BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the Application: of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., for : the Establishment of a Charge : Case No. Pursuant to Revised Code Section:12-2400-EL-UNC 4909.18.

In the Matter of the Application: of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., for :Case No. Approval to Change Accounting :12-2401-EL-AAM Methods.

In the Matter of the Application: of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., for :Case No. the Approval of a Tariff for a :12-2402-EL-ATA New Service. :

PROCEEDINGS

before Ms. Christine M. T. Pirik and Ms. Katie Stenman, Attorney Examiners, at the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-A, Columbus, Ohio, called at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday, April 23, 2013.

VOLUME VII

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Duke Energy Ohio Volume VII - Public 1482 1 Tuesday Morning Session, April 23, 2013. 2. 3 EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go on the 4 5 record. Is there anything we need to talk about 6 before we get started today? 7 MS. SPILLER: No, your Honor. EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes? 8 MS. KINGERY: We would move that in 9 10 Volume III of the transcript from Wednesday of last 11 week, on page 596, lines 3 and 22, there's the name 12 of a counterparty to contracts and we would move that 13 that be granted a protective order. 14 EXAMINER STENMAN: That motion will be 15 granted. 16 MS. KINGERY: Thank you. 17 EXAMINER STENMAN: We have three witnesses scheduled for today. Who wants to go 18 19 first? MR. KURTZ: Your Honor, OEG Witness 20 21 Mr. Lane Kollen I think is first. 22 EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Kollen, please 23 raise your right hand.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

(Witness sworn.)

24

25

1 LANE KOLLEN 2. being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION 4 5 By Mr. Kurtz: 6 Will you state your name and business 7 address for the court, please? 8 Α. Yes. My name is Lane Kollen. My 9 business address is J. Kennedy & Associates, Incorporated, 570 Colonial Park Drive, Suite 305, 10 11 Roswell, Georgia, 30075. Did you prepare and have submitted to the 12 13 court reporter a confidential and a public version of 14 your direct testimony and exhibits? 15 T did. Α. 16 THE WITNESS: Could I ask a question, the 17 microphones, is it on when the red light is on? EXAMINER STENMAN: It's on when the red 18 19 light is on. 20 THE WITNESS: It's on when the red light 21 is on. 22 Okay. I just turned it on. 23 The answer is yes? Ο. 24 Α. Could you repeat the question? 25 Q. Did you prepare by you or your -- under

your direct supervision the confidential and public versions of your direct testimony and exhibits?

A. Yes.

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MR. KURTZ: Your Honor, I ask that that be marked as OEG 1 and 1A.

(EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Kollen, do you have any corrections or additions you'd like to make to your testimony?
- A. I have a few corrections. On page 12, the footnote down at the bottom of the page, there's a reference to "Section IV.B," that reference should be to "Section IV.A."

Page 13, line 1, the reference to "Mr. Jansen" should be "Ms. Janson."

And similarly on page 17, line 4, the reference to "Mr. Jansen" should be "Ms. Janson" and the E in her name should be changed to O.

- Q. With those corrections if I were to ask you the same questions as those contained therein, would your answers be the same?
 - A. Yes.

MR. KURTZ: Your Honor, I tender the witness for cross.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Before we begin crossing this witness I

think it would be a good time to go through the confidential version of his testimony and determine what is actually confidential and also for the company to make a motion for protective order.

2.

MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor. And I am certainly happy to begin the discussion with the confidential portions of Mr. Kollen's testimony, and I believe that the first confidential information is contained on page 34, lines 16 through 17, and then again line 20 through 21.

Although I would acknowledge that there has been a general discussion with respect to anticipated retirement of Beckjord, that the public information reflects an anticipated retirement date in 2015. This information is not necessarily consistent with that and, in fact, shows more detailed information regarding the operation of the Beckjord station prior to 2015, information that would have been gleaned from certainly Dr. Zhang's confidential modeling analysis in the commercial business model.

And so this testimony I think really is indicative of what Mr. Zhang's information has shown with respect to Beckjord and, given that his information was previously granted confidential

treatment, would similarly propose that this text be rendered confidential as well.

2.

EXAMINER STENMAN: With respect to lines

16 and 17 can we just pare that redaction down to the

date?

MS. SPILLER: That's fine, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

MS. SPILLER: Moving forward, similarly page 35, the redacted text appears on lines 5 through 9 and then again 15 through 17. Similarly, although there is some information in the public record in respect of Beckjord, this is more detailed information that has been deduced from that which has already been rendered confidential by the Bench, particularly the activity of specific units within Beckjord and the activity associated with their operation.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Okav.

MS. SPILLER: With respect to page 36, the information that was proposed as confidential on lines 21 through 22, the company is not seeking confidential treatment of that information.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay.

MS. SPILLER: Moving forward, your Honor, to page 37, that which has been proposed for

redaction from OEG concerns the shaded text on lines 3, lines 5 through 8, line 9 through 14, line 15 through 16, and then intermittently text on lines 19 through 23.

2.

This information was derived from the forecast that Mr. Savoy had prepared with respect to future years, forecasting information that the Bench has already granted confidential treatment for. As the forecasted information is not placed in the public domain and the details of that forecasting have not been placed in the public record in these proceedings, we would ask for confidential treatment.

I would note, your Honor, that lines 15 through 16, I do believe that that was placed in the public record in some respect. I would probably ask that -- I am fine to release in line 15 the O&M expense, and then the balance of that line I would not. And then line 16 I think could be released into the public record as that would be consistent with testimony that has been rendered to date.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Okav.

MS. SPILLER: And finally I have, your Honor. And, your Honor, on page 39, if memory serves with respect to Mr. Wathen's Exhibit WDW-1, we only had confidential treatment of two pages in that

document, they would not be those that are contained on page 22 of the attachment.

2.

Moving forward, your Honor, to page 40 of Mr. Kollen's testimony, the shaded text on lines 4 and 5, again, this is information that is predicated upon forecasted confidential information that is not released into the public and certainly would not release into the public in this granular level of detail so, consistent with the prior rulings from the Bench, would ask for confidential treatment of this.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay.

MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, just briefly, as the Bench is well aware, the arguments asserted by the company with regard to confidential treatment, much of this information is very detailed and specific, concerns the operations of plants, concerns future financial information of Duke Energy Ohio in a level of detail that is not otherwise put into the public domain and, given that it is forecasted information, has not been put into the public domain.

And, your Honor, I believe that would also carry forward with respect to the confidential exhibits that are included in Mr. Kollen's testimony.

EXAMINER STENMAN: I think we need to go

through those exhibits also.

2.

MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: And just to go back quickly to the text, I will take any objections to protective treatment before we finally rule on this document, but when the company does prepare a newly redacted document, I would ask that you leave as many words in the open record as you possibly can, even in some of the sentences that you have asked for protective treatment.

MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: With respect to the exhibits.

MS. SPILLER: Well, your Honor, this is Mr. Kollen's calculations that, again, would be based upon information that is confidential and so I think releasing the information, certainly the numeric information, is problematic in that with the headings one could certainly back into the confidential information that may have been provided by the company understanding that we will certainly take care to compare this to Mr. Wathen's WDW-1 exhibit and the information that was not rendered confidential with respect to that.

So, for example, I note on line 14 that

that information is in the public record.

2.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes. With respect to the headings that go across the top, I notice there are some ROEs there, would those remain in the confidential or in the public record?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I think those are -- those are public. That's Mr. Kollen's testimony.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, Exhibit 3 to Mr. Kollen's was actually, this was an exhibit that FirstEnergy Solutions introduced yesterday.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

MS. SPILLER: Information that would not be confidential.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay.

MS. SPILLER: Mr. Kollen's Exhibit 4, again, this is information that would have come, I believe, from the FERC Form 1 that references
Attachment B to the company's stipulation, the page that was not given confidential treatment.

Kollen Exhibit No. 5, your Honor, this certainly is economic — this is generation volumes with regard to Duke Energy Ohio assets, would argue that this is certainly confidential information and

indeed reflects forecasted information as well as information with respect to August through December that is not put into the public record.

2.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Just the numerics, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor.

Mr. Kollen's, and continuing on it looks like with this particular — let me go back to Mr. Kollen's Exhibit No. 5. Obviously, the discovery response in and of itself, page 1 of that exhibit, is not confidential. Page 2 we just discussed with respect to generation volumes. Page 3, which is a discovery response, that in and of itself we are not seeking confidential treatment of.

The following page, however, is the actual response to what was identified as OCC Interrogatory 11-073. This is information that concerns contracts into which the company entered, so we certainly would argue that the details, I would think the trade number is fine, the station is fine, but the additional detail under the rest of the columns, contract price January through May, 2005, tons, all of that, we would request confidential treatment for.

Certainly the Duke Energy Ohio's

contracting or contractual activities we believe is not public, has not been put into the public record and would work an unfair advantage to the company if it were.

2.

And with respect to Mr. Kollen's Exhibit
No. 6, the first page of that is a discovery
response. That response in and of itself is not
confidential, however, the balance of this exhibit
reflects the confidential information associated with
Duke Energy Ohio's commercial business model, the
modeling that was utilized by Dr. Zhang with respect
to the calculations that he performed in this case.

So this is both the -- this is -- the inputs that would have been utilized with respect to that information that is proprietary and unique to Duke Energy Ohio, if released into the public, would certainly allow others to ascertain how that actual production cost modeling is utilized and, therefore, result in an unfair competitive advantage to Duke Energy Ohio.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Just the numerics?

MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor, that's fine, yes.

Kollen Exhibit No. 7, I think, your Honor, going back to his prior exhibit which was the

FES exhibit, your Honor, I think this is simply the prior document that was included in Mr. Kollen's Exhibit 3 which is also a duplication of the FES exhibit from yesterday, there is some additional text at the bottom but I believe that's simply Mr. Kollen's, his calculations.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay.

2.

MS. SPILLER: Kollen Exhibit No. 8, this, your Honor, is the discussion that would have been predicated upon Mr. Savoy's, it was actually per his deposition. This is information that would have discussed in respect of Mr. Savoy's deposition a forecast of years 2013 and beyond.

So what is requested in this, again, would reflect forecasted information so this is consistent with those portions of Mr. Kollen's deposition -- I'm sorry, of his direct testimony in this proceeding that have been identified as confidential and so for reasons similar to the actual text of the testimony would ask for confidential treatment of this information as well.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Just the numerics?

MS. SPILLER: That's fine, your Honor.

And then the final exhibit to

Mr. Kollen's direct testimony is LK No. 9, and, your

Honor, we believe that this information would be confidential, this sort of information not be put into the public record in this level of detail and would ask for confidential treatment of the exhibit, the numeric information.

2.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Does the numeric information include after 2011 valuations in taxable valuation of production 8 percent factor.

MS. SPILLER: I'm sorry, your Honor, can you restate?

EXAMINER STENMAN: There's a line taxable valuation of production after 8 percent factor, is that numeric information confidential?

MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor, we believe that the percentage only would be.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay.

MS. SPILLER: The numeric, yeah, I think we're fine with the numeric, and then in the text that percentage factor, the number. And similarly, further down, midway down the page it appears again.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

Are there any objections to Duke's request for protective treatment?

MR. KURTZ: Yes, your Honor. Your Honor, this case is a \$729 million rate increase case, and

this case dramatically affects the public.

2.

What we have here is a combination of historic test year information, the retroactive portion and prospective test year information for ratemaking purposes. This type of information is routinely deemed to be publicly available in rate cases using future test years throughout the country. There's nothing competitively sensitive about that.

These Midwest coal assets are dedicated to the FRR load, there's nobody who can compete with Duke Energy Ohio with respect to those assets. The (REDACTED) assets are under contract and there's nothing — nobody can compete with those units either.

So this idea that Duke Energy Ohio will somehow be competitively hurt by letting the public understand why the utility's asking for a \$729 million rate increase is completely overblown. You've repeatedly said that your basic position is to make things as public as possible because it's the Public Utilities Commission regulating a public utility, the public should understand why their rates are going up or are proposed to go up.

So I think that this is overkill, the information we've redacted. We stand behind the

other stuff should be made public. So we object.

2.

MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, if I may briefly, first would ask that the Bench redact the reference to (REDACTED), I think that is consistent with the Bench's rulings with regard to entities with whom Duke Energy Ohio interacts.

And I would further note, as has been stated repeatedly through the course of this hearing, the information that has been put forth with respect to the legacy coal assets is not the sort of information that is put out into the public record. As Duke Energy Ohio witnesses have indicated on a reporting segment it is a Commercial Power reporting segment that includes legacy assets as well as gas assets, formerly the Duke Energy North America assets, as well as other.

So what is put out into the public record is a number much larger than that which has been identified in this case. And it would, in fact, be I think competitively dis -- Duke Energy Ohio would be competitively disadvantaged if, in fact, the information at this detail, this level of detail is put out into the public record.

I would further note that all last week when we were talking about this information Mr. Kurtz

did not raise this objection with respect to information specific to the legacy assets, rates of return, and the like that have been put forth in this case on that discrete detail and I think at this point, you know, I appreciate that the Bench has been very diligent with respect to having as much in the public record as possible, but that information is, in fact, confidential.

2.

MR. KURTZ: Your Honor, the whole -- EXAMINER STENMAN: Quickly.

MR. KURTZ: Yeah, the whole nature of ratemaking is that on a traditional cost of service ratemaking basis commissions absolutely have to look at information that is beyond the basic information reported in public documents. Commissions have to get into the details of the revenue requirement request, and they do it on a public basis. That's the nature of traditional ratemaking.

These units are not in the competitive world, at least during the term of the FRR plan, because they're dedicated to Ohio load, so there will be no competitive harm to Duke Energy Ohio if this information is made public, no competitive harm whatsoever.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Any other objections?

2.

MS. BOJKO: Yes, your Honor. As you recognized a little bit ago, there are words in between numbers and things of that nature that just do not need to be redacted, so my objection would be similar to what you've already stated that you would like to see the company do but just so it's noted for the record.

And I agree that the company seems to be redacting even in the transcripts that we have generic kind of PJM market descriptions, all of those are public information and knowledge and, in fact, a lot of it was discussed at the Dayton hearing just a few weeks ago.

So I do think we need to be cautious and numbers we can redact, but anything else in general descriptions of the process and how PJM works should not be redacted. Thank you.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Anyone else?

MS. GRADY: OCC would join with Mr. Kurtz's objection. I think we're being overly broad. I think the fact, the point is they're asking for reregulation here with respect to the legacy generation units. They're asking for customers to

pay that. So in the normal or in the course of a traditional ratemaking process, Mr. Kurtz is correct, projections are used. We look at forecasts, we look at operating income, we look at rate base, we look at all of these items. I don't think it's any different than what has occurred before.

2.

And to the extent that we have information that indicates that the company is forecasting decreases in O&M, I think that's certainly relevant and I don't think that that should be treated as confidential. It should be public. The public has a right to know.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

We'll take a ten-minute -- or probably about a seven-minute break. We'll be back at a quarter till.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

(Recess taken.)

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

Protective treatment will be granted for the following information. I'm going to endeavor to do this without revealing any information.

Ms. Spiller, can you turn on your microphone.

1500 1 MS. SPILLER: I'm sorry, your Honor, yes. 2. EXAMINER STENMAN: It somehow eliminates 3 the feedback. 4 MS. SPILLER: Right. 5 EXAMINER STENMAN: On page 34, just the dates will be granted confidential information. 6 7 On page 35, the dates and also the 8 numbers with respect to Beckjord. 9 MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry, on 35 are you 10 talking about all the dates or just on line 20, the month and date, or even the years subsequent? 11 EXAMINER STENMAN: On line 20. 12 13 MS. BOJKO: 21. 14 EXAMINER STENMAN: 21? Only the dates that confidential treatment have been requested for 15 16 in the filed document by OEG on page 35. MS. BOJKO: So are there some redacted on 17 line 21? The answer is yes, the years are? Oh, no. 18 19 EXAMINER STENMAN: I don't have a 20 requested redaction on line 21 on page 35. 21 MS. BOJKO: No, 34, I'm sorry. EXAMINER STENMAN: 34. 22, the dates, 22 23 the numbers, and years. On 35, dates, Beckjord 24 numbers. 36 is in the open record. On page 37, the 25 numbers leaving in the dollar signs and also the

millions. The numbers on lines 5, 6, and 7 including a word that is also redacted on line 15 that we discussed previously.

On line 9, that same word.

2.

The rest will remain in the open record.

On lines 19 through 23 it will be the numbers leaving in the dollar signs, the millions, the percents.

I believe page 39 will be in the open record.

On page 40, leaving in the dollar signs and the millions.

Turning to the exhibits, the redactions will be as proposed by the company with the exception of, I believe it's Attachment 5. I see a cover page and a response, a cover page and a response, there's a USD/ST in the table, that can remain in the open record, it's just a label under contract price.

And with respect to the remainder of the exhibits it will be discussed with the company, protective treatment will be granted.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. I believe at this point we can commence with the cross-examination of Mr. Kollen.

MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, if it may please the Bench, I'd like to first move to strike portions of Mr. Kollen's direct testimony.

2.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Go ahead.

MS. SPILLER: I guess for ease of the argument what I would like to do, I have three general categories, I will identify all of those that would fall within the first argument and then the second and then the third. And then go back and address the substantive arguments with respect to all of those. The first category, your Honor, being the longest.

Duke Energy Ohio would move to strike Mr. Kollen's testimony beginning on page 3. And, I'm sorry, I might have that wrong.

Oh, no. Here we go. I'm sorry, it's page 3, line 4. So beginning with the word -- beginning with the words "in addition to" carrying through line 7, "the FRR entity" through the balance of that sentence.

Page 3, line 11, just that line.

Page 3, lines 20 through 23.

Page 4, lines 1 through 11. So it would be the sentence that terminates about two-thirds of the way through on line 11.

1503 1 MS. GRADY: Ms. Spiller, do you mind 2. slowing down a bit --3 Sure. MS. SPILLER: 4 MS. GRADY: -- so we can follow. 5 MS. SPILLER: I'm sorry. 6 MS. GRADY: The last motion to strike I 7 got was on page 3, lines 20 to 23. 8 MS. SPILLER: After that, Ms. Grady, page 9 4, lines 1 through 11. And it would be the sentence 10 that would terminate about two-thirds of the way 11 through line 11. Page 4, lines 15 through 23. 12 13 Page 5, lines 1 through 13. 14 Page 5, lines 17 through 23. Page 6, lines 1 and 2. 15 Page 6 on lines 7 and 8 beginning with 16 17 line 7 I would ask that the following be stricken "and confirms that the ESSC provides more than 18 19 sufficient compensation." 20 Page 8, lines 1 through 3, so the 21 sentence that would terminate approximately halfway 22 through line 3. 23 Page 11, lines 22 through 25. 24 Page 12, this is a long one, page 12, 25 line 1 all the way through page 18, line 8.

Page 19 --

2.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Can you slow down just a second. Okay.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

Page 19 on line 10, the word "additional" that comes toward the end of that line.

Page 19, lines -- the sentence that begins on line 13, "Duke's unique" carrying through the balance of that page, line 16.

On page 20, beginning on line 11, this would be the second part of the sentence so moving to strike "and should not be used." That language carrying through to line 12.

Page 22 on line 11 in the question the word "additional."

Moving forward to page $25 \ -- \ \text{no.}$ Strike that, your Honor.

Moving forward to page 27, on line 23 and line 24, and on line 23 asking that the following be stricken at the end of that sentence "are a component of the just and reasonable."

Carrying forward to page 28, the remainder of that sentence that concludes on line 1.

On page 28, line 8, the word at the end of the sentence "additional."

Moving forward to page 36 -- I'm sorry, your Honor, strike that.

2.

And those, your Honor, are the proposed portions of Mr. Kollen's testimony that I will address with respect to my first argument. Very briefly, two other portions of the transcript to which additional arguments would apply, or separate arguments would apply.

Moving back to page 22 of Mr. Kollen's direct testimony, the sentence that begins on line 7 and carries through line 9.

And then, finally, your Honor, moving back to page 47, line 10 through page 49, so including the graphics and the text, carrying forward to page 49, lines 3 through line 8, the first part of that sentence on line 8 "in prior years without any refunds."

If I may, your Honor, with respect to the first category of testimony that we would ask be stricken from Mr. Kollen's testimony, it is a legal opinion. Mr. Kollen is offering his opinions with respect to the treatment of a motion to dismiss, a decision that is beyond his expertise to make.

He is also offering his opinions with respect to contract interpretation, what a document

says, what a document means. Mr. Kollen is not qualified to render those conclusions and the fact that he -- and if he were to be permitted to do so I think would unfairly prejudice Duke Energy Ohio in that Mr. Kollen's testimony with respect to contract interpretation or the disposition of a motion to dismiss, he cannot provide any probative evidence on which the Commission will render its decisions in that regard.

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The second category of testimony that would have been the testimony appearing on page 22, lines 7 through 9, the company's recent electric distribution rate case is irrelevant to these proceedings. This case is about Duke Energy Ohio's provision of capacity service as an FRR entity. The distribution assets, the electric distribution service provided by Duke Energy Ohio has no bearing whatsoever on the issues at bar in these proceedings.

The final portion of Mr. Kollen's testimony at issue and subject to this motion to strike is that which appears on pages 47 through 49. On these particular pages of his testimony Mr. Kollen is addressing total company — total company earnings for years well before Duke Energy Ohio assumed the status of an FRR entity, well before it assumed the

obligation to self-supply capacity resources in its footprint.

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So these issues are, and the testimony reflected on these pages, irrelevant and will not provide the Commission with any information whatsoever on which it will render its decision in this case and, indeed, in his testimony Mr. Kollen even admits that he is not offering these particular calculations for any purpose and that he is not asking for any sort of refund or adjustment, so I think it highly prejudicial and confusing to the record for him to provide information on returns on equity well outside of the time periods relevant to this proceeding.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Mr. Kurtz.

MR. KURTZ: Thank you, your Honor.

Your Honor, granting Ms. Spiller's motions to strike, which would eviscerate his testimony, frankly, would prejudge all of the major matters in this case. It would prejudge what the AEP order means and how it should apply here; it would prejudge the prior Duke ESP stipulation and how it should apply here; it would prejudge all the important elements of this case, and that is

improper.

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It would leave the Commission with an inadequate record and it would be highly prejudicial to the consumers of southwestern Ohio who are being asked to pay \$729 million. That's my fundamental observation about this motion. It's extreme -- in the extreme.

On the three basic points that Mr. Kollen is not — he's not rendering a legal opinion, he's not professing to do so. In all of these cases that involve an analysis of the AEP order, the statutes that govern, whether this is a competitive wholesale or noncompetitive, 4905, 4928, there has to be some discussion of the law to provide a coherent position.

So that is what Mr. Trent did, what -- Mr. Wathen was cross-examined repeatedly on these type of questions, it's commonplace.

Certainly you two and the Commissioners are well-qualified to not be boondoggled by anything Mr. Kollen may say if you consider it to be improper legal opinion and the Commissioners certainly can weigh that evidence as well.

On the question of the distribution rate case, that testimony was presented to demonstrate that the company would get a double recovery of

property taxes if its position is granted.

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It got X amount of property tax in the distribution stipulation and it wants the same amount of money here through this case, and so that is completely relevant and it's very important and, in fact, the Duke witnesses, Mr. Savoy and Mr. Wathen, had differing property tax numbers in their testimony and Mr. Kollen is pointing out that inconsistency.

Finally, on the historical earnings

perspective that Mr. Kollen provides, that -- the

company is asking for retroactive treatment. They're

asking for this rate increase to go back to August 1.

They want the state of Ohio, this Commission, to

reregulate their deregulated generating assets and

they want you to reregulate those assets

retroactively.

So the Commission's policy, of course, is to move towards deregulation, not reregulation, and certainly not retroactive reregulation. What we felt was important for the Commission to have in front of it when judging Duke Energy Ohio's retroactive reregulation proposal was to look at the earnings that this company has had over the -- since Senate Bill 3 was passed, and it also goes to the financial integrity question that's throughout this case.

They're going to lose money on the Midwest coal assets. Well, that's only part of Duke Energy Ohio, it's only part of the power plants it owns, and they've been making supernormal, extraordinary returns on those very same assets from consumers since Senate Bill 3 was enacted.

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So in judging whether one or two years of underearnings on one subset of Duke Energy Ohio's power plants is — qualifies as some sort of emergency, the Commission should understand that those subpar earnings are one part of the company's power plant holdings, the coal not the gas, is offset by the supernormal profits they've made in Ohio off of consumers in the past since Senate Bill 3's been enacted.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The motion to strike will be denied.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. Good morning, Mr. Kollen.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Oh, did you want to go first or did you want the intervenors to go first?

MS. SPILLER: I'm sorry, I didn't

anticipate any examination from the interveners.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Let me just give them an opportunity.

1511 1 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. 2. EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Grady? 3 MS. GRADY: Good morning, Mr. Kollen. I have no questions. 4 5 EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Petrucci? 6 MS. PETRUCCI: No questions. 7 EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Bojko? 8 MS. BOJKO: No questions. 9 EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Hart? 10 MR. HART: No questions. 11 EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Darr? 12 MR. DARR: No, ma'am. 13 EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Spiller. 14 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. 15 CROSS-EXAMINATION 16 By Ms. Spiller: 17 18 Good morning, Mr. Kollen. Ο. 19 A. Good morning. 20 Q. You have been here through the 21 proceedings this morning, correct? 22 Α. Yes. 23 Have heard your arguments your counsel 0. 24 has advanced to treatments with respect to certain 25 documents, correct?

- A. With respect to the confidentiality of certain documents.
 - Q. Yes, sir.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And, Mr. Kollen, you agree with your attorney that Duke Energy Ohio's assets are not in the competitive world right now.
 - A. With respect to which assets?
- Q. With respect to its legacy coal assets, sir.
- A. With respect to the legacy coal assets, that's correct.
 - Q. And those legacy coal assets are not in the competitive world right now because they are dedicated to Duke Energy Ohio's fixed resource requirement plan, correct?
 - A. They are part of the company's commitment to meet its FRR load obligation.
 - Q. And that commitment, sir, will extend through May 31, 2015, correct?
- A. Yes, that's correct. Along with the contracts for other (REDACTED)

 (REDACTED).
- MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, I think
 again we're getting into some confidential

information with respect to counterparties. I would just ask that the record be noted to reflect that.

- Q. And, Mr. Kollen, I will endeavor, there has been confidential treatment given to certain information in this proceeding, I will certainly endeavor to stay away from that with respect to the questions that I ask of you this morning, okay?
 - A. Sure.

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Q. Thank you, Mr. Kollen.

You are here testifying on behalf of the Ohio Energy Group, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And counsel for the Ohio Energy Group,
 Mr. Kurtz and Ms. Kyler-Cohn, assisted in the
 preparation of your direct testimony in this case,
 correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you also consulted with witnesses from FirstEnergy Solutions with respect to your work in this case, correct?
- A. I don't think I would characterize it as consulting with witnesses with other parties -- or for other parties. However, I did have some conversations with them with counsel present.
 - Q. And those conversations, sir, with

FirstEnergy Solutions were had prior to the time that any intervenor testimony was filed in this proceeding, correct?

- A. Yes, that's correct. But the conversations took place after the comments, the joint comments were filed by OEG and OCC and other comments by other parties were filed.
- Q. I understand, but your conversations with FirstEnergy Solutions' witnesses were conducted prior to the time that you filed your direct testimony in this case, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's true.

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- Q. And so when you filed your direct testimony in this case, you had a pretty good indication of what those other intervenor witnesses would say, correct?
- A. I'm not sure what the phrase "pretty good indication," but we did discuss some of the issues and, again, this conversation was with counsel present so I'm not sure how far I can go into the content of those conversations, but nevertheless we did discuss some of the issues and I did know what some of the parties were going to the positions that they would take.
 - Q. So you knew the positions that would be

taken by other parties to this case with respect to their interpretation of Duke Energy Ohio's ESP stipulation, correct?

- A. Well, I knew that prior to the date of these conversations because I knew that from the position of the parties in the joint motion to dismiss. I knew that from reading the comments of the various parties participating on behalf of OEG and along with OCC on the comments.
- Q. So, sir, it's fair to say that before you performed any work in this case you knew the position of your client, correct?
 - A. No, that's not true.
 - O. You --
- A. I assisted in developing those positions with my client, counsel for my client.
- Q. But with respect to the legal conclusions that would have been contained in the motion to dismiss, you did not participate in that regard, correct?
- A. As far as the legal opinions provided in the motion to dismiss, I would have discussed those with counsel but would not have provided a legal opinion or advised them from a legal perspective.
 - Q. Thank you.

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Mr. Kollen, your primary conclusion in this case is that Duke Energy Ohio is attempting to recover additional compensation for the cost it incurs in providing FRR capacity service, correct?

A. Yes, that's correct.

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- Q. And your conclusion must be -- your conclusion is predicated upon your opinion that Duke Energy Ohio is already recovering through its retail rates the cost it incurs for providing FRR capacity service, correct?
 - A. To meet its FRR load obligation, yes.
- Q. And your conclusion, your primary conclusion, Mr. Kollen, is also predicated upon your belief that Duke Energy Ohio has existing retail rates for the specific purpose of establishing its level of compensation for FRR capacity service, correct?
- A. It's really a combination of wholesale and retail rates, based upon the terms of the stipulation in the 11-3549 proceeding, and as I describe in my testimony that is a comprehensive scheme of compensation consisting of both wholesale and retail components but nevertheless it's a, I believe, fully compensatory cost recovery mechanism.
 - Q. And we'll get to that in a moment, sir.

But you believe that Duke Energy Ohio currently has existing retail rates that were established for the specific purpose of its level of compensation with respect to its FRR capacity obligations, correct?

- A. Yes. That's one of the components of its compensation for providing capacity services pursuant to its FRR load obligation.
- Q. And you believe that those retail rates, sir, were established in Duke Energy Ohio's ESP docket under case 11-3549, correct?
- A. Yes, that's correct. And that's my reading of the stipulation and the Commission's order approving the stipulation.
- Q. And we'll get to that as well, sir.

 You were not involved as a witness for

 OEG in connection with Duke Energy Ohio's ESP,

 correct?
 - A. The 3549 case?
 - Q. Yes, sir.

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And, sir, so that I don't have to continue to restate the case number, can we have the agreement that for purposes of your examination this morning when I refer to the ESP case or Duke Energy Ohio's ESP case, that you understand that to be the

ESP filed under case 11-3549?

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- A. I will accept that.
- Q. Thank you, sir.

And, Mr. Kollen, you were not involved as a witness for any party in Duke Energy Ohio's ESP proceeding, correct?

- A. That's true.
- Q. But you have served as an expert for the Ohio Energy Group with respect to Ohio regulatory matters, correct?
 - A. Yes, repeatedly.
- Q. And you have consulted with and served as a witness for OEG for an extended period of time, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you would agree with me, Mr. Kollen, that OEG is a sophisticated participant in the Ohio regulatory arena, wouldn't you?
 - A. I would think so, yes.
- Q. And you would also agree, Mr. Kollen, that OEG, as the representative of large commercial and industrial businesses in Ohio, would take care to ensure that any regulatory settlements that it signs would clearly and unambiguously reflect the terms to which it has agreed, correct?

- A. I would think so, and I think that the stipulation, the language in it, was a resolution of all of the issues raised by the parties in that proceeding, including the issues of compensation.
 - Q. Well, Mr. Kollen --
 - A. So I would agree with that.
- Q. Well, we're not talking just about the ESP stipulation here. As a general proposition you would agree with me that Ohio Energy Group takes care to ensure that the stipulations that it enters into on behalf of large industrial and commercial enterprises clearly and unambiguously set forth the terms to which OEG has agreed on their behalf, correct?
- A. I don't know if I can speak for OEG in that respect, but I would anticipate that to be true.
- Q. Well, in your years consulting with OEG and serving as an expert witness for them have you ever found OEG to sign a stipulation that they did not read and review?
 - A. No, that has not been my experience.
- Q. And in your years of experience did you ever know OEG to sign a stipulation that they believed confusing or lacking in detail?

MS. GRADY: Objection.

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1 EXAMINER STENMAN: Grounds? 2. MS. GRADY: Relevance. 3 EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled. 4 Α. I don't really know what you mean by the 5 term "lacking in detail." 6 You would expect the stipulations that 7 OEG signs, again, would be comprehensive and clearly delineate the terms to which OEG has agreed, correct? 8 That's a different question, but 9 Α. Yes. 10

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the answer to this question is yes.

- Okay. And you would find that to be true with respect to OEG's representation of large industrial and commercial enterprises within Duke Energy Ohio's service territory, correct?
- What is the reference to "that" in the Α. question?
- Ο. That OEG would take care to ensure that settlement agreements that they sign within regulatory proceedings initiated by or involving Duke Energy Ohio clearly and unambiguously set forth the terms to which OEG has agreed.
- Α. Yes. And we believe the recent one, the 3549, does unambiguously address the issues that are at issue in this proceeding.
 - Q. And I understand, sir. And trust me, we

will get to that document. But as a general proposition, given your years of experience with OEG in connection with Duke Energy Ohio matters, you would agree that OEG takes care to ensure that the stipulations they sign are clear and unambiguous, correct?

- A. Yes, to the best of our belief and understanding. Of course, we can't control what other parties might do after the fact.
- Q. And, sir, we'll get to that as well.

