```
1
               BEFORE THE OHIO POWER SITING BOARD
2
3
     In the Matter of the
    Ohio Power Siting Board's :
4
    Review of Chapters 4906-1,:
     4906-5, 4906-7, 4906-9, : Case No. 12-1981-GE-BRO
     4906-11, 4906-13, 4906-15,:
5
    and 4906-17 of the Ohio :
6
    Administrative Code.
7
8
                          PROCEEDINGS
9
    before Ms. Katie Stenman and Mr. Bryce McKenney,
    Hearing Examiners, and Ms. Kim Wissman, at the Public
10
11
    Utilities Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street,
12
    Room 11-B, Columbus, Ohio, called at 10:00 a.m. on
13
    Monday, August 13, 2012.
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
                     ARMSTRONG & OKEY, INC.
                222 East Town Street, 2nd Floor
23
                     Columbus, Ohio 43215
                (614) 224-9481 - (800) 223-9481
24
                      Fax - (614) 224-5724
25
```

Monday Morning Session, August 13, 2012.

- -

EXAMINER STENMAN: Good morning. We're here for the workshop in In the Matter of the Ohio Power Siting Board's Review of Chapters 4906-1, -5, -7, -9, -11, -13, -15, and -17 of the Ohio Administrative Code, case No. 12-1981-GE-BRO.

My name is Katie Stenman, and with me is Bryce McKenney, and we're the attorney examiners assigned to moderate this workshop. Also with me is Kim Wissman of the Ohio Power Siting Board staff.

Before we get started today I'd like to give a brief overview of why we're here, what we're hoping to accomplish, and also to lay out a few ground rules for this workshop.

The workshop is being held in response to both the passage of Senate Bill 315 and also the issuance of the Common Sense Initiative as well as updates to Section 121.82 of the Revised Code which require the Board to evaluate its rules against a business impact analysis and provide such an analysis to the Common Sense Initiative office. In incorporating the CSI requirements in our rule review the Board has determined that a workshop is

appropriate.

2.2

The purpose of this workshop is to get your feedback on the current state of the rules, although staff will outline some of its proposals and changes to the rules. I want to emphasize that this is also your opportunity to share any proposals you may have.

As always is the case, the Board will issue a proposed set of rules for comment and reply comment after the conclusion of this workshop, that will be forthcoming after we receive the transcript and make any necessary edits.

While you probably noticed that there is a court reporter today and this session is being webcast, any proposals you make today will not be considered binding. Your first set of actual recommendations will come in your comments.

If you have a comment, question, or concern you want to raise today, please raise your hand. We do have a floating microphone that will be moving around. The podium is also available if anyone wants to make a longer statement and wishes to utilize it.

When you do give a comment and each time you comment please give your name and organizational

affiliation for clarity of the record.

2.2

We will outline a few proposals for you and then at the conclusion of those proposals we'll give you an opportunity to add any additional comments you may have on the current state of the rules. And we have a decent size audience today so please limit your comments to a reasonable length.

Are there any procedural questions before we get started?

All right. Hearing nothing else, I just want to start us off by letting you know that it is the Board's plan to clarify the procedural rules to create some structural consistency with what the Commission has and also to make them a stand-alone set of rules so that there will no longer be a need to reference Commission rules in Board proceedings, that would also include adding some provisions for e-filing similar to what's in the Commission's rules already. So it will really just be a transposition of some of the Commission provisions into Board provisions.

And, with that, I will turn it over to Ms. Wissman.

MS. WISSMAN: Thank you, Katie.

25 Katie had mentioned 315. Our JCARR

five-year review was actually up next year and because we have to make changes for 315 anyway, we are doing our five-year review as well as the 315 changes that are necessary as a result of the passage of the law.

2.2

We are also looking at other changes that -- ideas that you folks give us as well as things that we have come up with to improve efficiency and try to reduce costs.

315 had outlined more specifics on the definition of gathering pipelines and what types of major utility facilities would be eligible for an abbreviated review process. Because of these changes we anticipate a new simplified matrix in section 4906-1.

Recognizing that the law is going to be effective in September and we're not going to have our rules done till later this year, we do intend to issue a Board order in the near future to clarify how we will handle these cases in the interim.

