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**BEFORE  
THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO**

In the Matter of AEP Retail Energy	)	
Partners, LLC d/b/a/ AEP Energy	)	
Annual Alternative Energy Portfolio	)	Case No. 13-920-EL-ACP
Status Report and Plan for	)	
Compliance with Future Annual	)	
Advanced and Renewable	)	
Benchmarks	)	

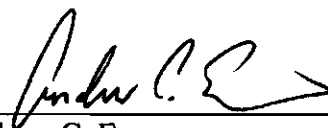
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**MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER**

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Pursuant to Rule 4901-1-24(D) of the Ohio Administrative Code, AEP Retail Energy Partners, LLC d/b/a/ AEP Energy (AEP Energy) has filed a redacted version of its 2012 Annual Alternative Energy Portfolio Status Report, and moves for a protective order to keep the information confidential and not part of the public record. The reasons underlying this motion are detailed in the attached Memorandum in Support.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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**MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT  
OF MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER**

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AEP Energy requests that the information designated as confidential — the initial baseline calculation, 2012 renewable and solar energy benchmarks, and 2012 renewable energy compliance efforts, included with its 2012 Annual Alternative Energy Status Report — be protected from public disclosure. The information for which protection is sought includes AEP Energy's proprietary information concerning the company's baseline calculations and renewable energy credits information. If that information was released to the public, it would harm AEP Energy and its competitive position by providing to its competitors confidential and proprietary information regarding what is designed by statute to now be a competitive service.

Rule 4901-1-24(D) of the Ohio Administrative Code provides that the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (the "Commission") or certain designated employees may issue an order that is necessary to protect the confidentiality of information contained in documents filed with the Commission's Docketing Division to the extent that state or federal law prohibits the release of the information and where non-disclosure of the information is not inconsistent with the purposes of Title 49 of the Revised Code.

The criteria for what should be kept confidential by the Commission is well established, and the Commission also long ago recognized its statutory obligation to protect trade secrets:

The Commission is of the opinion that the "public records" statute must also be read in pari materia with Section 1333.31, Revised Code ("trade secrets" statute). The latter statute must be interpreted as evincing the recognition, on the part of the General Assembly, of the value of trade secret information.

In re: General Telephone Co., Case No. 81-383-TP-AIR (Entry, February 17, 1982).

Likewise, the Commission has facilitated the protection of trade secrets in its rules (O.A.C. § 4901-1-24(A)(7)). The definition of a “trade secret” is set forth in the Uniform Trade Secrets Act: “Trade secret” means information, including the whole or any portion or phase of any scientific or technical information, design, process, procedure, formula, pattern, compilation, program, device, method, technique, or improvement, or any business information or plans, financial information or listing of names, addresses, or telephone numbers, that satisfies both of the following:

- (1) It derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by, other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use.
- (2) It is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy.

R.C. § 1333.61(D).

This definition clearly reflects the state policy favoring the protection of trade secrets such as the information that is the subject of this motion. Courts of other jurisdictions have held that not only does a public utilities commission have the authority to protect the trade secrets of the companies subject to its jurisdiction, the trade secrets statute creates a duty to protect them.

New York Tel. Co. v. Pub. Serv. Comm. N.Y., 56 N.Y. 2d 213 (1982). Indeed, for the

Commission to do otherwise would be to negate the protections the Ohio General Assembly has granted to all businesses, including public utilities, through the Uniform Trade Secrets Act. The Commission has previously carried out its obligations in this regard in numerous proceedings.

See, e.g., Elyria Tel. Co., Case No. 89-965- TP-AEC (Finding and Order, September 21, 1989);

OhioBell Tel. Co., Case No. 89-718-TP-ATA (Finding and Order, May 31, 1989); Columbia Gas of Ohio, Inc., Case No. 90-17-GA-GCR (Entry, August 7, 1990).

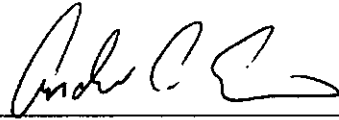
In Pyromatics, Inc. v. Petruziello, 7 Ohio App. 3d 131, 134-135 (Cuyahoga County 1983), the Court of Appeals, citing Koch Engineering Co. v. Faulconer, 210 U.S.P.Q. 854, 861 (Kansas 1980), delineated factors to be considered in recognizing a trade secret:

- (1) The extent to which the information is known outside the business,
- (2) the extent to which it is known to those inside the business, i.e., by the employees,
- (3) the precautions taken by the holder of the trade secret to guard the secrecy of the information,
- (4) the savings effected and the value to the holder in having the information as against competitors,
- (5) the amount of effort or money expended in obtaining and developing the information, and
- (6) the amount of time and expense it would take for others to acquire and duplicate the information.

Applying these factors to the initial baseline calculation, 2012 renewable and solar energy benchmarks, and 2012 renewable energy compliance efforts, included with its 2012 Annual Alternative Energy Status Report, that includes proprietary information concerning the company's baseline calculations and renewable energy credits information, that AEP Energy seeks to keep confidential, it is clear that a protective order should be granted. AEP Energy is a privately held corporation, and it does not disclose this information to anyone outside its corporate affiliates and representatives. This information is precisely the type of information that companies go to great lengths to keep private. Knowledge by a competitor of such information would do great harm to AEP Energy's competitive position in the marketplace. Additionally, public disclosure of this information is not likely to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties under applicable rules. Thus, the initial baseline calculation, 2012 renewable and solar energy benchmarks, and 2012 renewable energy compliance efforts, included with its 2012 Annual Alternative Energy Status Report should be kept under seal.

WHEREFORE, for the above reasons, AEP Energy requests that the Commission grant its motion for a protective order to keep the information identified above confidential and not part of the public record.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew C. Emerson", written over a horizontal line.

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