 In your years of experience before

 regulatory commissions across the state including the

 FERC you would agree that regulatory commissions

 speak through their orders, correct?
 - A. Generally, yes.

2.

- Q. And you would agree, Mr. Kollen, based upon your experience, that commission decisions and orders reflect the findings of those commissions, correct?
- A. Generally, yes. They could be with more or less detail and there may be other factors that were involved in those decisions, for example, the entirety of the record I would expect to have been considered and evaluated in terms of reaching a decision, and of course you can't identify every

piece of information that went into the decision-making process.

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But you would expect that the most important factors were addressed in the commission orders.

- Q. Well, sir, would you expect the commission's final determination to be set forth in its order, correct?
 - A. That's true, by definition, yes.
- Q. And you would expect that to be the case with respect to this Commission, correct?
 - A. Yes, I would, by definition.
- Q. And in your experience, Mr. Kollen, you have not known the Ohio Commission to issue orders that omitted its final determinations, have you?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Sir, you are not an attorney, correct?
 - A. True.
- Q. You are not competent by training to express opinions or conclusions of law, correct?
 - A. Not legal opinions, that's correct.
- Q. And whether an agreement has been violated is a legal determination, correct?
- A. I would agree to some extent that is true because if it were adjudicated in a court, for

example, that would be a legal adjudication, but certainly the terms and provisions of a settlement agreement can be addressed by a nonattorney and assessed as to whether or not those terms have been met or complied with.

- Q. Sir, let me go back to my question. Whether an agreement has been violated is a legal determination, correct?
- A. Ultimately it may be a legal determination, but an assessment of whether or not it has been violated may require expert analysis and that's what I bring to the table here.

And we'll get to that as well, sir.

- But to the extent you are offering an opinion as to the disposition of the joint motion to dismiss, you rendered those opinions with the consultation and advice of your counsel, correct?
- A. With respect to my prefiled testimony, that would be correct.
 - Q. Thank you.

Ο.

Mr. Kollen, you did not provide any legal analysis or legal conclusions with regard to the motion to dismiss that OEG and other parties filed in this case, did you?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And you did not provide any legal analysis or legal conclusions with respect to any other reply briefs or comments that OEG may have filed in this case, correct?
- A. That's correct. I provided assistance but I did not provide legal opinions.
- Q. And you do not know, sir, what facts are determinative of a motion to dismiss, do you?
 - A. I don't understand the question.
 - Q. Well, sir --

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- A. In other words, are you asking what factors a judge would consider?
- Q. What is the legal criteria applicable to the disposition of a motion to dismiss; do you know that, sir?
 - A. Not sitting here right now.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, you have not testified before the FERC with regard to PJM capacity markets, correct?
 - A. I believe that's correct.
- Q. You have, however, provided testimony on behalf of OEG in Ohio with regard to the proposed standard service offers of various electric distribution utilities, correct?
- A. Yes, that's correct.

- Q. And you have also, sir, provided testimony both in and outside of Ohio with regard to revenue requirements, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And, in your opinion, return on equity is a component of a utility company's revenue requirement, correct?
- A. Yes. It's used in the -- to determine the rate of return applied to rate base and that is a component of the revenue requirement.
- Q. And based upon your experience in Ohio you would agree that the Ohio Commission follows a general framework for purposes of evaluating utility companies' revenue requirements, correct?
- A. Within the context of a rate case, that's correct.
- Q. And the use of this general framework for revenue requirement purposes is consistent, as applied by the Ohio Commission, regardless of the utility company at issue, correct?
- A. Within the context of a base rate proceeding, for example, it's reasonably consistent. There may be some differences, but procedurally it's reasonably consistent. That's not the case here, but in the context of a base rate proceeding it's

reasonably consistent.

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- Q. And in your more than 40 years of experience you've not known the Ohio Commission to approve for a utility company under its jurisdiction a negative return on equity, have you?
 - A. I'm not aware of that circumstance.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, you did not draft the stipulation relative to Duke Energy Ohio's ESP, did you?
 - A. I did not.
- Q. And you were not a witness in that proceeding, were you?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. You did not provide any legal analysis or legal conclusions with regard to the content of the ESP stipulation, did you?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. According to your curriculum vitae, sir, you have utility experience in the financial rate, tax, and planning areas, correct?
 - A. Yes, among others.
- Q. And according to your curriculum vitae, sir, you specialize in revenue requirements, taxes, evaluation of rate and financial impacts of ratemaking, utility mergers and acquisitions, and

diversification, correct?

2.

- A. Yes, among others.
- Q. Your CV does not note, sir, that you specialize in contract interpretation, does it?
- A. It does not. But that's an inherent part of the ratemaking process; assessing the structure within the local regulatory jurisdiction for setting rates, what the standards are, just and reasonable for example, the application of prior settlements, prior Commission decisions, that's just an inherent part of the ratemaking process, and in my experience experts are given a great deal of leeway in interpreting those agreements to help inform the decision-makers.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor.

- A. Because they're not purely of a legal analysis.
- MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I move to strike everything after "it does not" as nonresponsive.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Motion denied.

- Q. Mr. Kollen, your interpretation of the company's ESP stipulation did not involve expert review of revenue requirements, did it?
 - A. Within the context of this case I would

say yes.

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- Q. No, sir, I'm asking about your interpretation of the ESP stipulation, not what is at issue in this case in terms of the company's cost for providing FRR capacity service.
- A. Well, I think I can't really draw the distinction because my review of the stipulation was in the context of this case and, as I indicated in my prefiled direct testimony in this case, the ESSC revenues were more than fully compensatory in my assessment.

So from that perspective I did analyze the revenue requirement effects resulting from the ESP proceeding.

- Q. So it is the effect of a particular rider that influenced your view of what the stipulation says?
- A. No. The applicability of the stipulation in the context of this case.
- Q. But, sir, what I'd like to do is talk about your interpretation of the ESP stipulation for a moment. You are rendering to this Commission your views on what that stipulation says, correct?
- A. Yes, that's correct. And how it applies in the context of this case.

- Q. But let's start first with what it says. And for purposes of determining what the ESP stipulation says you did not need to -- you did not need to apply any expert analysis or expert evaluation in the area of revenue requirements, correct?
- A. I think that's correct, but let's see once where you go with your additional questions --
 - Q. Sure.

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- A. -- because we may need to circle back to that.
 - Q. Absolutely.

And, sir, your interpretation of the company's ESP did not involve any expert analysis or expert evaluation of taxes, correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And your interpretation of the ESP stipulation did not involve any expert analysis or expert evaluation of rates and financial impacts of ratemaking, correct?
 - A. Could you repeat that?
 - Q. Sure.
- A. I think that maybe the format of the question has changed just a little bit, so let's go back through that again.

- Q. It's not intended to, but I'll do it again.
 - A. Okay.

2.

- Q. Your interpretation of the ESP stipulation did not involve any expert analysis or expert evaluation of rate and financial impacts of ratemaking, correct?
- A. Again, I'm having a little bit of trouble distinguishing between an interpretation of the ESP stipulation outside of the context of this case, and so these were factors that I did look at with respect to this case.
- Q. Well, sir, you should be able to read the ESP stipulation and interpret it in isolation and outside of this case, correct?
 - A. Why would I do that?
 - Q. Can you do that? Can you --
- A. I could, but I'm here within the context of this case.
- Q. Okay. In terms of financial impacts of ratemaking, what you did, sir, was offer an opinion with respect to your view of what certain riders were intended to compensate Duke Energy Ohio for, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. But in reading the ESP stipulation and

ascertaining what that document means you did not need to utilize any expertise in financial ratemaking, did you?

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A. Well, I don't know if I would categorically agree with that. You know, I did review other parts of the record in 3549 and including the history of the company's application and how different aspects of the company's request were resolved through the stipulation, among which was the company's request for a cost-based capacity charge. And the company ceded that issue in conjunction with the stipulation as a resolution of all issues as in the opening paragraph of the stipulation.

And so, in my view, the ESSC is a substitution for a cost-based capacity rate. So from that perspective I did do the analysis and interpretation that you just asked me about.

- Q. So, Mr. Kollen, is it your testimony that you could not gain the meaning and interpretation of the ESP stipulation without relying upon other documents?
- A. Well, I think that's true to obtain a full and comprehensive understanding of the stipulation you have to go back to what the company

was requesting, the positions of all the parties in that proceeding to determine how those issues were resolved through the stipulation.

2.

- Q. So it's your testimony, sir, that the stipulation did not clearly and unambiguously set forth the agreements of the parties because you needed to reach back to other documents?
- A. That's not my testimony. The stipulation does, in fact, set forth the agreement of the parties, but to understand what various parties conceded or what they were willing to accept within the context of the settlement or the stipulation itself, you need to go back and see what the position of the parties was.
 - Q. And we'll get to that, sir.

Mr. Kollen, you did not apply any expert opinion or analysis with regard to utility mergers, acquisitions, or divestitures with regard to your interpretation of the ESP stipulation, did you?

MR. DARR: I'm sorry, could I have that question read back, please?

(Record read.)

MR. DARR: Thank you.

A. Well, the stipulation itself addresses the divestiture of the generation assets, so I would

say that I did, at least in some respects, consider merger, acquisition, or divestiture issues with respect to that stipulation, because that's a subject that is addressed specifically in the stipulation.

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- Q. But there was no technical analysis that you were required to employ with respect to your interpretation of the ESP stipulation insofar as it concerned Duke Energy Ohio's commitment to transfer assets, correct?
- A. Well, it's applicable in this proceeding, I believe, because of the timing of the divestiture and the company's request in this proceeding to have capacity charge determinations and deferrals all the way through May 31 of 2015.
- Q. But, sir, that was an analysis that you did specific to the request of the company in this case, correct?
- A. Yes. And you cannot, as I said repeatedly, you cannot separate the applicability of the settlement or the stipulation in the ESP proceeding because that is directly at issue in this proceeding. That's what we're here to discuss, whether or not the ESP stipulation has an effect on this proceeding. We believe it does.
 - Q. I understand your position, sir. But if

we could focus on the ESP stipulation and your interpretation that you are offering to this Commission, I would like to focus on that first, please.

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- A. I am happy to do that, but, again, the interpretation of it is within, as to the applicability, within the context of this proceeding. So, once again, we can't just separate the two. We can't just put the stipulation in a bucket on its own and say, well, what is the interpretation, because the issue is what is the interpretation with respect to this proceeding.
- Q. You did not, sir, on behalf of OEG, offer any expert testimony with respect to the interpretation of Duke Energy Ohio's ESP stipulation relative to the company's most recent electric distribution rate case, did you?
- A. I did not testify on behalf of OEG in the recent distribution rate case.
- Q. And you're not aware of OEG having filed any testimony in the electric distribution rate case, correct?
- A. I am not aware of any testimony in that case by OEG.
 - Q. And, Mr. Kollen, although you had no

involvement in the ESP proceeding, you didn't draft the ESP stipulation, you believe that you are capable and competent in providing an interpretation of that document, correct?

A. Yes, indeed.

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- Q. Okay. And your interpretation of the ESP stipulation has been informed by counsel for OEG, correct?
- A. Yes, among other sources including the testimony of witnesses in that proceeding and the Commission's order itself.
- Q. But your opinion in this case regarding what the ESP stipulation says was also informed by the legal arguments of intervenors, correct?
- A. With respect to the joint motion to dismiss in this proceeding, yes.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, given your work for OEG in respect of the standard service offer filings of various Ohio distribution utilities you know that distribution utilities in Ohio are required to offer a standard service offer of competitive retail electric service, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's true.
- Q. And you are familiar, sir, with the requirements of Ohio Revised Code chapter 4928,

correct?

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- A. Generally speaking, yes.
- Q. And the criteria for standard service offers of competitive retail electric service are set forth in Chapter 4928 of the Revised Code, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And a standard service offer of competitive retail electric service can take the form either of a market rate offer or an electric security plan, correct?
 - A. True.
- Q. And you are aware, sir, that Duke Energy
 Ohio is currently providing a standard service offer
 of competitive retail electric service in the form of
 an ESP, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And, Mr. Kollen, given your experience in the Ohio regulatory arena do you know that the Commission has certain criteria that it will employ when determining whether a stipulation submitted to it is just and reasonable, correct?
 - A. Generally speaking, yes.
- Q. And that criteria is not unique to any particular utility company that may have initiated the application that culminated in the stipulation,

correct?

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A. I believe that's correct. Just as well as it isn't necessarily comprehensive and necessarily the same criteria that are applied to all stipulations presented to the Commission.

MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, we would ask that Mr. Kollen be given what has previously been marked as IEU Exhibit No. 5, the stipulation and recommendation in 11-3549, please. And we have copies if his counsel does not.

MR. KURTZ: We've got it.

- Q. Do you have the copy with you, sir?
- A. I have a copy of the stipulation and recommendation. I do not have a copy of the Commission's order with me.
- Q. Oh, I'm sure we'll be to take care of that today.
 - A. I'm sure.
- Q. Do you have other documents up there with you, sir --
 - A. I do.
 - Q. -- other than your direct testimony?
- A. I have a few things. I have the
 application of Duke Energy Ohio, a few excerpts of
 different public documents that Duke has filed with

the Securities & Exchange Commission, a few data request responses, and I have a copy of the opinion and order in Case No. 10-2929, and I have a copy of the joint motion to dismiss by the signatory parties in this proceeding, a copy of the comments filed by the OCC and OEG.

Q. Okay. Super.

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You mentioned, sir, that you did not have the opinion and order in Duke Energy Ohio's ESP proceeding, correct?

A. Not here on the stand with me, that's correct.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if we may approach to provide the witness with what has been previously marked as Kroger Exhibit 8.

EXAMINER STENMAN: I believe it's been provided to him.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I have a copy of it.

MS. SPILLER: Wonderful.

- Q. And, Mr. Kollen, if you could, please, could you turn to page 41 of what has previously been marked as Kroger Exhibit 8, the opinion and order in case 11-3549.
 - A. Yes, I have it.
 - Q. And set forth on that page, sir, toward

the bottom of the page are the three criteria that the Commission considers for purposes of determining whether a stipulation is reasonable, correct?

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- A. Well, if I could read it, in considering the reasonableness of a stipulation the Commission has used the following criteria. It doesn't say that it always does, doesn't say that it limits it only to these criteria, but simply says it has used these three criteria.
- Q. And those are the criteria that were employed by the Commission in respect of its review of Duke Energy Ohio's ESP stipulation, correct?
 - A. Yes. Among other criteria.
- Q. Well, let's talk about that other criteria for a moment. You say the Commission also reviewed the provisions relating to a transfer of generating assets, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. While having read and interpreted the stipulation you know that it made provision for Duke Energy Ohio to transfer its legacy generating assets by no later than December 31, 2014, correct?
- A. The stipulation did have that requirement and it also had the requirement that Duke Energy Ohio agreed to use its best commercial efforts to

accomplish that prior to December 31, 2014, but no later than that date.

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- Q. Well, let's talk about that for a minute. You do not know the status of the activities related to Duke Energy Ohio's transfer of its legacy assets, do you?
- A. Well, we do know that, and I don't know if this is confidential, but I'll try to describe it in a nonconfidential manner, but we do know that the gas generating assets were moved to a subsidiary, a wholly-owned subsidiary, Duke Energy Ohio. We know that the legacy coal-fired generating assets, the ownership has been retained by Duke Energy Ohio.
- Q. Well, sir, let me go back here, and I appreciate your attention to confidential matters, but the stipulation in Duke Energy Ohio's ESP did not pertain to the transfer of the gas assets, correct?
- A. Except to the extent that the legacy generating assets referred to some CTs, for example; combustion turbines.
- Q. And what the stipulation provided for was that Duke Energy Ohio would transfer its legacy generating assets to a subsidiary or affiliate no later than December 31, 2014, correct?
 - A. Yes, and use its best commercial efforts

to do so prior to that date.

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- Q. And you do not know the status of the work involved in transferring the legacy generating assets out of Duke Energy Ohio, do you?
- A. With respect to the legacy coal-fired generating assets, they have not been transferred out. I do know that Duke Energy Ohio has put the analysis of its strategic options with respect to those assets on hold.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor.

- A. I think it's directly responsive. You asked me would I know and --
 - Q. No, sir, I asked you --
- A. I'm telling you what the status is and Duke Energy has disclosed publicly through presentations that they have put the disposition of those assets on hold until the resolution of this case.
- Q. Sir, let me go back to the requirement in the stipulation upon which you offer testimony in this case. The requirement is that Duke Energy Ohio transfer the assets to an affiliate or subsidiary by no later than December 31, 2014, correct?
- A. Yes, that is one requirement. And at the risk of repeating my prior answer, it also requires

Duke Energy to use its best commercial assets to accomplish that prior to December 31, 2014.

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- Q. And with respect to the transfer from

 Duke Energy Ohio of its legacy generating assets to

 an affiliate or subsidiary you do not know the status

 of the company's work in that regard, correct?
- A. Well, I did respond to that in a prior question and I said I do know to the extent that the company has put all strategic options on hold with respect to those assets, according to a publicly available document that we obtained in this proceeding. And it has put the disposition of those assets on hold until there's a resolution of this proceeding. Because I mean, it's perhaps self-evident but it bears mentioning and that is that the company's request in this case is to reregulate its legacy generating assets.
 - O. Well, sir --
- A. And, I mean, that is at the very heart of the case here, and so I understand why the company has put the disposition of those assets on hold.
 - Q. Are you through?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. You're saying that the company, and you're echoing the comments of your counsel, that

the company is initiating efforts to reregulate its generation, correct?

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- A. Yes, that's correct. And that's actually the testimony of your witness, Mr. Garrett.
- Q. And Mr. Garrett talked about the application of regulatory accounting, correct?
- A. He did, but he described the company's request in this proceeding as a request to reregulate those generating assets. And it's only under the reregulation of the assets, in other words, going backward, not going forward, and not maintaining the status quo, the deregulated status of those assets, but to retroactively reregulate them and then make them subject to regulatory accounting. Because the only way that the deferral will work the assets have to be reregulated going backwards and then subjected to regulatory accounting. And that's what Mr. Garrett described.

I'm not echoing the comments of
Mr. Kurtz, I'm simply repeating what Mr. Garrett
himself said, and I agree with that, that is a
request -- the company's request to reregulate the
generation assets.

Q. And the Commission did that last year for an FRR entity, correct?

A. No. If you're talking about AEP Ohio -EXAMINER STENMAN: Hold on a moment. Can
everyone turn their microphones back on. Please
continue.

THE WITNESS: Okay, I thought we had lost power but the light was on.

- A. I think you're referring to AEP Ohio

 Power and AEP Ohio Power, its generating assets have

 been subject to regulation and the accounting rules

 with respect to regulated generation and it's only

 going forward after the end of its ESP that those

 assets will be unregulated.
- Q. So it's your position that AEP Ohio has consistency -- consistently applied regulatory accounting treatment to all aspects of its generation business, correct?
- A. I don't believe that's true with respect to all aspects of its generation business, but the portions of the business that have continued to remain subject to ratemaking in one form or another.
- Q. And, sir, do you know whether AEP Ohio has adopted regulatory accounting with respect to their fuel deferral?
 - A. Yes, it has.
 - Q. And that was done in approximately 2009?

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A. I don't know what time period it was done.

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- Q. Okay. And you know that AEP Ohio has more recently adopted regulatory accounting treatment of the deferral associated with its capacity revenues, correct?
- A. Yes, that's correct. That was in conjunction with the Commission's decisions in the 10-2929 case and also the amount of the deferral is affected by the Commission's decision in the 11-346 case.
- Q. So they went back and reapplied regulatory accounting to particular aspects of their generation business, correct?
- A. I would not characterize it that way.

 The company had a continuing treatment of its

 generation assets as regulated and then there are

 other aspects of its business that were and remain

 subject to regulatory accounting.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, you don't know what evidence the Ohio Commission relied upon in approving Duke Energy Ohio's ESP stipulation, do you?
- A. Yes. Presumably it relied upon the record in the proceeding and then gave substantial weight to the stipulation among the parties.

Q. Sir, do you have your deposition in front of you?

A. I do not.

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MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I'll move on.

I need a document that's not readily available.

- Q. Mr. Kollen, it's your testimony that the entirety of the Commission's rationale for its approval of the ESP stipulation may not even be set forth in its order of November 22nd, 2011, correct?
- A. That's correct, because there obviously is a substantial record that led to, ultimately, the stipulation, and that record consists of the company's application, it consists of testimony in the proceeding, including the company's request for a cost-based capacity charge, and it consists of the positions and testimony of all of the other parties in the case.
- Q. And, sir, you don't know what evidentiary record was before the Commission when it reviewed and modified the company's stipulation for purposes of the order issued November 22nd, 2011, correct?
- A. Your question is -- maybe I didn't understand it, but I thought that the entire evidentiary record would be available to the Commission in its consideration of the stipulation.

Q. But you don't know what was admitted into the record, do you?

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- A. I have not gone back and systematically reviewed that, but I do know that the filings that were made with respect to the company's application, the testimony of the witnesses, I did not go through the hearing transcript, I will readily acknowledge that, but assuming that the majority of that information is in the record which generally it is with certain limited exceptions, I think that the Commission had a very substantial evidentiary record with diametrically opposed positions from various parties.
- Q. Sir, did any party -- did any intervenor file direct testimony in that case? "That case" being Duke Energy Ohio's ESP.
 - A. I don't recall sitting here right now.
- Q. So, sir, is it fair to say that you just don't know what the evidentiary record consisted of relative to Duke Energy Ohio's ESP proceeding?
- A. Well, it consisted of whatever it is, and at a minimum it includes the company's application and its request, and the parties then considered the company's request and their positions and reached the stipulation.

Q. Sir, I'm not interested in what the parties considered. I'd like to focus on the Commission for a moment, if we may. Do you not know the extent of the evidentiary record that was relied upon by the Commission in rendering its decision on November 22nd, 2011, in Duke Energy Ohio's ESP proceeding, correct?

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A. I don't know the full extent of the record but I do know that at a minimum it included the company's application and the testimony of its witnesses in which it requested a cost-based capacity charge rate, and it ceded that issue when it entered into the stipulation.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, move to strike after "I don't know the full extent of the record" as nonresponsive.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Motion denied.

Q. So, Mr. Kollen, although you don't know what evidence the Commission relied upon and you don't know all of the Commission's rationale for approving the company's ESP stipulation, it's your opinion that the Commission, in fact, intended to create a state compensation mechanism for Duke Energy Ohio relative to its FRR capacity service obligations, correct?

- A. Well, I think we have to back up and kind of systematically go through the premises in your question. The extent of the record is whatever it was --
 - Q. Let's stop there.

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- A. No, whether I know what it is or not, as far as other parties filing testimony, I did review much of the testimony and I did review the application of the company in that proceeding, presumably the Commission considered at least that. And given that the stipulation was a resolution of all issues, it says that right in the first paragraph, then my conclusion from that was that it was a resolution of the company's request and the company agreed to forego that request in exchange for the results under the stipulation. That's my understanding.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, you're presuming or speculating with respect to the extent of the evidentiary record, correct?
 - A. No, not at all.
 - O. You don't --
- A. I told you what I did know. I told you I knew there was an application. I know that there was testimony filed.

Q. But, sir, my question to you is the extent of the evidentiary record upon which the Commission relied for purposes of rendering its decision. You have indicated in response to that, sir, that you are presuming that certain items were reviewed, correct?

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- A. They were -- I don't think I used that term. I said they were available for review and the Commission had them available for review and presumably that informed them as to the reasonableness of the stipulation.
- Q. But you're presuming what the Commission reviewed, correct?
- A. Well, I mean we can go back through the order and we can say, you know, the order says. You know, it's got appearances. It's got, you know, a brief recitation of what the proceeding was all about. Somebody wrote this, and somebody, meaning the Commission, reviewed that.

Now, I haven't gone and polled each one of the Commissioners to see if they've read this but I presume that they did because they signed it.

- Q. So you're presuming, sir, correct?
- A. Well, I think it's a reasonable presumption that the Commissioners who signed this

order read the order and understood what they were writing -- or signing, I should say.

- Q. And, again, sir, you don't know all of the Commission's rationale for approving the ESP because, in your opinion, the ESP order may not set forth the Commission's complete or comprehensive rationale, correct?
- A. In my experience Commission orders don't have every piece of evidence reiterated in the four corners of the actual Commission order. It has the important points that they believe support the decision that it has made.
- Q. And so although you don't know the entire rationale upon which the Commission relied and you are giving some presumption as to what the Commission may have reviewed, it is your opinion that the Ohio Commission, in fact, intended to establish a state compensation mechanism for Duke Energy Ohio as an FRR entity, correct?
 - A. That is exactly right.
- Q. And you believe that the Ohio Commission, in fact, intended to create a state compensation mechanism for Duke Energy Ohio in connection with its ESP, correct?
 - A. Yes. And that the company accepted that

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as its state compensation mechanism as well knowing that -- what its PJM FRR load obligations were, knowing what the requirements and terms of the reliability assurance agreement was, and knowing what its obligations were under both -- both agreements.

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- Q. And although all of the parties and the Commission, in fact, intended this to occur, the words "state compensation mechanism" do not appear anywhere in the ESP stipulation, do they?
- A. I believe that's correct, but I don't believe it's necessary for the words to appear.
- Q. Okay. Well, Mr. Kollen, you would agree with me that on November 22nd, 2001, [verbatim] the Commission knew the term "state compensation mechanism" because it had expressly created a state compensation mechanism on December 8, 2010, correct?
- A. I'm not sure about the dates. What is the context of the question?
- Q. I'm simply asking you, sir, whether you would agree that the Ohio Commission was familiar with the term "state compensation mechanism" on November 21, 2011, because on December 8, 2010, the Ohio Commission expressly created a state compensation mechanism.
 - A. I don't think I would agree with that

characterization, and I'm not really sure what you're referring to. Perhaps you could clarify your question. If you're talking about AEP Ohio Power, the Commission set a state compensation mechanism specifically for AEP Ohio Power, but also specifically said that it was only for that utility and it shouldn't be taken to assume that it applied to any other entity within the state.

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- Q. Now, we'll get to the July and October orders in a moment, sir. But on October 8, 2010, the Ohio Commission expressly adopted a state compensation mechanism, correct?
- A. I don't know what you're referring to.

 Maybe you could clarify your question.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, may we approach?

EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, we would ask for the identification of Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 13, a Commission entry in case 2929 dated October 8, 2010, we would also ask that administrative notice be taken of the entry. I'm sorry, December 8, 2010.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The document will be so marked and administrative notice will be taken.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Ms. Spiller) Mr. Kollen, do you have before you what has been marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 13 in this proceeding?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. And, sir, this is an order issued by the Ohio Commission on December 8, 2010, expressly establishing a state compensation mechanism, correct?
- A. Well, the company provides a recitation of the rates and recovery mechanisms that it provided to the AEP Ohio companies, meaning Ohio Power Company, at the time, and Columbus Southern Power Company. And then in response to AEP Ohio's request before the FERC the Commission said that it would now expressly adopt as a state compensation mechanism the company's, current capacity charges established by the three-year capacity auction conducted by PJM, Inc., during the pendency of this review. That's what the Commission decided in this case.
- Q. And so, sir, you would agree with me that on December 8th, 2010, the Ohio Commission expressly established or adopted a state compensation mechanism for an FRR entity, correct?
- A. I will answer this way: The Commission will now expressly adopt as a state compensation

mechanism for the companies, in this case meaning the two AEP Ohio companies, the current capacity charges established by the three-year capacity auction conducted by PJM, Inc., during the pendency of this review.

Q. Thank you.

And, certainly, sir, based upon what you just read into the record you would agree with me that the Ohio Commission was familiar with the term "state compensation mechanism" when they approved Duke Energy Ohio's ESP stipulation on November 22nd, 2011, correct?

- A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And, Mr. Kollen, the Ohio Energy Group intervened in case 10-2929, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. In fact, pretty quickly after the Commission order was issued on December 8, 2010?
- A. I don't know when they filed the intervention.
- MS. SPILLER: May we approach, your
- 22 Honor?

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- 23 EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.
- MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, we would ask
 for purposes of identification that the following be

marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 14, it is the motion of intervention of the Ohio Energy Group filed on December 13, 2010, in Case No. 10-2929, and ask that administrative notice be taken of the filing.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The document will be so marked and administrative notice will be taken.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Kollen, you have before you what has been marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit No. 14, correct?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. And that is the motion of intervention of the Ohio Group -- Ohio Energy Group in case 10-2929, correct?
 - A. It appears to be.
- Q. Docketed about five days after the Commission's entry that we just referred to, so docketed on December 13, 2010, correct?
 - A. I think it says December 15.
- Q. I'm sorry.
- A. Unless I'm looking at something incorrectly.
- Q. Okay. You're right, the cover letter is
 December 15, 2010, to docketing. So about a week
 later, correct?

A. So it appears.

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- Q. And, based upon -- strike that.

 Sir, you were a witness for the Ohio
 Energy Group in the 10-2929 case, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And that is the AEP Ohio capacity case, correct?
- A. We refer to it as the capacity charges case, yes.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, going back to the Duke Energy Ohio ESP, you've indicated that the stipulation does not use the terminology "state compensation mechanism." You would agree with me also, sir, that the Commission's order modifying and approving the stipulation does not use the term "state compensation mechanism," correct?
- A. That's correct. It doesn't mean that isn't what it was, but it didn't use that term.
- Q. When the Ohio Energy Group signed the Duke Energy Ohio ESP stipulation, it was aware of the existence of the reliability assurance agreement or RAA, correct?
- A. Yes, that's correct. And that's why
 there was a provision in the stipulation that Duke
 Energy agreed that it would not seek to have the FERC

impose a cost-based state compensation mechanism.

Q. And we'll get there in a moment.

And given the Ohio Energy Group's intervention on December 15, 2010, in case 10-2929, the capacity charges case, you would agree with me that the Ohio Energy Group knew in October of 2011 that the Commission had previously and in another docket expressly adopted a state compensation mechanism, correct?

A. Yes. For those two utilities.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, may we

approach?

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EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you.

We would ask that the following be marked for purposes of identification as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 15, a stipulation and recommendation filed in case 11-2641, and ask that administrative notice be taken of the document.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The document will be so marked and administrative notice will be taken.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

Q. Mr. Kollen, you had just mentioned a filing that would have alerted the Ohio Energy

Group's -- their attention to the reliability assurance agreement, correct?

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- A. I'm not sure that I mentioned that. I think you asked me about a document and that was related to the AEP Ohio capacity charges case.
- Q. Sir, I believe what I had asked you was whether when the Ohio Energy Group signed Duke Energy Ohio's ESP stipulation, it was aware of the existence of the RAA and in answering that you made reference to a prior filing in which there was provision made about a filing at the FERC under 205, correct?
- A. I mentioned that there was a provision in the stipulation and the ESP -- the ESP stipulation with respect to a prohibition against DEO seeking a FERC cost-based rate.
- Q. Can you point to me, sir, where in the ESP stipulation docketed under case 11-3549 that you have before you, where that concession occurs or appears?
 - A. DEO 15 that you just handed me?
- Q. No, sir, you referenced the ESP stipulation previously marked as Kroger Exhibit -- or, I'm sorry, IEU Exhibit 5, I believe.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, so the record is clear, it was Kroger No. 8. The ESP opinion and

order?

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 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ SPILLER: No, Mr. Kollen was looking at the stipulation.

MS. BOJKO: Oh, I apologize.

MS. SPILLER: No worries.

MR. KURTZ: Your Honor, if it would help the record, we would stipulate that the Duke Energy Ohio's agreement not to go to FERC, to seek a cost-based rate under Section 8.1 of the PJM RAA was not in this stipulation, it's in the stipulation which is Duke 15 which is, it's in the MISO transfer case you may recall when Duke agreed to — when the Commission gave approval for Duke to transfer from MISO to PJM.

So the witness can look in this order, it's not there, it's in the other stipulation, and we'll stipulate that it's not in here.

THE WITNESS: Right. I had realized that, too. It's in the other stipulation in the other docket.

- Q. (By Ms. Spiller) Sir, let's get to that other stipulation in the other docket that's been marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 15, a stipulation and recommendation filed in case 11-2641, correct?
 - A. Yes, that is correct. It's paragraph 20.

- Q. And that was the stipulation, sir, that was filed on October 26th, 2011, correct?
- A. It has a docketing date of April 26, 2011?
- Q. No, I'm sorry. You're correct. This was docketed April 26th, 2011, correct?
- A. Yes. Yes. I thought you were just repeating what I had said. I'm sorry, I didn't realize it was a question.
- Q. And turning to page 13 of Duke Energy Ohio's Exhibit 15, the Ohio Energy Group was a signatory to this stipulation, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And as of the time it signed this stipulation that was docketed on April 26th, 2011, the Ohio Energy Group was aware of the RAA and the three methods of compensation available to FRR entities under the RAA, correct?
- A. Was aware of the RAA, that's correct. As was Duke Energy, obviously.
- Q. But also aware was OEG on April 26th, 2011, of the three forms of compensation available to an FRR entity under that document, correct?
 - A. Which are?
 - Q. Sir, do you --

- A. In other words, should we look at the reliability assurance agreement?
- Q. Well, can you identify the three forms of compensation without looking at the reliability assurance agreement?
- A. Well, sure. You've got RPM and then you've got a cost-based rate, but in any event a deferral to the state ratemaking authority, if indeed there is a state compensation mechanism in name or in fact.
- Q. Well, sir, the RAA provides that if there is a state compensation mechanism, that mechanism shall prevail, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And only in the event that there is not a state -- a prevailing state compensation mechanism will the default compensation for an FRR entity be the market prices that -- the RPM prices for capacity, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And only in the instance that there is not a prevailing state compensation mechanism does an entity have the ability to make a filing under Section 205 of the Federal Power Act for a cost-based charge, correct?

