challenge the statement the witness
makes with the points that have already been raised.

EXAMINER TAUBER: I will allow it.

- Q. Do you want the question reread?
- A. Yes, please.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, could you have the question read?

EXAMINER TAUBER: Sure.

(Record read.)

- A. It's my understanding that it would meet the goals.
- Q. And counsel for Consumers' Counsel,
 Mr. Etter, asked you a question about extending the
 ESP period beyond three years and whether AEP Ohio
 Power could have requested a longer period. Do you
 remember those questions?
 - A. I remember.
- Q. Is it your understanding that AEP's argued that it cannot enter into the Turning Point Project because of the term of the ESP?
- A. I don't believe that's one of the conditions. I don't think -- I don't --

- Q. Maybe it's confusing. I can clarify.
- A. Yes, please.

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- Q. You raise a concern that there is a potential barrier because the ESP is a three-year period, correct?
 - A. That's what I've stated, but, yes, right.
- Q. And so my question is, is there anywhere in the case that you know that AEP has stated that they cannot enter into this Turning Point Project if they move forward after the GRR is established because of the three-year ESP term?
- A. Let me try to answer it this way, I don't believe that the term -- the three-year term really has any effect on AEP's position to move forward with Turning Point.
- Q. Okay. Now, on the 2010, you are really describing sort of two modifications you would make to the GRR, one being the three-year provision that we sort of talked about and you sort of explained the context for that today, and, two, the lack of tracking or credit that you talked about, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And on the bottom of 10 to the top of 11, when you give sort of your solution for how to solve these problems, you propose, like Mr. Etter was

talking about, that the GRR should be changed to require finding of need, prudency, competitively bid, and be limited to renewable resources, correct?

A. Correct.

- Q. Is it your understanding, and I believe you have cited elsewhere in your testimony somewhere that the prudency, the need, and the competitively bid are already part of the Statute 4928.
 - A. They are part of the statute, yes.
- Q. So really, the only thing you're adding in here is the limitation that the project be renewable, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. And so it was your intention to limit the statute that the General Assembly put out to just renewable projects? Go with you heart.
- A. Well, let me put it this way: My client is NRDC. I work in the industry's efficiency and renewable industry. We both are very interested in developing renewable projects and energy efficiency ahead of or before supply side, but if I can read in your question, that I believe the statute does not have such a limitation.
- Q. So it's -- I'm sorry, I didn't mean to interrupt. From a point of view, you would prefer

everything to be renewable, correct?

- A. And with energy efficiency, yes.
- Q. Okay. Fair enough.

And I believe you had some discussion with counsel for FirstEnergy Solutions, Ms. McBride, about REC tracking or crediting. And you are not asserting that the plan that Ohio Power has put out is intended to retain all of the REC benefit just for AEP Ohio what we call SSO customers, are you?

- A. I'm not -- I'm not sure I really understand your question.
 - Q. I could restate it. It's easier.

What you're really asking for and what you're proposing is more just some definition about how the benefits relating to this will be shared by all customers that pay the charge, correct?

- A. Correct. I think I testified to that.

 The underlying principle of a crediting system would be to protect consumers from paying twice if they shopped.
- Q. I know there was just some questions asked but -- and I believe you didn't agree with them, but there were some questions and the words "double counting" were used. I wanted to make sure you weren't considering the proposal by Ohio Power to

be what we call "double counting," where customers that have shopped away from AEP Ohio would pay the nonbypassable charge and not benefit from it.

- A. Right. Correct.
- Q. And your recommendation really is just let's set up a system to make sure --
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. -- everything is accounted for properly.
- A. Correct.
- Q. And isn't that the kind of issue that would be more appropriate in the proceeding that considers the costs and sets everything up?
- A. The short answer would be yes. But I would urge the company and the other stakeholders here to start working now to, you know, develop that system to have it in place sooner rather than later.
- Q. But the point of your testimony is if the Commission were to allow recovery from customers for anything related to something in the GRR, that that process should be defined before customers were -- or the company was collecting costs.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Go to page 14 of your testimony, please, and starting on line 8, you talk about alternative PPA structures. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

- Q. And you give two alternatives there: The prepay and site investment. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I'm just trying to understand, is -- are you providing this just for context for the Commission of future PPAs?
 - A. Yes. It's just background information.
- $\ensuremath{\text{Q}}.$ And I was interested in the first option which is the prepay option.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. How is that collected from customers with the theory of prepay?
- A. I would have to go back to the source here to tell you the truth. You know --
- Q. Maybe I can restate it. Maybe it will help. I don't want to cut you off if you're answering.
- A. Yes, I'm just trying to remember exactly this particular, you know, example. You know, this is Boulder County and I think some of the funds came that Boulder County used were either ERA funding or some sort of a grant to buy down the costs, so that's one way of using, you know, such grants.

From a utility prospective, another way,

- you know, possibly would be to rate base the investment as you would any other facility, generation facility.
 - Q. But the theory is -- I'm sorry, were you done?
 - A. No, no, I'm done.
 - Q. But the theory is to basically pay a bunch in advance.
 - A. Right.

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- Q. Sort of the anti-deferral plan, put it all up front rather than defer it for later?
- A. Yes, correct. Yep.
 - MR. SATTERWHITE: One second, your Honor.

 I'm just seeing what's still necessary.
- Q. On page 15 of your testimony to 16, you talk about some general comments about the Timber Road PPA, and you point out, I won't say concerns, but two issues that if you had more time to look into, you might, is the timing and the minimum size requirements; is that a fair assessment of your testimony?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you state that the two concerns on page 15 were likely a byproduct of the need to comply with regulations, correct?

A. Right. I think -- this is an example of the three year -- in my mind anyway, in my reading of the situation here in Ohio, is that this, you know, is kind of an example of the three-year ESP term.

It seems to me that -- yes, go ahead.

- Q. Would you -- and what I'm really talking about is you seem to state on the bottom of 15, lines 20 to 21, "Both of these limitations were probably a byproduct of the company's need to comply with current regulatory requirements." Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Do you think that the timing and the size requirements also had anything to do with the reasonable least cost efforts of the company?
- A. I am not exactly sure how the timing and the process of analyzing under -- under the least cost principles have to do with it, but go ahead.
- Q. Well, you state on page 16 that the 30 months' leave time from the RFP eliminated some bio and some hydro, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And also that there seems to be a preference for projects that are already in the PJM queue?
 - A. That's what I've stated here, yes. I

think that was just kind of a byproduct of the -- in my view, kind of a compressed solicitation period.

- Q. And you mentioned that -- I believe this is what you stated -- with the three-year ESP period and the crunch on companies, don't you think it's prudent for the company to try to invest or seek RFPs for products they can get access to in the nearer term?
- A. I think the three-year term does have that effect on companies.
- Q. And not just the ESP term, what I'm talking about is the need to meet requirements, renewable portfolio standards?
 - A. RPS, yes.

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- Q. And would you agree that wind is generally the least expensive of the renewable projects in this region?
- A. Yes; and that's generally true in a lot of areas.
- Q. So an RFP that's designed to construct construction-ready wind products is good for customers, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. One last short area, I believe, you were asked questions from Mr. Oliker about the termination

of need, and you kept sparring back and forth in this proceeding. Do you remember that discussion?

- A. Yes. Yes, I do.
- Q. And he asked you from your point of view as a layperson what your understanding was what's going on in this proceeding versus other proceedings, correct? Are you aware of anything in the statutes, in your lay opinion, that would bar the PUCO from recognizing a need finding from another case in this proceeding?
- MR. OLIKER: Objection, your Honor.
- 12 | Friendly cross again.
- 13 EXAMINER TAUBER: The objection is
- 14 overruled.

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- 15 A. I'm not aware.
- MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you. That's all
- 17 | I have.
- 18 | EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Beeler or
- 19 Mr. Margard?
- 20 MR. BEELER: No questions.
- 21 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Allwein?
- 22 MR. ALLWEIN: I am aware that the
- 23 | Commission meeting is going to start at 1:30, and we
- 24 have to abandon the room, but can I get about two
- 25 | minutes with the witness?

2680 1 EXAMINER TAUBER: Sure. Let's go off the 2 record. 3 (Discussion off the record.) 4 EXAMINER TAUBER: Let's go back on the 5 record. Mr. Allwein? 6 7 MR. ALLWEIN: Yes, your Honor. 8 you. Actually, we don't have any redirect today. 9 Thank you. EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you. 10 11 One second. The Bench has a question for 12 you. 13 14 EXAMINATION 15 By Examiner See: 16 On page 5 of your testimony, Mr. Lyle. 17 Α. I almost escaped. I take it the basis of your -- on page 5 18 Q. 19 of your testimony, you talk about the FAC charge 20 appearing on a customer's billing providing 21 transparency. 2.2 Α. Right. I believe I asked -- or answered 23 some questions related to that, but go ahead. 24 Ο. Your assumption is that FAC and AER will 25 appear on a customer's bill, correct?

- A. I think I was operating under that assumption that it could.
- Q. If, in fact, it does not, do you find that there are other ways to provide that information to customers that would provide that transparency?
- A. Bill inserts would probably, you know, work, I think, to inform customers, you know, what renewable energy costs compared to, you know, dirty coal plants.
- Q. So your -- the point of your comment there is just to see to customers being able to access or get the information.
- A. I think the more transparency, I think, is probably better.
- EXAMINER SEE: Thank you. Now, you're dismissed.
- 17 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
- 18 EXAMINER SEE: You're dismissed.
- 19 THE WITNESS: Okay.
- EXAMINER SEE: We're still in session,
- 21 gentlemen.

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- MR. ALLWEIN: Your Honor, I had -- your
- 23 Honor, I had a motion to admit Mr. Lyle's testimony.
- 24 EXAMINER TAUBER: Are there any
- 25 | objections to NRDC Exhibit 101?

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2682
                 Hearing none, NRDC Exhibit 101 is
 1
 2
     admitted into the record.
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                  (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                 EXAMINER TAUBER: We'll take a break for
     lunch and reconvene at 2:15. Let's go off the
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 6
     record.
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                  (Thereupon, at 1:21 p.m., a lunch recess
 8
    was taken.)
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2683
                              Wednesday Afternoon Session,
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                              May 30, 2012.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the
 5
    record.
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                 Ms. Kingery?
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                 MS. KINGERY: Thank you, your Honor.
 8
                 Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management
 9
    calls Salil Pradhan to the stand.
10
                 (Witness sworn.)
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you. Have a seat.
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                 MS. KINGERY: May I approach?
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
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                 MS. KINGERY: We would ask that the
15
    testimony of Salil Pradhan be marked as DECAM Exhibit
16
     101.
17
                 EXAMINER SEE: The exhibit is so marked.
18
                 MS. KINGERY: Thank you.
19
                 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
20
21
                         SALIL PRADHAN
22
    being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was
23
    examined and testified as follows:
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                       DIRECT EXAMINATION
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    By Ms. Kingery:
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- Q. Mr. Pradhan, would you please state your name and business affiliation for the record.

 A. Salil Pradhan.
 - Q. And you are employed by?
 - A. Duke Energy.

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- Q. Duke Energy. Which affiliate within Duke Energy?
 - A. Commercial Enterprises, Inc.
- 9 Q. And what is your title at Duke Energy
 10 Commercial Enterprises?
- 11 A. Vice President, Portfolio Risk
 12 Management.
 - Q. Thank you. And do you have before you what has been marked as DECAM Exhibit 101?
- 15 A. Correct.
 - Q. And would you identify that for me?
 - A. What do you mean by "identify"?
 - Q. What is the document?
- 19 A. It's my testimony.
- Q. Thank you. And was your testimony,
 21 Exhibit 101, prepared by you or under your direction?
- 22 A. Under my direction.
- Q. And do you have any revisions or modifications to make to your testimony today?
- 25 A. Yes.

2685 1 Would you identify those changes? Q. 2 Α. I have one correction. It's on page 10, line 4. It says "revenue stability rider." It needs 3 4 to be "retail stability rider." 5 So you will be deleting the word Q. 6 "revenue" and substituting "retail"; is that correct? 7 Α. Correct. 8 Q. Thank you. 9 And if I were to ask you all of these 10 questions today, would your answers be the same? 11 Α. Yes. 12 MS. KINGERY: Thank you. 13 Mr. Pradhan is available for cross-examination. 14 15 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Hand? MS. HAND: No questions, your Honor. 16 17 Thank you. 18 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Kyler? 19 MS. KYLER: No questions, your Honor. 20 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Watts? 21 MS. WATTS: No questions, your Honor. 2.2 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Oliker? 23 MR. OLIKER: No questions, your Honor. 24 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. McBride?