We'd also like to reduce the number of full applications that applicants are required to provide on filing. We're not ready to eliminate paper filings, but we believe that we can significantly reduce costs by reducing the number of

full applications required by using digital copies when appropriate.

2.2

We also, finally, believe that the current rules make it difficult for applicants to understand the mapping requirements for applications, we get a lot of questions on that, so we do hope to clarify and simplify that.

Are there any questions with the general changes?

EXAMINER STENMAN: Does anyone have any additional comments on the rules? This is sort of your opportunity to comment on any of the proposals you've heard and, also, if you have any comments on the current state of the rules.

Can we get a microphone over here.

MR. KRAUSS: Good morning. I'm Ted Krauss with FirstEnergy Service Company.

Just a couple of suggestions. In the matrix, Appendix A, regarding substation expansions, we've had a couple of recent projects where we've added additional transmission facilities to distribution substations requiring the submittal of an application.

We're thinking that perhaps if those could be submitted under a construction notice or a

letter of notification filing for an expansion of an existing transmission substation type of concept, it might simplify the process for low-impact projects.

Specifically regarding the existing item (8) of Appendix A, something along the wording of the following might work: Constructing additions to existing electric power transmission substations, and constructing additions to existing distribution substations to add transmission substation functions where (a) There's a 20 percent or less expansion of the fenced area, and (b) There is a greater than 20 percent expansion of the fenced area.

I think that would give us considerable flexibility. And for a project that would potentially have substantial impact, the Board's staff could always kick that up to an application. So I think it gives both the applicants and the staff some very good flexibility.

Regarding the mapping concept, I think one thing that might be helpful is currently applicants propose, essentially, a centerline alignment of the routes, but it's based on rather high-level information, and I think the rules as they exist today are based more on paper mapping.

But currently present actual data that we

work with today is based on a lot of the geographical information system type of data, and when you put that together on current mapping, it may not be as accurate as it appears to be.

2.2

Possibly the biggest headache that we've experienced is in relying on property line locations from the county auditor data that appears to be very accurate but in reality might be 100 feet off in one direction or another.

I think having some provisions in the rules to define how that route location is defined from a procedural point of view and then how it's actually defined later on as the applicant develops the detailed engineering of the project might give us a little bit more flexibility both in the review and eventual construction of the project.

So more of the concept of approving a corridor based on the mapping and procedural process, but a little bit more flexibility to recognize that actual details based on wetlands, stream locations, and property lines is a lot more involved than what's in the application.

One other thing that I think might simplify the process, and we've requested this on a couple of recent projects, the wetland and stream

information, that type of reporting that we're providing in applications is typically quite large.

2.2

I think we had one project where -- who would have included it in every application that we produced, it was in the range of a couple hundred thousand pages of documents, not reached application, but for -- on a particular project where we're serving in excess of a hundred applications on local officials it becomes quite large. And we were granted the opportunity to include that in the applications in an electronic format.

Ideally, if we could include that as an option for applicants on every project, I think that might simplify the process. So the volume of the reports for wetlands, archeology, any of those things, if we could submit them electronically, include that in the application, and then provide staff with a reasonable number of paper copies I think would be more efficient.

And one final comment. In recent years the process for paying for the fees associated with the review of construction notices and letters of notifications has started to be a little bit more complicated, I think, for both the staff and the applicants in the sense that we're starting to see

invoices on almost an annual basis on those simple filings.

2.2

In the past, say five years ago, it would have been a simple one invoice two or three years after the project was placed in service. It appears now that on some projects there will be a invoice payment every couple of years based on the project.

I'm wondering if perhaps providing the applicant with the ability, as an option, to provide a payment up front with the construction notice and a letter of notification submittal might make it easier for everybody.

The Board would still have the ability, if there were additional costs, to provide invoices, but it would provide a one-time payment -- an initial payment, essentially a budget as such, and then there wouldn't be the annual invoices unless the costs exceeded that initial payment.

And I would think somewhere in the range of a \$2,000 payment up front might be enough to cover the typical simple construction and letter of notification review process.

And then when the entire process was complete, after the two-year window for the Board's final review of the project after it's constructed,

whatever fees that are paid in excess could be provided back to the applicant at that point.

Thank you.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

 ${\tt MS.}$ WISSMAN: Could I get some

clarification from Ted --

2.2

EXAMINER STENMAN: Sure.