- A. I think I would tend to agree with that interpretation, although I don't believe AEP agreed with that interpretation so apparently it's a matter of legal interpretation.
- Q. But you do agree, sir, that that is the final and third form of compensation available to an FRR entity under the RAA, correct?
 - A. Where the FERC would establish --
 - Q. Yes, sir.

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- A. -- a cost-based rate, that's true.
- Q. And the Ohio Energy Group was aware of those three forms of compensation available to FRR entities under the RAA when it signed this stipulation in case 11-2641 on April 26th, 2011, correct?
 - A. Yes. As was Duke Energy Ohio.
- Q. As was the Ohio Consumers' Counsel, correct?
- A. Yes. Presumably all parties would have been aware of that.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, given your activity in case 10-2929, the capacity charges case as you referred to it, the Ohio Commission did expressly establish a state compensation mechanism on December 8, 2010, correct?

A. It established a state compensation mechanism for the AEP Ohio companies, not generically, but for those two companies.

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- Q. And it expressly established that state compensation mechanism for those FRR entities, correct?
- A. At the time it established that it was a single company or a single utility that was part of the AEP system FRR entity, that's correct.
- Q. And in response to that Commission order of December 8, 2010, the FERC issued an order in the 205 filing that the AEP entities had initiated in November of 2010, correct?
- A. I may be a little fuzzy on the dates, but there was a sequence of events between the FERC and the PUCO that ultimately ended up in the 10-2929 case being resolved about the middle of 2012. But there was a series of back and forths.
- Q. But the FERC shortly after the Ohio Commission's December 8, 2010, order issued a determination that the state compensation mechanism prevailed and it deferred to the Ohio Commission in respect to the establishment of that compensation mechanism, correct?
 - A. That's my understanding, correct.

Q. Mr. Kollen, is it your opinion that the FERC would know of the existence of a state compensation mechanism if that state compensation mechanism is not clearly set forth and detailed in an Ohio Commission order?

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- A. I can't speculate on that. That's just too generalized.
- Q. So, Mr. Kollen, while the Ohio Commission had expressly adopted a state compensation mechanism in December of 2010, and the Ohio Energy Group knew of the compensation mechanisms available for FRR entities under the RAA as of October 26, 2011, it's your testimony that in the context of the ESP proceeding as well as the Commission's order of November 22nd, 2011, that the parties implicitly intended for and the Commission implicitly intended to approve a state compensation mechanism for Duke Energy Ohio.
- A. I didn't follow that, I'm sorry. There was just too many things strung together. I didn't get the whole sequence and it was a pretty long question, a lot of premises, and so if we could start over again, and it would be very helpful to me if it could be shorter.
 - Q. Well, sir, we'll break it apart. The

Ohio Commission expressly established a state compensation mechanism for FRR entities on December 8, 2010, correct?

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- A. It did so specifically for AEP. It had a state compensation mechanism previously which it addressed, but it said here we're expressly adopting the state compensation mechanism, so there's just no question with respect to that in the 2010 entry.
- Q. And the Ohio Energy Group certainly as of October 26, 2011, knew of the three forms of compensation available to FRR entities under the RAA, correct?
- A. The OEG -- at least the counsel for OEG and I as a witness and expert retained by OEG were aware of the Section 8 of the RAA.
- Q. And despite that which was expressly set forth in Commission orders and that which was known by the Ohio Energy Group it is your opinion that the parties to Duke Energy Ohio's ESP proceeding implicitly intended for the Ohio Commission to approve a state compensation mechanism for Duke Energy Ohio, correct?
- A. Yes. And that was the Commission's historic practice until it, quote/unquote, expressly adopted the state compensation mechanism in response

to the FERC decision in the AEP Ohio Power case. That had just been the historic practice.

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- Q. The historic practice of implicit orders?
- A. No. Adopting a compensation mechanism without necessarily describing it as such using those specific words.
- Q. And the Commission changed course in

 December 8 of 2011 by its expressed pronouncements in
 the order that's been presented to you as Duke

 Energy Ohio Exhibit 13, correct?
- A. I don't think it changed course. I think that it was responding to a FERC decision and wanted to make sure that it had made it abundantly clear that its decision was, in fact, a state compensation mechanism. It was in response to the FERC order and uniquely for the AEP Ohio companies. I don't think the Commission changed course.
- Q. Well, sir, in Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 13 wouldn't you agree with me that that entry was actually in response to a filing by the AEP entities at the FERC?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And, sir, Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 13 indicates that that which may have previously been implicit in the eyes of the Ohio Commission was made

explicit by the Ohio Commission on December 8, 2010, correct?

A. Yes.

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Q. Thank you.

Mr. Kollen, just and reasonable compensation is intended to preserve the financial integrity of a utility company, correct?

- A. That would be one factor to be considered.
- Q. And, sir, it's your testimony in this proceeding that in the AEP Ohio capacity charges case the Ohio Commission adopted a unique state compensation mechanism tailored specifically for AEP Ohio, correct?
- A. Yes. In fact, it took great pains, I thought, to make that clear, particularly in the order on rehearing.
- Q. And you testified much like today in the capacity charges hearing, correct?
- A. I don't know about much like today but I did testify in that case.
- Q. The reference there simply being that you testified live in this hearing room, correct?
 - A. I believe it was this hearing room, yes.
 - Q. And it was about a year ago, wasn't it,

sir?

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- A. I think that's true.
- Q. And your primary recommendation in the AEP Ohio capacity case was that the Commission should approve RPM pricing as the state compensation mechanism, correct?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. And your primary recommendation that the state compensation mechanism for AEP Ohio should be RPM was because, in your opinion, that's what the other utilities in the state were receiving, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Sir, I believe you said you have before you the Commission's initial opinion and order in case 10-2929, the capacity charges case? Do you have that, sir?
- A. I am looking for it. I think I do have it. Yes. I do have it.
- Q. And you have reviewed that decision, Mr. Kollen, the July 2nd, 2012, opinion and order in case 10-2929 for purposes of forming your opinions in this case, correct?
 - A. Among many other documents, yes.
- Q. And in the July 2, 2012, order the
 Commission did not state that no other FRR entity was

entitled to recover their costs for providing capacity service in fulfillment of their FRR obligations, correct?

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- A. I think that's true. I mean, my take on that is that this order addressed only the AEP Ohio companies and then on rehearing in response to concerns that the Commission's opinion and order from July 2nd, 2012, here might be extrapolated or used as precedent in other proceedings the Commission clarified and said, indeed, it was unique to the AEP Ohio companies and shouldn't be considered generally applicable.
- Q. And what was unique was the charge of \$188 per megawatt-day for AEP Ohio's capacity obligations, correct?
- A. I think it was broader than that. I think that it was broader in the sense that cost-based capacity compensation and the rate itself were unique.
- Q. But the Ohio Commission did not say that only AEP Ohio as an FRR entity is entitled to just and reasonable compensation for the service it provides in that capacity, correct?
- A. Well, it didn't address any other utility, so of course it didn't state what you asked

in your question. It addressed only the AEP Ohio companies.

- Q. And in the July 2, 2012, order the Commission found that the capacity service provided by an FRR entity was a wholesale noncompetitive service, correct?
 - A. Could you refer me to the page, please?
 - Q. Sure. You have it with you, right?
 - A. I do.

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Q. Page 13.

MS. GRADY: I'm going to object. There's a mischaracterization by the counsel. We went over this, the Commission did not find that it's a noncompetitive wholesale service, they found it was a wholesale service.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Please, Ms. Grady, you don't need to testify on the record, the witness can clarify any mischaracterization in questions.

- Q. Are you at page 13, sir?
- A. I am.
- Q. And the second full sentence on page 13, therein the Commission is indicating that Section 4928.05(A)(1) of the Revised Code provides that competitive retail electric service is, to a large extent, exempt from supervision and regulation by the

Commission, correct?

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- A. The Commission didn't find that. That's a representation as to what IEU-Ohio contends.
 - Q. Well, sir --
- A. If I'm referring to -- if I'm looking at the sentences that you want me to starting with the first sentence on page 13 and continuing on to the second?
- Q. So IEU-Ohio contended that the Commission needed to determine whether capacity service was a competitive or noncompetitive retail electric service, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Yes. And that determination is important because 4928.05 of the Ohio Revised Code indicates that competitive retail electric service is generally exempt from supervision and regulation by the Commission, correct?
- A. Well, I don't know if that's a representation that is being repeated by the Commission in its order, but made by IEU-Ohio, or if it's a response to that. I do know that the Commission concluded on this point in the last sentence in that same paragraph "We find it unnecessary to determine whether capacity service is

considered a competitive or noncompetitive service under Chapter 4928 Revised Code."

- Q. Well, sir, you would agree with me that Chapter 4928 of the Ohio Revised Code pertains to the provision of competitive retail electric service; we've already established that today, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

2.

- Q. And would you also agree that under Section 4928 of the Ohio Revised Code that competitive retail electric service is, to a large extent, exempted from supervision and regulation by the Commission?
- A. It would seem to me that's that legal opinion and I don't know that I can answer that question.
- Q. So you're not capable of interpreting this particular provision.
- A. As I said, I don't know that this statement in the order is something the Commission stated or whether it's a reiteration of a position that IEU-Ohio took, I don't know.
- Q. So you don't know under Ohio law, despite your 40 years of experience, whether or not competitive retail electric services are generally and to a large extent exempted from supervision and

regulation by the Commission.

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- A. If that's what the particular statute says, that's what it says.
- Q. And, sir, you would agree with me that noncompetitive retail service is generally subject to the supervision and regulation of the Ohio Commission.
- A. That's what it says in the order and if these are the Commission's words, that's its interpretation of the statute.
- Q. Well, you do you know, sir, whether noncompetitive retail electric service in Ohio is subject to supervision and regulation by the Ohio Commission.
- A. That's what the Commission said in the order here.
- Q. And you have no reason to dispute that, do you?
- A. If those are the words of the Commission with respect to its understanding of the law, I don't dispute that.
 - Q. Thank you.

Moving down to the bottom of this first paragraph on page 13, as you have done, sir, the Ohio Commission concluded that the provision of capacity

for CRES providers by AEP Ohio pursuant to the company's FRR capacity obligations is not a retail competitive service as defined by Ohio law, correct?

A. I see that.

2.

- Q. And if the service is not a retail service, it would be a wholesale service, correct?
- A. That generally would be correct, but the issue is whether or not the cost of that is recovered through retail rates ultimately.
- Q. And, sir, you do believe that capacity service is a wholesale service, correct?
- A. I think generally I would agree with that.
- Q. And, sir, moving on to page 22 of the opinion and order of July 2nd, 2012, in case 10-2929 --
 - A. What is the reference again?
 - Q. Page 22, sir.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. And here in paragraph 20, I'm sorry, in paragraph 2 on page 22 the Commission indicated that "Pursuant to Section 4905.22 of the Revised Code all charges for service shall be just and reasonable and not more than allowed by law or by order of the

A. Yes.

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- Q. The Commission further went on into the third paragraph on page 22 indicating that "As discussed above, the Commission finds that it has jurisdiction to establish a state compensation mechanism in this case pursuant to its general supervisory authority found in Sections 4905.04, 4905.05, and 4905.06 Revised Code," correct?
- A. I'm sorry, I didn't follow that. I couldn't find where you were starting.
- Q. I'm happy to restate, sir. Page 22, the third paragraph, the bottom paragraph on the page.
 - A. All right.
- Q. Therein the Commission indicated "As discussed above, the Commission finds that it has jurisdiction to establish a state compensation mechanism in this case pursuant to its general supervisory authority found in Sections 4905.04, 4905.05, and 4905.06 Revised Code," correct?
 - A. Yes, that's what it says.
- Q. In other words, sir, the Ohio Commission did not establish a state compensation mechanism under Chapter 4928 of the Ohio Revised Code, correct?
- A. I don't know. I can just tell you what -- the sentence that you read does not refer to

Section 4928.

2.

MS. SPILLER: I'm sorry, can I have the answer read back.

(Record read.)

- Q. And, in fact, sir, the Ohio Commission established state compensation mechanisms pursuant to its general supervisory authority provided for in Section -- Chapter 4905 of the Ohio Revised Code, correct?
- A. As we just discussed, the answer is yes based upon the sentence that you've read.
 - Q. Thank you.

And moving down about midway through that final and third paragraph on page 22 the Ohio

Commission further indicated that although Chapter

4928 Revised Code provides for market-based pricing for retail electric generation service, those provisions do not apply because, as we noted, as we noted earlier, capacity is a wholesale rather than a retail service, correct?

- A. You read that correctly.
- Q. And, Mr. Kollen, Chapter 4928 applies to competitive retail electric service, correct?
 - A. I believe that's correct.
 - Q. And so FRR capacity service is not a

competitive retail service, it is, rather, a noncompetitive wholesale service, correct?

MR. DARR: Objection.

A. It is a --

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MR. DARR: There's an objection pending.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Grounds?

MR. DARR: I can't -- we've been through this ad infinitum ad nauseam. This is a clear attempt on the part of Duke to read terms into the order that are not there. And if you go back to the application, Duke knows that those terms are not there because on this particular point they reach back to a motion to dismiss filed by the company in the Supreme Court case in which IEU filed a writ for the proposition that this is a noncompetitive service. Or, excuse me -- yes, that this is a noncompetitive service.

It is -- we can beat this horse until whenever, but that is improper at this point and counsel for Duke should not be pursuing this line of questions based on the impropriety that's already been demonstrated repeatedly in this record.

MS. GRADY: OCC would join in the objection. I think we're not getting anywhere, we're

reading vast portions of the Duke order into the record and on the same — the witness — or the counsel's asking legal questions, already made a motion to strike because this witness is not an attorney, I don't know where we're getting and I think — I join Mr. Darr and I will say that the motion that he referred to is OCC Exhibit No. 2 I believe that we entered into evidence and has been gone over and gone over. This is an issue for briefing at this point.

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MS. SPILLER: Well, your Honor, if I may briefly, the motion to strike was denied, we have an individual who is offering his opinions, his testimony for consideration by this Commission as to what was done in prior Commission decisions, what was done and what was the effect of the Ohio Commission's determinations.

He is describing certain findings as unique and, clearly, this issue of whether or not capacity service is noncompetitive is one that the intervenors brought up in examination of Duke Energy Ohio witnesses and it would be incredibly prejudicial if Duke Energy Ohio is unable to cross-examine the intervenor witnesses on this point.

I would further note that this reading

into the record of particular items is something that the intervenors did repeatedly throughout the course of the hearing and this witness, although he indicates he is not capable of offering legal opinions, has taken great opportunity in his direct testimony to provide conclusions with respect to what orders say, with respect to what stipulations say, with respect to what a joint motion to dismiss says.

2.

He is also offering an opinion with respect to the Ohio Commission's decision in 10-2929. I think certainly I am entitled to cross-examine him on those findings.

MR. KURTZ: Your Honor, thank you. I think the witness is doing just great on these questions, so if you want to let Ms. Spiller continue to question him, we're fine with it.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Darr, exactly what is your objection other than you don't like the questions?

MR. DARR: It's more than that, your Honor. It's a misrepresentation of what the Commission found in the 2929 decision. The issue presented to the Commission by the IEU motion to dismiss was very narrowly crafted to address one issue: Did the Commission have the authority to

address either -- to address the matter that was presented by AEP Ohio, and that is the setting of a rate, a wholesale rate, with regard to capacity of services.

2.

The issue presented in the motion to dismiss, whether or not that authority -- any authority existed under Chapter 29 -- excuse me, 4928 to address generation service, and the motion very specifically set out that the Commission -- that the legislature in its adoption of 4928 identified generation services, deregulated generation services, and whatever residual authority the Commission had was captured in 4928.05.

The Commission was, in that -- in its response basically said that the Commission did not need to address whether or not this was a competitive service because it deemed it a wholesale service.

That's a different issue than the way I believe

Ms. Spiller is attempting to use the Commission's decision.

EXAMINER STENMAN: All right, Mr. Darr, you can make all of these legal arguments on brief. The objection is overruled.

Ms. Spiller, please continue.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Spiller) And, Mr. Kollen, do you have before you the entry on rehearing in case 10-2929?
- MS. GRADY: Which entry on rehearing?

 There were several.
- MS. SPILLER: The one that was filed
 October 17th, 2012.
- 8 A. I don't think so.
- 9 MS. SPILLER: May we approach, your
- 10 Honor?

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- 11 EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.
- MS. SPILLER: This was previously marked as OCC Exhibit 3.
- Q. (By Ms. Spiller) Do you have the document, sir?
- 16 A. I do.
- Q. And this was previously marked OCC

 Exhibit No. 3, entry on rehearing in case 10-2929,

 the decision signed on October 17, 2012, by the Ohio

 Commission, correct?
 - A. I'm sorry, I was distracted by leafing through the entry on rehearing. The question was whether or not it was an entry in the hearing in Case No. 10-2929 dated October 17th, 2012.
 - Q. Yes, sir.

- A. If I heard that correctly, the answer is yes.
 - Q. Thank you.

And, sir, if you could turn to page 39 of the document, please.

A. Okay.

2.

- Q. Now, the first full paragraph that appears on that page, approximately midway through the paragraph, therein the Commission found that "Having found that the capacity service at issue is not a retail electric service and thus not a competitive retail electric service, IEU-Ohio's argument that the Commission may not rely upon Section 4905.13, Revised Code is unavailing," correct?
 - A. You read that correctly.
 - Q. Thank you.

And, sir, if you could take a moment, please, and turn to page 28 of the Commission's entry on rehearing, OCC Exhibit 3.

- A. Okav.
- Q. About ten lines up from the bottom of the page therein the Commission indicated that it has an obligation under traditional rate regulation to ensure that the jurisdictional utilities receive just

and reasonable compensation for the services they render, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And you do not believe, sir, that that is an obligation that is limited only to AEP Ohio, do you?
- A. It does not indicate whether it's limited to AEP Ohio.
- Q. And, in fact, sir, the terminology that the Commission used was "jurisdictional utilities," correct?
 - A. It did use that term.
- Q. And certainly more than just AEP Ohio is a utility under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Commission, correct?
- A. Well, the two utilities involved in that proceeding were Ohio Power Company and Columbus Southern Power Company, but there are other jurisdictional utilities.
 - Q. Thank you, sir.

And you were a witness for the Ohio Energy Group in AEP's ESP proceeding, correct?

- A. Yes. The ESP II proceeding?
- Q. Sure, we can call it that, sir, filed under 11-348 I believe.

A. Yes.

2.

- Q. And you are aware, Mr. Kollen --
- A. 11-346, I'm sorry, yes.
- Q. And you are aware, Mr. Kollen, that the Ohio Commission approved a stability rider for AEP Ohio under its ES -- or, in connection with its ESP II proceeding, correct?
 - A. The ESP II proceeding, that is correct.
- Q. And, sir, you are aware that the statutory justification for that rider was Ohio Revised Code 4928, correct?
- A. I don't recall. But I would accept that subject to check. It would be in the order I'm sure.
 - Q. 4928.143.
 - A. That sounds right.
- Q. And you are also aware, sir, given your involvement in Dayton Power & Light's SSO proceedings, that a similar or a stability rider is also at issue in their proceeding, correct?
 - A. It is at issue.
- Q. And the statutory authority upon which both DP&L and the Commission staff had pointed to for purposes of the establishment of a stability rider in DP&L's case is 4928.143 of the Revised Code, correct?
 - A. I just don't recall, but I'll accept that

subject to check. I mean, it's a factual matter, I just don't recall.

- Q. And, Mr. Kollen, the Ohio Commission did not require AEP Ohio to net its cost-based capacity charge for FRR service by the total amount of the stability rider approved in its ESP II proceeding, correct?
- A. Not by the total amount, but by a significant amount of it, yes.
- Q. One dollar out of the \$3.50 per megawatt -- per kilowatt-hour charge?
 - A. Yes, roughly 30 percent or so.
- Q. And then that charge for the stability rider increases in the outer years of the ESP, correct?
 - A. It does.

2.

- Q. And the Commission did not increase the amount that would be directed to the capacity deferral, correct?
 - A. That's true.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, you do not agree with the general proposition that the Commission has the authority to defer -- strike that.

You do not agree with the general proposition that the Commission has authorized the

deferral of previously incurred costs, correct?

2.

A. Context is important here. I think we've discussed that previously, you and I have, outside of this hearing of course, but in my deposition, and context is important.

Generally, in the context of a base rate case proceeding, if there is a historical test year and there is an unusual type of cost that occurred in the test year, the Commission may allow a deferral of that cost and then an amortization of the expense going forward, but that would be one context.

But to just simply come in and for the utility to file a rate case, which is analogous to what the company has filed in some respects in this proceeding, and then to ask that it be retroactive to the historical year used as the test year, a year that's already passed, I don't think I've ever seen that in Ohio.

And so the company's request in this case is directly contrary to the Commission's historic practice and I believe represents impermissible retroactive ratemaking.

- Q. Well, sir --
- A. I mean, the company is asking for the establishment of a rate retroactively and a deferral

resulting from that rate retroactively, both I believe I've never seen in Ohio before. Certainly under a standard ratemaking proceeding.

2.

- Q. Well, sir, you would agree that the Ohio Commission authorizes deferral authority outside of base rate cases, correct?
- A. In very limited cases. This is a, in a sense a comprehensive revenue requirement using historic, largely historic test year, and then asking that the rates be effective for that historic test year. And I have never seen that.
- Q. We'll come back to that while documents are being identified, or located.

Mr. Kollen, you would agree with me that Ohio law provides the Ohio Commission with jurisdiction to oversee the books and records and systems of accounts of utilities under its jurisdiction, correct?

A. Yes. But that authority doesn't allow it to override generally accepted accounting principles, for example, and even if the company were authorized to retroactively reregulate its generation assets and retroactively establish a rate back to August 1 of 2012, which I believe is impermissible, the accounting rules don't even allow the company to

recognize the deferrals back to 2012, they would have to be recognized in the year in which the Commission issued the order.

So, you know, it's essentially the historical period is already done. It cannot be undone from an accounting perspective.

- Q. Mr. Kollen, you have reviewed Duke Energy Ohio's FRR plan to a limited extent, correct?
 - A. Yes.

2.

- Q. And was it the August 16, 2010, transitional or out-of-time FRR plan that you reviewed?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. You don't know whether it was the FRR plan that Duke Energy Ohio submitted prior to the May, 2011, base residual auction for the '14-'15 planning year?
- A. My recollection is that it was about the April, 2011, timeframe.
- Q. And, sir, with respect to the FRR requirements, an FRR entity is required to submit to PJM their FRR plans at least 60 days prior to the base residual auction for the planning year that is three years hence, correct?
 - A. Generally, that's correct, yes.

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- Q. And so with respect to the '14-'15 planning year, that auction, that base residual auction, would have occurred in May of 2011, correct?
 - A. True.

2.

- Q. And so Duke Energy Ohio would have been required to submit its FRR plan for the '14-'15 planning year approximately 60 days prior to May, 2011, correct?
- A. Right. And I was under the impression that it was April of 2011 but it may have been March.
- Q. And you believe, sir, that that was the FRR plan that you reviewed?
 - A. I believe so.
- Q. As an FRR entity Duke Energy Ohio self-supplies capacity resources for its footprint, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. In other words, Duke Energy Ohio bypasses the PJM RPM market and does not purchase or sell into that RPM market, correct?
- A. I don't think I would agree with that.

 To the extent that it doesn't have sufficient capacity, it has to acquire it someplace.
- Q. Well, an FRR entity cannot participate in the base residual auctions, correct?

- A. That's generally true.
- Q. And an FRR entity is required to utilize unit-specific capacity to meet its load obligation, correct?
 - A. That's true.

2.

- Q. And unit-specific capacity is not available in the incremental auctions, correct?
 - A. I believe that is correct.
- Q. So would it be fair to say that an FRR entity such as Duke Energy Ohio bypasses -- does not sell into the RPM markets?
- A. Well, the reason I'm hesitating is because the stipulation classifies that all of it, Duke Energy's capacity, would be sold into the RPM, into the PJM and then PJM would supply the capacity to CRES providers. That's why I was hesitating.
- Q. The ESP stipulation, sir, provides that Duke Energy Ohio would supply capacity to PJM, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And under the ESP stipulation Duke

 Energy Ohio is not buying back capacity for purposes

 of fulfilling its FRR capacity obligation, correct?
 - A. That's true.
 - Q. Mr. Kollen, as an FRR entity Duke Energy

Ohio is the only entity that is providing capacity resources for the load obligation of its entire Ohio zone, correct?

A. Yes.

2.

- Q. And Duke Energy Ohio as an FRR entity is obligated to provide capacity resources for the entire for the load obligations of its entire footprint through May 31, 2015, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you are aware, Mr. Kollen, that Duke Energy Ohio has committed capacity from its legacy generating assets to fulfilling its FRR capacity obligations through that date of May 31, 2015, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Duke Energy Ohio's FRR obligations will not terminate on December 31, 2014, correct?
 - A. That's true.
- Q. Sir, in your testimony you have made some calculations predicated upon activity concerning Beckjord, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you would agree with me, sir, that to the extent the Beckjord units are included in the FRR plan, the costs associated with those units should be

included in the calculation offered by Mr. Wathen in this case?

2.

A. And, in fact, they are. There is no return on rate base, for example, and there's no depreciation expense because the assets are fully depreciated. There is no plan, at least with respect to, and maybe somebody needs to tell me whether or not I can talk about the CBM, but there's no plan to operate the Beckjord units after (REDACTED) of (REDACTED) in the CBM.

So our assessment and my assessment specifically is that none of the O&M should be reflected in the revenue requirement. Because, keep in mind that the company built its revenue requirement using a 2011 test year and that included the Beckjord O&M expense, and the company did not adjust that out; I did.

MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, I would simply ask that what be given confidential is the date of (REDACTED) of (REDACTED).

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes, I think his answer probably needs to be moved into the confidential portion of the record and the company can redact it accordingly.

Q. And, Mr. Kollen, the CBM to which you are

referring is a production cost model, correct?

A. It is, yes.

2.

- Q. And certainly in your years of experience you're familiar with such a model, correct?
 - A. Yes. Very familiar.
- Q. Utilized -- production cost models are utilized to forecast, for example, energy margins, correct?
 - A. Yes, they are.
- Q. A production cost model can also be utilized for purposes of forecasting ancillary services margins?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you were not here for the testimony of Dr. Zhang, were you?
 - A. No.
- Q. And, sir, so you don't know whether or not the references in a production cost model such as the -- such as the PJM -- such as the CBM also mean that a particular unit is not available for purposes of providing capacity, correct?
- A. I would agree with that, however, in my experience, and I used to have direct responsibility for production cost modeling when I was an employee at the Toledo Edison Company, and that's been a

significant part of my consulting practice for decades, in my experience a unit, even though it may be designated as available in a production costing model, if there's no data associated with it, which there was not for the Beckjord units, in other words no heat rates, no fuel costs, no variable O&M, the unit just simply isn't dispatched in the model so it's not actually run in the forecast.

2.

And it also is true that there were no energy revenues from Beckjord in the CBM.

- Q. Not dispatching into the energy market does not mean that a unit is unavailable for purposes of capacity resources, correct?
- A. True. But if the unit isn't going to be dispatched at all and that is the company's intent, and that is indicated by reviewing those inputs into the CBM as I described in my testimony, there shouldn't be any residual O&M expense. The company is planning to, certain of the units already are mothballed, and the company plans to retire them officially, all of them, by the end of 2014.
- Q. Sir, you don't know why any particular inputs regarding Beckjord were utilized in the CBM because you were not here for Dr. Zhang's testimony, correct?

A. I wasn't here for Dr. Zhang's testimony, but my experience with production cost modeling is if you don't have a heat rate for the unit, if you don't have the fuel cost for a unit, if you don't have the variable O&M cost for a unit, it can't run. It may be available for capacity commitment purposes, but it doesn't run.

2.

Q. Sir, I'd like to go back to your testimony regarding deferrals, if we may now. I would like to identify --

MS. SPILLER: If we may approach, your Honor, it's previously been marked as IEU-Ohio Exhibit 14, the stipulation in case 03-93.

EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.

- Q. And, sir, before we turn our attention to this stipulation and recommendation your testimony just indicated that although a unit may be available for capacity commitment purposes, it doesn't run. Do you recall that testimony?
- A. Well, that was the company's assumption with respect to the CBM and the Beckjord units.
- Q. And do you mean it doesn't run in the energy market or in the model?
- A. It doesn't run in the model and there's -- if it doesn't run in the model, then it

doesn't have any fuel cost and it doesn't have any market revenues.

- Q. And, sir, you have before you what's been marked as IEU Exhibit 14, correct?
 - A. Yes.

2.

- Q. And this is a stipulation and recommendation in case 03-93, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And it looks like, Mr. Kollen, if we turn to page 28, the Ohio Energy Group was a signatory to this stipulation, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And, sir, turning to the main body of the stipulation and recommendation, if we may, page 11, paragraph 6, please. Do you have that reference, sir?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And in that particular paragraph the parties to the stipulation including OEG agreed that CG&E could establish accounting deferrals representing the difference between its current revenue requirement on the net capital investment related to CG&E's distribution business less the revenue requirement on its capital investment related to CG&E's electric distribution business as approved

by the Commission in case 92-1464-EL-AER from July 1, 2004, to December 31, 2005, correct?

- A. Yes. And I would note too that this stipulation is dated May 19, 2004, and the deferral period is prospective from that date, July 1, 2004, through December 31, 2005, unlike the company's request in this case which is retroactive by some 12 months, more likely than not, back to August 1, 2012. This stipulation operates to authorize a deferral prospectively is my read of it.
 - Q. Of revenue requirements, correct?
 - A. Yes. But not retroactively.
- Q. And so the deferral period for revenue requirements would have commenced July 1, 2004, correct?
- A. Right. Which is after the date of the stipulation May 19, 2004.
- Q. And you would agree with me, sir, that the Ohio Commission would have approved the stipulation sometime after May 19, 2004, correct?
 - A. Sure.
- Q. And, Mr. Kollen, you were also a witness for the Ohio Energy Group in AEP's RSP proceedings, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you testified in that case, among other issues, on the deferral requests offered by AEP Ohio, correct?
- A. Which case was this again, 11-346 or some other case?
- Q. Oh, no, sir, it's AEP Ohio's rate stability plan.
 - A. Okay.
 - O. Would have been filed in 2004.
- 10 A. That sounds right. What case number was 11 that, if I could ask, just to help me --
 - Q. Sure.

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- A. -- refresh my recollection.
- 14 Q. 04-196 -- I'm sorry, 04-169.
- MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, if we may approach.
- 17 EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.
 - MS. SPILLER: We would ask that the following exhibit be marked as Duke Energy Ohio
 Exhibit 16, the opinion and order in case 04-169. We would also ask that administrative notice be taken of the document, please.
- EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked and administrative notice will be taken.
- 25 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Ms. Spiller) Do you have the document, sir?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. If we could turn to page 27.
- A. Okay.
- Q. And this is the Commission's discussion that, among other issues at the bottom of the page on page 27, concerns carrying costs on construction work in progress and in-service plant expenditures, correct? That's the heading.
- A. Yes, down at the bottom of page 27, that's correct.
- Q. And, sir, you were a witness for the Ohio Energy Group in this case, correct?
 - A. I was, yes.
- Q. Turning to page 28 of the decision, the second full paragraph down, in connection with these deferrals at issue regarding carrying costs on construction work in progress and in-service plant expenditures the OEG had argued that these deferrals constituted retroactive ratemaking, correct?
- A. Yes. I'm trying to refresh my recollection here, but I can only say that what you've read is correct. I don't have a specific recollection without reviewing more of the order on

this topic.

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- Q. And turning to page 29 of the document, sir, the Commission did not accept OEG's argument that the requested deferrals constituted retroactive ratemaking, correct?
 - A. What page is that?
- Q. Page 29, sir. "Commission Discussion" section.
 - A. Okay.

Okay, I found that. Was there a question pending? I'm sorry, I was just looking over this portion of the order on page 29.

- Q. Oh, certainly, and therein on page 29 of the Commission's decision the Commission did not find that the requested deferrals constituted retroactive ratemaking, correct?
- A. I don't see those words. I see "Similar to our reasoning for the RTO administrative charges, we do not believe that this proposed deferral is a rate increase." That's what I see.
 - Q. And they approved the deferrals, correct?
 - A. That's what the decision says.
 - Q. Thank you.

And, sir, if we could move to page 23 of the document,

and the particular deferrals that OEG believed constituted improper retroactive ratemaking were those concerning equity carrying charges on expenditures related to Account 107, which is construction work in progress, correct? The bottom of the page.