MS. MCBRIDE: No questions, your Honor.

2686 1 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Grady? 2 MS. GRADY: No questions, your Honor. 3 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Nourse? 4 MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor. 5 6 CROSS-EXAMINATION 7 By Mr. Nourse: 8 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Pradhan. 9 Good afternoon. Α. 10 Now, in your testimony, the first part of Q. 11 your recommendation, starting on page 3, carrying 12 over to page 4, you're recommending that effective 13 immediately that the SSO load should be served in AEP's Ohio territory through a competitive auction; 14 is that correct? 15 16 Α. Yes. 17 Q. So that 100 percent of the energy and capacity would be served -- would be supported 18 19 through procurement of a competitive bidding process; 20 is that accurate? 21 You would say 100 percent of the SSO 2.2 could be auctioned. 23 So the nonshopping load. Q. 24 Α. All of the load should be auctioned.

All of the load that AEP Ohio serves,

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Q.

which is the nonshopping load, correct?

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- A. Help me with the "nonshopping" part of it because, for me, all is made up of shopping and nonshopping.
- Q. Okay. And if a customer shops who serves that customer, who supports that customer with energy capacity?
- A. It depends on the utility program that you are in, but the CRES providers would serve the shopped load.
- Q. Okay. Just a background question, I wasn't trying to confuse you. So your -- your recommendation is to modify the ESP proposal that AEP Ohio put forth by -- through this recommendation we talked about with the auction.

Now, is it your understanding that AEP

Ohio would have to consent to modifications that are

made to the filed ESP?

MS. KINGERY: Objection, your Honor. To the extent Mr. Nourse is calling for a legal conclusion, Mr. Pradhan is not a lawyer.

EXAMINER SEE: With that understanding, Mr. Pradhan, you can answer the question.

A. Can you please rephrase your question? I don't understand what you mean by the word "consent."

Q. Sure. Do you -- is it your understanding if the Commission makes modifications like the one we just talked about, that you are recommending that AEP Ohio withdraw from the ESP?

A. I'm not sure.

- Q. Okay. So you didn't consider that when you made your recommendation?
- A. Can you elaborate on that? What do you mean we didn't consider that?
- Q. You didn't consider why making a change to the ESP could result in the company withdrawing when you made your recommendation; is that correct or incorrect?
- A. I'm not sure if AEP can withdraw it, but if they are going to withdraw it, then they are going to withdraw it. I'm just making a recommendation to the Commission.
- Q. And since you're not sure, you didn't consider it when you made your recommendation; is that fair?
- A. I'm still struggling to draw the line but.
 - Q. Mr. Pradhan, do you know how long it takes under a market rate option to reach a fully competitive SSO offering?

A. It depends.

- Q. What's your understanding of the statutory or regulatory structure around the transition period between day one of an MRO, market rate offer, and when the point in which it's a fully marked-based price for the customer?
- A. This is just my understanding. It can happen as quickly as two years, or it can take up to ten years.
- Q. Two years, is your understanding, the minimum time period. Now, let's just assume that's correct for now. So if you compare that two-year period to your recommendation of immediate implementation of a full auction-based procurement, is it fair to say that your recommendation for this ESP is that it be more of a market-based plan than an MRO?
- A. There are multiple questions in the questions you ask. Do you want to break them into smaller things that I can take one of them at a time?
- Q. I'm just setting it side by side. Based on your understanding of a two-year MRO, it takes -- in other words, you're saying it takes a minimum of two years to get to a fully market-based SSO offering under an MRO. That's what you're saying, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And if I compare that to your proposal in this ESP, is it fair to say that you're recommending that a fully market-based SSO be achieved on day one as opposed to at least two years or up to ten years; is that correct?
- A. No. I don't think they are apples-to-apples comparisons. MRO is different. ESP is different.
 - Q. Explain that.
 - A. They are two different provisions.
- Q. Is the end state of an MRO to have a fully competitive market-based rate for customers?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And is the end state of your recommendation to have a fully competitive market-based rate for customers?
- A. So this is where I'm trying to say it's not apples to apples. Under an ESP umbrella you are not taking all the provisions to fully market for all the items that are included in the ESP. That's where I'm saying it's not an apples-to-apples comparison.
- Q. I am asking about your recommendation, sir. Is your recommendation -- I thought we just established that it was, on day one, to go to a

100-percent competitive procurement based on an auction?

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- A. That's only for the load for the items that are included in the auction. And my recommendation is that AEP can go to an auction a lot sooner without all kinds of constraints and conditions that they have set forth in their application. They can go as soon as possible.
- Q. Okay. And your recommendation is that they go even quicker than is possible even under your two-year understanding of an MRO, correct?
- A. My recommendation is that they can go quicker than two years. The MRO part of it is where I'm not going to agree or disagree with you because I'm not saying it's not an apples-to-apples comparison.
- Q. Is an MRO a -- a standard service offer -- form of standard service offer pricing? Is that your understanding?
- A. My recommendation is based on an ESP, so I'm not sure why we are going down the MRO track.
- Q. Because you keep saying it's a different -- apples to apples -- not an apples-to-apples comparison, so I'm asking you your understanding of an MRO. Can you answer that

question?

- A. My apples to non-apples is with the ESP versus the MRO. The recommendation I'm making is only related to one part of the entire package.
- Q. Okay. I'll move on. Can you turn to page 4?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. In line 7, starting at line 7, you talk about policies in the State of Ohio for effective competition. Do you see that?
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. Now, is that -- is it your understanding that that's the only policy that is to guide the decision of the Commission in this case?
- A. Can you please repeat your question? Are you saying is that the only policy they should consider in deciding this case?
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. They should consider other policies.
- Q. Now, is that policy, your understanding of it, an absolute requirement or restriction as it affects your recommendation?
 - A. It's a primary consideration.
- Q. Does that policy require an auction-based SSO?

MS. KINGERY: Objection. Again, I would note Mr. Nourse is going into legal considerations, so to the extent that he's asking him about statutes of the State of Ohio, I would ask that you keep in mind that Mr. Pradhan is not an attorney, and he cannot be asked to give legal advice.

MR. NOURSE: Well, obviously I am not asking for a legal opinion. He's got the policy in his testimony, and I'm asking him simply how it supports his recommendation.

EXAMINER SEE: And with the understanding, as I stated before, that he is not an attorney, the witness can answer the question.

THE WITNESS: So can you please repeat your question?

MR. NOURSE: Can you read it back? (Record read.)

A. I don't know.

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- Q. Okay. And you stated a minute ago, I believe, there are other policies that the Commission should consider as well; is that correct?
- A. What I meant was this is one of the policies they should consider. I don't know what other policies they should consider.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Pradhan, slide the mic

closer to you. Thank you.

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- Q. Okay. And then if it follows, I believe, if you would please confirm for me, you did not consider any other policies in formulating your recommendation here; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Now, are you aware of other electric distribution utilities in Ohio generally relative to their SSO plans?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And let's talk about Duke since that's part of your company, an affiliate of your company. Duke Energy Ohio, when did they start offering a competitive auction-based SSO?
 - A. Starting this year, 2012.
- Q. Okay. Were they required to do that prior to agreeing to do it this year?
- A. Can you elaborate on the word "require"? What does that mean?
- MS. WATTS: If I may, and if I could remind, I'm here actually on behalf of Duke Energy Ohio today, and I'm objecting to questions posed to Mr. Pradhan that relate to Duke Energy Ohio because he is not here on behalf of Duke Energy Ohio.
 - MS. KINGERY: And I would join in that

objection.

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MR. NOURSE: Yes, I understand, your
Honor, and I am not asking him to represent Duke
Energy. I asked him about his general awareness, and
I want to probe his recommendation as it ties in with
this policy.

EXAMINER SEE: I'll allow it.

MS. WATTS: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Nourse) So do you remember my question?
- A. Yes, I remember your question. My -- can you please clarify the meaning of the word "require"?
- Q. Well, as it relates to your recommendation for an immediate auction-based SSO and as it relates to your reliance on the policy that you cite in your testimony, would Duke Energy Ohio have been required to do a competitive auction prior to this year under your recommendation?
- A. Again, I don't know what "require" means, but Duke Energy Ohio did conduct an auction for 100 percent of its load as part of its ESP.
- Q. So years prior to 2012, they did not conduct a competitive auction for SSO procurement; is that correct?
 - A. They started their competitive auctions

in 2012.

- Q. Can you give me a direct answer to my question, sir?
- A. Can you please repeat your question again?
 - Q. So years prior to 2012, did Duke Energy Ohio offer SSO service based on a competitive auction?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Turn to page 5 of your testimony and line 3, you refer to a "protracted delay." Do you see that?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Okay. And so where do you draw the line between zero day one and the three-year -- actually, two-and-a-half proposal that AEP Ohio has made in its filing?
 - A. Since you used the example of DE Ohio their order was issued in November and conducted their auctions in December, so I would say a month.
 - Q. Okay. Well, maybe you didn't understand my question. Now, I thought you were saying here in your testimony, top of page 5, that you are referring to the protracted delay associated with the company's filing; is that correct?

A. The delay is in implementing full auction, auction for the full SSO load.

- Q. And that's why I referred to that as a two-and-a-half year delay. Is it your understanding that AEP Ohio's filing proposed 100 percent energy procurement based on an auction starting on January, 2015?
- A. It does that and it does that conditionally.
 - Q. And what do you mean by that?
- A. I think it does that -- the conditions it will do it only if it gets corporate separation and pool termination which I believe you can conduct an auction without having those two things.
- Q. Okay. But I thought you said earlier you were just dealing with the auction issue and not with the whole ESP filing --
 - A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. -- when I asked about that earlier.
- A. I'm still saying the same thing. They should be able to conduct the auction right away. They don't need to have these conditions put in place.
- Q. Okay. So you -- your position is that it's day one, period. There's no line -- when you

talk about a protracted delay between day one and two-and-a-half years; is that correct?

- A. I'm saying a month after the filing or after the order comes out, they should be able to conduct the auctions.
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. And they should be able to conduct that for 100 percent of the SSO load.
- Q. Okay. And in line 4, page 5, still you refer to "today's low market rates." Do you see that?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. Now, by that I -- by that statement I'm presuming you're saying market rates today are lower than the SSO rates of AEP Ohio today; is that what you're saying?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And for which customer classes does that apply to?
- A. I'm talking for the entire SSO load. If you look at the energy prices, that applies to the entire load.
- Q. So all customers have lower market prices
 than tariff standard service offer prices for AEP
 Ohio?

- A. I do not know it for all -- I'm assuming when you imply "all," "all" means each and every class. And I'm talking about SSO load, and I'm looking at the energy prices in comparison to the AEP pricing that you have.
- Q. Okay. So you're looking some aggregated average basis; is that what you're saying?
- A. Yes. I'm looking at the level at which the auction will be conducted.
- Q. Okay. When you say "today's low market rates," would you agree that, on certain occasions, market rates may be above SSO tariff price and other occasions they may be below; is that a fair statement?
 - A. Can you elaborate on your question?
- Q. I'm asking you as a matter of fact.

 You're stating here that today is -- today, as we sit here today, the market rates are lower than SSO tariff rates, so is that always true? Let's start there.
 - A. It's true today.
 - Q. Has it been true in the past?
 - A. What do you mean by that?
- Q. I'm not sure what you don't understand.
- 25 You made --

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A. "Past" is all the time from now until the beginning of mankind, so I don't know what "past" specifically means. So I'm saying today, yes.

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- Q. Why don't you give your answer based on your knowledge in the past. Can you tell me if it's been true to your knowledge in the past?
- A. I can try to -- I'll go to the example of Duke Energy Ohio and FE. Duke Energy Ohio when they conducted their auction, their rate was lower than what their SSO plan was. The auction clearing price was lower than ESP rates that they had. Same was true for FE.
- Q. And what dates of those auctions are you referring to? What were the dates?
- A. So one auction was conducted last week for Duke Energy Ohio. There were auctions conducted in the first quarter for FirstEnergy and there were auctions conducted in December for Duke Energy Ohio.
- Q. Okay. Let's look further into the past then. How about the 2005-2006 time period?
 - A. What about the 2005-2006 time period?
 - Q. The same question.
- A. I don't know what auctions were conducted in 2005 and 2006 in Ohio.
 - Q. Were market prices higher than standard

service offer rates in 2005 or 2006?