MS. WISSMAN: -- and comment.

Ted, thank you very much. Those are good suggestions. The substation issue is something that is on our minds and we look forward to working some changes out there.

The mapping concept, while we are aware of the magnitude of the problems with the accuracy of the maps, I believe that a corridor approval is going to be difficult.

Our understanding is that the law basically says that we would — the Board approves a centerline, and to provide that flexibility I think may cause some more problems down the road. As the court decision in the Buckeye case clearly said, that there's too much flexibility and not enough certainty in the Board certificates, if you will. So that might be a little difficult, but we can certainly look at something there.

The wetlands/stream information, that's exactly what we were trying to get at is trying to reduce the number of full applications. We always send all of our agencies a full application with all the appendices. Obviously the wetland information, it's not something that the Department of Health needs, so we are certainly looking at reducing the number of copies for that and going to electronic copies as we can.

We're also working with our IT department to try to increase the capacity, if you will, to make electronic filings, which has been a very difficult issue with siting filings because of the engineering drawings and the maps.

And, lastly, the process for paying fees, we will take a look at that. We actually have changed that in recent years because, from our perspective, it's actually easier, to the extent that we overcharge or undercharge, rather than bill on a billable hour basis as we do, we have to go to the controlling board every time there is some deviation, which is something that we don't like to do unless we have to. But we'll take a look at the billing process and see if there's improvements there.

MR. KRAUSS: And if I may, I thought of

one additional comment. One other issue that we've come across lately is filing critical energy infrastructure information that we would typically or almost always file under seal, and what's been happening in recent cases in those filings is there's been a three-year time limit set on the release of that information. I think I'm beginning to wonder if a three-year time limit is really appropriate.

2.2

I think our preference would be to see it submitted under seal and remain under seal rather than it being released sometime later, so if that could be addressed as well. More from dealing with some of the other regulatory agencies where we're required to keep information under seal. And I think if you think about it from a terrorist point of view, whether or not it's, you know, applicable today versus three years in the future it's, unfortunately, data that we would just assume not have out in the public domain even three years or ten years out.

Thank you.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Any other comments?

MR. SATTERWHITE: I'm not sure if you want overall. I wanted to add something -
Matthew Satterwhite from Ohio Power,

sorry.

2.2

-- add something to the last point on the protective orders and confidential information.

I think we've run across a problem trying to protect information because the way the rules are currently written, they deal with discovery versus just a general protective order rule. So I think you could develop that kind of information for maybe a caveat for critical infrastructure but also a stand-alone rule on protective orders like the Commission has I think would be useful.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Anyone else?

MR. MESSERSMITH: Good morning. My name is Mark Messersmith. I'm with Dominion, and I represent the Ohio Gas Association.

We have a couple of suggestions, the first would be under chapter 4906-01, Appendix B, we suggest simplifying the entire matrix into basically six categories. To summarize, two categories we suggest keeping the same because the Senate Bill 315 didn't really change those requirements. The compressor station and the projects required by public funding we suggest would be the same.

Compressor station addition under an LON and under -- publicly funded entities would be under construction

notice.

We suggest for other gas projects under Appendix B all projects of equal to 1 mile or less would be a construction notice. We suggest that all projects greater than 1 mile, equal to or less than 5 miles, be a letter of notification.

We suggest that all links where the project is required by a publicly funded entity would be a letter of notification, again, that would come right out of the 315 language.

And, finally, projects greater than 5 miles that would not be listed in one of the other categories would still be a full certificate.

Another change we would like to propose and suggest is, again, under 4906-01, under the Definitions section, this would be letter (N). We would like to make two suggestions to that particular part.

First, we would like to add two words in the second line, that replacements of an existing facility with a like facility means replacing an existing major utility facility, or facilities — that would be a suggestion we would make, "or facilities."

The reason is we've run into situations

where we replace actually two pipelines with a single pipeline of similar utility or similar function. We believe the impact on the public is actually less by replacing, for example, a 10-inch and a 16-inch pipeline with a single 20 really represents less of an impact, so we believe it should be treated as a like facility.

2.2

We would also like to add a second sentence to part (N) which would read: When a pipe size is increased to only to standard industry size availability, the installation shall be treated as a like facility.