- A. Yeah, I'm looking at it.
- Q. Thank you.

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- A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And those would have been carrying charges with respect to expenditures begun in 2002 through 2005, correct?
- A. Right. But they were included in construction work in progress and then added into the cost of plant. So I would distinguish that very clearly from the company's request in this case where it was not the cost of financing the plant which would then be added to the cost of plant and is very typical of traditional utility accounting, but, rather, in this case the company's asking for a rate increase retroactively bypassing the normal ratemaking procedural process. Big difference.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, this case is not a case for an increase in rates, is it?
 - A. It is.

Q. And --

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- A. It is, because the company's whole case rests on the determination of a capacity charge rate that would be retroactively effective to August 1 of last year and compared that to the FZCP rate and the difference times the company's load would be used for the deferral. That would be the \$158 that the company computed. That is the rate that the company is asking be retroactively implemented, and the deferral is based upon the difference between this retroactive rate and the FZCP starting on that same date.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, you've read the company's application, correct?
 - A. I have.
- Q. You've read the testimony submitted by the company in support of its application, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And having read those documents, sir, you know that Duke Energy Ohio is not seeking in this proceeding any rates that would serve to populate its proposed rider DR-CO, correct?
- A. With respect to that. But it is seeking the determination of a rate retroactive to August 1 that would be used, then, to determine the deferrals

that ultimately would be recovered through the rider, the DR-CO rider.

Q. But it's your belief that what the company is proposing in its case is a rate of \$158 per megawatt-day?

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- A. Right. Which is overstated, of course, because it doesn't reflect the reserve margin requirements that it's based only upon the load, the customer load, I believe that the company conceded yesterday, at least I'm informed, that that was not correct and that it should reflect the reserve margin.
- Q. Were you also informed that in connection with yesterday's discussion it was explained in great detail that the \$158 per megawatt-day is not a rate but was offered for purposes of illustration and comparison with respect to the outcome in the AEP Ohio case?
- A. I was informed that that was the testimony of Mr. Wathen, but I would respectfully disagree with that. The company's request is based upon the determination of a rate, the rate was incorrectly calculated, but, nevertheless, the company's request rests upon the determination of a rate that would be applied to the FZCP and the

difference multiplied times some measure of load or load with margins would be the amount of the deferrals.

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So the rate does matter. It's not an insignificant issue. It's an entirely relevant issue. The deferrals cannot be computed without the rate, and the rate itself, the company is requesting that it be implemented retroactively for purposes of the deferral.

- Q. Mr. Kollen, in your years of experience with regulatory commissions have you ever encountered a situation where similarly situated utilities are subject to diametrically opposed recovery of their costs associated with providing the same or similar service?
- A. I'm not sure what diametrically opposed means, but I can say this, that commissions, in my experience, even though they don't always agree with me, in my experience at least give thoughtful consideration to the unique circumstances of each utility and they operate within, generally, a consistent framework set forth by the law and by precedent, but nevertheless may fashion different solutions for different utilities at different times given the unique circumstances.

- Q. But certainly intend on fulfilling their overall obligations, correct?
- A. Yes. Generally there's a state statutory obligation to implement just and reasonable -- fair, just, and reasonable rates, frequently that's even written into the statutes.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, you have not reviewed Ohio's emergency rate relief statute, have you?
 - A. That's true.

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- Q. And you are aware, sir, that this particular case was not brought under the provisions of Ohio's emergency rate relief statute, correct?
 - A. I understand that to be the case.
- Q. And having not reviewed Ohio's emergency rate relief statute you don't know the standard of review applicable to an emergency rate proceeding before the Commission, correct?
- A. Not the statutory standard of review, that's correct. I can tell you that generally emergency rate relief is sought by utilities that legitimately or believe that they have a financial emergency, for whatever reason. But I've seen that in circumstances where the utility was unable to finance or had insufficient cash flow. But that has been my experience with emergency rate relief, that

it's not -- it's very rarely used and it really is focused on a financial emergency.

Q. But you know it's not at issue in this proceeding, correct?

MR. DARR: Objection.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Grounds?

MR. DARR: I'll withdraw the objection.

Excuse me. Rethought the question.

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- A. Well, except that the company didn't file the case under the emergency statute, I understand that to be the case. Nevertheless, I think that the company's relief is so extraordinary that certainly some aspects of the emergency relief should be applied in the sense of particularly a retroactive application of the rate increase.
- Q. Sir, you don't know what the provisions are with respect to the application of Ohio's emergency rate relief statute, correct?

MS. GRADY: Objection.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Grounds?

MS. GRADY: Asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. I said before that I hadn't reviewed the emergency relief statute. I was simply responding and going a little further saying in my experience

very few utilities very seldom ask for emergency rate relief and the standards are really very high to obtain rate relief. It really would have to be an emergency situation.

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- Q. Now, Mr. Kollen, you opine in your direct testimony that in approving the ESP stipulation the Ohio Commission implicitly created a state compensation mechanism for Duke Energy Ohio, correct?
- A. I referred to that as a de facto state compensation mechanism, yes.
- Q. But we've already established that those words, "state compensation mechanism," do not appear in the document, correct?
 - A. Right. That's true.
 - Q. And they do not appear --
- A. But they don't have to, and they don't appear. We've already crossed that -- we've already addressed that several times this morning.
- Q. But it's your testimony that the first component of this implied state compensation mechanism is Duke Energy Ohio's receipt pursuant to the ESP stipulation of RPM pricing from suppliers, correct?
- A. I referred to it as a de facto state compensation mechanism and that's one component of

the compensation.

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- Q. And, sir, "de facto" has a specific meaning under the law, correct?
- A. I don't know if it does or not, but I have my meaning of that and that is it's not stated as the state compensation mechanism but effectively it is. And, as I mentioned earlier this morning, the Commission had a practice of not using those specific words until it expressly used that term in conjunction with the AEP/Ohio Power companies.
- Q. And it had a practice of not expressly using those terms until December 8, 2010, correct?
- A. Well, it had, to my knowledge, not specifically used that term although I haven't researched the prior order. But nevertheless it was in adopting state compensation mechanisms which it said in that entry in the 10-2929 case.
 - Q. And that was December 8, 2010, correct?
 - A. It was in that entry, yes.
- Q. The entry that you reviewed with me this morning, correct?
 - A. Yes, for the fifth time.
- Q. Now, Mr. Kollen, in your direct testimony beginning on page 12 you cite to three provisions of the ESP stipulation in which you believe it is

established that Duke Energy Ohio agreed to receive RPM pricing from suppliers with respect to its FRR capacity obligations, correct?

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- Q. And, sir, you have the stipulation in front of you, correct?
 - A. I'm sure I do.
 - Q. I'll give you a moment to locate it.
 - A. Okay. I have it.
- Q. And the first of the three provisions upon which you rely is actually set out in your footnote on page 12, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And that is Section II.B, as in boy, of the stipulation, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And that appears on page 7 of the document, sir?
 - A. That's true.
 - Q. And therein Section II.B of the stipulation provides that Duke Energy Ohio shall supply capacity to PJM which in turn will charge for capacity to all wholesale supply auction winners for the applicable time periods of Duke Energy Ohio's ESP with the charge for said capacity determined by the

PJM RTO which is the FZCP in the unconstrained RTO region, correct?

- A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And moving forward to Section IV.B, and I believe you corrected that this morning to be Section IV.A, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And, in fact, there is only one paragraph under that section, correct?
 - A. Sure enough.
- Q. And, sir, the particular language utilized in your footnote on page 12 of your direct testimony is not the language in the stipulation that was approved by the Commission, correct?
 - A. Could you say that again.
- Q. Sure. The Section IV.A of the stipulation that you cite in your direct testimony in support for your opinions in this case was not the language that was ultimately approved by the Ohio Commission on November 22nd, 2011, correct?
- A. Oh, you're referring to the change from Duke Energy Ohio to PJM. That's correct. There was a change.
- Q. And so Section IV.A as approved by the Ohio Commission indicates that: Consistent with

Section II.B above the parties agree that Duke Energy Ohio shall supply capacity resources to PJM which, in turn, will charge for capacity resources to all CRES providers in its service territory for the term of the ESP with the exception of those CRES providers that have opted out of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR plan for the period during which they opted out.

The section further continues: The parties further agree that during the term of the ESP PJM shall charge CRES providers for capacity as provided by the PJM RTO which is the FZCP in the unconstrained RTO region for the applicable time periods of the ESP, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Mr. Kollen, OEG was aware of and consented to the change in Section IV.A of the ESP stipulation, correct?
 - A. That is my understanding.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if we may have marked for identification Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 17, and if we may approach, please.

EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

Q. Mr. Kollen, I have handed to you what has been marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 17. This is

an e-mail response from Mr. Kurtz in connection with an e-mail request that I had extended to him on November 14, 2011, correct?

- A. It appears to be.
- Q. And Mr. Kurtz is counsel for OEG, correct?
 - A. He is.

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- Q. Mr. Kurtz was counsel for OEG in connection with Duke Energy Ohio's ESP proceeding, correct?
 - A. Yes, he was.
- Q. Certainly authorized in his capacity as counsel to speak on behalf of OEG, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And in this particular e-mail response Mr. Kurtz indicates that OEG concurs with the change to modify the ESP stipulation to provide that PJM shall charge CRES providers for capacity, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And Mr. Kurtz responded on the same day that I had actually initiated the request to him and other counsel, correct?
- MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor.
- 24 EXAMINER STENMAN: Grounds?
- MS. BOJKO: I think this mischaracterizes

the change, the e-mail language and the change made by the company.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The e-mail language?

MS. BOJKO: The language in the e-mail does not state what Ms. Spiller just stated it says.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The witness can clarify any misstatement.

A. What was the question?

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Q. My question, sir, was simply that in this e-mail exchange Mr. Kurtz, on behalf of OEG, concurs with the requested change which would be in Section IV.A of the ESP stipulation, correct?

MS. GRADY: Objection.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Grounds?

MS. GRADY: Hearsay.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. From my reading of the e-mail it simply says -- the e-mail from Mike Kurtz addressed to you says "Amy, OEG concurs with the change and request for expedited treatment."
- Q. And the request for change concerned a revision to Section IV.B -- IV.A of the ESP stipulation, correct?
 - A. No.

MS. BOJKO: Objection.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Grounds?

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MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, the e-mail that
Ms. Spiller sent to the company that she is trying to
get into the record, it does not call it a change, it
calls it a small error, and it says twice there was a
small error, the error appears. There's nowhere in
her language does it use the word "change." If she's
going to read things into the record, she needs to do
it completely and correctly.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Your concerns are noted for the record.

- Q. (By Ms. Spiller) And, Mr. Kollen,
 Mr. Kurtz responded to my e-mail request of
 November 14, 2011, at 10:15 a.m. on November 14,
 2011, at 2:46 p.m., correct?
- A. Did I hear two times? I'm sorry, I don't mean to be difficult, but did you say "10:15"? Or did you say --
- Q. I'll rephrase it. Mr. Kurtz responded to my e-mail request within the day -- on the day that it was issued, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's true.
 - Q. Thank you.

Sir, you were aware of that change to the ESP stipulation when you drafted your testimony in

this case, correct?

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- A. Aware of it either at the time that I drafted it or shortly thereafter.
- Q. And yet that wasn't a change that you made to your testimony this morning, was it?
 - A. No.
- Q. The third and final section upon which you rely for your conclusion that the ESP stipulation set forth Duke Energy Ohio's agreement to be compensated at RPM rates by suppliers is Section I.B, as in boy, correct?
 - A. Section I.B, that's correct.
- Q. And that is the section, sir, that appears on page 6 of the ESP stipulation, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And you certainly, sir, would have taken care to read the entire paragraph for purposes of directing your -- for purposes of preparing your direct testimony in this case, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And having read the entire paragraph B that appears on page 6 and carries over to page 7 of the stipulation, you're aware that this paragraph pertains to Duke Energy to what would happen in the event the Ohio Commission modifies rejects or

modifies Duke Energy Ohio's next SSO application, correct?

2.

A. Well, that's certainly true with respect to the first sentences in this provision, but as we have previously discussed, there's a further description and that's the part that I've extracted and shown in my testimony that describes the continuation of the existing situation, meaning the situation that was addressed by the stipulation.

And I think that it clearly illustrates the combined nature of what the parties agreed to in the sense of the FZCP in conjunction with the ESSC. And that's why I included it in the testimony.

- Q. And so by clear illustration we would be able to read the words that were utilized in paragraph I.B for purposes of confirming your interpretation of the document, correct?
 - A. Could you repeat that?
- Q. Sure. You used the term "clearly illustrates," and to the extent the language is clearly illustrative of your opinions we would be able to find those words and, thus, the clear illustration of your conclusion within paragraph I.B of the stipulation, correct?
 - A. Well, I don't know what "those words" in

your question referred to, but I believe that this clearly demonstrates that this was the de facto compensation mechanism adopted by the Commission consisting of the FZCP plus the ESSC. And for the reasons I specify in my testimony.

2.

- Q. And, again, sir, if it was clearly determinative, we would be able to find the words within paragraph I.B of the stipulation that reflect your interpretation of this paragraph, correct?
- A. Again, I don't know -- you changed the question just a little bit so now you're referring to "the word" and previously you referred to "those words," but what I'm describing here is that under, for so long as Duke Energy Ohio is a fixed resource requirements, FRR, entity, and I'm not going to go ahead and read the whole thing, but that this describes the compensation mechanism, and that there was no ambiguity as to how the company was being compensated and for the manner in which it was being compensated for the duration of the ESP.
- Q. So it's your testimony, sir, that the words that you utilized and relied upon in Section
 I.B of the ESP stipulation clearly and unambiguously established Duke Energy Ohio's compensation for its capacity obligations for the period of January 1,

2012, through May 31, 2015, correct?

2.

- A. Yeah. I think it certainly informs the understanding of the parties as to what was agreed to in the ESP stipulation and that that was actually compensatory from everybody's perspective. That's my understanding of that provision.
- Q. Well, sir, my question was whether or not the language upon which you relied in your opinion clearly and unambiguously establishes Duke Energy Ohio's compensation for its capacity obligations for the period of January 1, 2012, through May 31, 2015.
- A. In my opinion it does. Obviously, it's not clear and unambiguous to the company because you disagree with that, but in my opinion it does.
- Q. Well, if the language is clear and unambiguous, we should have the same opinion, right?
- A. Well, and I'm a little surprised that we don't.
- Q. Well, sir, let's go back to this paragraph I.B. You read it in its entirety for purposes of forming your opinions in this case, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you know, sir, that this particular paragraph is speaking to the provisions or what would

happen subsequent to May 31, 2015, should the Commission reject or modify Duke Energy Ohio's next SSO filing such that the company withdraw that filing, correct?

2.

A. Yes. But the latter part of this paragraph reflects the other aspects of the stipulation with respect to the use of or the obligation of Duke Energy Ohio as an FRR entity under PJM Interconnection and that it would provide capacity at the final zonal capacity price. That's what was agreed to in the other parts of this document.

And I believe that this correctly describes the circumstances that the parties had agreed to, and what this paragraph does is it says in the event that the Commission rejects Duke Energy Ohio's next SSO application, this continues in effect. So I agree that it informs us all on what the parties had agreed to.

- Q. Well, let's --
- A. Because it couldn't continue in effect if it didn't exist as a result of the stipulation.
- Q. Let's go to the language that you relied upon for purposes of your testimony, that which you just identified. And in your testimony, sir, you

didn't include the entire sentence on which you relied, did you?

- A. That's true. I did not put "for purposes of this paragraph" because I didn't think it was essential to understanding that the rest of the paragraph was representative of what the parties had agreed to and that that would continue regardless of whether the Commission rejected Duke Energy Ohio's next SSO application.
- Q. "For purposes of this paragraph" refers to paragraph I.B of the stipulation, correct?
 - A. It does, yes.

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- Q. And I.B of the stipulation concerns what will happen subsequent to May 31, 2015, correct?
- A. Yes. And it also describes the present circumstances as a result of the ESP stipulation.

 And that's the point that I'm trying to make. I don't disagree with you. But it's not limited only to that.
- Q. The language that you omitted, sir, says "for purposes of this paragraph the parties also agree," and then you continue on with the language, correct?
- A. Well, let me give you a hypothetical. For purposes of this hearing the date is the same

today for the 24-hour period from midnight of this morning until midnight tonight. Now, that fact exists independently of the prepositional phrase "for purposes of this hearing." It's a fact.

2.

So this description here of the circumstances where the compensation mechanism is based upon the FZCP in order to meet the FRR load obligation doesn't deny that fact. The reason I excerpted that is because I thought it was an adequate description.

- Q. You didn't think it was important to what the parties meant. Right?
- A. What wasn't important to what the parties meant?
- Q. The language that you omitted. You've just described it as additive.
- A. Well, that's right. I don't think that it's essential to the part that I extracted and because that represents the -- a description of the circumstances, the compensation mechanism that would continue in effect but that had otherwise been adopted pursuant to the stipulation. All this paragraph does is it says if the Commission rejects the next SSO application, then what we've agreed to here continues. And so what I've said is this is

what the parties have agreed to.

2.

- Q. What the paragraph says, sir, is if the Commission rejects or substantially modifies the next ESP application such that Duke Energy Ohio withdraws that application, these things set forth in this paragraph will happen, correct?
- A. Yes, that's right. And these things that are set forth in the extracted portion of that paragraph that I have in my testimony are what has otherwise been agreed to in this stipulation.
- Q. And so you're saying that in other provisions of the stipulation Duke Energy Ohio agreed to provide capacity at the final zonal capacity price and, hence, agreed to be compensated for its capacity obligations at the final zonal capacity price, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's true.
 - O. And neither of the --
 - A. Plus, plus, plus, plus the ESSC.
 - Q. We're not there yet but we'll get there.
 - A. Well, I have to have a complete answer.
- Q. But, sir, neither of the provisions that we just read, Section II.B or Section IV.A, indicate that Duke Energy Ohio would provide capacity at the final zonal capacity price and, hence, be compensated

at the final zonal capacity price for its FRR obligations, correct?

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- A. That's what it says to me.
- Q. That's not what the words say, do they?
- A. That's what it says to me. We can read them again.
- Q. What it says, sir, is that Duke Energy
 Ohio shall supply capacity to PJM and PJM shall
 charge suppliers, correct?
- A. It says "The Parties also agree that for so long as Duke Energy Ohio is a fixed resource requirements, FRR entity, under PJM Interconnection, LLC, PJM, it will provide capacity at the final zonal capacity price, FZCP in the unconstrained regional transmission organization, RTO, region."
- Q. And you just told me, sir, that those same words would appear in the other provisions of the ESP stipulation upon which you rely for purposes of concluding that Duke Energy Ohio agreed in the context of this stipulation to receive FZCP market-based pricing for its FRR capacity obligations, correct?
- A. I don't understand the distinction you're making. I mean, I just read what it says. I'm not sure what you're asking now that it is different than

this. Are you changing a word or a phrase or something? I don't understand.

Q. Sir, you have read Section I.B that pertains to events after May 13 -- strike that.

You've read a provision within Section

I.B of the stipulation, that section pertaining to
what will happen after May 31, 2015, you have read a
portion of that paragraph and you have concluded that
what that language says is similar or the same as
what is provided for elsewhere in the stipulation,
correct?

A. Yes.

2.

- Q. And the other two provisions and where you say this other language is similarly provided are Sections II.B and Section IV.A of the stipulation, correct?
- A. Yes. With respect to the stipulation, and then there's further -- there's testimony from the company's witnesses with respect to the stipulation and the meaning of it from the company's perspective which I subsequently cite.
- Q. But let's stick with the stipulation for a moment.
 - A. And I answered that.
 - Q. Neither Section II.B nor Section IV.A

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indicate that Duke Energy Ohio will provide capacity at the final zonal capacity price and in exchange be compensated for its capacity obligations at the final zonal capacity price, correct?

2.

- A. These two provisions -- there's other provisions in the stipulation that address the rate, the RC for the SSO load, and those do specifically refer to the FCZP -- FZCP.
- Q. Well, sir, if I could go back to my question, neither Section I.B nor Section IV.A indicate that Duke Energy Ohio will provide capacity at the final zonal capacity price and in exchange be compensated for its capacity obligations at the final zonal capacity price, correct?
- A. I don't think that's correct because there's an obligation of Duke Energy to provide its capacity to PJM at the FZCP and then PJM will, in turn, sell that capacity back to the CRES providers and at the FZCP.
- Q. And so it's your testimony, sir, that Section II.B and Section IV.A of the stipulation provide that Duke Energy Ohio shall supply capacity to PJM at the FZCP.
- A. Yes, that's my -- that's my understanding of those provisions.

- Q. That's what you believe the language says.

 A. Yes.
 - Q. But the language doesn't say that, does it, sir?
 - A. Well, it does.

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- Q. Can you point to me where in Section II.B it says Duke Energy Ohio shall supply capacity to PJM at the FZCP?
- A. It says to all wholesale supply auction winners for the applicable time periods of Duke Energy Ohio's ESP with a charge for said capacity determined by the PJM RTO which is the FZCP in the unconstrained RTO region.
- Q. That's the charge as between PJM and the supplier, correct?
 - A. Yes.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go off the record for a moment.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's take a 45-minute lunch break and we will return at 1:40.

23 (Thereupon, at 12:53 p.m., a lunch recess was taken until 1:40 p.m.)

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1628 Tuesday Afternoon Session, 1 2. April 23, 2013. 3 4 EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on the 5 record. Ms. Spiller. 6 MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor. Ready to 7 resume. 8 9 LANE KOLLEN 10 being previously duly sworn, as prescribed by law, 11 was examined and testified further as follows: 12 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued) 13 By Ms. Spiller: 14 Q. Mr. Kollen, it's your opinion that Duke 15 Energy Ohio's ESP stipulation expressly established 16 rider ESSC for the sole purpose of compensating Duke 17 Energy Ohio in its provision of capacity service as an FRR entity, correct? 18 19 Α. Yes. 20 Q. And in identifying what you believe to be 21 the purpose of rider ESSC, you did not mention in 22 your direct testimony that Duke Energy Ohio agreed to conduct auctions for its standard service offer load 23

> I believe that's correct. Α.

beginning January 1, 2012, correct?

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- Q. And in identifying what you believe to be the purpose for rider ESSC, you did not mention in your direct testimony that Duke Energy Ohio agreed to not participate in these auctions for its SSO load, correct?
 - A. That's true.

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- Q. And in identifying what you believe to be the purpose for rider ESSC, you did not mention in your direct testimony, sir, that Duke Energy Ohio would participate in the base residual auction for the '16-'17 planning year, correct?
 - A. That it would?
 - Q. That it would, yes, sir.
 - A. I don't recall that I mentioned that.
- Q. And you also, sir, did not mention in identifying what you believe to be the purpose for rider ESSC that Duke Energy Ohio agreed in the context of its ESP stipulation to seek an early termination of its FRR status, correct?
- A. That's correct. I did not mention that in my direct testimony.
- Q. And you know, sir, that the ESP stipulation reflected an overall package resolution by the parties, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct. Including

concessions or agreements to -- by Duke Energy Ohio, for example, to effectively cede its request for a cost-based capacity charge rate.

- Q. Well, let's talk about that request now that you identified Duke Energy Ohio as having ceded. Duke Energy Ohio filed an ESP application on June 20, 2011, correct?
- A. On or about that date. I'm not certain of the exact date, but, yes, mid-2011.
- Q. And as we have established, sir, that would have been an ESP for standard service offer of competitive retail electric service, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. That was an ESP under which Duke Energy Ohio proposed to directly provide capacity services to its retail customers, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. It was an ESP application pursuant to Chapter 4928 under which suppliers, whether wholesale or competitive electric retail suppliers, would have no role whatsoever in the provision of capacity to Duke Energy Ohio's retail customers, correct?
 - A. I'm not sure I followed that question.
- Q. Well, you are familiar with the company's proposal in its ESP application, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And, again, sir, we've just established that it was a proposal under which Duke Energy Ohio would directly provide capacity services to all of its retail customers, correct?
- A. Directly provide capacity services to its standard service offer customers, yes.
- Q. And so the application as you remember it did not make any provision for Duke Energy Ohio to directly provide capacity services to shopping or non-SSO customers, correct?
- A. I think that's correct. But I'd have to verify that. I'd have to refresh my recollection.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, do you know how much load

 Duke Energy Ohio was serving under its SSO -- strike
 that.

Do you know how much SSO load Duke Energy Ohio was serving under its ESP that would have been in effect in October of 2011?

- A. I don't.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, I would ask you to assume for purposes of this next line of questioning that Mr. Wathen testified yesterday in this proceeding that in 2011 Duke Energy Ohio had been serving approximately 60 percent of its residential load.

Will you keep that assumption --

- A. With standard service offer?
- Q. Yes, sir.
- A. Okay.

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- Q. And, Mr. Kollen, you know that if Duke Energy Ohio's ESP as filed in case 11-3549 had not been approved by the Commission to take effect January 1, 2012, that the company's first ESP would have continued, correct?
 - A. I agree.
- Q. And Duke Energy Ohio in that circumstance, sir, would have continued serving SSO customers under the rates established in that first ESP, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And, sir, you have no reason to dispute that with respect to the SSO customers being served by Duke Energy Ohio under its first ESP, Duke Energy Ohio was collecting approximately \$50 a megawatt-hour from those customers, correct?
- A. I don't know sitting here today. I just don't know.
- Q. So you have no reason to dispute that, correct?
 - A. I have no reason to agree with it either.

I just don't know.

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- Q. Sir, you would agree with me that in agreeing to conduct competitive auctions effective January 1, 2012, Duke Energy Ohio gave up whatever standard service offer load it may have been serving in the fall of 2011, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, you do know that rider RC will not be altered if the company's request in this case is approved, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you are aware, sir, that Duke Energy Ohio and AEP Ohio jointly own generating assets, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And some of those assets are -- some of those jointly owned generating assets are being used to fulfill AEP Ohio's FRR capacity obligations, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And some of those same jointly owned generating assets are being used to fulfill Duke Energy Ohio's capacity obligations, correct?
- A. Their respective shares meaning their -
 AEP Ohio and Duke Energy's, yes.

Q. Yes, sir. And like Duke Energy Ohio AEP Ohio is an FRR entity through May 31, 2015, correct?

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- A. They're both FRR entities through May 31, 2015.
- Q. And like Duke Energy Ohio AEP Ohio's obligated to self-supply capacity for its load zone through May 31, 2015, correct?
 - A. AEP is obligated through that date, yes.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, shutting down all of Duke Energy Ohio's legacy generating assets would increase the probability of creating a constrained zone in Duke Energy Ohio's footprint, correct?
- A. I think I'd agree with that, but I don't know what relevance it has to this case. But I think if you shut down all of the capacity or a good portion of it in a constrained zone, that would have an effect on the availability of capacity or the price for it.
- Q. And in that regard, sir, as you are aware, in last year's base residual auction the constrained zone in northern Ohio led to a market price for capacity of \$357 per megawatt-day, correct?

MR. HAYDEN: Objection, relevance and well outside the scope of this witness's testimony.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. I don't know.
- Q. (By Ms. Spiller) Sir, you are familiar what the base residual auction results from last year, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And would reviewing a PJM document refresh your recollection as to the auction results for northern Ohio?
- A. It may. I don't know. The \$353 per megawatt-day does not ring a bell with me.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, may we approach? I'm not necessarily intending to introduce but to see if the document would refresh the witness's recollection.

EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Kollen, do you have an answer or are you waiting for Ms. Spiller to ask a question?

THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm sorry.

- Q. I'm sorry, I thought you were reviewing the documents, sir.
 - A. I am. Is there a question pending?
 - Q. Having reviewed the documents, sir, is

your recollection refreshed as to the results of the 2012 base residual auction for the 2015-2016 planning year in respect of the ATSI zone?

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- A. Yeah, it's in northern Ohio for the ATSI LDA, the price for resources of \$357 per megawatt-day. I don't know what the relevance is to the Duke Energy Ohio trading hub, but something separate and distinct.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, do you know whether Duke
 Energy Ohio can unilaterally and independently shut
 down generating assets that it jointly owns with
 entities such as AEP Ohio?
- A. Generally not. I don't know specifically with respect to any of the individual units, but generally you can't do that.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, you have not done any analysis on whether Duke Energy Ohio would be able to locate unit-specific capacity if it were to retire its legacy assets that have been committed to its FRR plan, correct?
 - A. Could you repeat that?
- Q. Sure. You have not done any analysis on whether Duke Energy Ohio would be able to locate unit-specific capacity sufficient to meet its FRR obligations if it were to retire its legacy assets

that have been committed to its plan.

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- A. I haven't done that analysis and I don't think anybody's suggesting that in this case, so I'm not, again, sure what the relevance of that is.
- Q. So by your answer, sir, would I be correct in concluding that it's your opinion that the legacy generating assets should continue to be dedicated to or should continue to be committed to Duke Energy Ohio's fulfillment of its FRR capacity obligations?
- A. I don't disagree with that. It's a matter of the compensation that we're here in this proceeding to address.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, are you familiar with Duke Energy Ohio's cost of debt?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And how does that cost of debt compare to a negative 2.4 percent return on equity?
- A. Well, they're two different things, first of all. A return on equity is earnings divided by common equity capitalization and the cost of debt is the average interest rate on the debt outstanding.
- Q. And you have never offered an expert opinion in Ohio that a public utility company's cost of debt was a reasonable rate of return, have you?

A. I don't recall that I have except in this case. If the Commission chooses to authorize the company to retroactively implement a rate per megawatt-day, a capacity rate per megawatt-day, back, to August 1, 2012, then I do think that the debt only rate of return is a reasonable rate of return given the circumstances.

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- Q. It's your opinion that in looking at a utility company's financial integrity the entirety of the business should be evaluated, correct?
- A. Yes. And not just one segment or a subset of a segment which the company has done in this case. Rather than looking at Duke Energy Ohio on an aggregate basis what the company has done is it's looked at a subset of its legacy generation excluding the amounts held of capacity held in a wholly-owned affiliate and instead just focusing on certain coal-fired legacy generation. In other words, the losers versus ignoring the winners.

MS. SPILLER: I'm going to move to strike everything after "yes" as nonresponsive.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Denied.

Q. Mr. Kollen, in setting Duke Energy Ohio's natural gas rates the Commission does not evaluate

Duke Energy Ohio's electric distribution business,

correct?

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- A. To my understanding that would be correct, although there's some common costs that are incurred by Duke Energy Ohio and then those costs are allocated or distributed, if you will, between the electric and the gas businesses.
- Q. And in setting Duke Energy Ohio's electric distribution rates the Commission does not consider all of the company's natural gas rates, correct?
 - A. I think generally that's correct.
- Q. And when setting Duke Energy Ohio's electric distribution rates the Commission does not consider the earnings from its generation business, correct?
- A. I wish that were true, but because the distribution business essentially is a regulated business that stands on its own, and that's why the company recently filed and has a distribution revenue requirement, and then the distribution company also has other obligations including the provision of standard service offer to nonshopping customers, and so those are the types of rates that we're addressing in this case.

So if you're going to consider the effect

on the utility of providing these capacity related services, then you need to look at the entirety of the utility, not a subset of the generation segment, only the losers so to speak.

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MS. SPILLER: I'm going to move to strike "only the losers so to speak."

EXAMINER STENMAN: Denied.

- Q. Mr. Kollen, I'm going to go back to my question. For purposes of setting Duke Energy Ohio's electric distribution rates the Commission does not consider the earnings from its generation business, correct?
- A. Well, I guess it really depends on, you know, the distribution functional rates of those tariffs, the Commission does not consider the generation.
- Q. Thank you. And in setting Duke Energy
 Ohio's most recent ESP or standard service offer for
 competitive retail electric service the company did
 not consider Duke Energy Ohio's electric distribution
 rates, correct?
- A. I don't think that question was stated correctly. Did you mean the Commission or did you mean the company?
 - Q. I'm sorry, the Commission.

- A. I think I would agree with that.
- Q. And for purposes of setting Duke Energy
 Ohio's rates the Ohio Commission does not consider
 the revenues of the subsidiaries of Duke Energy Ohio,
 correct?
 - A. Could you repeat that question?
- Q. Sure. For purposes of setting Duke
 Energy Ohio's rates the Ohio Commission does not
 consider the revenues of the subsidiaries of Duke
 Energy Ohio, correct?
- A. Well, I thought that was what we were here to discuss. In other words, the company's request is to do just that, and I guess I was under the impression that the ESP case, in part, was to address that as well.
- Q. Well, in the ESP did the Ohio Commission consider the revenues of Duke Energy Kentucky?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Did the Ohio Commission in the ESP case consider the revenues of KO Transmission?
 - A. Not to my understanding.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, you would agree with me that the Midwest gas assets have never been used and useful in Duke Energy Ohio's provision of utility service to its customers, correct?

A. I think they are now.

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- Q. You believe they're used and useful.
- A. Well, my understanding is that there's a contract between Duke Energy Ohio and (REDACTED) that those assets now are providing service.

MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, again, we'd just move to -- that question and answer into the confidential portion.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes, let's do that.