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- A. Again, as I said, I don't know about the auctions conducted in 2005 and 2006 in Ohio. I could not answer that question right now based on the things I know.
- Q. Is an SSO auction your only source of determining what market price is?
- A. It's a source you would rely on because multiple participants participate in that and come out with the market price.
- Q. So you're not willing to agree that in the last five to seven years, market prices have been higher than SSO tariff prices for AEP Ohio?
 - A. I'm not saying that.
- Q. That's what I'm asking you. Can you please answer that question?
- A. I'm saying I don't know of any auctions that were conducted in 2005 and 2006.
- Q. I'm not restricting anything in my question to auctions.
 - A. I don't know the answer to your question.
- Q. Are you -- you're not familiar with competitive service offerings that are made by CRES providers to win shopping customers?
 - A. I don't know of any specific ones in the

AEP territory, especially back to the time period you're talking about, 2005-2006.

- Q. How far back does your knowledge go?
- A. About what?

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- Q. About the answer to that question.
- A. Can you please repeat your question and be more specific?
- Q. Okay. Mr. Pradhan, let me ask you this, since you're talking about today's low market rates on page 5, line 4, would you expect that the market rates will remain below tariff rates into the future? And, if so, for what period of time?
- A. I don't know what will happen in the future. All I'm saying is I gave you examples of the auctions that happened. Those auctions cleared at prices lower than current SSO plans that they had when they did not have auctions.
- Q. And my whole line of questions here started with the question whether it's true that market rates, at times, are above SSO tariff rates and they are, at times, below SSO tariff rates. And you couldn't agree with that earlier. Does that remain your testimony? You can't agree with that statement at all?

MS. KINGERY: Your Honor, I'm trying to

- 1 be patient here. But what the historical difference
- 2 | between market and SSO rates may have been in
- 3 | 2005-2006 or any other historical time period has
- 4 | little or anything to do with the rates going
- 5 forward, and it's not part of Mr. Pradhan's
- 6 testimony.
- 7 MS. GRADY: I will object on the grounds
- 8 of relevance as well. I think that what she is
- 9 | saying is relevance, but I think we have been patient
- 10 here.
- MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, if anyone has
- 12 | been patient, I think it's me. I think we have a
- 13 | very reluctant witness, and I'm trying to probe his
- 14 testimony and back it up with any statements and are
- 15 | very directed to his testimony statements in trying
- 16 to understand the basis, either the past, present, or
- 17 | the future, and I can't get an answer.
- MS. KINGERY: Mr. Pradhan's testimony
- 19 talks about today's market rates, nothing about 2005,
- 20 2006, or other history.
- MR. NOURSE: I think I probably got the
- 22 best answer I'm going to get, your Honor. I'm going
- 23 | to move on.
- 24 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you, Mr. Nourse.
- Q. (By Mr. Nourse) Okay. Mr. Pradhan, in

your testimony, starting on page 5, going forward the next couple of pages, you're discussing the details of an auction format that would occur. Do you see that testimony?

- A. I'm looking at page 5. Is there a specific line you're referring to?
- Q. At the question that starts on line 9, the answer that starts on line 12.
 - A. Uh-huh.

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- Q. Okay. And your proposition here is that AEP Ohio, their proposal lacks detail, and I would like to get into the detail now. Is that accurate?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And do you understand -- what's AEP's proposal regarding developing auction format and details? Do you understand what the proposal is?
 - A. Please explain that again one more time.
- Q. What is AEP Ohio's proposal for developing details of the auction?
- A. I understood the part that they were going to provide that in a separate filing.
- Q. Okay. And at least under the company's timeframe for an auction, there is sufficient time to do that in a separate docket. Would you agree?
 - A. And then you say "company's timeframe."

- 1 Do you imply the two-and-a half years?
- 2 Q. Yes.

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- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay.
- A. I said they could do that in a month, so I agree with that.
- Q. Do you agree that in developing that, you can format details that it would be productive to have discussions among stakeholders to AEP Ohio prior to arriving at a solution?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And that has not happened to date, has it?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. It has not happened to date, correct?
 - A. Yes. Had they included documents, rules and master supply agreements consistent with FE or DE-Ohio has done, this could be the starting of that sharing information with the stakeholders.
 - Q. Okay. And speaking of FE and DEO, you're not -- you're not agreeing with what's happened so far with those companies' auctions, are you?
- A. Can you please elaborate on what "agree"
 means?
 - Q. You're not okay with the auction format

that's been used but DEO and FirstEnergy to date, are you?

- A. No. I'm okay. I'm, in fact, happy with their auction formats. I suggested modifications to make them even better.
- Q. Okay. So even if AEP Ohio used precisely what was done in the past, you still wouldn't be satisfied according to your recommendations in your testimony, correct?
- A. I'll be happy if AEP Ohio auctions

 100 percent of their SSO load as soon as possible.

 I'll be really happy, more happier if they make

 modifications to the format, start sharing data on a

 consistent basis and take a leadership role in this.

 They can actually be leaders on the stage and then

 FE, DE-Ohio, and maybe DP&L can follow course.
- Q. And did -- were you involved with the process involving FirstEnergy and DEO on behalf of DECAM?
 - A. I was not.
- Q. So was one of your predecessors involved or somebody else at DECAM was involved?
 - A. I don't think so.
- Q. Okay. So are you saying that DECAM was not involved or represented in the auction process?

A. Correct.

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- Q. Okay. Did DECAM agree to those -- the auction process developed in those cases?
 - A. DECAM participated in those auctions.
- Q. Okay. Let's talk about your recommended modifications to what's been done in the past with FirstEnergy and DEO. One recommendation is that you would like to exclude renewable energy credits from the auction product; is that right?
 - A. Which page are you on, sir?
- Q. I'm looking at page 7. Do you recall that testimony?
 - A. Page 7, line 5? That paragraph?
- Q. Uh-huh.
- A. I'm saying include RECs in the auction process.
 - Q. Yes. And the practice in the past has been to exclude RECs from the auction product, correct?
 - A. RECs have not been included in the auctions for either FE or DEO, correct.
 - Q. Okay. So let me talk -- let me talk to you about your second modification from the prior procedure that's been used and that is starting at the bottom of page 6. You're recommending that

capacity be removed from the auction product; is that correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. So your auction that you would propose here would be an energy-only auction; is that correct?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Can you explain?
- A. Energy RECs and other items that could be termed bypassable. The only thing I'm saying here is capacity -- price for capacity is determined by PJM through their capacity auctions. It doesn't have to be repriced in the load auctions. The utility can procure capacity at the PJM minimum price and keep out of the other auctions.
- Q. Let's talk about how it works today or the DEO and FirstEnergy auctions. Does a bidding supplier that bids in those auctions, they are bidding for a slice-of-system, correct?
- A. They are bidding for tranches which tabulates into slice-of-system and that's what you referred to.
- Q. Okay. And so that -- that includes the subset of the total peak demand as relates to capacity?

A. There is capacity obligation associated with the lower load that is included with that load obligation.

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- Q. Okay. So there's -- so there's some risk that a supplier that's successfully bids in that auction and wins a tranche, they've got risk associated with the capacity level that they have to support that tranche with during the period -- delivery period, correct?
- A. Yes, but I'm going to -- I want to get more into explaining the risk piece. The capacity prices are already determined by PJM. By coupling it with energy and because the load auction clears in the dollars per megawatt-hour currency and the megawatt-hours in an energy unit, the risk comes into play.

Some participants could charge a risk premium for making it into that currency and that's the reason why I'm recommending that capacity -- the price for which resulted in the capacity currency should be charged to each load based on their load obligation which is known to the utility and not try to have it bid into the lower auction.

Q. Okay. Well, isn't that risk associated with the actual capacity factors of customers that

happen to shop or don't shop during period -- the delivery period?

A. Can you please elaborate on your question?

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- Q. The risk that we're talking about of the load following characteristic of a tranche that -- how much that contrasts to the peak demand and how much capacity would need to be purchased to support that, doesn't that depend on the load factors and the load characteristics of all the customers that are in the pool of nonshopping customers served during the delivery period? Do you agree?
- A. Are you asking -- again, I don't understand your question. Are you asking does shopping them back increase the risk associated with the capacity pricing in the auction? Is that the question you're asking?
- Q. Yes. You stated, a couple of minutes ago, that the utility knows the load data. And what I'm asking you is at the time the auction is done for a future delivery period, does anyone know what the nonshopping load characteristics will be during the delivery period?
 - A. They can change.
 - Q. Okay. And so that amounts to a risk that

a winning tranche, winning supplier, undertakes as part of participating in the auction, does it not?

- A. Correct. I'm saying that the utility can mitigate that, almost eliminate that risk by keeping capacity separate from the load auction. That's my recommendation.
- Q. So you would like to transfer that risk from the winning supplier to the EDU; is that what you're saying?
- A. No. I'm just saying that by including it in the load auction, which is expressed in the energy currency, an additional risk is cleared. They could they would eliminate that risk that they are creating which happens by blending it with energy and expressing capacity price and energy currency. PJM determines the capacity pricing in the capacity currency.

The utility knows the obligation of each of its customers in the capacity currency, and they could just pass on that price by keeping it into a capacity mechanism without blending it with the energy. That's the recommendation I'm making.

- Q. Well, are you saying the price for capacity is known in advance of the period?
 - A. Correct. PJM conducts its auctions for

capacity three years forward.

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- Q. And is that the only auction that affects the price?
- A. They conduct subsequent auctions, incremental auctions, to determine the final zonal price which is the capacity price.
- Q. And is it always the case that at the time of the auction that the final price would be known?
 - A. Which auction are you referring to?
- Q. SSO auctions like we're -- our entire conversation is related to?
- A. So you would not know the final zonal clearing price for capacity at the time of the load auction if, based on the auction or increment auctions, all of them have not happened prior to the SSO auction happening.
- Q. And under your recollection we're talking about a time period here between 2012 and 2015, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And during that period of time, AEP Ohio is an FRR entity, correct?
 - A. To the best of my knowledge.
 - Q. And do you understand what an FRR entity

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- 2 A. At a high level.
 - Q. What's your understanding?
 - A. FRR entity?
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. It's a fixed resource requirement entity.
 - Q. All right. So we've got the acronym.

What else do you know about FRR?

- A. That AEP is responsible, as part of being an FRR entity, to procure capacity to meet its load obligations.
 - Q. Okay. Is an FRR entity able to purchase and sell into the RPM market for capacity?
 - A. Subject to supply restrictions, yes.
- Q. Okay. Do you know what those restrictions are?
- A. At a very high level, yes.
 - Q. Are you finished?
 - Is it possible -- would it be possible for AEP Ohio, during the period in which it's an FRR entity prior to 2015, to purchase capacity supporting full SSO load out of the RPM market?
- MS. KINGERY: Objection, your Honor.
- 24 This is beyond the scope of Mr. Pradhan's testimony.
- 25 He's not here as an FRR expert or PJM expert.

MR. NOURSE: Not at all, your Honor. 1 2 am asking him how his recommendation would work. 3 EXAMINER SEE: The objection is overruled. 4 5 You may answer the question, Mr. Pradhan. THE WITNESS: Can the question please be 6 repeated? 7 8 EXAMINER SEE: Yes. 9 (Record read.) I don't know all the nuisances under 10 Α. 11 which -- whether they will be able to purchase or 12 not. 13 Okay. So you don't know if it's possible Q. or permissible under the RAA to implement your 14 15

- recommendation?
 - No, I'm not saying that. Α.
 - Q. You do know?

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- I do know that my recommendation can be Α. implemented, yes.
- So you're saying that an FRR entity can Q. purchase the entire -- AEP Ohio specifically is permitted under the RAA to purchase its entire SSO load capacity from the RPM market?
- 24 I'm not saying that. Again, a -- I would Α. think about it this way: AEP decided to be an FRR 25

entity. They would have enough capacity to take care of their obligations. Otherwise, they would have chosen to be a VRR entity. A VRR entity participates in those auctions. An FRR entity does not choose to participate in those auctions to buy capacity for the load obligation because they have the capacity.