Again, in replacement situations with gas companies in Ohio some of the pipes that were used over the years, 14-inch, for example, or 18-inch, for example, are not readily available in the market, so rather than paying the cost for a special order, in some cases we would like to replace a 14-inch, for example, with a 16-inch, or an 18-inch with a 20-inch, strictly to achieve that standardization. And we would like to suggest that that also be included as a like facility under definition (N).

The last part we had is the next

The last part we had is the next definition, (0). We would like to delete the first sentence which begins with "Substantial addition."

We believe it doesn't really add anything and it's redundant, and we believe that the new rules would really cover that.

2.2

However, we do recognize that the second sentence beginning with "Construction necessary" should still be there and constitute letter (0).

MS. WISSMAN: Mark, can I get some clarification, please.

MR. MESSERSMITH: Sure.

MS. WISSMAN: Those first two suggestions, I guess I'd like clarification. You still would not be opposed to the staff recommending that it be bumped up to a full application provided that the impacts were not minimal or benign; is that true?

MR. MESSERSMITH: Yeah, Kim, that's our understanding on all of our applications. If there's particular issues with the public, it could be bumped up. Our goal is to work with the staff and to minimize the public impacts so we — and to streamline the process. But, yes, we would understand that.

MS. WISSMAN: Okay. And that's true for,
I guess I would expect that to be true for the second
thing too, to replace two facilities with a single

one, or -- I guess I'm more concerned about the second request there due to the nonavailability and the cost because if you are going to a larger pipe size, obviously, you're going to need to look at potentially more right-of-way and impact landowners.

2.2

And anytime a landowner is impacted, we get concerned about due process, and the LON process is, you know, it's not near as public as our full-blown application, so anytime a landowner is impacted including an increase in the right-of-way we, you know, get a little concerned about that. So we'll take it under consideration.

MR. MESSERSMITH: We understand. And, again, just to reiterate, I guess our position would be that increasing just one diameter size up is not a significant increase, and it's strictly for sizing. So we believe that the impact would be very similar to replacing it with the existing nonstandard size.

MS. WISSMAN: Thank you.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Any more comments?
This is your last opportunity.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Sorry. Matt Satterwhite, Ohio Power.

Do you mean -- are we going rule by rule, or are you asking for comments overall?

1 EXAMINER STENMAN: Comments about 2 anything. Anything in the current rules. 3 MR. SATTERWHITE: Okav. 4 EXAMINER STENMAN: Uh-oh. 5 MR. SATTERWHITE: It's really not that 6 bad, just so I can put stuff down. 7 I'm not sure, and I think this is part of 8 the process where staff and the Board will want to 9 figure out exactly how they're going to use the new 10 statute and the application of sort of the 11 accelerated process. 12 You know, one theory is it gives further 13 justification of what the Board already had for 14 construction notices and letters of notification. 15 Another theory is that it's a whole new subset. It's 16 something in between those. You can take a full 17 application, but you have a more abbreviated process for that whole application. 18 19 If we're going that route, I think 20 4906-5-05 that talks about completeness of 21 certificates, we already have exception in the rules 2.2 for coal development projects. 23 I think everything that fits within 315

24

25

what the statute intends. So I think it fits under that rule as well, and it could be put within that rule to deal with other projects in the past that the Board has recognized need to move a little quicker.

These all seem like minor things when I sit here and, you know, we can give copies of this stuff when we do some of the rules, but 4906-5-08 deals with public notice. It seems like if you have a big project or a long transmission line, we try to comply with the rules. We overcomply is how we look at it.

So it talks about newspapers, plural, and you can go through some areas that might be covered by a very large newspaper, but there's, you know, Zeke's Weekly Times and these kind of things that are valid newspapers, but they're published once a month maybe, or something's published every two weeks, and we try to get into everything so everyone can see.

But I don't think that's the intent of the rule. I think that could be changed by -- the rule says utility facility "in newspapers off general circulation." I think "a newspaper of general circulation" or just something so that the rule is clear that means to cover people in the area, but not necessarily, you know, the high school newspaper and

stuff that might be listed in that area.

2.2

Sorry, I'm being -- trying to be funny there. It wasn't funny.