- Q. Mr. Kollen, the Midwest gas assets have never been in rate base for Duke Energy Ohio, correct?
- A. That's a different question, but I believe that is true.
- Q. And used and useful is a term specific to the regulatory arena, correct?
- A. Oh, I don't know if it's specific to the -- or unique to the regulatory arena. It certainly is a term that is used within the regulatory arena.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, you would agree with me that not all capacity services are subject to RPM pricing, correct?
 - A. True.
 - Q. And you would also agree with me, sir,

that RPM pricing can be confiscatory, correct?

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- A. I don't know under what circumstance as context is important.
- Q. Well, sir, do you recall testifying last year in AEP Ohio's case that RPM pricing could be confiscatory?
- A. I don't, but I may have. I just don't recall.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if we may approach and have marked for identification Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 18. Your Honor, we have marked for identification purposes as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 18 an excerpt from the transcript of the hearing in case 10-2929, Volume VI of the transcript relative to a hearing -- a day of the hearing that occurred on Tuesday, April 24, 2012.

EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Kollen, do you have before you what has been marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 18?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And, sir, would you agree with me that this is a portion of the transcript of the proceedings in case 10-2929?

- A. It appears to be a transcript from those proceedings.
- Q. And, sir, if we would look at page 1162, that provides the index and reflects that you were subject to both direct and cross-examination on pages 1165 through 1198, correct -- I'm sorry, 1298, correct?
 - A. It does.

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- Q. And in the 10-2929 case your initial recommendation was that the Commission adopt RPM as the state compensation mechanism for AEP Ohio, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. But you also, sir, in that case proposed an equity stabilization mechanism, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. A banded mechanism, if you will, that would allow AEP Ohio a return on equity on the low end of 7 percent and a high end of 11 percent, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you did so, sir, because it was your opinion that RPM rates could be confiscatory, correct?
 - A. Again, I don't recall.

Q. Well, you certainly found, sir, that a return on equity of 7 percent is at the fairly lower end of an earned rate of return on page 1227.

MS. GRADY: Can counsel give a reference on that page to the lines that you're referring to?

MS. SPILLER: Sure. The question that begins on line 16.

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

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

(Record read.)

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- A. Okay, is there a question pending? I'm on that page and I've read what I think is relevant.
- Q. Sir, was your opinion approximately a year ago today that a 7 percent earned rate of return would be on the lower end of a rate of return spectrum? Correct?
- A. Yes, that's correct. And keep in mind, too, that my testimony in the AEP case is with respect to -- okay, this was the capacity charges case, yes. And this was in conjunction with a recommendation to adopt a rate stabilization mechanism which would have provided a low end rate of return in exchange for a cap on the company's earnings as well for when RPM was higher than a

cost-based rate.

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So, in other words, it was a symmetrical recommendation to, in effect, provide some low-level support to the AEP/Ohio Power companies at the same time by regaining that, the value of that concession, if you will, when the company's earnings would be higher due to a higher RPM. So it was an attempt to balance out the low and the high ranges of the RPM so that was the context in which this testimony was offered.

- Q. Sir, Duke Energy Ohio's cost of debt is below the fairly lower end of the -- the rate of return spectrum that you identified for another FRR entity, correct?
- A. Yes. The context is different, of course, and that's important, but 4.11 percent, which is Duke Energy's cost of long-term debt on a weighted average basis is less than 7 percent mathematically.
- Q. Now, the returns on equity that you propose with respect to the equity stabilization mechanism, again, the upper end of that was 11 percent, correct?
- A. Yes. And that would operate as a cap on the company's earnings.
 - Q. And you are aware, sir, that subsequent

to your proposal the Ohio Commission found that a rate of return of 7.6 percent, the low end of your band, was insufficient to yield just and reasonable compensation in the provision of FRR capacity service, correct?

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- A. Right. Over the term of the ESP, not in any particular year, but over the term of the ESP.
- Q. And the Ohio Commission also found that a rate of return of 2.4 percent, a positive
 2.4 percent, was insufficient to yield just and reasonable compensation for an FRR entity in its provision of capacity service, correct?
- A. That's true with respect to AEP, and keep in mind too that in the case of AEP all of the capacity revenues were included and all of the costs were included of all of the generating assets, not just the losers. So there was a very big difference between the AEP case and the Duke Energy case that we have before us in this proceeding.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, the Ohio Commission did not accept even the upper end of your equity stabilization mechanism in that it approved for AEP Ohio a rate of return of 11.15 percent for its capacity obligation, correct?
 - A. That's correct, in the capacity charges

case. But then in the subsequent ESP case the Commission determined that a reasonable range was 7 to 11 percent and actually used a 9 percent rate of return, but also adopted a cap on the company's earnings, and it described its decision in the ESP II case as the result of the extraordinary circumstances before us, and I don't think we have extraordinary circumstances before us here in the Duke Energy case.

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- Q. Well, sir, the range of ROEs that you reference in the ESP II proceeding for AEP Ohio did not concern their capacity service obligation, did it?
- A. It did not in one sense but keep in mind that the capacity charges that were set in the 2929 case, the capacity charges case, would have an impact on AEP/Ohio Power's earned returns and therefore would affect the cap on the company's earnings implemented in the ESP II case.
- Q. Well, sir, let's be clear. In the capacity case for AEP Ohio the Commission adopted a cost-based formula for AEP Ohio in respect of its provision of capacity services as an FRR entity, correct?
- A. Yes, but keep in mind that these cases were running simultaneously and that the capacity

charges in turn fed into the ESP II case. In other words, there was a sequencing --

Q. I understand.

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- A. -- and so you can't ignore that context.

 And the capacity charges case was necessary in order to complete the ESP II case which is why the capacity charges case was completed first and then the results of that considered in the ESP II case.
 - Q. And in the capacity --
- A. But in contrast here we have Duke Energy which already had its ESP case and now is attempting to or is seeking an additional charge.
- Q. In the AEP Ohio capacity charges case the Ohio Commission adopted a cost-based charge for AEP Ohio with respect to its FRR capacity obligations, correct?

MS. GRADY: Objection.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Grounds?

MS. GRADY: Asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. Yes.
- Q. And in doing so, sir, they adopted an 11.15 percent return on equity for AEP Ohio with respect to its specific provision of FRR capacity service, correct?

A. Yes. But for all of its generation assets, the losers and the ones that were in the money, so not just the losers.

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- Q. And in the ESP II proceeding the Ohio Commission adopted a different return on equity with respect to AEP Ohio's RSR or retail stability rider that had been approved under Section 4928.143 of the Ohio Revised Code, correct?
- A. I'm not certain about the reference to the Revised Code, but in any event, it utilized a range of 7 to 11 percent and actually in order to make its assessment settled on a 9 percent return on equity in the ESP II case.
- Q. And did you not, sir, for purposes of your testimony in this case, at all acknowledge or attempt to utilize the 11.15 percent that the Ohio Commission found reasonable in ensuring that an FRR entity was justly and reasonably compensated for their FRR services, correct?
- A. Well, I did address the 11.15 percent and I addressed it and determined that it was unreasonable on several levels and then proposed several adjustments, first of all to the 9 percent and then down to 7 percent and then finally down to a 4.11 percent which is a debt only rate of return.

- Q. Well, sir, the reasons for which you discounted the 11.15 percent ROE is because you said it wasn't what the Ohio Commission used in AEP Ohio's ESP, correct?
 - A. That was one of the reasons.

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- Q. Well, sir, if we look on pages 42 and 43 of your testimony beginning on line 19 on page 42, your first three reasons for why you discounted the 11.15 percent are related specifically to your -- specifically to AEP Ohio's ESP II, correct?
 - A. On lines 21 through 22, yes.
- Q. And carrying over onto page 43. So your first, second, and third reasons for rejecting the 11.15 percent is because that's what the Ohio Commission did not use in an ESP proceeding to establish standard service offer of competitive retail electric service, correct?
 - A. I think I agree with that.
- Q. And then your final reason is simply that you believe the 11.15 percent greater than the company's cost of long-term debt, correct?
- A. Right. Those are the four reasons that I list there.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, you offer no opinion on the mix of capacity resources that Duke Energy Ohio is

using to meet its FRR capacity obligations, correct?

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- A. In other words, the mix of the legacy coal-fired units and those that are held by the wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy? I don't think I address that. I think I may have mentioned it, but I don't think I addressed it in the sense of I had any issue with it.
- Q. Okay. Mr. Kollen, you believe that the more current -- that a more current projection is more reliable for purposes of assessing the future, correct?
- A. Generally, that's true. I mean you could construct one that is totally unreliable regardless of the timing of the projection, but if the same care was devoted to both forecast or projections then the more recent one would tend to be more reliable and more credible.
- Q. And in this case the most recent or the most current projection of Duke Energy Ohio's future energy margins comes from Mr. Luciani's testimony, correct?
- A. I'm not really sure what he relied on, quite frankly. I know that he had a different projection or forecast than what the company did and what the company used to quantify the effect in the

rate that it is proposing in this case, but I don't know the timing of Mr. Luciani's projections.

Q. Sir, if you could turn to page 42 of your testimony, please.

Are you there, sir?

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- Q. And on line 14 you use the term "captive customers," correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And here you simply mean Duke Energy Ohio's retail distribution customers, correct?
- A. Yes. And that term was used I believe by the company in its FERC filing on corporate separation but, you know, it's a term that I mean to refer to the distribution customers who will be paying this charge.
- Q. So you don't ascribe any technical meaning to the word, correct?
 - A. Which word?
 - Q. "Captive."
 - A. In what sense?
- Q. In the way that you've used it on line 14, page 42 of your testimony.
- A. Well, I know, but I don't know what you mean by the term "technical meaning." I told you

what I meant by the use of that term and I don't know if you have anything else in mind with respect to the use of the term "technical meaning."

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- Q. Just asking how you used the word, sir.
- A. Okay. Well, I explained it to you but I don't know what technical meaning is beyond that, so.
- Q. Sir, you've not done any analysis of the financial impact to Duke Energy Ohio were the Commission to deny its application in this proceeding, correct?
- A. I don't think that's correct. I reviewed the impact of varying returns on a total company basis and, let's see if I can find that, because the company has maintained that the earned return on a segment or a subset of a segment of the business is a proxy for the entire company. For example, that was in Mr. Trent's testimony and also in another witness's testimony. But that simply isn't true. Because what the company did is it looked at a subset of the generation segment and said that's what the earned return is or will be under our projections.

I pointed out that you really need to look, if you're concerned about financial integrity, you need to look at the entire utility, and then I did some computations that would give an indication

of how much impact the generation segment had on the overall company.

Q. Mr. Kollen, the FERC Form 1 does not include any assets that are not directly owned, correct?

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- A. That are owned by affiliates, not owned by Duke Energy Ohio, that's correct.
- Q. And the same, sir, would be true for AEP Ohio, that its FERC Form 1 would not include any assets that AEP Ohio does not directly own, correct?
- A. I think that's true. I would have no reason to believe otherwise.
- Q. And AEP Ohio relied on FERC Form 1 data for year ending 2010 for purposes of its cost-based capacity charge, correct?
- A. Yes. Except that I don't think AEP Ohio had a separate generation affiliate that -- a wholly-owned affiliate, which Duke Energy does.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, you cannot dispute that the property tax allocation done by Duke Energy Ohio in this proceeding is consistent with how property taxes were allocated for purposes -- strike that, let me start over.
- Mr. Kollen, you cannot dispute that the property tax allocation done by Duke Energy Ohio in

this proceeding is consistent with how property taxes are allocated for purposes of its transmission revenue requirements, correct?

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- A. I did not actually look at the tariff calculations for Duke's OATT, but I did compare the distribution rate case, the allocation of property taxes in that case, so I think that answers your question.
- Q. Well, not entirely. My question was about Duke Energy Ohio's transmission revenue requirements. You do not know how property taxes are allocated in -- are allocated for purposes of Duke Energy Ohio's transmission revenue requirements, correct?
- A. That's true. I did not investigate that.

 As I said in my prior answer, I looked at the distribution allocation which is a predominant allocation of property taxes in the company's distribution rate case.
- Q. And, sir, you also cannot dispute that
 Duke Energy Ohio's property tax allocation in this
 proceeding is the same as that which the Ohio
 Commission approved in establishing AEP Ohio's costs
 for providing FRR capacity service, correct?
 - A. I did not look at that. I don't know the

answer to that. But I do know what Duke did is incorrect and it would provide for double recovery of the same property taxes under the company's proposed capacity charge rate and its distribution revenue requirement, and I think that's inappropriate and improper.

- Q. But you don't know whether the Ohio
 Commission has already approved the same property tax
 allocation in a proceeding regarding a similarly
 situated FRR entity, correct?
- A. I know that you're referring to AEP/Ohio Power and I told you that already, that I had not looked at that so I don't know what AEP/Ohio Power did in the capacity charges case. But if it did it the same way Duke did, it's definitely wrong.
- Q. And you certainly, sir, had the opportunity as a witness on behalf of an intervenor in the AEP Ohio case to review the testimony that had been submitted by AEP Ohio in that proceeding, correct?
- A. That's correct. But I didn't look at everything and certainly didn't provide testimony on every issue in this case, potential or actual.
 - Q. You did not provide -- strike that.

 Did you review Kelly Pearce's testimony?

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- A. I did but I did not look specifically at the property tax allocation and --
 - Q. Would you --

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- A. -- you know, I just simply did not look at it. In this case I did. And it's wrong.
- Q. And, sir, do you typically in filing direct testimony identify those issues that you believe to be important?
- A. I do. That's not to say that I don't miss issues and/or in some cases don't even address them, but I did not look at that in the AEP Ohio Power case.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, in your testimony you conclude that if the company is allowed to receive its costs in providing FRR capacity service, that this would be a drain on the Ohio economy, correct?
- A. No, that's not what I said. I said that if the company's request in this proceeding is granted, it would provide an additional drain on the Ohio economy, because it would be recovering the same cost twice, once through the ESSC and then again through the capacity charge retroactive back to August 1 of last year.
- Q. And your conclusion will hold only if the ESSC does what you contend it does, correct?

A. Well, it's a retail tariff, it provides regulated revenues to Duke Energy Ohio, those are assigned to the Commercial Power segment so, you know, on the company's financial reporting those revenues are matched with those legacy assets.

There's no reason not to include those revenues.

Clearly, they're being recovered and the company views them as being recovered to pay for those legacy generation assets. And so if we ignore them altogether as you posed hypothetically in your question, then, you know, would the company have a stronger case for a capacity based charge? Perhaps.

But I don't think you can in the real world assume away \$110 million a year of revenue.

- Q. Mr. Kollen, with respect to the Ohio Commission's order of July 2nd, 2012, in the AEP Ohio capacity charges case, did you think that a significant ruling?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Did you think the Commission's ruling on July 2, 2012, changed the landscape with respect to capacity services provided by utilities in Ohio?
- A. Only for the AEP/Ohio Power. I did not think it would have any implications at all for Duke Energy Ohio.

Q. And prior to July 2, 2012, the Ohio Commission had not expressly identified capacity service provided by an FRR entity as a wholesale or nonretail service, correct?

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A. I don't know. I'm not even that concerned with those distinctions because I think it's artificial in the sense of retail ratemaking because whether you call the ESSC the provision of some type of retail service or wholesale service, the fact of the matter is that it's collected subject to a retail tariff and then the company itself segments that to the Commercial Power segment and, more specifically, to the legacy coal-fired generation asset.

So, you know, whatever you want to call it, wholesale or retail service, competitive or noncompetitive, the fact of the matter is the company is getting the revenue, it's recognizing it for financial and accounting purposes, and, you know, it's being recovered from retail customers and that's the important fact.

- Q. Sir, you don't know that the ESSC revenues are utilized for purposes of Duke Energy Ohio's legacy coal assets, do you?
 - A. I do know that. That's how it's reported

in the 10-K and it's reported in conjunction with the Commercial Power segment.

- Q. It's reported under the Commercial Power segment, correct?
 - A. That's correct, yes.

2.

- Q. And that's as much as you know, correct?
- A. That's what I know, and that's a matching of the revenue to the costs within the same segment. You know, the company collects those revenues, the ESSC revenues, pursuant to a retail tariff.
- Q. And what you know based upon what has been disclosed in the public record and what has been disclosed in this proceeding is those revenues are -- come in through the retail -- the regulated side and are reported on the Commercial Power business segment, correct?
 - A. Yes. Correct.
- Q. And that's the extent of what you know about the ESSC reporting internal to Duke Energy Ohio, correct?
- A. I don't know if I would characterize it as the extent of what I know, but I think it's the substance of what I know.
- Q. Sir, let me go back to my question that I had asked you. July 2nd, 2012, was the first time

since Senate Bill 3 was enacted that the Ohio Commission declared capacity service by an FRR entity to not be a retail service, correct?

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- A. I haven't done a search of that. I, you know, I've read the Commission's order in the AEP Ohio capacity charges case and I've read the order in the ESP II case and we went through that this morning, and it says what it says.
- Q. And you would agree with me, sir, that prior to July 2nd, 2012 -- strike that.

Would you agree with me that since the enactment of Senate Bill 3 it was not until July 2, 2012, that the Ohio Commission affirmatively declared that FRR capacity service was not subject to regulation under Chapter 4928, correct?

MS. GRADY: Objection.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Grounds?

MS. GRADY: Asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. And, again, the Commission's orders state what they state. You know, with respect to the legal implications of that, that's up to the attorneys to brief I'm assuming.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, in your many years of experience in the Ohio regulatory arena have you

known the Ohio Commission to make adjustments to revenue requirements for items that were not known and measurable?

- A. I'm not sure I understand the question.
- Q. Well, you do know what "known and measurable" changes are, correct?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. For purposes of revenue requirement.
- A. Yes, I do. Are you suggesting that, or is the question has the Commission made adjustments to the revenue requirement to somehow increase it or reduce it for something that isn't known and measurable? Is not known and measurable. Is that the question?
 - Q. Well, sure, we'll go with that.
- A. No, I don't know. I mean, I'm just asking you because I want to make sure I understood the question before I provided an answer to you.
- Q. Well, in your experience does the Commission adjust revenue requirements only for items that are known and measurable?
- A. I think generally that's true. It starts out with a test year amount and it makes various adjustments and then the adjusted operating income and the adjusted cost of capital and the adjusted

rate base are all factored in to determine the revenue requirement. But everything is adjusted.

- Q. Mr. Kollen, on pages 47 through 49 of your testimony, sir, the graph that's on page 48 is a depiction of total company returns for Duke Energy Ohio and its predecessor company the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company from 2001 through 2011, correct?
 - A. Yes.

2.

- Q. And these are total company meaning that they would include both the natural gas and electric distribution operations of Duke Energy Ohio as well as transmission, generation of Duke Energy Ohio as well as the operations of all subsidiaries of Duke Energy Ohio, correct?
- A. That may be true at least in part through 2007 or '8 and then thereafter the analysis was based upon the company's SEET filing and I believe that the SEET filing removes the natural gas distribution activities as well as Duke Energy Kentucky.

But we, to my recollection, we did adjust for some of these factors as well back to 2001 -- to 2001 where we had the information, and we did ask for more specific information from the company and the company objected and refused to provide it so we went

with the best information we had.

2.

- Q. To your knowledge, sir, your lawyer never pressed, when the company refused to provide information it thought irrelevant, correct?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Mr. Kollen, you just made mention of the SEET filings, those are filings applicable to electric distribution utilities operating under ESPs, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. The SEET provisions are codified in Chapter 4928 of the Ohio Revised Code, correct?
 - A. Some section of it, yes.
- Q. And you are aware, sir, that the SEET is intended to ensure that electric distribution utilities in their provision of standard service offer do not significantly overearn, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And to the extent there is overearning, there is a refund to customers, correct?
- A. To the extent that the earnings are over the significantly excessive threshold there is a refund to customers.
- Q. And you are aware, sir, that for purposes of its current ESP Duke Energy Ohio has a SEET

threshold of 15 percent, correct?

- A. That's my recollection.
- Q. Meaning that if the company were to have significantly excessive earnings or earnings that exceed 15 percent, those excess earnings would be refunded to customers, correct?
 - A. Yes.

2.

Q. And in that circumstance, sir, the customer can -- strike that.

In that circumstance, sir, Duke Energy

Ohio is not or cannot earn supranormal returns as you have used -- returns as you have used that term in your testimony, correct?

A. No, that's not correct. The company can earn supranormal returns to the extent they're over the average of the authorized returns, as I've defined that in my testimony, up to the point of the significantly excessive earnings threshold, and that of course has only been through since the implementation of the SEET. And if I recall correctly, that went into effect in 2009.

So all of the excessive or significantly excessive earnings and the supranormal earned returns prior to that point in time were retained and would have been retained by Duke Energy Ohio.

- Q. And, sir, I believe you've identified as normal 10 percent, correct?
- A. I think that it was approximately

 10 percent in 2010 and '11 based upon the authorized returns on equity for electric utilities throughout the United States. So I identified that as the normal return on equity for electric utilities and anything above that I characterized as supranormal.
- Q. And anything below that would be subnormal, correct?
- A. You could consider it that way if you decided to define that term in that manner.
- Q. Well, sir, don't you agree with me that there should be some balance and equity with respect to how you define supernormal -- supernormal and subnormal?
- A. Well, we could. If you wanted to use that term and define it in that manner, I would not be disagreeable to that.
- Q. Now, Mr. Kollen, in your testimony you identify differences with respect to property taxes that appeared on the Exhibit BDS-1 to Mr. Savoy's testimony as well as WDW-1, an attachment to Mr. Wathen's testimony, correct?
 - A. I think more specifically, I think on

2.

Mr. Savoy's financial forecasts he had taxes other than income taxes and the property taxes would be a component of that. It wasn't a direct correlation, but the fact that the amount of these other taxes on Mr. Savoy's forecast was only a fraction of the property tax expense that Mr. Wathen had, I thought was an indictment of the excessive amount of the property tax expense on Mr. Wathen's quantifications.

- Q. But in comparing those two documents you did not incorporate or address the differences with respect to O&M, did you?
 - A. No, not directly. That's true.
- Q. Thank you.

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- MS. SPILLER: One moment, please, your

 Honor.
- 16 EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.
- MS. SPILLER: No further questions, your Honor, thank you.
- 19 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.
- 20 Staff?
- MR. JONES: No questions, your Honor.
- 22 EXAMINER STENMAN: Any redirect?
- MR. KURTZ: Could we have five minutes?
- 24 EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.
- MR. KURTZ: Thanks.

(Recess taken.)

EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on the

3 record. Redirect?

MR. KURTZ: Thank you, your Honor.

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Kurtz:

- Q. Mr. Kollen, do you recall questions from counsel for Duke about consistent treatment of Duke and AEP and the rate of return recommendation you made in the AEP case compared to this case and similar treatment for similarly situated entities?
 - A. I do.
- Q. In your opinion are Duke and AEP comparable or similarly situated?
- A. No, they really are not. In the case of AEP, the Commission was interested in moving AEP forward to deregulation and competitively priced capacity. In this case Duke is seeking to reregulate its generation and also to retroactively reregulate it through a retroactive application of a rate and the application of regulated accounting.

In addition, in the AEP case AEP included all revenues associated with its legacy generating assets. It also included all of those assets, what I

would characterize as the losers and the winners, and then in the AEP case, that was a litigated case and the Duke Energy ESP case was stipulated.

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- Q. Do you recall a question about the \$158 per megawatt-day that was stated on page 1 of the application here and your discussion about the deferral cannot be calculated without having a rate?
 - A. That's right. I do recall that.
- Q. Let me ask you just a hypothetical.

 Assume the Commission August 1, 2013, gave Duke

 Energy Ohio a \$75 million total package through

 December 31, 2014, so just hypothetical, for that

 17-month period they got \$75 million. How would you

 go about calculating the rate which would be

 deferred?
- A. Well, the way that I would do that is similar to the way that Mr. Wathen did it with some adjustment, and which I believe Mr. Wathen agreed to yesterday, and that is I would take the 75 million, I would divide it by the number of months that the rate was to be in effect, in this case 17 months under the OEG alternative if the Commission actually allows the company to recover additional amounts, so I take the 75 million in your hypothetical, divide it by 17 and then multiply it times 12 in order to get

\$53 million for an annual period.

Then I would divide that by the company's load grossed up for the reserve margins, so the company's load is about --

- Q. Please assume 5,172 megawatts --
- A. Okay.

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- O. -- for that.
- A. If I would do that, that's comparable to 4,460 megawatts of customer load but they have to actually provide or obtain 5,172 under your hypothetical, so if I divide the \$53 million by the 5,172 megawatts of load plus reserves, and then divide that by 365 days, I come up with a dollar per megawatt-day capacity charge, and, you know, basically that result would be the rate.
- Q. According to my math that would be \$28 a megawatt-day and that would be added to the FZCP to create the cost-based compensation?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. With the FZCP being sort of cash right now and the \$28 being collected on a deferred basis.
 - A. Right. Plus the ESSC, right.
- Q. Okay. One last question line. You were asked a number of questions about the status of the divestiture and you pointed out that Duke was under

an obligation to do things as quickly as possible or something to that effect. Do you remember those questions?

- A. I do, yes. Under the stipulation, the ESP stipulation, Duke is under an affirmative obligation to use its best commercial efforts to separate the generation assets to an affiliate, not a wholly-owned subsidiary but an affiliate, by December 31, 2014.
- Q. And with Ms. Spiller you walked through the stipulation and the Commission order approving the stipulation which would be IEU Exhibit 5 and Kroger Exhibit 8. Do you recall that?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. Do you recall mentioning that the FERC has also issued their order approving the divestiture?
 - A. I do recall that, yes.

MR. KURTZ: Your Honor, could we have marked as OEG No., I don't know what, but this is the FERC order effectuating the PUCO order in the ESP case.

MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, I'm going to move to strike the last two exchanges. Mr. Kollen did not mention at all the FERC having issued its

order with respect to Duke Energy Ohio's transfer of assets in cross-examination.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Your objection will be overruled.

With respect to the exhibit, it will be mark as OEG 13.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Kollen, have you seen this order before?
 - A. I have, yes.

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- Q. Okay. Would you turn to page 9 of the order. Paragraph 23, "Description of Proposed Transaction," will you read that, please?

 Mr. Kollen, paragraph 23.
- A. Yes, I'm finding it, I've got some extraneous pages and out of order pages but I'm on page 9 now.
 - Q. Okay. Page 9, paragraph 23.
 - A. I have that.
 - Q. Will you please read that.
- A. "Applicants state" -- this is the FERC order approving the corporate separation in the Duke Energy Ohio reorganization. "Applicants state that the principle purpose of the Proposed Transaction is to achieve full structural corporate separation of

Duke Ohio's generation assets from its transmission and distribution business in accordance with the Ohio Stipulation and the Ohio ESP Order."

- Q. Is your understanding that is the ESP order we've been talking about?
 - A. Yes, in 11-3549.
- Q. Okay. Would you turn to page 1 of this FERC order.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. What do you make of all these -- first of all, the stipulation requires Duke Energy Ohio will transfer title at net book value to all of its generation assets out of Duke Energy Ohio. On the first page of this FERC order what do you make of all these corporate entities that apparently comprise all the assets, all the generation owned by Duke Energy Ohio?
- A. Yes. Basically, there's a whole series of entities into which Duke Energy Ohio would transfer its ownership interest including the DECAM gas assets. And they would no longer be owned by Duke Energy Ohio. Including the DECAM assets.
- Q. Okay. Mr. Kollen, on this FERC order effectuating the Ohio ESP and approving the, actually on September 5, 2012, they did approve the transfer,

correct?

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A. Yes.

MS. SPILLER: I'm going to object to the characterization of the FERC order effectuating the Ohio ESP stipulation.

Q. The FERC order issued pursuant to the applicant saying the primary purpose of this FERC filing was to effectuate the ESP order.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay.

- Q. Will you turn to page 4, paragraph 8.
- A. Okay.
- Q. Can you read the whole paragraph but after the first sentence, will you read that and give an opinion as to what that means.
- A. Well, let me read it first. "Applicant states that the Commission has determined that, because Duke Ohio has no captive wholesale or retail power sales customers, concerns over the potential for affiliate abuse are sufficiently mitigated to permit Duke Ohio to operate without affiliate restrictions on its interactions with its market-regulated power sales affiliates."
- Q. Okay. Do you understand that typically sales between affiliates -- if a utility -- the corporate -- the affiliate transaction rules apply if

the utility has captive customers but don't apply if there's full customer choice?

MS. SPILLER: Objection. Beyond the scope of cross-examination.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Kurtz.

MR. KURTZ: Let me rephrase.

- Q. On page 19 of this order, Mr. Kollen --
- A. Okay.

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- Q. -- midway down paragraph 50 the sentence beginning "They argue," they being Duke Ohio, "They argue," will you read that, please?
- A. Yes. From that point to the end of the paragraph?
 - Q. No, just that sentence.
- A. Oh, okay. "They argue that because Ohio is a retail open access state, Duke Ohio has no captive wholesale or retail customers and no wholesale or retail power customers served at rates that are tied to whether Duke Ohio owns or does not own generation."
- Q. Now, if the Commission approves the cost based reregulation in this proceeding, would that position of Duke at FERC be true -- continue to be true, in your opinion?
 - A. No, it wouldn't. It would substantially

change things, and the FERC then would legitimately be concerned about affiliate abuses particularly when affiliates enter non-arm's length transactions.

MS. SPILLER: Again, move to strike, beyond the scope of cross-examination.

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MR. KURTZ: Your Honor, this is -Ms. Spiller asked about the status of the transfer
and the FERC closed the loop here by approving the
transfer, so I'm just -- and this case would create
captive customers by moving to reregulation and
imposing a cost-based nonbypassable charge, the state
of Ohio would be creating captive customers in which
case the affiliate transaction rules would apply.

The FERC approved the transfer on the premise that Ohio did not have captive customers, we were deregulated, the return to regulation calls into question the affiliate transactions in particular, I think you know the transaction I'm referring to where the same person signed on both sides of it for (REDACTED) and there is reason to be concerned about affiliate abuse.

MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, I believe Mr. Kurtz's exchange or argument is properly placed in the confidential section given some of his comments.

MR. KURTZ: Well, actually, your Honor, on page 20 of this FERC order FERC recognizes that DECAM could provide FRR service because that's what Duke Energy told FERC.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: I agree with you, I think it's the reference to the number. So I do need your comments to be placed in the confidential portion of the transcript.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: And the motion to strike is denied.

- Q. (By Mr. Kurtz) One last thing about this FERC approval order, Mr. Kollen, page 20, paragraph 53, do you recognize that Duke Energy Ohio told FERC that DECAM could be providing part of the FRR service through contracts with DECAM but customers are protected from affiliate abuse related to affiliate contracts because because there would be no captive customers and that this case would create captive customers?
- A. Yes. I see that. And that's exactly right. It says that on page -- paragraph 53 on page 20 and also in paragraph 54.
- MR. KURTZ: Thank you, your Honor. No more questions.

1679 1 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. Just 2 quickly polling the intervenors, any recross? 3 MS. GRADY: No, your Honor. MS. PETRUCCI: No. 4 5 MR. JONES: No, your Honor. 6 EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Spiller. 7 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. 8 9 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 10 By Ms. Spiller: 11 Mr. Kollen, I'll start with OEG Exhibit 12 No. 13. Duke Energy Ohio is not the only applicant 13 in this filing, correct? 14 Α. That's true. 15 And, sir, do you know that the gas Ο. 16 assets, formerly the Duke Energy North America 17 assets, were transferred to DECAM in April of 2011? Α. Yes. 18 19 Q. So those are not directly owned by Duke 20 Energy Ohio, correct? 21 Well, the DECAM itself is a hundred 22 percent owned by Duke Energy Ohio and the 23 stipulation, the ESP stipulation, applies to all of 24 Duke Energy Ohio's generating assets, not only those

that are owned directly but those that are within the

DECAM affiliate too which is a wholly-owned affiliate. I read "all" as being all.

- Q. So are you saying under the ESP stipulation Duke Energy Ohio was required to transfer the Midwest gas assets to DECAM although that had already occurred?
- A. No. I'm saying that they were required to diverse the DECAM assets along with the legacy coal-fired assets to other affiliates before December 31, 2014.
- Q. Well, sir, you're going to have to help me with that one. Do you have the stipulation in front of you?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. And there is a section on page 25 that says "Generating Assets," correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And therein it says that "Duke Energy Ohio shall transfer title of all of its generation assets out of Duke Energy Ohio." Correct?
- A. Yes. And I read "all" to mean all regardless of whether or not some of them are parked in a wholly-owned subsidiary or not.
- Q. And you also know, sir, that the assets as provided for in paragraph B on page 26, the assets

are to be transferred to an affiliate, correct?

- A. Yes. But not a subsidiary of Duke Energy Ohio and I think that's borne out by the level of detail in the FERC application and order.
- Q. Well, sir, you do know that a subsidiary is an affiliate, correct?
 - A. Oh, I do know that, yes.
- Q. And, sir, if we look at page 9 of the stipulation, there's a footnote that defines generation assets, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And that footnote provides that the generation assets shall refer to all generation assets currently directly owned by Duke Energy Ohio, whether operating or retired, but shall not include any generation assets currently owned by an affiliate or a subsidiary of Duke Energy Ohio. Correct?
 - A. It does say that, yes.
- Q. And that is a defined term, "generation assets," for purposes of this stipulation, correct?
 - A. It appears to be.
- Q. And if we go back to page 25, sir, the defined term "generation assets" again appears, correct?
 - A. Assuming that it's the same term, yes.