My recommendations are saying in the capacity price, it's already being determined by an auction mechanism by PJM. AEP can choose that price and so can FE and so can DEO. I'm making a generic comment they do not need to pass their capacity into their SSO load auctions. That's the recommendation I'm making.

- Q. So even though AEP Ohio has already committed capacity to the SSO load, they should go ahead and procure from the RPM market; is that what you're saying?
- A. No, I'm not saying that. I'm saying they have committed capacity and just use the price signal, whatever price the Commission allows them to charge, charge that price, and pass on to the customers without passing it through the load auction mechanism.
- Q. Okay. Let's move on to page 9, Mr. Pradhan.

- A. So you are in agreement with saying my recommendation can be implemented, correct?
 - Q. Good one.

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Page 9, line 22, you say the RSR is anti-competitive. Do you see that?

- A. Page 9. Potentially.
- Q. I don't see the word "potentially" in there. What do you mean?
- A. They are going to get subsidy from this rider. They can use the subsidy in different ways to drive out competition from the markets. That's what I mean by potentially.
- Q. Okay. Now, first of all, when you say they are going to get a subsidy, you're referring to the AEP Genco receiving RSR revenues; is that what you're talking about?
 - A. Correct.

MS. KINGERY: Objection. Just for purposes of clarity, Mr. Pradhan has not been here throughout this entire proceeding, and I would like to make sure he is understanding what you mean by AEP Genco.

EXAMINER SEE: He's already answered the question, Ms. Kingery. He said "correct."

Q. Okay. So, Mr. Pradhan, is it your

understanding that the AEP Genco would be supporting the SSO load through provision of capacity and energy during the period in which they would receive RSR revenue?

- A. Can you help me with the AEP Genco? I already answered the question, but I was looking at -- what's that question? I was thinking about the Genco from a generic perspective. In light of what Jeanne said, if you can help me with the understanding of Genco.
- Q. It's an affiliate that would end up with the generation assets, AEP affiliate.
 - A. So your question -MS. KINGERY: Objection.
- A. -- I would like some clarification as to whether the question is intended to refer only to the time period after the assets have been transferred to the Genco.
- Q. Well, Mr. Pradhan, I'm going back to your statement about when you said that the RSR would potentially operate to be anti-competitive. That was your testimony, correct?
 - A. Uh-huh.

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Q. Okay. So during the period of time in which you believe it would be anti-competitive, do

you understand that the AEP Genco would be providing capacity and energy to support SSO?

A. I don't know.

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- Q. And do you know whether the -- same generation assets that are supporting SSO during the period prior to corporate separation would also be used to support SSO during the period after corporate separation?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Do you agree that on day one of the ESP term and lasting clear through the end of May in 2015, that AEP Ohio is obligated to provide standard service offer load at the proposed price regardless of what else happens during that period?
- A. Can you please repeat your question? I missed the first part of the question.

MR. NOURSE: Why don't you read it back. (Record read.)

- A. So when you say "day one," what do you mean by that?
 - Q. First day of the ESP term.
 - A. Which would be sometime this year?
- Q. I hope so.
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, on page 10 you talk about

improper cross-subsidies in line 2. Do you see that?

- A. Correct. Yes.
- Q. Now, do you remember counsel informing you that the RSR was unlawful? Is that what you're saying here?
 - A. No.
- Q. So do you remember counsel informing you that the RSR was lawful?
 - MS. KINGERY: Objection.
- MR. NOURSE: I'm asking what he is
- 11 stating here.

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- MS. KINGERY: Your honor, he's asking
- 13 | what his counsel told him.
- 14 MR. NOURSE: That he is relaying in his
- 15 | testimony, your Honor.
- 16 EXAMINER SEE: The objection is
- 17 sustained.
- 18 Rephrase, Mr. Nourse.
- 19 Q. Okay. Well, you just stated that your
- 20 | counsel did not tell you that the RSR was unlawful.
- 21 Did I get that correct? You disagreed with me when I
- 22 asked you if your counsel advised you the RSR was
- 23 unlawful. Do you recall that?
- A. I said no to your question when you said
- 25 | if my counsel informed me that the RSR was unlawful.

Q. Okay. And you are stating in your testimony that the Ohio law prohibits improper cross-subsidies and as part of an answer when you are dealing with your proposal to reject the RSR, correct?

2.2

- A. What I'm stating in an answer is that giving generation subsidies can potentially be anti-competitive or it can be used to drive out competition from mechanisms such as the SSO load auctions. And, on that same theme, my counsel informed me that that would make those cross-subsidies unlawful by Ohio law.
- Q. Okay. Are you aware of the electric security stability rider that DEO has approved?
- This witness is not here on behalf of Duke Energy Ohio.
- MS. WATTS: Your Honor, I would enter an objection on behalf of Duke Energy Ohio as well.

MS. KINGERY: Again, I would object.

MR. NOURSE: Well, your Honor, I'm trying to understand how he's applying this concept, and I believe he's familiar with and understands other similar proposals that have already been adopted by the Commission. I want to ask him about that.

EXAMINER SEE: And I'll allow it. The

objection is overruled.

2.2

- A. It's my understanding of the ESSC that it is for the generation resources and then the amount paid to the generation company cannot be used by any other affiliate for potentially subsidizing their participation in off-sale auctions, so DECAM, we are a completely different company from DE-Ohio and have no access to the amount that DE-Ohio receives from the ESSC rider and that is my understanding of it.
- Q. So using your words in lines 22 and 23 at page 9, is it your understanding that the ESSC -- effect of the ESSC is to finance generation operations?

MS. KINGERY: Objection. Once again,
Mr. Nourse is asking for a legal conclusion. He is
asking this witness to make legal comparisons between
two riders that may or may not be similarly -similar in effect or similar under the operation of
the law.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, my question is very much a factual question and tied in with his statement again probing his -- his assertion the RSR is essentially unlawful and as compared to the ESSC -- ESSC that he's also aware of.

MS. WATTS: Your Honor, if I may enter an

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objection on behalf of Duke Energy Ohio, Mr. Pradhan
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     is not offered here to testify with respect to
     anything relevant to Duke Energy Ohio, and I don't
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     think comparison of anything in Duke Energy Ohio's
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    EFP case is necessarily informative to anything that
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    goes on in the AEP case.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: As to Ms. Kingery's
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    objection that this is a legal comparison, I think
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    we've established that this witness is not an
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    attorney, and the question did go to his
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    understanding. The witness has also said that he has
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    a general knowledge of at least Duke Energy's auction
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    process and, unless he indicates otherwise, I'm going
    to allow the witness to answer the question. The
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    objection is overruled.
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                 Do you need to have the question read
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    back, Mr. Pradhan?
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                 THE WITNESS: That would be very nice.
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     Thank you.
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                 (Record read.)
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Nourse, I think that's
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    an incorrect reference in the question. You may want
23
    to --
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                 MR. NOURSE: I'm sorry. I didn't hear
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you, your Honor. Do you want me to rephrase?

EXAMINER SEE: There is an incorrect reference in the question, so I think you are going to need to rephrase it.

- Q. (By Mr. Nourse) Okay. Mr. Pradhan, is it your understanding, and I'm looking at the language you used in your testimony at the bottom of page 9 starting at line 22, that the effect of the ESSC is to finance generation operations, including prospective operation of a nonregulated affiliate, through retail rates? Do you agree?
 - A. That -- that is what is in my testimony.
- Q. I changed the "rider" in your testimony to "ESSC."
 - A. So you're asking me a question the effect of the ESSC rider to finance generation operations?
 - Q. Yes, sir.
 - A. From there all the way --
 - Q. Yes, sir, to the end of the sentence.
- 19 A. No.

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- 20 Q. Why not?
 - A. I just already answered that question.
- Q. Why do you disagree with the statement?
 You said "no."
- A. I answered it in the previous saying they
 cannot use the amount that is given as part of the

ESSC to support any other affiliate.

- Q. Okay. We'll leave it at that.
- Now, would you agree that providing a service below cost is a cross-subsidy?
 - A. Can you please elaborate on that?
 - Q. Do you understand my question?
- A. I want to understand it better. When you say "below cost," what does that mean?
- Q. That means the rate being collected does not cover the cost of providing service. In that situation, is that fair to reference the situation as you call it a cross-subsidy?
- A. Again, you are taking me into difficult terms, "cross-subsidies" and "below cost." I would appreciate your definitions of the two before I would give you my judgment on the comment.
- Q. Okay. You use the term "cross-subsidies" in your testimony, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. What do you mean by "cross-subsidy"?
- A. That using the subsidies that were given to the generation company for participating either in the wholesale auctions or in the retail environment to subsidize those operations.
 - Q. What do you mean by "subsidize"?

A. To get the benefits of using any of the amount that was given to the Genco.

2.2

- Q. And the specific concern you have in that context is that the rate that would be offered in a competitive market would be below cost?
- A. And that's where I'm struggling because everybody's definition of "cost" is different and different types of costs can be included. I'm just saying you are going to get a subsidy that is given to one company, the Genco, and they can use some amount of that, some or all amount -- all of the amount that is given as a subsidy to the Genco to offset the numbers that are being used in -- under the operation.
- Q. Okay. Do you believe CRES providers should receive a subsidy in order to obtain capacity resources below cost?
- A. Can you please repeat your question?

 CRES providers should --
- Q. Should CRES providers receive a subsidy in order to obtain below cost capacity resources from AEP Ohio?
 - A. I don't understand the question.
- Q. Okay. Mr. Pradhan, look at page 10, line 17 through 19, and you're making a statement here

that AEP Ohio and its affiliate can demand co-owners reimburse them for investments. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And is that cost-pass through provision a function of contracts that were entered into by DECAM or its affiliates?
- A. No. These are related to generation assets in which AEP and Duke Energy Ohio and/or DECAM are co-owners.
- Q. All right. Don't they have contracts to determine how investments are shared?
- A. But I don't see the connection between this and the CRES providers that you were talking about.
- Q. Well, I'm clarifying your statement in your testimony, sir.
 - A. That statement is related to -- sorry.
- Q. And your statement seems to be related to AEP Ohio passing through investments to co-owners and had a co-owner reference. Was that a reference to a Duke affiliate?
- A. The co-owner reference there are jointly-owned generation assets and --
 - Q. Understood.
 - A. -- if one of the co-owners gets a subsidy

in the Genco business, all right, which is what AEP is asking under this rider, they can afford to make uneconomic decisions to enlist assets and force the co-owners to follow suit.

Q. Okay.

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- A. That's what I'm referring to.
- Q. Yes. Okay. Is it true today that AEP
 Ohio can make an investment that Duke disagrees with
 and pass it through to co-owners including Duke?
 - A. Can you please repeat your question?
- Q. Is that true today that AEP Ohio can make an investment that Duke disagrees with and that AEP Ohio can pass it through to Duke under existing contracts?
- A. Again, there are conditions in the operating agreements and ownership agreements and, subject to those conditions, such an investment can happen. But whether Duke agrees with it or not, I think that is not the point I'm making here.

The point is if they get a subsidy, they can make uneconomic investments creating even bigger reasons for Duke or other owners that did not get said subsidies to disagree with them.

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

2728 1 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Margard? 2 MR. MARGARD: No questions. Thank you, 3 your Honor. 4 EXAMINER SEE: Redirect, Ms. Kingery? 5 MS. KINGERY: Can I have about two 6 minutes? 7 EXAMINER SEE: Yes. 8 MS. KINGERY: We'll be fast. 9 (Recess taken.) 10 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the 11 record. 12 Redirect, Ms. Kingery. 13 MS. KINGERY: Yes, just two questions. 14 15 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 16 By Ms. Kingery: Mr. Pradhan, do you recall, under 17 Q. questions by Mr. Nourse, you had a discussion early 18 19 on about whether the auction that you recommend would 20 be for all of the load or only shopped load? 21 Α. Yes. 2.2 And I believe you stated to Mr. Nourse Q. 23 that it was your recommendation that the auction covered all of the load; is that correct? 24 25 A. Correct.

- Q. Would you explain that?
- A. So the auction happens on the entire system load and then, after the auction is done, then people can choose to shop away from the utility or the auction clearing price and that creates the two buckets of shop versus non-shop. And then the SSO load pricing applies to people who are in the unshopped load category.
- Q. Thank you. And could you also recall with -- under questioning with Mr. Nourse, you had a discussion about mitigation of risk and whether capacity should be in or out of the auction?
 - A. Yes.