We talked about discovery a little bit. In the discovery rule is the way that you can protect documents. Obviously, part of applications have critical information so you're kind of not sure what to follow, and there are some different rules from the Commission and the Board, but I think you already have those in mind.

4906-7-16, I've not seen an ALJ report for a while. I'm not sure if those still come up; you would know better than I would, but I'm not -- maybe we need to revisit that and see how important that rule would be.

We talked a lot about the mapping. I think we have a lot of concerns and, obviously, I understand because there's official maps that the state relies on, there's maps that the companies rely on, somehow in the middle we have to figure out how we can have accurate information so the Board has the best information and that the companies aren't operating off different mapping because that can lead to problems too, which I've seen.

On site alternative analysis, 4906-13-03,

both 13-03 and 15-03 talk about the final ranking of the different site analysis. I think if you look through the rules, there's a lot of information developed on each site, and I've been in some cases where an actual ranking of that has led to some problems and some misunderstanding from community members about how you rank them.

2.2

You can rank something a lot of different ways. There's a lot of different elements that go into how you rank them, and all that information is explained, but it seems like all the public ever looks at is: This was 1, this was 2, and this was 3, 2 is not near me so that's the one you must have to go with, and here's why 1's bad instead of 2, and they never really look at all the information that supports that.

Obviously, that's in there and the Board can vet through all that, but I think a lot of what we do and what the Board has to do is really deal with the expectations of the community, and when you have that simple thing, it seems to be a lightning rod that always seems to raise questions. So I think we can take that out and still have the information without that simple point.

John, did you have other points? I know

there's more technical points that if I explain, will not have any credibility.

MR. HEPNER: Sure. These are just minor little things. John Hepner, transmission line, AEP.

We just have -- I've got to put my stuff down here too. We'd like to get -- I apologize. We had all these things jump back and forth here a little bit.

Oh, I know, the letter of notification. There's a map required in the letter of notification that refers to our latest long-term forecast report map, and when you try to put that in a report to show a small project, it's of little value. We'd just like to take that requirement of having our long-term forecast report taken out and just submit that with a regular map of the area of our facilities.

In the letter of notification is always -- there's a requirement in (B)(6) that we provide the staff with clearly written instructions for locating and reviewing the facilities. This is another one we'd just like dropped out with today's -- all the internet access maps, that the staff doesn't really need written instructions, they can just do it themselves. I think most of them can find the area in the state, it's just as easy without

that requirement. This is just a simple way to simplify the rules and take some words out.

2.2

I think you covered value options site.

There's another one in there. We have a revision for -- a requirement for a soil map. That may have been of value in the past. Today I don't think anybody is using it. I think it's something that should be completely dropped. The staff can decide whether it's of value to them.

A lot of these things are going through urban and suburban areas and the soils map have no meaning. So it's another way the Board can simply simplify the rules by dropping the requirement.

I think that's all we have.

Oh, the 25 copies. I think we're just supporting the fact that we've got to reduce the numbers of copies that are being submitted, and I think that's been brought up in the past, that we just limit the number of hard copies, and I think that's what the Board is shooting for anyhow.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Matt Satterwhite again from Ohio Power.

The other thing I thought of, and I don't know if this is more rules or, just talking with Chris Pirik about this, if it's a process question,

it seems like when staff reports come out and then we have public meetings and then we have hearings, and we're always interested to getting to hearings as quickly as possible, but there's a sensitivity to talking with the intervenors before all the public meetings are done.

We want to make sure we have all public input, we do as well as the Board does. Sometimes there's an issue -- we don't want it to appear that there's some process going on without the public's input fully vetted.

But it feels like we have the public hearing and then the actual evidentiary hearing is like two days later, so there's a rush by the companies to put all of this testimony in that might be, I won't say "attacking" staff, but criticizing some of the points that staff might have made which maybe isn't very fruitful.

Maybe a little bit of time delay between when the public hearing is and when the timelines are for the actual evidence to come in so we get the full public comments and then we have the ability to talk with the intervenors before parties have to take litigation positions, which sometimes beholden people to their position, I think might be a good -- I don't

know if that's a rule. That might just be a process thing that we can talk about.

2.2

The other point, when I talked about adding accelerated projects to sort of the exception, like the coal projects, I think there's a question about when an application's actually submitted so it would have to be cleared up for accelerated projects.