- Q. Well, do you think the parties to the stipulation had a different meaning with respect to generation assets in paragraph VIII.A of the stipulation than as otherwise defined previously in the document?
 - A. I would assume not.

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- Q. And so you would agree with me, sir, that pursuant to the ESP stipulation Duke Energy Ohio committed to transferring those assets that it then currently and then directly owned, correct?
- A. Yes. And then what it did is it went to the FERC and applied to transfer all of its assets including DECAM assets to an affiliate, that these affiliates are not wholly-owned subsidiaries of Duke Energy Ohio. And they represented that that was in furtherance of the commitments that Duke Energy had made in the ESP stipulation.
- Q. But, sir, we've just established that Duke Energy Ohio's commitment in the ESP stipulation was to transfer the assets that it currently and directly owned as of October 24, 2011, correct?
- A. Yes. And then it went to the FERC and it said this is what we want to do for our structural separation and it included all of the assets including the DECAM assets and it was stated that

this was being requested pursuant to the terms of the ESP stipulation.

- Q. And, sir, if you go to page 6 of OEG 13, paragraph 7 is a discussion of the DECAM gas facilities, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. And therein it is indicated that the intention is to transfer -- strike that.

This, in fact, indicates that there are gas facility LLCs that are direct wholly-owned subsidiaries of DECAM, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Now, sir, in your testimony you use the term "captive customers" and you did so for purposes of only referring to Duke Energy Ohio's distribution customers, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And you've now just embarked upon an exchange with your counsel regarding captive customers as that term is utilized in FERC proceedings, correct?
- A. With respect to the divestiture order issued by the FERC, yes.
- Q. And do you understand how the FERC defines FERC captive customers for purposes of its

regulations?

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- A. Well, it defined them affiliate or subsidiary wholesale and retail customers. It had a blanket characterization of captive customers so, in other words, it was fully inclusive.
- Q. But do you know, sir, what the FERC regulations provide with respect to captive customers?
- A. Those who cannot bypass the rate whether it's wholesale or retail.
- Q. So in your opinion FERC defines captive customers as those who cannot bypass any rate.
- A. Well, we can look at the context of how the term was used here.
- Q. Well, sir, I'm asking about FERC regulation and FERC rules.
- A. Well, I'm referring here to the FERC order where it used the term "wholesale and retail captive customers."
- Q. And is your understanding that the FERC regulations with respect to captive customers defined that term as meaning only customers who cannot shop for any rate?
- A. What it means is within the affiliate abuse context is where you have cost-based rates and

as a result of self-dealing among affiliates abuses can occur, for example, if you have the same person representing an entity that sells at market-based rates and then you have another entity that sells at cost-based rates, you can manipulate the transactions between the two entities so that the costs go up and are higher and greater amounts of revenue are recovered from the captive customers that take service on the cost-based rates. That's what the FERC is concerned about in the context of affiliate abuse. It's concerned about self-dealing.

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And it specifically said that based upon the representations of Duke Energy Ohio in its application in this case, we don't believe that that's a problem. And so we're going to approve the separation or the divestiture because, and we won't endeavor to look into potential affiliate abuses or the affiliate relationships because there are no captive customers that will be at risk and that just simply will not be true if the Commission grants the company's request in this proceeding.

Q. Sir, I'm going to go back to my question.

Do you know what the FERC rules and regulations

provide with respect to captive customers? Are the

rules, in your opinion, established by the FERC such

that they -- the term "captive customer" means any customer who cannot shop for any rate?

- A. Within the context, and I think that's important because I cannot answer your question "yes" or "no," but within the context of affiliate abuse it's those customers that cannot avoid the charge that would result from rates charged by a, you know, a regulated entity that has dealings, self-dealings, with affiliates.
- Q. For any service. Is it your opinion that the FERC regulation with respect to captive customers provides with respect to rates established for any service?
- A. I think that would be true. The FERC is concerned with affiliate abuse and the effects of self-dealing finding their way into costs that are recovered from captive customers who can't avoid that. You know, self-dealing sometimes is adequately and appropriately addressed when you have market-priced rates.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I'm going to move to strike everything after "I think that would be true" as nonresponsive.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Motion denied.

MR. KURTZ: Mr. Kollen, were you

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finished?

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THE WITNESS: I'm finished. Thanks.

- Q. Mr. Kollen, you would agree with me that there is a difference between the application of regulatory accounting under generally accepted accounting principles and the reregulation of generating assets, correct?
- A. I'm not sure in what respect. Your question will have to be more specific than that.
- Q. Well, just because an entity applies regulatory accounting to a particular item within its business operations does not mean that that entity is otherwise regulated, correct?
- A. As Mr. Garrett testified in his prefiled direct testimony, regulation is a predicate to apply regulatory accounting principles under US GAAP.
- Q. So it's your position, sir, that an entity must be regulated before it can apply regulatory accounting.
- A. Yes. That's a prerequisite. That is a prerequisite. I agree with Mr. Garrett on that.
- Q. You identified in response to a question from Mr. Kurtz four reasons why you believe Duke Energy Ohio is not similarly situated to AEP Ohio, correct?

- A. I thought there were five, but maybe two of them got blurred together.
- Q. But, sir, you did not acknowledge for purposes of your discussion that AEP Ohio and Duke Energy Ohio are the only entities providing capacity service in their respective territories, correct?
- A. Well, that would be a similarity, not a dissimilarity.
- Q. But you do agree, sir, that both are FRR entities, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Both have agreed to transfer their generating assets, correct? By date certain, correct?
- A. Well, Duke Energy did and has authorization from both the PUCO and the FERC. AEP has agreed to divest its generating assets in conjunction with its ESP but still does not have authorization from the FERC.
- Q. But it made the commitment to transfer its assets by January 1, 2014, correct?
 - A. It did.
- Q. And you are aware, sir, that the Ohio Commission has provided that AEP Ohio may continue to collect its costs for providing FRR capacity service

through May 31, 2015, and after corporate divestiture, correct?

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- A. Yes, that's correct. But the Commission also referred to the extraordinary circumstances before us and my reading of the Commission's order in the ESP II case was that the Commission was very pleased to have AEP Ohio move to basically a market-based capacity and energy within two years and nine months as opposed to waiting for five years, so I think there was quite a bit of leeway given the unique circumstances in that case.
- Q. Sir, is it your opinion that AEP Ohio is going to get to market quicker than Duke Energy Ohio?
- A. I didn't make that statement. I just noted what the Commission did and that was that through the process AEP would go to market much more quickly than if it had remained on its five-year track.
- Q. Well, let me go back to my question. Is it your opinion, sir, that AEP Ohio will be fully at market more quickly than Duke Energy Ohio?
- A. Well, basically the CRES providers are only paying FZCP, FZCP in the Duke Energy Ohio footprint, whereas, the CRES providers are paying something different in AEP Ohio.

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                So, sir, I'd like to go back to my
 2.
     question. Is it your opinion that AEP Ohio will be
 3
     at market more quickly than Duke Energy Ohio?
             Α.
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                  No.
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                  MS. SPILLER: I have no further
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     questions, your Honor. Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.
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                  Anything from staff?
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                  MR. JONES: Nothing, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you, Mr. Kollen.
                  THE WITNESS: You're welcome. Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: I believe we have some
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     exhibits.
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                  MR. KURTZ: Your Honor, we move the
     admission of OEG 1 and OEG 13. Oh, 1, 1A, and 13.
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Any objections?
                  MS. SPILLER: No, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Hearing none, OEG 1,
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     1A, and 13 will be admitted.
                  (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                  MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, Duke Energy
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     Ohio would move for admission, and I believe many of
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     these have previously been given administrative
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     notice, Duke Energy Ohio Exhibits 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
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     and 18.
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1691 1 EXAMINER STENMAN: The only two that were not given administrative notice were 17 and 18. 2 objections to the admission of Duke 17 and 18? 3 MS. BOJKO: Could you remind me what 18 4 5 is? I apologize. 6 EXAMINER STENMAN: 18 is the transcript 7 from the AEP capacity proceeding. 8 MS. BOJKO: Thank you. EXAMINER STENMAN: Any objections? 9 10 Hearing none, Duke 17 and 18 will be 11 admitted. 12 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. 13 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. 14 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 15 EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Kern. 16 MS. KERN: OCC calls J. Richard Hornby to 17 the stand. 18 EXAMINER STENMAN: Please raise your 19 right hand. 20 (Witness sworn.) 21 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. 22 23 24 25

1 J. RICHARD HORNBY 2. being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION 4 5 By Ms. Kern: 6 0. Good afternoon, Mr. Hornby. 7 Α. Good afternoon. Could you please identify yourself for 8 Q. 9 the record. 10 Α. Yes. My name is James -- or J. Richard 11 Hornby, H-O-R-N-B-Y. And are you the same Richard Hornby whose 12 13 direct testimony was filed in this proceeding on 14 March 26, 2013? 15 Α. Yes. MS. KERN: Your Honors, I would like to 16 17 have marked for purposes of identification OCC Exhibits 22 and 22A, the prefiled direct testimony of 18 19 J. Richard Hornby, both public and confidential versions. 20 21 EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked. 22 (EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 23 And on whose behalf do you appear here 0. today? 24 I'm here on behalf of the Office of Ohio 25 Α.

Consumers' Counsel.

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- Q. And do you have your prepared testimony with you on the stand?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And did you prepare this testimony or have it prepared at your direction?
 - A. I did.
- Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to your direct testimony?
- 10 A. Yes, I have a couple of corrections I
 11 could walk through.
- Q. If you could go through those now, thank you.
 - A. First one's on page 7 at line 19. The word "competitors" should be deleted and replaced with "competition."
 - Q. Thank you.
 - A. Next is on page 17 at line 14, the reference "Rider DR-CO," so the "DR-CO" should be deleted and replaced with "RC."
 - Q. Thank you.
 - A. Next, on page 22 at line 20, the number "20112" should be deleted and replaced with "2012."
- And on page 24, the sentence that begins at line 10, that entire sentence should be deleted.

So it runs from line 10 to line 13.

- Q. And for purposes of clarification beginning with the words "In fact"?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Thank you.
- A. And on page 34 at line 10, the sentence should end after the acronym "ESP." So the remainder of that sentence should be deleted that begins "As well as" and carries on to line 11.
- Q. Thank you. Do you have any further corrections?
- A. Two notation corrections in my exhibits. It's in Exhibit JRH-3, page 2 of JRH-3. At the bottom of the page, the last line is a reference to "sources," it's B-2 and B-4. The reference is "Attachment JRH-3 page 5," it should be "page 6." And, finally, on JRH-3, page 4, again at the bottom of the page, the last line of references "B-2, C-2, B-4, C-4, B-7" the reference is to "Attachment JRH-3, page 5" and should add "and 6." So it would be "pages 5 and 6."
- Q. Thank you, Mr. Hornby. Do you have any further corrections?
 - A. No.
 - Q. And if I asked you the same questions

that are posed to you in your direct testimony today, would your answers be the same?

> Α. Yes, they would.

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MS. KERN: Your Honors, I tender Mr. Hornby for cross-examination.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you, I do note that there is a motion for protective order pending with respect to Mr. Hornby's testimony. The motion filed by OCC is very cursory. Would the company like to address the confidential nature of what's contained in his testimony?

MS. KINGERY: Yes, thank you, your Honor.

I believe in the text of the testimony there are two redactions, on pages 12 and 13. one on page 12 relates to margins from the sale of energy and ancillary services. Consistent with the Bench's prior rulings we would redact just the number.

> EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

MS. KINGERY: And then on page 13 there is a rate, it follows a subtraction, and again, consistent with the Bench's prior rulings we would redact just the number.

> EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

MS. KINGERY: Moving to the attachments,

Attachment JRH-2, and I think all of the redactions that are in these attachments are consistent with prior rulings and I don't believe that Duke Energy Ohio disagrees with anything as it was marked as it was submitted, so the numbers in the column "Annual Amounts" in the lines "Annual Margin from Energy Sales, Annual Revenue from Ancillary Services," and then the "Subtotal" would all be redacted, as well as the "Capacity Daily Rate" in the right-hand column.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

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MS. KINGERY: Okay. I don't believe there's anything on JRH-3, page 1.

EXAMINER STENMAN: No.

MS. KINGERY: Page 2, I believe they have redacted the number from the annual margin from energy sales in the column entitled "Duke Filing to Collect Additional Capacity Costs."

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

MS. KINGERY: And, again, that would be consistent with prior rulings. And the exact same spot on page 3.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes. Yes.

MS. KINGERY: Page 4 in the annual margins line there's a redaction again from the Duke filing. There's also, I believe, a redaction in the

far right-hand column and I believe that's arithmetic and that, again, annual revenue from the sale of capacity at market prices --

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

MS. KINGERY: -- two lines down.

Sorry, I need to go to my other copy.

Then the next page I don't believe there's anything redacted, that's page 5 of 6.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Correct.

MS. KINGERY: And page 6 of 6 there are -- we need bigger tables.

EXAMINER STENMAN: We do.

MS. KINGERY: The top table has two numbers redacted, in the far right-hand column referring to testimony of Mr. Rose and applying that to a future period.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

MS. KINGERY: And then the second table,
"PJM Electric Energy Prices," again, projections
looking forward by Rose. And then in the third table
there are some estimates in the final two columns
for, looks like, 2016 through '21 but I'm not sure I
can read one of those numbers.

EXAMINER STENMAN: I believe that's it,

25 correct?

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MS. KINGERY: Let me just confirm. I think you're right.

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No. JRH-5, page 5 of 21, this a confidential response to OCC-POD-03-022, and just the numbers there for the 2012 capacity revenue from PJM and margins on energy and ancillary services sales. I believe those were redacted previously.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

MS. KINGERY: And page 6 of 21 -- just a moment.

Yeah, this is the detail behind the numbers on the previous side of the page, so that's not made public in that kind of detail by Duke Energy Ohio.

EXAMINER STENMAN: So just the numerics will be redacted?

MS. KINGERY: Yes, it would just be the numbers.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay.

MS. KINGERY: I think now we're at the end. Yes. And that's it.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Are there any objections to protective treatment as requested by the company?

Hearing none, protective treatment will

1699 1 be granted. 2. Cross-examination by any of the 3 intervenors? 4 MS. PETRUCCI: No questions. 5 MR. HAYDEN: No. 6 EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Kingery. 7 MS. KINGERY: Thank you, and I would like to start with some motions to strike. 8 9 EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes. MS. KINGERY: And all of these will be 10 11 based on the fact that this witness is not an attorney and yet is providing legal opinions. 12 13 EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay. 14 MS. KINGERY: I will identify the pages 15 and line numbers. 16 Page 5, the last sentence in the answer 17 No. 10, first paragraph, so that would be the middle of line 10 and line 11. 18 19 Then page 6, lines 4 through 8, that 20 would be beginning with the word "retail." 21 Line 7 -- I'm sorry, page 7, all of lines 22 3 through 5. 23 Line 8 -- page 8, sorry, lines 1 through 6. 24

And then at the bottom of that page on

the second to the bottom line, line 21 starting with the words "Duke Energy Ohio" and carrying through to the next page, line 1, the word "respectively."

And then two lines farther down, the middle of line 3 through line 4.

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Moving ahead to page 17, all of response No. 20.

Page 26, starting on line 15 the word "there," and going on to the next page line 2.

Page 33, lines 12 and 13.

Page 38, lines 6 through 19.

Page 40, lines 3 through 9.

And page 41, lines 6 through 14.

And, your Honor, we would submit that in all of these locations this witness is providing responses that are based on legal opinions either as to his reading of contracts or his opinion about how the Commission should rule in this proceeding and, therefore, we would move to strike.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Response?

MS. KERN: Yes, your Honors, first,
Mr. Hornby's testimony in this case does discuss the
Duke ESP stipulation and how it relates to this
proceeding. It would be prejudicial to the consumers

and to the intervenors to allow Duke witnesses to opine on the Duke ESP stipulation as well as the AEP capacity orders and I believe Mr. Trent, both Mr. Trent and Mr. Wathen were asked questions and did respond to those documents, but to deny the consumer parties or the consumers and especially Mr. Hornby the opportunity to address those documents.

Second, commissions and specifically attorney examiners have the expertise to weigh the evidence presented before them, specifically the testimony of expert witnesses.

And, finally, Mr. Hornby is not professing to be an attorney in this case. He's not an attorney. He has reviewed specific documents for purposes of drafting his direct testimony in this case, and he has opined on them based on his expertise and 30 years of experience in the energy industry and regulatory field.

So for these reasons we would request that this testimony not be stricken, it's appropriate and it's consistent with testimony that other witnesses have presented in this case thus far.

Thank you.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

MS. KINGERY: Just very quickly I would

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simply note that Mr. Trent is indeed an attorney.

EXAMINER STENMAN: That's noted for the

MS. KINGERY: Thank you, your Honor.

And the motion to strike will be denied.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Kingery:

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- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Hornby.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. Mr. Hornby, just to get your background on the record, you are educated in the field of engineering, correct?
- A. Yes, undergraduate degree in engineering, master's degree in technology and policy.
- Q. And isn't it true that other than one basic law course during your schooling you've had no legal education?
- A. No formal legal education, that's correct. As we discussed in my deposition, though, over the past 30 years I have a fair amount of experience learning on the job and the opportunity to work with lawyers in a number of different contexts including in particular when I was at Nova Scotia working with the chief legislative draftsman as a technical adviser when they were developing

legislation to govern the offshore exploration and had to mirror federal legislation because there was a joint agreement and that was, I would say, quite a valuable practical education.

And subsequent to that, basically, my experience working with attorneys has been in the context of various cases where I've been reviewing contracts in the context of gas purchasing or electric power cases and having to understand, for example, the operation and structure of PJM deregulation and went through all that.

But, yes, no formal law courses other than the one I took at MIT.

- Q. I understand. On-the-job training but not formal legal education.
 - A. That's correct.

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Q. I have no on the job -- or no legal -- no training in engineering, but I have worked with engineers, but I don't think you want my opinions on engineering.

And you've also not had any formal education as to contract interpretation.

A. That's correct in terms of formal coursework. I've probably taken the occasional seminar, but no formal, say, college courses in

contract interpretation. Again, basically on-the-job training.

- Q. And it's true, isn't it, that you have not represented OCC previously?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And you have not represented any other Ohio clients either.
- A. Let's put it this way, I haven't done any cases in Ohio so in that context I guess if there was companies based in Ohio, that I haven't worked for them in the context of any cases in Ohio.
 - Q. Great. Thank you.

Your primary recommendation in this case is that the Commission should grant the motion to dismiss that was filed by a number of parties; is that correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. But you're not a lawyer, correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And your recommendation that the motion to dismiss should be granted was based on a couple of different rationales, correct?
- A. Well, it was based on my review of the company application that I discuss in my testimony starting on page 5.

Q. Your first justification for believing that the motion to dismiss should be granted is that you believe the application is incompatible with the ESP stipulation as you read it, correct?

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A. Yes. It's my interpretation of the stipulation, not as a lawyer but based on my experience and the fact that I guess I can read and assess the context and, basically, my reading of the stipulation was that the company had agreed to accept compensation for its capacity at market-based prices for the term covered by the ESP and, therefore, I felt that that stipulation should rule.

Q. And we'll get to the stipulation in a few minutes.

Your second justification, and we just need a "yes" or "no," just trying to get a lay of the land at this point, is based on your belief that the company's evidence regarding its negative financial circumstance is at odds with the various decisions it has made and you identify over the last few years, correct?

A. Yes. Basically, as I summarize on page 6, the company has opted to not get to the hearing stage of seeking cost-based recovery until its application in this proceeding.

- Q. Now, you did not participate in drafting the motion to dismiss, did you?
 - A. No.

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- Q. And you did not participate in drafting the joint comments that OCC was a part of filing.
 - A. No.
- Q. And you did not participate in drafting any joint reply comments, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you are aware, at least from your one basic law course, are you not, that opposing parties are generally given the opportunity to respond to arguments made against them? Correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the entity deciding the outcome of a case will generally take both sides' arguments into consideration before making a decision, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. But did you not review the company's reply comments, did you?
- A. No. Not in detail. I was really focusing in terms of my scope of work and effort on the testimony that the company witnesses ultimately filed.
 - Q. But did you not review the reply comments

themselves filed by the company.

2 MS. KERN: Objection. Asked and

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. Not in detail, no.
- Q. Do you remember having your deposition taken?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And did you swear to tell the truth?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. Do you recall my asking you whether you reviewed the company's reply comments?

MS. KERN: Can counsel point to a specific cite in the deposition transcript, please?

MS. KINGERY: We're trying to do that, just a moment.

MS. KERN: Thank you.

Q. We'll come back to that while we look for copies.

All right. In addition to believing that the Commission should grant the motion to dismiss, you also recommend, do you not, that any additional amounts that the Commission might authorize should be collected directly from CRES providers and wholesale auction winners? Correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And you also believe there should be no true-up, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. We're going to try and talk about each one of your arguments. So we'll start with your discussion of what the ESP stipulation provides. Do you have a copy in front of you of that stipulation?
 - A. No, I do not.
- MS. KINGERY: Can you provide him a copy, I believe it's IEU Exhibit 5.
 - MS. KERN: Yes.
 - A. I have that now, thank you.
- Q. All right. When you prepared and filed your testimony, you had reviewed the stipulation at that time, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you do believe, I assume, that OCC is careful that when it signs stipulations, they are accurate and complete?
- A. I assume they gave it their best shot, yes.
- Q. And you believe, do you not, that there are three portions of the stipulation that provide that the company will provide capacity to CRES

providers and auction winners at the FZCP? Correct?

- A. Well, I reference two provisions, I'm struggling a little bit with the third so do you want to take me to my --
- Q. I believe that you discussed a third in your deposition.
- A. Well, I guess the -- well, why don't you find that third reference.
- Q. Sure. It's page 6, that's in paragraph I.B.
 - MS. KERN: We're talking about the stipulation, right, not his deposition transcript?
- MS. KINGERY: Correct, we're talking about the stipulation.
- MS. KERN: Thank you.

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- A. I'm having a little trouble recalling. I

 know there was a discussion during the deposition

 about another --
- EXAMINER STENMAN: Can you turn your microphone back on.
- THE WITNESS: Sure. Didn't know it turned off, sorry.
- EXAMINER STENMAN: I think it turned off on its own.
- THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.

A. I know there was some discussion during the deposition where we got to another section of the stipulation and my recollection, so first of all I'm not seeing it immediately on the pages 8 and 9 of my direct testimony, but my recollection from that back-and-forth was that I had perhaps pointed to a third section of the stipulation for a definition of the final zonal capacity prices.

Q. That's fine.

So let's move to the two that you do discuss in your testimony. The first one of those is paragraph II.B on page 7.

A. Yes.

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- Q. Where it says "Acknowledging Duke Energy Ohio's status as an FRR entity in PJM, the Parties agree that Duke Energy Ohio shall supply capacity to PJM, which, in turn, will charge for capacity to all wholesale supply auction winners for the applicable time periods of Duke Energy Ohio's ESP with the charge for said capacity determined by the PJM RTO, which is the FZCP in the unconstrained RTO region."
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So would you please point me to the words in that paragraph that you believe actually establish

that Duke Energy Ohio will charge the FZCP?

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A. Okay, well, as it's painfully clear now I think to pretty much everybody in the proceeding that that provision and the other provision, IV.A, perhaps were not drafted as precisely or explicitly as perhaps one might like, so when I was preparing my testimony, in addition to reading that provision and the other provisions, I also asked some data responses which — or data requests which are referred to on page 9 to try to get some clarification.

And so my statements on page 8 of my -- and 9 of my testimony are the basis upon which I've interpreted that essentially Duke Energy is providing capacity to PJM, PJM's charging the CRES -- or, in this instance the wholesale auction winners for that capacity, charging them the market price for that capacity, getting -- and PJM is collecting revenues as a result and then remitting those revenues back to the company.

So it's not -- my position is not based solely on the wording of this provision because that doesn't spell it out crystal clear. It's based upon reading that and then looking at the data responses I received that I cite on page 9, and I guess I would

add to the fact that the company has been operating under the ESP since January 2012, so my conclusion was the company was not going to be giving the capacity away for free.

And based on all those facts, data responses, and my understanding of the dollars and revenues being reported in this proceeding, is that in effect that's the way that that provision has been implemented.

- Q. Mr. Hornby, you have expertise with regard to PJM, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And, in your opinion, based on your experience, what document would usually control to set the amount that PJM would pay to an entity that was providing something to it such as capacity?
- A. Well, under the RPM construct where they have the auctions it would be the rules and regulations and framework governing the base residual auction, the incremental auctions, and so on. In this instance I don't know that -- I would assume there would be a document somewhere which would explain the relationship between Duke Energy and PJM in terms of the -- confirming that PJM is going to return the revenues that it collects from the

wholesale auction providers and the CRES providers back to Duke.

I have not seen that document.

- Q. Would it be fair to say that PJM tariffs would control that pricing as a general statement?
- A. I'm sure -- that would be a logical place to look in the tariff structure, yes.
- Q. And those tariffs are approved by FERC, are they not?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And if FERC has approved tariffs, wouldn't it be logical to assume that a stipulation among parties in Ohio would not control?
- A. Well, if the FERC considered it to be a state compensation plan, that would be one way it would control.
- Q. But that's still PJM tariffs, FERC has still approved, allowing something to control that was established by a state, so it was still under FERC's control even though they have ceded that control to the state in the very limited instance of the state compensation mechanism, correct?
 - A. Yes.

MS. KERN: Objection on the grounds that it was a legal question, it's also a compound

question.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: He can answer if he knows.

- A. I would expect there would be a tariff in the PJM tariffs, FERC-approved PJM tariffs, that would pretty much govern all circumstances.
- Q. So do you think it would be reasonable for a stipulation in a case in Ohio not to address the amount that the utility would receive from PJM since that's already established?
- A. Well, I think, as I said at the outset, from all the discussion and discovery and whatever around these provisions, again, as a nonlawyer I would say the conclusion is that it's not worded as crystal clear as one might like, so it may have been improved had it with more references to, say, the PJM tariffs.
- Q. I think we all agree it could have been worded a little more clearly, one way or another.

MS. KERN: Objection to counsel's last statement. It wasn't a question.

MS. KINGERY: I'll withdraw it.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Q. So, Mr. Hornby, can we agree, then, that neither paragraph II.B nor paragraph IV.A of the

stipulation in the ESP case establishes a price, an amount, that Duke Energy Ohio will receive for its FRR capacity services?

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A. Well, first of all, just to narrow it, that paragraph goes to the provision of capacity, so I don't know what beyond that in terms of FRR services you're talking about. This one talks about the provision of capacity as an FRR entity.

And we can agree that it's definitely not in this wording, there's no indication of the price that PJM, either the price that PJM is going to pay Duke is not spelled out, nor is it, unfortunately, spelled out that PJM is just going to take the revenues it collects from the wholesale auction winners and pass those revenues back to Duke or the revenues it collects from the CRES providers and pass them back.

So that compensation back to the company for the capacity it's providing is not spelled out in either of those provisions.

Q. Thank you.

And regardless of the fact that the language may not be worded as you wish it were worded, you also cannot dispute, can you, that it's worded as the parties intended?

MS. KERN: Objection to the characterization of how he wishes it would be worded. I think he explained where he got his rationale from and it's in his testimony what he cites to discovery responses from the company.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled. He's free to clarify.

- A. Well, as we've established, I wasn't involved whatsoever in any of this drafting or review, that's number one. There was a lot of parties to the settlement, whether this wording is what each of the parties intended, what we do know is the parties signed this stipulation as written.
- Q. And so the answer to my question, then, is what?
 - A. Well --

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- Q. I had asked can you dispute that it is worded the way the parties intended it to be.
- A. Well, I just don't -- no, I can neither dispute nor I guess confirm. All I know from the document itself is that the parties signed the document as it was written.
 - Q. All right. Thank you.

Mr. Hornby, a few minutes ago as we were starting to lay out the structure of our conversation

we talked about the fact that one of your justifications for agreeing with the motion to dismiss was your impressions of the company's decisions over the last few years, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And with regard to each of those decisions you argue that the company knew or should have known what the financial impact of its decision would be, correct?
- A. Yes. You want to take me to a particular point in my testimony where you're starting from?
- Q. Sure. This section starts on approximately page 18.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. And the first reference to "knowing" or "should have known" is on page 20 at line 15.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Isn't it true that there is nothing in PJM's tariffs that would limit the application of a state compensation mechanism to only those circumstances where a company had never made a decision that was inconsistent with known or anticipated financial issues?
- MS. KERN: Can I have the question reread, please?

(Record read.)

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- A. Yes. It's my understanding -- it's not where I was going with my testimony, I didn't make that point in my testimony in this section, it was more to the point that the company had the opportunity to ask or file for cost-based rates and didn't but it wasn't that the state compensation plan hinges on that.
- Q. And, similarly, there's nothing in utility regulatory law, either federally or at the state level, that would limit the application of, let's say, just and reasonable rates to only those companies who have never made a decision that was incompatible with their financial interests.
- A. That's correct. The point is when the Commission, I would expect the Commission would make a decision about just and reasonable rates when a company comes in, the rates have to be just and reasonable not only for the company to ensure address its financial integrity but also for customers who have to pay it.

And everything has to be taken in context and I guess the -- what struck me, why I went through all this was like how did the company get to be in this position where it's losing money or says it's

losing money, and that's actually what sort of prompted me to look at these opportunities.

So, so certainly the company can come in, has come in, and says, okay, we're losing money, we need to recover our embedded cost of capacity, and I'm just saying that while there's a history here and, you know, why didn't you come in sooner if it was this bad, you know, is it — a lot of this just you made a bad decision and now you're unhappy.

- Q. Well, let's talk about those decisions. So the first decision that you talk about is the company's decision in June of 2010 to apply to realign with PJM; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And in June of 2010 isn't it true that the PUCO had never officially approved a state compensation mechanism based on cost?
- A. I don't know. I haven't done that research. On the other hand, I guess my philosophy, it never hurts to ask. So, I mean, if the company felt that that's what it needed, then the company certainly had the opportunity to ask.
- Q. Are you suggesting at all that the company's decision to move to PJM was not in its financial best interest?

A. I haven't researched all the factors as to why the company decided to leave MISO and come to PJM. I think we had a bit of a discussion in the deposition that at that point it looked like the capacity prices in PJM were going to be higher than they were in MISO, but I'm sure there was lots of factors that influenced the company's decision.

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My testimony is solely limited to the fact that at this high level it would appear to me that the company knew or should have known at that point in time that when it was joining PJM and they had the auction results and its cost, that a market-based price wasn't going to cover its embedded cost of capacity.

Q. So you say that --

EXAMINER STENMAN: Can everyone try to turn their microphones off. You can turn them back on. Thank you. I don't understand it, but...

- Q. So you said that it never hurts to ask.

 Isn't it true that within a month after the

 Commission the PUCO first issued an opinion and

 order saying that there would be a state compensation

 mechanism based on cost, Duke Energy Ohio was at this

 Commission asking for the same?
 - A. Yes, it was. Of course, at that point it

had already entered the stipulation and so put it in a different, at least in my view, a different context than AEP, but it certainly asked.

2.

- Q. So you're not aware, if we go back to June of 2010 and the decision to realign to PJM, you're not aware of what costs the company might have anticipated that it would face if it remained in MISO?
- A. I haven't done that research, but the point is that the company was facing costs in MISO and facing revenues in MISO and it decided to join PJM based on the costs it had and the revenues it anticipated in PJM. So the fact that it decided to leave MISO and come to PJM, my assumption is the company decided all things considered it was likely to be better off financially as a member of PJM than a member of MISO.
- Q. Would you please define the term "order of magnitude"?
 - A. Well, let's put it this way --
 - Q. You're an engineer.
- A. Okay, about I'm about 185 pounds, okay, and if somebody, I'm not going to go around the room or guess my height or whatever, so that's a correct order of magnitude. It might be 190. I might be

180. I'm not 100 or 120. So the difference between order of magnitude and something more precise is you're in the right ballpark plus or minus 10 or 15 percent say.

2.

- Q. Isn't it true that in the technical approach, that is such as an engineer might use it, the term "an order of magnitude estimate" would be one that is rounded to the nearest power of ten?
- A. That may be a dictionary definition. That's not what I had in mind.
- Q. So we're talking now about your order of magnitude estimate of the amount by which the company's embedded costs exceeded their market value in June of 2010, and I'm looking here on page 22, line 16.

So by "order of magnitude estimate," you meant it's your best guess?

A. Well, it wasn't a guess in the sense that there is a calculation behind it. It's an approximation, perhaps the term "approximation" might have been a better characterization than "order of magnitude."

But anticipating this line of questioning I wanted to put the caveat around it that, you know, I hadn't pulled the 10-Ks and gone into more detail,

but I felt, based on the -- and I was transparent in where my numbers came from, and felt that, I don't know what price -- so if the price I'm quoting there on page 22 at line 10, \$208 per megawatt-day, that that was an appropriate approximation based on the numbers I had, you know, could have been 220, could have been 180, you know, it wasn't going to be 400, it wasn't going to be 100. So that was the mind-set in terms of the exercise I went through.

2.