2.2

- Q. And you talked with Mr. Nourse about the fact that the EDU could mitigate risk if capacity were not in the auction; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Would you explain how the situation would be different with respect to mitigation of risk if capacity remained in the auction?
- A. So that happens in the situation with FE as well as with DE-Ohio and in the suppliers who participate in the auction can choose to mitigate that risk by charging small risk premium.
 - Q. So if the capacity is in the auction,

1 then that risk premium theoretically would get passed on to the ultimate customers; is that correct? 2 3 Correct. And that's the reason why my Α. 4 recommendation is to keep capacity out of the load 5 auction until you can mitigate that risk, and it tends to be a win-win situation for both the 6 7 customers as well as for the auction participants. 8 MS. KINGERY: Thank you very much. 9 No further questions. EXAMINER SEE: Recross, Ms. Hand? 10 11 MS. HAND: No questions, your Honor. 12 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Kyler? 13 MS. KYLER: No questions. EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Watts? 14 15 MS. WATTS: No questions, your Honor. 16 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Oliker? 17 MR. OLIKER: No questions, your Honor. 18 EXAMINER SEE: What did you say, 19 Mr. Oliker? 20 MR. OLIKER: No questions, your Honor. 21 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. McBride? 2.2 MS. MCBRIDE: No questions, your Honor. 23 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. -- Ms. Grady? 24 MS. GRADY: No questions, your Honor. 25 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Nourse?

MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor.

2.2

RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Nourse:

- Q. Mr. Pradhan, regarding the first item your counsel covered with you on redirect, are you saying that the auction would occur for 100 percent of the load and then, following the auction, customers would have to opt out of the auction in order to shop with another CRES provider?
- A. It's interesting the way you ask the question saying following the auction they opt out to shop away from the SSO load. They could have shopped away from the SSO load even before.

I was trying to make a differentiation. The total load or full load is made up of the unshopped category and the shopped category.

- Q. So you are saying that customers who have already chosen to shop and selected a CRES provider, would still be served under an SSO auction in your proposal, correct?
- A. No. What I'm saying is that customers who have already shopped away with CRES providers can return back to the unshopped or the SSO load bucket and then the auction participants will have to serve

them and return back to the unshopped category.

- Q. Do they get a free pass out of their contract with the CRES providers in order to come back to the SSO auction result?
- A. I don't know that that's a function of the contract they signed with their CRES provider.
- Q. So you really haven't thought through the details associated with that at all, have you?
- A. I did not say that. I said it depends on the specific contract that a customer has with their CRES provider.
- Q. And there's nothing in your testimony that explains any of this, is there?

MS. KINGERY: Objection. Mr. Nourse is simply argumentative with the witness at this point.

MR. NOURSE: Well, your Honor, there is a bit of, you know, a bombshell on redirect and a totally new concept. It's not explained in testimony. There's lots of questions that one would have about that kind of recommendation and so I just asked him to tell me if I missed somewhere in his testimony.

EXAMINER SEE: Given -- I'm going to allow it.

You can answer the question, Mr. Pradhan.

THE WITNESS: Can you please repeat the question or have it read?

EXAMINER SEE: We'll read it back for you.

MR. NOURSE: I can rephrase, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Nourse) Can you point to me where in your testimony you talk about this process of taking shopping customers into an SSO auction? Where is that in your testimony?
- A. That's not stated in the testimony. You asked the question and that's the clarification of it.
 - Q. Thank you.

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Now, regarding your second area your counsel covered during redirect, you stated that -- this is consistent with what I asked you earlier, there is a risk premium in the price, in the auction clearing price, when capacity is included in the product, correct?

- A. Participants -- it's logical participants in the auction should include a risk premium for the load auction for including capacity in the mix, correct?
- Q. And instead of passing that through to the ultimate customer like you said in your redirect

examination, your proposal would be to have that risk reside with the EDU, correct?

- A. No. What I said was exclude capacity from the mix of the SSO load auction and then there would not be that risk premium. There would be no need for that risk premium. I said the utility can mitigate that risk by excluding capacity from the auction mix.
 - Q. So the risk disappears?
- A. The risk appears because the utility is including capacity in the mix after the SSO load obligations.

MR. NOURSE: Thanks. That's all I have.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Margard?

MR. MARGARD: No questions, thank you.

EXAMINATION

By Examiner See:

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Q. Mr. Pradhan, on page 4, where you discuss the auction and the customers that could be the ultimate recipients of the auction, I want to make sure I understand you clearly. Your -- are you -- are you proposing that AEP conduct -- participate in an auction for the standard service offer load in recognizing that a customer who previously shopped

could come back at any time?

- A. Can you please ask your question one more time?
- Q. Yes. Let me try it this way: You recommend that AEP conduct an auction for 100 percent of its standard service offer load, correct?
- A. Yes. And that's true with all the utilities. We conduct the auction for 100 percent of the load.
- Q. That would not include shopping customers, correct?
 - A. When a utility conducts an auction --
- Q. They're only having in an auction for their nonshopping load customers served by AEP Ohio, not those served by a CRES provider?
- A. So when a utility conducts -- AEP will conduct an auction, it will be for the unshopped customers, but the people who have shopped and gone to the CRES providers, they can come back into the unshopped bucket if they choose to. Does that make sense?
- Q. Okay. Yes. You were not intending to include in the competitive auction recommendation, that you discuss on page 4, shopping and nonshopping customers?

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                 The auction is conducted for everyone,
            Α.
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     the people who have shopped have chosen to stay away
     from the bucket. The auction has been conducted, and
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     they can come back at any point when they want.
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                 And those -- when you include shopping
            Q.
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     customers, you're only acknowledging that they have
    the right to come back --
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            Α.
                 Correct.
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                 -- once their CRES contract is ended?
            Q.
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                 Or they can choose to terminate it.
            Α.
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                 And pay the penalty if there is one.
            Q.
                 Pay the penalty, correct.
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            Α.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: All right. Thank you.
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                 Thank you, Mr. Pradhan.
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                 Ms. Kingery?
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                 MS. KINGERY: Thank you, your Honor.
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    would move for the admission of DECAM Exhibit 101.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections
    to the admission of DECAM Exhibit 101?
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                 MR. NOURSE: No.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: DECAM Exhibit 101 is
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     admitted into the record.
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                 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you, Mr. Pradhan.
25
     You are dismissed.
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2737 1 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 2 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Grady? 3 MS. GRADY: Thank you, your Honor. OCC 4 calls Mr. Duann to the stand. 5 6 DANIEL J. DUANN, PH.D. being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 7 examined and testified as follows: 8 9 DIRECT EXAMINATION By Ms. Grady: 10 11 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Duann. 12 A. Good afternoon. 13 Q. Do you have --14 MS. GRADY: At this time, your Honor, I 15 would like marked for identification purposes as OCC 16 Exhibit No. 111 the direct testimony of Daniel J. 17 Duann. 18 EXAMINER TAUBER: It shall be so marked. 19 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 20 MS. GRADY: Thank you, your Honor. 21 Mr. Duann, do you have in front of you 22 what has been preliminarily marked as OCC Exhibit 23 111? 24 A. Yes. 25 Q. Can you identify that, please?

- A. Direct testimony of Daniel J Duann.
- Q. Mr. Duann, do you have any additions or corrections or deletions to your testimony?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Was this testimony prepared by you or under your direct supervision and control?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. If I were to pose the same questions that are posed in OCC Exhibit No. 111, would your answers be the same?
 - A. Yes.

MS. GRADY: Your Honors, at this time I move for the admission of OCC Exhibit No. 111, subject to cross-examination.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Before we begin cross-examination, there is an outgoing motion to strike Mr. Duann's testimony. And we are going to grant Ohio Power's motion to strike in part and deny in part.

Before we get into that, I would just like to explain overall, just so the record is clear, in the Commission's opinion and order -- actually, in the Commission entry from March 7, 2012, it was established that all of the cases from the stipulation proceeding would be separated out and

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that includes the deferred fuel cases in Case Nos.
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     11-4920 and 11-4921. And this was also further
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     addressed in the April entry addressing Ohio Power
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     Company's application for rehearing.
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                 So, therefore, we will permit issues
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     relating to the PIRR as proposed in this modified
    application which deals with the delay of the
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     implementation of the PIRR.
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                 Otherwise, any arguments will be
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     addressed accordingly in the docket for 11-4920 and
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     11-4921.
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                 So, with that, we will strike question
     18, beginning on page 22; question 19 on page 23 --
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                 MS. GRADY: Your Honor, could you slow
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     down?
            I'm not quite there yet.
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                 EXAMINER TAUBER: Okay. Question 18,
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    beginning on line 22 of page 22; question 19 which
     carries over to page 24; question 20; and question
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     21.
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                 MR. ALAMI: Your Honor, the company's
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    motion to strike also included questions 22, 23, and
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     24.
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                 EXAMINER TAUBER: And we're denying that
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    part of the motion to strike.
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Okay.

MR. ALAMI:

1 EXAMINER TAUBER: We are only granting 2 the motion to strike for the questions we identified. This is questions 18, 19, 20, 21, as well as page 5, 3 4 lines 19 through lines 21. It's lines 19 through 21 5 on page 5 go to issues that have already been 6 established in previous Commission proceedings. 7 All right. We'll begin cross-examination 8 now at this point in time. 9 Ms. Hand? 10 MS. HAND: No questions, your Honor. 11 Thank you. 12 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Kyler? 13 MS. KYLER: No questions. 14 EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Kingery? 15 MS. KINGERY: No questions, your Honor. 16 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Darr? 17 MR. DARR: No, thank you, your Honor. EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. McBride? 18 19 MS. MCBRIDE: No questions, your Honor. 20 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Alami? 21 MR. ALAMI: Yes. Thank you, your Honor. 2.2 23 CROSS-EXAMINATION 24 By Mr. Alami: 25 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Duann.

- Α. Good afternoon.
- Q. As part of your representation on the RSR, you state on page 5, lines 2 to 3, that "there is no legal basis for such a charge and that the company has not shown the RSR charge benefits its customers"; is that correct?
 - Α. Yes.

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- Ο. You state that with respect to the portion that there is no legal basis for the RSR that that was upon advice of your counsel; is that correct?
- And also my experience as a regulatory economist.
- But you admit that you are not an Q. attorney -- you are not an attorney and that you are not offering legal advice as part of your testimony in this case?
- I'm not an attorney and not offering Α. legal advice in my testimony.
- Is it your testimony, Mr. Duann, that Q. anything in an ESP must be enabled by a specific line of the state policy section, Chapter 4928?

MS. GRADY: Objection.

EXAMINER TAUBER: On what grounds?

MS. GRADY: It calls for a legal -- legal

opinion. He's not a lawyer. He said he's not a lawyer.

2.2

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

- Q. In your opinion as a layperson, is it your testimony that every component of an ESP plan must be enabled by a specific state policy?
- A. I think the utility can propose whatever provision in the ESP whatever they want. But when the Commission is making the suggestion, they need to follow statute and the regulatory principles.
- Q. When you say that the Commission needs to follow the statute and regulatory principles, is it your intention or is it your testimony today that the Commission is limited in considering an ESP in considering only 4928.143 or may the Commission consider all relevant statutory authority in making its decisions?

MS. GRADY: Objection.

- Q. Again, with the clarification, Mr. Duann, in your opinion as a lay witness.
- A. As I say, you know, the Commission can make any decision. They have to follow the statute and the sound legal regulatory principles, and also the precedent established before. And after saying that, I say the Commission, they certainly have to

look at the statute in making that decision.

2.2

- Q. If I can turn your attention to page 12, lines 1 through 4. You state there, beginning on line 1, however, I could not find any provisions identified in that subsection that would allow the Company to create the rider RSR. I'm paraphrasing, but is that an accurate representation of your testimony there?
 - A. Yes. I could not find any provision.
- Q. And when you say there on line 2, "provisions identified in that subsection," you are referring to the subsection that you indicate on line 1 of your testimony there on page 12 of 4928.143

 (B) (2) (d)?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, again, your testimony is that the Commission is not limited to looking at just that particular subsection in making its decisions on an ESP plan; is that correct?
- A. Actually, I think we should come back to page 11, and the question 10 and answer 10 is we -- is we ask AEP Ohio to provide us a legal basis how it can propose a retail stability rider. And AEP Ohio provided us a retail stability rider can be based on Ohio Revised Code 4928.143(B)(2)(d) and -- and I look

at that specific provision and I do not think -- as a layperson, I do not believe the retail stability rider fit that particular provision -- particular statute.