I don't think, when you have a 90 day time period, that you need a 60-day window to have something approved to be submitted. I think we can have a rule maybe where if it's going to be an accelerated project, maybe the requirement, or a company can choose to have a premeeting with all the different members of the staff and have a general meeting to go over all aspects of it so that staff gets a look ahead of what's coming in before something is actually filed.

That's probably good practice in any case, but I think in order -- maybe it's a requirement to take advantage of the statutory provision for the accelerated process, to put that hard wired in the rules so companies come in and staff has a full chance to look at stuff before they get it formally. Thank you.

MS. WISSMAN: Matt, a premeeting is good

practice in any project.

2.2

MR. SATTERWHITE: Yes.

MS. WISSMAN: I think the staff can't preach that enough to applicants, that we really need to know what you're looking at, and it certainly helps us to process things if there are no surprises.

Relative to John's comments on some of the mapping that is required in the LONs, we'll take that under advisement, but we do use our maps. And one of the critical issues is, again, due process and the availability to the public.

Even if, you know, you think that the staff can do their own mapping, well, we are capable of doing our own mapping, but we do use the maps and the fact that they're in the applications that are filed make them accessible to others rather than, you know, wait until a staff report or staff comments are out there, so that's a concern.

And I did note your comment on the newspapers, and I think, Matt, that's a great idea.

I think we should get the younger generation involved and require that in high school newspapers.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Now I'm in trouble.

Great. It figures.

On the point about stuff public --

available for the public, I think all the companies would agree we have a lot of technological advancements that we can use as well, so we can partner with the Board and the staff to make things available in the easiest way possible.

2.2

Not everyone has access to the web, we understand that, but we can put a lot of stuff on our website so the public can see it. We can sort of be a partner in that endeavor to make sure the public is as educated as possible and make stuff available to individual people. If it makes it easier for the Board that way, I think all the companies would be willing to do that.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. I think we had another comment over here.

MR. KRAUSS: Ted Krauss with FirstEnergy Service Company.

I have one additional comment. Regarding the due process for letters of notification and construction notices if there would be intervention. Over the years the discussions with the Siting Board staff has always been that if that was the case, and luckily I've not been involved with one of those, but if there was intervention for that type of project, the staff would suggest that the applicant withdraw

the construction notice or letter of notification and resubmit the project as an application filing.

2.2

Rather than taking that approach, and especially with the Senate bill being passed, I wonder now if there would be more flexibility from a due process point of view of if there is intervention for those lesser filings, that, rather than resubmitting the project as an application, that the process for public involvement shift to the application process which would give the administrative law judge more flexibility to schedule public and adjudicatory hearings, go through discovery and things like that.

Rather than requiring the applicant, for a relatively simple project, to develop a more complex application, essentially proposing the similar project or identical project that was first submitted in the construction notice or letter of notification. Thank you.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

There's one behind you.

MR. GRISET: Hoby Griset from Utilities Technology International.

Under the Definitions in 4906-01, Major utility facility, (B)(1)(c), among other things it

defines a gas pipeline as a major utility facility if it's designed for transporting gas at a maximum allowable operating pressure in excess of 125 pounds per square inch.

We have assumed that the maximum allowable operating pressure would probably match up to what we have used in the industry since the gas pipeline safety rules were created in 1970. It's not entirely clear, though, from the definition here, and maybe some clarification would help on that.

Again, our assumption would be that it would be the same maximum allowable operating pressure as defined in 49 CFR part 192, clarification may help with that, though.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Anyone else? This is your last shot.

Hearing no other comments,

recommendations, or concerns, I would like to take the opportunity to thank you all for your participation today and this will conclude our workshop. Thank you.

(The workshop concluded at 10:37 a.m.)

_ _ _

2.2

CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Monday, August 13, 2012, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

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

My commission expires June 19, 2016.

11 (MDJ-4056)

2.3

This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities

Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on

8/24/2012 2:31:04 PM

in

Case No(s). 12-1981-GE-BRO

Summary: Transcript in the matter of the Ohio Power Siting Board's Review of Chapters 4906-1,4906-5,4906-7,4906-9,4906-11,4906-13,4906-15 and 4906-17 held on 08/13/12 electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Jones, Maria DiPaolo Mrs.