- Q. And in coming up with your approximations, to what extent have you factored in changes in price of gas? Natural gas.
- A. Well, I didn't think they came to bear. We're talking about the price of capacity and we're talking about what the company knew or should have known at that time, and at that time the auction results, so as of June of 2010, PJM had already conducted auctions, you know, three years out. So you had your it wasn't a guessing game. You had base residual auction results.

So -- and certainly the price of gas as it effected the energy price in PJM and in longer term it's probably going to affect the market price of capacity, but in the characterization of this analysis for the time period I covered the data was

essentially known and measurable.

- Q. All right. Let's move to the next decision that you cite as problematic. I believe this is on page 24 at line 4. We've now moved forward to August 16, 2010, where the company filed its FRR integration plan with PJM and FERC. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

2.

- Q. And then you go on in that discussion on line 10 to note that in April of 2011, the company gave up its rights to seek a wholesale cost based on, I'm sorry, a wholesale cost-based capacity charge from the FERC in a stipulation in another case. Do you see that?
- A. I struck that sentence in my opening errata.

EXAMINER STENMAN: He did.

- Q. That's right but -- I'm sorry, so we'll move from that one over to answer 30.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Which says the same thing which is why you struck that language.
 - A. Right. It was a duplication.
 - Q. Okay. So let's look at answer 30.
 - A. Okay.

- Q. So you see that.
- A. Yes.

2.

Q. Okay. Thank you.

So what I'd like you to do now for the next couple questions is keep two dates in mind.

August, 2010, when the FRR capacity plan was filed and April of 2011 when this stipulation was entered into.

- A. Okay.
- Q. And let's talk about what happened between those two dates. So you are aware that, are you not, that in November of 2010 AEP made a filing at FERC for a cost-based rate?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you are aware that in December of 2010 the PUCO initiated Case No. 10-2929 and said no, you're not going to have a cost-based rate, we're officially stating that you're going to have a state compensation mechanism that while we think about it is going to be based on the auctions, correct?

MS. KERN: Objection. If counsel has the order to show Mr. Hornby so that he can see the specific reference, otherwise it's -- she's just representing her view of what the orders -- or, entry, excuse me, says.

- Q. Do you have Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 13 in front of you?
 - A. No, I do not.

MS. KINGERY: Can counsel provide it?

MS. KERN: Sure.

- Q. Mr. Hornby, I'd like you to turn to page 2, please.
 - A. Okay.

2.

Q. The carryover paragraph. And I'd like you, I'm going to read to you starting right below the italicized case references, "However, in light of the change proposed by the Companies, the Commission will now expressly adopt as the state compensation mechanism for the Companies the current capacity charges established by the three-year capacity auction conducted by PJM, Inc., during the pendency of this review."

Did I read that correctly?

- A. Yes.
- Q. So, as we were just discussing, between those two dates that we had identified we had an application to the FERC and then we had the Commission establishing SCM at the market rate, correct?
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. And are you aware of a FERC response to the Commission's initiation of this case?
- A. Yes, I'm generally aware that the FERC deferred to the state order and rejected the AEP request.
- Q. So in light of those circumstances, would it not be reasonable for Duke Energy Ohio in negotiating a stipulation in Case No. 11-2641 not to put a lot of value on the ability to go to FERC?
- A. That certainly could have been its thinking at that point in time. I also don't provide a -- any of my estimates for that point in time.
- Q. But it's certainly a decision of the company that you cite.
 - A. Yes. I noted that, yes.
 - Q. Thank you.

2.

All right. And the next decision that you describe as inconsistent with its financial situation is the decision to agree to the ESP stipulation, correct? That would be on page 27 starting on line 4.

- A. Yes.
- Q. And the reason that you make that claim is based on your belief at the time you wrote this testimony that the ESP provided for the amount of --

the level of compensation that Duke Energy Ohio would receive for capacity services, correct?

A. Yes.

2.

Q. But as we've just discussed at some length, the stipulation does not actually provide on the, in black and white, on the written page for that level of compensation, correct?

MS. KERN: Objection to the extent that that was not Mr. Hornby's testimony.

EXAMINER STENMAN: He can clarify.

- A. Well, without going back over old ground I think I agreed that the exact text of the two provisions we discussed earlier do not spell out the exact amount of capacity revenue that the company was going to receive.
 - Q. Thank you.
- A. On the other hand, the company had -- at that point in time -- well, back off on that.

So what the, you know, what the company interpreted that as it was going to -- how it was going to play out down the road I guess is up to the company, but at the end of the day, you know, the company agreed to that stipulation, did not put in a proviso saying: Subject to our retaining our right to seek cost-based compensation down the road during

the term of this provision. The company agreed to the stipulation as written.

- Q. But, again, the stipulation, we've agreed, does not clearly provide for any compensation and so --
 - A. Well, certainly the company --
 - O. -- isn't it true --

2.

- A. The company came into the ESP asking for cost-based recovery, recovery of its embedded costs. It then agreed to a stipulation for some uncertain amount which is certainly no reference to costs, so I guess it's reasonable to assume that the amount they agreed to receive, even if it wasn't spelled out, was something closer to market-based revenue than to cost and certainly not zero.
- Q. But based on your nonlegal background, if the contract does not provide for something, can you fill it in and have any basis for assuming what each party may have thought?
- A. I'll certainly defer to the lawyers on that one.
 - Q. Thank you.

So let's take it down a little bit different path. Even if the stipulation had some language in it that was clearly specifying what Duke

Energy Ohio would receive for capacity, let's see how we then look at the timeline, at the events surrounding these decisions, okay?

So for right now we're going to assume that the stipulation clearly specified market based rates, which isn't the case --

A. Right.

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- Q. -- but we'll assume that.
- A. Agree to disagree.
- Q. Okay. So is it not true that the ESP stipulation was signed and filed with the Commission on October 24, 2011?
 - A. Yes, I think that's the correct date.
- Q. On October 24, 2011, had the PUCO issued a final order in case 10-2929?
 - A. No. Of course, on the other hand, it didn't prevent the company from applying in June, 2011, for a cost-based rate.
 - Q. I didn't ask that.
 - A. But that's, you know, the context.
- Q. The Commission had not yet issued a final order.
 - A. It had not.
- Q. So the most recent statement that the PUCO had made about a state cost mechanism for any

entity was that it would be at market, correct?

- A. That's the statement made for AEP/Ohio Power.
- Q. Correct. But that was the most recent statement that the PUCO had issued --
 - A. Yes.

2.

Q. -- on this topic.

And on October 24, 2011, isn't it true that FERC also had not changed its position with regard to this rate, that is, it had not turned its — changed its decision and allowed AEP to have a cost-based rate?

MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Grounds?

 $\operatorname{MS.}$ BOJKO: I think that mischaracterizes the state of affairs.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. My general understanding is that FERC didn't change its decision that it made about AEP and that it, the assumption is that would still continue to defer to a state compensation mechanism.
- Q. So did Duke Energy Ohio on that date have any reason to know that the Commission would ultimately change its mind and approve a cost-based rate for AEP?

1732 1 No more so than when it made the decision 2 to file in June of 2011 asking for a cost-based rate. 3 MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry, may I have that answer -- or the question and answer reread, please? 4 5 EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes. (Record read.) 6 7 MS. BOJKO: Thank you. Sir, was there anything filed in June of 8 Q. 9 '11 with regard to cost-based rates or capacity 10 charges? 11 Well, my --Α. I'm just trying to understand your last 12 Ο. 13 answer. 14 Α. Okay. When you said "It made the decision to 15 file in June of '11," are you talking about the ESP 16 application --17 18 Α. Yes. 19 Q. -- that the company filed? 20 Α. Yes. 21 Okay. Thank you for that clarification. 0. 22 I'd like to look at your testimony now on 23 page 27. 24 Α. Okay. 25 Q. And I'd like to start at the end of line

8, and I understand this is in the middle of a
sentence but I don't think it's misleading.

MS. BOJKO: Objection.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's see how it goes.

MS. KINGERY: Right.

- Q. "It is reasonable to assume that the Company considered numerous factors before deciding to agree to the stipulation. My analysis identifies two of those factors the compensation the Company would receive under the ESSC established in the stipulation and the Company's expectation that the market value of the underlying legacy assets from June 2015 onward would be materially higher than their embedded costs," did I read that correctly?
 - A. Yes.

2.

- Q. So you have identified two factors, you described them as two of those factors, and isn't it correct that when you say "those factors," you're referring back to the previous sentence where you say "It's reasonable to assume that the Company considered factors"?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Did you speak with any representative of the company to help you identify the basis for the Commission -- the company's decision?

- Α. We did ask several data requests and my understanding, based on pretty much all the experience I've had in various cases, is that if I picked up the phone and tried to call Mr. Trent, he probably wouldn't have answered my call. But you have to go through the proper channels, and my understanding that the avenue that was available was basically through data requests.
- 0. Did you read any news releases that the company issued at the time the decision was made --
 - Α. No.

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- -- to try to determine this? So isn't it correct that you have no basis in fact for the -- your conclusions that these are important justifications for the company's decision?
- Well, the basis is that for analyzing these two factors is that they go to the financial situation of the company vis-a-vis its ability to recover its embedded cost of capacity which the company says is a huge issue and big dollars involved, and so I felt that those are two factors I could put some numbers on and get my arms around and that was worthwhile putting some numbers on them. there are other offsetting factors, we weren't able

to elicit that through data requests.

2.

- Q. So you have no actual knowledge that the company signed the ESP stipulation in part because it expected market prices for capacity and energy to rise after the end of the ESP stipulation, correct?
- A. This is one of these instances where, you know, the company was aware or should have been aware of the costs and the capacity prices that I use in my analysis because the capacity price projections that I use in my analysis are taken from the testimony of Judah Rose who was a company witness who had filed testimony a few months earlier.
- Q. And I'm again trying to understand the purpose for the known or should have known legal standard.
- A. Well, obviously, if I can't get a data response where the company can confirm that it knew, then I can't say definitively that it knew. So I have to say it either knew or it should have known. And I've used that standard in, say, prudence cases when you're trying to look at a transaction that took place, you know, several years in the past and without trying to, you know, second guess somebody, so then you say, well, what was the information available to the decision-maker at the time they made

the decision.

2.

And you have to be able to back up that, okay, if the company -- you don't know for sure whether the company knew, and you say, well, what would a reasonable person have known. And since these, you know, I would expect it would know at that point in time its annual anticipated embedded cost of capacity and, I mean, I used what the company filed in that proceeding, and I used the projection of capacity revenues that the company witness, Mr. Rose, presented in the proceeding, so I'm assuming whoever made the decision was aware of both those costs and those revenues.

Now, other factors they took in consideration is, I don't know what other factors, but those two factors they would have known or should have known.

- Q. So when you talk about your belief that the company knew something or should have known something, are you proposing that a company should not be authorized to recover just and reasonable rates if it knew or should have known some fact that you believe is inconsistent with the decision that it made?
 - A. I'm just trying -- it's hard to give a

"yes" or "no" answer to that. I think the Commission is facing in this proceeding an application by the company for recovery of a charge to recover its embedded cost of capacity and one of the company's positions is that, well, we need this because of —to ensure our financial integrity, just and reasonable rates.

And all I'm putting out here is the background, I know the parties disagree, but like from my position the company entered the stipulation, it entered it knowingly, the -- it's now apparently unhappy with the amount of money it's recovering for its capacity so it's coming in saying, oh, well, we want to recover those embedded costs of capacity that we're not recovering, we've got a shortfall, please approve it, just and reasonable rates.

And I'm saying, okay, well, isn't this the situation where the company made a decision and it's now unhappy with the way it's unfolded.

Q. Let's move on to the last decision that you identify as inconsistent. And I believe that is the decision not to file an application with the PUCO for approval of cost-based rates immediately after the ESP case. And that would be on page 31.

A. Okay.

2.

Q. Starting on approximately line 7. You say "Nevertheless, if Duke Energy Ohio held these positions as of November 2011, it is surprising that the Company did not seek to collect such costs before now. Under its view, it could have applied to collect such costs immediately after entering that Stipulation. Instead, the Company waited approximately ten months."

Did I read that correctly?

A. Yes.

2.

- Q. In November, 2011, isn't it true that the Commission had not yet issued its order in 10-2929?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. So there was not a final order, or even an opinion and order, not a final order, until July of 2012, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. So, again, in November, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio had no reason to believe that the Commission would change its mind and allow cost-based state capacity mechanism, correct?
- A. I would disagree. The company doesn't know really what the Commission would do. Mr. Trent is saying that the company's financial integrity is dire, and that they're not earning just and

reasonable rates, and this is a separate -- the cost recovery they're seeking for is a separate noncompetitive wholesale service not covered by the ESP, nothing in the ESP preventing the company from filing an application. So I'm saying, well, if you truly held all those views as of November, 2011, your financial situation I think was, you know, if you accept the company's numbers, just as dire then as it was when it filed in July, so I'm saying why did you wait six months, seven months, whatever.

- Q. You have an alternative recommendation in your testimony, as we discussed earlier, suggesting that the Commission, if it approves any recovery in this case, should order that recovery to be collected directly from CRES providers and wholesale auction winners, correct?
 - A. Yes.

2.

- Q. And isn't it true that you believe that this approach in contrast to a collection from end-use customers would be fair and would not harm retail competition?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So is it fair to say that you believe a collection directly from end-use customers would harm retail competition?

A. I'm not so much saying that the collection directly from end-use customers would harm retail competition. I think it's fair or a better proposition to collect the moneys that, whatever are approved, from the wholesale auction winners on the one hand and the CRES providers on the other.

They're either going to pass all those amounts straight through to end-use customers or at the end of the day the end-use customers are going to pay for it, or at least with respect to the CRES providers and perhaps the wholesale auction winners, but certainly CRES providers, if they want to try to distinguish themselves one from the other in terms of the rates they offer their customers, they might be willing to absorb some portion of those.

- Q. You've read the Commission's order and entries on rehearing in 10-2929?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. The capacity case.
- A. Yeah.
- Q. And you have also, I assume, read the orders in AEP's most recent ESP proceeding.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So you understand, do you not, that the Commission has looked at this issue and has

determined that the appropriate way to handle cost-based capacity collections is by having the CRES providers pay the auction price, the market-based price, and have the remainder collected directly from end-use customers.

- A. Yes, I know that was their decision in that case.
- Q. And you're aware that this was a substantial issue in the AEP proceedings.
- A. I'm aware it was an issue. I don't know whether it was a substantial issue or not.
 - Q. Fair enough.

2.

And, Mr. Hornby, you also argued that there should be no true-up in this proceeding, correct?

- A. Yes. In terms of the recovery, the amount -- if any amount is approved.
- Q. And in a typical rate proceeding isn't it true that a commission generally allows the utility the opportunity to earn a given rate of return?
- A. Well, yes, the Commission will set rates that are designed to give the company the opportunity to recover its cost and earn a reasonable rate of return, but those are base rates that aren't subject to true up and there's no guarantee.

- Q. But the opportunity to earn is on the rate of return, correct? That's how it's usually expressed.

 A. That's how it's usually expressed.
- Q. And is there anything in this proceeding that you can point to that would guarantee the recovery of a particular rate of return?
- A. Well, no, but as I just said, the rates aren't set to guarantee the rate of return. The rates are set to give you the opportunity to earn your allowed rate of return.
- MS. KINGERY: Just a moment. Could we have about a ten-minute break?
- EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go off the record.
- 16 (Discussion off the record.)
- 17 EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's take a ten-minute break.
- 19 (Recess taken.)
- 20 EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on the
- 21 record. Did you have any additional questions?
- MS. KINGERY: We do not.
- 23 EXAMINER STENMAN: Did staff have
- 24 anything?

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MR. JONES: No, your Honor.

1 EXAMINER STENMAN: Redirect? 2. MS. KERN: No redirect, your Honor. 3 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor. 4 5 EXAMINER STENMAN: With respect to the 6 exhibits? 7 MS. KINGERY: I don't believe we had any. EXAMINER STENMAN: No. But OCC did. 8 9 MS. KERN: OCC would move for the 10 admission of OCC Exhibits 22 and 22A with the 11 exception of page attachment JRH-3, page 6 of 6. There's an issue that counsel is looking into with 12 13 respect to this page, so we will notify your Honor 14 when we have resolved this issue. 15 EXAMINER STENMAN: Any objections to the admission of OCC Exhibit 22 and 22A with the 16 17 exception of the noted page? 18 MS. KINGERY: No objections, your Honor. 19 EXAMINER STENMAN: OCC Exhibits 22 and 22A will be admitted with that exception. 20 21 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 22 EXAMINER STENMAN: OCC, you may call your 23 next witness. 24 MS. GRADY: Thank you, your Honor. OCC 25 calls to the stand Dr. Kenneth Rose.

1744 1 EXAMINER STENMAN: Please raise your 2 right hand. 3 (Witness sworn.) 4 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. 5 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 6 7 KENNETH ROSE, PH.D. 8 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 9 examined and testified as follows: 10 DIRECT EXAMINATION 11 By Ms. Grady: Good afternoon, Mr. Rose. 12 Ο. 13 Α. Good afternoon. 14 For the record, can you identify yourself Q. 15 and who you are employed for purposes of this 16 proceeding? 17 Α. My name is Kenneth Rose --EXAMINER STENMAN: Could you please turn 18 19 your microphone on. Thank you. 20 My name is Kenneth Rose. I am an 21 independent consultant and I was working under 22 contract with OCC. 23 Now, Mr. Rose, do you have before you 24 what has been marked for identification purposes as 25 OCC Exhibit No. 23, the direct testimony of Kenneth

Rose, Ph.D.?

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- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And can you identify that document for me?
 - A. I'm sorry, identify it?
 - Q. Yes. Do you recognize this document?
 - A. Yes, I do.
 - Q. And can you tell me what this document is.
 - A. This is the direct testimony of Kenneth Rose, Ph.D., which was filed in this case.
 - Q. And was this document, OCC Exhibit No.

 23, prepared by you or under your direct supervision and control?
 - A. Yes, it was.
 - Q. Do you have any additions, corrections, or deletions to this testimony at this time?
 - A. There were two corrections that we made at the deposition, I don't know if those became part of the record or not.
 - Q. If you could go through those, please.
 - A. Okay. On page 9 of my direct testimony, line 4, I'd like to change the word "earnings" to "revenue."
- 25 And on page 13, line 12, I'd like to

strike the parenthetical remark, "see case No." et al.

- Q. Just to make sure the record is clear, if we go to the correction you made on page 9, the sentence that starts on line 3 should read: This is equivalent to requiring customers to guarantee a certain level of revenue for both the regulated transmission and distribution and unregulated portions, generation capacity, of Duke Energy Ohio's businesses; is that business; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.

2.

- Q. And the sentence that, the next change that you mentioned on page 13, the sentence should read, beginning on line 10: "More time was also given to the company to manage the transition to competition under the company's rate stabilization plan period," correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Are there any other additions, corrections, or deletions to your testimony?
 - A. No.
- Q. Mr. Rose, if I were to ask you the questions that are posed in your testimony marked as OCC Exhibit No. 23, would the answers be the same?
 - A. Yes, they would.

1747 1 MS. GRADY: At this time, your Honor, we would tender Mr. Rose for cross-examination. 2. 3 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. 4 Any questions from intervenors? MR. DARR: I was asking whether or not he 5 6 had been sworn in. 7 EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes. 8 MR. DARR: I didn't catch it, that's why 9 I asked. 10 EXAMINER STENMAN: I suppose we were very 11 quiet then. MR. DARR: Either that or I was too 12 13 noisy. 14 EXAMINER STENMAN: Either way, it did 15 happen. MR. DARR: Okay, thank you. 16 17 EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Spiller. MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor, 18 19 first I would move to strike certain portions of 20 Mr. Rose's testimony, please. 21 EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes. 22 MS. SPILLER: Starting first on page 2, 23 line 18, strike the word "additional." 24 Page 3, line 1 through line 15, line 17 25 through line 19.

Page 4, line 1 through 7.

2.

Page 5, line 3 carrying down to line 14 asking to strike the first four words on line 14, market development period.

Moving to page 7, lines 8 through 10.

Page 8, line 19 through 21, and that would be the sentence that begins toward the end of line 19 through, following all the way through line 21, the conclusion of that sentence.

Page 12, lines 13 through 23.

Page 13, lines 1 through 2.

Page 15, lines 13 -- strike that -- lines 17 through 22.

MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry, could you say that last one, page 13?

MS. SPILLER: Sure, it was page 15, lines 17 through 22.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, with respect to the motion to strike the testimony as identified on pages 2 through 18, this is testimony in which Mr. Rose is offering legal conclusions as to the disposition of a motion to summary judgment — or, a motion to dismiss as well as opinions as to the interpretation of a document, a document that, in

fact, has legal precedent and effect, its interpretation's certainly outside of his expertise.

2.

I would certainly note as well that

Mr. Rose is now the third -- strike that -- is the
second of the two OCC witnesses who has offered
opinion with respect to their views as to the motion
to dismission and the motion or -- strike that -- and
the ESP stipulation, recommendations that, perhaps
coincidentally or not, are identical, and at this
point this testimony is prejudicial in that it is
cumulative of the testimony that we just heard from

Mr. Hornby --

With respect to the motion to strike concerning testimony on pages 12 and 13, the basis for this motion to strike is that this is not Mr. Rose's testimony. In fact, he is merely reiterating that which another witness, Mr. Effron, provides in his testimony. As this testimony is not attributed to Mr. Rose, it should not be included within his testimony. The reason for including it simply reinforces and gives undue weight to the testimony of Mr. Effron.

Finally, with respect to the proposed redactions on page 15 of Mr. Rose's testimony, he is offering legal opinions with respect to transition

costs and the company's alleged attempt to recover same. Again, outside of his scope of expertise.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Ms. Grady.

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MS. GRADY: Yes, briefly, your Honor.

Although Mr. Rose does at times offer what has been characterized as a legal opinion, like the other multitude of witnesses in this case who have testified on legal opinions, including Mr. Trent and Mr. Wathen, this testimony on legal opinion is bound up in the testimony on the regulatory policy.

They're intertwined. It's difficult to separate the two, the legal questions from the regulatory questions, and so this witness has done just what every other witness has done and relied upon his expertise as — and experience in the regulatory field.

I also might add, your Honor, that

Mr. Rose is uniquely qualified to testify with

respect to stranded costs and transition costs having

worked on Senate Bill 3 which enacted the transition

or the transition cost language that are found in the

statute and continue to be provided today.

He is an expert in that field much more so than any other expert. He worked with the

legislators. He drafted the legislation. He came up with the terms. I think it's very clear, and Ms. Spiller went into that information on his deposition, that Mr. Rose is very uniquely qualified in that respect.

Finally, with regard to counsel's contentions that this would be prejudicial, I think that that suggestion here discounts the fact that the attorney examiners as well as the Commission are expertly qualified to determine and to understand the information before it and will not be confused or prejudiced by the information presented.

And finally, your Honor, it's very consistent, rejecting the motion to strike is consistent with all the earlier rulings with respect to the numerous witnesses that have -- motions to strike have been made for.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. The motion to strike will be denied. The appropriate weight will be given to the testimony.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Spiller:

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Q. Mr. Rose, you were not at all involved in

drafting Senate Bill 221, correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And you are not an attorney, correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. You are not competent by training to express legal opinions or conclusions of law, correct?
- A. Only to the extent that my expertise as an economist on restructuring and regulation apply.
- Q. But, sir, you are not competent by training to express conclusions of law, correct?
- A. I'm not an attorney if that's what you're asking, and I stipulated that.
- Q. And your area of expertise does not concern the interpretation of legal conclusions, correct?
- A. Only in the context of the issues that I raise on interpretation of the market. The operations of.
- Q. And, sir, you believe you are qualified as an economist to render opinions with respect to -- strike that.
- You are qualified as an economist, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. And in that respect, sir, your area of focus is retail access to the markets, correct?
 - A. And I would also say wholesale markets.
- Q. Okay. And you do not know, sir, what Ohio law provides with respect to interpreting contracts, correct?
 - A. No, I do not.

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- Q. And to the extent you may be rendering an opinion with respect to the interpretation or enforceability of an agreement, you've relied upon the advice of OCC counsel in this case, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And to the extent you are interpreting Commission orders, you rely upon the advice of counsel, correct?
 - A. And my own interpretation.
- Q. And so for purposes of this case, sir, your direct testimony, you did rely upon counsel for the OCC for purposes of interpretating Commission orders, correct?
- A. There are a couple points in my direct testimony where I state that.
- Q. And, sir, you were aware of the primary recommendations of the OCC's other witnesses in this proceeding when you wrote your direct testimony in

this case, correct?

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- A. I saw drafts of other testimony, yes.
- Q. And so you were aware of their recommendations, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And, in fact, your primary recommendation is the same as the primary recommendations of all other OCC witnesses in this case, correct?
- A. The three, the three that I reviewed, yes.
- Q. Well, sir, are you aware of any other witnesses in this proceeding on behalf of the OCC other than Mr. Effron, Dr. Woolridge, and Mr. Hornby?
 - A. No.
- Q. And those are the three gentlemen whose testimony you reviewed prior to the submission of your direct testimony in this case, correct?
 - A. The drafts of their, of their testimony.
- Q. And those were the three gentlemen whose draft recommendations you were aware of prior to the submission of your direct testimony in this case, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, sir, your primary recommendation is that the Commission grant the motion to dismiss that

had been filed by the OCC and other intervenors, correct?

> Α. Yes.

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MS. GRADY: Your Honor, may I ask counsel to slow down a little bit. I know we would like to get out of here, but I have a hard time following her when she's speaking so fast and I would imagine the witness does too.

- 0. Sir, are you having trouble?
- Well, I'm from Chicago so I'm used to Α. fast talkers.
 - So we're good. We're good. All right. Ο. Sir, as you are not an attorney, you do not know the standards of review to be applied to a

- motion to dismiss, do you? What I did was read the motion to dismiss and in my own -- made my own interpretation of what that would mean with respect to the findings that I
- 19 make in my direct testimony.
 - 0. But, sir, as you are not an attorney you do not know the standard of review to be applied to a motion to dismiss, correct?
 - Well, I do know what would happen if the motion to dismiss is granted.
 - Q. But, sir, for purposes of the

determination of the motion to dismiss, you do not know the legal criteria that would be applicable, correct?

- A. Not specifically, no.
- Q. And, sir, you did not draft the motion to dismiss, correct?
 - A. No, I did not.
- Q. You did not provide any legal analysis or legal research with regard to the motion to dismiss, correct?
 - A. No.

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- Q. You did not provide any legal conclusions that were included in the motion to dismiss, correct?
 - A. No.
- Q. And, in fact, Mr. Rose, it's fair to say that you had no involvement whatsoever in the motion to dismiss as you were first retained for purposes of this case about two to three months after that motion had been filed, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Mr. Rose, so in this case you cannot provide the Commission with any expert opinion that is relevant to its determination of whether the company's application is precluded by the ESP stipulation as argued by the OCC, correct?

- A. I do know what would happen if the motion to dismiss is granted.
- Q. But, sir, in terms of the legal criteria for granting that motion to dismiss you are not qualified to provide expert opinion to the Commission in order to aid it in its determination, right?

MS. GRADY: Objection.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Grounds?

MS. GRADY: Asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. I'm -- could you repeat that?

MS. SPILLER: Could we have it read back,

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(Record read.)

- A. Not on the motion to dismiss specifically, no.
 - Q. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Rose, in your testimony you do not dispute that Duke Energy -- you do not dispute Duke Energy Ohio's obligations as an FRR entity, correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And you do not dispute in your testimony in this case that Duke Energy Ohio has committed its legacy generating assets to fulfilling its FRR capacity service obligation, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. You do not dispute through your testimony in this case Duke Energy Ohio's embedded costs for fulfilling its FRR capacity service obligation, correct?
- A. I did not make an analysis of the embedded costs.
 - Q. And, sir -- I'm sorry.
- A. I saw what the company had filed, but I didn't do my own analysis.
- Q. And, sir, for purposes of your testimony in this case you have not done an independent analysis of the company's financial condition, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. You cannot dispute that the company incurred negative returns on equity for its legacy generation business in 2012, correct?
- A. I don't in my testimony. I did not address that.
- Q. And, sir, you cannot dispute that the company is projected to incur negative returns on equity for its legacy generation business through May 31, 2015, correct?
 - A. I can't confirm or deny that.

Q. And, sir, the term that I just used, legacy generation business, you understand that to be the business that concerns Duke Energy Ohio's legacy coal assets, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And those are the assets, sir, that were previously used and useful and in rate base, correct?
 - A. In the predecessor company, yes.
 - Q. Thank you, sir.

And you have not done an analysis on whether negative returns on equity would be compensatory for a utility company in the provision of its capacity service, correct?

- A. I am not.
- Q. You also do not dispute the Commission's determination that a return on equity of 7.6 percent is not compensatory for purposes of a utility company's provision of FRR capacity service, correct?
 - A. I have not.
- Q. And, sir, you do not dispute through your testimony that Duke Energy Ohio incurred a negative return on equity with regard to its electric transmission, distribution, and generation business in 2012, correct?
 - A. I have not done that analysis, no.

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- Q. And, Mr. Rose, the FRR obligation on the part of Duke Energy Ohio requires it to self-supply capacity for its footprint through May 31, 2015, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And, sir, there is no other entity in Duke Energy Ohio's service territory that has that obligation to supply capacity, correct?
- A. I don't know if any other entities, any other load-serving entities have opted out; that's possible under PJM rules. But I don't -- as far as I know Duke is the only one.
- Q. And, sir, for purposes of your testimony in this case did you review Duke Energy Ohio's transitional or out-of-time FRR plan that was filed with the FERC on August 16, 2010?
 - A. No, I did not.
- Q. And, sir, would you agree with me that the FERC proceedings would have been the proceedings in which the opt-out was offered to alternate load-serving entities in respect of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR?
- A. I'm not sure when they can opt out. I think they can do that at any time there's an auction so there's been other opportunities since 2010.

- Q. But you don't know as you sit here today whether any alternate load-serving entities have opted out of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR plan --
 - A. No.

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- Q. -- for the period at issue in this case; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Mr. Rose, Duke Energy Ohio's FRR obligation to provide capacity for all of the load in its footprint will persist after the company transfers its generating assets by no later than December 31, 2014, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. And the nature of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR capacity service obligation will not change after it transfers those legacy generation assets, correct?
- A. Could you explain what you mean by "the nature"?
- Q. Well, the company will still have the obligation to self-supply capacity resources to meet its load obligations for the Duke Energy Ohio load zone, correct?
 - A. Until 2015.
 - Q. Yes, sir.
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Mr. Rose, you were not involved in the 2006 PJM settlement proceedings that culminated in the creation of the fixed resource requirement, or FRR, entity, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. Now, sir, you have identified yourself as an expert in electric market restructuring, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. And you've indicated that the issues in which you typically engage in that capacity concern retail and wholesale market access, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Prior to this year you had not provided testimony before the Ohio Commission, correct?
 - A. Prior to this year, that's correct.
- Q. And you have provided testimony, sir, on behalf of OCC with regard to Dayton Power & Light's proposed electric security plan, correct?
 - A. The current case.
- Q. Mr. Rose, would you agree with me that the Ohio Commission speaks through its orders?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the orders issued by the Ohio
 Commission establish the rates, recovery mechanisms,
 rate allocations among customer classes and other

things, correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And the Commission orders dictate what a utility recovers with respect to its provision of services, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And these Commission orders also dictate the rights that -- the rates that customers are charged in exchange for their receipt of those services, correct?
- A. That's correct. Subject to appeal, of course.
- Q. Sir, given the significance and effect of Commission orders you would agree that they are comprehensive, correct?
 - A. The orders?
- 17 Q. Yes, sir.
 - A. Generally speaking, yes. Or they specify what it covers.
 - Q. And the Ohio Commission's orders, you would agree, sir, are accurate, correct?
 - A. To the best of their abilities.
- Q. And you would agree, sir, that the Ohio Commission's orders are complete, correct?
 - MS. GRADY: Objection. That's a very

general question. If you want to be specific about what orders we're speaking, I think that would help.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. They're complete to the extent that they define in the order.
- Q. And, Mr. Rose, you do not know the Ohio Commission to have issued orders that are inaccurate or incomplete, correct?

MS. GRADY: Objection.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. Well, there have been times where I've disagreed with the findings of the Commission.
- Q. But that doesn't render it inaccurate or -- strike that.

That doesn't render the order incomplete, correct?

MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry, I'm going to object now, that mischaracterizes the Commission's practice. I'm sure if you want to go to a particular order, there are many erratas, there are entry nunc pro tuncs that are filed. I mean, I think that's very unclear to make that kind of broad, sweeping characterization of the Commission's practices.

MS. SPILLER: Well, your Honor --

EXAMINER STENMAN: The witness is free to

clarify, and all of the Commission's orders speak for themselves.

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- A. I'm taking these questions, and maybe I should specify, as saying that the Commission does what it does and I don't disagree with that. They are complete to the extent as defined by the Commission, they change it and sometimes change their own opinions that they've made in the past. So it's an ongoing process as well. And they're human beings so they're not perfect.
- Q. But you have no reason to dispute, sir, that the Ohio Commission takes care to ensure that the orders that it issues are, in fact, accurate at the time that they are issued, correct?