- Q. I understand, but I believe my original question was whether or not it's your testimony that the Commission is limited to only considering that particular subsection in making its decisions on the proposed ESP plan.
- A. I think that provision is provided by the companies. The company uses that as a basis to propose a retail stability rider. And I'm just saying that, you know, I have a different opinion, that I find that provision does not give the company the right to propose a retail stability rider.
- Q. Can we turn to attachment DJD-C for a moment, please.
 - A. DJD-B? B?
 - Q. DJD-C.

- A. C, okay. Yes.
- Q. And is this the interrogatory that -- and response that you are referring to?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And in the response is the company limiting itself to that particular subsection or is

the company generally saying that the Commission may rely upon any statute to justify its decisions?

- A. Well, I think that's the company's response, yes.
- Q. But their response there, as you have just read it, isn't intended to limit consideration of the RSR rider to the particular subsection of 4928.143 that we're discussing currently; is that correct?
- A. Can you repeat the question?

 MR. ALAMI: Can I have the question reread, please?

EXAMINER TAUBER: Sure.

14 (Record read.)

- A. I think in the discovery response, the company say as an example, used that as an example.
- Q. I'm just continuing on that sentence that you're reading and not intending it to be an exhaustive list; is that correct?
 - A. Right. That's in the response.
- Q. Did you, Mr. Duann, look at all the state policies when making your recommendation to the Commission that it should reject the RSR?
- A. Can you be specific? What do you mean by all state policies? You know, I cannot answer that

question.

2.2

- Q. In particular, I'm referring to the state policies enumerated in Revised Code 4928.02.
- A. I did look at the state electric service policy, yes.
- Q. Going back to your statement on page 5, lines 2 to 3, it is your testimony that the company has not shown a benefit for the RSR charge; is that correct?
- A. I think what I say here, the company has not shown the RSR charge benefit its customer.
- Q. You're right, that's correct. I apologize.

But would you agree with that the company's proposal to offer capacity at a price less than its fully embedded costs could benefit some customers?

- A. No.
- Q. And why is that?
- A. I think on page 15 of my testimony
 that -- that's the answer to question 12, and at line
 1, I say I do not find it a so-called benefit to AEP
 Ohio's customers. First, I do not consider the
 offering of a capacity price to a CRES provider below
 AEP Ohio's own embedded capacity cost as a discount

or a benefit to its customers.

- Q. And when you say "AEP Ohio's customers," who are you referring to? I mean, are you referring to shopping customers or nonshopping customers?
- A. If we are talking about capacity price to -- price to CRES -- CRES providers, that means the shopping customer.
- Q. Are you aware that, as part of the company's ESP plan, it's proposing to auction off 100 percent of its SSO load in an energy auction for delivery on January 1, 2015?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And I believe in your testimony you indicate that AEP Ohio's SSO customers are currently paying \$355 per megawatt-day for capacity?
- MS. GRADY: Can I have a reference to that, Counsel?
- MR. ALAMI: On page 17, at lines 14 through 16.
- Q. Is it correct, Mr. Duann, that you state the SSO customers are already paying the fully embedded capacity costs of 355 per megawatt-day?
- A. Right. I think that's, you know, that's provided by AEP witness Mr. Allen in his testimony.
 - Q. But is that also your understanding?

- A. I looked at that in his testimony. I understand how he calculated that.
- Q. And is it also your understanding,
 Mr. Duann, some of the AEP SSO customers would
 participate in the January 1, 2015, auction, thereby
 receiving capacity at less than \$355 per
 megawatt-day?
 - A. Can you repeat the question, please?

 MR. ALAMI: Can I have the question reread, please?

11 EXAMINER TAUBER: Yes.

(Record read.)

- A. I have no basis to -- to say the SSO customer will participate or will not.
- Q. On page 3, in response to question 4 of your testimony, you indicate you reviewed the application of the modified ESP and its attachments, the supporting testimonies, the workpapers related to the supported testimonies, and related discovery related to the modified ESP; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Would that --
- 23 A. Yes.

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Q. Thank you. Would that review also include a review of Company Witness Allen's testimony

- and the attachments attached thereto?
- A. I did review his testimony -- testimony and attachment, yes.
 - Q. And did you review specifically William A. Allen Attachment 4?
 - A. I don't remember exactly what -- what attachments.
 - MR. ALAMI: May I approach, your Honor?

 EXAMINER TAUBER: You may.
 - Q. Mr. Duann, can you identify the document I just placed in front of you, please?
- 12 A. The document is Exhibit WAA-4, page 2 of 13 2.
 - Q. And if you look at the fourth box there on page 2 of 2 of WAA-4, the box titled "SSO load Served by Auction at \$255 Per megawatt-day." Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And do you see an indication there that, in fact, there would be AEP Ohio's SSO customers participating in the auction and thereby receiving capacity at \$255 per megawatt-day?
- A. I think that's Mr. Allen's assumption, and I did not make that assumption.
 - Q. But do you -- would you admit that is the

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assumption that Mr. Allen has made that would, in fact, be SSO customers participating in the January, 2015, auction?
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- A. I think I already answered the question.
- Q. Did you -- is it your testimony that there would be no AEP SSO customers participating in the January, 2015, auction?
 - A. I already answered the question.
- Q. I don't believe you did. I believe I'm asking a new question and I'll rephrase.
- Is it your understanding whether AEP Ohio's SSO customers would participate in the January, 2015, auction?
- MS. GRADY: Objection.
- 15 EXAMINER TAUBER: On what grounds?
- MS. GRADY: Asked and answered.
- 17 EXAMINER TAUBER: I don't believe
- 18 Mr. Duann has answered the question.
- 19 If you could answer the question,
- 20 Mr. Duann.

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- 21 THE WITNESS: I believe I have answered 22 the question.
- 23 EXAMINER TAUBER: The Bench is
- 24 instructing you to answer the question. If you need
- 25 | it repeated, we can reread it.

THE WITNESS: Can I have the question read back?

EXAMINER TAUBER: Sure.

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(Record read.)

- A. Yes. As I stated earlier, right now at this moment, I have no basis to know whether the AEP's current SSO customer will participate in an auction to be held in 2014 or '15.
- Q. Excuse me. Does that also mean,
 Mr. Duann, you have no basis to question Mr. Allen's
 projection?
 - A. I don't know what you're referring about the projection, what you are referring to.
 - Q. I'm referring back to WAA-4, page 2 of 2, the projection there of SSO load.
- A. Yes. As I already said, that's Mr. Allen's assumption.
- Q. Understood; and I'm asking if whether or not you have any basis to have a conclusion as to whether or not that assumption is correct or not.
 - A. I have no basis.
 - Q. Thank you.

And you also state that freezing base generation rates, as the company has proposed as part of its plan, you don't consider that a benefit; is

that correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. Are environmental costs to your -- in your understanding, included as part of a base generation rate?
- A. In the proposed ESP, I believe AEP Ohio includes the current level of environmental carrying charge in the base generation rate.
 - Q. So that's a "yes"?
 - A. That's what I say.
- Q. Would you agree that in proposing to freeze base generation rates and effectively shift the risk of environmental compliance costs in the future to the company, customers realize a benefit?
 - A. No.
- Q. If a policy goal of the state were to promote competitive electricity markets to provide customers with more choices in electric suppliers, would you agree that the company's plan to reach competitive market in two-and-a-half years furthers that goal?
- MS. GRADY: May I have that question reread, please?
- 24 EXAMINER TAUBER: Sure.
- 25 (Record read.)

Q. I'm just asking you to assume -- you said you reviewed the policy goals of Ohio in making your recommendations in this case; is that correct?

A. Yes.

- Q. And if a policy goal of the state were to promote competition in the electric -- electricity markets, would the company's plan further that goal if it achieves the transition to competition sooner -- sooner rather than later?
 - A. No.
 - Q. And why is that?
- A. The company can propose ESP that will go to market right now. So when you use the word "sooner rather than later," I mean, compared to what? You need to have a baseline in order to compare.
- Q. Well, if we could compare it to an MRO, are you familiar with the -- with an MRO auction under 4928.142?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And what's your understanding of that?
- A. MRO is alternative way of setting SSO supply and price.
- Q. And how long would it take the company pursuing an MRO option to get to market?
 - A. I think it depends. For example, in

the -- because I think the Ohio MRO statute has -- has two parts. I think for the regular part of MRO you just conduct it right away and 100 percent of that bid price is what the SSO price is.

Then the legislature, they also put into the statute for the first MRO that for certain utilities that own generation capacity at a certain date and under that transitionary MRO, this specific blending period required under that first MRO.

- Q. And are you aware of how long that blending period or transitionary period, as you have just characterized it, lasts?
 - A. Five years.
- Q. Are you aware how long the company's proposal to transition to competitive market is under its current ESP plan?
 - A. Do you mean under the proposed ESP?
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. Under the proposed ESP, I believe it will go to market on June 1, 2015.
- Q. Is there a benefit to AEP Ohio's SSO customers to have their load in the territory based on a competitive bid?
- A. Can I have the question read back, please?

Q. I can rephrase because I don't believe it was -- it made any sense.

Is there a benefit to customers to have the SSO in the AEP Ohio's territory based on a competitive bid?

- A. I'm sorry. I still don't understand the question.
 - O. I'll move on.

On page 9 of your testimony, at lines 2 through 4, you state the RSR to be collected by the Commission may turn out to be higher depending on the amount of customer shopping; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Is it also true that the level of RSR may turn out to be lower if the opposite scenario than what you stated there on lines 2 and 4 occurs?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And it's your understanding that customers would only be charged the actual amount required to meet the revenue target under the RSR; is that correct?
- A. To meet the 929 million per year nonfuel generation requirement and to meet that, the RSR there could change, yes.
 - Q. Could be higher or it could be lower in

any given year.

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- A. Could be higher and lower than what the company estimates.
- Q. On page 10 of your testimony, lines 6 through 10, here is where you talk about the implications of the RSR; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And here you're saying that under the RSR, you believe that customers are guaranteeing that AEP Ohio will recover a fixed level of nonfuel generation revenue and that this guarantee will lead to financial uncertainty for customers.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. It's your understanding that, as proposed by the company, nonfuel generation revenues would be fixed as part of its modified ESP plan?
 - A. No. The ISR revenue would not be fixed.
- Q. I understand that. I'm referring to the total nonfuel generation revenue.
- A. Each year would be -- would be targeted 929 million, but because, you know, when they set the RSR rate, and depends on actual load used, there could be variation but it will eventually trueup.
- Q. In case 10-929 fixed over the period of the ESP for each year?

A. Right. So if it was three years after final trueup, they should be 929 million times three.

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- Q. But if the level of nonfuel generation revenue is fixed, wouldn't that provide greater certainty rather than uncertainty to customers?
 - A. No. It will provide a great uncertainty.
- Q. Wouldn't the customers know, for the period of ESP, the level of nonfuel generation revenue required by the company?
- A. They know that, but I think the RSR rate could change yearly. The year one could be 44 million, year two could be 150 million, year three could be 300 million, whatever. So that creates great -- and that translates into very different RSR rate and that creates great financial uncertainty for the customer.

I think that's the worst part of RSR because we are not talking about a fixed charge per year. We are talking about fixed nongeneration -- nonfuel generation revenue and that's the worst part. That's an extreme form of revenue guarantee.

- Q. But you agree the nonfuel generation revenue which the RSR ends up totaling up to, that's fixed.
 - MR. DARR: Objection, asked and answered.

- Q. Do you recognize that the modified ESP is an entire package?
- A. I don't understand the question. What does --
- Q. In your review and providing recommendations on the RSR, did you review the RSR in isolation, or did you review RSR in conjunction with the entire modified ESP plan?
- A. As indicated numerous times in every occasion testimony and the filing by the company, as well as in the discovery response provided by the company, I believe the RSR was offered by the company not because of RSR has any inherent economic benefit, efficiency. It is offer so that just to keep, you know, as a total package. Say the company over -- company say we need RSR so that we offer this -- this so-called benefit that I've identified by the company. So, in that sense, you can say it's offered as a package.
- Q. On page 13, lines 4 through 6, you state that in practical terms, you are not aware of any other Ohio EDUs collecting a charge that guarantees nonfuel generation revenue over an extended period of time; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

Q. What do you mean by -- when you say "in practical terms"?

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A. The practical term is I just look at what happened right in Ohio. That's what I mean "in practical terms" because in the paragraph before that I am talking about regulatory principle because I think, you know, as -- as a practicing economist for 20 years, I look at all the regulation -- regulatory history of the United States and I never see anything like that to guarantee a revenue for public utility.

Here, I shift gears and I say in practical terms, I look at what happened in Ohio. So that's what I mean "in practical terms."

- Q. Now, are you familiar with the current tariffs and/or riders of Duke Energy Ohio?
- A. In my daily work I look at the tariff of all the major EDUs whenever I need to.
 - Q. Including Duke Energy of Ohio?
 - A. Including Duke Energy Ohio, yes.
- Q. So you are aware then of the electric service stability charge or ESSC rider currently approved for Duke Energy Ohio?
- A. I did not participate in that case. I was not involved in the negotiation, but I'm aware of this ESSC in the stipulation file and approved by the

Commission for Duke Energy of Ohio, yes.

- Q. And what's your understanding of that rider?
- A. My understanding of that rider is -- that the rider say nonbypassable charge is designed to collect \$110 million per year for three years. And I think based on my -- based on my understanding is that for -- or planned by Duke Energy Ohio that is for electric service stability and certainty. That's my understanding.
- Q. Is it your understanding that it's a generation charge?

MS. GRADY: Objection.

14 EXAMINER TAUBER: On what grounds,

15 Ms. Grady?

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, as we all know, the Duke rider was part of a stipulation package that was accepted as a part of a deal. It was not to be used as precedent by the terms of the stipulation itself and, again, was part of a package.

So to pull it out and suggest that it represents the same thing as the RSR in this case, I believe, is -- is misleading, as well as relying upon precedent created under stipulation which is not good public policy.

1 MR. ALAMI: Your Honor, I'm simply 2 referring to this aspect of the settlement agreement that the FERC that was approved by this Commission as 3 4 part of approving a settlement, the Commission, in 5 its three-part test, must look to whether the 6 settlement violates any important regulatory 7 principle or practice. 8 Mr. Duann has indicated he believes the 9 RSR proposed by the company violates the regulatory 10 principle or practice, and I'm just using ESSC as an 11 example of a rider approved by this Commission that 12 has been found not to violate a regulatory principle 13 or practice given the Commission approved the ESSC as part of Duke --14 15 EXAMINER TAUBER: To the extent we are 16 looking at the rider and not looking at the terms of 17 the stipulation using this precedent, the objection is overruled. Continue. 18 19 THE WITNESS: Can I have the question 20 read back, please? 21 EXAMINER TAUBER: Yes. 2.2 (Record Read.) 23 I don't know. Α. 24 MR. ALAMI: Your Honor, may I approach? 25 EXAMINER TAUBER: Yes.

MS. GRADY: Counsel, can I see what you are going to approach with?

MR. ALAMI: It's just the stipulation approving the order.

MR. DARR: I'm going to assume Ms. Grady is going to object. I'm going to object to that as well, to the use of the opinion and order in this regard. This is exactly the problem that we've identified in the past as to how these decisions are being used and abused with regard to the viability, the appropriateness, the reasonableness of provisions contained in a stipulation. The stipulation is approved on the basis that its terms, taken together, were agreed to as a package.

Now the company in this case is suggesting that we can slice and dice this stipulation in such a way that the various provisions can be deemed reasonable or not reasonable. This is exactly what the Commission's precedent tells us we're not supposed to do, in which the parties, including AEP, agreed not to do when they signed the stipulation. It's clearly a violation of the stipulation and should not be commented by the attorney examiners in this case.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, I would join in

that objection. I think we've briefed this issue now numerous times, and the Commission has, in the past, recognized that the parties cannot use stipulations as precedents against other parties and that is exactly what's being done here.

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MR. ALAMI: If I may respond, your Honor. I believe Mr. Darr's objection is similar to Ms. O'Grady's. I'm not using this portion of the stipulation against any of the parties. I'm simply going to ask the witness if this refreshes his recollection as to whether the ESSC is a generation-related charge.

Again, this -- I'm just testing the witness's recommendation that the RSR is against regulatory practices or principles. This is a Commission order. And I believe, as I stated earlier, I'm just using it for -- to see if it refreshes his recollection.

EXAMINER TAUBER: The objection is overruled since it's just being used to show that it was a generation rider and this is the opinion and order of the Commission and, as we've established before, Commission opinions and orders speak for themselves.

MR. ALAMI: Thank you, your Honor.

May I approach?

MR. DARR: May I request, your Honor, we have an ongoing objection to this so that I don't -- obviously I'm very concerned about that and I don't want to constantly raise this objection, but I want to make it very clear that we object to this whole line of questions based on the Duke stipulation and order.

EXAMINER TAUBER: We will note it. If we need to address it later on, we'll address it later on.

MR. DARR: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Alami) Mr. Duann, can you identify what I've just handed you?
- A. This is the opinion and order in the case 11-3549-EL-SSO.
 - Q. Can you turn to page 21, please.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And if could you just read the first sentence under 7A.
 - A. For calendar years 2012, 2013, and 2014 of the ESP, Duke shall recover annually, via an unavoidable generation charge, Rider ESSC, an amount intended to provide stability and certainty regarding Duke's provision of retail elect -- retail electric

service as an FRR entity while continuing to operate under an ESP.

Q. Thank you.

Looking on page 17 now for your testimony, lines 6 through 7, are you there?

- A. 6 through 7?
- Q. Yes.

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- A. Uh-huh.
- Q. You state SSO customers do not create the need for the RSR; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And you're familiar, as we discussed earlier, the year that the company is proposing an energy auction for 100 percent of its SSO load for delivery is January, 2015; is that correct?
 - A. Right. Starting January 1, 2015, yes.
 - Q. And if the auction, January, 2015, auction were only possible with the RSR being present as part of the company's ESP plan, would you agree that the RSR is a benefit?

MS. GRADY: Could I have that question reread, please?

23 EXAMINER TAUBER: Yes.

(Record read.)

MS. GRADY: I would object on the basis

it is not -- that the assumption is not in evidence that an RSR is essentially needed in order to conduct that auction. I think that there is conflicting evidence and that is not a fact that is undisputed.

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MR. ALAMI: If I may respond, your Honor?

EXAMINER TAUBER: Yes.

MR. ALAMI: Mr. Duann indicates he is aware the company is proposing an entire package with this modified ESP plan. He's aware that the RSR is one component of that ESP plan and he's also aware the energy auction is another component of the ESP plan.

My question asks whether or not, in his opinion, if the auction, the 2015 auction, was dependent upon approval of the RSR, would the RSR be of benefit for SSO customers.

MS. GRADY: If that's the question, then I have no objection. I think your question was different.

EXAMINER TAUBER: I was just going to say if you could rephrase the question, but based on that clarification, I will allow it.

MS. GRADY: Thank you.

24 THE WITNESS: Can I have the question 25 read back, you know, just --

MR. ALAMI: I can rephrase.

2 EXAMINER TAUBER: It might be easier if 3 we could just do that.

- Q. (By Mr. Alami) In your opinion,
 Mr. Duann, if the 2015 auction was dependent upon
 approval of RSR as part of the company's modified ESP
 package, would the RSR be of benefit for AEP Ohio's
 SSO customers?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Why is that?
- A. Because we don't know whether the auction will benefit the SSO customer in 2015.
- Q. Earlier when I showed you WAA-4 which projected that SSO customers would, in fact, participate in the January, '15, auction, and I asked you if you had any reason to doubt the projections made by Company Witness Allen, you stated that you did not; is that correct?

MS. GRADY: Objection.

- A. I did not have reason to doubt, but I do not have reason to --
 - MS. GRADY: Objection.
- 23 EXAMINER TAUBER: Hang on one second,
- 24 Mr. Duann.
- MS. GRADY: I'm sorry. I think you are

mischaracterizing your earlier question. Mr. Duann indicated he had no basis to make any determination as to what the basis of Mr. Allen's exhibit showed, so I think that's a mischaracterization.

MR. ALAMI: I believe he answered that, your Honor, so I'll move on.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Alami) On page 16 at line 19 through 21, you state that if the Commission decides to approve the RSR, SSO customers should not be required to pay for the RSR; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And who do you believe should be required to pay for the RSR if the Commission approves it?
- A. Well, yes, it's already here. If the Commission approves it, you know, assuming that they approve it, then it should be paid by those non-SSO customers.
- Q. And only those non-SSO customers; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And your understanding is those non-SSO customers are shopping customers?
 - A. They are non-SSO customers, yes.
 - Q. Could you also characterize them as

shopping customers?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And if your recommendation is that only shopping customers pay for the RSR adopted, wouldn't that tend to discourage shopping?
- A. Because the shopping should be discouraged.
 - Q. And why is that?
- A. Because I already -- it's on page 17 of my testimony. First of all, the SSO customer didn't cause those lost revenue, and second is the SSO customer is already paying highest cost for electric service. So why we want those SSO customer to pay more to AEP Ohio.
- Q. Moving on to your discussions and representation on the PIRR. On page 20, in your answer to question 16 there on the bottom of the page, you said you do not support delaying the PIRR as the company has proposed; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the reason that you do not believe delaying implementation of the PIRR should occur is because that will actually result in an FAC deferral balance; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. But under the company's proposal to delay the implementation of the PIRR until June of 2013, all other things being equal, wouldn't that shorten the recovery period under the PIRR?
- A. You are assuming that the recovery mechanism would still end on December 31, 2018.
 - Q. That's correct.

- A. Yes. If -- if you assume it will still end at the end of 2018, you delay it, the amortization period will be shortened.
- Q. And all other things being under the shortened amortization period, would there be cost savings associated with carrying charges not being recovered at the back end of the amortization period?
- A. Actually, I don't understand the question, especially the part at the end.
- Q. If the company is recovering the PIRR charges for five years as opposed to six years, all other things being equal, wouldn't that result in fewer carrying charges being recovered?
- A. Well, the problem is not everything being equal because you delay that for one year, you increase the carrying charge in -- carrying charge.

 That one year delay is \$64.5 million, so you already increase the beginning balance by delaying.

- 1 And I understand that's your position. Ο. 2 My question is whether or not you took into consideration in that calculation the carrying 3 charges that would no longer occur if, under the 4 5 company's proposal, the PIRR was recovered for five 6 years as opposed to six? Well, if there is no delay, the 7 Α. 8 amortization period will also end on December 31, 9 2018. 10 And under that scenario, which is the one Q. 11 you propose, the amortization period would begin on 12 June of 2012 and end on December 31, 2018; is that 13 correct? I don't believe I make any specific 14 Α. 15 recommendation on when the amortization will start. 16 MR. DARR: I'm sorry. Was that "start"
- 18 THE WITNESS: "Start."
- MR. DARR: Thank you.

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or "stop"?

- Q. But it's your testimony that you reject the company's position to delay implementation by one year; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And under the company's proposal with the delay of the implementation by one year, amortization

would combine on June of 2013; is that correct?

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- A. No, that's not correct, because it depends on how -- when the Commission decides its case, when the Commission approves their amortization to start. My recommending is simply the company's proposal of delay one year is bad for the customer. It adds unnecessary costs to the customer.
- Q. I understand, Mr. Duann, but you assume the Commission has a decision in this case and the amortization of the PIRR occurs beginning in January of 2012 and lasts until December 31, 2018. That's a period of approximately 6-1/2 years, would you agree?
- A. Yes, if the Commission approves the amortization of the PIRR start in June and ends on -- start in June, 2012, and ends on -- on December, 2018, that would be six years, seven months.
- Q. And under your -- under the company's proposal, excuse me, to delay implementation until June of 2013, and assuming that the end date of amortization remains constant, wouldn't that result in an amortization of 5 -- 5-1/2 years?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Again, the difference between -- strike that.
 - My question, Mr. Duann, is recovering the

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PIRR over a shorter period of time, all other things
being equal, results in fewer carrying charges being
recovered; is that correct?
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MR. BARNOWSKI: Objection, your Honor.

This whole line of questioning misstates the record.

I think it's highly misleading.

EXAMINER SEE: Speak up, Mr. Barnowski.

MR. BARNOWSKI: I apologize. This whole
line of questioning, it misstates the proposal that's
been made.

MS. GRADY: And my objection is based on asked and answered.