MS. GRADY: Objection.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Grounds?

MS. GRADY: Relevance.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. They try to make the best decisions that they can at the time that they make the decision.
 - Q. Thank you.

Mr. Rose, although you were not involved in the drafting of Senate Bill 221, you are familiar with it, correct?

A. Yes, I am.

- Q. And you do know that under Senate Bill 221 an electric distribution utility is required to offer standard service offer of competitive retail electric service, correct?
- A. Standard service offer either under MRO or ESP?
 - Q. Yes, sir.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And that is a standard service offer of competitive retail electric service, correct?
 - A. Through the bidding program.
- Q. I'm sorry?
 - A. Through the bidding program?
- 14 Q. No.

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- A. Then I'm not sure what you're referring to as competitive.
 - Q. Well, you're familiar with Revised Code 4928, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And therein it's provided that electric distribution utilities are required to offer standard service offers of competitive retail electric service, correct?
- A. Right. And that has been through a competitive bidding process that they've been

determining that it's a, that it's competitive.

Q. Well, sir, as a general proposition 4928 does require that a standard service offer of competitive retail electric service must be offered, correct?

MS. GRADY: Objection. Asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And the standard service offer can take the form of either a market rate offer or an ESP, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And a standard service offer is not required by law to be offered pursuant to a competitive bidding process plan, correct?
 - A. I'm sorry, could you --
- Q. A standard service offer is not required by law to be offered pursuant -- strike that.

A standard service offer is not required by law to include a competitive bidding process plan, correct?

- A. Not by law, but it has been in practice.
- Q. And it's been a practice in what respect, sir?

- A. In the actual ESPs that the Commission has approved, FirstEnergy and then -- was the first one I believe, AEP most recently.
- Q. Well, the first ESP that was approved for AEP Ohio did not include a competitive bidding process plan, correct?
 - A. That's right.

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- Q. The first ESP for Duke Energy Ohio did not include a competitive bidding process plan, correct?
- A. Are you referring to the -- which one now are you referring to?
 - Q. The original, the first one, 08-920.
 - A. No, it did not.
- Q. And Dayton Power & Light's first ESP proceeding did not include a competitive bidding process plan, correct?
 - A. They did in their last ESP.
- Q. But that's the one that's currently pending before the Commission, correct?
- A. That's the one that just expired at the end of last year.
- Q. And you believe there was an auction involved for SSO service in Dayton Power & Light's first ESP?

- A. That, I don't recall now. They're proposing one in the new one.
 - Q. Yes, sir.

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But you would agree with me, sir, that an electric security plan for competitive retail electric service is not required to include a competitive bidding process.

- A. It's not in the law if that's what you're asking.
 - Q. Thank you.

Mr. Rose, in your testimony you reference the ESP stipulation that was docketed under case 11-3549, correct?

- A. That's right.
- Q. And for purposes of our discussion this afternoon could we simply refer to that as the Duke Energy Ohio ESP proceeding?
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. Or the ESP stipulation.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Mr. Rose, you did not draft the Duke Energy Ohio ESP stipulation, correct?
- A. No, I did not.
- Q. And you were not a witness for the Ohio
 Consumers' Counsel in Duke Energy Ohio's ESP

proceeding, correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And the interpretation of Duke Energy
 Ohio's ESP stipulation does not require expert
 analysis or evaluation of access to retail markets,
 correct?
- A. To be able to evaluate what was in the stipulation?
 - Q. To evaluate what it said, yes, sir.
 - A. No, I don't think so.
- Q. And the interpretation of the ESP stipulation did not require expert analysis or evaluation of access to wholesale markets, correct?
- A. Well, I think some expertise was probably involved to understand what the terms are.
- Q. But in terms of reading the document, did that concern expert analysis or evaluation of access to wholesale markets?
 - A. I would think so.
 - Q. For purposes of understanding words.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And those would be words specific to the PJM wholesale market?
- A. Right.
- Q. Such as "final zonal capacity price"?

- Right, what that means, I would imagine that experts were involved in interpreting that and writing it.
- Were there other terms within the ESP Ο. stipulation that you found were so technical in nature that they required interpretation through the application of expert analysis?
 - From my part? Α.
 - Ο. Yes, sir.
 - Α. No.

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- Mr. Rose, despite not being involved in Q. the creation of the ESP stipulation or the proceedings relative to that case you believe that you are qualified to interpret the document, correct?
 - Α. Yes.
- Mr. Rose, you would agree with me that the Ohio Commission has an obligation to ensure that jurisdictional utilities are justly and reasonably compensated for the services they provide, correct?
 - Α. For regulated services, yes.
- And, sir, you are aware that the Ohio Commission has found that capacity service provided by an FRR entity is not a competitive retail electric service, correct?
 - MS. GRADY: Objection. Mischaracterizes

the order and the finding of the Commission.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: He can clarify.

Go ahead and answer.

- A. My interpretation of what the Commission found in that case was that they were making a distinction between retail versus wholesale, not competitive versus noncompetitive. I think your interpretation is that they were specifying a part of the law that deals with the noncompetitive services.
- Q. Well, sir, in the part of the law that the Commission was referring to that pertains to noncompetitive services, is that part of the law in which the Commission relied in approving a cost-based charge for an FRR entity? Correct?
- A. I'm sorry, I was looking for something, I didn't --
- Q. Sure. Do you need the Commission's opinion and order from July 2nd, 2012?
- A. I have excerpts of it here and that's what I was looking for.
- Q. How about if we get you the entire document.
 - A. Well, the part --
 - Q. I would rather you have --
 - A. I do have the part that I was just

1 referring to which is page 22 of the Commission order 2. that you referred to. And it says that: We noted earlier -- this is in the last paragraph on the page in about the middle of the paragraph -- capacity is a 4 5 wholesale rather than a retail service. The 6 Commission's obligation under rate of return 7 regulation is to ensure that the jurisdictional 8 utilities receive reasonable compensation for their services that they render. That's referring to 10 wholesale and retail distinction that they make. MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if we may 11 12 approach to hand Mr. Rose the entire opinion and 13 order I believe previously marked as OCC Exhibit 1. 14 EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes. 15 MS. GRADY: If we can have a moment, your 16 Honor, to locate that. 17 EXAMINER STENMAN: Let us know once you find it. 18 19 Ready, Ms. Grady? 20 MS. GRADY: OCC Exhibit 1; is that 21 correct? EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes. 22 23 0. (By Ms. Spiller) And, sir, you have the 24 entire document, correct? 25 Α. Yes, sir.

- Q. Previously marked as OCC Exhibit 1, the Commission's opinion and order in case 10-2929 issued on July 2nd, 2012, correct?
- A. What I was handed here is entry on rehearing. I thought you were referring to the July 2nd order.
- Q. Put that one aside. We'll get to that one in a moment.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Are we bringing him the opinion and order?

MS. SPILLER: Yes.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Wonderful.

THE WITNESS: It didn't match up, you had me worried.

- Q. And, sir, for purposes of the record the opinion and order in case 10-2929 signed by the Commission on July 2, 2012, has previously been marked as OCC Exhibit 1 in these proceedings. And you have this document in front of you, correct, sir?
 - A. Now I do.
- Q. Thank you. And if you could turn to page 13.
 - A. Okay.

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Q. And, sir, the second sentence in the first full paragraph on page 13 of OCC Exhibit 1

indicates that "Section 4928.05(A)(1) Revised Code, provides that competitive retail electric service is, to a large extent, exempt from supervision and regulation by the Commission." Correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. Sir, certainly given your familiarity with Senate Bill 3 and your familiarity with Senate Bill 221 you would agree that competitive retail electric service is, to a large extent, exempted from the Commission's supervision and regulation.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And moving back to page 22, the excerpt that you had previously identified.
 - A. Yes, I have it.
- Q. In the second full paragraph it indicates that "Pursuant to Section 4905.22, Revised Code, all charges for service shall be just and reasonable and not more than allowed by law or by order of the Commission." Correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And moving on to the third paragraph in OCC Exhibit 1, page 22, the Commission concluded that it had jurisdiction to establish a state compensation mechanism pursuant to its general supervisory authority found in Sections 4905.04, 4905.05, and

4905.06 Revised Code, correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And, sir, you would agree with me based upon this finding and order that the Ohio Commission established a cost-based charge for FRR capacity service outside of the provisions of Chapter 4928.
- A. Right. As we discussed at the deposition, they are suggesting that this is part of wholesale and, therefore, would fall under the category 4905, and I argued that that is, it is a competitive that the capacity market specifically is competitive and that's how FERC treats it, how PJM treats it and should not be placed in there. So, as we said I think several times in the deposition, I disagreed with that conclusion of the Commission.
- Q. But you understand the Commission's conclusions to be those set forth in its opinion and order reflected as OCC Exhibit 1 in this case, correct?
 - A. That's what they said, yes.
- Q. And, sir, if we can now move to the entry on rehearing in case 10-2929, the first document that you were handed.
- MS. GRADY: May I have a moment to find that, please.

1777 1 EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes. 2. MS. GRADY: I have it, your Honor, thank 3 you. 4 EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay. 5 Ο. Sir, if you could turn to page 39 of that 6 document, please. 7 MR. DARR: For the record just so it's clear, what's the exhibit number on that? 8 9 MS. SPILLER: This has previously been 10 marked as OCC Exhibit 3. 11 Are you there, sir? Q. Yes, I am. 12 Α. 13 About midway through that first full Ο. 14 paragraph on page 39 the Commission indicated "Having 15 found that the capacity service at issue is not a 16 retail electric service and thus not a competitive retail electric service, IEU-Ohio's argument that the 17 Commission may not rely on Section 4905.13, Revised 18 19 Code, is unavailing," correct? 20 Α. Yes. 21 MS. GRADY: Correction, it's 22 "unavailing," not "unavailable." 23 MS. SPILLER: I thought I said 24 "unavailing," but you're right, that's what the text said. 25

- Q. And, Mr. Rose, you are certainly familiar with the Ohio Commission's opinion and order and entry on rehearing in case 10-2929, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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Q. And therein the Ohio Commission did not determine that AEP Ohio is the only jurisdictional utility entitled to just and reasonable compensation for the services it provides, correct?

MS. GRADY: May I have a clarification. There were several entries on rehearing issued. Are we talking about the October 17th, 2011, entry?

MS. SPILLER: Yes.

MS. GRADY: Thank you.

"The Commission," this is a quote, "The Commission initiated this proceeding solely to review AEP-Ohio's capacity costs and determine an appropriate capacity charge for its FRR obligations. We have not considered the costs of any other capacity supplier subject to our jurisdiction nor do we find it appropriate to do so in this proceeding."

And, sir, you would agree with me that the Ohio Commission does have an obligation to ensure just and reasonable compensation.

A. For regulated services.

- Q. And in this case the Commission found that it -- it found that in its fulfillment of that obligation an FRR entity was entitled to cost-based charges for its capacity service, correct?
- A. With respect to the finding on capacity costs they can say that that's not competitive or they can characterize it that way, as my expertise as an economist says that you cannot separate capacity from the energy, that these are competitive, and it has been the policy of the state of Ohio to develop a competitive generation market. And you can't separate capacity from energy.
- Q. You cannot separate capacity from energy in what respect, sir?
- A. You can't say that I'm going to treat one as a regulated entity and, or as a regulated service and then the other as a deregulated service.
- Q. Well, sir, you are aware of the reliability assurance agreement, correct?
 - A. Yes, I am.
- Q. And you are aware that the FRR construct was created within the reliability assurance agreement, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. And you are aware, sir, that within the

RAA an FRR entity has at its disposal three compensation mechanisms for its capacity service, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And one of those, the prevailing mechanism, is a state compensation mechanism, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. The other is RPM, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the final is a compensation mechanism that results from a filing under Section 205 of the Federal Power Act for a cost-based charge, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And so, sir, under the RAA an FRR entity is not precluded from recovering its costs for FRR capacity service, correct?
- A. They are able to go to the state, so the -- what FERC is saying in that provision that you cite is that the -- they are deferring to the state to determine the compensating mechanism. If they have one.
- Q. But the FERC can also determine a cost-based compensation mechanism pursuant to a filing under Section 205 of the Federal Power Act,

correct?

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- A. My interpretation is they won't override a state that already has one.
- Q. But, sir, under the RAA an FRR entity is not precluded from recovering its costs for FRR capacity service, correct?
 - A. They're not precluded, no.
 - Q. Thank you.

Mr. Rose, if we could -- do you have the ESP stipulation before you, sir?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And I believe that was previously marked as Kroger Exhibit 8.

MS. SPILLER: I'm sorry, the stipulation and recommendation was IEU Exhibit 5.

- A. This is 11-3549.
- Q. Yes, sir.

And you believe, Mr. Rose, that within the ESP stipulation Duke Energy Ohio's compensation for its FRR capacity obligation was well laid out, correct?

- A. It does specify what the -- what the mechanism would be for how they would recover their capacity costs.
 - Q. So, again, sir, it's your opinion that

that compensation mechanism for FRR capacity service is well laid out within the ESP stipulation, correct?

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- A. If you would define what you mean by "compensation." They're saying how the price would be determined for that capacity, and the only compensation part is that, was that reference to the ESSC where it specifies that the company would receive \$330 million over three years.
- Q. And so is the rider ESSC the compensation that you believe Duke Energy Ohio agreed to in exchange for its provision of FRR capacity service?
- A. Not the only one, but it specifically says that "an amount intended to provide stability and certainty regarding Duke Energy Ohio's provision of retail electric service as an FRR entity while continuing to operate under an ESP." That's on page 16.
- Q. Well, sir, you've offered your interpretation of the ESP stipulation for purposes of this case, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And it's your interpretation that the ESP stipulation established Duke Energy Ohio's compensation for its provision of FRR capacity service, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And you believe, sir, that that compensation as established in the ESP stipulation is well laid out in that document, correct?
- A. There are four different places in the document that I know of where it specifically says how they will be able to recover the costs.
- Q. And you would agree with me that, in your opinion, those provisions lay out quite well Duke Energy Ohio's compensation for its FRR capacity, correct?
- MS. GRADY: Objection. Asked and answered several times now.
- MS. SPILLER: Well, he's not answering, that's why I'm -
 - each other. The objection is overruled. You may answer.
 - A. I understand what I believe they meant.
 - Q. Well, sir, you believe it's well laid out in the stipulation, correct?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And if the compensation for Duke Energy
 Ohio -- that Duke Energy Ohio agreed to receive for
 its FRR capacity service is well laid out in the ESP

stipulation, you would agree with me that the language in the ESP stipulation would clearly describe that compensation, correct?

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- A. I can understand what is meant. I would think people that are familiar with how the capacity market works would understand those passages.
- Q. And there are four provisions of the ESP stipulation that you believe establish that Duke Energy Ohio agreed in the context of the ESP stipulation to be compensated for its capacity obligations, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, Mr. Rose, given your familiarity with Senate Bill 221 you would agree that Duke Energy Ohio's ESP was approved under Chapter 4928, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And do you also agree that capacity service as between an FRR entity and alternate load-serving entities is a wholesale transaction?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And, sir, the first section of the ESP stipulation on which you rely for purposes of your opinions in this case is Section I.B, correct?
 - A. That one specifically is just a very

general reference, at the bottom of the page.

- Q. Well, sir, this is one of the provisions on which you relied for your opinions in this case, correct?
 - A. Yes, it is.

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- Q. And it certainly is a paragraph that you would have read in its entirety for purposes of forming an interpretation of the document, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And this particular paragraph, I.B of the stipulation, speaks to that which will occur in the event the Ohio Commission rejects Duke Energy Ohio's next SSO filing or modifies that filing such as Duke Energy Ohio withdraws its next SSO application, correct?
 - A. That's right. After 2015.
- Q. And so this paragraph makes provisions with respect to what will happen June 1, 2015, and beyond, correct?
- A. It does, but I would just say that the way that this is phrased it's clearly talking about so long as Duke Energy Ohio is an FRR. That's the way it's phrased, kind of assumes that. While it is referring to past 2015, it's kind of assuming that they are already and that that would continue on and

that it would provide capacity at the final zonal capacity price.

- Q. And it would provide capacity at the final zonal capacity price for purposes of paragraph I.B, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. So for purposes of Duke Energy Ohio's next SSO application Duke Energy Ohio would provide capacity at the final zonal capacity price, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. The next section on which you rely, sir, for purposes --
 - A. Continue to provide.
 - Q. Well, sir, does it say -MS. GRADY: Your Honor.
 - Q. -- continue to provide?

 MS. GRADY: Your Honor.
- A. For so long as Duke Energy Ohio's a fixed resource requirement entity under PJM, that's how I interpreted that.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Spiller.

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MS. GRADY: I would just ask that the witness be accorded the courtesy of finishing his answer before counsel interrupts him.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

MS. SPILLER: And I thought he was done,

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EXAMINER STENMAN: I understand.

- Q. Mr. Rose, the language that you cite is preceded by the premise "for purposes of this paragraph," correct?
 - A. Yes, that is.
- Q. And we've already established that "this paragraph" refers to the SSO that would take effect June 1, 2015, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. So for purposes of the SSO that will take effect June 1, 2015, Duke Energy Ohio would provide capacity at the final zonal capacity price, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. It does not say Duke Energy Ohio will continue to provide capacity at the final zonal capacity price, correct?
- A. It says for so long as Duke Energy Ohio's a fixed resource requirement entity.
- Q. But it doesn't, for purposes of this paragraph, correct?
 - A. I don't have anything to add.
 - Q. Well, and, sir, you do know that with

respect to Duke Energy Ohio's next SSO application, that which would take effect June 1, 2015, Duke Energy Ohio is either going to be an FRR entity or a participant in the base residual auction, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And at the time the stipulation was filed on October 24, 2011, the parties didn't know which of those two alternatives would actually materialize, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. The next provision on which you rely is Section II.B of the stipulation, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. And this indicates that the parties agreed that Duke Energy Ohio shall supply capacity to PJM which in turn will charge for capacity to all wholesale auction wholesale supply auction winners for the applicable time periods of Duke Energy Ohio's ESP with a charge for said capacity determined by the PJM RTO which is the FZCP in the unconstrained RTO region, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. This does not say that -- this does not say within this document that Duke Energy Ohio would receive compensation for its FRR capacity

obligations, correct?

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- A. It will charge capacity to all wholesale supply auction winners for the applicable time period of Duke Energy Ohio's ESP. And my interpretation of that was that's the capacity, that's for capacity that the winning bidders in the wholesale auction are that are using the Duke, the Duke Energy Ohio's capacity.
- Q. They would be charged -- those suppliers would be charged by PJM, correct?
 - A. By PJM, right.
- Q. And, sir, the other provision on which you rely is paragraph IV.B, correct? On page 12 of the document.
 - A. IV.A I believe.
 - Q. I'm sorry, IV.A, yes, sir.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you are aware, sir, that this paragraph was revised or changed after it was signed and filed with the Commission on October 24, 2011, correct?
- A. I checked that after our meeting a couple weeks ago so I did see that, where in fact I was not sure at the time of the deposition.
 - Q. And so the ESP stipulation that was

modified and then approved by the Ohio Commission on November 22, 2011, incorporated that change to Section IV.A, correct?

- A. In the PUCO's opinion, right.
- O. Yes, sir.

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- A. There's one phrase I believe we're talking about, Duke Energy Ohio was changed to "PJM"; is that correct?
 - Q. Correct.

And as a result of that change this paragraph IV.A provides in part that the parties further agree that during the term of the ESP PJM shall charge CRES providers for capacity as determined by the PJM RTO which is the FZCP in the unconstrained RTO region for the applicable time periods of its ESP, correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And that change, sir, is consistent with the first sentence in paragraph IV.A, correct?
 - A. I'm sorry, in that same paragraph?
 - O. Yes, sir.
 - A. I don't know if they changed that.
- Q. No, the change to the second sentence render that second sentence consistent with the first sentence in paragraph IV.A, correct?

A. I believe so.

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- Q. And that change in the second sentence of paragraph IV.A that the Ohio Commission adopted and approved rendered that paragraph consistent with Section II.B of the stipulation, correct?
 - A. To say "PJM"?
 - O. Yes, sir.
- A. Yes, I think so. That's a fairly typical procedure that PJM uses for their settlement process.
- Q. Well, sir, that fairly typical PJM procedure for settlement wasn't reflected in the ESP stipulation, correct?
 - A. It says "PJM." PJM doesn't keep that.
- Q. There is no indication within Section

 IV.B of the ESP stipulation providing the level of compensation that Duke Energy Ohio would receive for its FRR capacity service, correct?
- A. It only specifies how that compensation would be calculated.
- Q. Sir, it specifies that PJM would charge suppliers at the FZCP, correct?
- A. That's correct. And the money would then be received by Duke is what I would assume that means.
 - Q. And you're assuming that, correct?

- A. I am assuming that.
- Q. The final provision on which you rely for purposes of your testimony in this case pertains to rider ESSC, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, sir, having read the entire ESP stipulation you know that it was a -- it was intended to reflect a package of terms, correct?
- A. That's correct. The terms being those provisions that all the parties agreed to?
 - Q. Correct.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Reflected a compromise of various issues as reflected in the ESP stipulation, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, given your focus within your area of expertise on retail access issues, you are familiar with the switching statistics for Duke Energy Ohio and other EDUs in Ohio, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, in fact, sir, you knew that approximately 60 percent of Duke Energy Ohio's total SSO load was shopping in the fall of 2011, correct?
- A. Well, also since our last meeting I revisited that rather than relying on my memory,

which I did before, so I have the numbers as of December 31st, 2012.

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- Q. Well, sir, the relevant time period, those would be the fall of 2011 at the time the ESP stipulation was being finalized, correct?
- A. That's correct, it was probably less than this.
- Q. And what you're referring to are the statistics from the Ohio Commission with respect to switching?
- A. Right. I'm looking at a, you may see this if you like, summary of switched rates for EDUs to CRES providers in terms of customers for the month ending December 31st, 2012. And this is on the PUCO website.
- Q. Correct. And there would similarly have been a submission on the PUCO website for the quarter ending September, 2011, correct?
- A. I would presume that's still publicly available.
- Q. Okay. And if a second or new ESP had not been approved for Duke Energy Ohio effective

 January 1, 2012, then its then-existing ESP would have continued, correct?
 - A. That's right.

MS. GRADY: Objection. For a legal conclusion, I think we have been -- it is a very legal conclusion subject to much debate.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled. You can't have it both ways. It's overruled and the Commission will give the testimony its due weight.

MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, may we approach?

EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.

MS. SPILLER: We would ask to be marked for purposes of the record Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit No. 19. It is a summary of switch rates for the month ending September 30, 2011.

EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Rose, you have before you what has been marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit No. 19, correct?
 - A. I believe so.
- Q. And this is similar to the document that you had accessed from the Commission's website with respect --
 - A. Except this is September 30, 2011.
- Q. Thank you. And the second provider is that of Duke Energy Ohio, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And so as of September 30, 2011, according to this document, 68.23 percent of Duke Energy Ohio's load was shopping, correct?
 - A. That's total sales, yes.
 - Q. Yes, sir.
 - A. Percent of total sales.
- Q. And with respect to residential customers, as of September 30, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio was serving 65.63 percent of its residential customers, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, Mr. Rose, if Duke Energy Ohio's new ESP had not been approved for effect January 1, 2012, Duke Energy Ohio would have continued serving its SSO load under its initial ESP, correct?
 - A. I believe so, yes.
- Q. And so some portion of the 32 percent of its total nonshopping load would have continued to have been served by Duke Energy Ohio, correct?
 - A. I'm sorry, 32 percent?
- Q. Well, I simply, if 68 percent were shopping, my rough math would be 32 percent --
- A. Oh, total. I thought you were looking at residentials. 32 percent of the total sales, yes.

- Q. And approximately 35 percent of the resident -- strike that.
 - 65 percent of its residential sales, correct?
 - A. 66 percent rounded.

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- Q. Would have continued to have been served by Duke Energy Ohio, correct?
- A. At that time, yes. Those numbers are higher now for the amount of customers that are shopping.
- Q. Sure. But, Mr. Rose, for purposes of your review of the ESP stipulation and your work in this case you did not attempt to quantify the value associated with Duke Energy Ohio agreeing to give up its remaining SSO load and go immediately to competitive auctions for a supply effective January 1, 2012, correct?
 - A. I did not do that analysis.
- Q. And, sir, you do know that Duke Energy
 Ohio in the ESP stipulation agreed not to participate
 in those SSO load auctions, correct?
 - A. Yes, I am.
- Q. But you have not for purposes of your work in this case attempted to quantity the value associated with Duke Energy Ohio's agreement not to

participate in those auction, correct?

A. I have not.

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- Q. Mr. Rose, it's your opinion that Duke
 Energy Ohio's request for costs associated with its
 FRR capacity service is really a request for stranded
 cost recovery, correct?
- A. I don't believe you characterize it -the company doesn't characterize it that way.
 - Q. But that's your -- your opinion, correct?
- A. My opinion was that it was either, can be interpreted as a stranded cost recovery or a reregulation of capacity.
- Q. And stranded costs are costs that relate to competitive generation service, correct?
- A. Stranded costs are costs that are not recoverable in a competitive market.
- Q. And the costs would relate, then, sir, to competitive service, correct?
 - A. Right. Generation service.
- Q. In other words, if a cost pertains to a noncompetitive service, it cannot be a stranded cost, correct?
 - A. That's still regulated.
- Q. As a corollary to your argument that Duke
 Energy Ohio's request in this proceeding is one for

stranded cost you also opine that its request is one for transition costs, correct?

- A. Well, I make the distinction between -transition cost is the broader term that includes
 stranded cost, and I believe I used the term -"stranded costs," I'm talking about generation costs,
 and "transition costs" when I'm taking about all
 costs that were allowed or recoverable under Senate
 Bill 3.
- Q. And, sir, you are aware that the Ohio Commission has found that an FRR entity's receipt of cost based charges for its capacity service is not a transition cost, correct?
 - A. I saw that, yes.

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- Q. And that was the Commission's finding in the AEP case, correct?
- A. Right. And that stems from their view that -- that it's a wholesale, not retail.
- Q. Mr. Rose, you would agree with me that the Ohio Commission consistently applies a general framework with regard to cost-of-service regulation, correct?
 - A. In general, yes.
- Q. And, Mr. Rose, it's your understanding that avoided costs typically refers to energy costs

plus capacity, correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And in this instance you would not expect avoided costs to be the mechanism for providing compensation for an FRR entity, correct?
- A. When I hear the term "avoided costs" I think of avoided costs as calculated and interpreted by states to comply with PURPA and so that would generally mean avoided energy and if capacity is necessary, capacity cost, or through a competitive process. So no, I don't think it's the best method.
- Q. Now, we mentioned AEP Ohio, AEP Ohio has, is an FRR entity with an obligation to self-supply capacity for its footprint, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you know, sir, that AEP Ohio is using its own generating assets to fulfill that obligation, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. And some of the these are the same generating units that Duke Energy Ohio is using to fulfill its FRR capacity obligations, correct?
 - A. The same units?
- Q. Well, Duke Energy Ohio and AEP Ohio jointly own generating units and/or generating --

A. Right.

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- Q. -- stations, correct?
 - A. Right, proportioned out to ownership.
- Q. But those generating units, some of them that are jointly owned by AEP Ohio and Duke Energy Ohio are used respectfully by both FRR entities to fulfill their respective FRR capacity obligations, correct?
- A. They can't claim the same capacity but it would be portioned out for the ownership.
- Q. Consistent with their ownership shares, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Now, Mr. Rose, you believe that Duke Energy Ohio should have been at market much sooner than it was, correct?
- A. For what, for generation?
- 18 Q. I believe that's your testimony.
- 19 Correct?
- A. Yes. If there's a specific part of the testimony, could you cite that for me?
- Q. On page 13 of your testimony, sir.
- A. At what point?
- Q. Well, sir, the questions that were asked of you here concern Duke Energy Ohio's transition to

competition, correct?

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- A. That's right. This -- I wouldn't characterize it as saying that I believe that Duke Energy Ohio should be at competition sooner. The point here was to say that 13 years, as we've had as transition to a competitive generation market, and in that 13 years the companies, all companies, not just Duke, have had an opportunity to recover their costs.
- Q. And a lot has happened in those 13 years, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. Including rate stabilization plans that were not, that succeeded the market development period, correct?
- A. Right. The rate stabilization plan came into being because the rates started to increase considerably and they did that to avoid rate shock.
- Q. And so the rate stabilization plans were intended to prevent full access to the competitive markets, correct?
- A. They were intended to stabilize the price by the Commission.
- Q. Because the alternative would have been going straight to market, correct?
 - A. That's right.

- Q. Mr. Rose, if you could turn back to page 10 of your testimony, please.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. There in the paragraph that begins on line 7 it's your position that this case should have been reviewed in the context of a full blown rate case, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. And you indicate that for purposes of a full blown rate case there is a 270-day time period that is applicable, correct?
- A. That's my understanding of what it would be under a traditional rate case.
- Q. Well, you are aware that a utility company is entitled to put rates in effect after six months, correct?
 - A. Right.
 - O. I'm sorry, it's nine months.
- A. This is nine months. That's a little over nine months.
- Q. And you know, sir, that the Ohio Consumers' Counsel was given the opportunity to engage in this case shortly after the company made its filing on October 29, 2012, correct?
 - A. In the current case?

- Q. Yes, sir.
- A. Yes.

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Q. And you are aware that the Ohio

Commission has found that the procedures of standard

filing requirements are not applicable to a case such
as this, correct?

MS. GRADY: Objection. That's a mischaracterization. If you want to cite to an opinion and order, that would be -- that would help the record and clarify the record, otherwise it's broad.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The witness can testify for himself, it's overruled.

- A. The point of this paragraph was to point out that if it's, in fact, true that Duke Energy Ohio is in effect saying that there ought to be regulation of its capacity costs, then we ought to have the same amount of time to be able to review the documents and follow the procedure that you would in a rate case.
- Q. Well, Mr. Rose, you know that Duke Energy Ohio is not asking within the context of this case for a Commission approval of rates that would be applicable under its proposed rider DR-CO, correct?
 - A. Not a specific rate.
 - Q. And so in this case the company is not

asking for an increase in rates, correct?

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- A. No. But you're asking the Commission to make a finding that would be used in such a case.
- Q. But in this particular case the company is not asking for an increase in rates, correct?
 - A. Not in this case.
- Q. And, sir, you would agree with me, based upon your experience, that the standard filing requirements are applicable to cases seeking an increase in rates, correct?
- A. That's true and also that the company is asking for costs that would exceed \$700 million over a three-year period.
- Q. Well, sir, let's talk about that for a minute. You don't know how rider DR-CO, if approved, you don't know the rates that would be set, correct?
 - A. No, I don't.
- Q. You don't know when the recovery would commence, correct?
 - A. No.
- Q. You don't know the rate design applicable to that rider, correct?
- A. No, but I would expect the company to come in and specify those and then we would have a proceeding.

- Q. And so while you talk about this number, you don't know how it would ultimately be collected, correct?
- A. Well, one constant is usually that the customers end up paying.
- Q. Well, customers are -- well, customers are indirectly receiving this capacity service provided by Duke Energy Ohio, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- MS. SPILLER: One moment, please, your
- Honor.

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- 12 EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.
- MS. SPILLER: No further questions, your
- 14 Honor.
- 15 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.
- Nothing from staff, I'm assuming?
- MR. JONES: No, your Honor.
- 18 EXAMINER STENMAN: Redirect?
- MS. GRADY: Two minutes.
- 20 EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.
- MS. GRADY: Thank you.
- 22 EXAMINER STENMAN: Quickly.
- 23 (Recess taken.)
- 24 EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on the
- 25 record. Any redirect?

1806 1 MS. GRADY: No, your Honor, thank you. 2. EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. 3 Thank you, Mr. Rose. THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor. 4 5 EXAMINER STENMAN: With respect to the 6 exhibits. 7 MS. GRADY: Yes, your Honor. OCC would move for the admission of Exhibit No. 23. 8 9 EXAMINER STENMAN: Any objections? 10 MS. SPILLER: No, your Honor. EXAMINER STENMAN: OCC 23 will be 11 12 admitted. 13 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 14 MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, Duke 15 Energy Ohio would move for the admission of Duke 16 Energy Ohio Exhibit No. 19. 17 EXAMINER STENMAN: Any objections? Any objections to Duke 19? Nobody's paying attention. 18 19 Hearing none, Duke 19 will be admitted. 20 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 21 EXAMINER STENMAN: We'll reconvene at 22 9 a.m. tomorrow. Do we have anything else we need to 23 talk about? 24 MS. SPILLER: No, your Honor. 25 EXAMINER STENMAN: All right. See you in

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1807
      the morning.
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                   MS. SPILLER: Thank you.
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                   (Thereupon, the hearing was adjourned at
      6:05 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Tuesday, April 23, 2013, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Maria DiPaolo Jones, Registered Diplomate Reporter and CRR and Notary Public in and for the

My commission expires June 19, 2016.

(72160-MDJ)

State of Ohio.

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Case No(s). 12-2400-EL-UNC, 12-2401-EL-AAM, 12-2402-EL-ATA

Summary: Transcript in the matter of Duke Ohio Energy hearing held on 04/23/13 - Volume VII - Public Version electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.