MR. ALAMI: May I respond, your Honor?

EXAMINER TAUBER: Yes.

MR. ALAMI: With respect to the objection from Ormet's counsel, I believe there is a record, specifically by Company Witness Roush, that is a part of the company's modified ESP plan, it's proposing to delay implementation of the PIRR for one year, thereby resulting in amortization beginning on June of 2013.

And with respect to Ms. O'Grady's objection, I believe Mr. Duann has not answered the question. I'm trying to get to what he considered in his calculations, the \$64.5 million, and he hasn't

been forthcoming with that.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, and part of his question said, again, "assuming all other things being equal." And Mr. Duann testified that you cannot make that assumption because of the fact that they are asking for a delay and there's a cost to that delay.

EXAMINER TAUBER: I'm going to overrule Mr. Barnowski's objection and sustaining Ms. Grady's objection.

Let's please move on, Mr. Alami.

THE WITNESS: Is there a question

pending?

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EXAMINER TAUBER: No.

- Q. (By Mr. Alami) When you calculated the amount of the delaying implementation of the PIRR, you only considered the delay of the one year with respect to carrying charges; is that correct?
- A. In my testimony I object to the company's proposal of delay that one year. And one of the reasons is this delay will add 60.4 -- \$64.5 million to the deferral balance and I think that's bad for the customer, especially bad when you have a large -- when you have an unnecessary large balance and you try to cram that through, amortize that over 5-1/2

years as the company proposes.

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The monthly charge for the customer will be much higher than you amortize now, you know, you amortize now, you have a lower balance, more lower deferral balance. That's -- that's my opinion.

MR. ALAMI: Your Honor, I move to strike that answer to that question except for the first sentence. My question was really narrow and what Mr. Duann considered in his calculation, I think his testimony speaks for itself.

EXAMINER TAUBER: I'm going to deny the motion to strike. I believe Mr. Duann was providing context towards his answer.

- Q. And in making that \$64.5 million calculation, you simply looked at -- well, you tell me, does that \$64.5 million figure only represent the amount of carrying charges as a result of one year of the PIRR?
- A. The 64.5 million is the carrying charge that would be incurred based on the company's deferral balance estimate -- deferral balance of \$549.4 million right now and also using the carrying charge rate of 11.15 percent. So for that delay until June, 2013, you will add the carrying charge during that period would be 60.45 million, right?

- Q. Is that a --
- A. Yes, \$64.5 million.
- Q. Okay. On page 22 of your testimony in your answer to question 17 --
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. -- you state that it is unreasonable and inconsistent with state policy for the company to recover carrying charges on the PIRR calculated using weighted average cost of capital; is that correct?
 - A. No, I don't think that's what I say.
- Q. What do you say there? Is it your testimony that -- it's your testimony, correct, on page 22, line 14 -- lines 13 and 14 -- excuse me, on lines 12 through 14, "This certainty in future collection means that if AEP Ohio is allowed to impose carrying charges on the PIRR during the delay period, the lower risk should equate to a lower interest rate, such as the cost of long-term debt instead of the much higher WACC, being used."
- A. Yes, that's correct, right. And I don't think that's the question you asked.
- Q. And are you aware that the Commission has already determined that the weighted average cost of capital is the appropriate carrying charge for the PIRR balance?

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                 MS. GRADY: Objection.
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                 MR. DARR: Objection, your Honor.
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                 MS. GRADY:
                             I think -- I think that's a
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    misstatement. There is -- there is an issue as to
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     whether or not that weighted average cost of capital
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     applies during the amortization period or only
    applies during the accrual period.
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                 EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Darr, you had
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     another objection?
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                 MR. DARR: Same thing, your Honor.
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     think this issue was recently addressed by the
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     Commission's recent opinion whether or not this issue
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    would be addressed in the 4920 cases. So I believe
     the question assumes a fact that not only is not
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     informed but is not demonstrated by the record in --
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     of this Commission.
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                 EXAMINER TAUBER: I believe we are
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     getting close to varying outside the context of this
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    proceeding.
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MR. ALAMI: Your Honor, I simply asked if Mr. Duann was aware that, as part of the ESP I, the Commission had approved BAA -- WACC carrying charge for the PIRR.

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MS. GRADY: And, again, we are objecting on the basis that that -- that order is subject to

interpretation. There are parties to this proceeding that -- that contend that that order, the WACC, only applies to the amortization period as opposed to the recovery period.

MR. DARR: And it strikes me, your Honor, the motion to strike which was granted in part and denied in part --

EXAMINER SEE: Hold on, Mr. Darr. Hold on for a second, Mr. Darr.

MR. DARR: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Alami, if you could just move on, please, from that question.

MR. ALAMI: Certainly.

Can I have a second, please, your Honor? EXAMINER TAUBER: You may.

Q. (By Mr. Alami) Mr. Duann, on page 19 of your testimony at lines 9 and 10 --

MS. GRADY: Could I have that page reference? I'm sorry.

- Q. At page 19, lines 9 through 10, you define the term "PIRR Case Application" to refer to Case Nos. 11-4920 and 11-4921; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. And do question 23 which begins on 27 -- excuse me. Do question 22 and your answer to 22,

question 23, your answer to question 23, question 24 and your answer to 24 all relate to the PIRR case application?

MS. GRADY: Objection.

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EXAMINER TAUBER: Ms. Grady?

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, obviously counsel is trying to re -- re -- or make another motion to strike and we -- that motion to strike was denied, your Honors. You granted portions and you denied portions and now we're trying to revisit that issue. I would ask that the objection be sustained on the basis that you made the ruling. The ruling stands and unless an interlocutory appeal is made, I think we need to move on.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Mr. Alami?

MR. ALAMI: May I respond, your Honor?

EXAMINER TAUBER: Yes.

MR. ALAMI: I was trying to establish what was in and what was out. I believe these questions and answers of Mr. Duann's testimony and he states there on page 27, lines 15 through 16, "I recommend a shorter period of amortization than the one currently proposed in the PIRR Case Application..."

These questions relate to matters

1 currently pending before the Commission in the PIRR 2 case application, the amortization period of the FAC 3 deferral, the length of the amortization period, the 4 interest rates used to calculate the carrying 5 charges, and I'm simply trying to determine whether or not that is, in fact, the case that his reference 6 to these questions and answers are to the PIRR case. 7 8 EXAMINER TAUBER: We'll see where you are 9 going with it. 10 MR. ALAMI: I'm simply asking Mr. Duann 11 if these questions and answers as part of his 12 testimony we just identified relate to issues in the 13 PIRR case application. 14 Is that a question pending? THE WITNESS: 15 EXAMINER TAUBER: Yes. 16 THE WITNESS: Can I have the question 17 reread? (Record read.) 18 19 I think the issue is related to the ESP Α. 20 rate proposed by the company. 21 Ο. In what way? 2.2 Α. Because I believe Mr. Roush included in 23 his exhibit what the PIRR will be for 2013, 2014, 2015. 24

Is it also your understanding that as

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Q.

part of Mr. Roush's testimony dealing with the PIRR, it simply laid out the company's proposal to delay implementation of the PIRR?

- A. No; because he calculated what the PIRR will be in 2013, 2014, 2015.
- Q. And did Mr. Roush discuss the interest rate used to calculate the carrying charges on the PTRR?
- A. On the PIRR during the delay period or during the amortization period?
 - O. Either.

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- A. Which one are you referring to?
- Q. Perhaps I can clarify, Mr. Duann, and move that along. On page 27 of your testimony at lines 15 and 16, there is your recommendation of a shorter amortization period; is that correct?
- A. Shorter amortization period than proposing in the PIRR case.
- Q. So the proposal for a shorter amortization period relates to the amortization period proposed by the company in the PIRR case application; is that correct?
- A. I'm only saying that I recommend a shorter period of amortization than the one currently proposed in the PIRR case. And, in that case, the

company proposed to start in January 1, 2012, and end on December 31, 2018, and I recommend a shorter period than that.

- Q. And so your answers to 23 and 22 also relate to proposals of the company in the PIRR case?
- A. I already answered that. I said this answer. I related it to the PIRR rate to be charged in the proposed ESP period.
- Q. And do they also relate to proposals in the PIRR case?
- A. This PIRR case pending that addressed the issues addressed, you know, how the amortization would be done. There's also a proposal by the company in the ESP saying they want to collect the PIRR and the company make a mechanism what PIR really would be.
- Q. I'll just move on to my last line of questioning. On page 29 of your testimony, you discuss the environmental carrying charges; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

Q. And on lines 15 through 16, you recommend that the environmental carrying charges be terminated and the generation assets are transferred under the plan; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And is it your understanding that the generation -- strike that -- the generating assets be dedicated to serving AEP Ohio's load after the transfer?
- A. I think if you say it can, then it certainly can, but I don't know whether that's the actual case or not.
- Q. Once the assets are transferred, will base generation rates still be collected from SSO customers?
- A. Under the proposed ESP and the corporate separation, I think the generation asset would be transferred by the end of 2013, but my understanding the ESP would run through May 31, 2014.
- So, yes, I think for the period of

 January -- January 1, 2014, the company still charge
 the base generation which include the environmental
 carrying charge even -- even generation asset already
 transferred to -- to an affiliate.
- Q. But it's your recommendation that the company not collect, upon transfer, the environmental costs -- environmental costs of environmental compliance?
- MS. GRADY: If counsel could be specific

to what company are you talking about. The AEP Genco or are you talking about the EDU?

MR. ALAMI: My question was whether or not Mr. Duann -- Duann's recommendation is the costs of environmental compliance, once the assets are transferred, should that -- those costs be recovered from SSO customers.

- A. It should not be recovered from SSO customers through regulation or tariff.
- Q. But it's your understanding that the base generation rates will continue to be recovered from SSO customers.
- A. The best -- base -- current base generation rate does not include environmental carrying charges.

MR. ALAMI: Your Honor, that's all the questions I have. Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER TAUBER: Thank you.

Mr. Margard?

MR. MARGARD: None, thank you, your

21 Honor.

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EXAMINER TAUBER: Redirect, Ms. Grady?

MS. GRADY: May I have two minutes, your

24 Honor?

25 EXAMINER TAUBER: Sure. Let's go off the

record.

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2 (Recess taken.)

3 EXAMINER TAUBER: Let's go back on the 4 record.

Ms. Grady?

MS. GRADY: We have no redirect, your Honor. And, at this point, we would move for the admission of OCC Exhibit 111.

MR. ALAMI: Your Honor, at this time we would renew our motion to strike with the understanding that previous motions to strike have been granted or denied by the Bench and, if denied, allowed to be explored during cross.

I think with respect to the questions in Dr. Duann's testimony at 22, 23, and 24 and with his clarification as to those questions, those answers relate to positions in the PIRR case application and Mr. Roush, and the company's only mention of the PIRR in this case is the delay start date.

There's no mention of amortization period. There was no mention of the ADIT and there was no mention of the interest rate. For those reasons, the company believes that questions 22, 23, and 24 fit within the Bench's ruling on the motion to strike and we renew that motion at this time.

MS. GRADY: A quick response, we would ask that the attorney examiners' ruling initially be upheld, if it is to be upheld, and would indicate that we have two proposals out here.

We have a proposal being made in the PIRR and we have a proposal — or in the PIRR case, and we have a proposal with respect to the PIRR that differs from that case being made in this case. So the record is quite intertwined between the PIRR case and this case. So we believe that those — those questions should remain in Mr. Duann's testimony.

EXAMINER TAUBER: At this time we'll stick to our original ruling and deny the additional motions to strike, and we'll admit OCC Exhibit 111 into the record, absent the provisions that were

(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

MS. GRADY: And, your Honor, at this time we would proffer the portions that were stricken.

EXAMINER TAUBER: That's fine.

Thank you. You maybe excused, Mr. Duann.

We will reconvene tomorrow morning at

8:30.

struck earlier.

Let's go off the record.

(Thereupon, the hearing was adjourned at

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     5:30 p.m.)
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                           CERTIFICATE
            I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a
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     true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken
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     by me in this matter on Wednesday, May 30, 2012, and
     carefully compared with my original stenographic
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 8
     notes.
 9
                         Karen Sue Gibson, Registered
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                         Merit Reporter
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     (KSG-5535)
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Summary: Transcript of the Application of Columbus Southern Power Company and Ohio Power Company hearing held on 05/30/12 - Volume IX electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.